



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Migrant Profiles

Requested by Marie BENGTTSSON on 6th September 2017

Miscellaneous

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (23 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:


The Intelligence Unit of the Swedish Migration Agency is under way to finalise approximately ten Migrant Profiles during September 2017. The profiles will focus on push and pull factors leading to migration or an attempt of migrating to Sweden within all categories of migration i.e. protection, labour, family reunification and studies. The set of Migrant Profiles are devoted to a number of third countries with considerable emigration to Sweden. The purpose of the initiative is to reach a better understanding of migration factors at play in these countries of origin. This will in a next step lead to an improved immigration prognosis.


We would be grateful to know if the Government (or the government agencies responsible such as the central migration authority) in your country have compiled or plan to compile similar profiles.



Questions






1. Does your country conduct similar analyses? Yes/No If the answer is No, is your country planning to establish anything of a similar nature?
2. Does your country conduct analysis concerning push- and pull factors? Yes/No If the answer is yes, in what form?
3. Does your country analyse migration flows other than asylum related? Yes/No If the answer is yes, which type of flows and in what form?



Responses



	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. For a longer time, Austria conducts general analyses with respect to pull and push factors. These mainly concern specific population groups and regions, their religion and culture and regional challenges, which may constitute flight reasons. Profiles with respect to individual people have not been established yet. Also algorithms, which may indicate a further development in the field of flight and its reasons, have not been established yet. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>2. With respect to push factors, country and regional analyses as well as atlases are published together with the country records unit of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum: - Somalia:</p>





			<p>http://www.bfa.gv.at/files/broschueren/SOMA_Monographie_2013_09.pdf; - Afghanistan: http://www.bfa.gv.at/files/broschueren/AFGH_Monographie_2014_03.pdf; - Pakistan: http://www.bfa.gv.at/files/broschueren/Buch%20komplett%20(Onlineversion)%206,23MB.pdf; - The Kurds: https://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/90_1447760239_bfa-regiones-et-res-publicae-the-kurds-2015.pdf; - ATLAS – Middle East & North Africa: http://www.bfa.gv.at/files/berichte/Atlas_Mena.pdf; - ATLAS – Syria & Iraq: http://www.bfa.gv.at/files/berichte/bmi-bmlvs-atlas-syria-iraq-2016.pdf. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>3. With regard to the analysis of migration movements the following publications may be referred to: - Migration 2016: http://www.bmi.gv.at/Downloads/files/Migration_2016.pdf; - Demography & Migration 2015: https://www.ecoi.net/atlas_migration_2015_En.pdf. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. The ‘Migrant profiles’ like the ones that are being developed in Sweden for all important categories of migrants, and elaborating on push and pull factors, are not being developed in Belgium. However, for important countries of origin of asylum seekers in Belgium, the Immigration Office does conduct twice a year a country-analysis bringing together information from a number of sources, including the Asylum authority (CGRS) and the Federal Police. These country-analyses include information on the profile of the asylum-seekers in terms of sex, age, families or single persons, education level, profession in the country of origin, ethnic origin, religion, regions of origin and asylum motives. Moreover, a brief description of some push and pull factors is made. These documents also include a brief analysis of asylum trends, inflow and population in Belgium and issues on identification and return. The information in this documents is confidential. For asylum seekers, the independent asylum authority (CGRS) has of course also a research desk (called “Cedoca”) that works on Country of Origin Information (COI). Cedoca gathers and analyses information about the countries of origin of asylum applicants. This information is provided by the researchers via reports to the caseworkers who investigate the applications. Concerning other categories of migrants, no specific profiles like the one in Sweden are being developed on a regular basis. This said, the Belgian Immigration Office does regularly produce a general analysis of the migrant inflows and migrant population in Belgium. The elements looked into in these statistics are the visa issued, first residence permits, valid residence permits, asylum inflow, apprehensions, returns, identification, the population in the prisons, etc.</p> <p>2. Yes, but this is limited. In the country-analyses mentioned in answer 1, a number of possible push and pull factors are enumerated.</p>


			<p>3. On a regular basis only general analyses are being developed – not country by country. See answer 1.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. 1. No. At the moment there are no concrete plans to develop such profiles.</p> <p>2. 2. No.</p> <p>3. 3. Not yet.</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. No, only on ad-hoc basis (see replies below). However, in the framework of reassessing the migration policy of Cyprus in the near future, this kind of analysis will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>2. In the past couple of years, due to the refugee crisis, there has been a significant inflow of applicants for international protection to Cyprus, mainly from Syria and Somalia, which resulted in an increase of beneficiaries of international protection. A significant number of these beneficiaries are dependent on state allowance, which does not encourage their integration into Cypriot society. It has been considered that the state allowance and the procedures that this was administered, have acted as pull factors. For this reason, Cyprus is currently working towards a more comprehensive and efficient integration policy which can be part of the general social assistance system, taking into consideration- (a) the provisions of the recast Qualification Directive: according to EU standards laid down in Chapter VII of the Directive, “in order to facilitate the integration of refugees into society, Member States shall make provision for integration programmes which they consider to be appropriate or create pre-conditions which guarantee access to such programmes. Where it is considered appropriate by Member States, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection status shall be granted access to integration programmes” and (b) also other Member State practices. More specifically, it is taken into consideration that according to the organisation of allowance system for beneficiaries of international protection in most EU+ countries, beneficiaries of international protection (refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) are entitled to various forms of assistance, including financial allowances. Such financial allowances can be provided and linked to an individual integration programme or within the framework of the general social assistance system.</p> <p>3. Not in a systematic way. Nevertheless, when a problem arise regarding abuse of visas (student visa mainly) from certain nationalities, measures are taken to address the issue.</p>




	Czech Republic	No	
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. In Estonia, groups of persons with immigration profiles are analyzed according to the person, individual event or type of migration.</p> <p>2. Push- and pull factors are analyzed on the basis of economic-, political- and social situation in the country of departure as well as destination; adopted legislation; amendments; exchange of power etc. Also communities, employment, study etc. factors are taken into account.</p> <p>3. In addition to asylum related migration flows, illegal migration (illegal border crossing, illegal employment, misuse of visas and residence permits) is also analyzed.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. No. There have been plans to do this systematically, but apart from some ad hoc analysis for internal use the idea has not been taken further.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Not in general, but analyses have been done on ad hoc-basis for certain purposes, e.g. new legislation or procedures.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. No, France does not conduct similar analyses on a large scale. It can be done occasionally for major countries of origin of interest for France. No specific study planned in the near future</p> <p>2. Yes, France may conduct analysis concerning push- and pull factors. It can be specific studies on a country of origin or reports of French liaison officers deployed in countries of origin.</p> <p>3. Yes, France analyses migration flows in general (asylum related, legal and illegal migration).</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Only occasionally.</p> <p>2. Only occasionally, e.g.: The Potential of Migration from Africa (2010)</p>


			<p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb07-vor-den-toren-europas.html?nn=1840754 The Potential of Migration from CIS countries (2012)</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb17-migrationspotenzial-gus.html?nn=1840754 Why Germany? Germany as destination country for asylum seekers (2013)</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb19-warum-deutschland.html?nn=1840754 Immigration from Bulgaria and Romania (2014)</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb24-rumaenien-bulgarien.html?nn=1840754 The Potential of Migration from India</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb26-potenziale-migration-indien.html?nn=1840754 Migration Profile Turkey (2013)</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/WorkingPapers/wp54-tuerkei-migrationsprofil-und-migrationspolitik.html?nn=1840778 Migration Profile Western Balkans (2015)</p> <p>http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/WorkingPapers/wp63-migrationsprofil-westbalkan.html?nn=1840778</p> <p>3. See above.</p>
	Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No. Ireland does not develop Migrant Profiles.</p> <p>2. .</p> <p>3. .</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Italian Authorities leads systematic analysis on the profile of migrants arriving by the sea, above all from sub-Saharan African Countries. The composition of migratory flows is mixed, involving over 20 migrants' countries of origin. Despite many asylum applications, the economic migration profile turns to be the predominant one.</p> <p>2. Italy conducts ordinary geopolitical analyses with regard to migrants' Countries of origin as well as deep analysis regarding migrants' trafficking mechanisms. Based on this, during the last Justice Home Affairs meeting, Italy proposed to the European Commission the setting up of a fund for Africa with the aim of reducing migratory</p>

			<p>flows through direct interventions in migrants' countries of origin.</p> <p>3. Italy analyses (ex-post) migration flows related to permits issued for family reunification and work reasons. In particular, the assessments made by competent authorities for the drawing up of Italian Flows Decree take into account the nature of (existing) collaboration with migrants' countries of origin on several matters.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No, Latvia does not have and does not plan to establish specific migrant profiles as migration flows to Latvia are usually predictable and stable. However, if changes occur, they usually respond to global issues and thus do not constitute sudden, diverse and unpredictable flows.</p> <p>2. Latvia does not conduct systematic analysis concerning push/pull factors of particular migrant groups. However, if, for example, a particular target group matters on political level, then specific ad hoc analysis is undertaken to address the respective target group. Yet, Latvian authorities do follow the global issues in the region and in the world that might have an impact on regional and international migration flows that might be of concern to the European Union and to Latvia in particular. Therefore, although systematic push/pull analysis is not undertaken, migration policies developed on the national level are informed by various global factors.</p> <p>3. State Border Guard of Latvia every second month conducts analysis of irregular migration. The analysis undertaken focuses on irregular migration flows, mainly in the form of statistics - a number of forged documents, attempts of irregular border crossing, refusals of entry issued and changes in those analytical dimensions. The analysis also focuses on the border crossing routes and global issues that affect irregular migration in general.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No and to the best of our knowledge there are no concrete plans.</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. The Ministry of the Interior every year provides an analysis of the migration situation, including migration flows. The State border guard service prepares analysis of the existing routes of irregular migration as well as bimonthly statistical analysis in order to monitor and identify migration routes and changing trends.</p>

	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No. Luxembourg does not have migration profiles by categories of authorization of stay and by country of origin.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. No.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. No. Such an analysis has never been conducted by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner and none are planned at present.</p> <p>2. No. Such an analysis has never been conducted by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner and none are planned at present.</p> <p>3. Such an analysis has never been conducted by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner and none are planned at present.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The Research & Analysis department of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service makes a quarterly analysis, named 'Migration Radar'. This is an analysis of asylum migration towards the EU, and more specifically towards the Netherlands. No Migrant Profiles are included in the Migration Radar. However, there is a focus on the top ten countries of origin from which asylum migration towards the Netherlands takes place. The Migration Radar has the following chapters: 1 Number of asylum applicants in the EU and in the Netherlands. 2 Situation in Countries of Origin. 3. Routes. 4. Policy measures (both at EU, EU member state, and national level). 5. Expectations for the next three months.</p> <p>2. The Migration Radar is addressing the situation in countries of origin (push factor) and policy measures (push or pull factor). No other push or pull factors are addressed</p> <p>3. No, not yet. The aim is to start making a similar analysis of regular migration, but this has not happened yet.</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. Ministry of the Interior and Administration which is responsible for migration policy issues, conducts similar analyses focusing on the country of origin of most interest for actual migration policy needs (for example,</p>

			<p>analyses regarding Belarus, Vietnam, Armenia,, Ukraine). Within the structure of the Ministry the indicated unit responsible for that issues is the Analyses and Migration Policy Department, there also the EMN National Contact Point is situated.</p> <p>2. Institutions which are responsible in Poland for migration policy issues in such a narrow way did not conduct the analyses so far. It should be indicated that push and pull factors are taken into account while preparing the analysis, but they are one of the elements of such studies.</p> <p>3. The Services of Ministry of the Interior and Administration monitor the migration flows, and not only the asylum related. Thus, for example Border Guard prepares analyses of the existing routes of irregular migration statistical analysis aimed to, among other things, identify migration routes and changing trends, Office for Foreigners –asylum and legalization of stay issues, Police – public security issues.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Yes. Threat assessments per country of origin are conducted. That is, while border control is being conducted, interceptions and refusals are statistically addressed regarding motives, and this may be considered an information source.</p> <p>3. Yes. The composition of the migration flows travelling by air towards Schengen.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. The Bureau of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium (BBAP PFP) does not process migrant profiles focused on push and pull factors leading to migration or an attempt of migrating. Within its agenda, at the national level the Bureau processes strategic analysis of risks of irregular migration in the territory of the Slovak Republic as well as specific analysis regarding irregular migration which takes into account push and pull factors. Subsequently, push and pull factors are considered during the risk identification and are listed within the description of the risk as regards threat, vulnerability and impact in compliance with CIRAM (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model elaborated by Frontex).</p> <p>2. No, separate analysis of migration push and pull factors are not conducted by the BBAP PFP.</p> <p>3. BBAP PFP analyses mostly irregular migration flows through external border, secondary migration and</p>

			irregular migration to the Slovak Republic (so-called overstayers).
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. See Q3</p> <p>2. See Q3</p> <p>3. Yes. The Intelligence Unit of the Police is making regular national reports and analysis of trends and data regarding migration flows, which contains illegal migration policy particular illegal border crossing, return, illegal staying and misuse of residence permit, trafficking in human beings, etc. In addition, subject of international protection could be a part of reports if there is reasons for such information. In this case, the Asylum Office of the MOI is involve for providing all necessary information and analysis on asylum flows trends and data. On regular basis, MOI is preparing yearly report on asylum, migration, return, integration, THB, border crossing, police cooperation, etc. policies.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes The on-going project to develop migrant profiles is based on an analysis of push and pull factors in the countries of origin and destination and the existence of obstacles and difficulties encountered by migrants en route to Sweden</p> <p>3. Yes The ongoing project was initiated with a view to reach a comprehensive assessment concerning the major migration processes (protection, family reunification, labour and studies) for the countries of origin included.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. The UK has not built up migrant profiles in this way, however there is research that has surveyed migrants to help establish their demographics and reasons for migrating. The EVI-MED is a Middlesex University project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The project is undertaken in partnership with the Greek Council for Refugees (Greece), Borderline Sicily (Italy) and People for Change Foundation (Malta). It also benefits from close collaboration with a number of well-established specialist organisations, including the Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS), Migrant Report, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS). The first report “ Mapping Refugee reception in the Mediterranean” was published in June 2017. Over 700 refugees in Greece, Italy and Malta were surveyed. It</p>

			<p>includes information on migrant profiles including the gender and ages of the individuals as well as the reason for migration and country of arrival. The report can be found here https://evimedresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/evi-med-first-report-final-16-june-2017.pdf</p> <p>2. UK government departments including the Home Office and DFID review the evidence and have produced literature reviews for internal use, and the Overseas Development Institution produced a summary of the understanding the drivers of migration to Europe in December 2015 https://www.odi.org/publications/10217-why-people-move-understanding-drivers-and-trends-migration-europe Other useful resources are the literature summary by EASO (November 2016) and EASO ‘pull push factors’ database with over 300 publications https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/The%20Push%20and%20Pull%20Factors%20of%20Asylum%20-%20Related%20Migration.pdf https://www.easo.europa.eu/literature-database</p> <p>3. Yes, net migration and the migration flows including work, family study and visits are analysed on a quarterly basis. The Home Office and Office of National Statistics produce the analysis and summaries, the latest summaries can be found in the links below https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/639081/immigration-statistics-apr-jun-2017snr.pdf https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/august2017</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. NO does not conduct any systematic Migration Profile-analyses, but does assessments on certain countries of origin if necessary (mainly asylum). NO is not planning on developing Migrant Profiles.</p> <p>2. Norway usually carries out short assessments of certain countries of origin in the asylumprognosis. In 2016 and 2017 the EU-Turkey-agreement and bordercontrols in Europe are considered the main influencing factors for the number of asylumseekers to Norway, and the country of origin-assessments have not been included in the asylumprognosis in this periode. These assessments will be included when relevant. Twice a year the Asylum Departement goes through the top-ten-countries, but this is more a descriptive overview over asylum cases, reasons for protection and so on. NO does not conduct any Migrant Profiles in other categories of migration either. For budgetary reasons the number of family reunification cases that can be expected on the basis of numbers of asylum seekers is calculated. Calculations on other types of cases are done as well, but these are</p>

mainly numbers, not profiles.

3. NO carries out analysis on asylum migration flows in relation to making a prognosis - but for budgetary/planning reasons (as mentioned above) NO also calculates other migration flows, such as labour and students. We have also had research-projects conducted by independent research-institutes; some of these might be relevant. Research reports are published here: <https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/> Some examples: Migrants or Refugees? The internal and external drivers of migration from Eritrea (ILPI 2017) <https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/migrants-or-refugees---the-internal-and-external-drivers-of-migration-from-eritrea/> All European countries are not the same (NOVA 2015) <https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/all-european-countries-are-not-the-same-2015/> Why Norway? (ISF 2009) <https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/why-norway-understanding-asylum-destinations-2009/>