Integration and Policy Indicators

Jeremy Harris
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.
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.

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- ● No survey available
- □ Data without migrant identification
- ○ Data with identifiable migrants

Collaboration with OECD based on “Settling In”

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

**Component 1. Coverage of basic needs**
- 1.1 Poverty and income
- 1.2 Public services and housing conditions
- 1.3 Health
- 1.4 Education and children

**Component 2. Economic integration**
- 2.1 Perceived life satisfaction
- 2.2 Labor market
- 2.3 Length of stay

**Component 3. Social integration**
- 3.1 Citizen participation
- 3.2 Discrimination and coexistence

**Component 4. Regularization and public Institutions**
- 4.1 Local institutions strengthening
- 4.2 Regularization

**IMI**
- 4 components
- 11 subcomponents
- 36 indicators (household surveys and administrative records)
- 23 departments
- 23 capital cities

Stepwise and progressive analysis

Transverse component
Index of Migrant Integration – Colombia - Outcomes

**Average IMI score by component**

- IMI: 5.2 Departments, 5.5 Capital Cities
- D1. Coverage of basic needs: 6.2 Departments, 6.5 Capital Cities
- D2. Economic integration: 5.1 Departments, 5.4 Capital Cities
- D3. Social integration: 4.3 Departments, 4.5 Capital Cities
- D4. Regularization and public institutions: 3.8 Departments, 3.7 Capital Cities

[Graph showing average IMI scores for different components]
Migration Policy Regimes
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
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.

Countries with newer migration laws provide more rights to migrants.
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.
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](http://datamig.iadb.org/RPM)

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<th>Tool</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative Matrix</strong></td>
<td>This tool gives simple overview of the indicator values for the topics and countries chosen.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Detailed Comparison</strong></td>
<td>This tool provides a side-by-side comparison of the indicator values, additional information and legal references underlying each indicator value.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Catalog of Legal Instruments</strong></td>
<td>Direct access to the national laws, decrees, administrative decisions, and other policy documents that establish the national migration policy regime.</td>
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<td><strong>Map of Indicators</strong></td>
<td>This tool provides a map-based representation of the indicator values.</td>
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<td><strong>Visa-Free Entry Map</strong></td>
<td>This tool allows exploration of the possible corridors for visa-free travel among countries of the region.</td>
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<td><strong>Download Data</strong></td>
<td>To cite Information from the online databases: Acosta, Diego and Jeremy Harris (2022). Migration Policy Regimes (RPM) database, v1.0. Inter-American Development Bank.</td>
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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
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
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

Collaboration with the Refugee Investment Network and Economist Impact to measure effective policy framework for economic inclusion of migrants.
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  Bahamas  Belize  Barbados  Colombia  Costa Rica
PUBLICATIONS

Statistics on Residence Permits
Administrative data on regional migration flows

Remittances
Data and analysis of flows of personal remittances to LAC countries

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

Migrant Profiles
Preliminary analysis of economic integration
Citizen perception laboratory on migration

**Conversation**
- How much is talked about migration on social media?
- What is said about migration on social media?

**Attitudes towards migration**
- How is the sentiment towards the migration conversation on social media?

**Communities**
- What do migrants feel?

**Conversation about migration in LAC**
- 26 countries and cities

https://laboratoriomigracion.iadb.org