



Knowledge Sheet

Migration statistics in Kazakhstan: knowledge exchange to enhance existing practices

Focus on migrant families



Background



РОДНИК
ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ФОНД

On 28 April 2022, a knowledge exchange session was organised in the framework of the Kazakhstan II Action, implemented by MIEUX+ in collaboration with the Human Rights Commissioner of Kazakhstan and the NGO Centre for Social and Psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children "Rodnik". The session aimed to facilitate the exchange between Kazakh partners and officials from administrations of the region and the European Union (EU) and focused on the practices, challenges, risks and other relevant information on migration statistics, specifically related to migrant families.

<https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/>

Funded by the
European Union



Implemented by
ICMPD



ICMPD

International Centre for
Migration Policy Development



Actors

Poland

Office for Foreigners in Poland

Sweden

Swedish Migration Agency

Romania

General Inspectorate of Immigration, Office of Strategic Management Issues

Netherlands

The Dutch Advisory Council on Migration



Resource Box

- [Link to PPT \(Romania\)](#)
- [Documents entitling foreigners to stay and work in Poland](#)
- [Migration Statistics in Sweden provided by the Swedish Migration Agency](#)
- [Figures and reports on migration statistics and analysis in the Netherlands](#)



Lessons Learnt

Communicate about the benefits of registration

Registration provides access to social benefits, healthcare and education. Therefore, governmental and non-governmental institutions in the Netherlands proactively communicate about the benefits of registration in the country among migrants.

Multi-stakeholder coordination is necessary

Cooperation with various stakeholders including NGOs and academia helps to better target migration policies in the country. Governmental Agencies should be proactive in their communication with non-governmental actors.

Migration data and statistics should be accessible

Information and data on migration should be publicly available to everyone, including media and the general public. Specific migration data and analysis that is not public, can be requested by NGOs, academia and media and should be provided by Migration Agencies in a reasonable timeframe.

Advanced IT-systems play an important role in migration management

Advance data management and analysis tools offer ways of analysing and crossing the data as well as providing data visualisation. Trainings on how to use such tools should be given to public servants who are tasked with migration statistics and analysis.



Poland

Migration statistics and analysis of migrant families with children in Poland



Good Practices

1. Compliance with EU standards

Since Poland is part of the European Union, standards and regulations are followed and applied when it comes to the registration of migrants arriving to the country. The data collected during the procedures are of a more general order (e.g. age, country of origin, family status).

2. Technical tools to data analysis

Sophisticated IT tools are used to analyse the data and produce reports and visualisations. The tools allow the migration agencies to share the information with any other third parties.

3. Cooperation with diverse stakeholders

Poland adopts a collaborative approach when it comes to data sharing and the production of statistics. It cooperates on a regular basis with experts from its neighbours, Czech Republic and Slovakia, to share statistics, prepare common reports, exchange good practices and identify actual trends and common challenges. Additionally, regular collaboration with research centres and public opinion centres enables Polish authorities to produce reports and research on specific topics related to migration.



Lessons Learnt

Shift in the approach towards migration

Since the early 1990s, Poland is undergoing a paradigm shift when working with migrants. Public administrations in the country are applying new rules and approaches to ensure the process of migrant registration and integration is compliant to the EU standards and regulations, as well as other Member States such as Poland's neighbours.

Invest in modern tools to analyse data

The governmental authorities in charge of collecting and analysing data on migration are using sophisticated tools to report on the number of migrants, asylum seekers, and more. These tools offer modern ways of analysing and crossing data as well as allow for data visualisation. Training on how to use the tools is also provided to public servants who are tasked to work with migrant statistics.

Migration data and statistics are accessible & publicly available

Information and data on migration should be publicly available to everyone, including press and public. In Poland it is available in 3 languages: Polish, English and Russian.



Migration statistics in Sweden: focus on migrant children



Good Practices

1. Multi-stakeholders Cooperation

Data collection and analysis in Sweden involves collaboration with a diversity of stakeholders from governmental offices to civil society organisations. This collaboration enables a thorough and extensive collection of data, including the production of statistics reports on a regular basis. The reports include predictions on migration movements (e.g. number of work permit requests to be expected) that concern government, migration agencies and the work of NGOs.

2. Decentralised approach to data collection

The division of responsibilities when it comes to data collection and analysis lays on a variety of actors. Whilst the Swedish Migration Agency is responsible for collecting data on migration through asylum interviews, the body Statistics Sweden, is in charge of analysing it and producing reports. When it comes to migrant children, the data is collected at local levels, through the children registry at the municipality.

3. Allocation of funds for migrant children at local level

Every migrant in Sweden has to be registered to the immigration offices. When it comes to the registration of migrant children, it is handled by the municipalities of residence. Every migrant child has access to education and full health coverage. Due to the local management, compensation is given to the local authorities according to the number of children registered.



Lessons Learnt

Migration analysis should involve various actors

While the Migration Agency and other governmental institutions have primary responsibility for analysis of migration data, academia, NGOs and private sector also play an important role. The opinions of various stakeholders can help to better shape migration policies in the country.

Government incentives to data collection on migrant children

Municipalities are responsible for registering migrant children and, hence, collecting data points. Every child registered to the system has access to education and full health coverage. Municipalities receive compensation according to the number of migrant children registered in their system.



Migration data and risk analysis by migrant families with children



Good Practices

1. Analysis on migration statistics should be multi-factor

Analysis on migration statistics should be conducted in 4 different ways: analysis upon request (answer the requested questions), focused analysis (focus on a specific data), flow analysis (analyse the flow in a specific period), stock analysis (analyse the stock at a specific reference period). Qualitative and quantitative data are collected and both types of data are necessary to draw a complete risk analysis, including challenges and opportunities for migrant families.

2. Cooperation at international level is crucial

Romania contributes to international organisations with at least 30 periodical data sets (daily, weekly, monthly, annually) – to the EU and international institutions (EUAA, Frontex, EUROSTAT, UNHCR).



Lessons Learnt

Qualitative data is no less important than quantitative

Flow and stock analysis of quantitative data allows to draw conclusions on migration trends in the country but it is often qualitative data that allows to see the challenges and opportunities of migrants entering and leaving the country.

Multi-stakeholder coordination is necessary

Cooperation with various stakeholders including NGOs and academia helps to better target migration policies in the country. Government agencies should be proactive in their communication with non-governmental actors.



The Netherlands

Multi-stakeholder coordination on migration data collection in the Netherlands



Good Practices

1. All foreigners including new born children and registered at the border

All minors who are crossing the border with the Netherlands either with or without a family receive a unique identification number and are registered in the migration database of the Netherlands.

2. Communication about registration benefits

Governmental and non-governmental institutions in the Netherlands proactively communicate about the benefits of registration in the country among migrants. Registration provides access to social benefits, healthcare and education.

3. Irregular migrants have access to some social services

Irregular migrants in the Netherlands have the right to attend schools and receive healthcare. Schools and hospitals are not obliged to communicate the Ministry of Interior and law enforcement institutions about migration status.



Lessons Learnt

Data on migrant children should be comprehensive

Migration institutions in the Netherlands collect essential data on migrant children with families and unaccompanied minors, including gender, age and parent affiliation. This data allows to provide required support to migrant children with various needs.

Exchanging data with NGOs is important

NGOs provide additional support to migrants in need and migrant data and statistics helps them to migrant needs and the extent of required support to be provided. Most of migration data and statistics in the Netherlands is public while additional information can be provided to NGOs upon request.

