

Integration and Policy Indicators

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OUTLINE

1. Integration Indicators

2. Migration Policy Regimes

3. Economic Opportunity Policies

4. Other IDB Data Products

Data gathering and analysis to support the Unit's knowledge and operational agendas.

- Policy indicators support dialogue with clients and analysis of policy impacts.
- Integration indicators help target interventions in areas of greatest potential impact.

A photograph of a man and two young children sitting at a table, looking at a laptop screen. The man is on the right, pointing at the screen. The children are on the left, looking intently. The scene is set in a room with a stone wall and a window in the background. The entire image has a blue tint.

Indicators of Migrant Integration

Positive outcomes for migrants do not per se imply integration

- Focus on gaps
- How do outcomes for the foreign-born **differ** from those for the native-born population?

AVAILABILITY OF MIGRANT INFORMATION IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Review of information on migrants in censuses and household and labor force surveys in 26 LAC countries.

Region / Country (poll)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Andean	Bolivia (ECH)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Colombia (GEIH)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Ecuador (ENEMDU)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Peru (ENAHO)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Venezuela (EHM/ENCOVI)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Caribbean	Bahamas (LFS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Barbados (LFS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Belize (LFS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Guyana (GLFS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Haiti (ECVMAS/DHS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Jamaica (SLC/LFS)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Surinam (SLC)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Trinidad & Tobago (CSSP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Southern Cone	Argentina (EPH)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brasil (PNAD/PNADC)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chile (CASEN)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Paraguay (EPH/EPHC)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uruguay (ECH)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mesoamerica & Mexico	Costa Rica (ENAHO)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	El Salvador (EHPM)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Guatemala (ENEI)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Honduras (EPHPM)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Mexico (ENOE)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Nicaragua (ECH/EMNV)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Panama (EH/ECHPM)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dom. Rep. (ENFT/ENCFT)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

● No survey available ● Data without migrant identification ● Data with identifiable migrants

Source: Perdomo, J. (2022)
Making Migrants Visible.



INTEGRATION INDICATORS

- ✓ Collaboration with  based on “Settling In”
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES
- ✓ **12 Countries**
This highlights the data challenges for detailed examination of the situation of migrants in the region
- ✓ **Data primarily from Household/Labor Force Surveys**
- ✓ **35 Indicators**
Five areas: Household Composition, Education and Youth, Labor Markets, Gender Differences, and Living Conditions

Study still under review – publication expected Q1 2023

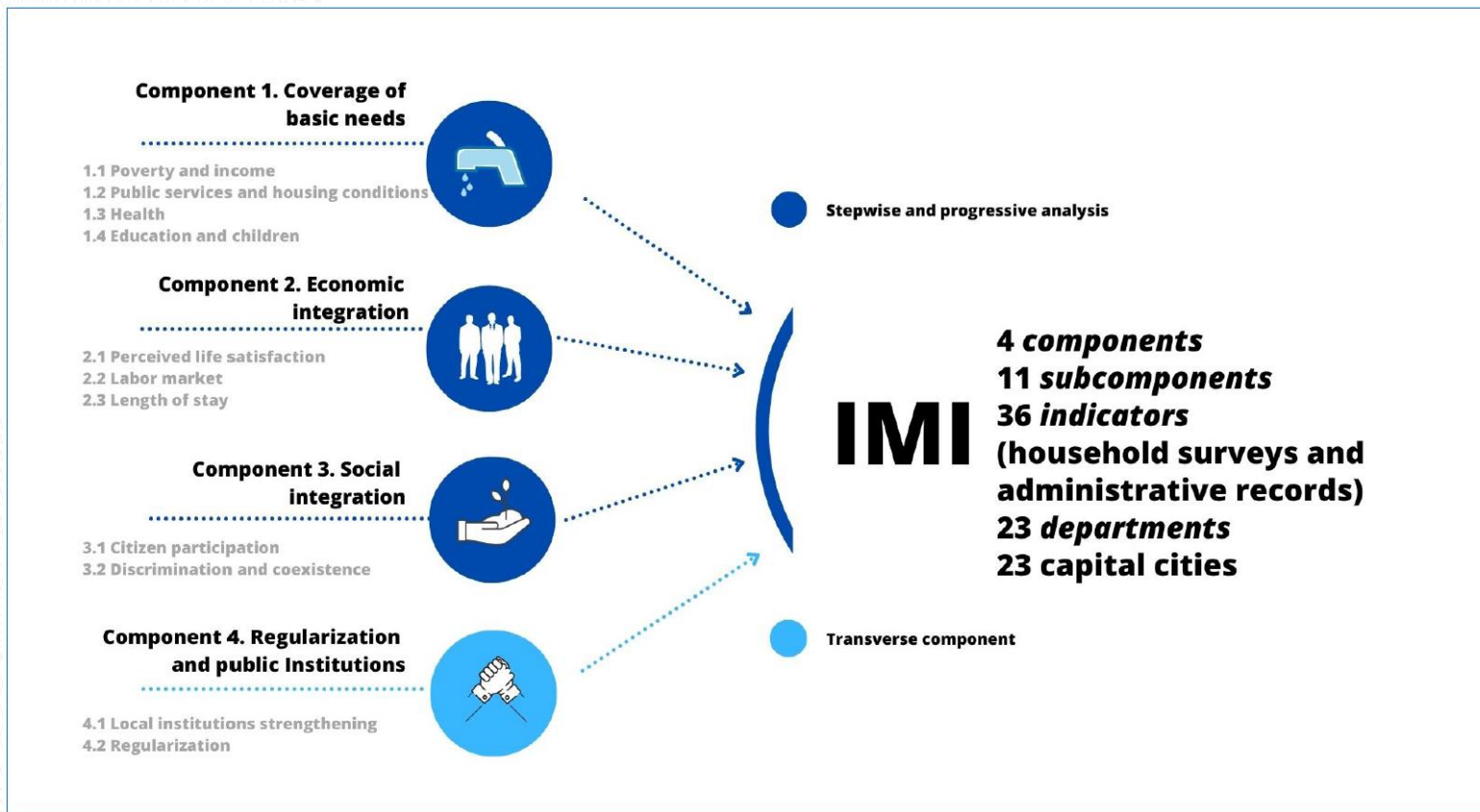
Key takeaways

- **In many countries, on some indicators, migrants are “better off” than the native born.**
- **Each country has its own peculiarities.**

Preliminary Findings

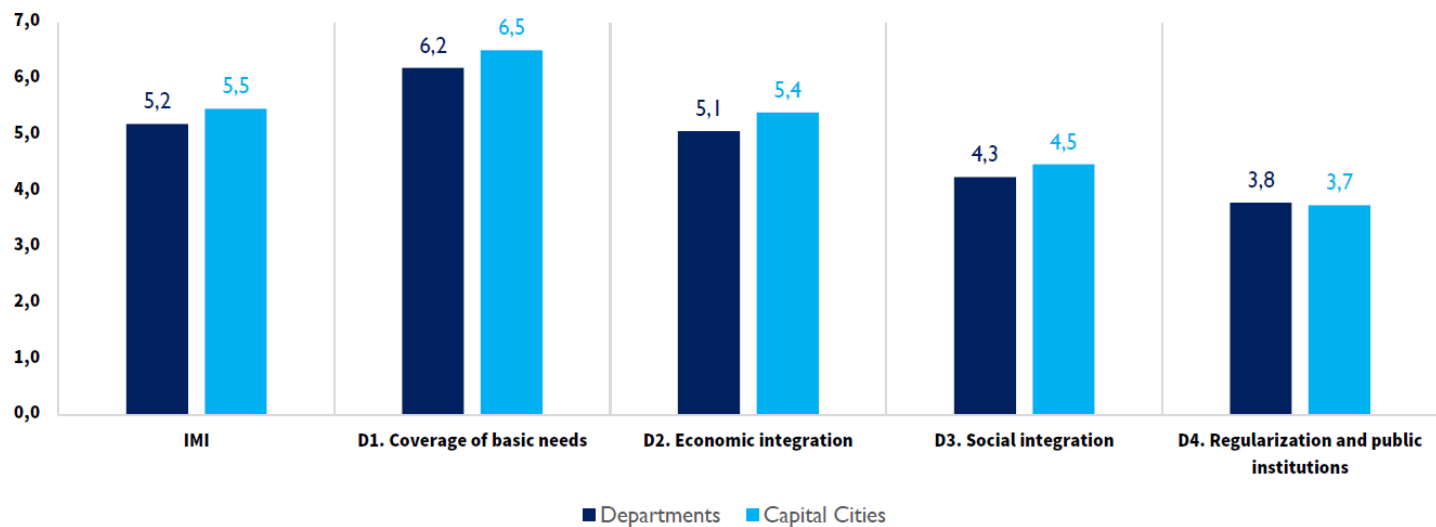
- Migrants have better education overall
 - Higher share are highly educated (8 countries), lower share are low-education(8)
- Migrant children face challenges
 - Lower PISA Scores (5), more likely to leave school early (7)
- Migrants have better employment outcomes...
 - Higher employment rate (8), lower Unemployment rate (6)
- ...but more challenges in fully leveraging their education
 - Higher overqualification (6), Higher informality (7), and higher NEET 15-24 (8)

Index of Migrant Integration - Colombia



Index of Migrant Integration – Colombia - Outcomes

Average IMI score by component



Migration Policy Regimes

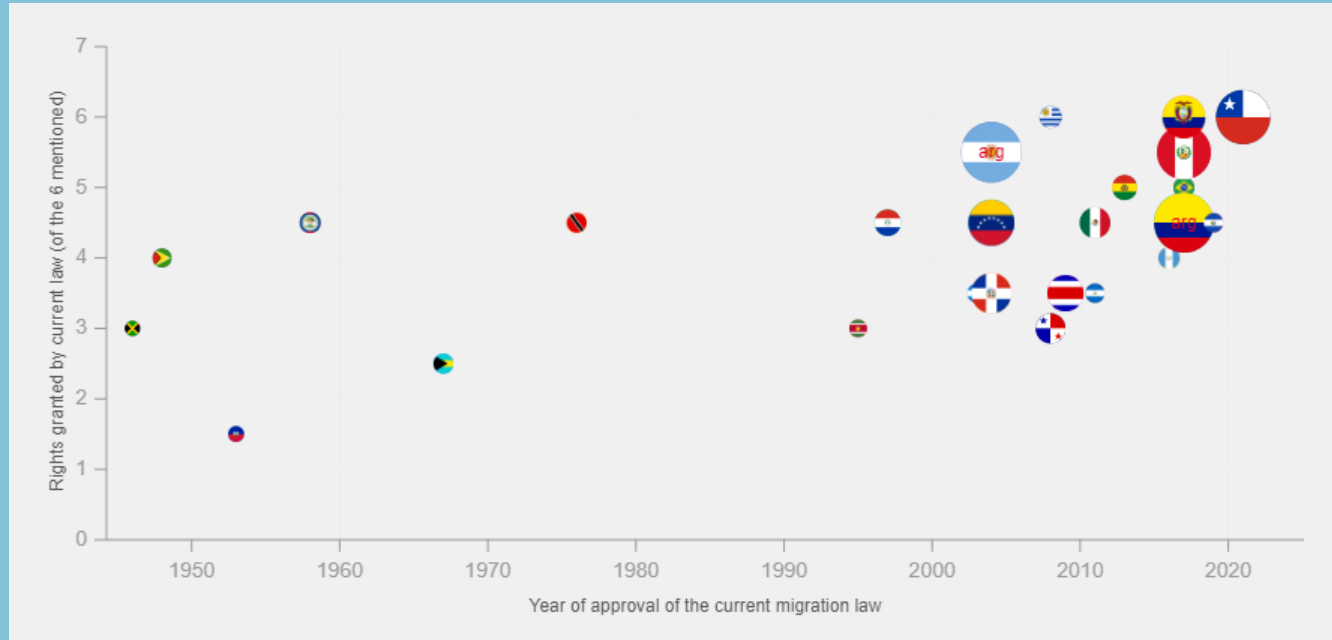
INTEGRATION INDICATORS

- ✓ **Project with Diego Acosta, University of Bristol**
- ✓ **Objectives**
 - + **Compile key policy indicators for reference**
 - + **Comparative analysis of policy regimes**
- ✓ **40 Indicators Covering: International Treaties, Regional Treaties, Visa requirements, Access to temporary Residence, Rights during residence, Access to nationality**
- ✓ **All mapped to specific legal instruments (laws, decrees, etc.)
Over 440 instruments catalogued**



KEY FINDINGS: EVOLUTION OF POLICIES

Countries with newer migration laws provide more rights to migrants.

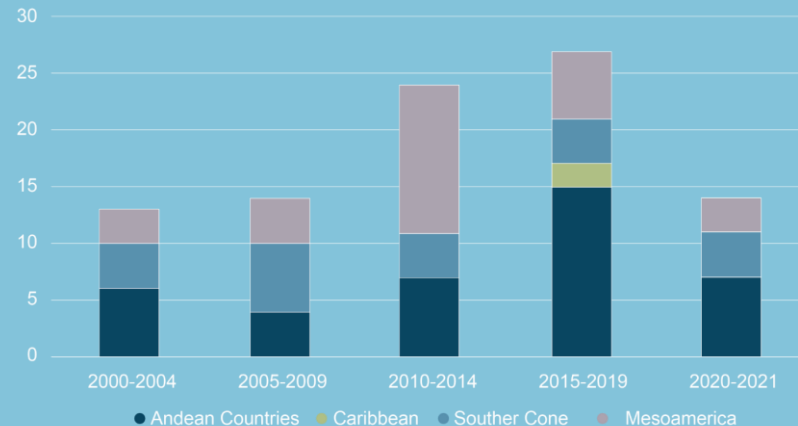
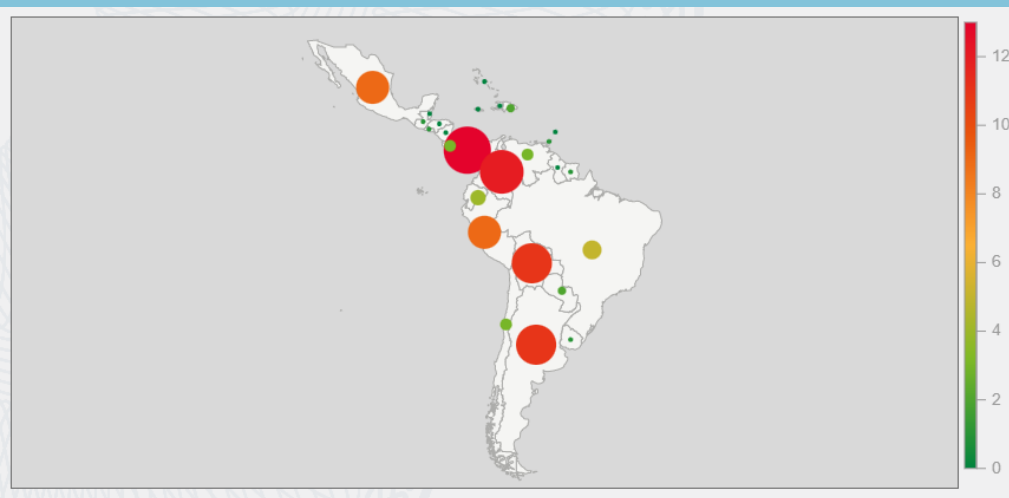


1) permanent mechanisms for the regularization of migrants; 2) access the labor market; 3) access to the public health system; 4) access to public education; 5) family reunification; and 6) rights to vote in some elections.

KEY FINDINGS: EXTRAORDINARY REGULARIZATION

Regularization has been very common policy tool in LAC in recent years.

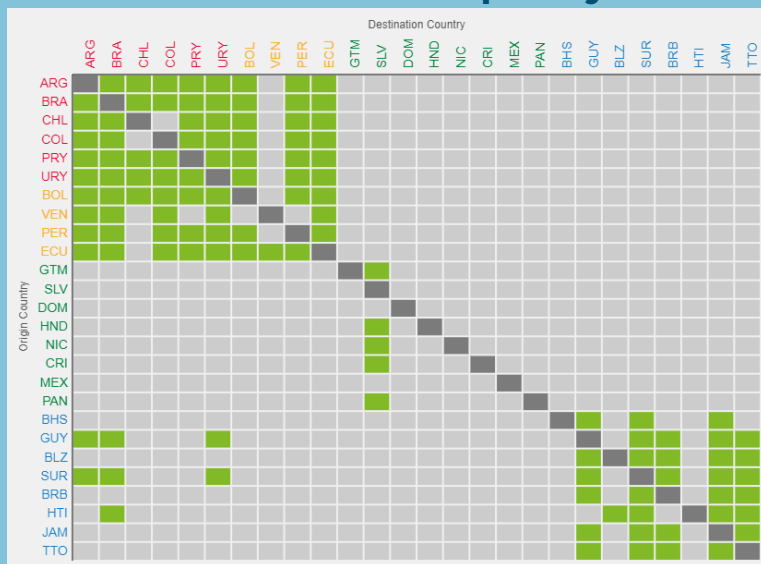
Extraordinary Regularizations since 2000



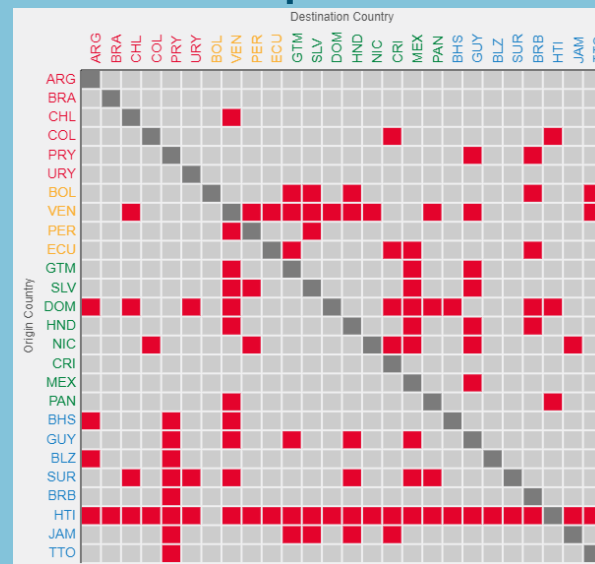
More than 90 extraordinary regularization programs since 2000, in 18 of the 26 countries analyzed.

KEY FINDINGS: PREFERENTIAL ACCESS

Preferential Access to Temporary Residence



Visa Requirements



- ✓ Preferences in access to residence are subregional
- ✓ Visa requirements are more country-specific

Data Resource

Along with the report, several interactive visualization tools are available through

datamig.iadb.org/RPM



Comparative Matrix >

This tool gives simple overview of the indicator values for the topics and countries chosen.



Detailed Comparison >

This tool provides a side-by-side comparison of the indicator values, additional information and legal references underlying each indicator value.



Catalog of Legal Instruments >

Direct access to the national laws, decrees, administrative decisions, and other policy documents that establish the national migration policy regime.



Map of Indicators >

This tool provides a map-based representation of the indicator values.



Visa-Free Entry Map >

This tool allows exploration of the possible corridors for visa-free travel among countries of the region



Download Data >

To cite information from the online databases: Acosta, Diego and Jeremy Harris (2022). Migration Policy Regimes (RPM) database, v1.0. Inter-American Development Bank.

ENHANCED INDICATORS: ACCESS TO LABOR MARKET

- ✔ **Project with José Ignacio Hernández, Harvard Growth Lab**
- ✔ **Objective**
 - + Improve RPM by expanding the set of indicators on migrants' access to formal labor markets
- ✔ **More than 15 indicators covering: Migration authority and sector, Duration of permits, Permit request procedures, Access for dependents, Right to change jobs, Portability of social security**
- ✔ **Also mapped to specific legal instruments (laws, decrees, etc.) underlying the categorizations**

Key takeaways

- **There is significant heterogeneity in regional policies**
- **Most countries leave these policies in the hands of security-focused ministries.**

Preliminary Findings

- Most govern access through Security, Justice, or Interior ministries
 - 20 of 26 countries
- There are formal limits on firms hiring immigrants
 - 12 impose quotas, 10 impose tests regarding the domestic labor force
- Difficulties in changing jobs once admitted
 - 10 explicitly permit changes, but two explicitly prohibit them, and 14 do not regulate.
- Social Security is portable
 - 20 countries participate in one or more agreements or conventions in this regard

Economic Opportunity Policies

REFUGEE OPPORTUNITY INDEX

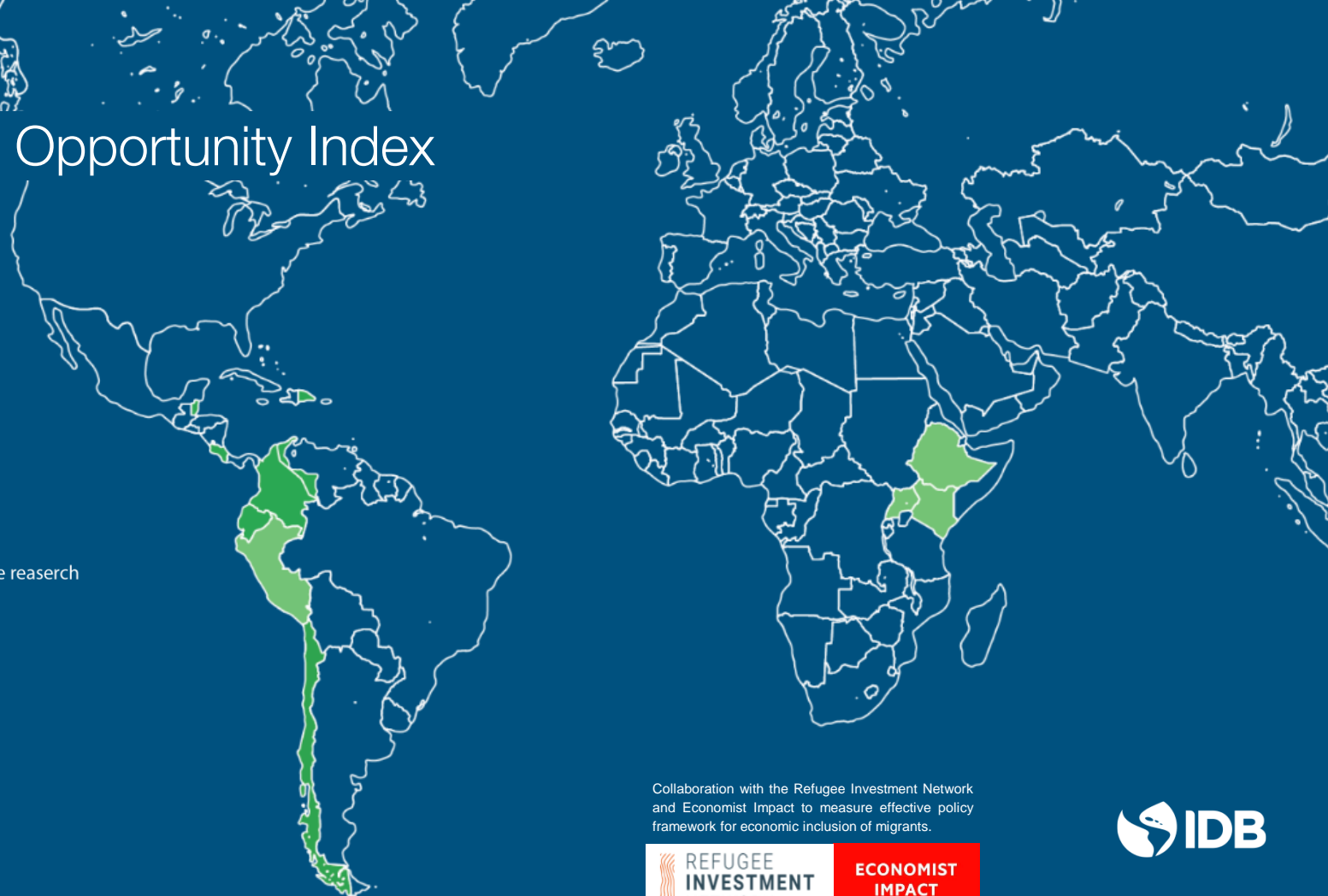
- ✔ **Project with Refugee Investment Network and Economist Impact**
- ✔ **Objective**
+ measure effective policy framework for economic inclusion of migrants.
- ✔ **More than indicators and sub-indicators: Admissions, integration and resettlement, Basic rights and access to services, and Employment conditions and entrepreneurship**
- ✔ **Scoring based on both *de jure* analysis and *de facto* judgements based on interviews with stakeholders**
- ✔ **Part of a global initiative covering 10 countries (7 in LAC) with more to be added**

Study still under review – publication expected Q1 2023



Refugee Opportunity Index

- Score 80-100
- Score 60-79.9
- Score 40-59.9
- Score 20-39.9
- Score 0-19.9
- Not included in the reaserch



Collaboration with the Refugee Investment Network and Economist Impact to measure effective policy framework for economic inclusion of migrants.



A group of people, including children and adults, are walking along a railway track in a rural setting. In the background, there is a power line tower and some buildings. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Other MIG Data Products

DATA MIG

The IDB Migration Unit collects data on migration and migration policy in order to support analysis and to inform policy and operations. This portal serves to make that data available to the broader community.

Migrant Permits

Explore the database of residence permits issued by countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Migrant Stock

Estimates of the numbers of migrants living in each country of the region, by country of origin.

Remittances

Statistics on money sent home by emigrants, by country.

Migration Policy Regimes

Description of the migration laws and policies in force in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Country Profile

Summaries of the available data on migration and migrants for each IDB borrowing member country.

 ARGENTINA

 BOLIVIA

 CHILE

 BAHAMAS

 BRAZIL

 COLOMBIA

 BELIZE

 BARBADOS

 COSTA RICA

PUBLICATIONS

MIGRATION FLOWS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Statistics on Permits for Migrants



Statistics on Residence Permits

Administrative data on
regional migration flows



Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2021

Migrant Efforts
During the Covid-19 Crisis

Series on Migration Statistics



Remittances

Data and analysis of flows of
personal remittances to LAC
countries



Making Migrants Visible

A Review of Information
on Migrants in Censuses
and Household Surveys in
Latin America and the Caribbean

Series on Migration Statistics



Data Inventory

Survey of the availability of
census and household survey
data covering migrants



The Profiles of Immigrants in Latin
America and the Caribbean
A Focus on Economic Integration

Juan Blyde
Camila Cortes
Fernando Morales
Denisse Pherola

Migration Unit

DISCUSSION
PAPER Nº
IDB-SP-60787

June 2022

Migrant Profiles

Preliminary analysis of
economic integration



Citizen perception laboratory on migration

How much is talked about migration on social media?

Conversation



What is said about migration on social media?

Conversation



Conversation about migration in LAC

26 countries and cities



Attitudes towards migration

How is the sentiment towards the migration conversation on social media?



Communities

What do migrants feel?



Thank you

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