International Organization for Migration

the migration agency

What data will be required in the near future?

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International Organization for Migration

- Intergovernmental organization with 127 Member States and 17 states with observer status
- 460 field offices in more than a hundred countries
- Works in four broad areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.
- In Brussels: Regional Mission regional projects and global liaison for IOM and EC



LINET: IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts

- Implemented by IOM Brussels as of September 2009 (+national experts) in co-ordination and with support of DG Employment
- Thirty countries: EU27, Croatia, Norway and Turkey
- http://labourmigration.eu
- 2009-2010: 3 studies and 2 seminars
 - a) Migration and the Economic Crisis: Implications for Policies in the European Union;
 - b) Migration, Employment and Outcomes of Labour Market Integration Policies: Volume 1: Analysis of data; Volume 2: Review of labour market integration policies
- 2011: 3 studies and 2 seminars
 - a) Study on Identification of Labour Shortages in the Context of Migration and Employment Policies;
 - b) Study on Labour Market Inclusion of Low-Skilled Migrants
 - c) Annual monitoring review on migration, employment and labour market integration of migrants



Limitations of data collection

- Relevant, timely and accurate data is needed to improve policies, but data content and quality also reflect the admission and integration policies in place:
 - Access to labour market and to general and migrant-specific employment support measures
 - Rising barriers towards residence security
 - Push into irregularity
 - Mistrust of authorities affecting survey results
 - Limited inter-agency co-ordination in policy development



Data needs

- Data needs to help make policy decisions in various areas – also of importance to data producers and researchers in terms of content and presentation
- Not just better data, but improved inter-agency co-ordination in data collection and use to improve policy coherence: economy and labour market, education, health, social welfare, equal right and opportunities, combating discrimination



Data needs

ADMISSION AND INTEGRATION

How to define what migrants Europe needs, how to attract them and to make sure that they are able to realize their full potential on the labour market and successfully integrate in the host societies?

Some issues:

- How (if) labour market information is reflected in admission policies in a timely and accurate manner?
- How to define skills and determine demand?
- Labour market information in countries of destination and origin
- Recognition of formal and informal qualifications
- Admission policies are the starting point of integration and play a key role in determining the success in labour market integration. However, so do general conditions on the labour market – which integration issues are migrant-specific?
- No systematic attention to integration in many EU MS, including those with reported significant difficulties in hiring



Data needs: migration and labour market policies

- Data on labour market outcomes of migrants to determine areas of policy action - often data is not detailed enough
- Integration indicators:
 - On the EU-level in most cases we can at best say if a migrant has a job
 - We need to know who the migrant is, what kind of job he/she holds and if this match reflects the needs of the economy
- Are migrants a vulnerable group? Which migrants? Why?
- Are they reached by policy measures? We often do not know whether general labour market support measures reach migrants.
- Which practices are good? Do they make a difference?
- Evaluation methodology of integration measures



