



Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process IOM's experience

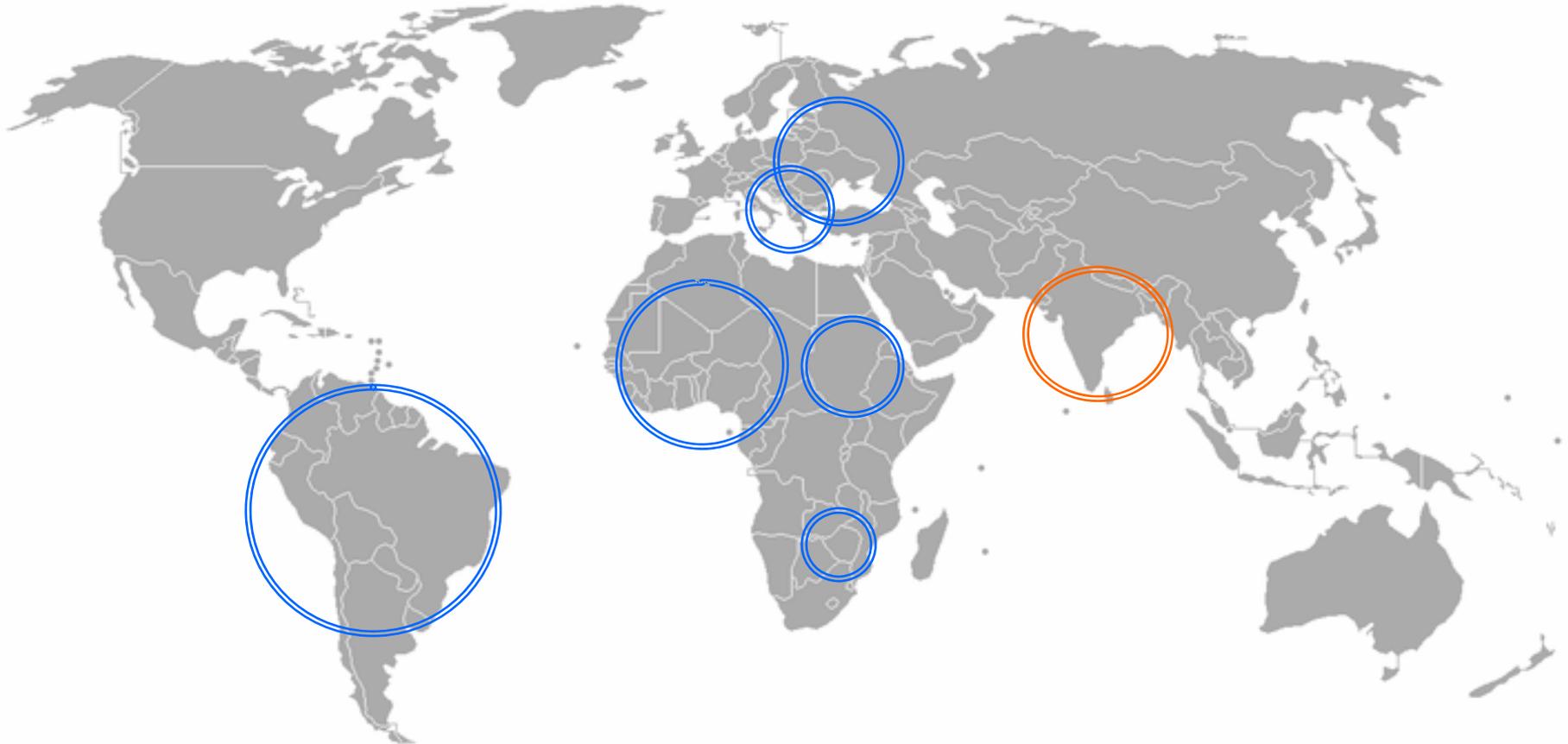
GFMD 2011 Regional Workshop

“Migration Profiles as a Tool for Informed Policy making, Integration and Reintegration and Emergency”

Manila, Philippines, 20-21 October 2011



Developing Migration Profiles: IOM's experience



Since 2007 prepared MP reports for **more than 32 countries**



Making the Most of the Process: A Practical Guide

Stage One: Framework Setting

- Step 1: Support and resources
- Step 2: Goals and objectives
- Step 3: Relevance
- Step 3: Stakeholders
- Step 4: Coordination platform
- Step 5: Operational framework
- Step 6: Expert team

Stage Two: Implementation

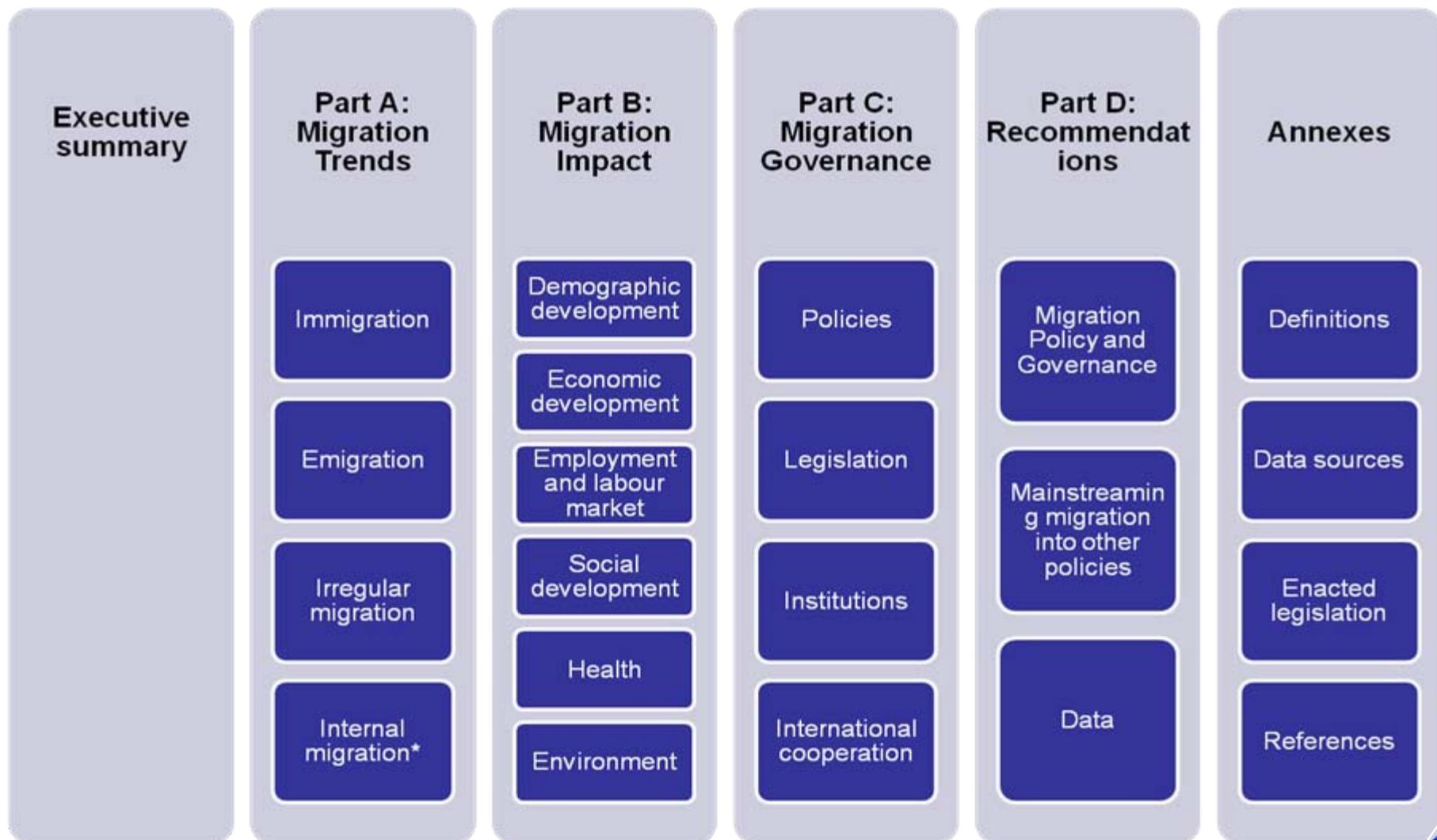
- Step 7: Existing evidence
- Step 8: New evidence
- Step 9: Verify preliminary progress
- Step 10: Adjust the MP template
- Step 11: Analyze and draft

Stage Three: Report Launch and Follow-Up

- Step 12: Validation of content
- Step 13: Apply findings to policy
- Step 14: Towards evidence-based policy making
- Step 15: Sustainability



Making the Most of the Process: A Flexible Template





Making the Most of the Process: A Flexible Template

	Indicator/Table	Variables by	Suggested Timeframe	Possible Sources
MODULE A.2.2. Immigration for employment: Core indicators				
2.2.1.	Employed foreign population, absolute numbers and as % of total employed population (<i>stocks</i>)	citizenship sex economic sector occupation	At 1990, 2000 and 2010 (or at census dates)	<u>National:</u> Census or surveys, including LFS, employment service records, employers' reports <u>International:</u> LABORSTA (M2, M3, M4), ILO
2.2.2	Issued work permits (<i>flows</i>)	citizenship sex permit type permit duration	Annually during reference period (e.g. 2005 - 2010)	<u>National:</u> Administrative records <u>International:</u> Eurostat (for EU)
2.2.3	Valid work permits (<i>stocks</i>)	citizenship sex permit type	As at 1990, 2000 and 2010	<u>National:</u> Administrative records <u>International:</u> Eurostat (for EU)
2.2.4.	Foreign workers employed during a reference period (<i>flows</i>)	Citizenship Economic sector Occupation	Annually during reference period (e.g. 2005 - 2010)	<u>National:</u> Employers records, administrative registers <u>International:</u> LABORSTA, ILO
MODULE A.2.2. Immigration for employment: Non-core indicators				
2.2.4.	Estimated number of employed foreigners with irregular status (<i>stocks</i>)	country of origin sex occupation region duration of stay	Whenever estimates are made	<u>National:</u> Ad hoc surveys, quantitative methodologies (following regularizations, tax records, medical records, remittance data) <u>Origin countries' data:</u> Surveys
2.2.5.	Estimated number of seasonal foreign workers (<i>stocks or flows</i>)	citizenship sex occupation region duration of stay	Whenever estimates are made	Same as 2.2.4.
2.2.6.	Estimated number of foreign border workers (<i>stocks or flows</i>)	citizenship sex occupation economic sector region	Whenever estimates are made	Same as 2.3.4.

	Indicator/Table	Variables by	Suggested Timeframe	Possible Sources
MODULE A.3.2. Emigration for employment: Core indicators				
3.2.1.	Citizens employed abroad (<i>stocks</i>)	destination countries sex occupation	At 1990, 2000 and 2010 (or at census dates)	<u>National:</u> Census or surveys Border statistics (if purpose of departure is recorded) Migration cards (if purpose of departure is recorded) Reports of licensed agencies Estimation methods <u>International:</u> Eurostat, OECD <u>Destination countries:</u> Residence permits (for remunerated activities), work permits, labour force surveys, employment services records
3.2.2.	Citizens departed for employment reasons (<i>flows</i>)	destination countries sex	Annual during reference period (e.g. in 2005-2010)	<u>National:</u> Border statistics (if purpose of departure is recorded) Migration cards (if purpose of departure is recorded) Reports of licensed agencies <u>International:</u> LABORSTA (MC), ILO



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A.3. Emigration

[For the purpose of preparing a migration profile report, emigration of citizens will be considered.]

This section aims at presenting key emigrant stocks and outflows data existing in the country and internationally. Data on emigration, due to the very character of this migration type, is more difficult to collect than immigration data. Often, estimation techniques and data from destination countries have to be used to arrive at estimates of stocks of nationals residing abroad. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to describe the methods used to arrive at the data presented, as well as to describe their potential flaws and errors.]

‘Emigration’ is understood here as change of residence. Ideally, change of ‘usual’ residence should be taken into consideration, if singled out within the country. For lack of data on usual residence, legal residence data should be taken as a proxy. Explanation should be provided which type of residence is reported on.]

‘Long-term’ is understood as lasting for the period of at least twelve months, while ‘short-term’ or ‘temporary’ is understood as lasting between three and twelve months. Explanation should be given how emigration is recorded in the country and whether the data collection system allows for establishing the duration of emigration (actual or intended).]

A.3.1 Diaspora and citizens residing abroad

Indicator/Table	Variables by	Suggested Timeframe	Possible Sources
MODULE A.3.1. Diaspora and citizens residing abroad: Core indicators			
3.1.1. Citizens residing abroad (stocks)	Country of residence sex duration of residence abroad Reason for migration	As at 1990, 2000 and 2010 (adjust of actual census dates) or whenever data are available	<u>National:</u> Census Population register Surveys (household, labour force, ad hoc surveys), Ad hoc surveys Ministry of Foreign Affairs databases (registration with consular authorities) <u>International:</u> UN DESA Destination countries' data: Census Population registers Residence permits Registration at residence
3.1.2. Citizens' long-term emigration (flows)	country of new residence reason for migration	Annual during reference period (e.g. in 2005-2010) or during latest inter-census period	Same as 2.3.1.1. and border crossing data (border management systems, migration cards or surveys at the border)
MODULE A.3.1. Diaspora and citizens residing abroad: Non-core indicators			
3.1.3. Temporary absent population (stocks)	country of current residence reason for migration	At 1990, 2000, 2010 (or at census dates)	<u>National:</u> Census, surveys

B.2. Migration and Economic Development

Possible sources of data:

National: Ministries of economy and finance, national central banks and other competent authorities

International: IMF, World Bank

Dimension	Issue	Possible indicators	Likely relationship
Overall development	Global context	Progress towards the MDGs	
Macroeconomic development	Output	Real GDP (level, growth rate, projections) GDP per capita (level in USD, growth rate) Sectors growth rate (agriculture, service, manufacturing, public) and key industries Informal economy (estimated % of GDP, estimated % of the workforce, main sectors of employment) Energy independence	<i>Positive:</i> Remittances and extra income from migration may increase propensity and/or ability to consume and produce, thus potentially increasing overall output Migration may promote “capitalist” economic activity (e.g. move from subsistence to cash economy) or urbanization. <i>Negative:</i> Support from migrants abroad may reduce incentive to engage in economic activity or invest productively. Migration may affect a government's incentives to develop the domestic economy.
	Financial system	Inflation rate Foreign exchange Fiscal balance and public debt (level in USD, growth rate) Debt service (as % of exports of goods and services) Investment climate (fiscal, monetary policies) Savings	Remittance-fuelled expenditure may fuel inflation, especially in some sectors. Remittances may affect the supply of foreign exchange. Taxable base of labour in the economy may rise or fall. Increased volume of remittances and other



The Way Forward: **10 Key Challenges**

- Promote **common understanding**
- Facilitate **systematic sharing**
- Extend **geographical** coverage
- Extend **scope of issues**
- Improve **quality/analysis**



10 Key Challenges (con't)

- Improve data through **capacity building**
- Promote **mainstreaming** of migration
- Enhance **monitoring and evaluation**
- Strengthen government **ownership**
- Encourage **sustainability**



The floor is yours!

Questions?

ranich@iom.int

Rudolf Anich, Research Division, IOM HQ Geneva