Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS):

Child Migration and Displacement

unicef for every child

United Nations | DESA Statistics Division

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

IOM UN MIGRATION

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

General module

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General Module

This General Module is built on the *Toolkit to assess national migration data capacity*, United Nations Statistics Division, 29 November 2018.

The original set of questions is used to assess the general national capacity of producing reliable, timely and comparable statistics on international migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed. This module adapted the UNSD's questions and added age and sex components.

Background

Guidance for the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool

The international community is facing a serious dearth on data on migrant and forcibly displaced children. Few data are disaggregated by age, sex or country of origin, let alone according to more specific information such as education level or access to services. And even where data are available, they are often fragmented and disconnected, and not shared between stakeholders. The lack of and disintegration of data hamper efforts to protect children and ensure their development.

Against the background of the general data scarcity on and the high vulnerability of migrant and forcibly displaced children and migrants and displaced populations more generally, the international community included migration-relevant targets in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and adopted the Global Compacts for Migration and Refugees (GCM and GCR) in 2018. UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNSD and UNESCAP have developed the current project on strengthening national data capacities to support countries to live up to their commitment to operationalize GCM and GCR in the context of the Agenda 2030.

Objective

The objective of the joint project is to comprehensively map existing data, identify gaps and good practices in national data capacities, and provide recommendations on how to sustainably enhance the collection, analysis and use of high-quality, timely and disaggregated data on children on the move at country level.

Based on the data and knowledge gaps in countries of implementation, the project further aims to identify key indicators on migrant and forcibly displaced children to report against, according to national priorities, in light of the 2030 Agenda as well as GCM and GCR processes related, and in line with international standards and recommendations.

The ultimate goal is for countries to strengthen data systems and provide and use better evidence to guide decision-making to meet the needs of vulnerable migrant and forcibly displaced children.

Implementation of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool

To implement the project, national statistical offices as well as relevant line ministries will collaborate with UN agencies to map and strengthen national data capacities on migrant and forcibly displaced children. For the purpose of mapping existing data and identifying data and knowledge gaps, the current Assessment Toolkit has been developed. The toolkit consists of a general questionnaire that focuses on overall data collection, sharing and hosting. In addition, the toolkit also entails several area-specific modules on themes particularly relevant to migrant and forcibly displaced children, including access to services, detention, child protection, and education.

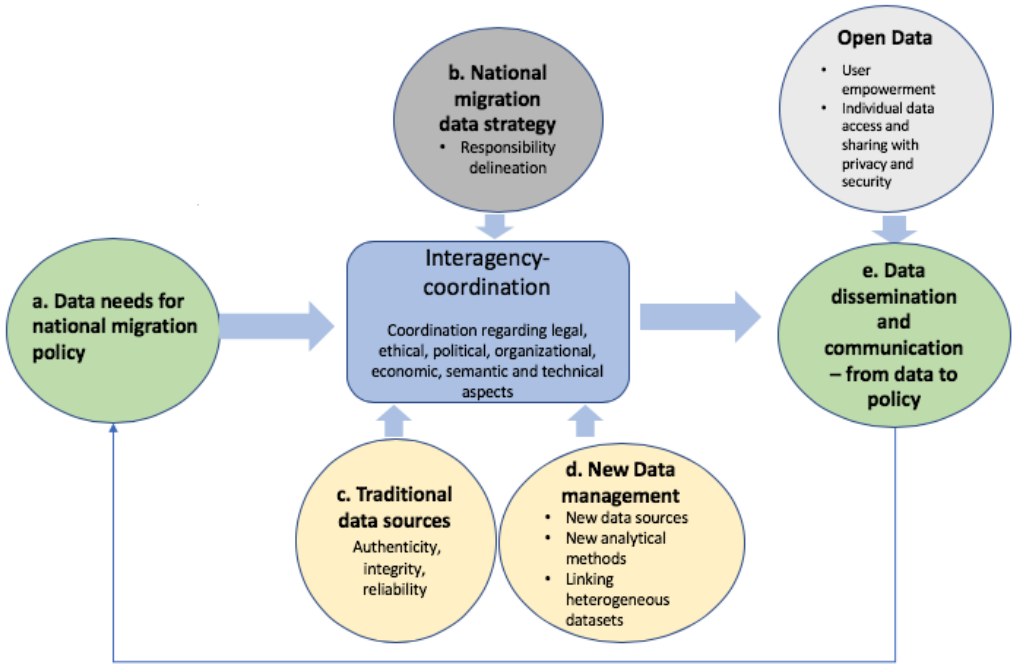
To be able to most precisely identify which data are collected and available, the area-specific modules entail key indicators on points crucial to migrant and forcibly displaced children. It is important to note that the toolkit **does not** intend to collect the specific statistical data to these indicators. Instead, the toolkit aims to map the underlying data available to report against the indicators.

For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the general module and a module pertinent to their field of

work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

Figure 1. A comprehensive national migration data infrastructure.[1]



[1] UNSD, *National migration data infrastructure – a framework for capacity building on national migration statistics*.

Overall this assessment of data on child migration is an effort to support the joint *A Call to Action – Protecting children on the move starts with better data*[2] by UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, Eurostat and OECD, with support from UNSD. It is also the aim to help understand how migration and forcible displacement affects children and their families. Ultimately, this should help Member States prioritize actions to address evidence gaps and include child-specific considerations in their policymaking, towards ensuring the well-being of children and especially migrant children.

Five action points for better data on children

- Disaggregate data by age and sex
- Cover key issues relating to children affected by migration and displacement
- Make better use of existing data, and share
- Coordinate data efforts within countries and across borders
- Make special efforts to collect and analyse data on children

[2] https://data.unicef.org/resources/call-action-protecting-children-move-starts-better-data/

Information about completing the questionnaire

The questionnaire should be completed by (child) migration data experts from national statistical offices in collaboration with relevant line ministries (or child-specific authorities) in charge of migration information collection. Please provide your information below:

Name		
Affiliation		
Country		
Email		
Telephone		
Your main responsibility in the office		

1. Legal and political setting

1.1 Is the collection, processing, sharing and analysing of data regulated by laws or regulations?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide the title of law(s)/regulation(s)		
D	Do not know		
Comments:			

1.2 Is the collection, processing, sharing and analysing of data **specifically** on migrant/refugee/asylum seeker children regulated by laws or regulations?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide the title of law(s)/regulation(s)		
D	Do not know		
Comments:			

2. Which basic statistics on international migration are collected and disaggregated?

Type of data	Collection Yes/no	Value (number)	% women*	% children**	Reference year***	Source (e.g., Census 2014; Labour Force Survey, first quarter of 2017; border control data)	Primary holder of statistics (e.g., National Statistical Office; Ministry of Interior; Foreign Population Department) ****
% foreign-born persons in the country							
% foreigners in the country							
% returned citizens							
# citizens living abroad							
# immigrants							
# emigrants							

Note:
*"% women" gathers statistics on sex (the share of men being the remainder to 100) not simply the information if this statistic is available disaggregated by sex.
**Children are defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a person below the age of 18 (unless the laws of the particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger)
***Reference year may differ between indicators
****"Primary holder of statistics" refers to the owner or collector of the statistics as statistics may be located in different national agencies and not shared or disseminated

3. Data needs for national international migration policy

3.1 Is there a national migration policy within the country?

A	Yes, please submit the document (or provide a link)
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.2 Is international migration integrated in another national development plan?

A	Yes, please submit the document (or provide a link)
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.3 Is your country part of a regional and subregional migration policy framework?

A	Yes, please describe and submit the document (or provide a link)
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.4 Key policy questions relevant to measuring migration and displacement and data availability (check all that apply)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure		There are data in the last five years	
		Total	Children	Total	Children
A	How many immigrants enter the country every year (flow of immigration)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
B	Characteristics of immigrants – age, sex and socioeconomic characteristics when they enter the country	☐	☐	☐	☐
C	Main reasons for migrants to move to the country	☐	☐	☐	☐
D	Geographic location of migrants after they come into the country	☐	☐	☐	☐
E	Are public services in the country (schools, hospitals, etc.) prepared to accommodate the needs of migrants?	☐	☐	☐	☐
F	Are migrants integrated into the society in terms of education, labour force participation, civil participation, living standard (poverty level)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
G	Are native-born children of migrants (second-generation migrants) doing as well as those born to non-migrants, in terms of social and economic characteristics?				
H	Systematic study on migrants' contribution to national and local economy and society	☐	☐	☐	☐
I	How many and in which countries do citizens live outside your country (stock of emigration)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
J	How many citizens move outside of your country each year (flow of emigration)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
K	Main reasons citizens leave the country	☐	☐	☐	☐
L	How many citizens return to your country to reside each year (returned migrants)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
M	Main reasons citizens return to your country	☐	☐	☐	☐
N	Basic characteristics, such as age, sex education, employment status, of returned migrants, at their return	☐	☐	☐	☐
O	Reintegration of returned citizens, in terms of education, labour force participation, civil participation, living standard (poverty-level)	☐	☐	☐	☐
P	Other (please specify)	☐	☐	☐	☐

Rationale: This set of questions is to be used to assess national capacity of producing reliable, timely and comparable statistics on international child migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed.

3.5 Is there an assessment on data needs to address migration policy questions?

A	Yes, our office is responsible for conducting the assessment
B	Yes, our office works with other relevant stakeholders for the assessment
C	No, but there is a plan to conduct the assessment
D	No, no plan is made to carry out the assessment
E	Do not know
If such data requirements are documented, please provide the document Comments:	

3.6 Is there an assessment at the national level on the gap of existing migration data and data needs for policymaking in the last five years?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Yes, the last time the assessment was carried out was in: [fill in year]		
B	No, no plan is made to carry out the assessment		
C	No, but there is a plan to conduct the assessment in: [fill in year(s)] - Agency(ies) that will carry out the assessment: _____	____ years	____ years
D	Do not know		
Comments:			

3.7 What do you consider to be the most important gaps on migration statistics (both overall and specifically regarding children) in the country for policymaking?

3.8 Is your office responsible for coordinating data collection and compilation to assess the implementation of SDGs at national level?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Yes		
B	No, which office(s) is responsible?		
C	Do not know		
Comments:			

3.9 Has your office ever assessed the needs for migration data, in terms of monitoring the progress of SDGs?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.10 Is your office responsible for coordination data collection and compilation for the follow-up of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.11 Has your office ever assessed the data needs for the follow-up of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.12 Is your office responsible for coordination data collection and compilation for the follow-up of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

3.13 Has your office ever assessed the data needs for the follow-up of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

4. National migration data strategy

4.1 Is there a **general** national data/statistical strategy in your country, that is, delineation of responsibilities of different data producers and users in the country?

A	Yes
B	If yes, please describe where national migration data are placed:
C	No
D	Do not know
Comments:	

4.2 Is there a national **migration** data strategy in your country, that is, delineation of responsibilities of different data producers in the country?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
Comments:	

4.3 Which agency is responsible for producing such strategy?

A	
B	Do not know

4.4 Is this delineation stipulated legally?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
If yes, please provide the legal document(s) that describe the national migration data strategy:	
Comments:	

4.5 Apart from government offices, are there any efforts to collect migration statistics by private sectors or NGOs in your country?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Do not know
If yes, please describe briefly the statistics being collected by private sectors or NGOs in your country – please specify if statistics collected are disaggregated by age:	
Comments:	

4.6 Is there a data sharing agreement among migration data producers in your country for statistical purposes?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Yes, data sharing agreement required by statistical legislation		
B	By legislation, there are data sharing agreements, but data are not shared		
C	No		
D	Do not know		
Comments:			

4.7 Does the national statistical law stipulate that the national statistical office has the right to access data?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Yes, the law requires that administrative data records should be shared with national statistical office		
B	By legislation, data should be shared with national statistical office but data are not shared		
C	No		
D	Do not know		
Comments:			

5. Traditional data sources

5.1 What are the traditional migration data sources for migration statistics in your country?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Population censuses		
B	Household-based surveys		
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys, surveys of camps)		
D	Administrative sources		
E	Do not know		
Comments:			

Population censuses

5.2 What is the definition of usual residence in your most recent population census?

5.3 If your most recent census was conducted using the traditional method (full field enumeration), what information on international migration was collected?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Foreign-born population, through the question on country of birth		
B	Foreign citizens, through the question on country of citizenship		
C	Duration of stay in the country, for all foreign-born persons		
D	Duration of stay in the country, for all persons who have resided abroad		
E	Second-generation migrants, through question on country of birth of parents		
F	Returned migrants, through question on whether ever-resided abroad		
G	Reason for migration (for immigrants or for returned migrants)		
H	Emigration of household members		
I	Place of residence 1 year ago		
J	Place of residence 5 years ago		
K	Other (please specify)		
L	Do not know		
Comments:			

5.4 What information on migration collected through your most recent population census was published?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Number of foreign-born persons in the country		
B	Number of foreigners in the country		
C	Second-generation migrants (native-born persons whose parents are both born abroad)		
D	Returned migrants		
E	Citizens living abroad		
F	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

5.5 Have the coverage and quality of data been evaluated for each type of data being generated? Which evaluation method did you use? (Coverage of data can be described through listing population subgroups included and/or excluded in the data, such as undocumented migrants, population living in camps and institutions. Quality of data usually refers to the over- or under-reporting of data. One example about measuring emigration from the country using censuses would be that the entire household emigrated from the country would not be covered in censuses)

	Type of data	Evaluation method (comparison with other data sources in the country or from other countries, demographic method – please list all that apply)
A	Number of foreign-born persons in the country	
B	Number of foreigners in the country	
C	Second-generation migrants (native-born persons whose parents are both born abroad)	
D	Returned citizens	
E	Citizens living abroad	
F	Other (please specify)	
Please provide any study or paper that documented the evaluation		
Comments:		

5.6 Was a thematic report on international migration produce, on international migration, both overall and specifically regarding children?

A	Yes overall, please provide a link (or a hard copy)
B	Yes specifically regarding children, please provide a link (or a hard copy)
B	No
Comments:	

Surveys

5.7 Has your country conducted a specialized migration survey in the last 10 years? (Specialized surveys on international migration focus on international migration. They are more flexible than other household surveys as they can be designed to fit an objective and target the right population. Many specialized migration surveys study not only the flows of migrants but, more importantly, the causes and consequences of migration).

A	Yes
B	Yes, specifically for migrant children
C	No, skip to 5.14
Comments:	

5.8 If there has been a specialized migration survey in the last 10 years, what is the main objective of the survey?

5.9 What is the sample size of the survey?

5.10 Did you use any special sampling strategy to have better coverage of migrants? Are populations living in institutions and camps covered by the survey? Please describe.

5.11 Do you collect migration information in regular household surveys such as the Labour Force Survey, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Living Standards Measurement Study or general purpose household survey?

A	Yes, which survey?
B	If yes, what is the sample size?
C	No, please explain why
Comments:	

5.12 If migration information is collected through regular household surveys, which of the following information was identified?

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Foreign-born population, through the question on country of birth		
B	Foreign citizens, through the question on country of citizenship		
C	Duration of stay in the country, for all foreign-born persons		
D	Duration of stay in the country, for all persons who have resided abroad		
E	Second-generation migrants through question on country of birth of parents		
F	Returned migrants through question on whether ever-resided abroad		
G	Reason for migration (for immigrants or for returned migrants)		
H	Emigration of household members		
I	Place of residence 1 year ago		
J	Place of residence 5 years ago		
K	Other (please specify)		
L	Do not know		
Comments:			

5.13 Are the basic questions on international migration consistent across censuses and surveys?

	Question on	Is the question formulated consistently across censuses and surveys?
A	Country of birth	
B	Country of citizenship	
C	Duration of stay in the country	
D	Country of births of parents	
E	Place of previous residence	
F	Duration of stay in the current residence	
Comments:		

5.14 Was any special sampling strategy used to have better coverage of migrants when measuring migration through regular household surveys? Are populations living in institutions and camps covered by the survey? Please describe.

Administrative sources

5.15 Please mark all types of administrative sources administered by your office that can produce migration statistics. List for each source the population subgroups that are specifically included or excluded (e.g., labour migrants, students, refugees); and if applicable add rules for registration or de-registration (e.g., duration of stay or absence).

	Administrative source	Source used	Groups included	Groups excluded	Rules for registration/de-registration
A	Border control/immigration office				
B	Population registers				
C	Registers of foreigners				
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees				
E	Register of workers abroad				
F	Resident permit				
G	Exit permit				
H	Work permit				
I	Visa issuance				
J	Tax and/or social security records				
K	Health/medical records				
L	Education/school records				
M	Other (please specify)				
Comments:					

5.16 If yes to the above question, does the database include a unique ID number?

A	Yes
B	If no, which identifier(s) is used to integrate multiple data sources:
Comments (in particular mention if child data are handled differently):	

5.17 Are information collected through the administrative source compiled and disseminated? If disseminated, how often? Please add the link to the publication/website.

	Administrative source	Type of data disseminated	Frequency of dissemination and web link
A	Border control/immigration office		
B	Population registers		
C	Registers of foreigners		
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees		
E	Register of workers abroad		
F	Resident permit		

G	Exit permit		
H	Work permit		
I	Visa issuance		
J	Tax and/or social security records		
K	Health/medical records		
L	Education/school records		
M	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

5.18 Are data from the administrative source(s) under your agency integrated into one large database?

A	Yes, at microdata level, stored in a database (the integration of data based on linkage/matching of individual-level records)
B	Yes, at aggregated (or macro) data level (the comparison/statistical modelling based on data which are aggregates (statistics) of individual-level records)
C	No
Comments (in particular mention if child data are handled differently):	

5.19 Does your office have data-sharing agreements with other government institution(s) for international migration-related statistics?

A	Yes, please list the agencies that you have data-sharing agreements with
C	No
Comments:	

5.20 Are data from the administrative source(s) under your agency integrated with administrative source(s) (database) under other government institution(s)?

A	Yes, at microdata level (the integration of data based on linkage/matching of individual-level records)
B	Yes, at aggregated (or macro) data level (the comparison/statistical modelling based on data which are aggregates (statistics) of individual-level records)
C	No
Comments:	

5.21 If answered yes to the above question, please list the data sources from other institution(s) that are integrated with your agency's data.

A	Border control/immigration office
B	Population registers
C	Registers of foreigners
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees
E	Registers of workers abroad
F	Resident permits
G	Exit permits
H	Work permits
I	Visa issuances
J	Tax and/or social security records
K	Health/medical records
L	Education/school records
M	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

5.22 How are the administrative data disseminated and used for policymaking and public knowledge?

A	Anonymized individual records are available to users, with proper protocols to protect privacy and confidentiality of personal data
B	Aggregated data are available to users, special tabulation can be requested
C	Aggregated data are published and disseminated to data
D	Data are for internal use only, not available for the public
Comments (in particular mention if child data are handled differently):	

Collection of child migration data

5.23 Does your unit collect primary child migration data?

A	Yes	
B	No	
If yes, which type of personnel conduct interview/collect data?		
Uniformed officers (e.g., immigration officers)		Specify:
Social workers		Specify:
Other		Specify:

5.24 Are child migration data collected from the children by males/females depending on the sex or age of the child?

A	No
B	Yes, please specify
Comments:	

5.25 How is the primary data collected?

A	Oral	Specify:
B	Written	Specify:
C	Other	Specify:

5.26 Are the primary child migration data collected according to the following categories? Please specify for each category.

A	Gender	
B	Age	
C	Culture	
D	Religion	
E	Developmental stage	
F	Accompanied	
G	Unaccompanied	
H	Regular	
I	Irregular	
J	Other	

6. New data management

6.1 Is there any non-traditional data source used in your country to compile data related to international migration? Big data relevant to international migration could include, for example, mobile phone data, satellite imagery, online payments, social media or other types of digital sensors.

		Overall	Specifically concerning children
A	Yes		
B	No, but we are exploring the possibility of using big data for migration		
C	No, we are not considering big data at this moment		
Comments:			

6.2 Is there any discussion and/or agreement between different offices about setting standards on concepts and classifications so big data can be used for policymaking on migration?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

6.3 Are there data sharing agreements between the producer/owner of big data and national statistical offices?

A	Yes, please explain the agreement in the comment box
B	No
Comments:	

7. Data dissemination and communication – from data to policy

7.1 In what form(s) are migration data disseminated to the public? Select all that apply.

A	Anonymized microdata
B	Aggregated data tables
C	Key messages and data stories
D	Interactive charts
E	Special tabulations generated for users
F	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

7.2 Who are the targeted audience of your data? Select all that apply.

A	General public
B	Other government offices
C	Researchers
D	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

7.3 Do you consider your communication strategy effective with policymakers?

A	Highly effective
B	Effective
C	Inconsistent
D	Unsatisfactory
Comments:	

7.4 If answer to the above question is A or B, please list a number of strategies you feel are particularly effective in communicating statistics with policymakers.

7.5 How did you monitor the efficiency of your data dissemination and communication strategies? Select all that apply.

A	Through a special survey among data users (please provide more information)
B	Through Google Analytics or other web-monitoring tools to monitor web usage
C	Not monitored
Comments:	

7.6 Can you provide an example on how migration data informed policymaking?

If applicable, please also provide an example of how child migration data informed policymaking.

Open data

7.7 Is there an open data initiative in the country to share and disseminate data and metadata generated by national statistical offices and other relevant agencies?

A	Yes, please provide a link
B	No
Comments:	

7.8 How easily can existing international migration statistics be obtained from public sources (e.g., national statistical office, ministry, or other)?

A	Microdata are available on a centralized government website on data
B	Microdata are available on different government websites and users would need to locate them
C	Aggregated tables are available from a centralized government website on data
D	Data are not easily available to users
Comments:	

7.9 Are government-generated data available free of charge?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

7.10 What are the strategies adopted to ensure that the confidentiality of such data is protected? Select all that apply.

A	All microdata are anonymized before releasing to the public
B	All microdata have undergone one or more statistical disclosure limitation protection strategies such as recoding, data swapping, adding noises and the partial synthesis method
C	Microdata are not released to the public
Comments:	

8. Interagency coordination mechanism on international migration statistics

8.1 Is there any official body that coordinates statistical activities undertaken by various government agencies or offices for statistics on international migration?

A	Yes, explain in the comment box members of the body and duties of each
B	No, move to the next section
Comments:	

8.2 If yes to the above question, which agencies are part of the coordinating body?

A	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
B	Ministry of Interior
C	Ministry of Labour
D	Ministry of Education
E	National Statistical Office
F	Ministry of Finance
G	The Central Bank
H	Government body responsible for child migration
I	Government agency responsible for child welfare
J	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

8.3 How often do they meet to discuss issues?

A	Once a month
B	Once every 3 months
C	Once every 6 months
D	Once a year
E	Only ad hoc meetings are being held
Comments:	

8.4 What are the issues being discussed by the coordination body?

A	Assess data needs and gaps for national migration policy
B	Facilitate integration of migration into other data areas
C	Enhance data flows within the national statistical system, including establishing the necessary legal framework for data sharing
D	Improve synergy on concepts, definitions and data collection and dissemination methods
E	Coordinate methodological development on producing timely, reliable and policy-relevant statistics on international migration
Comments:	

8.5 Do you think the coordination body could be further enhanced?

A	Yes, please explain briefly why
B	No
Comments:	

8.6 Is there an integrated database of migration statistics created under the auspices of this coordination body?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

8.7 What is the role of the national statistical office in this coordination body?

9. Data exchange with other countries

9.1 Has your office ever contacted a statistical office in another country to obtain migration statistics?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

9.2 If yes to the above question, specify the type of migration data that you have obtained:

A	Citizen living abroad at a specific time
B	Native-born persons living abroad at a specific time
C	Annual migration flow data
D	Child migration
E	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

9.3 Does your office provide migration data to a government agency in another country?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

9.4 What type of migration data do you provide?

A	Foreign citizens living in the country at a specific time
B	Foreign-born persons living in the country at a specific time
C	Annual migration flow data
D	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

9.5 If there was a data platform with migration stock data from all countries, would it be helpful?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

Annex 1: Glossary

Asylum seeker: Persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated.[3]

Emigrant: A person undertaking an emigration[4]

Flows: Account for the number of migrants entering or leaving during a specified time period (usually one calendar year)[5]

Foreign-born persons: All persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country[6]

Foreigners in the country [Foreign population of a country]: All persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country[7]

Immigrant: A person undertaking an immigration[8]

Refugee: Foreign persons granted refugee status either at the time of admission or before admission. This category therefore includes foreign persons granted refugee status while abroad and entering to be resettled in the receiving country as well as persons granted refugee status on a group basis upon arrival in the country. In some cases, refugee status may be granted when the persons involved are still in their country of origin through "in-country processing" of requests for asylum. Refugee status may be granted on the basis of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or pertinent regional instruments[9].

Reintegration: Re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g., of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence[10]

Returned migrants [Returning migrants]: Persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short term or long term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year[11]

Returning citizen/Returning migrant: Persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short term or long term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year[12]

Stock: International migrant stocks are estimates of "the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time"[13]

[3]Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[4] IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd Edition (2011)
[5] UNSD (2017)
[6] Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[7] Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[8] IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd Edition (2011)
[9] Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[10] IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd Edition (2011)
[11] Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[12] Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998), United Nations
[13] UNSD (2017: 9). United Nations (UN) data on these stocks are based mostly on the country's population that is born abroad, and (where this information is not available) on holding a foreign citizenship (UN DESA, 2016: 4; UN SD, 2017).

Annex 2. The use of administrative sources for migration statistics

	Data sources	Type of data collected	Type of data disseminated	Are microdata of aggregated data released?	How often are data released to the public?	Coverage and quality of data	What method was used to assess the quality?
A	Border control						
B	Population registers						
C	Registers of foreigners						
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees						
E	Resident permits						
F	Exit permits						
G	Tax and/or social security records						
H	Health/medical records						
I	Education/school records						
J	Other (please specify)`						

Topic-specific Modules

These topic-specific modules are additional to the General Module, and focus on child-specific data and themes

Guidance for the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool

The international community is facing a serious dearth on data on migrant and forcibly displaced children. Few data are disaggregated by age, sex or country of origin, let alone according to more specific and qualitative information such as education level or access to services. And even where data are available, they are often fragmented and disconnected, not sufficiently analysed, and not shared between stakeholders. The lack of agreement on data standards, the lack of and disintegration of data hamper efforts to protect children and ensure their development.

Against the background of the general data scarcity on and the high vulnerability of migrants and forcibly displaced population, the international community included migration-relevant targets in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and adopted the Global Compacts for Migration and Refugees (GCM and GCR) in 2018. UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and UNSD have developed the current project on strengthening national data systems and capacities to support countries to live up to their commitment to operationalize GCM and GCR in the context of the Agenda 2030. In this context, the project also aims to enhance countries' ability to disaggregate by migratory status on SDG indicators.

Objective

The joint project aims to comprehensively map existing data, identify gaps and good practices in national data systems and capacities, and provide recommendations on how to sustainably enhance the collection, analysis and use of high-quality, timely and disaggregated data on children on the move at country level.

Based on the data and knowledge gaps in countries of implementation, the project further aims to support identification of key indicators on migrant and forcibly displaced children to report against, according to national priorities, in light of the 2030 Agenda as well as GCM and GCR processes related, and in line with international standards and recommendations. The ultimate goal is for countries to use the key indicators as more precise evidence and guidance in their decision-making to meet the needs of vulnerable migrant and forcibly displaced children.

Implementation of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool

To implement the project, national statistical offices as well as relevant line ministries will collaborate with UN agencies to map and strengthen national data capacities on migrant and forcibly displaced children. For the purpose of mapping existing data and identifying data and knowledge gaps, the group has developed the Assessment Toolkit consisting of a general questionnaire that focuses on overall data collection, sharing and hosting, adapting the UNSD's toolkits by adding age and sex components. In addition, the group has also developed several area specific modules on themes particularly relevant to migrant and forcibly displaced children, including access to services, detention, child protection, and education.

To be able to most precisely identify which data are collected and available, the area-specific modules entail key indicators on points crucial to migrant and forcibly displaced children. It is important to note that the toolkit does not intend to collect the specific statistical data to these indicators. Instead, the toolkit aims to map if the underlying data are available to report against the indicators. By doing so, the toolkit will help improve existing data and develop non-existing data.

1. Child Protection Module

The Child Protection Module is part of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool and should be implemented in conjunction with it. Child protection is comprised of several different areas affecting migrant and forcibly displaced children and concerns; broadly speaking, here this means aspects of protection and care arising from a number of common issues such as violence against children, child trafficking, but also some that are more prevalent in migration and forcibly displaced populations, such as child marriage.

For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the general module and a module pertinent to their field of work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

1.1 Legal and political setting

1.1.1 Are children of the following subpopulations entitled to child protection?

	Subpopulation	Yes (please provide the title of law(s) and/or regulations securing access)	No
A	National population		
B	International migrants		
C	Refugees		
D	Asylum seekers		
E	IDPs		
F	Internal migrants		
	Comments:		

1.2 Baseline on data collection

1.2.1 Does COUNTRY collect data on violence against children for the following subpopulations?

		Yes	No
A	National population		
B	International migrants		
C	Refugees		
D	Asylum seekers		
E	IDPs		
F	Internal migrants		
Comments:			

Rationale: This is a screening question that gathers information about the most basic data collection efforts for different subgroups.

1.2.2 Does COUNTRY collect data on trafficking of children for the following subpopulations?

		Yes	No
A	National population		
B	International migrants		
C	Refugees		
D	Asylum seekers		
E	IDPs		
F	Internal migrants		
Comments:			

Rationale: This is a screening question that gathers information about the most basic data collection efforts for different subgroups.

1.2.3 What type of information on child protection is needed and collected for the different child subpopulations?

	Type of information	Relevant to measure to inform national policy on child protection Yes/No	National population		International migrants		Refugees		Asylum seekers		IDPs		Internal migrants	
			Who collect¶	Source(s) *	Who collects¶	Source(s) *	Who collects¶	Source(s) *	Who collects	Source(s) *	Who collects	Source(s) *	Who collects	Source(s) *
A	Child victims of intentional homicide													
B	Conflict-related child deaths													
C	Children under 5 years of age whose births were registered													
D	Child victims of human trafficking													
E	Child marriage													
F	Children subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence													
G	Child labour													
H	Child detention													
I	Other topics (please specify)													

* Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

¶ Use abbreviation and repeat with full name here:

1.3 Data sharing, analysis and communication

1.3.1 For which of the following SDG indicators and child subpopulations are data published?

		National population		International migrants		Refugees		Asylum seekers		IDPs		Internal migrants	
	Indicator	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶	Y/N	Who publishes? ¶
A	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (SDG 16.1.1)												
B	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (SDG 16.1.2)												
C	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by age and sex (SDG 16.1.3)												
D	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (SDG 16.2.1)												
E	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (SDG 16.2.2)												
F	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1)												
G	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (SDG 16.2.3)												
H	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age (SDG 5.3.2)												
I	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG 16.9.1)												

¶ If abbreviations were used, repeat with full name here:

1.3.2 Is there any official cooperation on sharing and reporting of data on protection issues?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, please mark the institutions that **your** institution shares information with and explain the purpose of sharing.		
C	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
D	Ministry of Interior or Home Affairs		
E	Ministry of Labour		
F	Ministry of Education		
G	Ministry of Social Protection/Welfare		
H	Ministry of Health		
I	Ministry of Justice		
J	Ministry of Family		
K	National Statistical Office		
L	The Central Bank		
M	Other (please specify)		
Comments (e.g., differences based on kind of population):			

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

1.3.3 In what form(s) are child protection data made available to the public (select all that apply)?

A	Anonymized microdata
B	Aggregated data tables
C	Key messages and data stories
D	Interactive charts
E	Special tabulations generated for users
F	Other (please specify)
Comments (e.g., for which populations, disaggregated by age and sex?):	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

1.3.4 How frequently are data on protection for the following child subpopulations made available to the public?

	Subpopulation	**Monthly**	**Yearly**	**Other (please specify)**	**Most recent data (reference date):**
A	National population				_____/_____ (months/year)
B	International migrants				_____/_____ (months/year)
C	Refugees				_____/_____ (months/year)
D	Asylum seekers				_____/_____ (months/year)
E	IDPs				_____/_____ (months/year)
F	Internal migrants				_____/_____ (months/year)
	Comments (e.g., indicator-specific publication schedules):				

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

1.4 Code list

Sources

Code	**Source**
A	Population censuses
B	Household-based surveys (DHS, MICS, others)
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys or surveys of camps)
D	Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system
E	Other administrative sources (including registries)
F	Non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data)
G	Other (please specify)

2. Education Module

The Education Module is part of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool and should be implemented in conjunction with it. For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the module and a module pertinent to their field of work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

2.1 Legal and political setting

2.1.1 Has COUNTRY developed a strategy to ensure all children of the following subpopulations have access to education?

	Subpopulation	Yes (please provide the title of law(s) and/or regulations securing access)	No
A	National population		
B	International migrants		
C	Refugees		
D	Asylum seekers		
E	IDPs		
F	Internal migrants		
	Comments:		

Rationale: To understand the basis for data collection, processing, analysis and sharing, SDG Target 4.1.

2.1.2 Do the following child subpopulations have access to early childhood development, non-formal education programmes for children for whom the formal system is inaccessible?

		National population	International migrants	Refugees	Asylum seekers	IDPs	Internal migrants
A	Yes						
B	No						
C	If yes, please provide title of the law(s)/regulation(s)/ national education sector plans						
	Comments:						

Rationale: Refers to the following para of the GCM:15.31.f.

2.1.3 Do the following child subpopulations have access to on-the-job and vocational training, technical education?

		National population	International migrants	Refugees	Asylum seekers	IDPs	Internal migrants
A	Yes						
B	No						
C	If yes, please provide title of the law(s)/regulation(s)/ national education sector plans						
	Comments:						

Rationale: Refers to the following para of the GCM: 15.31.f.

2.1.4 Is education guaranteed by law for refugee/asylum seeker children?

		Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes		
B	No		
C	If yes, please provide title of the law(s)/regulation(s)/national education sector plans that include asylum seekers and refugees		
	Comments		

Rationale: To understand if access to education for children in refugee camps is either regulated by education law of the host country or under UNHCR mandate.

2.1.5 Are specific education needs of asylum seeker/refugee children met through specific actions?

		Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes		
B	No		
C	If yes, please provide examples of the actions to meet the specific needs		

Rationale: GCR 2.1.68. on meeting the specific education needs of refugees (including through “safe schools”, online education).

2.1.6 Are flexible certified learning programmes available for asylum seeker/refugee children?

		Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes		
B	No		
C	If yes, please provide examples of the actions to meet the specific needs		

Rationale: GCR 2.1.68. on overcoming obstacles to enrolment and attendance, including through flexible certified learning programmes.

2.1.7 Is recognition of equivalency of academic, professional and vocational qualifications available for refugees?

		Refugees	Asylum seekers

A	Yes		
B	No		

Rationale: GCR 2.1.68. on facilitating recognition of equivalency of academic, professional and vocational qualifications.

2.2 Baseline on data collection

2.2.1 Does COUNTRY collect data on the following education indicators and child subpopulations?

	Indicator	National population			International migrants			Refugees			Asylum seekers			IDPs			Internal migrants		
		Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*
A	Net enrolment																		
B	Completion rate																		
C	Out-of-school rate																		
D	Percentage of children over-age for grade																		
E	Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in **mathematics**																		

F	Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in **reading**																		
G	Children's survival rate to last primary grade																		

*Note: Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: These indicators should measure some basic information on the educational situation of migrant and refugee children. The selected indicators should cover areas of access to education, integration into the educational system and outcome of education.

2.2.2 Does COUNTRY collect data on time between entering the country and beginning of formal education for international migrant/refugee/asylum seeker children?

		International migrants	Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes			
B	No			
C	Source(s)*			
Comments:				

* Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: GCR – para 68 – refers to time "spent out of education", this would set the left border at dropping out of education in the home country. But this poses an additional obstacle to the collection of data in the host country, therefore it is suggested to use the time point arriving in the host country as left border.

2.2.3 Is the collection, processing and analysing of data disaggregated according to educational entry level in COUNTRY and/or entry level in country of origin?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes "in your country", please provide examples of the process/procedures		
D	If yes "in country of origin", please provide examples of the process/procedures		
Comments:			

Rationale: To assess if migrant children are getting in on a lower (or higher) level than they would have been in their country of origin.

2.2.4 Do the collected data allow for the calculation of student-teacher ratios for international migrant/refugee/asylum seeker children?

A	Yes	B	No
Comments:			

Rationale: UNHCR Education Strategy. Student-teacher ratio within national norms and at maximum 40:1.

2.2.5 Do the collected data allow for the comparison of the student-teacher ratios for international migrant/refugee/asylum seeker with student-teacher ratios for non-migrant students?

A	Yes	B	No
Comments:			

Rationale: Is there discrimination against migrant children. Migrant children might need more resources to be able to integrate into the school system.

2.2.6 Are data on education collected on migrant/refugee/asylum seeker children with specific needs?

		International migrants	Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes/No			
B	By sex?			
C	By age?			
D	Source(s)*			
	Comments:			

Rationale: The percentage of students with specific needs attending Grades 1–6 measures the extent to which children with specific needs, including those with disabilities and those who are heads of household (UNHCR, 2009c, p. 27), have education available to them as a tool for protection.

2.2.7 Does COUNTRY collect data on the provision of language programmes for the following child subpopulations?

		International migrants	Refugees	Asylum seekers
A	Yes			
B	No			
C	Source(s)*			
Comments:				

* Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: As referred to in: GCR paras 22, 84, 99; GCM 15.31.f and UNHCR.2011. Refugee Education. A Global Review.

2.3 Data sharing, analysis and communication

2.3.1 Does COUNTRY publish data on the following education indicators and subpopulations?

	Indicator	Education level	National population			International migrants			Refugees			Asylum seekers			IDPs			Internal migrants		
			Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*	Yes/No	Who publishes	Source(s)*
A	Net enrolment rate by education level	Primary education																		
B		Lower secondary education																		
C		Upper secondary education																		
D	Completion rate by education level	Primary education																		
E		Lower secondary education																		
F		Upper secondary education																		
G	Out-of-school rate by education level	Primary education																		
H		Lower secondary education																		
I		Upper secondary education																		

J	Percentage of children over-age for grade by education level	Primary education																		
K		Lower secondary education																		
L		Upper secondary education																		
M	Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in **mathematics**	Grade 2 or 3																		
O		At end of primary education																		
P		At end of lower secondary education																		
Q	Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in **reading**	Grade 2 or 3																		
R		At end of primary education																		
S		At end of lower secondary education																		

*Note: Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: The selected indicators should cover areas of access to education, integration into the educational system and outcome of education.

2.3.2 Is there any official cooperation on sharing and reporting on education data?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, please mark the institutions that **your** institution shares information with and explain the purpose of sharing		
C	Ministry of Foreign affairs		
D	Ministry of Interior		
E	Ministry of Labour		
F	Ministry of Education		
G	Ministry of Social Protection		
H	National Statistical Office		
I	Ministry of Finance		
J	The Central Bank		
K	Other (please specify)		
Comments (e.g., differences based on kind of population):			

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

2.3.3 In what form(s) are education data made available to the public (select all that apply)?

A	Anonymized microdata
B	Aggregated data tables
C	Key messages and data stories
D	Interactive charts
E	Special tabulations generated for users
F	Other (please specify)
Comments (e.g., for which populations, disaggregated by age and sex?):	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

2.3.4 How frequently are data on education for the following subpopulations of children made available to the public?

	Subpopulation	Monthly	Yearly	Other (please specify)	Most recent data (reference date)
A	National population				_____/_____ (months/year)
B	International migrants				_____/_____ (months/year)
C	Refugees				_____/_____ (months/year)
D	Asylum seekers				_____/_____ (months/year)
E	IDPs				_____/_____ (months/year)
F	Internal migrants				_____/_____ (months/year)
	Comments (e.g., indicator specific publication schedules, etc.):				

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

2.4 Code lists

Sources

Code	Source
A	Population censuses
B	Household-based surveys (DHS, MICS, others)
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys or surveys of camps)
D	Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system
E	Other administrative sources (including registries)
F	Non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data)
G	Other (please specify)

Education level

Code	Education level	Age ranges (where applicable)
A	Early childhood	
B	Pre-primary	
C	Primary	
D	Lower secondary	
E	Upper secondary	
F	Post-secondary non-tertiary	
G	Tertiary	
H	Vocational	

3. Child Asylum Seeker Module

The Child Asylum Seeker Module is part of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool and should be implemented in conjunction with it. Children seeking asylum fall under the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees in the countries party to the Convention, and typically fall under other regional agreements in countries that are not signatories of the Convention. Children seeking asylum face many challenges[14] such as detention, access to education and other services, and often lengthy legal procedures which put their personal development in limbo.

For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the general module and a module pertinent to their field of work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

[14] See also the modules on Detention, Education and Protection & Access to services.

3.1 Legal and political setting

3.1.1 Are asylum seeker children registered and documented?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide title of the law(s)/regulation(s) that regulate this		
D	If yes, are they registered individually?		
E	If yes and accompanied, are they registered on the adult's case or individually?		
Comments:			

Rationale: It is in the best interest of the child to be registered, documented and processed as early as possible in the asylum procedure. GCR 1.5 para 60.

3.1.2 Is there a best interest determination for asylum seeker children?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please describe the assessment and who conducts it		
Comments:			

Rationale: Depending on the impact on the child of the action to be taken, mechanisms may range from an assessment of which option is in the best interests of the child, to a formal process with strict procedural safeguards. GCR 1.5 para 60. Broadly, "best interest" refers to the well-being of a child. It is determined by a variety of individual circumstances (age, level of maturity, the presence or absence of parents, the child's environment and experiences).

3.1.3 Is there an age assessment procedure for asylum seeker children?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please describe the assessment and who conducts it		
Comments:			

Rationale: Age assessment is used by most governments to assess if a person will be in an asylum procedure for children or for adults. The age assessment procedure must have safeguards, protective measures and meet essential standards.

3.2 Baseline on data collection

3.2.1 Is the collection of data on asylum seeker children disaggregated by:

	Disaggregation		If, yes source*
A	Gender	Yes	
B	Age	Yes	
C	Disability	Yes	
D	Unaccompanied or separated	Yes	
E	Accompanied	Yes	
F	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

* Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: The disaggregation ensures possible access to basic assistance and protection, including for those with specific needs. GCR 1.4. para 58.

3.2.2 In the collection of data on asylum seeker children, is any of the following information registered?

	Information		If yes, source*
A	Date of birth	Yes	
B	Place of birth	Yes	
C	Marital status	Yes	
D	Special protection and assistance needs	Yes	
E	Level of education	Yes	
F	Occupational skills	Yes	
G	Ethnic origins	Yes	
H	Religion	Yes	
J	Language	Yes	
K	Household and family composition, including parents' names	Yes	
L	Date of arrival	Yes	
N	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

*Provide code(s) for data sources (see code list at the end of this module). More than one source can be listed. If other data source, please specify.

Rationale: These indicators are important to strengthen the evidence base for decision-making on the protection and assistance of refugee children and asylum seeker children. GCR 1.4. para 58.

3.3 Data sharing, analysis and communication

3.3.1 Does your institution have official collaboration(s) on sharing and reporting data on asylum seeker children?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, please mark the institutions that **your** institution shares information with and explain the purpose of sharing.		
		Role	
C	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
D	Ministry of Interior		
E	Ministry of Labour		
F	Ministry of Education		
G	Ministry of Social Protection		
H	National Statistical Office		
I	Ministry of Finance		
J	The Central Bank		
L	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

3.3.2 In which form(s) are data on asylum seeker children made available to the public (select all that apply)?

A	Aggregated data tables
B	Key messages and data stories
C	Interactive charts
D	Special tabulations generated for users
G	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

3.3.3 How frequently are data on asylum seeker children made available to the public?

A	Monthly
B	Yearly
C	Other (please specify)
D	Most recent data are from (reference date): _____/_____ (month/year)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

3.4 Code list

Sources

Code	Source
A	Population censuses

B	Household-based surveys (DHS, MICS, others)
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys or surveys of camps)
D	Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system
E	Other administrative sources (including registries)
F	Non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data)
G	Other (please specify)

4. Detention Module

The Detention Module is part of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool and should be implemented in conjunction with it. Detention is proven to have seriously damaging effects on the well-being of children. Immigration detention of children goes against the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child along with the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. There are viable alternatives to detention that do not diminish countries' interests and do not violate the well-being of children.

For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the general module and a module pertinent to their field of work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

4.1 Legal and political setting

4.1.1 Are children detained for migration purposes in COUNTRY?

A	Yes
B	No
Comments:	

Rationale: Detention for migration purposes is defined as "restriction on freedom of movement through confinement that is ordered by an administrative or judicial authority."[15] See also GCM, Obj.13, para 29 (h) and GCR, para 60, 1.5.

4.1.2 Is detention of children <u>regulated</u> by law?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide the title of law(s)		
D	If yes, please state the grounds on which migrant children can be detained		
Comments (e.g., on exceptions of enforcement):			

Rationale: Detention for migration purposes is defined as "restriction on freedom of movement through confinement that is ordered by an administrative or judicial authority."[16] See also GCM, Obj.13, para 29 (h) and GCR, para 60, 1.5.

4.1.3 Is immigration detention of children <u>prohibited</u> by law?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide the title of law(s)		
Comments:			

Rationale: Detention for migration purposes is defined as "restriction on freedom of movement through confinement that is ordered by an administrative or judicial authority."[17] See also GCM, Obj.13, para 29 (h) and GCR, para 60, 1.5.

[15] IOM International Migration Law Information Note (2011). See also UNHCR Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention (2012).
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.

4.1.4 Are alternatives to detention for migrant children in non-custodial context available and accessible?

A	Yes	B	No
If yes, what kind of alternatives:			
C	Family-based living		
D	Solutions involving community guarantors		
E	Placement with host families		
F	Other (please specify)		
G	What are the conditions for access to the alternatives, please specify:		
Comments:			

Rationale: Alternatives to detention for children and families include a range of options such as supported community placement, including placement with host families, bail schemes to ensure compliance with immigration proceedings or reporting requirements, or schemes whereby guarantors or sponsors agree to support the care and supervision of a migrant family in the community. The most effective alternatives involve case management provided by a range of actors – social workers, civil society or specialized staff from immigration authorities. (UNICEF WORKING PAPER. Alternatives to Immigration Detention of Children).

4.2 Baseline on data collection

4.2.1 Does COUNTRY collect data on immigration detention?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes,		
C	How frequently?		
Comments:			

Rationale: This is a question gathering information about/mapping the most basic data collection efforts for different subgroups.

4.2.2 Does COUNTRY collect data on number of children held in immigration detention?

A	Yes	B	No
If yes, disaggregated by which factors?			
		Yes	No
C	Sex		
D	Age		
E	With family/separated		
F	Nationality		
G	Arrival status (unaccompanied/accompanied)		
H	Type of detention		
I	Length of detention		
J	Reason for detention		
Comments:			

4.2.3 Does COUNTRY collect data on number of children placed in alternative immigration placements?

A	Yes			B	No
If yes, disaggregated by which factors?					
			Yes		No
C	Sex				
D	Age				
E	With family/separated				
F	Nationality				
G	Arrival status (unaccompanied/accompanied)				
H	Type of placement				
I	Length of placement				
J	Reason for placement				
Comments:					

4.2.4 Please list the types of administrative sources that are used for statistics on children in migration detention and their level of disaggregation according to age and sex.

		Yes/No	By sex	Age
A	Population registers			
B	Registers of foreigners			
C	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees			
D	Police registers			
E	Judicial records			
F	Detention facility records			
G	Health/medical records			
H	Other (please specify)			

Rationale: Detention of children typically involves a series of actors, all of whom collect and use data and information. It is important to map where such information on detained children is kept in order for actors to draw on data and information to better protect children when there are detained.

4.3 Data sharing, analysis and communication

4.3.1 Does your institution have official collaboration(s) on sharing and reporting on data on immigration detention of children?

A	Yes	B	No
If yes, please mark the institutions that **your** institution shares information with and explain the purpose of sharing			
		Role	
C	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
D	Ministry of Interior		
E	Ministry of Labour		
F	Ministry of Education		
G	Ministry of Social Protection		
H	National Statistical Office		
I	Ministry of Finance		
J	The Central Bank		
L	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

4.3.2 In what form(s) are data on immigration detention of children made available to the public (select all that apply)?

A	Aggregated data tables
B	Key messages and data stories
C	Interactive charts
D	Special tabulations generated for users
G	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

4.3.3 How frequently are data on immigration detention of children made available to the public?

A	Monthly
B	Yearly
C	Other (please specify)
D	Most recent data are from (reference date): _____/_____ (month/year)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing of data, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

4.4 Code list

Sources

Code	Source
A	Population censuses
B	Household-based surveys (DHS, MICS, others)
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys or surveys of camps)
D	Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system
E	Other administrative sources (including registries)
F	Non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data)
G	Other (please specify)

5. Statelessness Module

The Statelessness Module is part of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) Tool and should be implemented in conjunction with it. Birth registration is a first step towards safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice and social services. Thus, birth registration is not only a fundamental human right, but also key to ensuring the fulfilment of other rights.[18]

Children without a nationality have limited access to basic rights and services such as education and health care and can face lifelong discrimination. Lack of official documents can put children at greater risk of experiencing violence, abuse and trafficking, and place them and their families at risk of arrest and detention.

For the implementation, an interviewer will go through the questionnaires with relevant national-level focal points of collaboration partners, including national statistical offices, line ministries and other key stakeholders, who will fill in the general module and a module pertinent to their field of work. The presence of the interviewer will allow for questions to be clarified and follow-up questions to be posed.

Based on the questionnaires filled in by key stakeholders, a general package of recommendations and suggestions to strengthen national data capacities will be developed and presented along with a road map for follow-up actions such as trainings and technical support.

[18] UNICEF is the global custodian for SDG indicator 16.9.1, and has been monitoring birth registration for many years.

5.1 Legal and political setting

5.1.1 Does COUNTRY have pathways for nationality for stateless children?

A	Yes	B	No
C	If yes, please provide the title of law(s):		
Comments:			

Rationale: About 60 per cent of States in the world have laws that allow children born in their territory to acquire their nationality if they do not acquire any other nationality at birth. Even where such laws exist, their effectiveness depends to a great extent on accessible and fair procedures to determine whether a child has acquired a nationality or is otherwise stateless.[19]

5.1.2 On which grounds can migrant children fall into statelessness?

	Grounds	
A	By descent (children of stateless migrants)	
B	Gaps between nationality laws (e.g., children born in jus sanguinis country to parents from jus soli countries)	
C	Other (please specify)	
Comments:		

Rationale: About 60 per cent of the States in the world have laws that allow children born in their territory to acquire their nationality if they do not acquire any other nationality at birth. Even where such laws exist, their effectiveness depends to a great extent on accessible and fair procedures to determine whether a child has acquired a nationality or is otherwise stateless.

5.1.3 Do migrants have access to register births of their children?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, only		
C	If they are registered migrants	D	Regardless of their status
Comments (e.g., if father's presence required):			

Rationale: Birth registration is a first step towards safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice and social services. Thus, birth registration is not only a fundamental human right, but also key to ensuring the fulfilment of other rights. UNICEF is the global custodian for SDG indicator 16.9.1, and has been monitoring birth registration for many years. See also GCM, Obj.4, para 20 (e) and GCR, para 82, 2.8.

[19] UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4, Para. 20.
The 1961 Convention aims to prevent statelessness and reduce it over time. It establishes an international framework to ensure the right of every person to a nationality. **It requires that States establish safeguards in their nationality laws to prevent statelessness at birth and later in life.** Perhaps the most important provision of the Convention establishes that children are to acquire the nationality of the country in which they are born if they do not acquire any other nationality. It also sets out important safeguards to prevent statelessness due to loss or renunciation of nationality and state succession. The Convention also sets out the very limited situations in which states can deprive a person of his or her nationality, even if this would leave them stateless.

5.1.4 Do migrants have access to proof of legal identity in your country?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, only		
C	If they are registered migrants	D	Regardless of their status
Comments (e.g., if father's presence required):			

Rationale: Proof of legal identity is a first step towards safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice and social services. UNICEF is the global custodian for SDG indicator 16.9.1, and has been monitoring birth registration for many years. See also GCM, Obj.4, para 20 (e) and GCR, para 82, 2.8.

5.2 Baseline on data collection

5.2.1 Does COUNTRY collect data on the number of stateless children?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes,		
C	How frequently?		
Comments:			

Rationale: This is a question gathering information about/mapping the most basic data collection efforts for different subgroups.

5.2.2 Please list the types of administrative sources that are used for statistics on stateless children and their level of disaggregation according to age and sex:

Data sources				
		Yes/No	By sex	Age
A	Censuses			
B	Surveys			
C	Population registers			
D	Registers of foreigners			
E	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees			
F	Birth registers			
G	NGOs/civil society data			
H	Other (please specify)			

Rationale: Statelessness of children typically involves a series of actors, all of whom collect and use data and information. It is important to map where such information on statelessness of children is kept in order for actors to draw on data and information to better protect children who are stateless.

5.3 Data sharing, analysis and communication

5.3.1 Does your institution have official collaboration(s) on sharing and reporting on statelessness of children?

A	Yes	B	No
	If yes, please mark the institutions that your institution shares information with and explain the purpose of sharing		
		Role	
C	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
D	Ministry of Interior		
E	Ministry of Labour		
F	Ministry of Education		
G	Ministry of Social Protection		
H	National Statistical Office		
I	Ministry of Finance		
J	The Central Bank		
L	Other (please specify)		
Comments:			

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

5.3.2 In which form(s) are data on children statelessness made available to the public (select all that apply)?

A	Aggregated data tables
B	Key messages and data stories
C	Interactive charts
D	Special tabulations generated for users
E	Other (please specify)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

5.3.3 How frequently are data on children statelessness made available to the public?

A	Monthly
B	Yearly
C	Other (please specify)
D	Most recent data are from (reference date): _____/ _____ (month/year)
Comments:	

Rationale: To get an overview of the use of existing sharing, reporting and accessibility of collected data.

5.4 Code list

Sources

Code	Source
A	Population censuses
B	Household-based surveys (DHS, MICS, others)
C	Non-household based surveys (e.g., border surveys or surveys of camps)
D	Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system
E	Other administrative sources (including registries)
F	Non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data)
G	Other (please specify)