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The IS Academy on Migration and Development: 'A World in Motion' Final Conference

22-24 January 2014, Maastricht



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



MSM

MAASTRICHT
SCHOOL OF
MANAGEMENT



European Centre for Development
Policy Management

ecdpm



Gemeente Maastricht



ICMPD

International Centre for
Migration Policy Development



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

The IS Academy



- The *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project is financed by the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs (IS Academy on Migration and Development)
- This project focuses on migration and development processes in four migrant-sending countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco.
- The Netherlands is chosen as the migrant-receiving country.
- The main aim of the research project is to better understand the relationship between migration and development processes in order to stimulate new approaches to development.
- This project contributes to existing knowledge on the migration and development nexus by collecting innovative data and providing evidence-based policy advice for the both the Dutch government and policy makers in migrant-sending countries.

- The project was implemented from 2009 to 2014 including five major themes:
 - Remittances, development and poverty alleviation;
 - Brain drain and development policy;
 - Return migration in the life cycle of migrants;
 - The Migration – Development Nexus in EU External Relations
 - EU Mobility partnerships: a comparative policy evaluation.

About the data

- **Morocco:** Fieldwork from November 2011-February 2012: **1483** Household Surveys; 18 community surveys
- **Afghanistan:** Fieldwork March-April 2011: **2005** household surveys; 100 community surveys; focus groups; key informant interviews
- **Burundi:** Fieldwork Jan-March 2011: **2310** household interviews and 154 community interviews (representative survey 1500hhs/100 communities and urban survey 810hhs/54blocks)
- **Ethiopia:** Fieldwork 2011: surveyed **1283** households and 15 communities
- **The Netherlands:** Fieldwork 2010-11: surveys conducted with 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 164 Burundian and 260 Afghan households, totaling **1022** households

Insights from the IS Academy on Migration and Development

- Return
- Remittances
- Highly skilled
- Migration intentions

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Return

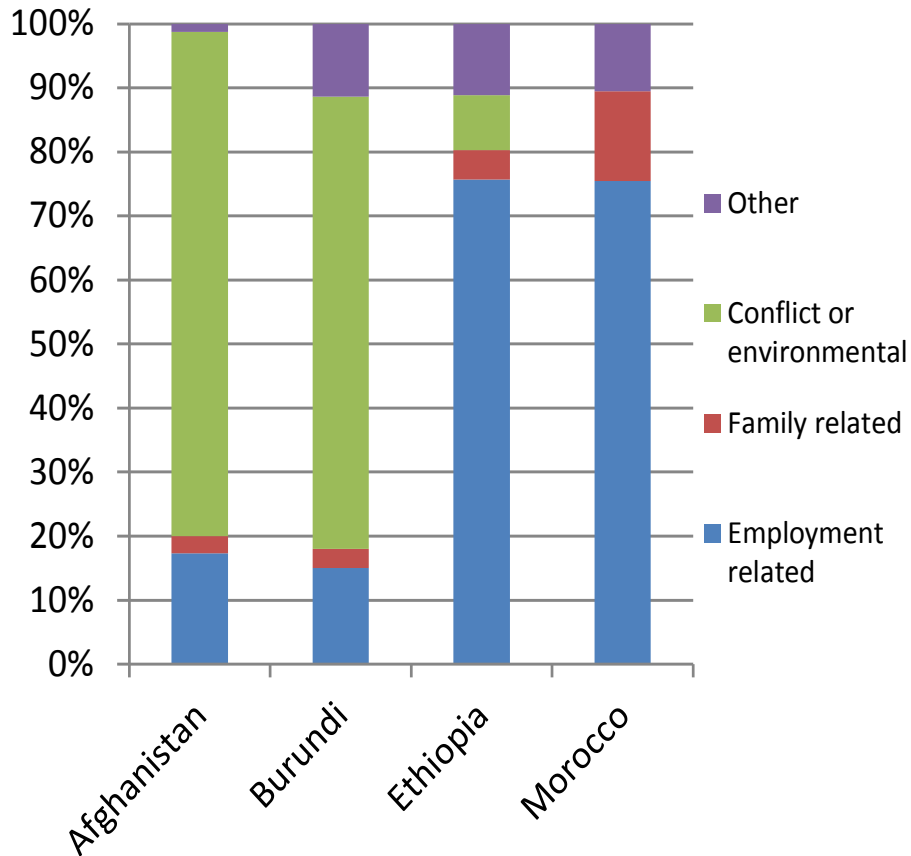


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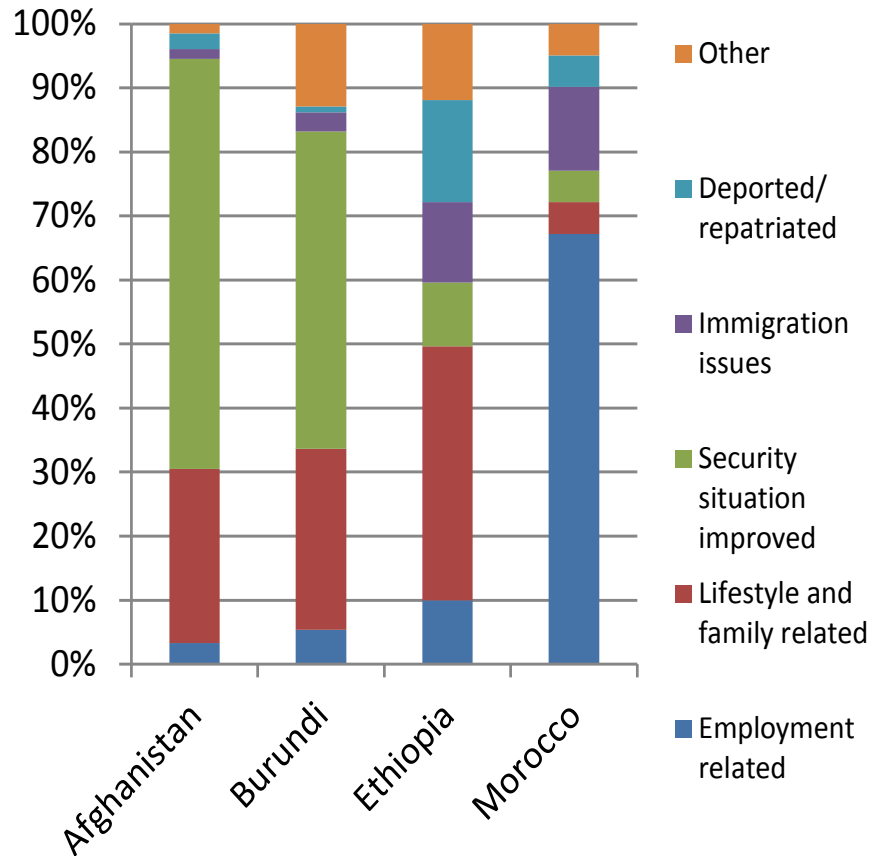
Country	Return migrants		Return migrants surveyed
	Freq	%	Freq
Afghanistan	5138	34.77	1100
Burundi	491	6.15	266
Burundi urban	160	3.84	68
Ethiopia	200	3.16	153
Morocco	110	1.96	62
Total	6099	15.85	1649

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Reason for migration



Reason for Return



Country of migration for returnees

Afghanistan	Freq	%
Iran	401	36.55
Pakistan	691	62.99
Gulf and Middle East	3	0.27
Europe	2	0.18
Burundi	Freq	%
DRC	79	23.72
Rwanda	71	21.32
Tanzania	156	46.85
Other	27	8.11

Ethiopia	Freq	%
Europe	5	3.4
Gulf and Middle East	94	63.95
Africa	47	31.97
North America	5	0.68
Morocco	Freq	%
Northern Europe	18	29.03
Southern Europe	33	53.23
Gulf & Middle East	3	4.84
North America	2	3.22
Other	6	9.68

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<i>Now that you have returned, do you feel part of the community? (freq)</i>	Afghanistan	Burundi	Ethiopia	Morocco
No	13	8	4	5
Somewhat	100	24	12	6
Very much	980	299	132	51
Total	1,093	331	148	62

	Improvement in living conditions (%)		
Country of origin	Worse or no change	Improved	Total
Afghanistan	43.78	56.22	100
Burundi	63.13	36.88	100
Ethiopia	46	54	100
Morocco	50	50	100
All	48.03	51.97	100

Afghanistan

- Individuals who were engaged in paid work at the time of the survey were 1.6 times more likely to report an improvement in living conditions
- The number of years since the individual had returned also slightly raised the likelihood that he or she believed that living conditions had improved since prior to the migration period.

Burundi

- Those returnees in paid work or self-employment upon return had 3 times higher odds of reporting improved living conditions – with only refugees the odds were 4 times higher.
- The number of years since return also raised the odds of the returnee reporting improved living conditions.
- For some Burundian refugees it was possible to maintain social ties to the origin country during the migration period while simultaneously feeling well-integrated in the destination society.

Ethiopia

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- Males were over 8 times more likely to report an improvement in living conditions. Females were far more likely than males to be unemployed or engaged in unremunerated housework and were much less likely to be self-employed upon return.
- Females were more likely to send remittances and yet were more likely to perceive that there had been no improvement, or indeed a worsening, of household living conditions upon return.
- Female returnees were more likely to state that their migration had been a mistake or had placed them in distress.
- The number of years since return was positively associated with an improvement in living conditions.
- If a returnee did not return for family-related or socio-cultural reason he or she was much less likely (20% as likely) to report improved living conditions.
- Males were much more likely to have cited immigration-related issues as their reason for return and were much more likely to have been deported back to Ethiopia.
- Returnees who had prior information on their destination were 2.2 times more likely to perceive improvements upon return; likewise those who still maintained contact with the destination country after return were 3.7 times more likely to report improvement.

General findings

- **Being employed in the country of destination led to an increased likelihood of being in paid employment or self-employment in both Afghanistan and Ethiopia.**
- **Males are significantly more likely to be involved in self-employment upon return.**
- **Returnees to urban areas are more likely to be in paid work or self-employment than returnees to rural areas.**
- **Outcomes gendered.**

Recommendations

- **Destination countries, donor countries, and international organizations should support and encourage employment opportunities for refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers in the destination.**
- **Offer training courses in refugee camps such as business start-up courses and running your own business.**
- **Increase training and opportunities for female returnees, such as entrepreneurship training and opportunities.**
- **Further questions exist regarding the reintegration experiences of return migrants.**
 - Further research is needed on reintegration experiences and the sustainability of return migration.



Remittances



Remittances

- 1) Factors which are associated with sending and receiving remittances
- 2) Remittance usage

Individuals

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Country	Current migrant		Monetary remittances	
	Freq	%*	Freq	%*
Afghanistan	233	1.58	145	62.23
Burundi	28	0.35	7	25.00
Burundi urban	32	0.77	10	31.25
Ethiopia	535	7.78	219	40.93
Morocco	345	6.14	158	45.80
Total	1173	2.98	539	45.95

Households

Country	Current migrant		Monetary remittances	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Afghanistan	185	9.23	152	7.58
Burundi	23	1.53	36	2.40
Burundi urban	22	2.72	129	15.93
Ethiopia	429	33.39	263	20.47
Morocco	310	20.90	195	13.14
Total	969	13.68	775	10.95

Afghanistan

- For each additional household member below the age of 15 and over the age of 60 the expected likelihood of that household receiving remittances is 1.4 times greater.
- Households which have a migrant who is self-employed in the country of migration are 5 times more likely to receive remittances.
- Male migrants are 5.7 times more likely to remit than females.
- Those who had been in contact with the household once a month or more frequently were twice as likely to send remittances as those who had engaged in less frequent contact.

Ethiopia

- **Households which had both a current and return migrant were twice as likely to be receiving remittances.**
- **Owning land resulted in a household having twice the odds of receiving remittances compared to those which did not.**
- **Migrants who had a child in the household were over 4 times as likely to remit, suggesting transnational parenthood. Monthly or more frequent contact with the household was associated with nearly 6 times higher odds of a migrant sending remittances.**

Morocco

- **Having savings was associated with 1.6 times greater odds of the migrant household receiving remittances.**
- **Where the household head is employed in paid work (as opposed to being economically inactive) that household's odds of receiving remittances are 3 times higher.**
- **Households with a migrant in Northern Europe had the highest odds (5.6) of receiving remittances.**
- **Migrants who were married, however, were more than twice as likely than those who were unmarried to send remittances.**
- **Transnational contact had a profound association with the sending of remittances, with those who had contact once a month or more regularly being twice as likely to send remittances and those who had returned temporarily during their migration being nearly 5 times as likely to send remittances than those who had not done so.**



Amount sent (US Dollars equivalent)	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Morocco
# Months Abroad	15.1***	0.1	4.2
Age	15.8	0.3	28.9
Male	1,057.8***	38.2	1012.9
Married	-215.6	-313.0**	992.4*
Literate	-133.9	212.9	2,173.2**
Migrant has Child in HH	-	619.0***	-
Second Nationality	-	45.1	-861.5
Migrant is Child of Household Head	370.0**	110.5	-651.1
Education: None or Primary	Ref	-79.4	-109.2
Education: Secondary	183.4	Ref	Ref
Education: Tertiary	28.5	-165.7	-842.7
Travelled with any Documents	-169.3	Ref	Ref
Travelled with No Documents	Ref	-226.7*	176.9
Migration Reason: Employment	39.7	-131.6	1026.1
Migrant in Paid Work	-84.2	Ref	Ref
Migrant in Education	-1,257.6***	-483.7*	-
Migrant Self-employed	Ref	-363.1	402.4
Migrant in Housework	-603.7**	-	-
Migrant Unemployed	-	-	-5,896.0***
Migrant in Other Work	-118.5	-550.8**	-1,970.8**
Temporary Return	421.2*	-	2,694.7***
Contact: Once a Month or More	132.2	-	1,268.8**

Afghanistan		Household has access to credit	Household has Savings
Monetary Remittances		1.2	1.1
Return Migrant		1.5***	1.1
Observations		1,999	1,999
Pseudo R-Squared		0.0964	0.0942
Monetary Remittances		1.4**	1.1
Return Migrant		0.7	1.2
Observations		1,232	1,261
Pseudo R-Squared		0.21	0.0751
Morocco		Household has access to credit	Household has Savings
Monetary Remittances		2.1***	2.0***
Return Migrant		2.4**	1.4
Observations		1,447	1,482
Pseudo R-Squared		0.318	0.122

Recommendations

- **Help facilitate remittance sending through formal channels as a means to make remittance sending faster, safer and cheaper while helping to develop the financial system.**
- **Help to make the costs of remittance sending more transparent.**
- **Facilitate the matching for labour supply and demand.**
- **Facilitate contact between the migrant abroad and their networks in the origin country.**

Highly skilled



Understand the potential that highly skilled migrants have to contribute to development in their countries of origin:

- *Likelihood of intending to migrate*
- *Likelihood of migrating*
- *Economic remittances and social remittances behaviour*
 - Money is sent back by migrants, the amount that is sent and the reason for which money was sent, specifically whether it was for investment or consumption purposes.

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	Intention to Migrate (%)		
Country	Non-highly skilled	Highly Skilled	Full sample (>18)
Afghanistan (***)	11.28	20.43	11.41
Burundi (***)	0.61	2.44	0.68
Ethiopia (***)	11.17	29.25	11.94
Morocco	5.09	5.70	5.12

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	(1)	(1)	(1)
Aspiration to migrate (odds ratios)	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Morocco
Tertiary Education	1.6951*	1.7775**	0.8283
Observations	7,366	3,495	2,047
Pseudo R-squared	0.0538	0.113	0.237

Controls: Age, Male, Married, Mother of Child in HH, Father of Child in HH, Daily activity, HH Main Income Source, Current Migrant in Household, Return Migrant in Household, Household Receives any Remittances, Urban, Morris Index Score, HH Owns Land, Household has Savings, Currently Living Comfortably, Ever had Difficulty Meeting Food Needs, Household Owns Computer/Laptop, No Trust in Community and Neighbours and Leaders.

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	(1)	(2)	(3)
Currently a migrant (odds ratios)	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Morocco
Tertiary Education (Complete)	0.4793	0.7562	3.1365***
Observations	7,433	3,669	4,269
Pseudo R-Squared	0.171	0.294	0.189

Controls: Age, Male, Married, Mother of Child in HH, Father of Child in HH, Daily activity, HH Main Income Source, Return Migrant in Household, Household Receives any Remittances, Urban, Morris Index Score, HH Owns Land, Household has Savings, Currently Living Comfortably, Ever had Difficulty Meeting Food Needs, Household Owns Computer/Laptop, No Trust in Community and Neighbours and Leaders, HH Head has Tertiary Education.

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	Dependent variable		
	Propensity to remit Logistic	Amount remitted Tobit (marginal effects)	Reason to remit Logistic (consumption ref. to investment)
Secondary	1.37*	.04	1.15
Tertiary	1.57**	.09**	1.64
Pseudo R-squared	.15	.07	.10

Controls: Country of origin, Employment status (employed, student, unemployed, other inactive), income per capita (low, middle, high), legal status (citizenship), language use at home (only or some Dutch, or only origin language), occupational status (low, middle, high), job security (contract status), age, age squared, gender, married, years in NL (less than 5, more than 5).

No support is found for the hypothesis that the highly skilled are more likely to remit in order to invest rather than to finance consumption.

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Results expressed as odds ratios	Dependent variable (Social remittances)		
	Advice on education	Advice on jobs	Advice on health
Reference category: primary or no education			
Tertiary education acquired anywhere	2.2285***	2.2268***	1.7921**
Pseudo R-squared	0.361	0.313	0.33
Tertiary education acquired in origin	2.2894**	2.5762**	2.0836**
Pseudo R-squared	0.346	0.307	0.347
Tertiary education acquired in Netherlands	2.4645**	2.4969**	1.5202
Pseudo R-squared	0.396	0.336	0.372

No significant difference is observed between highly skilled and secondary educated migrants in terms of their likelihood of giving advice of this nature but when comparing highly skilled to low-skilled migrants a substantial difference is observed.

- At the beginning of this study we expected to see higher rates of migration and the aspiration to migrate among the highly skilled as a reflection of their expanded opportunities for mobility.
 - **Confirmed in some cases but not all, location choice and skills matter.**
- We also expected to see the highly skilled remit more and be more likely to send remittances for investment purposes.
 - **Confirmed that highly skilled were more likely to send and to send more but no significant differences in purpose of sending.**

Recommendations

- **Skill-Matching Initiatives Across Borders**
- **Engagement of the Highly Skilled Diaspora**
- **Facilitating the Transfer of Economic Remittances**
- **Improving Channels for Social Remittances**



Intentions to migrate



Migration intentions/aspiration

- Asked the respondent to state whether or not each member of the household had **'concrete plans to live in another country in the future'**
- 'Where does this person plan to live?'
- 'Why would this person like to move there?'

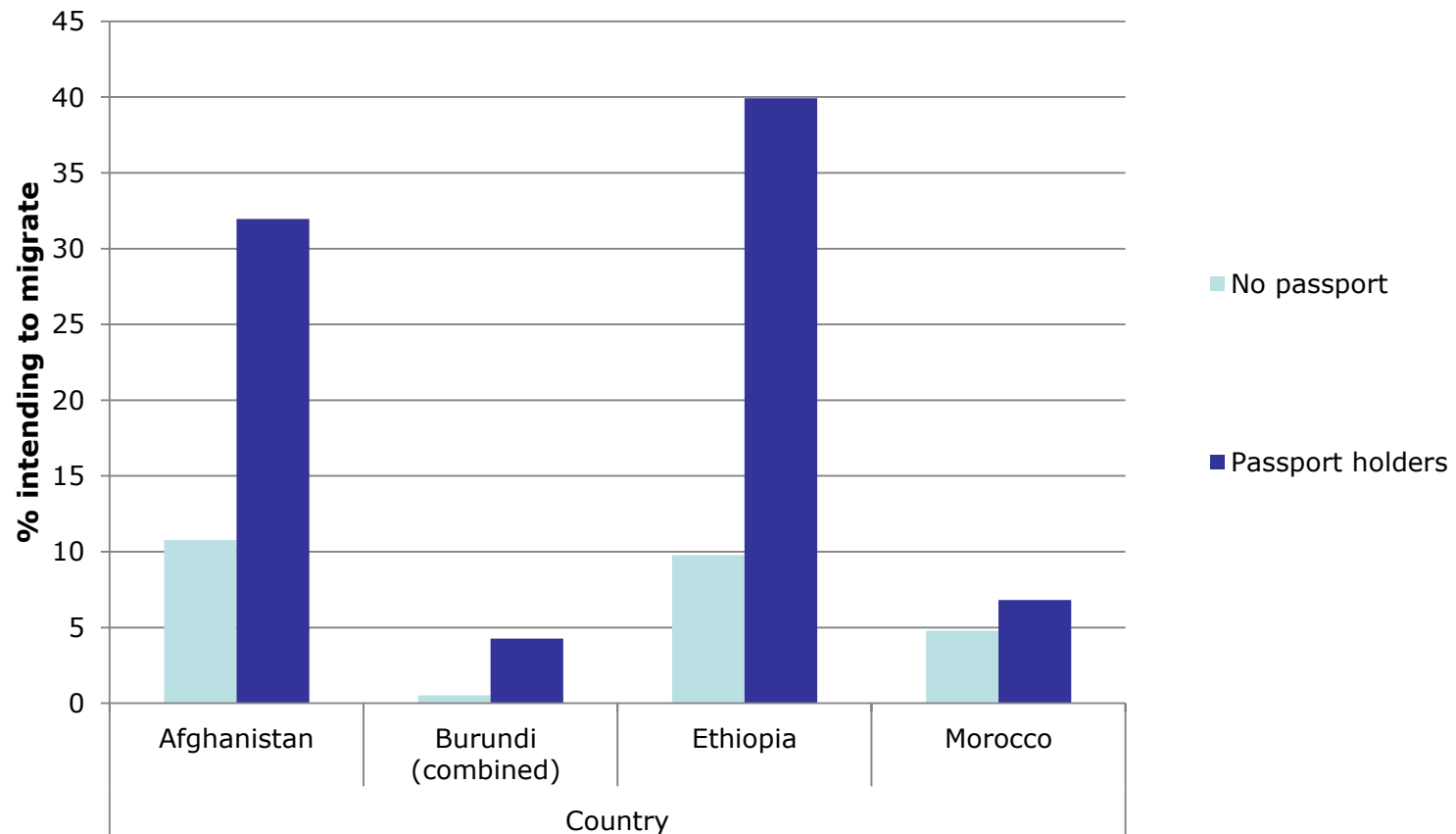
Number of individuals with concrete plans to migrate

Individuals with concrete plans to migrate	Freq	% of full country sample	% of adult sample
Afghanistan	854	11.37	11.39
Burundi	17	0.45	0.45
Ethiopia	453	12.06	12.23
Morocco	247	5.65	5.35
Burundi urban	26	1.06	1.07
Total	1597	7.3	7.26

Uncovering the factors associated with the intention to migrate

Summary statistics	Afghanistan	Burundi	Ethiopia	Morocco	Total
Mean age (years)	32.87***	30.72	29.39***	27.00***	30.97
Male (%)	61.89***	69.77***	47.87	70.67***	59.34
Married (%)	63.11	48.84	29.8***	15.79***	47.05

Percentage intending to migrate, by passport ownership and country



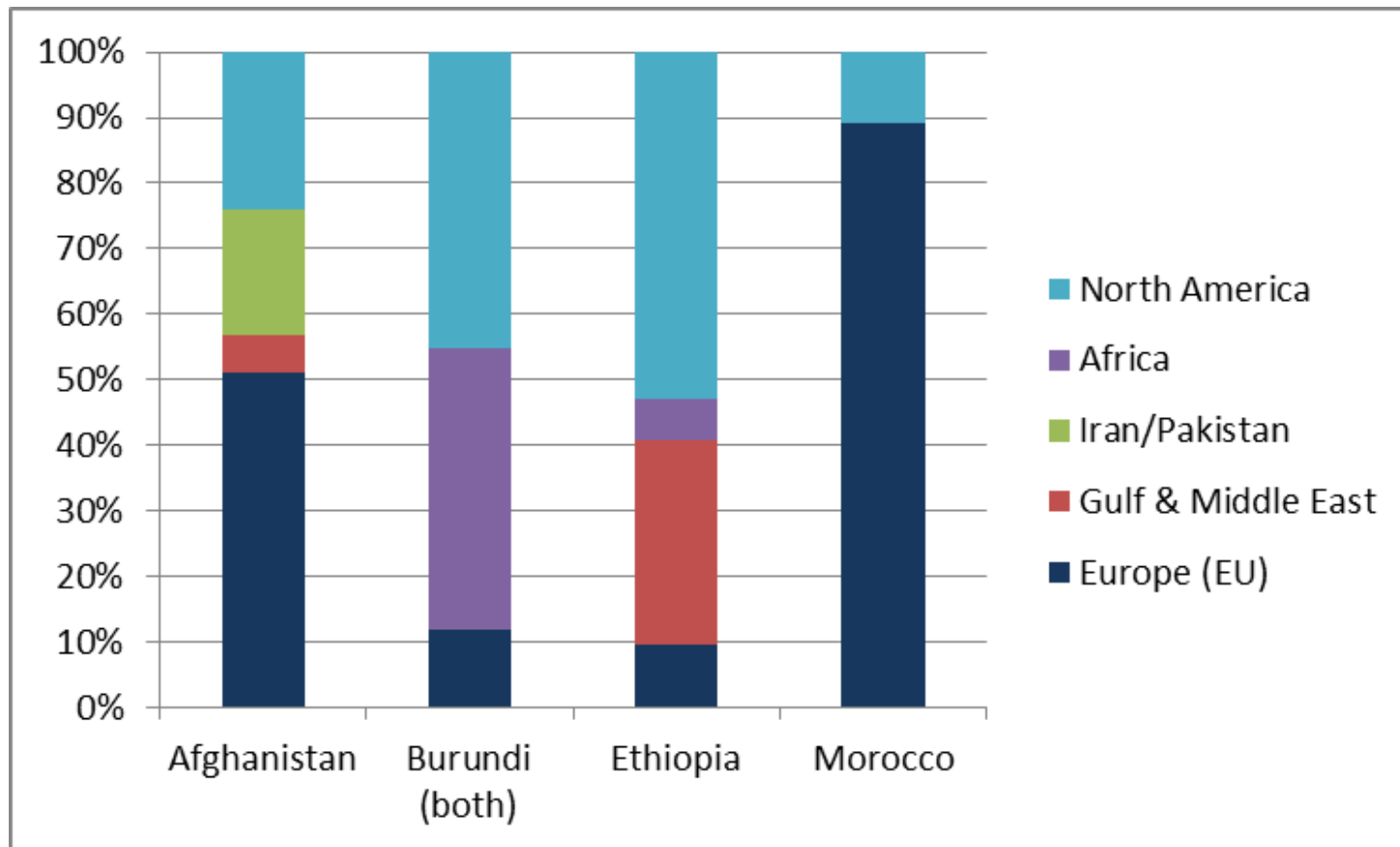
Logistic regressions of aspiration to migrate showing odds ratios

Aspiration to Migrate	All countries	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Morocco
Age	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Age Squared	1.0*	1.0	1.0	1.0
Male	1.2**	1.2*	0.9	1.8***
Passport	2.9***	2.5***	6.2***	1.4*
No or Primary Education	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Secondary Education	2.0***	2.0***	1.7***	1.7***
Tertiary Education	2.2***	2.0***	2.1***	1.3
Married	0.7***	1.0	0.7*	0.3***
Parent of child in HH	1.3***	1.2	-	-
Not a parent	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mother	-	-	0.9	1.5
Father	-	-	1.7**	1.5

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Aspiration to Migrate	All countries	Afghanis tan	Ethiopia	Morocco
Daily activity: Paid work	0.9	0.6***	1.1	0.8
Daily activity: Education	1.0	-	-	-
Daily activity: Self-employed, business	1.5***	1.6***	1.2	1.4
Daily activity: Self-employed, agriculture	0.7***	0.5**	1.2	4.4***
Daily activity: None	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
HH Main Income, Unskilled Labour	0.9*	-	-	-
HH Main Income, Skilled Labour	-	1.4***	-	1.3
HH Main Income, Subsistence Farming		-	0.5***	-
Current Migrant Household	0.7***	0.6**	0.8	0.8
Return Migrant Household	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3
Remittance-Receiving Household (Any)	1.7***	1.3	1.4**	3.5***

Intended destination of aspiring migrants, by country of origin



Important factors in destination choice

- Afghanistan: having a passport important (for every region more than Europe)
- Ethiopia: passport important for going to the Gulf/Middle East, do not go to Gulf/Middle East to improve lifestyle
- Morocco: current migrant hhs and hhs that had trouble meeting food needs more likely to intend to go to Southern Europe

Intentions summary

- Being male, having a passport more likely to intend to migrate.
- Wealthier and more highly educated aspire to migrate to Europe and the US.
- Want to move to Europe or US for enhanced lifestyle.

Recommendations

- **Accurate Information on Destinations**
- **A Coordinated International Labour Market**
- **More Data on Aspirations Over Time**

Output

- Policy Reports: 5
- Policy Briefs: 18
- Country Reports: 10
- Working Papers: 10
- Journal articles: 15
- PhD theses: 5
- Methodology and field reports
- And more

For more information

- <http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/ISacademie/>
- Conference presentations