RESEARCH AND DATA FOR INFORMED MIGRATION POLICIES

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Session III. Improving the evidence base on migration in the context of the 2030 Agenda

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development
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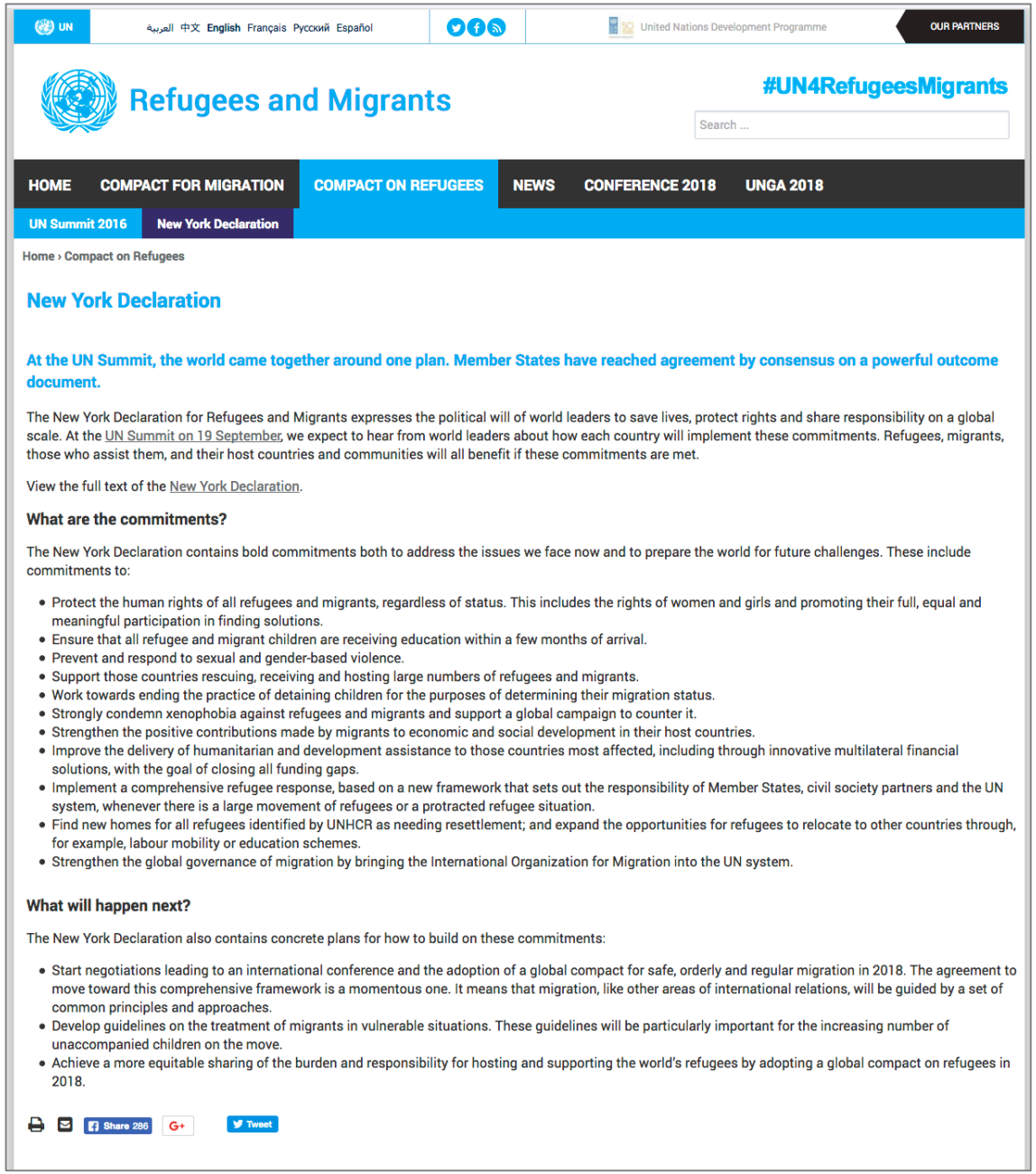
Presentation

- The role of data and research within UN initiatives for safe, orderly and regular migration
- Demographic data and research regarding international migration: Inputs and Interventions from consultations
- Intersections among international initiatives concerning population, development and migration



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New York Declaration

At the UN Summit, the world came together around one plan. Member States have reached agreement by consensus on a powerful outcome document.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants expresses the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale. At the UN Summit on 19 September, we expect to hear from world leaders about how each country will implement these commitments. Refugees, migrants, those who assist them, and their host countries and communities will all benefit if these commitments are met.

View the full text of the New York Declaration.

What are the commitments?

The New York Declaration contains bold commitments both to address the issues we face now and to prepare the world for future challenges. These include commitments to:

- Protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status. This includes the rights of women and girls and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation in finding solutions.
- Ensure that all refugee and migrant children are receiving education within a few months of arrival.
- Prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Support those countries rescuing, receiving and hosting large numbers of refugees and migrants.
- Work towards ending the practice of detaining children for the purposes of determining their migration status.
- Strongly condemn xenophobia against refugees and migrants and support a global campaign to counter it.
- Strengthen the positive contributions made by migrants to economic and social development in their host countries.
- Improve the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance to those countries most affected, including through innovative multilateral financial solutions, with the goal of closing all funding gaps.
- Implement a comprehensive refugee response, based on a new framework that sets out the responsibility of Member States, civil society partners and the UN system, whenever there is a large movement of refugees or a protracted refugee situation.
- Find new homes for all refugees identified by UNHCR as needing resettlement; and expand the opportunities for refugees to relocate to other countries through, for example, labour mobility or education schemes.
- Strengthen the global governance of migration by bringing the International Organization for Migration into the UN system.

What will happen next?

The New York Declaration also contains concrete plans for how to build on these commitments:

- Start negotiations leading to an international conference and the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018. The agreement to move toward this comprehensive framework is a momentous one. It means that migration, like other areas of international relations, will be guided by a set of common principles and approaches.
- Develop guidelines on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations. These guidelines will be particularly important for the increasing number of unaccompanied children on the move.
- Achieve a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees by adopting a global compact on refugees in 2018.

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https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/declaration

MALMÖ UNIVERSITY
MALMÖ INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES OF MIGRATION, DIVERSITY AND WELFARE

Statement by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) on Strengthening Migration Data, Research and training, in the Context of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Preamble

Migration is a key dimension of the global exchange between peoples. It connects each country of the world with all the others, as every state with no exception is at the same time a receiver and a sender of international migrants.

Social science has demonstrated that, should migration stop, the world would become much more unsafe and poorer. More scientific knowledge, however, is necessary to better understand how individuals and states can best take advantage of the opportunities migration offers while addressing its challenges for societies and individuals in full respect of their human rights.

Because international migration is truly global, establishing robust evidence to inform discussions take the heat out of debates and enable sound policymaking for facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration. This presupposes that states share basic concepts and agree on building compatibility between national data systems.

Because there is a growing divide in the world between those who regard international migration as beneficial for economies and a necessity for human progress and those who regard it as a threat to social cohesion, national identity and security, the scientific community should agree on a research agenda drawing on the considerable knowledge accumulated in recent decades to address priorities in both fundamental and policy-oriented research.

Recommendations for strengthening migration data

- Achieving universal consensus on the definition of an international migrant is an important objective on its own.
- Information that must be collected to define an international migrant includes the county of birth and the country of citizenship.
- Other relevant characteristics should be collected including the following:
- Duration of stay in order to differentiate migrants from simple travelers, and short-term from long-term migrants.
- Countries of birth and/or nationality of the father and the mother in order to identify sub-populations with a recent migrant background which are targets for specific policies, such as second- or third-generation migrants, diasporas, etc.
- Reason for migrating in order to identify different groups of migrants.
- The voluntary or forced nature of the move must be determined in order to differentiate between a migrant and an asylum seeker or a refugee. It must be reminded that it is as simple travelers or migrants that many persons fleeing persecution or life-threatening conditions enter the countries where they will be able to lodge an asylum claim and be treated as either refugees or migrants after a lengthy process of refugee status determination.
- Irregular migration needs to be properly addressed with a distinction between three non-exclusive situations--unauthorized entry, unauthorized stay, and unauthorized employment—all of them transient and susceptible to change in both directions.
- The notion of “mixed flows” used to describe refugees traveling alongside economic migrants with no visas does not only refer to two distinct populations being smuggled together but also to mixed motivations, as the same individual may seek both protection and a job.

Recommendations for developing research on migration (selections)

- States and academic institutions should increase efforts to research migration, its remote and proximate causes, and its short and long-term consequences in origin and destination countries as well as globally.
- Migration and development are linked in many ways and a better understanding of the complex processes at work is needed in order to recommend action to promote the positive impacts of migration and to mitigate its negative impacts, in both origin and destination countries. Remittances, models and values conveyed by migrants to families and communities left behind, and equitable opportunities for migrant women are key topics.
- Migrants often belong to two countries, where they come from and where they live, and transnational links as well as diaspora policies developed by states and non-state actors in origin countries in order to foster ties with expatriate nationals must be evaluated.
- Research must establish to what extent highly skilled migration deprives the source country of a scarce resource necessary to its development, and whether skills by gained abroad return migrants and other compensatory mechanisms can turn the brain drain into a brain gain.
- Research must assess the contribution of migration to building human capital globally, at a time when students, teachers and researchers comprise a growing share of global migrants.
- Migrants can experience abuse and exploitation at the very initial stage of migration, as they can fall victim to undue charges, illegal recruitment or trafficking in origin countries. Identifying such practices in order to combat them also requires specific methods.
- Migrants' contribution to the demography of destination countries and immigration as part of a response to population and skills ageing and unsustainable pension systems, must be established.
- Conceptual frameworks and methods for projecting migration must be developed in order design migration scenarios to be incorporated in classical population projections by age sex, as well as to forecast migration flows based on scenarios of its determinants.

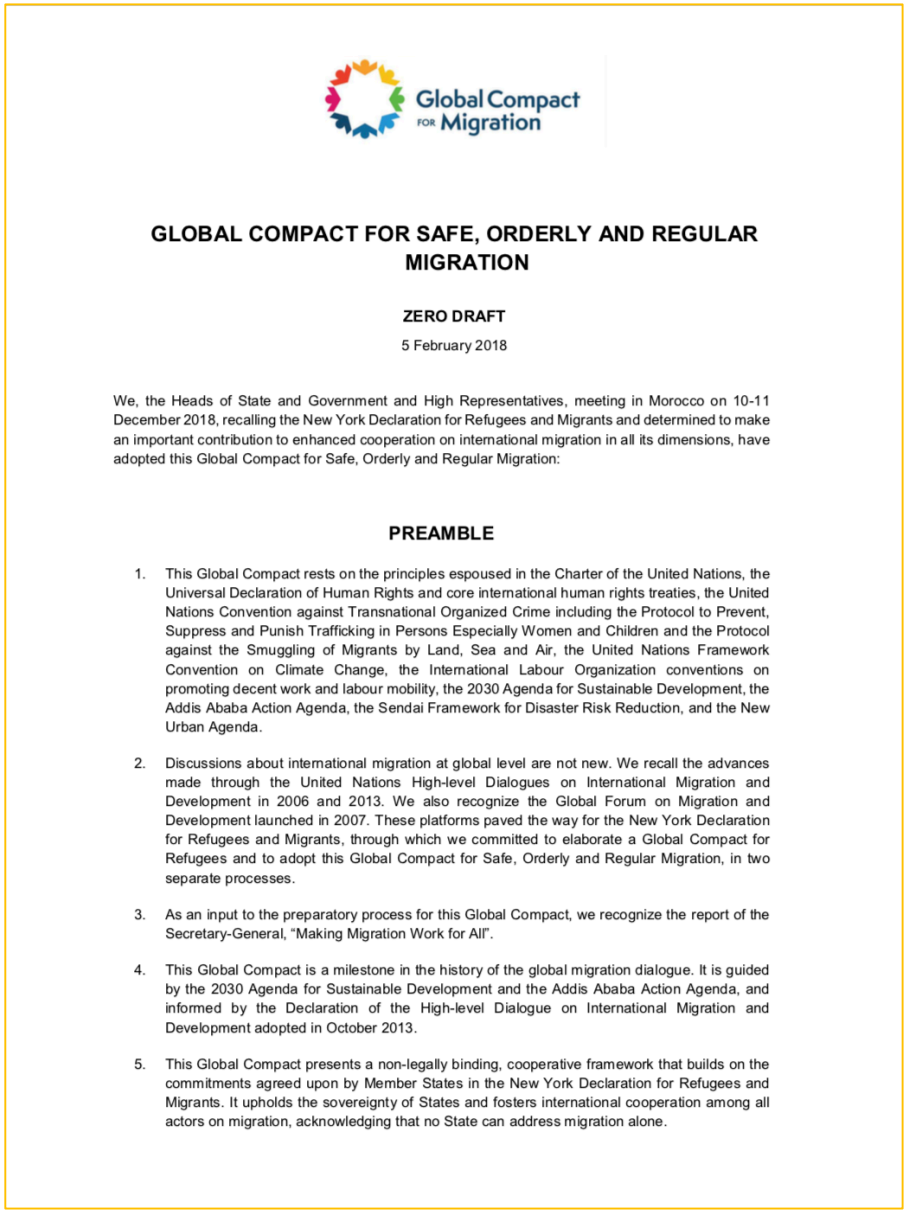
Recommendations for strengthening training programs on migration

- Population scientists must re-commit to the training of current and future generations of social scientists to understand the role of human migration in global processes and change.
- Curricula in demography should be critically assessed for theory and methods relevant to the study of human migration.
- Students in the population sciences must be equipped to contribute concepts, methods, knowledge and evidence concerning the causes and consequences of international migration.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Zero Draft

February 2018



Global Compact FOR Migration

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

ZERO DRAFT

5 February 2018

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting in Morocco on 10-11 December 2018, recalling the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and determined to make an important contribution to enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions, have adopted this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration:

PREAMBLE

1. This Global Compact rests on the principles espoused in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and core international human rights treaties, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Labour Organization conventions on promoting decent work and labour mobility, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the New Urban Agenda.

2. Discussions about international migration at global level are not new. We recall the advances made through the United Nations High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development in 2006 and 2013. We also recognize the Global Forum on Migration and Development launched in 2007. These platforms paved the way for the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, through which we committed to elaborate a Global Compact for Refugees and to adopt this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, in two separate processes.

3. As an input to the preparatory process for this Global Compact, we recognize the report of the Secretary-General, "Making Migration Work for All".

4. This Global Compact is a milestone in the history of the global migration dialogue. It is guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development adopted in October 2013.

5. This Global Compact presents a non-legally binding, cooperative framework that builds on the commitments agreed upon by Member States in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. It upholds the sovereignty of States and fosters international cooperation among all actors on migration, acknowledging that no State can address migration alone.

Cooperative Framework and Objectives For Safe, Orderly And Regular Migration

(1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

(2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

(3) Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration

(4) Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation

(5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration

(6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

(7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

(8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants

(9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

(10) Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration

(11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner

(12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral

(13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives

(14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle

(15) Provide access to basic services for migrants

(16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

(17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

(18) Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

(19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

(20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants

(21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

(22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits

(23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

OBJECTIVE 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence- based policies

17. We commit to strengthen the global evidence base on international migration by improving and investing in the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, comparable data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, while upholding the right to privacy under international human rights law and protecting personal data. We further commit to ensure this data fosters research, guides coherent and evidence-based policy-making and well-informed public discourse, and allows for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of commitments over time.

To realize this commitment, we will draw from the following actions:

a) Elaborate and implement a comprehensive strategy for improving migration data at local, national, regional and global levels, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission, by harmonizing methodologies for data collection, and strengthening analysis and dissemination of migration-related data and indicators
b) Improve international comparability and compatibility of migration statistics and national data systems, including by further developing and applying the statistical definition of an international migrant, elaborating a set of standards to measure migrant stocks and flows, and documenting migration patterns and trends, characteristics of migrants, as well as drivers and impacts of migration
c) Develop a global programme to build and enhance national capacities in data collection, analysis and dissemination to share data, address data gaps and assess key migration trends, that encourages collaboration between relevant stakeholders at all levels, provides dedicated training, financial support and technical assistance, leverages new data sources, including big data, and is reviewed by the United Nations Statistical Commission on a regular basis
d) Collect, analyse and use data on the effects and benefits of migration, as well as the contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable development, with a view to inform the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related strategies and programmes at the local, national, regional and global levels
e) Support further development of and collaboration between existing global and regional databases and depositories, including the IOM Global Migration Data Portal and the World Bank Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, with a view to systematically consolidate relevant data in a transparent and user-friendly manner, while encouraging inter-agency collaboration to avoid duplication
f) Establish and strengthen regional centres for research and training on migration or migration observatories, such as the African Observatory for Migration and Development, to collect and analyse data in line with United Nations standards, including on best practices, the contributions of migrants, the overall economic, social and political benefits and challenges of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as drivers of migration, with a view to establishing shared strategies and maximizing the value of disaggregated migration data, in coordination with existing regional and subregional mechanisms
g) Improve national data collection by integrating migration-related topics in national censuses, as early as practicable, such as on country of birth, country of birth of parents, country of citizenship, country of residence five years prior to the census, most recent arrival date and reason for migrating, to ensure timely analysis and dissemination of results, disaggregated and tabulated in accordance with international standards, for statistical purposes
h) Conduct household, labour force and other surveys to collect information on the social and economic integration of migrants or add standard migration modules to existing household surveys to improve national, regional and international comparability, and make collected data available through public-use of statistical microdata files
i) Enhance collaboration between State units responsible for migration data and national statistical offices to produce migration-related statistics, including by using administrative records for statistical purposes, such as border records, visa, resident permits, population registers and other relevant sources, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data
j) Develop and use country-specific migration profiles, which include disaggregated data on all migration-relevant aspects in a national context, including those on labour market needs, demand and availability of skills, the economic, environmental and social impacts of migration, remittance transfer costs, health, education, occupation, living and working conditions, wages, and the needs of migrants and receiving communities, in order to develop evidence-based migration policies
k) Cooperate with relevant stakeholders in countries of origin, transit and destination to develop research, studies and surveys on the interrelationship between migration and the three dimensions of sustainable development, the contributions and skills of migrants and diasporas, as well as their ties to the countries of origin and destination

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To realize this commitment, we will draw from the following actions:

a) Elaborate and implement a comprehensive strategy for improving migration data at local, national, regional and global levels, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission, by harmonizing methodologies for data collection, and strengthening analysis and dissemination of migration-related data and indicators

b) Improve international comparability and compatibility of migration statistics and national data systems, including by further developing and applying the statistical definition of an international migrant, elaborating a set of standards to measure migrant stocks and flows, and documenting migration patterns and trends, characteristics of migrants, as well as drivers and impacts of migration

c) Develop a global programme to build and enhance national capacities in data collection, analysis and dissemination to share data, address data gaps and assess key migration trends, that encourages collaboration between relevant stakeholders at all levels, provides dedicated training, financial support and technical assistance, leverages new data sources, including big data, and is reviewed by the United Nations Statistical Commission on a regular basis

d) Collect, analyse and use data on the effects and benefits of migration, as well as the contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable development, with a view to inform the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related strategies and programmes at the local, national, regional and global levels

e) Support further development of and collaboration between existing global and regional databases and depositories, including the IOM Global Migration Data Portal and the World Bank Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, with a view to systematically consolidate relevant data in a transparent and user-friendly manner, while encouraging inter-agency collaboration to avoid duplication

f) Establish and strengthen regional centres for research and training on migration or migration observatories, such as the African Observatory for Migration and Development, to collect and analyse data in line with United Nations standards, including on best practices, the contributions of migrants, the overall economic, social and political benefits and challenges of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as drivers of migration, with a view to establishing shared strategies and maximizing the value of disaggregated migration data, in coordination with existing regional and subregional mechanisms

g) Improve national data collection by integrating migration-related topics in national censuses, as early as practicable, such as on country of birth, country of birth of parents, country of citizenship, country of residence five years prior to the census, most recent arrival date and reason for migrating, to ensure timely analysis and dissemination of results, disaggregated and tabulated in accordance with international standards, for statistical purposes

h) Conduct household, labour force and other surveys to collect information on the social and economic integration of migrants or add standard migration modules to existing household surveys to improve national, regional and international comparability, and make collected data available through public-use of statistical microdata files

i) Enhance collaboration between State units responsible for migration data and national statistical offices to produce migration-related statistics, including by using administrative records for statistical purposes, such as border records, visa, resident permits, population registers and other relevant sources, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data

j) Develop and use country-specific migration profiles, which include disaggregated data on all migration-relevant aspects in a national context, including those on labour market needs, demand and availability of skills, the economic, environmental and social impacts of migration, remittance transfer costs, health, education, occupation, living and working conditions, wages, and the needs of migrants and receiving communities, in order to develop evidence-based migration policies

k) Cooperate with relevant stakeholders in countries of origin, transit and destination to develop research, studies and surveys on the interrelationship between migration and the three dimensions of sustainable development, the contributions and skills of migrants and diasporas, as well as their ties to the countries of origin and destination

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Consultative Phase (April to November 2017):

...to gather substantive input and concrete recommendations to inform the development of the global compact on migration.

Thematic sessions

Regional Consultations

Stakeholder Consultations

Six Thematic Sessions:

1. Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance

Geneva , 8-9 May 2017

2. Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution

New York, 22-23 May 2017

3. International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration

Geneva, 19-20 June 2017

4. Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits

New York, 24-25 July 2017

5. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims

Vienna, 4-5 September 2017

6. Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures

Geneva, 12-13 October 2017

United Nations Regional Commissions:

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Santiago, 30-31 August 2017

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Beirut, 26-27 September 2017

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Addis Ababa, 26-27 October 2017

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Bangkok, 6-8 November 2017

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Geneva, 6 November 2017

Stakeholder Consultations:

Informal Interactive Multi-Stakeholder Meetings

26 July, 2017 (New York)
11 October, 2017 (Geneva)
18 December 2017 (New York)
21 February 2018 (New York)
21 May 2018 (New York)

Stakeholder Consultations

Regional Civil Society Consultations

Asia

4-5 August 2017 (Bangkok, Thailand)

Migrant Forum in Asia

Middle-East and North Africa (MENA)

24-25 August 2017 (Beirut, Lebanon)

Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants

Africa

28-29 August 2017 (Bamako, Mali)

Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights and MADE-Afrique

North America

25-26 September 2017(Washington DC,)

National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights

Europe

2-3 October 2017 (Brussels, Belgium)

Migration and Development Civil Society Network and Platform for the International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Latin America & the Caribbean

5-6 October 2017 (Quito, Ecuador)

Latin America Block

Pacific

2-3 November 2017 (Nadi, Fiji)

The Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, Fiji Citizens Constitutional Forum in partnership with Sydney Asia Pacific Migration Center, the Diplomacy Training Program, Migrant Forum Asia

Thematic session 1: Human rights

Co-facilitators' Summary:

I. Data The primordial role of credible data for evidence-based migration policies was repeatedly affirmed and delegations noted the important link between representative and disaggregated data and the wellbeing of migrants, as human rights violations are often the result of misinformed policies. Several participants pointed to a general lack of concrete information regarding the root causes of racism and xenophobia. Others cautioned against narrow interpretations of related forms of intolerance. As such, it was mentioned that data is a powerful means to dispel myths about migration.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Improve disaggregated data collection, analysis and relevant policy making
- Collect data on hate speech and hate crimes at the national level
- Use existing data, for example from National Human Rights Institutions and UN treaty bodies

Thematic session 2: Drivers of migration

Co-facilitators' Summary:

g. Data The prevailing lack and necessity of data, knowledge and evidence-based policy-making to effectively address the multi-layered drivers of migration in a holistic manner was noted as key issue to be considered in the global compact throughout all panels and discussions. Research and data collection, including longitudinal data, were noted as particularly relevant with view to better understanding and addressing the interrelations between migration and development, as well as migration and environmental factors, respectively. Data disaggregation was considered of particular relevance to targeting group-specific drivers and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, international coordination, harmonization and interoperability of data collection and analysis were highlighted.

Thematic session 2: Drivers of migration

Statements from the floor:

Member States:

Canada: "...Member states should provide more support for research on climate change induced migration. … Greater research could identify complex drivers of environmental migration, identify populations that are vulnerable and develop appropriate national and regional strategies. Better data collection, through tools such as IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, could also be useful in this regard. Research and data collection could be built into Global Compact national action plans based on the gaps. ..."

Stakeholders:

UNHCR: "Finally, there is a critical need for reliable data. Without reliable data on the causes and consequences of climate change and disaster-related movements, we will not be in a position to fashion the necessary responses. Similarly, we must base our policies on concrete and successful practices on the ground, to ensure our responses are meaningful and practical."

Regional Consultations - Recommendations:

Economic Commission for Africa

Thematic Area 1 Human rights

(a)Collect and exchange evidence on migration based on data that are collected and analysed in accordance with United Nations data standards, including on the contributions of migrants in origin, transit and destination countries in Africa and other regions;

(b) Generate evidence and present scenarios on the changing structure of African labour markets in order to enhance understanding of the future supply and demand for labour, and the protection of migrant workers;

(d) Encourage Member States to include refugees, undocumented migrants and other non-nationals in migration statistics. Support Member States in the timely collection and dissemination of migration statistics and actively encourage them to apply United Nations standards to increase coherence and comparability of data and statistics.

Thematic area 2 Drivers of migration)

(a) Conduct research on the complex ways in which conflict, environmental factors and climate change may effect patterns and trends of migration, thereby increasing insight into how such factors may influence in different ways the ability of various social groups to migrant and the aspirations, ad how the effects of such factors may differ for long- and short-distance migration, and over the short, medium and long term;

(b) Mainstream migration issues into policy development relating to environment, agriculture, urban planning, foreign investments, trade, industrialization and employment.

Thematic area 4 Contributions of Migrants and diaspora

(a) Encourage national statistical offices in collaboration with researchers, national banks and other financial institutions to undertake regular surveys to assess the trends, use and impact of remittances, including informal remittances;

(b) Increase the capacity of independent academic research in order to identify the structural conditions under which migration and remittances are able to reinforce positive development trends and innovation, and the conditions under which they rather seem to sustain economic stagnation and authoritarianism.

Questions:

(1) What perspectives and recommendations concerning migration data, research and analysis were forwarded during the consultative and preparatory processes of Global Compact for Migration?

(2) How does these resources vary by groups consulted, for example, Member States, UN Offices, Civil Society, Stakeholders, and potentially by region?

(3) How did these resources inform the objectives and actions of the Global Compact? And

(4) What are the implications of the perspectives and recommendations for migration data, research and analysis for the social, demographic and environmental sciences?

Rationale:

k. Cooperate with relevant stakeholders in countries of origin, transit and destination to develop research, studies and surveys on the interrelationship between migration and the *three dimensions of sustainable development*, the contributions and skills of migrants and diasporas, as well as their ties to the countries of origin and destination.

Significance of participation of Civil Society organizations in GCM process

Approach to analysis:

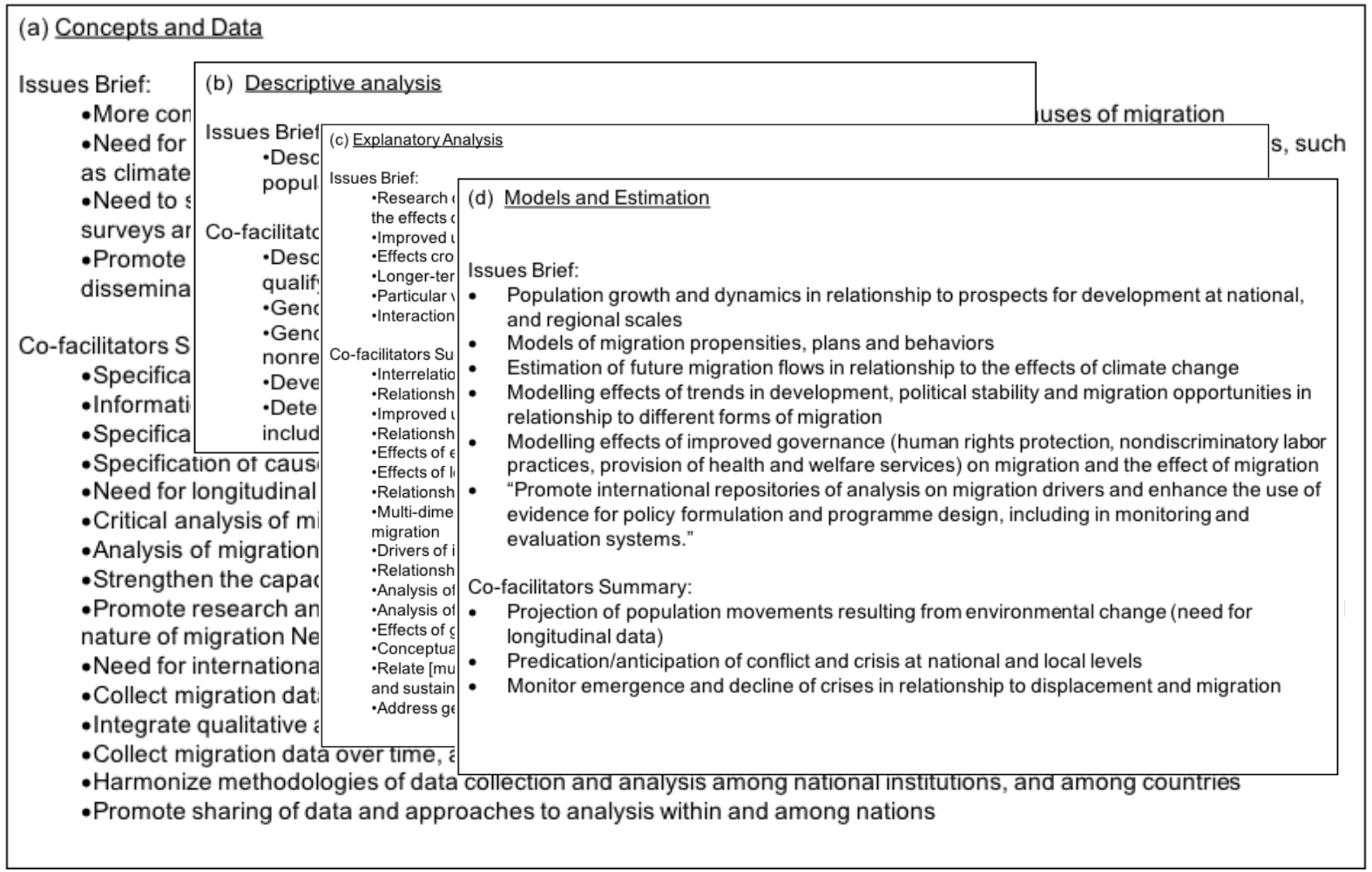
a) Concepts and data regarding international migration and displaced populations; issues of measurement, data gap, and methods of data collection

b) Descriptive analysis: comparisons, trends, levels, composition and distribution

c) Explanatory analysis: causes and consequences of migration; migration behaviors and decision-making

d) Modeling migration; estimation, projections; trajectories

Illustration of Findings:
Thematic Session I: Human Rights of all Migrants, Social Inclusion, Cohesion and all Forms of Discrimination, including Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance



Preliminary Summary

Data and Data Collection

- disaggregation of data by age, gender, migration status
- longitudinal data
- common statistical concepts, standardization,
- qualitative data as well as social demographic data
- common methodologies
- migration data through national data systems (censuses)
- reasons for migration
- use of administrative data; registration data
- issues of privacy in data collection and storage

Research

- causes, drivers of migration
- causes of racism, xenophobia
- relationship between irregular migration and labor needs
- relationship between economic trends and smuggling
- effects of remittances of developments; gender differences
- inter- and multidisciplinary approaches to data analysis
- sharing of evidence, and results of research

Training and Capacity

- integration of migration within govenment
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Intersections among international initiatives concerning population, development and migration

Sustainable Development Goals

- Human rights
- Benefits of migration (long-term and short-term) for economic and social capital in both sending and receiving societies and communities;
- Increased understanding of the causes and consequences of racism and xenophobia;
- Recognition of dimensions of vulnerabilities and resilience associated with gender, age, and location;
- Effects of environmental change on secure residences and livelihoods.

****

- Innovation
- Leadership

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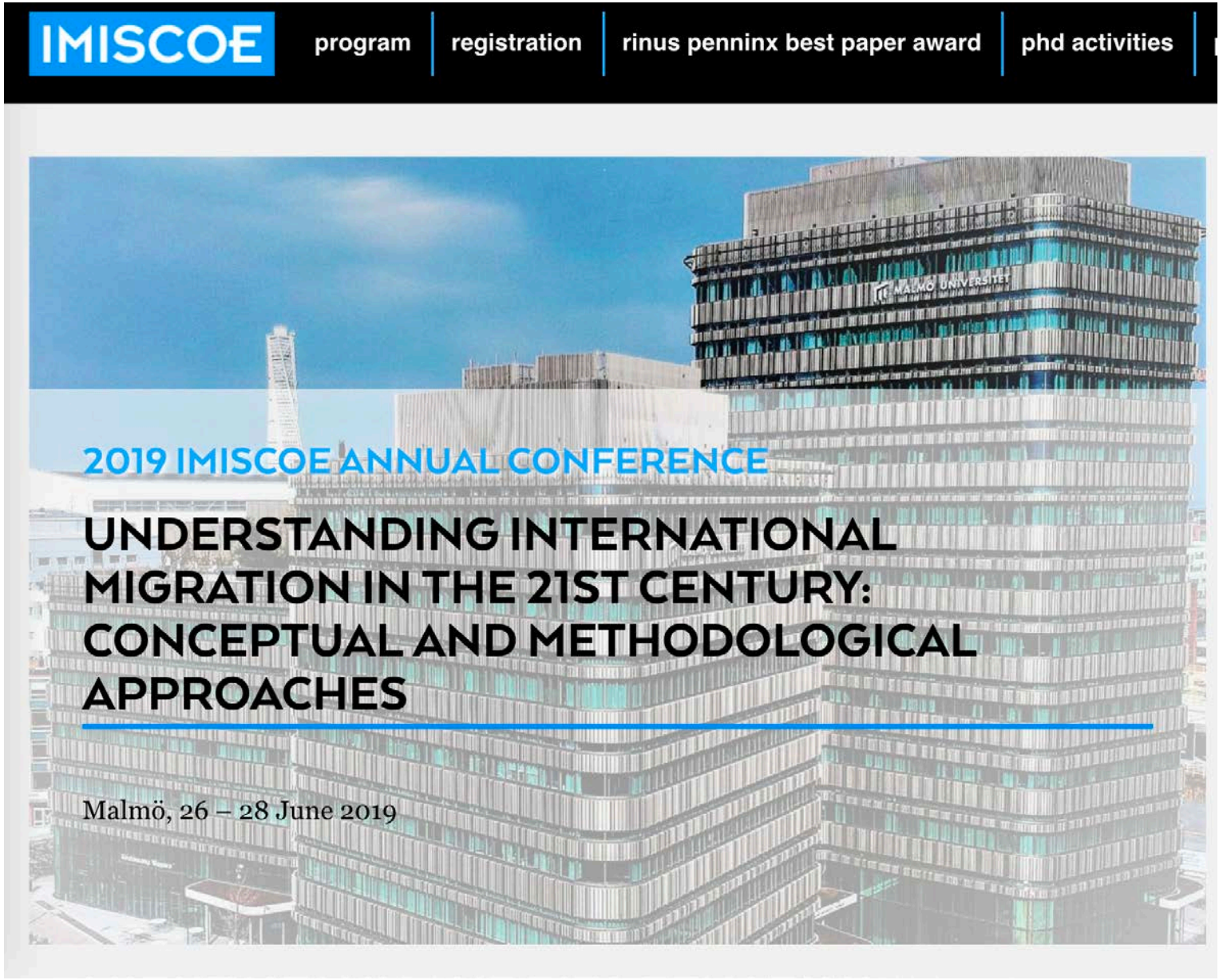
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2019 IMISCOE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES
Malmö, 26 – 28 June 2019

[U.S.] National Academies of Sciences Engineering, And Medicine, Committee on Population

Workshop On Forced Migration: From Theory To Practice In Promoting Migrant Well-being, May 2019

The purpose of this workshop is to bring fresh and innovative approaches in theory, methodology, data collection and analysis, and practice and applications to the forefront of the community of researchers and practitioners who are concerned with better understanding and assisting forced migrant populations. Workshop participants will share cutting-edge research and practice from around the globe, with the aim of creating a research and practice agenda for the field of forced migration in the 21stcentury – and improving research, analysis, data collection, and practices to make better progress in the health and well-being of forced migrants at every stage of their life course. The lessons that can be learned by the United States from global best practices will be emphasized throughout the workshop. After the workshop, the National Academies Press will publish a rapporteur-prepared proceedings volume that summarizes the workshop presentations and discussions.

Sponsored by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

MALMÖ UNIVERSITY
MALMÖ INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES OF MIGRATION, DIVERSITY AND WELFARE

IUSSP Scientific Panel
International Migration: Strengthening the Knowledge Base For Policy
2018-2021

Terms of Reference:

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Thank you