



ACP OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION
 OBSERVATOIRE ACP SUR LES MIGRATIONS
 OBSERVATÓRIO ACP DAS MIGRAÇÕES

Indicators of the impact of migration on human development and vice versa

Susanne Melde



Indicators

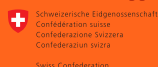
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ACP Observatory on Migration

The ACP Observatory on Migration is an initiative of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, funded by the European Union, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in a Consortium with 15 partners, and with the financial support of Switzerland, IOM, the IOM Development Fund and UNFPA. Established in 2010, the ACP Observatory is an institution designed to produce data on South–South ACP migration for migrants, civil society and policymakers and enhance research capacities in ACP countries for the improvement of the situation of migrants and the strengthening of the migration–development nexus.

The Observatory was established to facilitate the creation of a network of research institutions and experts on migration research. Activities are starting in 12 pilot countries and will be progressively extended to other interested ACP countries. The 12 pilot countries are: Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Observatory has launched research and capacity-building activities on South–South migration and development issues. Through these activities, the ACP Observatory aims to address many issues that are becoming increasingly important for the ACP Group as part of the migration–development nexus. Documents and other research outputs and capacity-building manuals can be accessed and downloaded free of charge through the Observatory’s website (www.acpmigration-obs.org). Other upcoming publications and information on the Observatory’s activities will be posted online.

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Research on migration and human development

Human mobility has long been considered an essential strategy for improving individual well-being. While the topic of migration and development has become very prominent over the past decade, no common methodological approach has been developed to study the impact of migration on development and vice versa. Existing studies often focus on either micro or macro effects, with hardly any taking a comprehensive approach. While some look at diaspora engagement at the community level, others study the impact of remittances on families to name some examples.

Researching the effect of South-South migration on development and vice versa is a core objective for the ACP Observatory on Migration. To better assess, monitor and evaluate potential impacts on migration as well as of human development on mobility, the ACP Observatory proposes a set of core indicators for its studies on these effects from a Southern perspective. In the remarkable absence of a common and agreed theoretical framework when studying the impacts between migration and development, the work by ippr (Institute for Public Policy Research) and the Global Development Network in the *Development on the Move* project is taken as the basis here (Chappell and Sriskandarajah, 2007; Chappell et al., 2010) and developed further. The theoretical discussion and matrix of linkages between migration and development and possible indicators to measure those builds on existing research findings of the *Development on the Move* project by ippr and

the Global Development Network studying the impact of migration on development in seven countries, as well as the environment as one factor influencing the decision to migrate by the United Kingdom's Government Office for Science (2011), innovative approaches concerning the different types of diaspora engagement beyond remittances by Newland (2010), human rights frameworks (Puentes et al., 2010) and adding new insights based on own elaborations. These indicators aim to provide a comprehensive framework for measuring the impact of migration on human development and vice versa, but do not claim to be complete.

Indicators for measuring impact

At present, there is no commonly accepted theoretical basis and list of indicators on the impacts of migration on human development. By building upon existing theoretical and empirical frameworks examining the migration and development nexus, the ACP Observatory suggests a set of core indicators recommended for forthcoming studies. Most quantitative indicators are measured by using existing data sources while additional indicators need data to be found in administrative sources as for instance assembled in the Guide on *Migration Profiles. Making the Most of the Process* (IOM, 2011) or to be collected through nationally-representative household surveys and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. Other indicators, such as those related to gender, are more qualitative in nature,

which also effects how information on them can and needs to be collected. Indicators can also be objective, such as the educational level, and subjective, such as the impact on well-being, life satisfaction, health state and happiness.¹ In order to look at the interrelationships between migration and development, it is important to draw out the underlying concept of development applied by the ACP Observatory. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and as adopted in the [Research Guide](#) of the ACP Observatory (2011), the concept of 'human development' based on Amartya Sen's capabilities approach is used, viewing human development as a process of enlarging people's choices.² This concept based on the three dimensions of income, health and education is broader than the traditional exclusive focus on economic growth. While both definitions have limitations, the lack of a common understanding of what constitutes 'development' is probably one of the factors for a missing theoretical framework linking the

¹ See for instance the OECD Better Life Initiative <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>.

² 'Enlarging people's choices is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functionings. At all levels of development, the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have a decent standard of living. But the realm of human development goes further: essential areas of choice, highly valued by people, range from political, economic and social opportunities for being creative and productive to enjoying self-respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community. The concept of human development is a holistic one putting people at the centre of all aspects of the development process.' UNDP, 2010 in ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011.

migration and development spheres.

The Institute for Public Policy Research (ippr), member of the Consortium and the Academic Advisory Board of the ACP Observatory, in cooperation with the Global Development Network, developed an approach measuring the impact of international migration on development. The findings suggested that migration can influence human development across eight key dimensions: economy, education, health, gender, wider social impacts, governance, environmental sustainability and disaster relief. It described various mechanisms through which impacts can occur and surveyed the possible implications of each (Chappell and Srisandarajah, 2007). The project also considered non-economic factors impacting development in countries of origin by using a combination of different research methods for its impact analysis, including a cross-country regression analysis, a household survey roster and specific household questions.

Although there is a diversity of indicators used for measuring the impact of migration (e.g. on population growth) and development (e.g. Millennium Development Goals, IOM, 2011) separately, the link between the two remains less explored. The lack of concrete and reliable evidence on the interrelationships between migration and development also limits the establishment of such indicators. Indicators such as those adopted for the monitoring of the achievement of the MDGs could represent a starting point in assessing the reciprocal impacts between migration and development, as is being shown below.

Preliminary assessments on existing research gaps, conducted by the ACP Observatory in collaboration with national counterparts in the 12 target countries and 6 ACP regions, revealed the need

for information on the impacts of South-South migration on development. For this reason, the existing ippr impacts inventory has been used and developed further as the basis for the list of indicators developed by the ACP Observatory. Additional dimensions include human rights and diaspora transfers besides social and financial remittances.

While the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2011) developed indicators as part of the *Migration Profiles* it has prepared for numerous countries in several world regions, those indicators are less in numbers than the ones presented here but build on existing data and should be seen as complementary. The indicators presented below are more comprehensive (but do not claim to be complete) as they aim to sketch the interrelationships between migration and development from a Southern perspective, thus providing an overview and aiming to stimulate the discussion on the topic. These indicators by the ACP Observatory on Migration could be included as a statistical annex for the studies conducted on the topic and are thus based on the *Development on the Move* questionnaire and stakeholder interviews approach.

The table of the indicators developed can be found below.

Indicators of the impact of migration on human development and vice versa

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(a) Material poverty of migrant	<i>Ec.(a) Individual level: Migrant's income</i>	Migration may improve or decrease income understood as resources, such as through (increased) wages and other means of financial resources such as agricultural activities, savings, other rent-seeking activities such as renting of houses and loans. ³	Household Survey; World Development Indicators (WDI); Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS)	<i>Increase/decrease in average income compared to before migration, linked to change with regards to absolute and relative poverty line and perceived poverty; Change in living standards; proportion of population below USD 1 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator 1.1); proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG indicator 1.9)</i>
Ec.(b) Material poverty of migrant's household	<i>Ec.(b1) Household level: Short-term household income</i>	The household loses the labour/ income of their migrant in the home country, but may receive remittances from abroad, including in the long run.	Household Survey; Central Bank and World Bank data	<i>Wage decrease, remittance increase, unemployment increase substituted by remittances in the country of origin or employment linked to migration at origin and destination; proportion of population below USD 1 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator 1.1); prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (MDG indicator 1.8); proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG indicator 1.9)</i>
	<i>Ec.(b2) Household level: Long-term household income</i>	Improved investment potential of household.	Household Survey	<i>Remittance increase over time, new investments made since migration occurred</i>
Ec.(c) Household's financial risk	<i>Ec.(c1) Household level: Household savings</i>	Propensity and/or ability to save may improve (both in monetary savings and in items with a savings component, such as household durables or housing). Loans to finance housing or migration project may increase financial burden. Remittances may smooth domestic economic shocks.	Household Survey; Central Bank and World Bank data	<i>Increased savings rate; remittance stability over time, in particular in times of crises; investment in housing and other investments enabled by remittances/since migration occurred</i>
	<i>Ec.(c2) Individual and household level: Diversification</i>	Ability to reduce their risk through diversification (e.g. moving to another labour market).	Household Survey	<i>Change in labour market insertion (in origin or destination country) or unemployment; number of stable sources of income per household (cf. supra note 2)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(d) Economic growth	<i>Ec.(d1) National level: Multiplier effects and 'Dutch disease'</i>	Remittances and extra income from migration may positively increase volume of money spent in home economy; or negatively lead to the 'Dutch disease', meaning the loss in export competitiveness due to exchange rate appreciation due to the inflow of remittances.	Household Survey; Central Bank data; Macroeconomic data (by World Bank, IMF, etc.)	<i>Increased domestic consumption of households with migrants; inflation (impact on capital market); exchange rate fluctuations; decrease in exports linked to exchange rate appreciation</i>
	<i>Ec.(d2) Individual, household and national level: Savings</i>	If migrants and households save more, overall investment may increase.	Household Survey; Central Bank data	<i>Savings rate; investments undertaken by migrant yielding households</i>
	<i>Ec.(d3) National level: Impact on investment</i>	If migrants and households save more, overall investment may increase. Foreign investment inflows may rise.	Household Survey; Central Bank, World Bank data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows	<i>Investment rate overall and among migrant yielding households; FDI inflows and outflows</i>
	<i>Ec.(d4) National level: Output</i>	Remittances and extra income from migration may increase propensity and/or ability to consume and produce, thus potentially increasing overall output.	Household Survey; LSMS; macroeconomic data	<i>Increased consumption rates; higher levels of production; number of newly created businesses or expanded ones; consumption rate of new/additional goods</i>
	<i>Ec.(d5) Individual, community and national level: Impact on innovation</i>	Increased technology transfer from migrants abroad and exposure to new working practices.	Household Survey (opinion questions); Focus Group discussions; Stakeholder interviews	<i>(Subjective) change in business environment; innovations linked to migration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(d) Economic growth (continued)	<i>Ec.(d6) National level: Impact on structural change</i>	Migration may promote 'capitalist' economic activity (e.g. move from subsistence to cash economy) or urbanization.	Household Survey; Labour Force Survey; data by Statistical Office, such as censuses; data compiled by ILO based on national sources	<i>Percentage of economically active population in wage employment; urbanization rate linked to internal migration; decline in agricultural/subsistence sector and increase in industry and service sectors</i>
Ec.(e) Income inequality	<i>Ec.(e) Household, community and national: Household income</i>	Some households may gain in short and long term from migration, changing relative income distribution (and inequality) across the economy.	Household Survey (including opinion questions); data by Statistical Office	<i>(Subjective/perceived and actual) change in poverty rate/ social status/income rate; functional distribution of income (returns to labour vs. returns to capital)</i>
Ec.(f) Financial system	<i>Ec.(f1) National level: State of financial system</i>	Increased volume of remittances and other financial flows may help strengthen financial institutions.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools (Stakeholder Interviews, Analytical Reports)	<i>Number of new financial service providers linked to remittances and other financial flows linked to migration; competition among banks and financial service providers; change in access to financial products; new services available, such as mobile transfers, savings accounts, diaspora bonds, investment schemes linked to migration</i>
	<i>Ec.(f2) Household, community and national level: Financial inclusion</i>	Remittances and other flows may increase financial service provision to marginal areas and increase household involvement in financial system.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools (Stakeholder Interviews)	<i>Number of new bank accounts of migrant and non-migrant yielding households; increased coverage and/or services available by financial service providers of remote areas</i>
	<i>Ec.(f3) Individual, household and national level: Existing regulations</i>	Existing financial and other regulations may impact on the ability to send and receive remittances, the ability to repatriate goods, tax exemptions and the portability of pensions and other social benefits for returnees.	Household Survey (opinion questions); Existing regulations; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Barriers such as necessity to proof of identity to use official channels; large volume of informal remittances (inward and outward)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(g) Labour markets	<i>Ec.(g1) Household level: Household labour supply</i>	Migration may reduce labour supply available at origin for income earning or non-income earning tasks. Migration may increase the number of household members who are employed if the migrant did not work prior to leaving the country.	Household Survey; Labour Force Survey	<i>Change in number of household members working or able to work due to migration</i>
	<i>Ec.(g2) Individual and national level: Unemployment</i>	Migration of excess labour may reduce unemployment or may heighten labour shortages in origin and destination countries. Return migrants may increase labour supply.	Household Survey; Labour Force Survey; Data by Statistical Office; World Development Indicators	<i>Reduced/increased unemployment rate linked to migration in origin and destination countries (e.g. employment-to-population ratio, MDG indicator 1.5; proportion of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day, MDG indicator 1.6); proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (MDG indicator 1.7); emigration of nationals by skill level (education, occupation before and during migration, IOM, 2011); return of nationals (temporary, permanent, forced, voluntary) by skill level (IOM, 2011); immigration of foreigners by skill level (IOM, 2011)</i>
	<i>Ec.(g3) Community and national level: Skilled labour supply</i>	Migration of human capital may lead to shortages in certain sectors (though the migration of skilled workers does not necessarily have negative effects, if there are other skilled workers available and depends on whether they worked in the public or private sector). Positive effects could also be felt through returnees that have gained new skills. Furthermore, the opportunity for migration may enhance the incentive for others in the origin country to invest in education, increasing long-term skill supply.	Household Survey; Other Country Study Tools; data by Ministry of Labour and Education	<i>Labour shortages or surplus in sectors potentially affected by migration (emigration and immigration, e.g. physicians, nurses, pharmacists, teachers) per 1,000 population (by location – rural/urban; by primary health care/specialization, IOM, 2011);proportion of foreign-born/foreign-trained health-care workforce (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, community health-care workers, etc., IOM, 2011); increased educational enrolment motivated by migration/to increase migration prospects</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(g) Labour markets (continued)	<i>Ec.(g4) National level: Labour market structure</i>	Migration may change the industrial structure or alter the split between public and private sector employment. The same applies to the divide between the formal and informal sectors. In countries with high informal labour markets, migrants are most likely to take up informal work at destination as well if entry requirements for the formal sector are high or the formal sector is small.	Household Survey; Other Country Study Tools; data by Ministry of Labour	<i>Change in public/private sector employment rates linked to migration; change in work force participation in certain sectors (agriculture vs. industry and services); increase in import/export, trade, tourism, investment sector and others; increase/decrease in informal sector employment through immigrants/emigrants</i>
	<i>Ec.(g5) Individual and national level: Domestic wages</i>	Wages of workers at origin and destination may go up or down, depending on relative changes in labour demand/supply.	Data by Statistical Office; Ministry of Labour	<i>Increase/decrease of average wage if attributable to immigration/emigration and not other factors (economic growth, exchange rate fluctuations, inflation/deflation, among others)</i>
	<i>Ec.(g6) Individual and national level: Labour force participation</i>	Incentives for remaining household members to participate in the labour force may change. Structural issues may lead to a mismatch of available skills and those in demand in the domestic labour market, hence making emigration an option to consider (IOM, 2011).	Household Survey; Labour Force Survey	<i>Increase/decrease of employment rate among non-migrant household members in households with migrant(s); skills available on local market versus skills in demand (IOM, 2011)</i>
Ec.(h) Inflation	<i>Ec.(h) National level: Domestic inflation rates</i>	Remittance-fuelled expenditure may increase inflation, especially in some sectors.	Household Survey, Data by Statistical Office	<i>Increase/decrease in inflation rate due to consumption of luxury consumer goods and other changed consumer behaviours due to migration</i>
Ec.(i) Trade	<i>Ec.(i) National level: Trade volume and direction</i>	Migration may promote greater preferences for imported goods, including nostalgic goods being bought by migrants at destination. Migrants abroad may increase trade links. Returned migrants may increase export production.	Household Survey, Data by Statistical Office	<i>Increase in consumption rate of imported goods; increase in import/export volumes/trade balance; increase in trade with nostalgia goods and products</i>
Ec.(j) Foreign exchange	<i>Ec.(j) National level: Foreign exchange position</i>	Remittances may affect the supply of foreign exchange.	Central Bank; trade statistics; Money Operators	<i>Increase/decrease in supply of foreign exchange linked to increase/decrease in emigration and immigration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Economics and assets				
Ec.(k) Fiscal balance	<i>Ec.(k1) National level: Tax take</i>	Taxable base of labour in the economy may rise or fall. This can include the effects from migrants (immigrants and emigrants) on the increase or decrease of informal sectors. Yet immigrants also contribute to taxes through value added tax (VAT) on consumer items and other indirect taxes.	Household Survey, other Country Study Tools, Statistical Office, Ministry of Labour	<i>Increase or decrease in labour tax rate linked to increase/decrease in migration (immigration and emigration); increase/decrease in tax revenue from VAT</i>
	<i>Ec.(k2) National level: Social rate of return to investment</i>	Migration may affect the returns which the state derives from public investment (for example in education), yet migration can increase returns on public education by higher enrolment rates increasing the public budget where education is not free.	Household Survey, other Country Study Tools and Data by Statistical Office, Ministry of Education and Social Services	<i>Low level of retention of graduates; increased enrolment rates and thus education budgets linked to prospect of migration</i>
	<i>Ec.(k3) National level: Anti-money laundering regulations</i>	Sending remittances through formal channels may be hampered by anti-money laundering regulations and migrants may have to resort to irregular channels.	Household Survey; Legislative Framework; Stakeholder Interviews; Central Bank and World Bank data	<i>Low number of regular remittances despite large number of emigrants and immigrants</i>
Ec.(l) 'Dependency'	<i>Ec.(l1) Household level: Household behaviour</i>	Support from migrants abroad may reduce incentive to engage in economic activity or invest productively.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools	<i>Proportion of remittances and other financial flows among total household income; change in investment rate linked to migration</i>
	<i>Ec.(l2) National level: State development policy</i>	Migration may affect a government's incentives to develop the domestic economy. However, without a proper conducive legal, economic and political framework in the origin country, the impact of migration on human development will be limited.	Policy and legislative framework; Household Survey; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Number of new or changes in development policies and programmes since large immigration/emigration occurred; number of investment projects by diaspora members</i>
Ec.(m) Housing and living conditions	<i>Ec.(m1) Individual and household level: Housing and living conditions</i>	Migration, through remittances and other investments, can lead to better housing and living conditions.	Household Survey	<i>Investments in improvements of housing; Investments in new housing since migration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Demography				
Demography	<i>De.(1) Household and national level: Fertility and mortality rates</i>	Migration may affect fertility rates, either by separating couples across international boundaries, or by altering the incentives of those who might have children. Mobility may also affect health (positively and negatively) and thus life expectancy, both for the members of the migrant's household, the migrant and those staying in the origin country through remittances.	Household Survey; Demographic and Health Survey; Fertility Survey; Data by Statistical Office	<i>Comparison of fertility rates between households with a migrant and those without a migrant in the family (for instance national average); lower or higher migration rate among households with high fertility rate than national average; comparison of mortality rates, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality (MDG indicators 4.2 and 5.1) between households with a migrant and those without a migrant in the family (for instance national average)</i>
Demography	<i>De.(2) National level: Population changes</i>	Large-scale emigration may deplete some regions of population, undermining economic viability and possibly leading to ageing of the population if mostly young people leave. Large-scale immigration may mitigate this effect. The impact of migration on population can be structural (e.g. affecting the composition of the population in terms of age, including working age population, sex, citizenship, and ethnicity) and special (geographic relocation, including urbanization, among others, IOM, 2011).	Household Survey; Data by Statistical Office; Ministry in charge of immigration ⁴ ; Migration Survey; Central Bank and World Bank data	<i>Increase/decrease of total population size and population growth rate due to emigration and immigration; increase/decrease of share of foreigners, foreign-born in total population; changing population composition in terms of age (including working age population, dependent population aged under 15, aged 65 and over, ageing rates, youth migration, IOM, 2011), sex, citizenship, ethnicity among foreign and national population in origin and destination countries (such as net migration rate, natural population growth rates at origin and destination); large outward remittances could indicate large presence of immigrants or foreign companies not yet included in official population figures due to data lag in census and other data</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Educational				
Ed.(a) Migrant's level of education	<i>Ed.(a) Individual level: Level of education of migrant</i>	Opportunity to migrate may increase investment in education at origin. Students may study abroad. Workers may acquire additional skills by working abroad. Resources from migration may increase access to education.	Household Survey; UNESCO data; World Development Indicators	<i>Access to education for migrants (e.g. accessible to migrants, including irregular ones, is education free or not); new educational levels financed since migration; increase in length of school/University attendance since migration; literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG indicator 2.3)</i>
Ed.(b) Household education	<i>Ed.(b) Household level: Educational achievement of household members</i>	Opportunity to migrate and remittances may increase ability and/or incentive for households to invest in education.	Household Survey; data by Ministry of Education; World Development Indicators	<i>New educational levels of non-migrant household members financed since migration occurred in the household; increase in length of school/University attendance of non-migrant household members since migration occurred in the household; net enrolment ratio in primary education (MDG indicator 2.1); proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary (MDG indicator 2.2); literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG indicator 2.3)</i>
Ed.(c) Provision and quality of education	<i>Ed.(c1) National level: State education policy</i>	The possibility for its citizens to migrate may change the incentives of the government to invest in vocational training as well as secondary and tertiary education and to not exclusively focus on demand in the origin country's labour market only. If a large number of migrants moves abroad, a country may decide to align its vocational education and training (VET), school and university system with systems in major destination country (not the case if these systems are similar based on past colonial ties or similar colonial systems imposed).	Household Survey; other Country Study Tools; Reports of Educational Institutions, Ministry of Education	<i>Diminished or increased variety in educational opportunities (by level – primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational, number of schools, universities, courses); competition for services leading to deterioration of access to education; alignment of vocational education and training (VET), school and university system with demand in major destination country/ies</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Educational				
Ed.(c) Provision and quality of education (continued)	<i>Ed.(c2) National level: Private education provision</i>	Opportunity to migrate, remittances and diaspora investment may fuel private sector education provision as more people may wish to acquire higher education as it eases access to other labour markets who are usually restrictive for lower skilled workers. Thus in particular secondary and tertiary levels and vocational training facilities may be in higher demand.	Household Survey; Data by Statistics Office; Reports of Educational Institutions, Ministry of Education	Number of new licenses for private educational institutions; increase in number of courses from private educational institutions
Ed.(c) Provision and quality of education	<i>Ed.(c3) National and community level: Availability of teachers at primary and secondary levels</i>	Migration may impact on a country's stock of teachers whether directly or by influencing citizens' incentives to train as teachers; returning migrants may have new skills and qualifications.	Household Survey; Reports of Educational Institutions, Ministry of Education	<i>Increase or decrease in enrolment in teachers' education; increase or decrease in number of teachers due to immigration and emigration</i>
	<i>Ed.(c4) National and community level: Quality of education</i>	Need to train to overseas standards may improve quality of education. Migrants and returnees may introduce new practices and demands to improve the system at different educational levels.	Household Survey; Reports of Educational Institutions, Ministry of Education; UNESCO data	<i>Improved quality of education at different levels (primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational) over past 5 years if attributable to more/less teachers linked to migration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Health				
H.(a) Migrant's health	<i>H.(a1) Individual level: Migrant health profile</i>	Moving location may expose the migrant to different health risk factors and healthcare availability.	Household Survey	<i>(Perceived) improvement or deterioration in the emigrant's and immigrant's health due to migration; Improved and worsened access to healthcare</i>
H.(b) Household health	<i>H.(b) Household level: Household health profile</i>	Migration may affect the ability and/or incentive of households to spend in health. Emigration of health personnel may affect access to health care for general population.	Household Survey; Hospital records	<i>Increased/decreased spending of households on healthcare; and related increased/decreased access to healthcare; number of births in hospitals; number of ante-natal visits before and after migration; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG indicator 5.2); under-five mortality rate (MDG indicator 4.1); infant mortality rate (MDG indicator 4.2)</i>
H.(c) Public health	<i>H.(c1) Individual, community and national level: Disease prevalence</i>	Population movement may be accompanied by increased disease transmission.	Household Survey; Ministry of Public Health	<i>Increased prevalence of diseases linked to migration, e.g. an increase or decrease in rates of HIV/AIDS and other STDs due to increase/decrease in number of emigrants and/or immigrants; HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (MDG indicator 6.1)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Health				
H.(c) Public health (continued)	<i>H.(c2) Individual, household and community level: Impact on health related knowledge and practices</i>	Migration may spread health related knowledge and good practices and finance prevention.	Household Survey	<i>Change in health practices linked to migration, either within the household or the community; increase on spending on Western medicine compared to traditional health care practices; proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (MDG indicator 4.3); contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG indicator 5.3); adolescent birth rate (MDG indicator 5.4); HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (MDG indicator 6.1); condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG indicator 6.2); proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (MDG indicator 6.3); ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (MDG indicator 6.4); incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG indicator 6.6); proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets (MDG indicator 6.7); proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG indicator 6.8); incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (MDG indicator 6.9); proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG indicator 6.10)</i>
H.(d) Provision and quality of health services	<i>H.(d1) National level: State health policy</i>	Migration may undermine public healthcare provision through emigration of the highly skilled. Skilled immigrants may positively affect healthcare provision, but too many immigrants may pose challenges for providing basic health care service for all.	Household Survey; other Country Study Tools and Ministry of Health	<i>Increase or decrease in health professionals; vacant positions in healthcare services; competition for services leading to deterioration of access to health care</i>
	<i>H.(d2) Community and national level: Private healthcare provision</i>	Opportunity to migrate, remittances and diaspora investment and engagement may fuel private sector health provision in areas experiencing immigration/emigration.	Household Survey; Ministry of Health	<i>Number of newly licensed and extension of existing private healthcare providers over the past 5 years linked to migration, remittances and/or diasporas</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Health				
H.(d) Provision and quality of health services (continued)	<i>H.(d3) National level: Availability of health workers</i>	Migration may impact on a country's stock of health workers whether directly or by influencing citizens' incentives to train as health workers; returning migrants may have new skills and qualifications.	Household Survey; Ministry of Health	<i>Increase or decrease in enrolment in health workers' education; increase or decrease in number of health workers due to immigration and emigration</i>
	<i>H.(d4) National level: Quality of healthcare</i>	Need to train to overseas standards may improve quality of education. Migrants and returnees may introduce new practices and demands to improve the system.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools	<i>Improved quality of healthcare over past 5 years if attributable to more/less health workers linked to migration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Gender				
Ge.(a) Female migrants and women in a migrant-yielding household	<i>Ge.(a1) Individual and household level: Income of migrant women and women staying behind</i>	Migration may result in new employment opportunities and increased wages.	Household Survey	<i>Change in employment after migration, including return; increase/decrease in wages due to migration (of women themselves or a member of the household); share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (MDG indicator 3.2)</i>
	<i>Ge.(a2) Individual, household and community level: Empowerment of migrant women and women staying behind</i>	Migration may impact on the economic empowerment of women by altering their resources (financial and/or personal) as well as their expectations. They can also be empowered through changing power and gender relations and empowerment within households and wider family networks. This can affect women's decision-making power within the household and the wider family, both for women migrants and women staying behind.	Household Survey (including Opinion questions)	<i>Change in access to financial resources due to migration, including return; positive/negative change in expectations; increased/decreased autonomy through migration, including unaccompanied minors; change in (acting) head of household</i>
	<i>Ge.(a3) Individual level: Education of migrant women and women in migrant-yielding households</i>	Migration may impact on educational attainment by affecting either the physical and/or financial constraints to education.	Household Survey (including Opinion questions); data by Ministry of Education	<i>Increase/decrease in access and years of schooling and higher education of women migrants, returned female migrants and women in a migrant-yielding household; ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (before, during and after migration, MDG indicator 3.1);</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Gender				
Ge.(a) Female migrants and women in a migrant-yielding household (continued)	<i>Ge.(a4) Individual, household and community level: Views of migrant women and other female members of the household and community of their own role</i>	Migration may alter the (migrant) woman's view of her role by exposure to other ideas of gender roles, or through her own experiences gained through migration (by moving herself or taking up new roles when staying behind).	Household Survey (including Opinion questions)	<i>Changed perception of gender roles</i>
Ge.(b) Gender roles in households	<i>Ge.(b1) Individual and household level: Division of labour by gender</i>	Opportunities to migrate and resources from migration may affect the division of labour in a household, both by absence of particular members and by changing views of gender-based roles.	Household Survey (including Opinion questions)	<i>Changed division of labour in the household by gender</i>
	<i>Ge.(b2) Individual, household and community level: Views of the migrant household members and the community on the role of women</i>	Migration may alter household member views on gender-based roles, whether as a result of the different roles played by a migrant, or by those left at home.	Household Survey (including Opinion questions)	<i>Changed perception of gender roles</i>
Ge.(c) Women's status and opportunities across society	<i>Ge.(c) Individual, household, community and national level: Gender roles</i>	Migration may alter the views of wider society of the role of women, either through the effects that migration might have on household relationships, or through the role that diasporas and returnees might play in campaigns that affect women's opportunities.	Household Survey (including Opinion questions); other Country Study Tools and Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Changed perception of gender roles; proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (MDG indicator 3.3)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Wider social				
S.(a) Traditional culture and norms	<i>S.(a) Individual, household, community and national level: Changing values</i>	Migrant's values may change, and their return or diaspora activities may alter traditional culture and norms.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools	<i>Change/alteration in traditional culture, norms and values; changing values linked to diasporas' work in destination countries</i>
S.(b) Family structures and social networks	<i>S.(b) Individual, household and community level: Changing family structures and social networks</i>	The decision to migrate can be based on where members of the family or community or circle of friends migrated to. Migration may impact on traditional social networks, by altering both the actual composition of groups and networks, and by altering the power which each member holds. Prevalence of 'broken' households may lead to new social problems. Care regimes within households and wider family networks may change from parents to grandparents or relatives, from children to parents for adult migrants. Migration may also lead to the strengthening of social networks through information technology.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools	<i>Increase/decrease of members of same origin community at destination; foundation of home-town associations; extension/decrease of social groups and networks, both physically and via information technology; changes in power relationships of individual members of the social networks and groups; change in care regimes due to migration</i>
S.(c) Social impact	<i>S.(c) Individual and household level: Social impact on family members</i>	Migration may impact children, the elderly and other family members staying behind psychologically. Social effects on migrants and their family members in the host country are also possible.	Household Survey	<i>Increase/decrease in health symptoms, such as depression, unusual behaviour (aggressiveness etc.); sense of loss of belonging; school dropout rates</i>
S.(d) Social and cultural integration	<i>S.(d) Individual, household, community and national level: Social integration</i>	Integration in social and cultural terms is a key aspect of harmonious co-existence of immigrants and the hosting society.	Household Survey; Migration Framework; Stakeholder Interviews	Language competencies in official language(s) and those spoken locally in destination country/community; existence of dual citizenship provisions and flexible visa regimes (like EAC passport); acceptance of regional identity documents for access to labour market (e.g. EAC passport); number of immigrants with access to labour market, i.e. through number of business set-ups among immigrants and employment rate in public and private sectors of immigrants.

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Governance & Rights				
R.(a) Realization of human rights	<i>R.(a) Individual and national level: Protection and fulfilment of human rights</i>	Migration can lead to a better or worse protection and fulfilment of human rights, such as access to work, education, health care, civil and political rights. Discrimination and violence may occur against immigrants. Human rights violations can also be a strong driver of migration.	Household Survey; Legislative and Policy Framework on Immigration and Emigration; UN OHCHR database on ratifications; Police/court records	<i>Better or worse protection of human rights (e.g. access to education, employment, health care, civil and political rights); better/worse living conditions; ratification of international human rights treaties</i>
R.(b) Confidence in home society	<i>R.(b) Individual level: Citizens' confidence in their own society</i>	Opportunities to migrate (and return) may affect the degree to which people are happy with and confident in their own society.	Household Survey	<i>Impact of confidence in own society on decision to migrate</i>
R.(c) State capacity	<i>R.(c) National level: Availability of key personnel</i>	Emigration (and immigration) may affect the performance of key functions of the state – not just healthcare and teaching, but to perform audits, or lead public prosecutions, for example.	Household Survey; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Number of vacancies in public sector, in particular ones that have been vacant for a long time</i>
R.(d) Governance standards	<i>R.(d) Community and national level: Demands for better governance</i>	Migrants abroad and returned migrants may demand better standards, and diffuse good practice.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools	<i>Changes in demands for and realization of accountability; the number of civil society associations and non-governmental organizations active in the country and directed and/or funded by immigrants or emigrants; perception and accountability of different administrative units, such as Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar having two different governments</i>
R.(e) Balance of power	<i>R.(e) Community and national level: Relative power of groups within society</i>	Some domestic groups (e.g. regional or ethnic) may enjoy greater economic and even political power as a result of a greater propensity to migrate, and diaspora sections may exert power from abroad, which can fuel social tensions.	Household Survey; Diasporas' Survey; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Change in economic and political power relations of domestic groups and diaspora groups abroad (through out-of-country voting, political parties, etc.)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Governance & Rights				
R.(f) Personal security	<i>R.(f) Individual, community and national level: Criminality</i>	Lack of opportunity to migrate among some groups may create resentment. Migration may fuel trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling, including of migrants, networks. (Perceived) large numbers of immigrants may increase feeling of insecurity. Forcibly returned criminals may increase crime. In the case of forced migration, migration may result in greater personal security than before.	Household Survey and other Country Study Tools; national statistics	<i>Increase in crime rate among unemployed wanting to migrate but not disposing of the means; increase in TiP and smuggling cases and networks; increase in crime rate linked immigration and/or to forced return of criminals; protection of own's life because of migration</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Environment				
Env.(a) Individual environmental behaviour	<i>Env.(a) Individual, community and national level: Environmental protection</i>	Migrants abroad and returned migrants may increase awareness of environmental challenges, including environmental deterioration and pollution, and good behaviour with regards to the protection of the environment.	Household Survey	<i>Change in environmental behaviour and increased protection through individual actions</i>
Env.(b) State environmental policy	<i>Env.(b) Community and national level: Importance of environment</i>	Migrants may place greater pressure on local governments and states to act on environmental sustainability. Emigration of people from environmentally unsustainable regions may ease pressure on states to mitigate degradation. Large internal, immigration or emigration movements may impact on state environment policy.	Ministry of the Environment; Environmental Policy Framework; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Adoption of new policies to protect the environment; lack of policies focusing on environmentally degraded areas; changes in or new policies linked to the environment and migration</i>
Env.(c) Environmental technologies	<i>Env.(c) Community and national level: Impact on environment-affecting technologies</i>	Migrants may introduce and spread technologies which affect the environment in either positive or negative ways (e.g. new, imported production techniques could cause more or less pollution).	Household Survey; Ministry of the Environment; Environmental Policy Framework; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Adoption of new technologies without analysis of potential environmental impact</i>
Env.(d) Influence of environment on migration and vice versa	<i>Env.(d1) Individual, household, community and national level: Migration influenced by environmental change</i>	Environmental deterioration can impact on the decision to migrate. Without proper means, some populations may be trapped and cannot migrate even if they wish so. Environmentally hazardous zones at destination, such as on the outskirts of large cities, can affect (internal) migrants after they migrated and mean dangerous living conditions with regards to the environment (the Government Office for Science, 2011).	Household Survey; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Influence of the environment as one factor of the decision to migrate; Is migration an option or are people trapped?; existence of flood and landslide protection in urban areas (the Government Office for Science, 2011)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Environment				
Env.(d) Influence of environment on migration and vice versa (continued)	<i>Env.(d2) Individual, household and community level: Migration due to natural disasters</i>	Natural disasters often lead to substantial displacement of people, which impacts often negatively on their human development.	Displacement tracking matrices (DTM); Surveys of Displaced; Ministry of the Environment or Environmental Protection Agency	<i>Access to shelter, better/worse access to water, food, education and employment (while) in camps</i>
	<i>Env.(d3) Individual and community level: Environmental degradation influenced by migration</i>	Migrants and refugees can impact on the environment, for instance through (over-) using water and fire wood resources, strains on healthcare, water and sanitation service provision.	Household Survey; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Better/worse access to water and fire wood in refugee camps; strain on existing resources and access to clean water and sanitation in general (the Government Office for Science, 2011)</i>

Types of impact	Dimension on which an impact occurs	Theoretical linkage	Possible sources	Indicator
Other transfers				
T.(a) Transfers	<i>T.(a1) Individual, community and national level: Knowledge, technological and financial transfers</i>	Diaspora members can share and pass on their expertise and know-how through different volunteer, philanthropic, technological and financial transfers.	Household Survey; Diaspora Ministry/ Desk; Diaspora Associations; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Number of trainings and teaching modules carried out by diaspora members and return migrants; number of businesses set up with support or by diaspora members or return migrants; number of technology transfers by diaspora members and return migrants; investment projects by diasporas</i>
T.(b) Transfers through tourism	<i>T.(b) Community and national level: Diaspora tourism</i>	Diaspora members may return regularly or sporadically during religious or other festive seasons and holiday months. This creates a different type of tourism industry through a demand for local services and products than normal tourists who stay in hotels and are not acquainted with the culture (Newland, 2010).	Household Survey; Diaspora Ministry/ Desk; Diaspora Associations; Ministry of Tourism; Stakeholder Interviews	<i>Number of tourist entries by nationals living abroad or with dual citizenship; number of available tourist products geared towards diaspora members</i>
T.(c) Transfers for disaster relief	<i>T.(c) Individual, community and national level: Diaspora support</i>	Migrants abroad may assist at times of crises through increased remittances or aid. Availability or diaspora relief may reduce incentives of state or other non-state actors to intervene. The willingness to help may exist, but limited by the financial ability of many diaspora members.	Household Survey; Diaspora Survey; Ministry of Diasporas and Foreign Affairs; Stakeholder Interviews; Central Bank and World Bank data	<i>Increased remittances or aid from diaspora relief organizations; late responses from state or non-state actors in times of crises when diaspora has already started aid flows and/or actions; the influence of diaspora philanthropists on reconstruction in the aftermath of conflicts or natural disasters (Newland, 2010; Puentes et al., 2010) through number of NGOs and relief projects set-up</i>

³ For households and individuals, "income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interests payments, rents and other forms of earnings received... in a given period of time." Case and Fair (2007): 54.

⁴ Such as data on visas, type of visas, entries, exits, foreign-born resident population, naturalizations, long-term immigrants, issued and valid work permits, number of foreign workers, see IOM, 2011.

Source: For the types of impact: GDN and ippr, 2007; the Government Office for Science, 2011; Newland, 2010; Puentes et al., 2010. For the indicators: own elaborations and IOM, 2011 and UN MDG indicators (2008), <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>.

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