

End-User-Panel Survey Year 3 full results

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The End-User-Panel

Recruitment for the EUP is ongoing. As of the 2021 (when the 2021 annual survey was conducted) there were 175 EUP members.

The first annual survey (the baseline survey) was conducted with EUP members in July 2019. This survey was repeated in the summer of 2020 and 2021.

The response rate for the baseline survey was 54% and then dropped in subsequent years, possibly as a result of survey fatigue and as an effect of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Survey sample size across waves

	Baseline 2019	2020 survey	2021 survey
Total EUP members at time of survey	126	162	175
Number of responses	68	60	40
Response rate (%)	54%	37%	23%

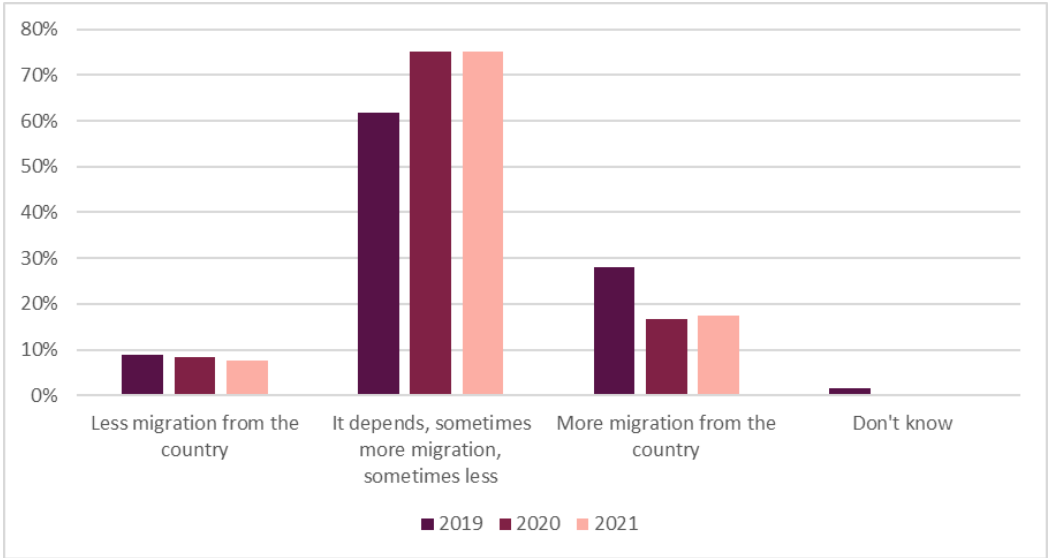
In total, 106 members of the EUP responded to one of the three surveys. 18 responded to all three surveys.

During the baseline survey, of the 90 respondents, the majority (31%) heard about MIGNEX through social media (including LinkedIn). 16% heard about MIGNEX through a MIGNEX team member, and a further 12% heard about MIGNEX through word of mouth. 12% heard about MIGNEX through a partner website and 10% via the MIGNEX newsletter. By 2021, most respondents stated they found out via the newsletter (40%), a MIGNEX team member or social media (38% each).

Findings on views on Migration and Development

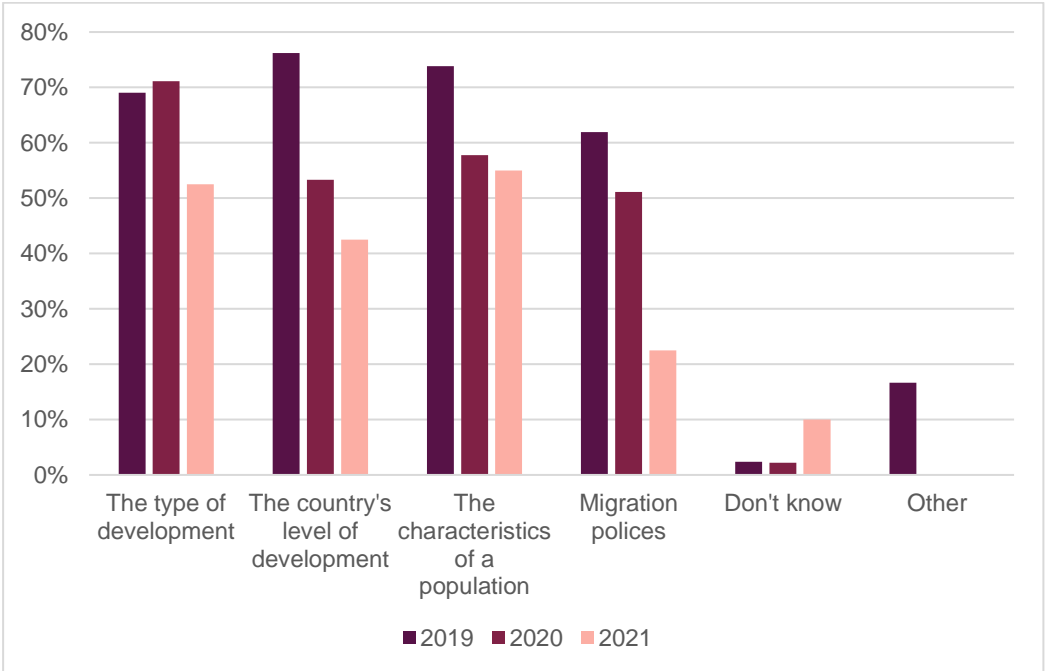
Respondents were asked for their views on the impact of development on migration and migration on development. In all three years, the majority of respondents stated that the impact of development on migration depends, with 17%/18% stating it leads to more migration in 2020 and 2021 respectively, compared to 28% in 2019. Less than 10% of respondents across all three years stated development leads to less migration (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: What do you think that development in countries of origin generally leads to? (%)



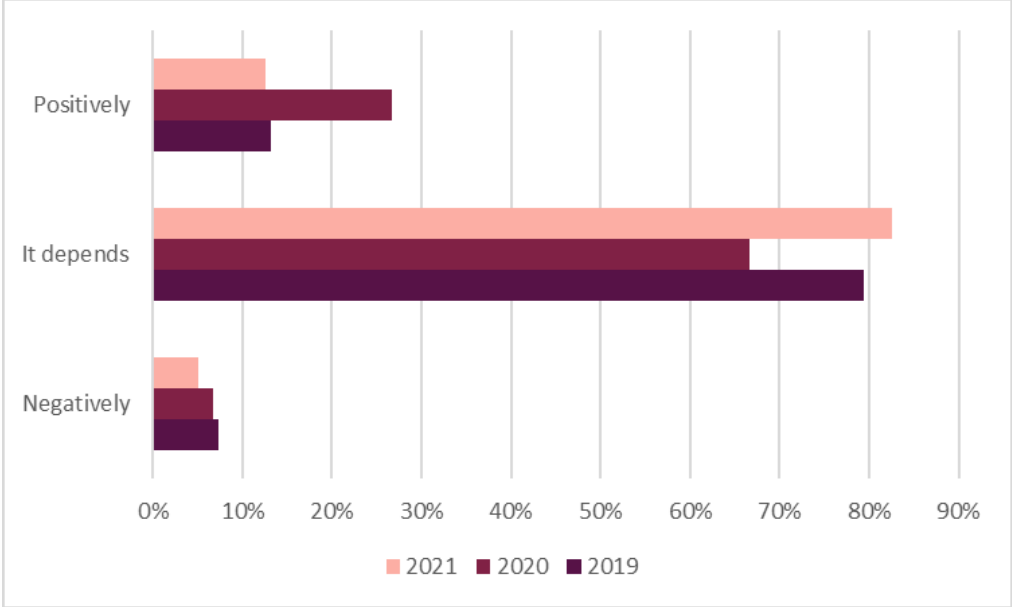
Of those that answered 'it depends', respondents were then able to specify which factors they felt were relevant to the relationship between development and migration. Responses here varied quite a bit across a year. Given only a small proportion of respondents participated in all three surveys, this reflects more changes in the composition of the sample than changes in responses' opinions. In 2020, the type of development was found to be the most important factor. In 2021, it was the characteristics of a population. In contrast, in 2019 a country's level of development was stated by most respondents as a factor (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: What does the migration impact from development depend on? (%)



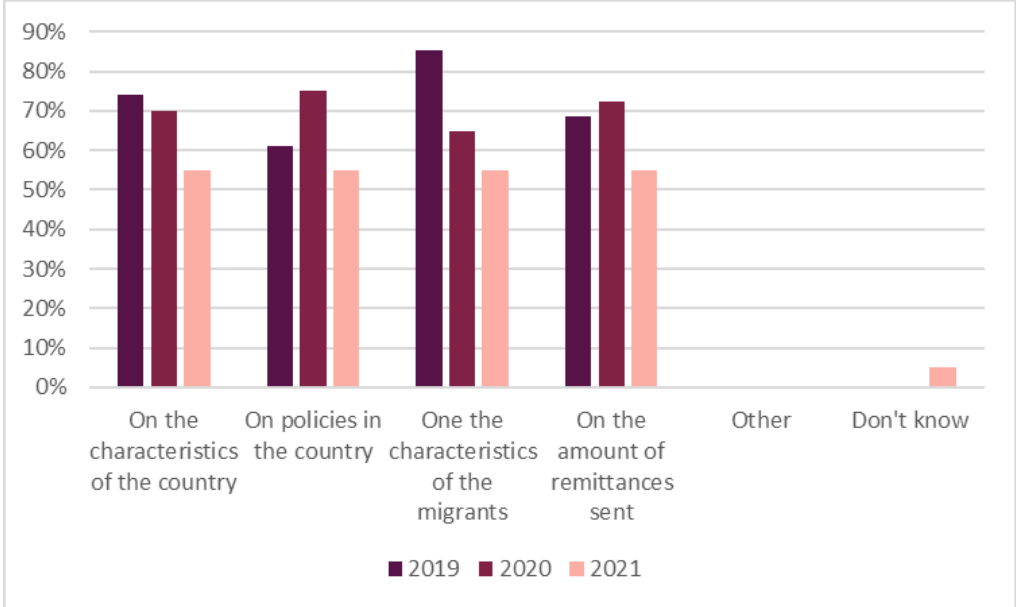
The majority of respondents also stated that the impact of out-migration on development in countries of origin depends in all three years (with a slightly lower proportion in 2020), although a larger proportion (27%) stated that migration has a positive impact on development in countries of origin in 2020 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: How does out-migration impact development in countries of origin? (%)



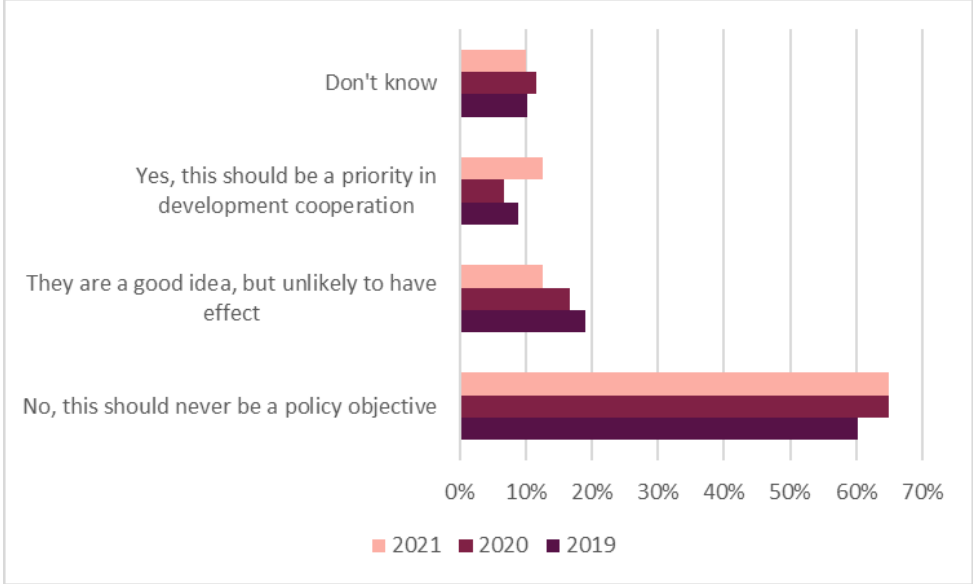
In 2020, of those who answered ‘it depends’, respondents were also asked what factors the development impact of migration depends on, as listed in Figure 4. The policies of the country was found to be the most important determining factor in 2020. Meanwhile, in 2019 the characteristics of migrants was identified by most respondents. In 2021 all responses were selected equally frequently (multiple responses were possible for that year). Other responses highlighted the conditions and experiences of migrants in host countries.

Figure 4 What does the development impact of migration depend on?



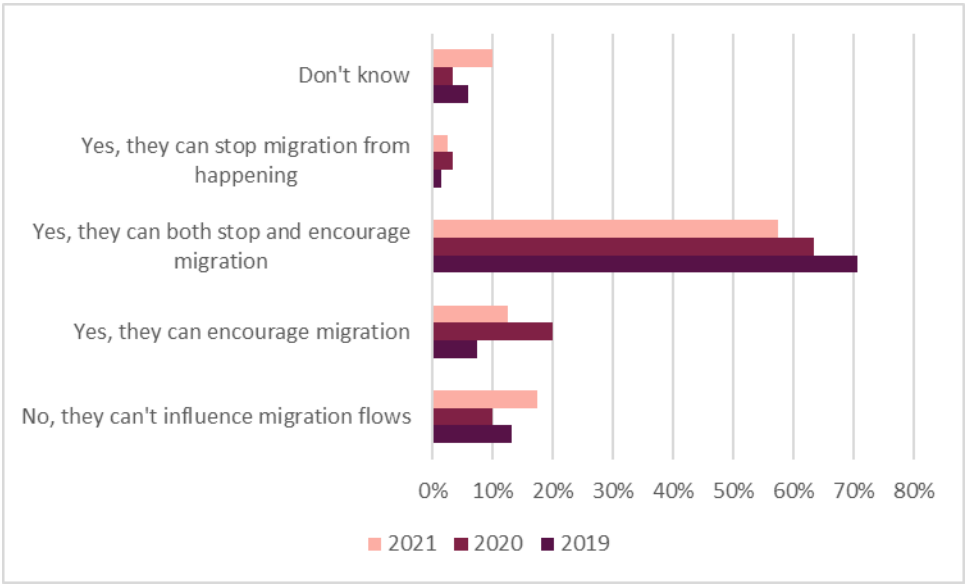
Regarding the role of policy and migration, in all three years almost two thirds of respondents replied that European policy should never seek to reduce migration in countries of origin. Almost 20% noted in 2018 that they are a good idea but unlikely to have an effect, dropping down to 13% in 2021 (see Figure 5). The share of respondents who responded that this should be a priority in development cooperation increased slightly to 13% in 2021.

Figure 5: Should European policy seek to reduce migration in countries of origin?



In 2021, 70% stated that migration policies can both stop and encourage migration flows, dropping down to 58% of respondents in 2021 (see Figure 6). 20% stated migration policies can encourage migration in 2020, interestingly more than double the proportion from 2019 (7%) before dropping slightly again in 2021 (13%).

Figure 6: Can migration policies influence migration flows?



EUP views on MIGNEX

Respondents were also asked what they perceive to be the most valuable aspects of MIGNEX in all three years. In each year, the most valuable aspect of MIGNEX was the generation of empirical evidence. Summarising key evidence in the field and analyses across multiple countries were also listed as valuable contributions by approximately two thirds of the respondents. The full results are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: What are the most valuable aspects of MIGNEX (%)?

	2019	2020	2021
New empirical evidence	86.76	86.76	76.67
Country-specific analyses	61.76	61.76	63.33
Analyses across multiple countries	83.82	83.82	70
Summarising key evidence in the field	69.12	69.12	71.67
Thought or opinion pieces	41.18	41.18	31.67
Multimedia such as videos or podcasts	30.88	30.88	23.33
Convening debate through policy events	51.47	51.47	51.67
Targeted stakeholder engagement	47.06	47.06	45

Respondents were then asked about their use of MIGNEX outputs. In 2019, 31% stated they had already used MIGNEX outputs, even at that nascent stage of the project. Promisingly, in 2020, 55% of respondents had used MIGNEX outputs. In 2021, this dropped slightly to 53% of respondents.

Of those who had already used MIGNEX outputs in 2020 (33 respondents), the majority had read outputs, whilst nearly half had distributed outputs to colleagues, and mentioned findings to colleagues (see Table 3). In 2021, 50% had read MIGNEX outputs and a quarter shared them with colleagues, with a third telling colleagues about MIGNEX findings.

Table 3: How have you already used MIGNEX outputs (%)?

	2019	2020	2021
Read outputs	91%	91%	50%
Shared outputs on social media	29%	21%	15%
Reference or cited MIGNEX findings in own outputs	14%	18%	23%
Distributed outputs to colleagues	38%	46%	25%
Mentioned findings to colleagues	29%	46%	33%
Guided policy documents/ policy discussions	N/A	6%	8%
Watched and/or shared a MIGNEX webinar	NA	NA	18%
Other	0%	3%	0%

Finally, respondents were asked how MIGNEX outputs could be more useful. In 2020, several useful suggestions were made. Firstly, several suggestions referred to the content of MIGNEX

outputs, for instance suggesting more country specific outputs. Secondly, respondents suggested having a variety of different outputs to reach many audiences, including the general public, for example podcasts, webinars, policy briefings, videos and roundtable discussions. In 2021, several respondents noted that they are eagerly awaiting the empirical data and fieldwork-based findings.