

On the Road to



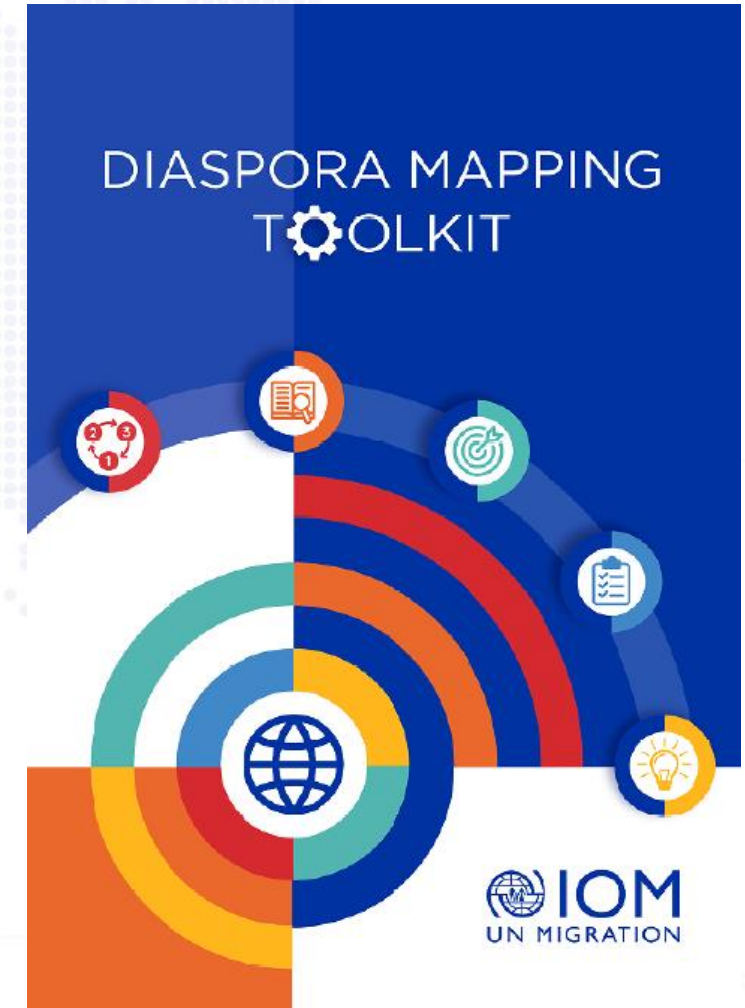
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DIASPORA MAPPING TOOLKIT

IOM Diaspora Mapping Toolkit: a comprehensive
methodology for diaspora studies and policy

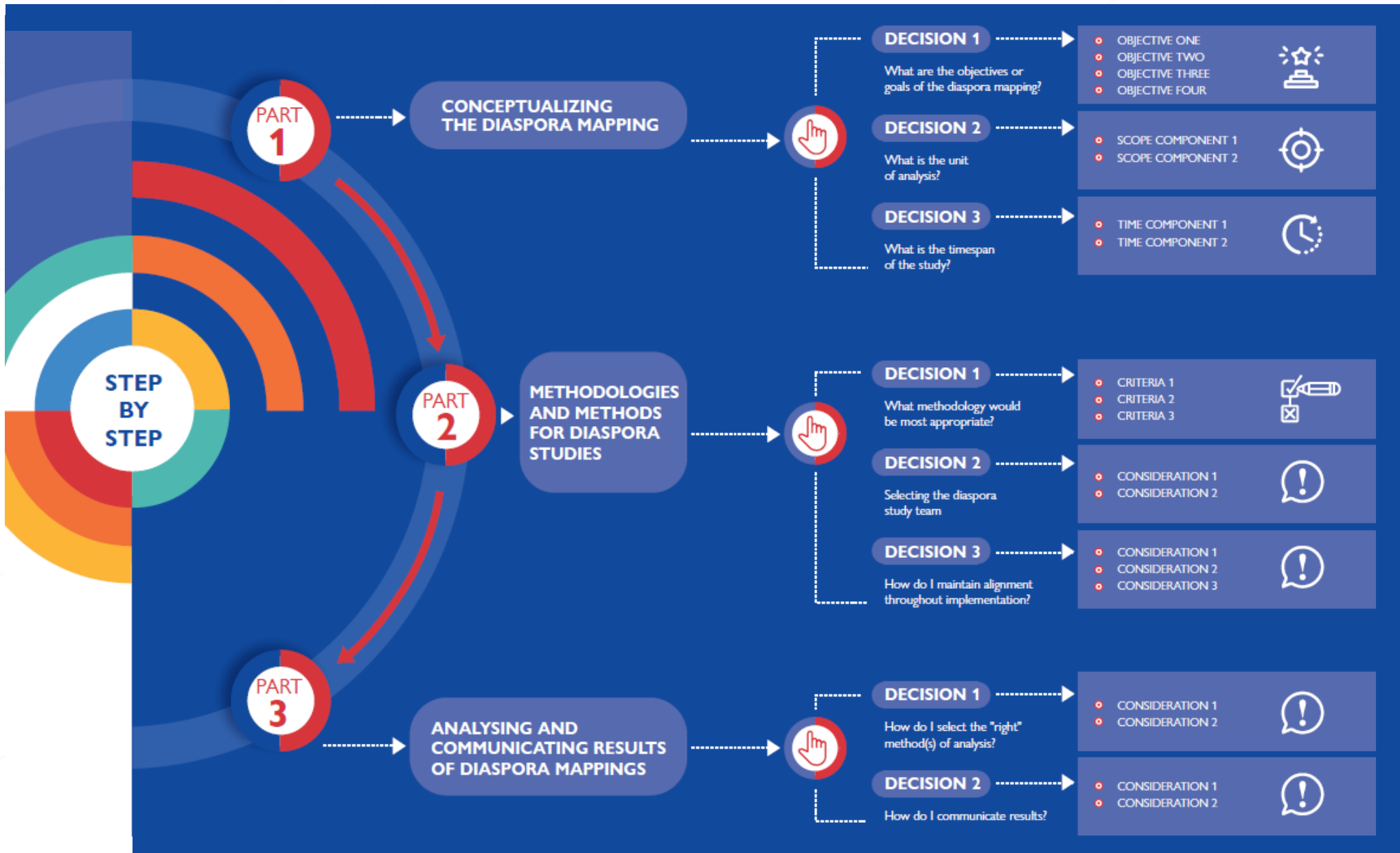
Introduction

- Holistic view on diaspora mapping
- Comprehensive, structured approaches
- Specific tips and best practices
- Designed to produce rigorous and comparable data
- Adaptable and flexible
- Tested in the field
- User-focused



Element 1

Step-by-step guide to diaspora mappings



The 8 key decisions included in the Step-by-Step Guide



Conceptualising diaspora mapping

- What are the objectives or goals of the diaspora mapping?
- What is the unit of analysis?
- What is the study timespan?

Methodologies & methods for diaspora mappings

- What methodology would be most appropriate?
- What is needed in the diaspora study team?
- How do I maintain alignment throughout implementation?

Analysing & communicating results of diaspora mappings

- How do I select the “right” method(s) of analysis?
- How do I communicate results?

Considerations or choices



- Checklists, examples, case studies, definitions or technical guidance



TEXTBOX 14. CHECKLIST FOR SELECTING A METHODOLOGY

Before moving forward in the design of your diaspora study, ask yourself:

1. Do I have an adequate understanding of project stakeholders that would allow me to understand their expectations and perceptions of different methodological approaches?

No: It is not yet clear what the expectations and perceptions are of the different stakeholders involved in the diaspora study. If possible, it may be worthwhile to organize periodic consultation sessions or meetings in which different stakeholders to the study can discuss their views and expectations. Brainstorming about the pros and cons of different methodological approaches in these meetings may unveil some of these expectations. It may also be fruitful to ask different stakeholders to share examples of studies that they feel are credible and valuable, as this may unveil views about legitimate ways to examine the diaspora under study.

Yes: It is clear what methodological approaches will likely be favoured by different stakeholders involved in the study. If there are any potential tensions in the favoured approaches by different stakeholders, a next important step is to consider how those tensions can be offset or mitigated: for example, by introducing mixed methodological approaches that allow examination of the topic/population under study from different perspectives.

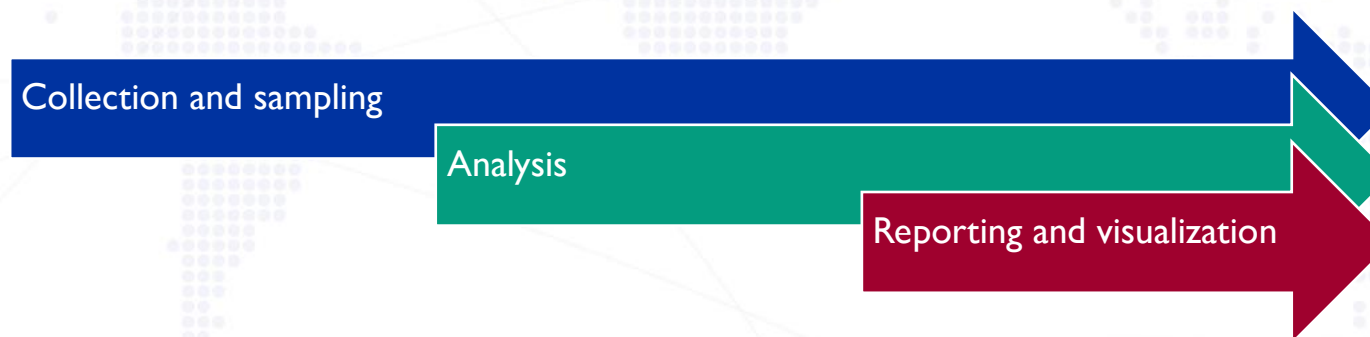
Element 2

Methodologies and methods for diaspora mappings



Description

- In-depth insight into the characteristics and parameters of use for common methodological approaches
- Specific methods and tools that can be used within those approaches (e.g. interviews, surveys)
- Practical and ethical considerations



Methodologies & methods compared



Quantitative

Data collection

Surveys (e.g., logic & structure, item construction, examples)

Sampling

Analysis, dissemination, visualisation



Qualitative

Data collection

Interviews & focus groups (e.g., structure, ethics, examples)

Sampling

Analysis, dissemination, communication



Secondary data

Data compilation

Sources: Surveys, administrative data, registries, big data, literature, onomastics

Advantages & disadvantages of approaches

Example guidance components



TEXTBOX 4. INFORMED CONSENT IN SURVEY RESEARCH

When conducting survey research, it is important to inform the participants of the topics they will be asked about; potentials risks and benefits of participation; the way in which data will be collected, stored and shared, and; how confidentiality will be ensured. Surveys may not necessarily require signed consent. Instead, for online surveys and for offline surveys where there is minimal risk to participants (this is the case when the signature on consent is the only piece of identifying information that is collected), it is best to include a consent paragraph in the introduction as opposed to a much longer and complicated signed consent form.

It is important to note that even when you do not ask participants to sign a consent form, you still need to ensure that their consent is being obtained based on the information you provide. A shortened paper survey consent paragraph or online survey consent acts as a consent document for participants, and the process of participants proceeding to the survey and completing it constitutes consent. This must be made explicit to participants, however.



TEXTBOX 3: EXAMPLE OF LEADING QUESTIONS AND BETTER SOLUTIONS

Leading question: Do you want to return to your country of origin?

This is a yes or no question, which does not account for the complex decision-making process in the context of return. Moreover, respondents who face discrimination or racism may feel offended by the question as they already feel excluded from the society of the country of residence.

Better solution: What, if anything, would motivate you to return to your country of origin?

This is an open question, which provides the respondent the space to reflect more in detail on different return motivations as well as on the various factors by which they are shaped.

Leading question: How does the diaspora facilitate voluntary return?

While this is an open question, it subtly implies that the diaspora actually facilitates voluntary return and is therefore based on a predefined assumption.

Better solution : Where do you see the role of the diaspora in facilitating voluntary return?

This question does not assign any pre-judgment or assumption, as the participant gets the opportunity to reflect if and how the diaspora actually facilitates voluntary return or could do so.

Element 3

Indicators and questions for diaspora mappings



Description

- List of indicators and corresponding survey/interview questions that can be directly used or adapted to collect information
- IOM 3 E strategy
- Diaspora capitals: economic, human, cultural & social

Indicators and questions

Core module

- Basic indicators
- Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics
- Migration experiences
- Identification and belonging
- Financial contributions and knowledge/skills transfer
- Civic involvement and citizenship

Objective-Specific Modules

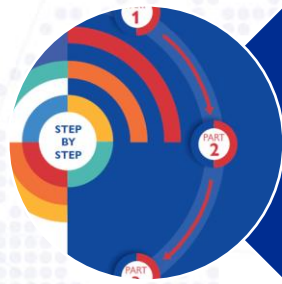
- **Economic Capital Module:** business and entrepreneurship activities, trade, remittance-sending behaviors and practices, philanthropy, investment, assets and tourism.
- **Human Capital Module:** skills profile, employment history and skill use, and knowledge transfer activities
- **Cultural Capital Module:** perceptions and practices related to identity and belonging, participation in community groups, participation in networks and activities.
- **Social Capital Module:** social engagement such as political and civic participation.

Section	Indicator name	Description	Skip logic and connection to other modules	Guidance on indicator use	Corresponding quantitative question(s)	Corresponding qualitative question(s)
Identities and belonging	Sense of belonging	Establishes how strong the connection the respondent feels to the place of (ancestral) origin and residence as well as the diaspora in the country of residence.	<p>This indicator serves to verify the diaspora identity of the respondent and links to the “Identification as diaspora” indicator to further establish the place belonging and diaspora and possible transnational identity of the respondent.</p> <p>This indicator can also be analysed in conjunction with the indicators in the Cultural Capital Module on different dimensions of belonging and identity.</p>	N/A	IB01	CM07
	Social network	Indicates where the social network, composed of family and friends, of the respondent live.	The indicator serves to capture transnational networks of the respondent.	N/A	IB02	CM08
	Media consumption	Establishes how the respondent gets information on what is happening in the country of (ancestral) origin when they are not there.	Further information on how the respondents receives information on current events in the country of (ancestral) origin are available in the Cultural Capital Module.	The implementor may want to contextualize the answer options to include popular information sources in or on the country of (ancestral) origin, such as specific online radio stations or other diaspora-specific media.	IB03	CM09
Financial contributions and knowledge and skills transfer	Financial contributions	Establishes the kinds of financial contributions the respondent has made or the financial assets the respondent has held in the country of (ancestral) origin in the past 12 months.	This indicator provides initial streaming into other questions related to financial contributions and investments in the Economic Capital Module. Respondents’ answers to this question may be used to establish whether the respondent should be referred to the economic capital module and, if so, which specific sets of indicators should be made available.	N/A	FC01	CM10

Identities and belonging

This section will ask questions about your sense of belonging and identifying with [your country of (ancestral) origin and country of residence].

Question#	Question	Answers					Skip logic
IB01	How strongly do you feel connected to...		1 - Very strongly connected				99 - Don't know/Prefer not to answer
		IB01-1 Country of (ancestral) origin					
		IB01-2 City of birth					
		IB01-3 Country of residence					
		IB01-4 City of residence					
		IB01-5 Diaspora group in country of residence					
IB02	Where do the following members of your family and friends live? Please select all that apply.		1 - Country of residence	2 - Country of (ancestral) origin	3 - Third country	99 - Don't know/ Prefer not to answer	
		IB02-1 Spouse					
		IB02-2 Child(ren)					
		IB02-3 Parent(s)					
		IB02-4 Sibling(s);					
		IB02-5 Extended family members (i.e. aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparent(s));					
		IB02-6 Friends					



The step-by-step guide



Methodologies and methods



Indicators and questions