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
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

Executive summary

Part A: Migration Trends
- Immigration
- Emigration
- Irregular migration
- Internal migration*

Part B: Migration Impact
- Demographic development
- Economic development
- Employment and labour market
- Social development
- Health
- Environment

Part C: Migration Governance
- Policies
- Legislation
- Institutions
- International cooperation

Part D: Recommendations
- Migration Policy and Governance
- Mainstreaming migration into other policies
- Data

Annexes
- Definitions
- Data sources
- Enacted legislation
- References
Making the Most of the Process: A Flexible Template

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator/Table</th>
<th>Variables by</th>
<th>Suggested Timeframe</th>
<th>Possible Sources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODULE A.2.2. Immigration for employment: Core indicators</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.1. Employed foreign population, absolute numbers and as % of total employed population (stocks)</td>
<td>citizenship, sex, economic sector, occupation</td>
<td>At 1990, 2000 and 2010 (census dates)</td>
<td>National: Census or surveys, including LFS, employment service records, employers’ reports. International: LABORSTA (M2, M3, M4), ILO</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.2. Issued work permits (stocks)</td>
<td>citizenship, sex, permit type, permit duration</td>
<td>Annually during reference period (e.g., 2008-2010)</td>
<td>National: Administrative records. International: Eurostat (for EU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3. Valid work permits (stocks)</td>
<td>citizenship, sex, permit type</td>
<td>As at 1990, 2000 and 2010</td>
<td>National: Administrative records. International: Eurostat (for EU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.4. Foreign workers employed during a reference period (flows)</td>
<td>citizenship, economic sector, occupation</td>
<td>Annually during reference period (e.g., 2008-2010)</td>
<td>National: Employers’ records, administrative registers. International: LABORSTA (M2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **MODULE A.2.2. Immigration for employment: Non-core indicators** |
| 2.2.4. Estimated number of employed foreigners with regular status (stocks) | country of origin, sex, occupation, region, duration of stay | Whenever estimates are made | National: Ad hoc surveys, quantitative methodologies (following regulations, labor market developments). International: Origin countries data surveys |
| 2.2.5. Estimated number of seasonal foreign workers (stocks or flows) | 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 (stocks or flows) | citizenship, sex, occupation, economic sector, region | Whenever estimates are made | Same as 2.2.4. |

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<tr>
<td>3.2.1. Citizens employed abroad (stocks)</td>
<td>destination countries, sex, occupation</td>
<td>At 1990, 2000 and 2010 (or at census dates)</td>
<td>National: 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: International. Eurostat. OECD. Destination country: Residence permits for remunerated activities, work permits, labor force surveys, employment services records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2. Citizens departed for employment reasons (flows)</td>
<td>destination countries, sex</td>
<td>Annually during reference period (e.g., in 2008-2010)</td>
<td>National: Border statistics (if purpose of departure is recorded). Migration cards (if purpose of departure is recorded). Reports of licensed agencies. International. LABORSTA (M2, M3, M4). ILO</td>
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</table>
### A.1 Emigration

For the purpose of preparing a migration profile report, emigration of citizens will be considered. This section aims at presenting them in a manner that maximizes country and internationally useful data on emigration, due to the very nature of this migration type. It is more difficult to design standardized methods for presenting data on emigration than on immigration. Often, estimation techniques and data from destination countries are the only reliable data sources available to arrive at estimates of stocks of nationals residing abroad. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the methods described as used to arrive at the data presented, as well as their potential limitations. Emigration is understood here as change of residence, while change of "usual" residence should be taken into consideration, if it took place within the country. For lack of comparable data, residence data should be taken at a proxy. Explanation should be given, if and where the data collection systems allow for separating emigration (annual or total).

Emigration is understood here as change of residence. The change of "usual" residence should be taken into consideration, if it took place within the country. For lack of comparable data, data on international travel should be taken as a proxy. Explanation should be given, if and where the data collection systems allow for separating emigration (annual or total).

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### A.3.1 Diaspora and citizens residing abroad

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<tr>
<td><strong>MODULE A.3.1. Diaspora and citizens residing abroad: Core indicators</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.1. Citizens residing abroad (total)</strong></td>
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<td>Country of residence and duration of residence abroad</td>
<td>Reasons for migration</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Census Population register, Surveys (household, labour force, ad hoc surveys), Ad hoc surveys, Ministry of Foreign Affairs databases (registration with consular authorities)</td>
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<td>International: UN DESA Population country data, Census Population registers, Residence permits, National Identity databases</td>
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<td>Yearly, 2000 and 2010 (plus 2010 census data) or whenever data are available</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.2. Citizens' long-term migration (flow)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country of new residence reasons for migration</td>
<td>Same as 3.1.1 and border crossing data (e.g., in 2006–2010) or during latest inter-census period</td>
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<td>At 1990, 2000, 2010 (or at the latest census date)</td>
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<td><strong>3.1.3. Temporary absent population (total)</strong></td>
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<td>Country of current residence reasons for emigration</td>
<td>National Census, Labour force surveys</td>
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### 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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Possible indicators</th>
<th>Likely relationship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall development</td>
<td>Global context</td>
<td>Progress towards the MDGs</td>
<td>Positive: Remittances and extra income from migration may increase prosperity and/or ability to consume and produce, thus potentially increasing overall output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomic development</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Positive: Remittances and extra income from migration may increase prosperity and/or ability to consume and produce, thus potentially increasing overall output. Migration may promote &quot;capitalist&quot; economic activity (e.g., move from subsistence to cash economy) or urbanization. Negative: Support from migrants abroad may reduce incentive to engage in economic activity or invest productively. Migration may affect government incentives to develop the domestic economy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 | Remittances-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 

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The Way Forward: 10 Key Challenges

- Promote common understanding
- Facilitate systematic sharing
- Extend geographical coverage
- Extend scope of issues
- Improve quality/analysis
• Improve data through capacity building
• Promote mainstreaming of migration
• Enhance monitoring and evaluation
• Strengthen government ownership
• Encourage sustainability
The floor is yours!

Questions?

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