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Chapter 2

Conceptual and methodological frameworks

The IPPMD project aimed to provide empirical evidence for policy makers on the positive contribution of migration to development and how policy can be used to reinforce these effects. To do so, it developed its unique conceptual and methodological frameworks to look beyond the impact of migration policy to explore the bi-directional links between key sectors and four dimensions of migration (emigration, remittances, return migration and immigration). This chapter gives an overview of the conceptual and methodological frameworks and presents the analytical approach.

While international migrants make up only 3% of the world's population, their significance in public debate has increased disproportionately with the 2015-16 refugee crisis. In this regard, 2015 represents a turning point for the global migration agenda. On the one hand, massive refugee inflows to Europe have generated lively discussions about the capacity of host communities to absorb and integrate immigrants, and have spurred a worldwide trend towards more restrictive immigration policies. On the other hand, the international development community, through the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (UN, 2015a) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015b), has acknowledged the positive contribution migrants make to economic growth and sustainable development, both in their countries of origin and destination. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect the need to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially women (Target 8.8); adopt well-managed migration policies (Target 10.7); and reduce remittance transfer costs (Target 10.c) (UN, 2015b).

The recognition of migrants' contribution to development is in line with the consensus within the international community that migration should form an integral part of developing countries' strategic planning:

- Since 2007, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) process has seen governments discuss the importance of including migration in development planning and strengthening policy coherence.[1]
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has published a handbook for policy makers and practitioners on how to mainstream migration into development planning (IOM, 2010).
- The African, Caribbean and Pacific Observatory on Migration has gathered a series of indicators to measure the impact of migration on human development and vice versa (Melde, 2012).
- Since 2012, a joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IOM project has been helping developing countries mainstream migration into national development strategies (UNDP, 2015).
- The Joint Migration and Development Initiative, also implemented by the IOM and UNDP, focuses on migration and development policies at the local level (EC-UN JMDI, 2010).
- The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence has developed a dashboard of indicators for measuring policy and institutional coherence for migration and development.[2]

This convergence of efforts has raised awareness among policy makers of the need to take migration into account in the design of their development strategies and ensure cross-ministerial co-ordination to improve policy and institutional coherence between migration and development.

A number of empirical studies over the past 20 years have provided evidence of a link between migration and development (OECD, 2007, 2011):

- In their countries of origin, migrants contribute to development not only by sending remittances, which can help reduce poverty, spur consumption, foster entrepreneurship and increase households' investments in education and health, but also by sharing knowledge and norms, or being part of philanthropic diaspora projects.
- In their destination countries, immigrants help reduce labour and skills mismatches, invest in business activities, mobilise domestic resources, feed aggregate demand and pay taxes.

However, while there is an abundance of evidence on the effects – both positive and negative – of migration on development, the importance of integrating migration into development planning still lacks empirical foundations. The Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development (IPPMD) project aimed to fill this knowledge gap by providing empirical evidence for policy makers not only on the positive contribution of migration to development, but also on how this can be reinforced through policies in a range of sectors.

This chapter is divided into five sections. The first section describes the choice of partner countries and the project's *modus operandi*, based on partnerships in each country. The following two sections explain how the IPPMD project's conceptual and methodological frameworks were designed. The fourth section illustrates the sampling design used for quantitative data collection. The last section describes how the analysis on the two-way relationship between migration and public policies was carried out. It also acknowledges the challenges and limitations inherent in such an ambitious global study.

Building partnerships and setting research priorities

The European Commission and the OECD Development Centre launched the IPPMD project in January 2013. Carried out in ten low and middle-income countries between 2013 and 2017, the project aimed to provide policy makers with evidence for the importance of integrating migration into development strategies and fostering coherence across sectoral policies.

The project chose a balanced mix of developing countries (Figure 2.1), representing a diverse range of regions, income levels and migration background. The project was strengthened by being developed in co-operation with each partner country, defining its priorities in collaboration with a variety of stakeholders.

The choice of partner countries was based on a set of diverse criteria

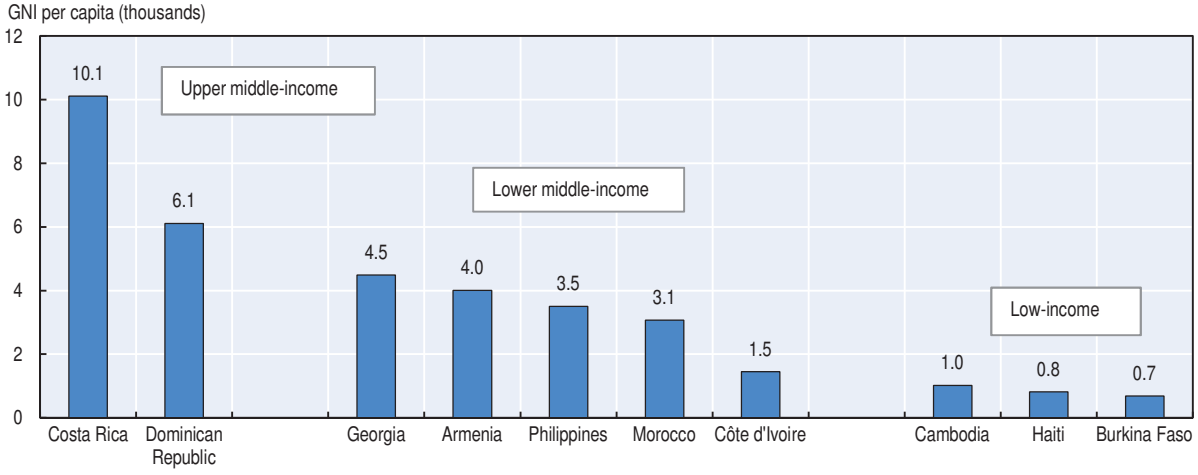
Three main criteria guided the choice of countries:

1. **The willingness of the relevant authorities in each country to become partners**. Their co-operation was obtained through discussions and negotiations, sealed with a formal agreement with the public authorities. Each country was then asked to appoint a national institution as project focal point. The diversity of institutions acting as government focal points shows the range of government bodies in charge of migration and development issues across countries (Table 2.1).
2. **A balanced representation of low and middle-income countries**. According to the World Bank's country income classification, Burkina Faso, Cambodia and Haiti were categorised in 2014 as low-income countries; Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Morocco and the Philippines as lower-middle income countries; and Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic as upper middle-income countries (Figure 2.2). By including a diversity of income groups, the project aimed to explore the influence of wealth on the links between migration and public policies.

Figure 2.1. **The IPPMD partner countries**

Figure 2.2. **The IPPMD partner countries represent a spectrum of income levels**

GNI per capita (2014), Atlas method (current US$)



Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, *http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators*.

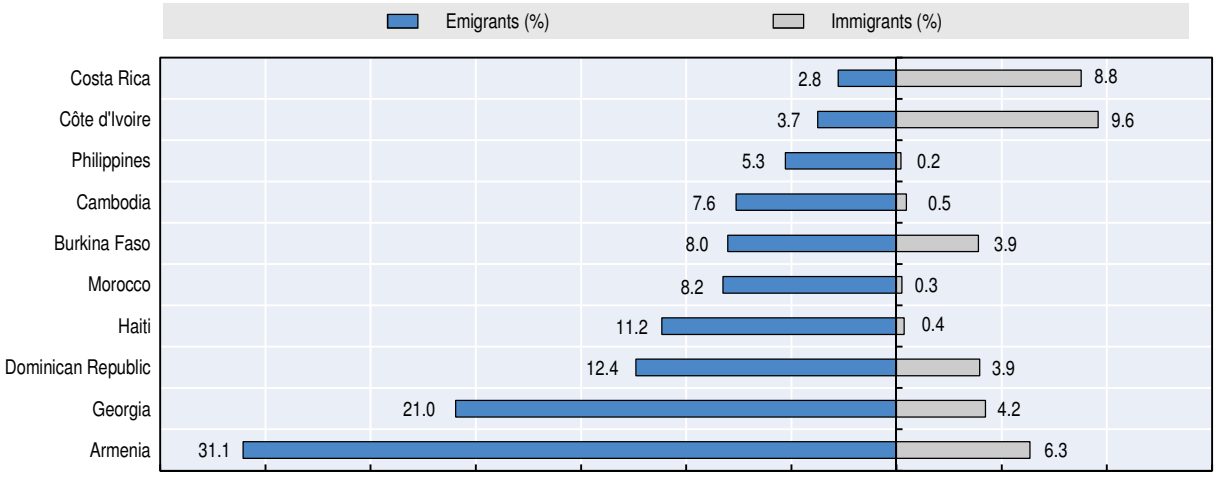
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933417507

3. **A population significantly affected by migration (emigration and/or immigration).** In order to analyse the relationships between public policies, migration and development, all the countries involved were either characterised by immigration, emigration, or both (Figure 2.3). In all but two of the countries (Costa Rica and Côte d'Ivoire), emigrants

represent more than 5% of the population. Immigrants also made up more than 3% of the population in six of the ten countries: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Georgia.

Figure 2.3. **Partner countries cover a range of migration contexts**

Emigrant and immigrant stocks as a percentage of the population (2015)



Note: Data come from national censuses, labour force surveys and population registers.

Source: UNDESA, *International Migration Stock: The 2015 Revision* (database), *www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933417517

To provide an additional dimension to the project, some of the countries chosen were also part of migration corridors: Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire and Haiti-Dominican Republic.

Another consideration – though not a defining factor – was whether countries had migration policies and included migration in development strategies and other sectoral policies. One of the project objectives is to increase awareness among the partner countries' main stakeholders about the importance of better incorporating migration in the design and implementation of their policies. Box 2.1 presents the main characteristics of migration and development policies in the IPPMD countries.

Close collaboration helped ensure relevance and quality

In each country, the IPPMD team worked closely with government focal points and local research institutions, which helped guide key decisions for the research and policy analysis (Table 2.2).

The government focal points acted as the main links between the OECD and policy makers. They helped gather information on migration policies and data in each country and played a significant role in organising local events and bilateral meetings with key stakeholders. This collaboration helped ensure fluid transmission of information about priorities, data and policies.

Box 2.1. **The approach to migration as a tool for development differs from one country to another**

The IPPMD countries demonstrate a wide range of approaches to migration as a tool for development, from Georgia's broad attempt at mainstreaming migration into development planning through a migration strategy document and a state commission, to Morocco's decentralised and separate programmes (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. **Migration in the partner countries is governed by a variety of bodies and strategy documents**

Country	Main development strategy document	Main body(ies) dealing with migration issues	Main migration strategy document
Armenia	Development Strategy 2014-2025	State Migration Service (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development) and other ministries[3]	National Action Plan for implementation of the Concept for the Policy of State Regulation of Migration (2012-2016)
Burkina Faso	Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES) 2016-2020	Ministère des affaires étrangères, de la coopération et des burkinabè de l'extérieur (MAECBE) (specifically the Secrétariat du Conseil supérieur des burkinabè de l'étranger)	Stratégie nationale de migration (drafted in 2015, not yet ratified)
Cambodia	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	Policy on Migration for Cambodia 2015-2018
Côte d'Ivoire	Plan national de développement (PND) 2016-2020	Several ministries[4]	none
Costa Rica	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2015-2018	Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería (DGME) (Ministry of Interior and the Police)	Política Migratoria 2013-2023 and Plan Estratégico Institucional 2015-2019 "MigraVisión 20/20"
Dominican Republic	Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo 2010-2030	Ministry of Interior and the Police (Instituto Nacional de Migración y Dirección General de Migración)	Ley General de Migración 284-04 y su Reglamento de Aplicación
Georgia	Social-economic Development Strategy 2014-2020	State Commission on Migration Issues (chaired by the Ministry of Justice)	Migration Strategy (2016-2020)
Haiti	Plan stratégique de développement 2015-2030	Office National de la Migration (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail)	National Migration Policy (2015)
Morocco	none	Ministère chargé des marocains résidant à l'étranger et des affaires de la migration (MCMREAM) and Fondation Hassan II pour les marocains résidant à l'étranger	Stratégie nationale pour les marocains résidant à l'étranger (2012) and Stratégie nationale d'immigration et d'asile (2014)
Philippines	Development plan 2011-2016	Department of Foreign Affairs Department of Labor and Employment Commission on Filipinos Overseas	Republic Act 8042 (amended by Republic 10022)

In Burkina Faso, the national *Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable* (SCADD) provided the government with a common goal from 2011 to 2015. It prioritised migration management and integration in light of the turbulence caused by the incoming flows from Côte d'Ivoire and questioned whether the Ivorian conflicts would affect remittance inflows. The strategy paper has since been replaced by the Plan National de Développement Économique et Social (PNDES), which seldom explicitly acknowledges migration as an opportunity for better development outcomes. However, Burkina Faso is also heavily engaged in the elaboration of a migration strategy (SNMig), which has yet to be approved by the government and made public.

Georgia has placed migration policy front and centre of government priorities. The country's migration strategy was renewed and adopted in 2015, and migration was also included in its Social-economic Development Strategy, "Georgia 2020".

Morocco has no common unifying national development strategy. Instead it has several smaller programmes and strategy documents, such as the 2009 *Programme sur la mobilisation des compétences des marocains résidant à l'étranger*. The Ministry of Moroccans Living Abroad was created in 1990, along with the *Fondation Hassan II pour les Marocains résidant à l'étranger*. In 2014 its mandate was extended to include migration. Both the ministry and the foundation play a role in plying development out through the diaspora, remittances and return migrants.

Box 2.1. **The approach to migration as a tool for development differs from one country to another** (*cont.*)

Some countries have created national migration co-ordination bodies:

- Georgia created the State Commission on Migration Issues (SCMI) in 2010, to act as the government's consultative and decision-making body for various issues related to migration management.
- Armenia created an interagency committee to monitor the execution of the 2012-2016 Action Plan for the Concept for the Policy of State Regulation of Migration in the Republic of Armenia, with a particular focus on employment and skills.
- The Philippines created a Sub-committee on Migration and Development in 2014. This inter-ministerial body was created following the IPPMD kick-off workshop in July 2013 (see below).

Table 2.2. **The IPPMD's government focal points and local partners in each country**

Country	Government focal point	Local partner
Armenia	*State Migration Service (SMS)*	*Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) - Armenia*
Burkina Faso	*Secrétariat permanent du conseil supérieur des Burkinabè de l'étranger (CSBE)*	*Institut supérieur des sciences de la population (ISSP)*
Cambodia	*Ministry of Interior*	*Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)*
Costa Rica	*Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería (DGME)*	*Centro Centroamericano de Población (CCP)*
Côte d'Ivoire	*Office national de la population (ONP)*	*Centre ivoirien de recherches économiques et sociales (CIRES)*
Dominican Republic	*Ministerio de Economía Planificación y Desarrollo (MEPD)*	*Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Sociales (CIES)*
Georgia	*State Commission on Migration Issues (SCMI)*	*Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) - Georgia*
Haiti	*Office National de la Migration (ONM)*	*Institut interuniversitaire de recherche et de développement (INURED)*
Morocco	*Ministère chargé des Marocains résidant à l'étranger et des affaires de la migration (MCMREAM)*	*Thalys Conseil S.A.R.L.*
Philippines	*Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)*	*Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC)*

The IPPMD team also worked closely with a local research institution in each country to ensure the smooth running of the project. These local partners helped organise country-level events, contributed to the design of the research strategy in their countries, ran the fieldwork and helped draft the country reports.

The delegations of the EU were also strongly involved in the project and helped organise national events, establish contacts with relevant stakeholders, identify policy priorities and increase the visibility of the project in the national media of each country.

The various stakeholders who participated in the IPPMD consultation meetings and who were interviewed and consulted during the missions to the countries also played a role in strengthening the network of project partners across countries.

National and international consultation meetings helped guide the project

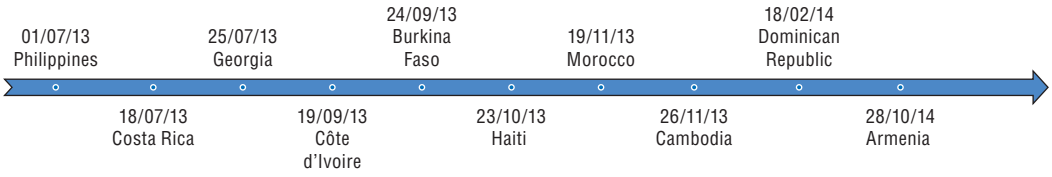
Kick-off and consultation seminars were organised in each partner country. Global consultations were also organised in some of the partner countries.

National consultations

The IPPMD project was launched in each country by a kick-off workshop to discuss research orientations with a group of experts usually composed of national and local policy makers, and representatives of international organisations, employer and employee organisations, civil society organisations and academics. As official agreements from public

authorities to be involved in the project were not received from some of the ten original countries chosen, a change to the initial list of partner countries was necessary and explains the long period over which the kick-off seminars took place (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. **Timeline of kick-off seminars, by country**



Discussions in each country focused on:

- whether the country analysis would only take into account emigration (including remittances and return migration) or immigration, or whether it would cover both
- the priority sectors for the project
- other themes such as justice and culture that are particular to the country and that need to be accounted for.[5]

Table 2.3 summarises the focus of the project in each country, based on the outcomes of the discussions that took place during the national consultations as well as data availability. The decision on whether to focus on emigration, immigration or both was based on the significance of these dimensions in each country's population and economy. In countries where emigration was deemed to be the most important phenomenon, such as Cambodia, Haiti and the Philippines, there was a consensus that the project should not include immigration. In other countries, like Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire and the Dominican Republic, the number of immigrants and the current context of emigration were deemed ripe for a discussion on both. In other countries, the issue was more heavily debated. In Armenia, Georgia and Morocco, immigration was considered important, but the IPPMD sample of immigrant households was too small for the analysis to be comprehensive (Table 2.5). In Burkina Faso, the return of Burkinabè born in Côte d'Ivoire was deemed so important that it was decided that immigration would form part of the analysis.[6]

Table 2.3. **Focus of migration analysis in each country**

Country	Emigration	Immigration
Armenia	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	No
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No
Haiti	Yes	No
Morocco	Yes	No
Philippines	Yes	No

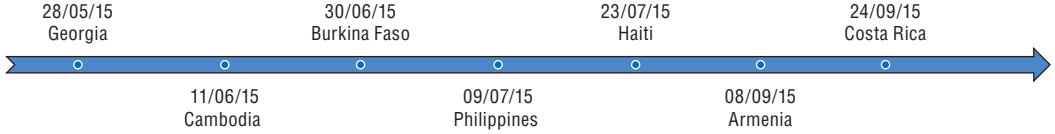
Note: For political reasons or the timing in data collection, it was not possible to organise consultation seminars in Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic and Morocco.

The initial consultations discussed nine policy sectors: agriculture, labour, trade, investment, financial services, education, health, social protection and the environment. Following lively and diverse discussions in the partner countries, the IPPMD team decided to focus the analysis on five key sectors: 1) the labour market, 2) agriculture, 3) education, 4) investment and financial services, and 5) social protection and health.

Since the key sectors combined some of the initial sectors under consideration, the only two sectors the project did not consider were trade and the environment. The two-way relationship between trade (policies) and migration is more a macroeconomic question and it was difficult to include it in a project centred around household and community surveys. Despite the growing importance of migration and the environment, this issue remains mostly related to internal migration. Since the project only considers international migration, the environment sector was not included in the scope of the study.

Once the data were collected and analysed, consultation meetings in the partner countries were organised to present the preliminary findings to relevant stakeholders, including policy makers, academic researchers and civil society organisations (Figure 2.5). The meetings discussed the different views and interpretations of the preliminary results to feed into further analysis at the country level.

Figure 2.5. **Timeline of consultation meetings, by country**



Global consultations

In December 2013, the EU, the OECD Development Centre and all government focal points and local research partners met in Paris for a global seminar to discuss the project's conceptual and methodological frameworks as well as the sectors to be studied in each country.

In October 2016, the EU, the OECD Development Centre and all partner country representatives met again in Paris for a policy dialogue based on a preliminary draft of the report, with a specific focus on the policy recommendations.

In addition, the project organised two consultation meetings on the sidelines of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. In May 2014, in Stockholm, representatives from the partner countries gathered with the OECD Development Centre and the European Commission to take stock of the progress of the project and discuss the research challenges. In October 2015, in Istanbul, an IPPMD meeting enabled the team to present the preliminary findings of the project and start discussing some policy implications with representatives of the partner countries.

These consultations at different stages of the project and with different stakeholders contributed to a better understanding of the reality of migration and its interrelations with sectoral policies in each partner country. They also provided useful guidance for the design and development of the methodology used for the fieldwork.

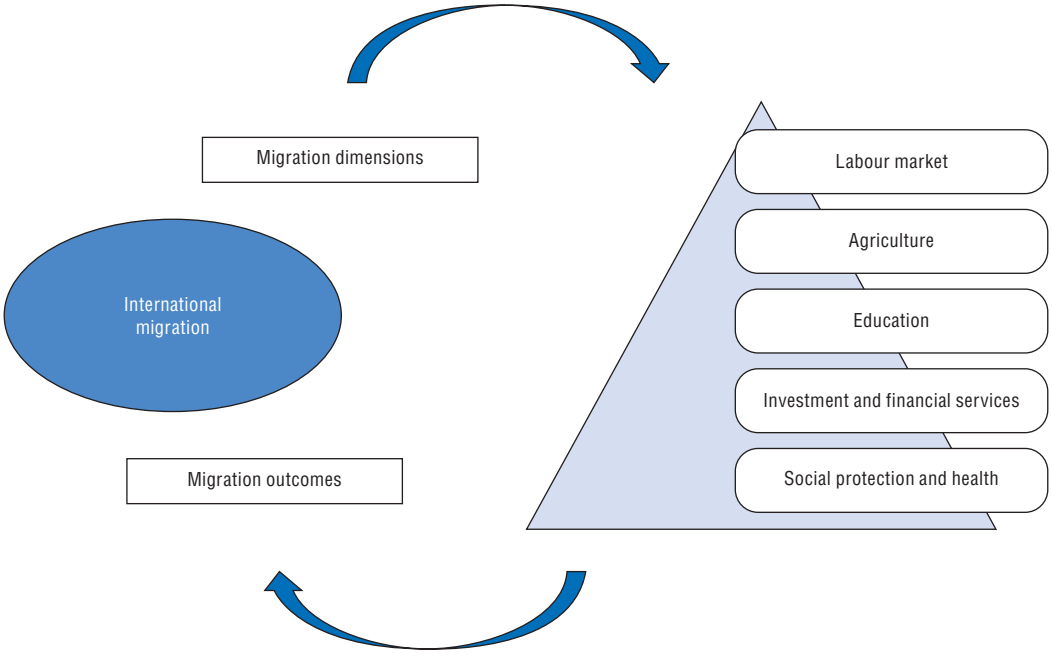
The IPPMD's sectoral focus is its conceptual strength

Public policies and migration interact, but the way in which they do so depends on the intended purpose of the policies. Three groups of public policies can be identified:

1. **Migration policies,** by setting the admission rules and practices, aim at controlling who can enter the territory and under which conditions. Beyond border management**,** migration policies also encompass immigrant integration programmes focused on protecting rights, fighting discrimination and incorporating immigrants into society (OECD, 2011).
2. **Migration and development policies**, such as those aimed at attracting more remittances and channelling them towards productive investment, fostering the mobility and contribution of the highly skilled (brain circulation) and encouraging diasporas to engage in economic and social development projects in their countries of origin, are increasingly included in national development strategies.
3. **Non-migration sectoral policies** range from education, labour market and social protection to specific sectors of the economy, such as agriculture. While they are not explicitly aimed at migration, they can influence migration outcomes. In turn, migration affects different policy sectors, and applies pressure for policy changes in the sector.

While a growing number of countries are adopting policies to make the most of the development potential of migration, these initiatives are usually specifically targeted at migrants themselves. Few countries throw the policy net more widely, to encompass those non-migration sectoral policies with an influence on, or influenced by, migration. This is the focus of the IPPMD project, which was designed to understand the influence of four migration **dimensions** (emigration, remittances, return migration and immigration) on five key sectors, as well as the effect of sectoral policies on migration **outcomes** (Figure 2.6).

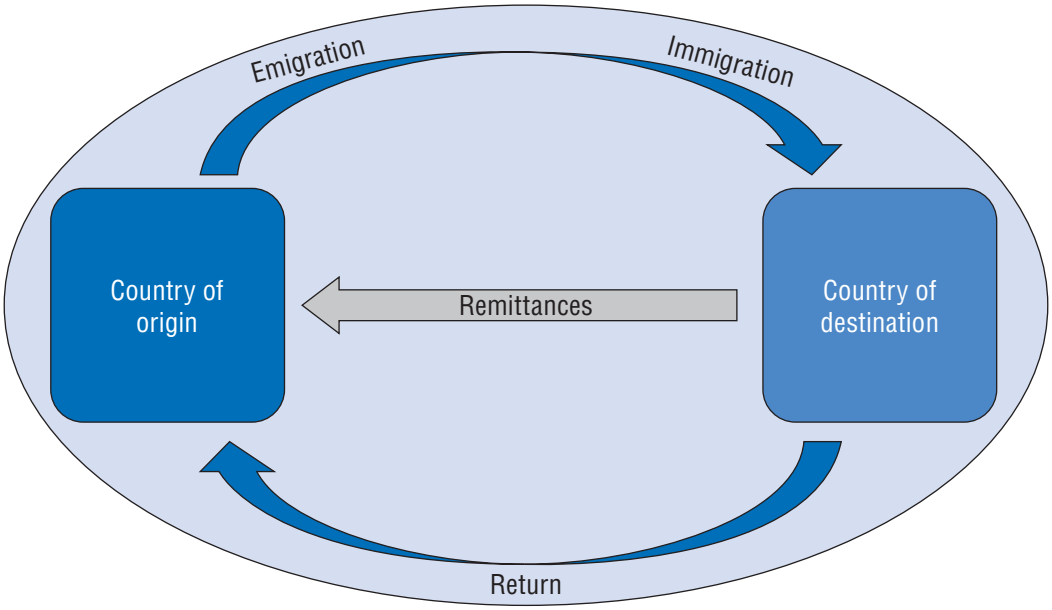
Figure 2.6. **Migration and sectoral development policies: a two-way relationship**



The IPPMD project focuses on four dimensions of migration (Figure 2.7):

1. **Emigration**, in which people leave their countries of origin for at least three consecutive months.
2. **Remittances**, the international transfers, mostly financial, that emigrants send to those left behind.
3. **Return migration**, in which international migrants decide to go back to and settle – temporarily or permanently – in their countries of origin.
4. **Immigration**, which encompasses all individuals born in another country – regardless of their citizenship – who have lived in a country for at least three months.

Figure 2.7. **The IPPMD project addresses different dimensions of the migration cycle**



The conceptual framework also considers the impact of sectoral policies on four migration *outcomes*:

1. The **decision to emigrate** is an important outcome for the countries of origin, since it affects migration outflows in the short term and the stock of emigrants abroad in the long term. Countries can also be interested in influencing what kind of people emigrate, in particular to reduce the emigration of the highest skilled.
2. The **sending and use of remittances** include the volume of remittances received and how they are spent. They are often considered a priority for policy makers, who would like to boost the inflows and orientate remittances towards productive investment to spur development.
3. The **decision and sustainability of return** are influenced by various factors. The decision to return depends largely on personal preferences towards the home country and circumstances in the host countries. The sustainability of return measures the success of return migration, whether voluntary or forced. If returnees find the right opportunities in their countries of origin and decide to stay in the long term, then return can be considered as sustainable (for the migrants and their families) and productive (for the home country).

4. The **integration of immigrants** is another important success factor in the migration-development nexus. Well-integrated immigrants have better living conditions and also contribute more to the development of their host countries and, by extension, of their home countries.

The **engagement of diasporas** is another important component of the link between migration and development, and has a strong policy dimension. However, this aspect will be less discussed in the report. This is partly because the IPPMD data in a majority of the partner countries focused on data collection in countries of origin and the main respondents were those left behind, it was difficult to collect comprehensive data on diaspora engagement, such as collective remittances, involvement in migrant associations or contribution to scientific diasporas. Questions about involvement in diaspora organisations were asked for both immigrants and emigrants in the sample, but few migrants were recorded as being part of a diaspora association.

The innovative methodological framework fills a key knowledge gap

The methodological framework developed by the OECD Development Centre and the data collected by its local research partners together offer an opportunity to fill significant knowledge gaps in the field of international migration and development. Several aspects in particular make the IPPMD approach unique and important for shedding light on how the two-way relationship between migration and public policies affects development:

- The same survey tools were used in all countries over the same time period (2014-15), allowing for comparisons across countries.
- The surveys combine different dimensions of migration, including the decision to migrate, the use of remittances, the sustainability of return and the integration of immigrants, which contribute to better understanding of migration outcomes.
- The project examined a wide set of policy programmes across countries covering the five key sectors.

The project used a mixture of quantitative and qualitative tools to collect new primary data in the ten partner countries based on a standardised methodological framework including: 1) household questionnaires, 2) community questionnaires and 3) stakeholder interviews (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4. **The IPPMD surveys covered a large number of households, communities and stakeholders**

Country	Household survey	Community survey	Qualitative stakeholder interviews
Armenia	2 000	79	47
Burkina Faso	2 200	99	48
Cambodia	2 000	100	28
Costa Rica	2 236	15	49
Côte d'Ivoire	2 345	110	44
Dominican Republic	2 037	54	21
Georgia	2 260	71	27
Haiti	1 241	n/a	41
Morocco	2 231	25	30
Philippines	1 999	37	40
Total	**20 549**	**590**	**375**

Note: Due to financial and logistic constraints, no community survey was undertaken in Haiti.

The **quantitative data** had two main components:

1. In each country a **household survey** covered on average around 2 000 households,[7] including both migrant and non-migrant households. Overall, more than 20 500 households were interviewed for the project.
2. The **community survey**, carried out in nine countries,[8] included interviews with 590 local authorities and community leaders in the communities where the household questionnaire was administered.

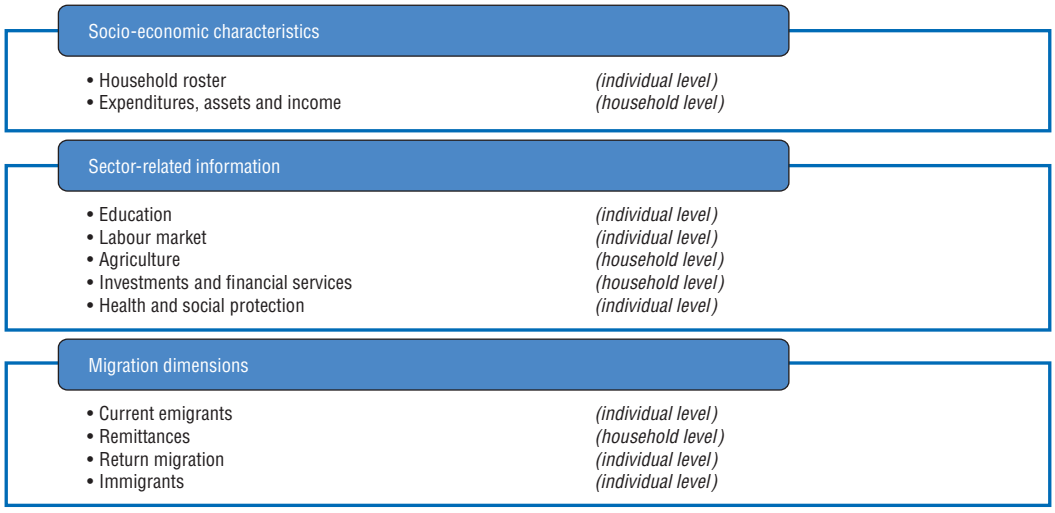
The quantitative data were complemented by **qualitative interviews** with key stakeholders representing national and local authorities, academia, international organisations, civil society, and the private sector. In total, 375 in-depth stakeholder interviews were carried out across the ten countries.

Household questionnaires gathered information about the households and their members

The household questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews by local enumerators and took between 30 minutes up to three hours depending on factors such as household size and migration status of the household.

The questionnaire includes 11 modules (Figure 2.8). The questionnaire contains questions at both individual level (for example the education and the migration experiences) and household level (such as agriculture activities and household expenditures). The first part of the questionnaire aimed at better understanding the **socio-economic characteristics** of the households and its members, such as household size and the age, gender, marital status and place of birth of all its members. It also helped identify immigrants and return migrant members in the households. A module related to household expenditures, assets and income gathered data on household economic well-being.

Figure 2.8. **Overview of modules in the household questionnaire**



Note: The modules on education and health and social protection mainly included questions at individual level, complemented by a few questions at household level. The remittance module collects data at emigrant (individual) level.

Five separate modules collected **sector-related information** on the households focusing on the labour market, agriculture, education, investment and financial services, and social protection and health. All sectoral modules included questions related to specific public

programmes. Some of these programmes exist in the ten countries, while others are country specific or only implemented in a few countries.

The questionnaire also includes four modules on the various **migration dimensions**: emigration, remittances, return migration and immigration. Not all migration dimensions were analysed in each partner country, which had implications on the number of migration modules included in the respective country surveys. While the emigration, return migration and remittance modules were administrated in all ten countries, the immigration module was only applied in countries with significant immigrant populations. The health and social protection module is closely linked to immigration and was therefore mainly administered in combination with the immigration module. Table 2.A1 in the annex gives a more detailed overview of the questions included in each module.

The quantitative survey tools used a number of key concepts and definitions which were agreed in consultation with local research partners in the project countries (Box 2.2).

Box 2.2. **Key survey definitions**

A **household** consists of one or several persons, irrespective of whether they are related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements.

A **household head** is the most respected/responsible member of the household, who provides most of the needs of the household, makes key decisions and whose authority is recognised by all members of the household.

The **main respondent** is the person who is most knowledgeable about the household and its members. He or she may be the head, or any other member (aged 18 or over). The main respondent answers the majority of the modules in the questionnaire, with the exception of the immigrant and return migrant modules which were administered directly to the immigrants and returnees themselves. As it was not possible to interview migrants who are currently abroad, questions in the emigrant module were asked of the main respondent.

A **migrant household** is a household with at least one current international emigrant, return migrant or immigrant.

A **non-migrant household** is a household without any current international emigrant, return migrant or immigrant.

An **international emigrant** is an ex-member of the household who left to live in another country, and has been away for at least three consecutive months without returning.[9]

An **international return migrant** is a current member of the household who had previously been living in another country for at least three consecutive months and who returned to the country.

An **immigrant** is a member of the household who was born in another country and has lived at least three months in the host country.

International remittances are cash or in-kind transfers from international emigrants. In the case of in-kind remittances, the respondent is asked to estimate the value of the goods the household received.

A **remittance-receiving household** is a household that received international remittances in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Remittances can be sent by former members of the household as well as by migrants that never been part of the household.

Community questionnaires collected more information about the sampled communities

The community questionnaires were administered in the same areas as the household survey and complement them by providing more information about the communities in which the surveyed households are located. The main respondents were local authorities or community leaders. The questionnaire included around 75 questions to gather demographic, social and economic information on the communities, as well as specific questions on policies and programmes implemented in the localities.

Qualitative stakeholder interviews revealed perceptions, trends and policies in the countries

The stakeholder interviews were used to collect qualitative information on perceptions, trends and policies related to migration in partner countries to complement and enrich the information obtained from the quantitative questionnaires and analyses. The respondents were representatives from ministries and other public institutions, both at the national and local levels, civil society organisations, trade unions and private companies, academia, and international organisations.

The interviews were semi-structured and lasted around one hour. The main themes of the interview were specified in guidelines prepared by the OECD, but the interviewers formulated and adapted the questions and follow-up questions to the country context. The interviews focused on five key themes:

1. general awareness of migration
2. actions, programmes and policies directly related to migration
3. main actions, programmes and policies likely to have a link with migration
4. perceptions of migration-related issues
5. co-ordination with other stakeholders on migration.

Table 2.A2 in the annex provides a more detailed overview of the design of the stakeholder interviews.

Sampling design

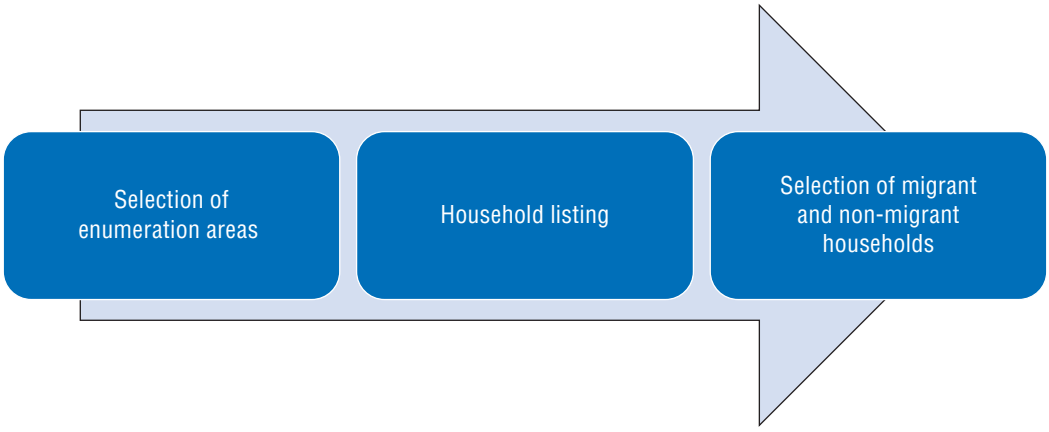
The project used a similar sampling design across countries, although it was necessary to adapt the methodology to each country's specific circumstances.

Household survey

In all countries, the sampling design for the household survey followed three main steps (Figure 2.9). This basic design was then adjusted to each country on the basis of 1) available data to create a sampling frame; 2) the distribution of emigrants and, in relevant cases, immigrants;[10] and 3) geographical and financial constraints.

A challenge with migration surveys is to ensure that a significant number of migrant households are represented in the sample. Despite the relatively high incidence of international migration in all partner countries, random sampling would not provide a large enough sample of migrant households for the purpose of the project. Migrant households therefore had to be oversampled to make up the target 50% of the sample.

Figure 2.9. **The household survey sampling design involved three steps**



Ideally, the project aimed to use national-level data sampling frames with information on migration density as the sampling basis, such as recently conducted census data. Thus, in Costa Rica, the sampling frame used census data that identified both immigrants and emigrants. However, most countries had no recently conducted census data which included migration information, so the sampling frame had to build on other sources of information. In Cambodia the sample design was based on a large-scale household migration survey, in the Dominican Republic on a number of smaller migration surveys combined with census data, and in the Philippines on data from registers of overseas workers. In Georgia, national election data were used to create the framework and the sampling in Armenia was based on the electricity grid. The available data sources were generally complemented by information on areas with high migration density from local migration experts.

This information was then used in the **first step of the sampling**: to select the enumeration areas for the household and community surveys – usually those regions with high levels of migration. The selection was based on stratification according to migration density and rural/urban distribution. In some countries additional strata were created to represent the capital (Armenia) or major urban areas (Burkina Faso).

The **second step of the sampling** process involved listing the households in the sampled localities. A number of geographical areas known as enumeration areas (EAs) were selected for enumeration from the sampling areas. In most countries, the number of EAs included in the sample corresponds to the number of communities included in the survey. In some cases several EAs were located under one community, depending on country context. Following the project sampling guidelines provided by the IPPMD team, most countries ended up with around 100 sampling units. In others, the number was adjusted based on different contextual factors. This exercise often involved a "mini census" conducted by the local research team that generated a list of all households in the EA as well as their migration status. The listing helped ensure that the sample included enough migrant households.

The third step of the sampling involved selecting households for interview. For the purposes of comparison, two groups of households were selected from the sampled enumeration areas (EA): migrant and non-migrant households. The target ratio for each group was about 50:50. In emigration countries, migrant households were defined as households

with emigrants and/or return migrants. In countries with both immigration and emigration, migrant households were further stratified into emigrant and return-migrant households on the one hand, and immigrant households on the other. In most cases, around 20 households were selected per sampling unit area (see Table 2.5), with some variation in certain countries, especially in the Philippines and the Dominican Republic.

Table 2.5 gives an overview of the coverage and sample size of the household survey. As a result of the deliberate oversampling, the share of migrant households was fairly close to the 50% target, with some exceptions due to non-response rates and low migration incidence in some enumeration areas. Costa Rica had a very low share of emigrant households in the sample, mainly due to the high proportion of households which were unwilling to provide information about former members who had migrated abroad.[11] In Haiti, the sampling method did not start with a full listing process, which made it challenging to oversample emigrant households.

While the survey provided national coverage in Armenia, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, the coverage was lower in other countries, such as the Philippines and Haiti – often for financial and logistical reasons. In the Philippines in particular, it is very difficult to run a nationally representative survey as the country is composed of thousands of islands. The project chose to carry out the household surveys in four representative regions instead. In Costa Rica and Cambodia, the high concentration of migrants in certain areas explains the reduction in the coverage of the survey.

Table 2.5. **Overview of household survey coverage by country**

Country	National coverage of survey (%)	Average number of household interviewed per EA	Share of households in urban areas (%)	Share of households by migration status (%)			
				Emigrant	*Return migrant*	*Immigrant*	*Migrant households*
Armenia	100	20	50	*28*	*25*	*4*	50[1]
Burkina Faso	100	22	60	*15*	*19*	*12*	38
Cambodia	41	20	19	*41*	*14*	*n/a*	50
Costa Rica	17	20	59	*4*	*6*	*34*	42
Côte d'Ivoire	100	24	61	*19*	*8*	*30*	50
Dominican Republic	67	9	77	*20*	*3*	*26*	47
Georgia	90	32	54	*36*	*11*	*n/a*	43
Haiti	30	34	64	*22*	*7*	*n/a*	27
Morocco	30	22	56	*36*	*14*	*2*	50
Philippines	3	54	50	*39*	*17*	*n/a*	50

Note: The migration categories are not mutually exclusive. The sample may contain households with both emigrant(s), return migrant(s) and/or immigrant(s). Migrant households are defined as households with at least one migrant member, i.e. an emigrant, return migrant or immigrant member. [1] In Armenia, migrant households make up 50% when immigrant households are considered, and 48% when only considering emigrant and return migrant households.

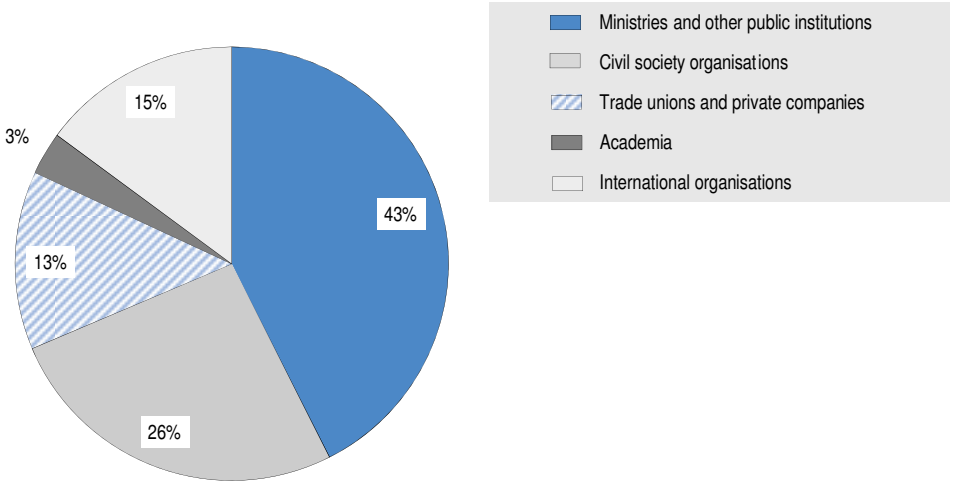
Community survey

The community survey was implemented in the same communities as the household surveys so a separate sampling design was not needed. The field supervisor who managed and supervised the household survey in the field was usually also in charge of the community survey. In most African and Asian countries the respondent was a village leader, while in Latin America and the Caucasus it was usually a representative from the local public administration.

Stakeholder interviews

The respondents for the qualitative interviews were selected through consultation with local experts in each country, with an emphasis on creating a balanced sample of key stakeholders from different institutions and organisations, ranging from government ministries to civil society organisations (Figure 2.10). The research partners came up with a list of potential respondents, from which 30 to 50 respondents were selected for interview.

Figure 2.10 **Stakeholder interview covered a cross-section of institution types**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933417528

Data analysis used both descriptive and regression analysis

The project drew on the quantitative and qualitative data gathered in the surveys for ten country studies, as well as for a comparative analysis across countries (presented in this report). The analytical process applied in the country studies and comparative analysis across countries involves both descriptive and regression analysis. The former identifies broad patterns and correlations between key variables concerning migration and public policies, while the latter deepens the empirical understanding of these interrelations by also controlling for other factors. Box 2.3 describes how the quantitative analysis was carried out. The rest of the section discusses some data and estimation challenges.

Challenges and limitations

Analysis of this kind is not without challenges, both those inherent to the data and those inherent to the nature of the analytical work itself.

Data limitations include the often incomplete household survey sample coverage, which was only national in a few countries. In addition, since the data were only collected once, the analysis cannot capture changes over time.

Because the IPPMD project only focused on international migration, the survey did not collect information on internal migration, which may have similar links to public polices and development as international migration. This is a particular gap when analysing the impact of public policies in rural areas, which can trigger intra-rural or rural/urban migration movements.

Box 2.3. **Overview of quantitative models and analysis**

Statistical analysis assesses the "statistical significance" of an estimated relationship, i.e. how likely it is that a relationship between two variables is not random. The analysis incorporates both statistical tests and regression analysis. Statistical tests, such as *t-test* and *chi-squared test*, are introduced to test the correlation between two variables, without controlling for other factors. A t-test is used to compare the means of a dependent variable for two independent groups. It is for example used to test if there is a difference in the average number of visits to health facilities between two groups: immigrants and native-born individuals (Chapter 7). A chi-squared test is applied when investigating the relationship between two categorical variables, such as private school attendance (which only has two categories: yes or no) of children living in two types of households: those who receive remittances and those not receiving remittances (Chapter 5). The statistical test determines the likelihood that the relationship between the two variables is not caused by chance or sampling error.

Regression analysis is useful to ascertain the quantitative effect of one variable upon another, controlling for other factors that also may influence the outcome. The household and community surveys include rich information about the households, its members, and the communities in which the households live. The information is used to create control variables that are included in the regression models in order to single out the effect of the variable of interest from other characteristics of the individuals, households and communities that may affect the outcome.

Three basic regression models are used in the report: Ordinary Least Square (OLS), Probit and Tobit models. The choice between these three models depends on the nature of the outcome variable. OLS regressions are applied when the outcome variable is continuous. Probit models are used when the outcome variable is binary and only takes on two values, such as owning a business or not. The tobit model, also called a censored regression model, is used when the outcome variable is constrained and there is a clustering of observations at the constraint. An example is analysis of policies on the amount of remittances received by the households. About half of the households or more in the sample do not receive remittances, leading to a large concentration of observations with value 0 for remittance income.

The analysis of the interrelations between public policies and migration is performed at both household and individual level, depending on the topic and hypothesis investigated. It is divided into two sections, which also shape the content of Part I of the report:

Section I: The impact of **migration dimensions** on **sector-specific outcomes**

$$Y_{sector\ specific\ outcome(C)} = \alpha + \beta E_{migration\ dimension(A1)} + \gamma X_{Characteristics(D)} + \varepsilon;$$

Section II: The impact of **sectoral development policies** on **migration outcomes**

$$Y_{migration\ outcome(A2)} = \alpha + \beta E_{sector\ dev.\ policy(B)} + \gamma X_{Characteristics(D)} + \varepsilon.$$

The regression analysis rests on four sets of variables:

A. **Migration**, comprising: 1) **migration dimensions** including emigration (sometimes using the proxy of an intention to emigrate in the future), remittances, return migration and immigration; and 2) **migration outcomes**, which cover the decision to emigrate, the sending and use of remittances, the decision and sustainability of return migration and the integration of immigrants (Figure 2.6).

B. **Sectoral development policies:** a set of variables representing whether an individual or household took part or benefited from a specific public policy or programme in four key sectors: the labour market, agriculture, education and skills and investment and financial services.

C. **Sector-specific outcomes:** a set of variables measuring outcomes in the project's sectors of interest, such as labour force participation, investment in livestock rearing, school attendance and business ownership.

D. **Household and individual-level characteristics:** a set of socio-economic and geographical explanatory variables that tend to influence migration and sector-specific outcomes.

However, the main analytical challenges arose from three issues:

- **Attributing causality**: it is not straightforward to establish that migration or public policies are the cause of a certain outcome. For example, remittances may be sent to mitigate the negative effects of agriculture shocks such as crop failure, suggesting a negative relation between sending remittances and agriculture output, while the real effect of reduced output is caused by the negative agriculture shock and not remittances. Similarly, the expected direction of causality might be reversed. Such reverse causality may occur when analysing the impact of public policies on immigration. For example, policy makers may respond to large immigration flows by introducing stricter eligibility criteria for welfare programmes, giving the impression of a negative link between immigration and social spending.
- **Self-selection bias:** Migrants may be systematically different than non-migrants on certain characteristics. For example, more ambitious and healthier individuals may be more likely to emigrate, which implies a positive self-selection. This can have implications when non-migrants are used as a comparison group to establish the impact of emigration on a given outcome, for example salaries. For example, if emigrants are systematically more ambitious and healthier than non-migrants, looking at the salaries of non-migrants to estimate the hypothetical salary that the emigrant would have earned in the country of origin without emigration is most likely not an accurate approximation, leading to an overestimation of the impact of migration on salaries.
- **Omitted variable bias:** some human characteristics are hard to measure and often not possible to include in the models. In addition, pre-migration information is not always available due to lack of panel data that follows individuals over time. Variables such as risk aversion, entrepreneurial skills, or pre-migration income may affect both the propensity to emigrate and the likelihood of owning a business. Thus, business investments and migration might appear to be positively correlated, even though there is no cause and effect between the two, leading to biases in the interpretation of the findings.

Several methods to address these challenges have been suggested in the literature (Mckenzie and Sasin, 2007), including exploiting random natural occurrences, controlled experiments, panel data and instrumental variables. Given the wide scope and cross-country dimension of this project, there was little room for tailored methodological solutions for each country context. Causal effects can therefore not always be established and the findings need to be interpreted with caution. However, in designing the survey and analysis, a method of triangulation was used, drawing on several sources:

- Retrospective questions on the household's previous public policy participation and migration experiences made it possible to single out emigration decisions that took place after the household benefited from a specific policy.
- Detailed modules on both migration and remittance experiences allowed distinctions between the effect of migration and the effect of remittances. This is important when analysing effects of migration on outcomes such as child school attendance, where the absence of parents may lead children to drop-out of school while remittances stimulate investments in education (see discussion in Chapter 5).
- Multiple data sources, such as community surveys and stakeholder interviews, enriched the data collected through the household surveys.

- Close co-operation with relevant policy makers in partner countries and consultation seminars better contextualised and explained the findings.
- The results of the empirical analysis for each of the sectors included in the project are presented in Part I of the report.

Notes

1. Between 2007 and 2015, the GFMD held five roundtables focused on the importance of mainstreaming migration in development strategies and fostering policy coherence:
   - Greece, 2009: Mainstreaming migration in development planning - Key actors, key strategies, key actions
   - Switzerland, 2011: Addressing irregular migration through coherent migration and development strategies
   - Mauritius, 2012: Supporting national development through migration mainstreaming processes, extended migration profiles and poverty reduction strategies
   - Sweden, 2013-14: Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies
   - Turkey, 2014-15 Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level.
2. KNOMAD was established as a platform for synthesising and generating knowledge and policy expertise around migration and development. The Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence, chaired by the OECD Development Centre and the UNDP, addresses the need for improved coherence in the realm of migration and development: *http://www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/knomad.htm*.
3. Several Ministries in Armenia are dealing with migration issues including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police and National Security Service.
4. Several ministries are involved in the management of migration in Côte d'Ivoire and in particular the links with development, but there are three main ones: The Ministère des affaires étrangères, the Ministère de l'intégration africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'extérieur (specifically la Direction générale des Ivoiriens de l'extérieur) and the Ministère du plan et du développement (specifically l'Office national de la population).
5. Other potential sectors were discussed during the consultations, such as justice and culture, as well as more specific sectors related to different economic activities, for instance tourism or manufacturing. Because of the methodology followed in the project and the need to have concrete measures or indicators for the policies in place, the justice and cultural sectors were finally discarded. Justice is supposed to apply to all citizens in a similar manner and it is very difficult to identify specific justice programmes targeted only towards specific groups. As for culture, the main obstacle was measurement: what is culture and how to measure it in a way that can fit in household questionnaires? It is also a very subjective matter and difficult to compare across countries.
6. For the purpose of this project, country of birth determines whether one is an emigrant, immigrant or a return migrant. For instance, if an individual is born in country A and moves to country B, that individual is an immigrant in country B, regardless of his or her nationality (including if that person has the nationality of country B).
7. In Haiti, the sample size was lower due to financial constraints and security challenges.
8. Due to financial and logistic constraints, the community survey was not implemented in Haiti.
9. Migration surveys often consider individuals to be migrants only after they have been away for either 6 or 12 months. Including shorter migration spells ensures the inclusion of seasonal migrants in the sample (temporary trips such as holidays are however not considered in this definition). The survey also captures migration experiences that date long back in time as the definitions do not put any restrictions on the amount of time that elapsed since the time of emigration, immigration or return migration (although it is likely that more recent migration experiences are better captured in the survey as emigrants that left long ago are less likely to be reported by the household).
10. In the countries where immigration was considered (Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Dominican Republic), the sampling strategies were adjusted according to country context. The migrant sample was not constrained in any way for Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, and the share of immigrant households in the migrant sample reflects their relative importance vis-a-vis emigrant

and return migrant households. In Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, the sampling aimed at having an equal split between immigrant households on the one hand, and emigrant and return migrant households on the other.

11. The low response rate among emigrant households was acknowledged during the fieldwork and the local research team followed up by conducting additional call backs to a selected number of emigrant households that refused to participate to learn more about the reasons behind their refusals. Irregular migration may partly explain this.

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ANNEX 2.A1

Overview of the survey tools

Table 2.A1. **Overview of the household questionnaire**

Module 1 ***Household roster***	The household roster includes questions on household characteristics, including the number of household members, relationship to the household head, sex, age, marital status etc. The module asks about intentions to migrate internationally of all household members aged 15 and above. The module also includes questions to identify return migrants and immigrants.
Module 2 ***Education and skills***	The education module records information on child school attendance and child labour. It collects information about language skills, the educational attainment of all members, and a series of policy questions related to education. Education programmes in the questionnaire include scholarships, conditional cash transfers (CCTs) and distribution of school supplies.
Module 3 ***Labour market***	The labour market module collects information on the labour characteristics of all household members aged 15 and above. This includes employment status, occupation and main sector of activity; and means of finding jobs which include government employment agencies. It also asks if members of the household participated in public employment programmes and vocational training.
Module 4 ***Expenditures, assets, income***	This module contains questions on household expenditure patterns, asset ownership and various types of income sources.
Module 5 ***Investment and financial services***	The investment module covers questions related to household financial inclusion, financial training and information on businesses activities. It also collects information about the main obstacles the household faces to operate its business, and if the household received government support through for example subsidies and tax exemptions.
Module 6 ***Agricultural activities***	The agriculture module is administered to households involved in agricultural activities including fishery, livestock husbandry and aquaculture. It records information about the agriculture plot (number of plots, size, crops grown, how the plot was acquired and the market potential) as well as information about the number and type of livestock raised. The module also collects information on whether households benefited from agricultural policies such as subsidies, agricultural related training or crop price insurance.
Module 7 ***Emigration***	The emigration module captures information on all ex-members of the household 15-years and above who currently live abroad, and their characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, relationship to the household head, language skills and educational attainment. It also collects information on destination countries, the reasons the migrant left the country and the employment status of the migrant both at the time of emigration and in the destination country.
Module 8 ***International remittances***	The remittance module collects information on remittances sent by current emigrants. It records the frequency of receiving remittances and the amount received, the channels through which remittances were sent as well as the usage of remittances.
Module 9 ***Return migration***	The return migrant module collects information on all members of the household, 15-years and above, who previously lived abroad for at least three consecutive months and returned to the country. It records information about the destination country, the duration of migration as well as the reasons for emigration and for return.
Module 10 ***Immigration***	The immigration module is administered to immigrants of the household 15-years and above, and captures information related to citizenship, reasons for immigration, employment status and occupation prior to immigration, and investments in the host country. The module also includes questions on discrimination in the host country.
Module 11 ***Health and social protection***	The module on health and social protection concerns all members of the household 15 years and above, and gathers information about health visits and health and employment protection.

Table 2.A2. **Overview of the qualitative stakeholder interviews**

Themes covered	Guiding questions/ information provided	Respondents
Introduction **General information about stakeholder and respondent**	Gathers key background information about the stakeholder (location of headquarters, years since founded, number of employees), and some basic characteristics of the respondent (age, gender, years of experience in organisation)	All stakeholders
Topic 1. **General awareness of migration**	The first topic introduces two broad questions around the migration situation of the country, and how migration is affecting the respondent's area of work.	All stakeholders
Topic 2. **Actions, programmes and policies directly related to migration**	*2.1* Under this topic, policies and programmes directly targeting migration, migrants and potential migrants under the ministry/public institution are discussed.	Ministries and other public institutions
	2.2 Covers the organisation's actions directly targeting migration, migrants and potential emigrants, and if migration is taking into account when designing the policies.	Civil society, trade unions and private companies, academia and international organisations
Topic 3. **Actions, programmes and policies susceptible of having a link with migration**	Discusses the main policy interest of the ministry or public institution, and how these policies potentially have an impact on migration.	Ministries and other public institutions
Topic 4. **Perception of migration related issues**	*4.1* Covers the organisation's views on migration, such as how migration affects the lives of people in the country, interrelations between migration and policies, as well as the link between migration and development.	Civil society, trade unions and private companies and academia
	4.2 Covers the general views regarding emigration in the country, the interrelations between migration and policies, and recommendations to improve the link between migration and development.	International organisations
Topic 5. **Co-ordination with other stakeholders on migration**	*5.1* Discusses the stakeholder's view on the level of co-ordination between the ministry/public institution and other organisations on migration-related matters.	Ministries and other public institutions
	5.2 Discuss the role of the organisation in the policy making process in the country with respect to migration policy.	Civil society, trade unions and private companies and academia
	5.3 Discuss the general policy making process in the country with respect to migration policy, as well as the role of the organisation in this process	International organisations

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