

#IFMStats

# International Forum on Migration Statistics 2018

15-16 January 2018

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

## PROGRAMME GUIDE





# WELCOME TO THE FIRST OECD–IOM–UN DESA INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON MIGRATION STATISTICS

It is our pleasure to welcome you to the first OECD–IOM–UN DESA International Forum on Migration Statistics.

The 2007-08 economic crisis – considered to be the worst since the Great Depression – and more recently, large movements of refugees and migrants, the global migration landscape is facing daunting challenges, including a backlash against immigration in some countries. Yet, international migration is a fact of life and, if well-managed, helps our economies and societies to flourish. Governments' capacity to adapt migration and integration policies to structural changes and these emerging challenges will be key. This will require enhanced information systems on migration and mobility.

It is widely acknowledged that there is a paucity of basic data on international migration and that existing data are not fully utilized or shared. On many occasions, the United Nations General Assembly has called for reliable, disaggregated migration data and indicators that are nationally relevant and internationally comparable, including data on the contributions of migrants to sustainable development, to support evidence-based policy-making.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants stresses the need for international cooperation to improve migration data through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration provides a unique opportunity for the international community to agree on a set of priorities to improve migration-related data and research. A global programme for building national capacities to collect, disseminate and analyse migration-related data is urgently needed in order to assess key migration trends, to address data gaps and to monitor the implementation of migration-related commitments.

To support this ongoing global effort to fill migration-data gaps, UN DESA, IOM and OECD have organised this ground-breaking Forum. This two-day event will showcase the most innovative research and initiatives to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics. More than 400 statisticians, researchers, policy makers and representatives from civil society will exchange views on how to improve existing data collection and how to develop data innovations in order to improve our understanding of global migration trends, drivers and impacts and to support policy evaluation. This Forum is also aiming at creating synergies between all stakeholders and perspectives with representatives from countries of origin, transit and destination of migrants.

In particular, we hope that this Forum will serve as a bi-annual space, as part of the implementation strategy of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, for producers and users of migration-related data to share data, discuss data needs, identify data gaps and highlight needs for training and capacity building.



## WELCOME

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our esteemed Programme Committee and the six partner organisations (UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and World Bank) for their support in organising this event. We are also grateful to the hundreds of individuals who submitted proposals for sessions and papers, the best of which the Programme Committee selected for inclusion in this Forum. We hope that the Forum provides a useful venue for stimulating exchanges and conversations on issues surrounding migration measurement and data.

Sincerely,



**Angel Gurría**  
OECD Secretary-General



**William Lacy Swing**  
IOM Director-General



**Liu Zhenmin**  
UN Under-Secretary-General  
for Economic and Social Affairs

# WELCOME REMARKS ON BEHALF OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Mobility is a fundamental human activity, a vital component of developing human capital, and a powerful driver of social change. Today, the world migrant stock is estimated at about a quarter of a billion people, and in the wealthier parts of the world it has increased much faster than the total population. In many countries, migration is the main component of population change. The growing global interconnection between economies and cultures, the “shrinking” of the world and, most of all, the profound economic and demographic divide between rich and poor countries, are the main forces that generate global migration flows. The waves of refugees from wars, conflicts or discrimination add to the complexity of the world’s migration systems.

It is a commonplace idea that migration is a positive-sum game in which most everyone stands to gain something. So it should be, but contrasting interests and policies, the lack of cooperation between countries, and the weakness of international governance all reduce the advantages that the various actors are likely to gain from the movements of people. Moreover, although immigration yields net gains for the population as a whole, there are always winners and losers and distributional issues greatly complicate the politics of policy formation.

The governance of migration is made difficult by the inadequate knowledge of the dimensions, structure, and characteristics of international flows. Statistics collected at borders are often of poor quality and coverage; registration of migrants in population registers – where they exist – is incomplete; censuses offer only a static picture of the stock of migrants; surveys are unsuitable to measure the many and nuanced dimensions of the phenomenon; and irregular movements escape formal detection.

In order to address migration challenges, it is essential to improve migration statistics. Governments, international organisations, policy makers and researchers must summon the human, methodological, technological and financial resources in order to raise the standards of data collection, improve the coverage and the quality of the data, insure the harmonisation and integration of different sources, and make possible international comparability.

The Programme Committee extends its warmest welcome to the experts and participants in the first International Forum on Migration Statistics. You come from a wide range of disciplines, nations, and institutions and we look forward to your contribution of innovative ideas for improving our understanding of the dimensions, causes and consequences of population mobility. It is a daunting task, equally challenging for countries of origin, transit, and destination, but – above all – for the migrants themselves. We hope this forum provides a first step toward providing better data and statistics on international migration for politicians, policy makers, and citizens throughout the world.





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# FORUM ORGANISERS

## Organising partners



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (**OECD**)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (**IOM**)



THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (**UN DESA**)



## Partner organisations



**EUROSTAT** (THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION)



THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (**ILO**)



**UNECE**

THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (**UNECE**)



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (**UNHCR**)



**UNODC**  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (**UNODC**)



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

WORLD BANK



**KNOMAD**



## The programme committee



**Aderanti Adepoju** is Professor of Demography and Social Statistics, University of Ife, and Research Professor at the University of Lagos, Nigeria. An economist-demographer, he spent several years lecturing and researching issues on migration at the Universities of Ife and Lagos, and in capacity building of African government officials while working for the ILO (Addis Ababa), UN (Swaziland) and UNFPA (Dakar). A former President of Union for African Population Studies; member, World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Migration; and The Hague Process on Refugee and Migration Policy, he also serves on the Editorial Advisory Board of key international migration journals. He was the Leader of the IOM/UNFPA Research Team on Emigration Dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa project during 1992-97. He has since focused on evidence-based policy research and training of media practitioners, young researchers and "technical" officials in migration data collection/analysis for policy formulation. His numerous books on international migration in Africa include: *Migration within and from Africa: Shared policy challenges for Africa and Europe*, 2016; *The Diaspora Decade: Some perspectives on African Migration-Related Issues*, 2014; *International migration within, to and from Africa in a globalised world*, 2010; *Migration in sub-Saharan Africa*, 2007. He is founder and Coordinator of the Network of Migration Research on Africa, and CEO, Human Resources Development Centre in Lagos.



**Marie-Hélène Amiel** is Head of the Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation at the Directorate general for foreigners in France (Ministry of Interior) since January 2013. Statistician-economist by training, she held numerous positions in the economic administration and the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), of which she is an Inspector General. She acquired experience in the field of the use of administrative data and in that of household surveys. She was often involved in statistical harmonization especially at EU level. In the field of the statistics of migration in France, she led numerous evolutions which allowed to improve data quality. She developed close links with academia in order to promote analysis and prospective of migratory phenomena. Since 2015, she chairs the Working Party on Migration at OECD. She is a member of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) since 1997.



## FORUM ORGANISERS



**Maruja M.B. Asis** is Director of Research and Publications at the Scalabrini Migration Center and Co-Editor of the Asian and Pacific Migration Journal. She is a sociologist who has worked on various aspects of migration and social change in Asia. Her engagement with migration stakeholders in the region have provided her with an appreciation of data issues in migration research, policy and advocacy. She coordinated a migration data project involving several Asian countries some years back. Her current research focuses on migration and development, policies and programs on children of migrant and multicultural families in Asia, and the impact of parental migration on the health and well-being of children in the Philippines.



**Massimo Livi Bacci** is Emeritus Professor of Demography, University of Florence. He has been President of IUSSP (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population) and Senator of the Italian Republic (2006-13). He is a member of the National Lincei Academy, of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Japan. Among his books, "The Population of Europe. A History" (1999); "Conquest. The destruction of the American Indios" (2008), "A Short History of Migration" (2012), "A Concise History of World Population" (2016) "The Shrinking Planet" (2017). He is the founder and editor of the website Neodemos for the discussion and dissemination of population and social issues.



**Douglas S. Massey** is the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University, where he serves as Director of the Office of Population Research. He also co-directs the Mexican Migration Project and the Latin American Migration Project, which generate public access data on documented and undocumented migration from Mexico to the United States and from other Latin American nations to the United States and other countries, as well as the New Immigrant Survey, a longitudinal survey of the 2003 cohort of legal immigrants to the United States. He is Past-President of the Population Association of America, the American Sociological Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science and an elected member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Association.





**Ann Singleton** is a Senior Research Fellow in the School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol (United Kingdom). Her work focuses on the use of international migration data in the development of policy and on capacity building to strengthen the evidence base for policy, research and public debate on migration. She has published and spoken widely in the areas of asylum and international migration policy and statistics in the United Kingdom and the European Union. Ann was responsible, between 2002-04, in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for policy on migration and asylum statistics. She is the academic lead of the Worldwide Universities Network (WUN) "Migration, Development and Global Transformations" project. Together with Dr. Frank Laczko, Director of IOM's GMDAC, she leads the WUN collaboration with IOM in the field of migration data and analysis for policy. She has advised the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers and EU Presidencies and has collaborated with many NGOs and international organisations. She works closely with UNDESA and IOM and recently edited the Global Migration Group's *Handbook for improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development (GMG/KNOMAD, 2017)*. She is Senior Advisor to the International Organization for Migration's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (IOM's GMDAC) in Berlin and a member of the Advisory Board of the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford.



# PROGRAMME OF THE FORUM

Day 1

Monday, 15 January 2018

Time		Room
08:30-09:15	Arrival of the participants	
<b>OPENING CEREMONY</b>		
09:15-09:45	<p><b>Welcoming remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Angel Gurría</b>, Secretary General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>▶ <b>William Lacy Swing</b>, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</li> <li>▶ <b>Liu Zhenmin</b>, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations</li> </ul>	CC1 + AUD*
<b>Plenary session 1</b>		
09:45-11:00	<p><b>Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: Country perspectives</b></p> <p>How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Oliver Chinganya</b>, Director of Statistics, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</li> <li>▶ <b>Jørgen Elmeskov</b>, Director General, Statistics Denmark, Denmark</li> <li>▶ <b>Mariana Kotzeva</b>, Acting Director-General, Eurostat</li> <li>▶ <b>Josie B. Perez</b>, Deputy National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority, Philippines</li> <li>▶ <b>Dominik Rozkrut</b>, President, Statistics Poland, Poland</li> <li>▶ <b>Edgar Vielma</b>, Director General of Sociodemographic Statistics, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), Mexico</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderated by Martine Durand, Chief Statistician, OECD</i></p>	CC1 + AUD*
11:00-11:15	Break	

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).



# PROGRAMME OF THE FORUM



Time		Room
<b>Parallel sessions 1</b>		
11:15-12:45	<b>8 parallel sessions</b> (see <i>Parallel Sessions: Descriptions and Contributors</i> for details)	
12:45-14:00	<b>Working Lunch: Integration and inclusive growth (by invitation)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Gabriela Ramos</b>, Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20, OECD</li> <li>▶ <b>Stefan Schweinfest</b>, Director, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD/DESA)</li> </ul>	Roger Ockrent
<i>Lunch break: See "Practical Information" (p. 99) for lunch options at Conference Centre</i>		
<b>Parallel sessions 2</b>		
14:00-15:30	<b>8 parallel sessions</b> (see <i>Parallel Sessions: Descriptions and Contributors</i> , p.47, for details)	
15:30-15:45	Break	
<b>Plenary session 2</b>		
15:45-16:45	<b>Global initiatives on migration and data needs</b> <p>Conversation about data needs for the United Nations Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the United Nations Global Compact for Refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>William Lacy Swing</b>, Director General, IOM</li> <li>▶ <b>Volker Türk</b>, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</li> <li>▶ <b>Eva Åkerman Börje</b>, Senior Policy Advisor to the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for International Migration</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderated by Stefano Scarpetta, Director for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD</i></p>	CC1 + AUD*
16:45-17:00	Break	
<b>Parallel sessions 3</b>		
17:00-18:30	<b>8 parallel sessions</b> (see <i>Parallel Sessions: Descriptions and Contributors</i> , p.47, for details)	
18:30	<b>Cocktail (by invitation)</b>	Roger Ockrent

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).



# PROGRAMME OF THE FORUM

## Day 2

Tuesday, 16 January 2018

Time		Room
<b>KEYNOTE ADDRESSES</b>		
09:00-09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Saâdeddine El Othmani</b>, Head of Government, Morocco (to be confirmed)</li> <li>▶ <b>Louise Arbour</b>, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for International Migration (video)</li> </ul>	CC1 + AUD*
<b>Plenary session 3</b>		
09:30-10:45	<p><b>Public opinion and migration</b></p> <p>What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Jon Clifton</b>, Managing Partner, Gallup, United States</li> <li>▶ <b>Marina del Corral Téllez</b>, Secretaria General de Inmigración y Emigración, Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social, Spain</li> <li>▶ <b>Tim Dixon</b>, co-founder, More In Common, United Kingdom</li> <li>▶ <b>Ineke Stoop</b>, Deputy Director – Methodological, European Social Survey, Netherlands</li> <li>▶ <b>António Vitorino</b>, former Deputy Prime Minister of Portugal and former European Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs, Portugal</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderated by Petra Kaminsky, Head of dpa-Story, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Germany</i></p>	CC1 + AUD*
10:45-11:00	Break	
<b>Parallel sessions 4</b>		
11:00-12:30	<b>7 parallel sessions</b> (see <i>Parallel Sessions: Descriptions and Contributors</i> , p.47, for details)	
11:00-12:30	<p><b>Master Class: Designing and Implementing Migration Surveys</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Douglas Massey</b>, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, United States</li> </ul>	AUD*
12:30-13:30	Lunch break: See "Practical Information" (p. 99) for lunch options at Conference Centre	

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).





Time		Room
<b>Plenary session 4</b>		
13:30-14:45	<p><b>Data innovation and big data for migration</b></p> <p>What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Emmanuel Letouzé</b>, Director and Founder, Data-Pop Alliance, United States</li> <li>▶ <b>Cock Overbeek</b>, Vice President Space, CGI Group Inc., Netherlands</li> <li>▶ <b>Emma Rourke</b>, Director, Public Policy Analysis, Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom</li> <li>▶ <b>Emilio Zagheni</b>, Associate Professor, University of Washington, United States</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderated by Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM</i></p>	CC1 + AUD*
14:45-15:00	Break	
<b>Parallel sessions 5</b>		
15:00-16:25	<b>7 parallel sessions</b> (see <i>Parallel Sessions: Descriptions and Contributors</i> , p.47, for details)	
16:25-16:35	Break	
<b>Plenary session 5</b>		
16:35-17:50	<p><b>Capacity building for migration data</b></p> <p>What are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Carol Coy</b>, Director General, STATIN, Jamaica</li> <li>▶ <b>Leonello Gabrici</b>, Head of Division for Migration and Human Security, European External Action Service, European Commission</li> <li>▶ <b>Claire Melamed</b>, Executive Director, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data</li> <li>▶ <b>Markus Reisle</b>, Head, Global Programme on Migration and Development, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Switzerland</li> <li>▶ <b>Goetz Schmidt-Bremme</b>, Ambassador for the 2017-2018 Global Forum on Migration and Development Co-Chairmanship of Germany, Germany</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderated by John Wilmoth, Director, United Nations Population Division/ Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNPD/DESA)</i></p>	CC1 + AUD*
17:50-18:00	Closing remarks by <b>Mari Kiviniemi</b> , Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD	CC1

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).



# DESCRIPTIONS OF PLENARY SESSIONS



## Plenary session 1

### Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: Country perspectives

Room CC1 + AUD\*

More people than ever before now live in a different country to the one in which they were born, either by choice or because they were forced to do so, and improving the management of migration has become one of the top political priorities for the international community. Improving policy responses to the mass movement of people will require more and better statistical information on all dimensions of migration. The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also has important implications for the collection of migration data, not least because the commitment to “leave no one behind” necessitates a more granular approach that looks beyond averages. The increased urgency, and broadened scope, of the demand for migration data is putting an unprecedented pressure on data producers. The aim of this panel is to explore these challenges from a country perspective, looking at how National Statistical Offices are adapting to changing demands, and setting out the remaining barriers and data gaps.

## Plenary session 2

### Global initiatives on migration and data needs

Room CC1 + AUD\*

The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants set in motion a process of intergovernmental consultations and negotiations which is intended to lead to the adoption of two Global Compacts in 2018: 1) the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and 2) the Global Compact on Refugees. The New York Declaration stresses the need for international cooperation to improve migration data through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance. These Compacts provide a unique opportunity for the international community to agree on a set of priorities to improve data related to migration. Data can be the keystone of the Compacts, allowing for measurement of outcomes, monitoring of commitments, and potentially bridging the two Compacts. The Compacts will allow for monitoring of outcomes of migrants and refugees, including numbers and trends over time.

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).

## DESCRIPTIONS OF PLENARY SESSIONS

In line with the New York Declaration, data supporting this monitoring should be disaggregated by sex and age and include information on regular and irregular flows, the economic impacts of migratory movements, human trafficking and the needs of refugees, migrants and host communities. Data may also allow for monitoring progresses made to support safe and orderly migration as well as to ensure sustainable solutions for people in need of protection. This session will discuss the data needs of the two Compacts.

### Plenary session 3

#### Public opinion and migration

Room CC1 + AUD\*

International migration is a sensitive issue in most countries. One of the reasons is that it touches upon the very notion of the nation state. Changes in the rules regarding who can enter or stay legally, who can settle with his or her family, who can obtain citizenship or can vote have implications on the composition of the host-country society and its institutions. Ministries and agencies in charge of managing migration and of facilitating the integration of migrants and their children routinely need to communicate about their work to the general public or specific stakeholders. Yet, communicating about migration issues is fraught with a number of challenges.

Firstly, migration remains a divisive and polarised issue, and the public debate on migration is less and less defined by the median position and more frequently by the extremes. Secondly, attitudes to migration are often determined by intrinsic personal values, which tend to weaken the impact of facts-based communication. Thirdly, migration is a complex issue which often entails policy trade-offs, differentiated short- and long-term challenges, and involves multiple stakeholders.

The challenge with respect to public opinion is not to obtain a consensus on immigration and integration issues, but rather to limit false preconceptions and to differentiate between the past and the present. In this regard, factual evidence on the nature of migration, on integration outcomes and on the costs and benefits of migration is important.

Understanding how public opinions on migration and migrants are formed, and to what extent these opinions can be changed by well-communicated facts, is a fundamental issue in the context of migration policy reform. This session aims to discuss the different issues at stake when considering public opinion and migration, bringing together points of view from policy makers, data producers, and media specialists to set out the path ahead.

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).

### Plenary session 4

#### Data innovation and big data for migration

Room CC1 + AUD\*

Official sources such as household surveys, censuses and administrative records have long been used to provide information on stocks, flows and immigrants' outcomes. However, the limitations of traditional data sources have also long been recognised, in terms of lack of comparability, timeliness and disaggregation. As the demand for more fit-for-purpose data increases, and as the scope of information needs expands well beyond stocks and flows (to take in aspects of migrants' integration and well-being, for example), then it becomes increasingly urgent to explore the potential of newer sources of data on migration. Mobile phone technology, geo-located social media data, Google searches and other forms of internet activity – these all offer new analytical possibilities, and are already being used in contexts ranging from tracking post-disaster displacement patterns, to predicting future trends in migration flows. However, these new opportunities also have their own limitations and risks that need to be taken into account. This session will explore the advantages and the risks of new technology-driven sources of migration data. It will also evaluate the potential of other innovative data sources, notably based on public and private administrative data.

### Plenary session 5

#### Capacity building for migration data

Room CC1 + AUD\*

Four out of every five migrants come from a developing country, and many developing countries are also important transit and destination locations. Developing countries are therefore central to the understanding of migration and the implementation of well-managed cooperation and policy responses, but often face greater challenges in producing the data needed to track and analyse population mobility. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compacts, many emerging economies and developing countries will need to reinforce their capacity on migration statistics. In many cases this will imply strengthening international cooperation, facilitating technology transfers and providing adequate funding. This session will discuss the priorities for capacity-building, addressing how to balance the wide-ranging aspirations of the Global Compact with the realities on the ground for many data producers and users in developing countries.

\* AUD = Auditorium (listening room).



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Angel Gurría, Secretary-General (OECD)**

As Secretary-General of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) since 2006, Angel Gurría has firmly established the Organisation as a pillar of the global economic governance architecture including the G7, G20 and APEC, and a reference point in the design and implementation of better policies for better lives. He has broadened OECD's membership with the accession of Chile, Estonia, Israel, Latvia and Slovenia, and has made the Organisation more inclusive by strengthening its links with key emerging economies. Under his watch, the OECD is leading the effort to reform the international tax system, and to improve governance frameworks in anti-corruption and other fields. He has also heralded a new growth narrative that promotes the well-being of people, including women, gender and youth, and has scaled up the OECD contribution to the global agenda, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Born on May 8th, 1950, in Tampico, Mexico, Mr. Gurría came to the OECD following a distinguished career in public service in his country, including positions as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance and Public Credit in the 1990s. For the first time in a generation, he steered Mexico's economy through a change of Administration without a recurrence of the financial crises that had previously dogged such changes.

Mr. Gurría holds a B.A. degree in Economics from UNAM (Mexico) and a M.A. degree in Economics from Leeds University (United Kingdom). He has received Honorary Degrees from the Universidad de Valle de México, Rey Juan Carlos University, European University of Madrid, and the Universities of Leeds, Haifa and Bratislava.

Mr. Gurría is married to Dr. Lulu Quintana, a distinguished ophthalmologist, and they have three adult children.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**William Lacy Swing, Director General (International Organization for Migration – IOM)**

Prior to his election in 2008 as Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), William Lacy Swing acquired a deep understanding of the factors affecting international migration in his role as United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the largest United Nations peacekeeping operation in history, and as SRSG for Western Sahara.

During his long diplomatic career at the US Department of State, Mr. Swing was a six-time ambassador, managing some of the largest diplomatic missions and foreign development and humanitarian aid programmes in two hemispheres.



**Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (United Nations)**

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has appointed Mr. Liu Zhenmin of China as the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs effective 26 July 2017. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Liu was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of China. Among his various diplomatic assignments, he served as Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland (2011-13).

Mr. Liu brings to the position more than 30 years of experience in the diplomatic service, with a strong focus on the promotion of bilateral, regional and global issues. He was deeply involved for 10 years in climate change negotiations including the conclusion of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. He also widely participated in the international activities on the protection of our planet including Antarctica and the oceans. Over the last several years, in various capacities, he has been consistently highlighting and advocating for sustainable development issues.

As Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Liu guides UN Secretariat support for the follow-up processes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. He also oversees the substantive services to many intergovernmental processes, including the annual meetings of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the meetings of the Economic and Social Council, including its Development Cooperation Forum, and the work of the subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC.

Mr. Liu holds a Master of Laws from the Law School of Peking University. He was born in August 1955 in Shanxi Province, China. Mr. Liu is married.





**Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for International Migration (United Nations)**

Louise Arbour works with Member States, in partnership with other stakeholders, as they develop a first-ever global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration. She leads United Nations advocacy efforts on international migration, provides policy advice and coordinates the engagement of United Nations entities on migration issues, particularly in implementing the migration-related components of the New York Declaration.

Ms. Arbour has a long and distinguished career in international affairs. She previously served as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and as Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. She is a former justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. From 2009 to 2014, Ms. Arbour was President and CEO of the International Crisis Group.



**Eva Åkerman Börje, Senior Policy Advisor to the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for International Migration, Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General (United Nations)**

Eva Åkerman Börje is the senior policy advisor to the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for International Migration since March 2017. Before that she was seconded by the Swedish government to the IOM Office to the United Nations in New York as a senior advisor. Before joining the IOM, Ms Åkerman Börje was the Director for Global Cooperation on International Migration and Development in the Department for Migration and Asylum Policy at the Swedish Ministry of Justice. Previously she has also served as the Swedish ambassador for cooperation on international migration 2011-14 and headed the Secretariat for the Swedish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2013-14. Before that she held a position as Director in the Department for Migration and Asylum Policy in the Swedish Ministry of Justice, being the focal point for work on the links between migration and development as well as for global cooperation on migration issues and the external dimension of the European Union's migration policy. Eva Åkerman Börje has specialized in asylum and migration policy and European and international co-operation and has designed and negotiated both national and European policy and legislation in these fields. During the last Swedish presidency of the EU she chaired the High-Level Working Group on Asylum and Migration in the Council of Ministers. From 2003 to 2004, Ms Åkerman Börje was a Fellow at the Harvard Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and has previously served with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the European Commission in Brussels and the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Oliver Chinganya, Director of Statistics (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)**

Oliver Chinganya is a chartered statistician with more than 28 years of experience in statistical development in Africa, at both national and international levels, of which 16 years has been at managerial level. Has a wide experience and knowledge of statistical practice across Africa at both field and management levels. A Strong believer in the effectiveness of partnerships, coordination at country, regional and international levels for effective and sustained development programs.

Currently, I am the Director of the African Centre for Statistics at the UNECA. The Centre's main mission is to enable national statistical systems in Africa to produce high quality statistics, data and geospatial information to inform sound and evidence decision-making in support of sustainable development, regional and national priorities.

I am a Zambian national holding an MSc. in Statistics, MBA and various other certifications, including Statistics for Strategic Resource Planning, and Leadership Skills and Competencies.



**Jon Clifton, Managing Partner (Gallup)**

Jon Clifton is a Managing Partner at Gallup and a member of the company's Executive Committee. His mission is to help the world's 7 billion citizens be heard through the Gallup World Poll, a 100-year initiative in 160 countries to measure the "will" of every person in the world. He is responsible for the company's global government work and is a member of the Public Release Committee, the governance board that oversees and maintains Gallup's public release standards for data, research and methodology.

Jon is a nonresident Senior Fellow at Baylor University's Institute for Studies of Religion. He serves on the board of the Meridian International Center, StreetWise Partners and Findyr.

Jon received a bachelor's degree in political science and history from the University of Michigan and a J.D. in international law from the University of Nebraska. He lives and works in Washington, D.C.





**Marina del Corral Téllez, Secretaria General de Inmigración y Emigración (Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social, Spain)**

Marina del Corral Téllez holds a law degree from the University of Granada, and has a Master's Degree in European Law from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. She also took postgraduate studies in Management and Administration of Foundations and Non-profit Organizations at New York University (School of Continuing Studies).

She started working as legal advisor of the NGO CIPIE, which main function is the integration of Latin American immigrants in Spain. She worked as an associate in the Spanish law firm Cuatrecasas, in their Brussels and Barcelona offices and, during eight years was the General Counsel of the pharmaceutical company Sanofi (now Sanofi-Aventis) in Spain.

Since January 2012, she is Secretary General of Immigration and Emigration in Spain.

During these two years, she has actively participated in the Justice and Home Affairs European Councils, where the post Stockholm migration agenda is being discussed; she has represented Spain at regional and international forums on migration, such as the United Nations II High Level Dialogue on Migrations ("Regional and International Labour Migration and its impact in economic development"); she collaborates in the negotiation of Mobility Partnership Agreements between the UE and some migrants sending countries such as Morocco; she also participates in the elaboration of EU directives regarding migration flows such as the Seasonal Workers Directive, the Intra Corporate Transferees Directive or the Students Directive. In Spain, she has been directly involved with the new Government regulations regarding Entrepreneurs and Investors, specifically with its international mobility section. This new regulation provides a fast-track procedure for the entry into Spain of third countries entrepreneurs, investors and high qualified individuals.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Carol Coy, Director General (Statistical Institute of Jamaica – STATIN)**

Carol Coy is the Director General of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and was appointed to this post in April 1, 2013. Previously she was Deputy Director General with responsibility for the technical divisions of the Institute. She also held the position of Director of the Economic Accounting Division for thirteen years.

During her tenure as Director of the Economic Accounting Division she had overall responsibility for the development and maintenance of national accounts estimates of the Jamaican economy. She provided the technical guidance for the revision of the Jamaican System of National Accounts. This included the development of supply and use tables, input/output tables and tourism satellite accounts for the Jamaican economy. She also provided guidance in the development of quarterly national accounts for the Jamaican economy

Ms Coy is the holder of a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Economics and Geography from the University of the West Indies as well as a Master of Business Administration degree with a minor in Management Information Systems from Nova Southeastern University, Florida

She is currently a member of the United Nations Statistics Division's Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts and the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) Advisory Group on Statistics.



### **Tim Dixon, Co-Founder (More In Common)**

Tim Dixon is the co-founder of More in Common, an international initiative to counter the threat of xenophobic populism and social division. He has led social change projects in more than 20 countries, and is also the co-founder of Purpose Europe (a multi-issue movement-building agency); The Syria Campaign (elevating democratic Syrian voices and campaigning for civilian protection) and Movilizatorio (advancing public participation in the Colombian peace process). Tim is based between London and New York. He grew up in Australia and previously worked for Australian Prime Ministers Julia Gillard and Kevin Rudd as chief speechwriter and senior economic adviser. He is also the author of Australia's two best-selling economics textbooks, worked as an attorney at global law firm Baker & McKenzie, and was the founder of Leading Edge Education, a publishing business that was acquired by Pearson in 2004.



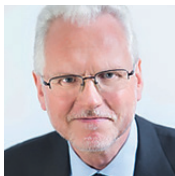


**Martine Durand**, Chief Statistician and Director of Statistics Directorate (OECD)

Martine Durand is the Director of Statistics and Chief Statistician of the OECD. She is responsible for providing strategic orientation for the Organisation's statistical policy and oversees all of OECD's statistical activities. She is in particular responsible for the Organisation's work on the measurement of people's well-being and societal progress, promoting the analysis and use of well-being and sustainability indicators for policy-making. This work features regularly in the flagship publication *How's Life?* and related reports on well-being, inequalities and sustainable development. She was formerly Deputy-Director of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs where she was responsible for OECD's work on employment and training policies, health and social policies, and international migration published in OECD flagship reports such as the OECD International Migration Outlook, the OECD Employment Outlook, Pensions at a Glance and Health at a Glance. Prior to that, she was Deputy-Head of the OECD Secretary-General's Private Office where she worked on a number of national and international policy issues requesting the attention of the Secretary-General and his Deputies. Ms. Durand also worked for many years in the Economics Department on OECD Economic Surveys and the OECD Economic Outlook as well as on policy issues related inter alia to international competitiveness, European integration and labour market performance. Ms. Durand graduated in mathematics, statistics and economics from the Paris VI University, the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique (ENSAE) and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is married with three children.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Jørgen Elmeskov, National Statistician and Director General of Statistics (Denmark)**

Jørgen Elmeskov is the National Statistician and Director General of Statistics Denmark since 2013.

Before this he worked at OECD in Paris; latest as Director of the Policy Studies Branch and OECD Deputy Chief Economist.

Besides this, Jørgen Elmeskov holds a number of other positions in Denmark, these include Chairman of the Board of DEA (independent think tank promoting investments in research, education and innovation), member of the Board of the Danish Society for Education and Business, member of the Board for a new Danish macroeconomic model and member of the Danish Council on Climate Change. Previous positions in Denmark include: Member of the Danish government's Welfare Commission, the Danish government's Growth Forum, the Danish government's Climate Commission and the Pensions Commission.

Jørgen Elmeskov currently holds the following positions outside Denmark: Member of the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) and its Partnership Group (Chairman from 2018), member of the United Nations High Level Group for post-2015 monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, member of the Bureau of the OECD Statistical Policy Committee, member of the Steering Group for the OECD Horizontal Project on the Digital Transformation of the Economy and Society and of the Norwegian government's Commission for a new Statistical Law.





**Leonello Gabrici, Head of the Migration Division of the European External Action Service (EEAS)**

Leonello GABRICI has been Head of the Migration Division of the European External Action Service (EEAS) since 2016. In this capacity, he is responsible for ensuring the coherence of the migration policies of the different geographical departments of the EEAS and for managing the institutional and political interface with the other European and international institutions. His team participates in the development of EU migration policies and monitors the implementation of actions and initiatives vis-à-vis partner countries and international organizations. Mr. Gabrici has extensive experience in the EU's external relations in general, with particular expertise in North Africa and the Middle East, having been successively Head of the Maghreb Division, Division for Euro-Mediterranean Affairs, including the Union for the Mediterranean, as well as the Israel, Palestine and Middle East Peace Process Division. He has thus actively participated in the development of the European Neighborhood Policy, in particular on migration issues since 2004, drawing on his previous experience in Justice and Home Affairs acquired as spokesperson for Commissioner Antonio Vitorino from 1999 to 2003. Mr. Gabrici has also served in the EU Delegations in Angola, Uganda and Brazil.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Petra Kaminsky, Head of dpa-Story, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA)**

Petra Kaminsky is a German journalist and head of a multimedia unit called dpa-Story at the German Press Agency dpa in Berlin. Her service provides longreads, videos, photos and graphics about various topics from politics to sports – to be used online and for print. She has – besides being a writer - repeatedly invented new formats and units. For the creation of a news channel for kids she received the EANA Award (Award for Excellence in News Agency Quality) in 2008. Born in 1964, Petra Kaminsky studied Political Science at Hamburg University. She also holds an Executive Master degree in Business Administration (2007). In June 2017 she published as part of the international project MINDS Global Spotlight a series of articles on migration and people's smuggling. Her main topic was a global overview of the situation of migrant smuggling. She lives in Berlin.



### **Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary-General (OECD)**

Mari Kiviniemi took up her duties as OECD Deputy Secretary-General on 25th August 2014. Her role consists of sharing her extensive experience to help increase the impact and relevance of OECD work and to contribute to the public policy challenges of promoting inclusive growth, jobs, equality and trust.

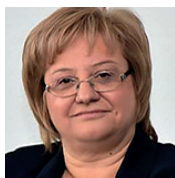
She is responsible for the strategic oversight of the OECD's work on Efficient and Effective Governance; Territorial Development; Trade and Agriculture, Statistics; for advancing the Better Life Initiative; as well as Entrepreneurship, SMEs', Local development and Tourism.

Ms. Kiviniemi was Finland's Prime Minister from 2010 to 2011. Previously, she was Special Advisor on Economic Policy to the Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Minister for European Affairs and Minister of Public Administration and Local Government. Elected for the first time at the age of 26, she was a Member of Parliament from 1995 to 2014, chairing and participating in a vast number of committees. She also held a variety of leadership positions in her political party, the Finnish Center Party.

An economist by training, she studied political science at the University of Helsinki and holds a Master's degree in Social Sciences.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Mariana Kotzeva, Acting Director-General (Eurostat)**

Mariana Kotzeva joined Eurostat as a special adviser in April 2012 and, in 2014, she became Deputy Director-General, a post she still holds today.

Prior to joining the European Commission, Ms Kotzeva, who is a Bulgarian national, was the Head of Bulgaria's National Statistical Institute.

She held a number of high-level consulting posts in the Bulgarian and foreign administrations and led international projects for the United Nations and the World Bank.

Mariana Kotzeva is an Associate Professor of the University of National and World Economy (Department of Statistics and Econometrics) in Sofia.

Ms Kotzeva has a Master's degree in economics and a PhD in statistics and econometrics.



### **Emmanuel Letouzé, Director and Co-Founder (Data-Pop Alliance)**

Emmanuel Letouzé is the Director and co-Founder of Data-Pop Alliance. He is a Visiting Scholar at MIT Media Lab, has co-founded and serves a Program Director of the Open Algorithms (OPAL) project, and has served on the Program Committees of the 1st and 2nd United Nations World Data Forums. He wrote United Nations Global Pulse's White Paper "Big Data for Development" (2012) and has since then worked on the applications and implications of data for development especially related to official statistics, poverty, demography, crime, violence, privacy and ethics. Dr Letouzé worked as a Development Economist for UNDP in New York from 2006-09 on fiscal policy, post-conflict economic recovery and migration, and in 2000-04 as a technical assistant in public finance and official statistics for the French Ministry of Finance in Hanoi, Vietnam. He holds a BA in Political Science and an MA in Economic Demography from Sciences Po Paris, an MA in International Affairs specialized in Economic Development from Columbia University, where he was a Fulbright Fellow, and a PhD in Demography from UC Berkeley.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Claire Melamed, Executive Director (Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data)**

Claire Melamed is the Executive Director of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, headquartered in Washington, DC. Dr. Melamed has a PhD from the University of London. During her time in the office of the United Nations Secretary General, she was head of the Independent Expert Advisory Group Secretariat and lead author of the report "A World That Counts". She is based in London and was previously a Managing Director at the Overseas Development Institute, has worked for a number of international NGOs and taught at the University of London and the Open University. She can be found on Twitter at [@clairemelamed](#).



**Cock Overbeek, Vice President Space (CGI Group Inc., Netherlands)**

Cock Overbeek leads CGI's global Space business, which has over 400 professionals who deliver technical consultancy, secure software development and systems integration for space programmes in satellite navigation, satcoms, earth observation and satellite control. Cock's clients include European Space Agency, European Commission, GSA, Thales Alenia Space, Airbus, Inmarsat and United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

Cock has worked in satellite navigation since 2002, and lead CGI's satellite navigation business development for EGNOS and Galileo. CGI is now at the heart of both programmes and the largest supplier of security systems for Galileo.

Cock's career has been in the aerospace and information technology sectors. Before joining CGI, in 1993 he ran his own IT company and worked for KMPG.





**Josie B. Perez, Deputy National Statistician (Philippine Statistics Authority)**

DNS Josie “Jo” B. Perez supervises the statistical and technical activities of the three services of the Censuses and Technical Coordination Office (CTCO) of the PSA such as the National Censuses Service, Standard Service and the Information Technology and Dissemination Service. The statistical and technical activities under CTCO include the preparation, conduct, process and dissemination of the different censuses (census of population and housing, census of agriculture and fisheries and census of Philippine business and industry); development and improvement of the statistical standards and classification systems; provision of technical assistance to other government offices as well as coordination of activities in the Regional Statistical Services; and provision of information technology systems and programming, IT operation supports, communication and information services of PSA generated data, cartographic services, etc.

She used to be the Director of Household Statistics Department of the former National Statistics Office, in which she handled the preparatory phase, data collection, data processing, data analysis and data dissemination of different socio-economic household surveys (such as Labor Force Survey, Family Income and Expenditure Survey, etc.). She also provided technical assistance on agricultural and fisheries censuses, surveys and statistics to selected Asian and Pacific countries through the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. She likewise assisted in some capacity building analysis of the five ministries in Viet Nam through UNDP.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



### **Gabriela Ramos, Chief of staff and Sherpa to the G20 (OECD)**

Gabriela Ramos is the OECD Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20. Since 2006, she has been advising and supporting the Secretary-General's strategic agenda. She is responsible for the contributions of the Organisation to the global agenda, including the G20 and G7, and oversees the preparations of the yearly OECD Ministerial Council Meeting. She has contributed to the launch of major OECD initiatives related to gender, skills, development, and has also launched and supervises the New Approaches to Economic Challenges and the Inclusive Growth initiatives, and oversees the activities of the Directorate for Education and Skills.

Previously, she served as Head of the OECD Office in Mexico and Latin America, where she promoted OECD recommendations in many areas including health and education. She helped in the preparations of several OECD reports on Mexico, developed the OECD Forum there and launched the "Getting it Right" flagship publication series.

Prior to joining the OECD, Mrs. Ramos held several positions in the Mexican Government, notably as advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of OECD Affairs. She has also held several positions as Professor of International Economy at the Universidad Iberoamericana and at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México. Ms Ramos holds an MA in Public Policies from Harvard University, and was a Fulbright and Ford MacArthur fellow.



### **Markus Reisle, Global Programme Migration and Development (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC)**

Markus Reisle was born in 1961 in Biel, Switzerland. He has a Master Degree in Anthropology and History of Art at the University of Freiburg in Uechtländ, Switzerland. For 14 years he worked for the Swiss Red Cross, occupying different management functions in the field of migration (assistance, integration, return, European cooperation, population movement). Since 2003 he is working for the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Until 2007 as senior advisor on migration at the headquarter in Bern, from 2007 until 2011 as deputy country director in the Swiss Cooperation Office in Kigali, Rwanda, since 2011 as migration and development expert and since 2013 as head of the Global Program Migration and Development at the headquarter in Bern. He is married and has two adult children.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Emma Rourke**, Director – Public Policy Analysis (Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom)

Emma Rourke is currently director of public policy analysis, joining the United Kingdom Office of National Statistics in November 2016. Emma's portfolio spans a range of analysis, informing the public about social, economic and environmental matters, assisting in the development and evaluation of public policy and promoting high quality of statistics. Emma is leading a programme of change to meet the needs of a diverse range of customers in central and local government, promote our work internationally and develop strong relationships so our analysis is relevant to domestic and international political discourse. Emma's professional background is in healthcare clinical practice, policy and analytics; her previous role was Director of Intelligence at the regulatory body, the Care Quality Commission (CQC) where she developed a strategic plan to create an intelligence-driven regulator. This included the development of a risk model to prioritise operational activity. Prior to that, Emma held various analytical and policy development roles in the CQC and its predecessor body, the Healthcare Commission.



**Dominik Rozkrut**, President (Central Statistics Administration, Poland)

President of Statistics Poland, appointed in June 2016. Dominik Rozkrut previously held the position of Director of Regional Statistical Office in Szczecin and adjunct professor at Institute of Econometrics and Statistics of University of Szczecin. His areas of interest, in particular, are statistics on science, technology, innovation, digital economy, data analysis and classification methods, econometrics. He has a Ph.D. in economics from University of Szczecin (2003), received research fellowship at University of Massachusetts, Lappeenranta University of Technology, and UNU-MERIT in Maastricht. Author and co-author of many scientific publications. He led and participated in many national and international research grants.





**Stefano Scarpetta**, Director for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (OECD)

Stefano Scarpetta joined the OECD in 1991 and held several positions in the Economics Department and in his current Directorate. He led several large-scale research projects, including: "Implementing the OECD Jobs Strategy"; the "Sources of Economic Growth in OECD Countries"; and contributed to others including "The Policy Challenges of Population Ageing" and "The Effects of Product Market Competition on Productivity and Labour Market Outcomes". From 2002 to 2006 he worked at the World Bank, where he took over the responsibility of labour market advisor and lead economist. In this capacity, he coordinated a Bank-wide research program of Employment and Development and contributed extensively to the Bank's investment climate assessments. He returned to the Economics Department of the OECD in November 2006 where he became the head of the Country Studies Division in charge of Japan, Korea, China, India, Mexico, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden. From March 2008 to June 2010, he was the editor of the OECD Employment Outlook and the Head of the Employment Analysis and Policy Division of the Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA). He became the Deputy Director of DELSA in June 2010 and in May 2013 has become Director.

He has published extensively in academic journals, including in the American Economic Review, The Economic Journal, Economic Policy and The International Journal of Industrial Organisation. He edited several books in the fields of: labour economics and industrial relations; economic growth; and industrial organisation. He is the co-director of the programme of work on Employment and Development at the Institute for the Studies of Labour (IZA, Bonn, Germany); Research Fellow of IZA; Member of the expert group on the minimum wage in France; Member of the Executive Board of the CAED (Comparative Analysis of Enterprise Data) network and member of the Scientific Committee of the DARES (French Ministry of Labour).

Mr. Scarpetta holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales (EHESS), Département et Laboratoire d'Economie Théorique Appliquée (DELTA) in Paris and a Master of Science in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science.





**Goetz Schmidt-Bremme, Ambassador (Global Forum on Migration and Development – GFMD)**

Since August 2017, Dr. Goetz Schmidt-Bremme is Ambassador of the German Embassy in Rabat, Kingdom of Maroc and at the same time serves as Ambassador for the 2017-2018 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Co-Chairmanship of Germany.

In 2016 the German Foreign Office appointed him Special Representative for Return Management and since 2013 he serves as Director for Legal and Consular Issues including Migration.

Mr. Goetz Schmidt-Bremme is attorney and started his professional courier as a diplomat in 1988. He has served in various countries such as Saudi Arabia, Portugal, Brazil and France.



**Stefan Schweinfest, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (United Nations)**

Stefan Schweinfest was appointed Director of the Statistics Division (UNSD/DESA) in July 2014. Under his leadership, the Division compiles and disseminates global statistical information, develops standards and norms for statistical activities including the integration of geospatial, statistical and other information, and supports countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical and geospatial systems.

Stefan Schweinfest started his career joining the Statistics Division in 1989 in the area of national accounting. He subsequently worked in various other areas, such as statistical capacity building programmes, and indicator frameworks. For many years, he was also responsible for external relationships of the Division, both with member countries as well as with international partner organizations. He has been the substantive secretary of two intergovernmental bodies, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) since 2002, and the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UNGGIM) since 2011.

As the Director of the Statistics Division, Stefan Schweinfest oversaw the development of the global indicator framework to monitor progress towards the SDGs, which was adopted by UNSC at its 48th session in March 2017 and subsequently by ECOSOC and the General Assembly. Under his leadership, the Division works on implementing this framework and ensuring countries receive capacity building support to monitor progress towards the SDGs.

Stefan Schweinfest studied Mathematical Economics at the Universities of Wuerzburg and Bonn in Germany. He holds a Diplome D'Etudes Approfondies (Masters equivalent) from the University of Paris in these fields. He also conducted postgraduate research at the London School of Economics (LSE).



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Ineke Stoop, Head of Methodology (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research – SCP)**

Ineke Stoop is Head of Methodology at The SCP, a government agency which conducts research into the social aspects of all areas of government policy. She is also the Chair of the European Statistical Advisory Committee and Deputy Director Methodological of the European Social Survey.

Dr Stoop obtained her Ph.D. in social sciences from Utrecht University for a thesis on survey nonresponse. She has taught courses on nonresponse, survey design and comparative surveys, and has authored articles, chapters and books on the same topics. At present she is co-editor of a monograph titled *Advances on Comparative Survey Methodology*, to be published in 2018.



**Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General (International Organization for Migration – IOM)**

Laura Thompson is the Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). She is responsible for assisting the Director General in administering and managing the Organization; conducting the political dialogue and building IOM relationships with governments, United Nation agencies, civil society and the private sector; as well as in defining policies, strategies and prioritised action.

Prior to this position, Laura Thompson was the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva. She also served at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva in a prior occasion and at the Delegation to UNESCO. In addition to her diplomatic experience, Laura has held posts as Legal Officer in two United Nation organisations.

Laura Thompson obtained a Master's degree in international relations, with a specialization in international law, from the Graduate Institute for International Studies of Geneva and holds a degree in law from the University of Costa Rica. She has also completed Executive Education at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and INSEAD. In addition to Spanish, which is her mother tongue, Laura Thompson is fluent in English, French and Greek, and has a basic knowledge of Italian and Portuguese.







### **Volker Türk, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection (UNHCR)**

Volker Türk is UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, having previously served as the Director of the Division of International Protection from September 2009 to February 2015. From April 2008 to September 2009, he was Director for Organizational Development and Management in Geneva, leading UNHCR's structural and management change process. From 1991 to March 2008, he occupied various positions in many parts of the world, including in Malaysia, Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)<sup>1</sup>, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kuwait. From 2000 to 2004, he was Chief of the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section at UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva, which had particular responsibilities for the Global Consultations process. Prior to his time with UNHCR, Volker Türk worked as University Assistant at the Institute of International Law at the University of Vienna (Austria), where he finished his doctoral thesis on UNHCR and its mandate (published in 1992). From 1985 to 1988, he was Research Assistant at the Institute of Criminal Law at the University of Linz (Austria). He has published widely on international refugee and human rights law.



### **Edgar Vielma, Director General of Sociodemographic Statistics (National Institute of Statistics and Geography – INEGI)**

Edgar Vielma has a Bachelor's Degree in Mathematics from the University of Guadalajara (UDG) and a Master's Degree in Economics from the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM). As Director General of Sociodemographic Statistics he is responsible of the Population and Housing Census, as well as of the Intercensal Survey. In addition, he is in charge of the measurement of employment, occupation and labour informality, migration, vital statistics, monetary and non-monetary income of households, as well as of the variables to measure household overlapping deprivations; among other topics related to the sociodemographic field. In the academic field, he has been a professor in the Department of Mathematics of the University of Guadalajara.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Antonio Vitorino**, former Deputy Prime Minister of Portugal and former European Commissioner for Justice and Internal Affairs

Personal: Born in Lisbon, in 1957. Law degree by the University of Lisbon Law School, 1981. Masters Degree in Legal and Political Science, 1986.

Career: Member of the Bar Association since 1982. Assistant Professor at the University of Lisbon Law School since 1982. Invited Professor at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa Law School between 2008 and 2010. Member of Parliament from 1980 until 2006. Secretary of State for Parliamentary Affairs (1983-85). Secretary of State of the Government of Macau (1986-87). Judge of the Portuguese Constitutional Court (1989-94). Member of the European Parliament (1994-95). Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence (1995-97). European Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs (1999-2004), Non-executive Member of the Board of Banco Santander Totta., Chairman of Shareholder's Meeting of Brisa Auto – Estradas de Portugal, and EDP Energias de Portugal, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Portugal and Tabaqueira Indústria, Non Executive Director of Áreas (Portugal).

President of Institut Jacques Delors – Paris (2011/2016).

Partner of Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira since December 2005.

Professional Membership: Member of the Portuguese Bar.



**John Wilmoth**, Director of Population Division (United Nations)

John Wilmoth has been Director of the United Nations Population Division, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, since January 2013. He worked previously for the Population Division as Chief of its Mortality Section from 2005 to 2007. With a distinguished academic background, Mr. Wilmoth has been Professor at the University of California at Berkeley and a researcher in Berkeley's Center on the Economics and Demography of Ageing. He is the author or co-author of more than 50 scientific papers on various aspects of population dynamics. From 2009 to 2012, he held consultancy positions at the World Health Organization and the World Bank, serving as the lead consultant for the development of new maternal mortality estimates used for the monitoring of MDG 5. He has been a member of several expert panels convened by the United States government or National Academy of Sciences.



## BIOGRAPHIES OF PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Emilio Zagheni, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology (University of Washington)**

Emilio Zagheni (PhD in Demography, M.A. in Statistics, UC Berkeley) is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, Seattle, where he is also a Data Science Fellow of the eScience Institute and the Training Director of the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology. Motivated by the ambition to improve people's lives through the scientific understanding of our societies, he uses mathematical, statistical and computationally-intensive approaches to study the causes and consequences of population dynamics. More specifically, his research addresses three main inter-related topics: (i) combining large social media data with traditional sources to monitor and predict migrations; (ii) evaluating the consequences of population aging on intergenerational transfers; (iii) modeling the relationships between population dynamics, the environment and infectious diseases. In 2016, he received the Trailblazer Award from the European Association for Population Studies for his pivotal role in developing the field of Digital and Computational Demography.





# SCHEDULE OF PARALLEL SESSIONS

## Day 1 **Monday, 15 January 2018**

Time		Room	Page
11:15-12:45	<b>Parallel session 1</b>		
	<b>Parallel session 1.A:</b> Improving data on refugees: Lessons from the expert group on refugee and IDP statistics	CC2	47
	<b>Parallel session 1.B:</b> Improving migration data for policy: Data innovation and capacity-building at national, regional and global levels	CC4	48
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\* AUD = Auditorium.



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\* AUD = Auditorium.



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### Day 2 **Tuesday, 16 January 2018**

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\* AUD = Auditorium.





# PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

## Parallel session 1.A

### Improving data on refugees: Lessons from the expert group on refugee and IDP statistics

**Organiser**<sup>1</sup>: Eric B. Jensen, United States Census Bureau, United States

**Chair**: Kimberly Roberson, UNHCR

Room CC2

- ▶ **Vebjorn Aalandlid**, Statistics Norway, Norway: History and overview of the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)
- ▶ **Haoyi Chen**, United Nations Statistics Division: Defining refugees and asylum seekers for the purposes of statistical measurement
- ▶ **Piotr Juchno**, Eurostat: Measuring the numbers and characteristics of refugees
- ▶ **Eric Jensen**, United States Census Bureau, United States: Measuring living conditions and integration of refugees
- ▶ **Petra Nahmias**, UNHCR: Improving the coordination and integration of systems for collecting data and producing official statistics on refugees

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that the number of people fleeing military conflict and political unrest is at its highest level since World War II. As the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) increases, the need for accurate and current statistics on these populations is extremely important. In 2016, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) endorsed the establishment of the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS). The UNSC requested that the Expert Group develop recommendations on refugee statistics, as a reference guide for national and international work concerning asylum statistics. In addition, the Expert Group was asked to produce a refugee statistics compilers manual, as operational instructions on how to collect refugee statistics, in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including migration authorities and offices in charge of registration of displaced persons.

In this session, we will provide an overview of the work of the Expert Group. The first paper presents a history of the work done by Statistics Norway and UNHCR to bring the need for refugee statistics to the attention of the UNSC and the later establishment of the Expert Group. The second paper focuses on defining refugee and asylum seekers for the purposes of statistical measurement. Next, we will present on measuring the numbers and characteristics of refugees, focusing on existing data sources and gaps in data on refugees.

1. Contact details of all session organisers are available online: [www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/parallel-sessions/](http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/parallel-sessions/)



## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

The fourth paper addresses the difficulty measuring the living conditions and integration of refugees across different refugee contexts. The final paper focuses on the need to improve the coordination and integration of systems for collecting data and producing official statistics on refugees.

### Parallel session 1.B

#### **Improving migration data for policy: Data innovation and capacity-building at national, regional and global levels**

**Organiser:** Marina Manke, IOM and Frank Laczko, IOM's Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

**Co-Chairs:** Marina Manke, IOM and Frank Laczko, IOM's Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

Room CC4

- ▶ **Frank Laczko, Susanne Melde and Jasper Dag Tjaden**, IOM GMDAC: The global migration data portal as a capacity-building tool
- ▶ **Elisa Mosler Vidal**, IOM and **Karine Kuyumjyan**, ArmStat, Republic of Armenia: Supporting governments in localization and operationalization of migration-related SDGs – A new guide on a bottom-up approach
- ▶ **Liesl Riddle**, the George Washington University, United States and **Ghenadie Slobodeniuc**, Diaspora Relations Bureau, Republic of Moldova: Towards global data on diaspora – Lessons learnt from 150 mappings and potential for a common approach
- ▶ **Ann Singleton**, University of Bristol, United Kingdom/IOM GMDAC and **Ogaba Ogabidu**, Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) data working group: Regional guidelines to address national, regional and global policy priorities
- ▶ **Johannes Jutting**, PARIS21, France: Building data capacities in developing countries

### Parallel session 1.C

#### **Child and youth migrants: Can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?**

**Organiser:** Tatiana Eremenko, Institute of Economy, Geography and Demography (IEGD), National Research Council (CSIC), Spain

**Chair:** Amparo González Ferrer, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain

Room CC5

- ▶ **Katherine Donato**, Georgetown University, United States: A Global Mapping of Migrant and Displaced Children: Trends and Patterns
- ▶ **Tatiana Eremenko**, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain: Analysing child migrants' legal trajectories – Evidence from France
- ▶ **Nicolas Perrin and Lionel Brackman**, Immigration Office, Belgium: Challenges in Producing Statistics on Unaccompanied Minors in Belgium: Identification and monitoring of individual and administrative trajectories
- ▶ **Mustafa Aslan**, University of Mardin Artuklu, Turkey: The Invisible Working Force of Minor Migrants – The Case of Syrian Children in Turkey

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Children and youth constitute an important component of contemporary migration flows (Unicef, 2011). Understanding their specific experiences and needs in the migration process raises additional data collection and processing challenges for several reasons (Humphris and Sigona, 2016). First, their age is a factor of vulnerability because, as minors, they require greater protection. Second, their migration projects and trajectories are often closely tied to that of other family members, especially their parents, and need to be analysed in relation to them. Finally, children and youth who may be in vulnerable situations and in need of protection (unaccompanied minors, minors accompanying asylum seekers or irregular migrants, minor workers) may also be invisible in available statistics.

There are substantial challenges in identifying and counting child and youth migrants in existing data sources. The two main criteria usually used to identify children and youth – age (minor) and relationship (to household members and/or the principal migrant) – are not always collected, processed, or publicly available. Additionally, these and related characteristics change at different stages of the migration process. For example, the migratory and legal status of children and their family members vary as they depart from countries of origin, enter into countries of destination, return to countries of origin as well as at time of visa application, asylum application, and legal admission to stay, thus modifying the volume and composition of child migrants.

As a result, the identification and estimation of child and youth migrants, particularly those in the most vulnerable situations, remains incomplete, if not impossible. Many questions therefore remain unanswered. How many children and youth are migrating? What are their family circumstances: migrating alone, with parents, other family members? In which legal channels do they enter? What is the nature of their integration into host societies?

The objective of this session is to understand the extent to which existing data sources allow identifying and counting child and youth migrants, particularly those in precarious legal situations, and how migration statistics can be improved to take into account the specific experiences of child migrants. This session gathers presentations on child and youth migrating in different family circumstances (with and without parents, other family members, etc.) and through different legal channels (such as legal family migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, or unaccompanied migrants). The case studies focus on origin and destination countries in different parts of the world (Europe, North America, Asia, Africa) and explore child and youth migration using a variety of data sources including administrative sources, statistical surveys, and qualitative interviews. Session participants will reflect diverse points of view to map a broad panorama of the current situation regarding statistics available to identify and describe child and youth migrants, determine gaps in existing data sources, and set out suggestions for future improvements.

### Parallel session 1.D

#### **Innovative uses of administrative data for a statistical purpose**

**Organisers:** Marie-Hélène Amiel, Ministère de l'intérieur, France and Angeliki Grammatikopoulou, Ministry for Migration Policy, Greece

**Co-Chairs:** Marie-Hélène Amiel, Ministère de l'intérieur, France and Angeliki Grammatikopoulou, Ministry for Migration Policy, Greece

Room CC7

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- ▶ **Evangelos Sakkopoulos**, Ministry for Migration Policy, Greece: Privacy, anonymity, and big data for migration policy
- ▶ **Victor Ng**, Ministère de l'intérieur, France: Tackling an innovative data source on asylum: From a fragile approach to an agile approach
- ▶ **Jon Simmons**, Home Office, United Kingdom: Using administrative data to improve knowledge of migration: New developments in United Kingdom

On one side, Asylum and Migration Policies are evolving deeply and quickly due to the recent crisis. On another side, newly created administrative data sources can make possible an understanding of the phenomenon and the appropriate policy-making. However, many challenges are raised. Maybe as much as the possibilities offered.

Dr. Evangelos Sakkopoulos will discuss the challenges related to the use of data on third country citizens who hold a residence permit in Greece for social research purposes, in particular the tensions between privacy and releasing high-quality open data.

Mr. Victor Ng will talk about the creation in November 2015 of an innovative administrative data source in France, the way it is tackled by an agile approach and the future possibilities offered.

Mr. Jon Simmons will wrap up by presenting the British case and how the use of administrative data can result in the improvement of knowledge of migration. Recent innovations in official statistics allow new migration analyses.

These presentations will give an overview of technical, knowledge-making and legal aspects. Throughout them, challenges raised by some migration-related information system and statistics will be highlighted to open the discussions. Namely but not exhaustively, these challenges are:

- ▶ How could confidentiality be preserved in the era of Big Data and in this sensitive subject that is migration and asylum?
- ▶ How can the introduction of Big Data improve knowledge on migration and on the process of policy-making?
- ▶ How can policy-making lead to the creation of new administrative data?

### Parallel session 1.E

#### **Measuring immigrant integration: Filling knowledge gaps and exploring new measurement approaches?**

**Organiser:** Cécile Thoreau, OECD

**Chair:** Thomas Liebig, OECD

**Room** CC13

- ▶ **Rossalina Latcheva and David Reichel**, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, Austria: The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II): Measuring aspects of welcoming society
- ▶ **Kristian Tronstad**, Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway: Accumulation of poor living conditions among immigrants in Norway

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- ▶ **Kate Scrivens**, OECD: Measurement of immigrants' wellbeing
- ▶ **Xiaoyi Yan**, Research and Evaluation, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada: Social outcomes of immigrants and refugees: data innovations, knowledge and gaps
- ▶ **Ramona Rischke**, University of Goettingen, Germany: Social cohesion in times of forced displacement – The case of young people in Jordan

### Parallel session 1.F

#### **Integrated administrative data as a source of information on migration**

**Chair:** Douglas S. Massey, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, United States

**Room** CC18

- ▶ **Peter Dolan**, Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand: Challenges in measuring mobility at a subnational level
- ▶ **Ilka Steiner and Philippe Wanner**, IDESO, University of Geneva, Switzerland: Creating a system of indicators of migration and integration based on linked administrative registers. The Swiss Experience
- ▶ **Gunter Brückner**, Federal Statistics Office, Germany: Integrated data sets as a source of information on refugees: Linking administrative data and survey data

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 1.G

#### **Skills and migration**

**Chair:** Aderanti Adepoju, Human Resources Development Centre and Network of Migration Research on Africa, Nigeria

**Room** CC16

- ▶ **Silke Uebelmesser**, Friedrich-Schiller, Universität Jena, Germany: Presence of language-learning opportunities abroad and migration to Germany
- ▶ **Samuel Vezina**, Institut National de La Recherche Scientifique, Canada: Projecting the literacy skills proficiency of the working-age population in a context of high immigration and increasing education levels
- ▶ **Louise Caron**, Sciences Po – LIEPP and OSC, French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED): The best of the best? Educational selectivity, economic integration and remigration

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 1.H

#### **Improving the integration of systems for collecting migration data: Innovative initiatives from National Statistical Offices (NSOs)**

**Organiser:** Martine Durand, OECD

**Chair:** Paul Schreyer, OECD

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

### Room Auditorium

- ▶ **Antonio Argüeso Jimenez**, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Spain: 2021 population census and migration statistics in Spain. Why exchanging microdata
- ▶ **Jay Lindop**, Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom: Using administrative data to meet the changing needs for migration statistics in the United Kingdom
- ▶ **Niels Ploug**, Statistics Denmark, Denmark: Migration Statistics based on administrative data. Opportunities and Challenges. The Danish Case
- ▶ **Jason Schachter**, United States Census Bureau, United States: Data Integration at the United States Census Bureau: Recent Initiatives to Improve Estimates of International Migration

### Parallel session 2.A

#### **Statistics on international labour migration: Statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates**

**Organiser:** Mustafa Hakki Ozel, International Labor Organization (ILO)

**Chair:** Mustafa Hakki Ozel, International Labor Organization (ILO)

### Room CC2

- ▶ **Vijay Verma**, University of Siena, Italy: Statistical standards on international migrant workers
- ▶ **Hasibe Dedes**, TURKSTAT, Turkey: Sampling issues in covering citizens as well as migrants and refugees in LFS
- ▶ **Natalia Popova**, ILO and **Vijay Verma**, University of Siena, Italy: ILO Global estimates on international migrant workers: methodology and challenges
- ▶ **Alcestis (Thetis) Abrera Mangahas**, Independent Consultant, Philippines: Contribution of the Philippine experience to the measurement of the migration phenomenon and its value added

Discussants: Farhad Mehran, Independent Consultant, Switzerland and Ibrahim Awad, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

#### **Statistical standards on international migrant workers**

The paper will aim to identify the main conceptual issues, and to recommend the concepts and definitions to be used, in building national statistics on international migrant workers. Its scope will cover diverse aspects of international labour migration, including flows and stocks, in- and out-migration, migrants and refugees. The recommendations take into consideration, in fact are based on, the existing international standards on the one hand, and the available (and potentially available) data sources and statistics on the other.

#### **Sampling issues in covering citizens as well as migrants and refugees in LFS**

Migrants and refugees often have special living arrangements, which are different and more diverse than those of the general population living in private households. Such persons may, for example, live in their own private households, or move into existing households, or live in camps or other concentrations, or live scattered in non-residential accommodations. With illustrations

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

from the sampling design developed for the New LFS of Jordan, this paper will discuss additional sampling issues which arise in designing a labour force survey to cover populations with such diverse living arrangements.

### **Methodology and challenges in producing global estimates on international migrant workers**

The ILO estimated economically active population among the total migrants (based on United Nations estimates of total stock of migrants) at regional and global level in 2000. The estimate was updated in 2007 and 2010, and in 2015 ILO developed a comprehensive methodology for global and regional estimates of migrant workers and generated new estimates (with reference year 2013). Work is in progress to refine the estimation methodology, and to publish in 2018 updated estimates on numbers and basic characteristics of international migrant workers. The paper has two objectives. The first is to provide a succinct description of the 2015 methodology for a wider audience. The second is to discuss methodological issues and challenges being resolved by ILO in producing updated estimates in 2018.

### **Contribution of the Philippine experience to the measurement of the migration phenomenon and its value added**

The conference presentation will draw lessons from the Philippines' experience in data collection and dissemination of labour migration statistics and the challenges faced in these processes. The presentation provides the perspective from a developing country with substantial emigration flows and receives the benefits of foreign exchange remittances from its foreign workers. It will also present the long statistical history of emigration in the Philippines, and seeks to show the impact (as well as the lack of it) of data on the formulation of policy and programs for migrant workers in the country.

## Parallel session **2.B**

### **Measuring migration in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development**

**Organiser:** Keiko Osaki-Tomita, United Nations Statistics Division

**Chair:** Keiko Osaki-Tomita, United Nations Statistics Division

**Room** Auditorium

#### **Part 1**

- ▶ **Bela Hovy**, United Nations Population Division: Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda: Recommendations from the Expert Group Meeting
- ▶ **Grace Bediako**, Chairman of the Ghana Statistical Service Board, Ghana
- ▶ **Ahmed A. Momani**, Department of Statistics, Jordan: Measurements of Jordanian Abroad and non Jordanians in Jordan
- ▶ **Sanonoi Burachoen**, National Statistical Office, Thailand: Collection and compilation of statistics on migration-relevant SDG indicators in Thailand
- ▶ **Jason Schachter** and **Megan Benetsky**, United States Census Bureau, United States: Measuring International Migration-Related SDGs with United States Census Bureau Data

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### Part 2

- **Keiko Osaki-Tomita**, United Nations Statistics Division: An overview of the United Nations Development Account Project on Improving Migration Statistics
- Interventions by selected partner agencies, and project countries

### Parallel session 2.C

#### The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

**Organiser:** Adam Wronski, Eurostat

**Chair:** Andres Vikat, UNECE

**Room** CC5

- **Lewis Dijkstra**, European Commission (DG REGIO): How geo-referenced and regional data on migration can support better policy making
- **Niels Ploug**, Statistics Denmark, Denmark: Migration statistics based on administrative data. Opportunities and challenges. The Danish case
- **Janusz Dygaszewicz**, Central Statistical Office of Poland, Poland: How geo-referenced data can improve statistics on migrants
- **David Thorogood and Adam Wronski**, Eurostat: Towards the post-2021 EU census of population as a source of robust migration statistics

The population and housing census has long been an important source of information about the scale and patterns of migration, providing data that can be used to re-base and correct annual population statistics. As well as providing a “gold standard” against which the annual demographic statistics can be assessed, the census offers descriptive and explanatory variables about migrants and migrant populations that are often not available from other data collections. Variables such as “citizenship”, “country of birth” and “place of residence 1 year previously” allow different migration-related population groups to be identified and, for example, their integration in terms of social, economic and housing situation to be analysed.

The census also offers a level of geographical detail that is rarely available from other data sources, allowing the numbers and situation of migrants to be measured and compared at local level – an aspect that is extremely important for policy makers. Similarly, the full enumeration of the traditional census means that reliable statistics can be produced about small migrant groups – data may be unreliable if based on a sample data source.

Despite the richness of the census information on migration, a major weakness has been the fact that these data have generally been collected only on a decennial basis, with the data often being published with a time lag of up to several years after the reference data.

Many countries in Europe and beyond have moved – or are in the process of moving – away from traditionally enumerated censuses towards the increased use of administrative data to produce census-type statistics. Administrative data are used either as the only data input to the census or in combination with sample data sources. The use of predominantly administrative data means that it becomes financially and logistically feasible to produce some of the census



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data more quickly and on an annual basis. Annual census-type data based on administrative sources are already produced in a number of EU Member States. The ideal for the future would be to produce data annually whilst maintaining as far as possible the unique strengths of the census in providing detailed information on migrants.

This session will address the likely impact of these developments on the use of the census as a source of data on migrant populations. The session will include presentations by European-level policy makers who will present their current and possible future needs for data on migrants. Experts from national statistical institutes at different stages in the move towards the use of administrative data will explain how these data sources are being used in their countries, reviewing some of the challenges and opportunities that result from these changes. Finally, Eurostat will present its plans for the 2021 EU census data collection and the longer-term aim of moving towards an annual collection of census-type statistics in the mid-2020s.

### Parallel session 2.D

#### Issues and challenges in measuring female genital cutting in migration countries

**Organiser:** Patrizia Farina, University of Milan Bicocca, Italy

**Chair:** Patrizia Farina, University of Milan Bicocca, Italy

**Room** CC16

- ▶ **Els Leye**, Ghent University-International Centre for Reproductive Health, Belgium: Estimating the prevalence of FGM in Europe: lessons learned from a pilot project in Belgium and Italy
- ▶ **Armelle Andro**, INED, France: How to carry out a survey on FGM among the Second Generation
- ▶ **Livia Elisa Ortensi**, University of Milan Bicocca, Italy: Migrating with special needs? Projections of flows of migrant women with female genital mutilation/Cutting toward Europe 2016-30
- ▶ **Bettina Shell-Duncan**, University of Washington, United States and **Stanley Yoder**, Independent Scholar, United States: Challenges of Estimating FGC Prevalence in the United States

Discussant: Alison Macfarlane, City University of London, United Kingdom

In many countries, the prevalence of FGC/M is measured by a standardized survey method developed by the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) or the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). The percentage of women of reproductive age (15 to 49) who have experienced any form of FGC/M is the indicator used to show how widespread the practice is in a particular country since almost all girls are cut before the age of 15. The feminization of African migration flows to Europe, North America and the Gulf States increased women with FGC/M resulting in an increased need to know how many mutilated female migrants live in different countries of destination and how many adult women with FGC/M as well as girls at risk are expected shortly. Most FGC/M prevalence figures in immigration countries are the product of indirect estimation, i.e., the application of prevalence of FGC/M in practicing countries to data about the presence of immigrants in emigration countries, the so-called "Extrapolation of FGC/M

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

countries prevalence data-method.” This method represents the simplest and cheaper way to estimate the number of mutilated women amongst a minority population in Western country settings providing policymakers with an approximation of the estimated number of women and girls who have undergone FGC/M. However, the indirect method of estimates has several limitations.

Usually, no population register can provide the real number of women originating from FGC/M practicing countries due to undocumented or naturalized citizens. Another important issue is how to incorporate/assess the impact of migration as a selective process. For this reason, the prevalence measured on women in the countries of origin may not approximate that of female migrants originating from the same countries. Estimation for the Second generation is another challenge, as the migration context can also constitute an enabling environment to resist social pressure to perform FGC/M on daughter, adopting the habits of the host country. Lastly, women can migrate because they want to flee the risk of FGC/M for their daughters. The potential under/overestimates of prevalence deriving from indirect estimates could be solved through direct estimation. Even this approach, however, faces many challenges. First, the organization of a direct estimation survey design (for a face-to-face interview and the questionnaire) implies several ethical and methodological challenges. Second, limitations can derive from self-reported data (for face-to-face collecting data) or clinicians incorrectly report (diagnosis examination collecting data).

The session provides an overview and discussion of methods aim to better estimation of prevalence of female genital mutilation in emigration countries. In particular, presenters are asked to discuss mainly on a) survey design issues; b) the methods to carry out direct and indirect estimation studies on FGC/M in migration countries; c) how to include the second generation that could “disappear” from population register as migrants but could be at risk to be cut; and d) how to estimate future flows of women with FGC/M towards EU28 countries.

### Parallel session 2.E

#### **Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging challenges and prospects**

**Organiser:** Jeffrey S. Passel, Pew Research Center, United States

**Chair:** Jeffrey S. Passel, Pew Research Center, United States

#### Room CC4

- ▶ **Carla Pederzini**, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico and **Silvia Giorguli**, El Colegio de México, Mexico: Measuring Immigration from North American and the NCTA in Mexico: Advantages and Data Limitations
- ▶ **Jeffrey Passel and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera**, Pew Research Center, United States: Migration to the United States from Mexico and NCTA: Trends, characteristics, estimated returns flows and data needs
- ▶ **Ernesto Rodriguez Chavez**, Colegio de la Frontera/Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, Mexico and **Pablo Mateos**, Center for Research and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS), Mexico: Measuring Central American transit migration through Mexico: Challenges and Trends

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- ▶ **Claudia Masferrer**, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El Colegio de México, Mexico: Return Migration to Mexico : Policy response, Measurement Challenges and Data Needs
- ▶ **Víctor M. García-Guerrero**, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El Colegio de México, Mexico: International migration scenarios and future demographic changes in North America and NTCA

The past decade has seen significant changes in migration patterns between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA – Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras). Flows from Mexico to the United States have fallen dramatically while return migration to Mexico has risen. The result has been cessation or reversal of one of the largest numerical migrations in history. For the first time in decades, legal migration from Mexico to the United States has exceeded unauthorized migration in terms of both gross flows and certainly net flows. At the same time outflows from NTCA have increased with growing numbers coming to the both the United States and Mexico, with many of the entrants to the United States claiming admission on humanitarian grounds. While migration into Mexico from NTCA has grown, Mexico has increasingly become a country of transit migration as the emigrants from NTCA traverse Mexico on their way to the United States.

Measurement of these migration flows and their impacts on all countries involved continues to be a challenge. Data from Mexico offers some new perspectives on the emerging migration system as it is the destination for flows from the north and the south and as the transit migrants face new challenges within Mexico and at the Mexico-United States border. For the United States, data on inflows offer information on trends, characteristics and legal statuses of the migrants as well as some inferences about return migration. This session develops new information on recent trends with data from the sending, receiving and transit countries. We will also provide some projections of possible trends within the region.

### Parallel session **2.F**

#### **Combining different datasets to measure migration**

**Chair:** Douglas S. Massey, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, United States

**Room** CC18

- ▶ **Tatiana Eremenko**, Institute of Economy, Geography and Demography (IEGD), National Research Council (CSIC), Spain: Administrative trajectories of rejected asylum seekers in France
- ▶ **Florent Domergue**, Ministère de l'intérieur, France: Combining French and international data to better understand the situation of immigrants and their descendants: the example of family structures
- ▶ **Melissa Siegel**, Maastricht University, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Netherlands and **Veronika Fajth**, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands: Monitoring and mapping migration within the EU with existing data

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

### Parallel session 2.G

#### Measuring emigration

**Chair:** Ann Singleton, University of Bristol, United Kingdom / IOM GMDAC

**Room** CC7

- **Gustavo Schifris**, Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel: Length of stay abroad (or in Israel) and the measuring of emigration flows in Israel
- **Andreas Ette**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany: Tracing Emigrating Populations from Highly-Developed Countries: Resident Registration Data as a Sampling Frame for International German Migrants
- **Silje Vatne Pettersen**, Statistics Norway, Norway: Underestimation of emigration – An alternative approach
- **Amal Nour El-Deen and Taher Hassan Saleh**, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Egypt: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Egyptian Migrants

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 2.H

#### Migration statistics challenges in Africa

**Chair:** Aderanti Adepoju, Human Resources Development Centre and Network of Migration Research on Africa, Nigeria

**Room** CC13

- **Yannick Brice Kouogueng Yeyouomo**, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon: Analyzing the Impact of International Migration on Multidimensional Poverty in Sending Countries: Evidence from Cameroon
- **Abdoulaye Idrissa Boukary**, Institut National de la Statistique, Niger: Migration Measurement
- **Elvino Zacarias Nhantumbo**, National Statistics Institute, Mozambique: Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique
- **Daouda Aba Fané**, Institut National de la Statistique, Mali: Understanding migration through data
- **Samir Farid**, MED-HIMS: Design of Specialized Surveys of International Migration: The MED-HIMS Experience

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 3.A

#### Measuring trafficking in persons

**Organiser:** Angela Me, UNODC

**Chair:** Angela Me, UNODC

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Room CC2

- ▶ **Angela Me**, UNODC: Introductory remarks on SDG indicators and challenges to measure hidden phenomena
- ▶ **Kristiina Kangaspunta**, UNODC: Prevalence of human trafficking: measuring detected and non-detected trafficking victims
- ▶ **Michaëlle De Cock**, ILO: Measuring trafficking for forced labour: survey methodology
- ▶ **Suze Hageman**, Bureau of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, Netherlands: National estimate on the number of trafficking victims: Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE)
- ▶ **Harry Cook**, IOM: New ways to gather data on victims of trafficking

The aim of the panel is to present different methodologies to measure both detected and non-detected side of human trafficking at global and national levels. Both existing efforts and possible future measurement plans are discussed. The panel seeks to give solutions for the monitoring of SDG indicators connected to trafficking in persons.

The proposed session will focus on the use of both administrative data and more experimental methods to measure trafficking in persons, such as targeted surveys and multiple systems estimation. While not all trafficking in persons involves migration or movement, a majority of detected trafficking flows cross at least one international border. Moreover, the vulnerability to trafficking in persons is greater among those participating in large migration flows, as recognized in the New York declaration for refugees and migrants of September 2016. The session will frame the crime of trafficking in persons within the broader migration phenomenon.

UNODC has solid data regarding detected victims of trafficking in persons as a result of its decade-long data collection efforts on the criminal justice response to this crime. However, so far, there has been no sound methodology to reveal the hidden part of trafficking, and therefore, it has not been possible to present a comprehensive prevalence estimate. Moreover, the lack of reliable data from many countries is another major challenge to any global quantification effort. The application of a statistical methodology, multiple systems estimation, has yielded promising early results, and UNODC is involved in pilot testing it in a handful of European countries. In the Netherlands, the number of victims by sex, age, form of trafficking and citizenship has been generated using MSE methodology. However, MSE can be applied only in countries with sufficient capacity to detect, record and store information on trafficking victims.

In order to surmount these challenges, UNODC has been developing alternative methodologies based on targeted victimization surveys to measure trafficking in persons in countries where the capacity to record and report data is limited. Jointly with ILO, UNODC is in the process of developing targeted surveys on trafficking for forced labour. With multiple systems estimations and targeted surveys, UNODC aims to support countries to generate victim estimate for trafficking in persons that would also help Member States fulfil reporting requirements for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2.



### Parallel session 3.B

#### Migrants in vulnerable situations and the left behind

**Organiser:** Frank Laczko, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, IOM

**Chair:** Frank Laczko, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, IOM

**Room** Auditorium

- ▶ **Kolitha Wickramage and Jacqueline Weekers**, IOM Migration Health Division: Health consequences of migrant workers and their “left-behind” children in the Global South
- ▶ **Vivianne Van Der Vorst**, IOM Thailand: Using comprehensive migration surveys/the Displacement Tracking Matrix to gather data on vulnerable populations.
- ▶ **Eliza Galos**, IOM and **Laura Bartolini**, IOM Italy: Migrant Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes

### Parallel session 3.C

#### Data integration for measuring migration

**Organiser:** Andres Vikat, UNECE

**Chair:** Andres Vikat, UNECE

**Room** CC5

- ▶ **Nino Ghvinadze**, Ministry of Justice, Georgia: Synthesis of administrative data and big data technologies for improved migration data
- ▶ **Jay Lindop**, Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom: Integrating data for the long-term international migration estimates of the United Kingdom
- ▶ **Enrico Tucci**, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Italy: Administrative data integration for measuring emigration flows: A new approach in the Italian case
- ▶ **Antonio Argüeso Jimenez**, National Statistics Institute, Spain: UNECE task force on data integration for measuring migration

### Parallel session 3.D

#### Collecting data on mobile populations: Migrant flows and recruitment pathways to the GCC

**Organiser:** Peter Bearman, Columbia University, United States

**Chair:** Charlotte Wang, Columbia University, United States

**Room** CC7

- ▶ **Susan Godlonton**, Williams College, United States: Pairing administrative datasets with Google trends to infer migrant flows and sending country impacts
- ▶ **Rabia Malik**, New York University in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: Using mobile phone technology to study migrant recruitment processes in Pakistan

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- ▶ **Randall Kuhn**, University of California, United States: A large-scale survey of international migrants from a rural area of Bangladesh
- ▶ **Bilesha Weeraratne**, Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka: Tracing informal recruitment relationships through panel surveys on migrants

This session explores well-known issues and new opportunities related to collecting data on migrants, in the context of temporary labor migration to the GCC states, and with a focus on the actors and processes involved in migrant recruitment. We bring together researchers who are part of a collaborative endeavor to study migration pathways from sending countries that include Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. These researchers deploy a number of innovative strategies, ranging from big data approaches that seek to improve prediction of migration flows to real-time phone-based surveys that capture decision-making throughout the migration process.

The projects presented in this session are all supported by the Research & Empirical Analysis of Labor Migration (REALM) program housed at INCITE at Columbia University. The aim of this program is to collaboratively engage in empirical research on labor migration to the GCC by building a shared data depository that will ultimately be publicly available. The researchers in this session explore socioeconomic and health outcomes of general interest and unique to the migration process, as well as detailed data on social networks, recruitment, finance and employment.

Labor migrants not only face challenges at the level of migration policies, but can also be constrained by the interpersonal expectations and obligations that accrue over the process of recruitment. Weeraratne and Malik discuss projects that intervene at the beginning of migration, capturing the experiences, expectations, and strategies of aspiring migrants as they prepare to go abroad. Malik does so by deploying mobile app technology, while Weeraratne targets data collection toward the networks that enable migration. Kuhn's study of Bangladeshi migrants draws on large-scale, representative household studies and conducts follow-up phone surveys with migrants both abroad and returned. Godlonton explores the potential of using Google trends and administrative data to not only predict migrant flows, but also understand how migration impacts the social and economic milieu of sending countries. Jointly, the projects trace migration pathways beginning from sending country households, to migrants' time abroad, and finally to the experiences of those who return. Session presenters discuss changing strategies in data collection on migrants as communication technologies shift, drawing from their collective experiences to address shared issues and future opportunities.

### Parallel session 3.E

#### **Methodological innovations for estimating hard-to-count migrant populations**

**Chair:** Ann Singleton, University of Bristol, United Kingdom/IOM GMDAC

**Room** CC18

- ▶ **Georges Lemaître**, independent expert, France: A general method for estimating the number of unauthorised immigrants, using standard data sources

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- ▶ **Ben Wilson**, Stockholm University, Sweden: Asylum seekers and refugees in informal settlements in Italy: A multidimensional vulnerability assessment
- ▶ **Jeffrey S. Passel**, Pew Research Center, United States and **Enrico Marcelli**, San Diego State University, United States: Measuring characteristics of unauthorized immigrants in the United States: Comparison of Individual and aggregate-level estimates from alternative methods
- ▶ **Neriman Can Ergan**, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), Turkey: Survey on production of Forcibly Displaced Population (FDP) Statistics

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session **3.F**

#### **Sampling migrants comparatively: Challenges and possibilities**

**Organisers:** Amparo González-Ferrer, National Research Council (CSIC), and Inmaculada Serrano, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain

**Chair:** Amparo González-Ferrer, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain

#### **Room CC4**

- ▶ **Inmaculada Serrano**, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain: Surveying immigrants in Southern Europe: Spanish and Italian strategies in comparative perspective
- ▶ **Romana Careja**, Southern Denmark University, Denmark: Pros and cons of register based statistical information in migration and integration research: Examples from Denmark and Sweden
- ▶ **Kurt Salentin**, Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence, Netherlands and **Hans Schmeets**, Maastricht University; Statistics Netherlands, Netherlands: Sampling immigrants in the Netherlands and Germany
- ▶ **Marcela Cerrutti**, CONICET-CENEP, Argentina: Catching the elusive: Studying Argentinean returnees from Spain
- ▶ **Audrey Lenoël**, INED, France: The challenge of measuring migration flows and stocks in developing countries: the case of Senegal

There is unanimous agreement that migrants are difficult to survey with classical survey methods, due to the fact that they are mobile and scattered over large territories (problematic especially if the researcher is interested in a specific group of migrants). This is even more so in the case of return migrants, who are an even rarer population, selected out of the migrant population. Moreover, not all immigrants are registered with the authorities in the destination countries, and emigrants/returned migrants are most frequently not registered in the origin countries. Countries (both origin and destination) vary in the extent and manner in which they deal with these limitations in migration statistics, introducing significant variation in terms of availability and accuracy of frames for sampling immigrants. Consequently, a survey of immigrants/returned migrants across different countries may require the use of multiple strategies of identifying and sampling the population of interest.



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The proposed panel brings together experts with experience in designing, running or analyzing surveys focused on migrant population in the European Union, or on returned migrants (particularly returning from the European Union). The five papers proposed discuss the possibilities and challenges involved in the design of migrants surveys in several European destination countries (Italy/Spain, Germany/Netherlands, Denmark/Sweden) as well as in origin countries (Senegal, Argentina). The authors rely on their own experience in migrant survey design and/or analyze the most commonly used sampling strategies in the selected countries. The critical analyses focus on the institutional determinants of survey design. The panel will include a discussion on the feasibility of comparative sampling designs for immigrant surveys, given the diversity of available sampling frames.

### Parallel session **3.G**

#### **Various dimensions of immigrant integration**

**Chair:** Massimo Livi Bacci, Scuola di Scienze Politiche "Cesare Alfieri", Università di Firenze, Italy

**Room** CC13

- ▶ **Ognjen Obucina**, INED, France: Poverty among immigrants upon arrival in Sweden – A comparison by the type of migration
- ▶ **Lucy Jordan**, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong: Geography, gender and the migration trajectories of Indonesian and Filipino transnational parents
- ▶ **Matthieu Solignac**, University of Bordeaux, France: Homeownership of Immigrants in France: selection effects related to international migration flows
- ▶ **Salvatore Strozza**, University of Naples, Italy: Integration of the second generation in Italy: data on school inclusion paths
- ▶ **Evi Nurvidya Arifin**, University of Respati Indonesia and University of Indonesia, Indonesia: quantifying diversity of migrants in OBOR countries

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session **3.H**

#### **Migration measurement I**

**Chair:** Maruja M.B. Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines

**Room** CC16

- ▶ **Nimfa B. Ogena**, University of the Philippines, Philippines: Improving the measurement of migration in the Philippines
- ▶ **Avijit Mistri**, Nistarini Women's College, India: Is the migration from Indian sundarban an environmental migration? An approach to sustainable livelihood
- ▶ **Linus Garp**, Statistics Sweden, Sweden: Mapping circular migration
- ▶ **Daniel Costa**, Economic Policy Institute, United States: Temporary foreign workers by the numbers: New estimates by visa classification

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 4.A

#### **Measuring emigration through population censuses in destination and origin countries**

**Organisers:** Haoyi Chen, UNSD and Erik Vickstrom, OECD

**Chair:** Haoyi Chen, UNSD and Charlotte Levionnois, OECD

**Room** CC2

- ▶ **Haoyi Chen**, UNSD: Collecting emigration data through population censuses in countries of origin
- ▶ **Charlotte Levionnois**, OECD: Measuring emigration through population censuses in destination countries
- ▶ **Tengiz Tsekvava**, National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat), Georgia: Emigration Statistics in Georgia
- ▶ **Edgar Vielma**, National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico: Mexico as country of origin and host
- ▶ **Nadia Touihri**, Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia: Tunisian emigration through censuses: pros and cons
- ▶ **Eric Jensen** and **Matthew Spence**, United States Census Bureau, United States: Measuring Mexican emigration to the United States using the American Community Survey

### Parallel session 4.B

#### **Communicating data on migration: Strategies to improve data literacy and data usage by decision makers and the general public**

**Organiser:** Matthias Rumpf, OECD

**Chair:** Matthias Rumpf, OECD

**Room** CC16

- ▶ **Andreas Perret**, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland: Migration Indicators for Switzerland: Is visualization just a nice way to share academic research or can it offer more?
- ▶ **Julia Urhausen**, Eurostat: Engaging with citizens through statistics. Experience from Eurostat
- ▶ **Caterina Francesca Guidi**, European University Institute, Italy: Measuring and communicating the real impact of migrants in the receiving societies: the example of health systems

### Parallel session 4.C

#### **Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the art**

**Organiser:** Susanne Melde, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM

**Chair:** Susanne Melde, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM

**Room** CC5

## PARALLEL SESSIONS: DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- ▶ **Francois Gemenne**, Hugo Observatory, University of Liège, Belgium: Difficulties of providing quantitative estimates of environmental migration
- ▶ **Leal Kumar Dindoyal**, Statistics Mauritius, Mauritius: Data sources on migration linked to the environment, data collection challenges and methodologies developed, including the Housing and Population Census
- ▶ **Etienne Piguet**, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland: Environmental migration surveys: Toward canonical questions?
- ▶ **Robert Oakes**, United Nations University, Institute for Environmental and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Germany: Opportunities and challenges of agent-based modelling
- ▶ **Justin Ginnetti**, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Switzerland: Disaster displacement data, analysis, and methodologies in sudden and slow onset contexts
- ▶ **Petra Nahmias**, UNHCR: Potential methodologies/approaches to improve data collection in contexts where conflict is intertwined with disasters
- ▶ **Julia Blocher**, United Nations University and Hugo Observatory, Belgium: Integrating the human dimension in drought indices and early warning

Human mobility and environmental and climate change both represent a global governance challenge. Degrading environments and exacerbating effects of climate change have long been recognized as one of the drivers of migration, including in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the second informal thematic consultation for the Global Compact on safe, orderly and regular Migration. In the framework of the United Nations climate change negotiations States Parties already decided in 2010 and 2012 that more information is needed on the links between voluntary migration, displacement, planned relocation and climate change. However, it remains challenging methodologically to measure environmental migration.

This panel will feature the latest approaches in overcoming some of the difficulties in quantitatively estimating different forms of human mobility, be it cross-border or internal, temporary or permanent, forced or voluntary, in the context of sudden or slow-onset disasters. Presentations will include the use of projections, census data, modelling and questionnaires as well as other ongoing approaches being developed by different actors. The aim is to take stock of innovative approaches and inform statistics offices of ongoing data collection efforts nationally and globally to inform policy-making. The panel further seeks to identify gaps and challenges in terms of collecting data on migration, environment and climate change, develop recommendations on how existing data collection methods could be strengthened/improved and how research and policy communities could be better linked.

This panel organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a contribution to ongoing efforts of the international community to develop and share data on migration, environment and climate change, which IOM supports through its Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division and its Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC). The panel also contributes to the work of the Data and Knowledge Working Group of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, which aims to share knowledge on effective practices for addressing the protection needs of cross-border disaster-displaced persons.



## Parallel session 4.D

### Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

**Organisers:** Nassim Majidi, Samuel Hall, Kenya and Stefanie Barratt, Samuel Hall Institute, Germany

**Chair:** Nassim Majidi, Samuel Hall, Kenya

Room CC18

- ▶ **Sonja Fransen**, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands: The socio-economic sustainability of refugee return: Insights from Burundi
- ▶ **Hervé Nicolle**, Samuel Hall, Kenya and **Nassim Majidi**, Samuel Hall, Kenya: Sustainable reintegration? What we know of measurements and how to apply them in practice
- ▶ **Inmaculada Serrano**, National Research Council (CSIC), Spain: Understanding and measuring return through quantitative data
- ▶ **Stefanie Barratt**, Samuel Hall Institute, Germany: Developing a return and reintegration index for UNHCR Afghanistan

To date, return and reintegration within forced migration and displacement have been researched mainly from a qualitative methods approach. Only in the recent years, evolutions in quantitative research have been applied to this research field broadening our ways of measuring and understanding reintegration. Discussing the theoretical background and the methodological applications of such quantitative research is essential for bringing forward the analysis of return and reintegration within forced migration and development. Combining the thematic gap on reintegration and the methods gap on quantitative research, this panel will present quantitative approaches to measuring return and reintegration in (forced) migration situations.

## Parallel session 4.E

### Migration traceability

**Organiser:** Dana Diminescu, TelecomParisTech / I3-CNRS/ DiasporasLab, France

**Chair:** Dana Diminescu, TelecomParisTech / I3-CNRS/ DiasporasLab, France

Room CC4

- ▶ **Dana Diminescu**, TelecomParisTech / I3-CNRS/ DiasporasLab, France: Introduction: Migration digital traces
- ▶ **Mathieu Jacomy**, MediaLab SciencePo, France, **Quentin Lobbé**, TelecomParistech/LTCI, France, Dana Diminescu, TelecomParisTech/I3-CNRS/DiasporasLab, France: e-Diasporas, Digital methods for the exploration, analysis, mapping and archiving of e-diasporas
- ▶ **Charles Heller**, University of London, United Kingdom: Liquid traces: Investigating the deaths of migrants at the European Union's maritime frontier
- ▶ **Elian Carsenat**, NamSor, France: Mining personal names in the Big Data to map diaporas
- ▶ **Benjamin Hounsell**, Samuel Hall Institute, Germany: Connected refugees data: Refugees using mobile devices and the internet in East Africa
- ▶ **Léa Macias**, EHES, France: Mapping a refugee camp: What digitalization of the humanitarian

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organizations looks like in Zaatari, Jordan

- **Carleen Maitland**, Pennsylvania State University, United States: Refugee-driven data management systems

“Migration traceability” may constitute a new model for the analysis of migration. What I mean by traceability is a trajectory of migration, written like a logbook or a diary, the outcome of the digital traces which the migrant leaves at different points en route when using a digitalised environment. It is the outcome of the correlating of this data recorded by various digitalised sensors. These data are summarised in the form of codes, collected and stocked on various computer storage media. Migration traceability is a diary written by compiling a multitude of contextual sources and flows of personal information which require an ever higher degree of automatic processing. Migration traceability differs from the migration trajectory prior to the digital age in several respects. As a reminder, in mathematics and physics, the trajectory is the line described by any point of an object in motion. In sociology, trajectory refers to the successive social positions which an individual occupies during his or her lifetime, or a part of it. In the sociology of migration, the trajectory represents the totality of the successive social positions which an individual or a group occupies during their journey in physical space. The migration trajectory therefore has a geographical dimension along with a social dimension which is linked to the migrants’ career, that is the successive social positions occupied by an individual during his or her life on the move. It transcribes a dialectic of both movement and settlement. It is at one and the same time “objective”, measured by means of statistical categories – defined by the successive positions occupied in the life of the migrant, and “subjective” – expressed in the narration of life histories. Migration traceability, while remaining a trajectory as defined above, simultaneously introduces a new qual/quant methodology; this integration of quantitative and qualitative research locates the approach fully within the field of the digital humanities and computational social sciences, close to knowledge management and in general the processing of big data. Today, it is now possible to recover a multitude of digital traces: these are linked to journeys, interaction, opinions, monitoring. These traces, standardized by encoding, enable processes of memorization, calculation and time-stamping. The statistical processing (which is objective) and the life history (subjective) can therefore be “narrated” automatically. On one hand, migration traceability has a representational dimension which enables the reconstitution of a migratory itinerary in real time (but also extending over long periods, even over generations since the digitalisation of the archives). On the other hand, it ensures an objectivity and a predictive property which is particularly sought after by decision makers in all strategic domains – governments and NGOs, the media and businesses. In our panel we will be presenting migration traceability through several empirical examples: e-diasporas networks on the web (hyperlinktraces analysis and data visualisation, 70 terra WebArchive); migration flows, (ex: remittances focusing on the effect of mobile phone on migrant remittances); integration by data, analysing data from different platforms (of private hospitality like Calm by Singa or an exploration of hundreds of thousands Web navigations logs collected at the Centre Pompidou’s library (BPI) in Paris to study the uses of an Internet of first necessity by migrant populations).

### Parallel session 4.F

#### Migration measurement II

**Chair:** Maruja M.B. Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines

**Room** CC7

- ▶ **Lama Kabbanji**, Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD-CEPED), France: A mixed methods approach to analyse migration between Syria and Lebanon between 2006 and 2016
- ▶ **Michal Adamski**, Central Statistical Office, Poland: Estimates of real international long-term migration flows in 2009-15 – Description of the method
- ▶ **Feng Hou**, Statistics Canada, Canada: How temporary are Canada's temporary foreign workers?
- ▶ **Ukoji Vitalis Ukoji**, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria: Intra-Household Dynamics of International Migrant Remittance Utilisation among Remittance-Receiving Households, Southeast, Nigeria
- ▶ **Sabrina Juran**, UNFPA and **Jasper Dag Tjaden**, IOM GMDAC: The potential of the 2010 population and housing census round for international migration analysis

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

### Parallel session 4.G

#### Improving migration, remittances and diaspora data: SDGs and the global compact on migration

**Organizer:** Dilip Ratha, KNOMAD, World Bank and Sonia Plaza, KNOMAD, World Bank

**Chair:** Sonia Plaza, KNOMAD, World Bank

**Room** CC13

- ▶ **Rainer Muenz**, European Political Strategy Centre (EPSCC)/European Commission – Chair of Data and Demographics of KNOMAD; Migration and Demographics, latest trends
- ▶ **Thomas Buettner**, KNOMAD consultant, New methodologies for including migration in demographic projections
- ▶ **Flore Gubert**, DIAL (Développement, Institutions et Mondialisation), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Contributions of migration and remittances in Africa
- ▶ **Ann Singleton**, KNOMAD consultant, Handbook for improving the production and use of migration data for development
- ▶ **Lisa Anderson**, OECD Development Center

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More disaggregated data will be important for monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact on Migration. Improving data on internal migration, Internal Displace Population (IDPs), refugees, migration and climate change, diaspora, and remittances is needed. For example, few countries know the number of their skilled migrants living abroad or where they have gotten their degree. It is time to develop an approach to collect, analyze and use migration data to devise policies based on facts.

Most countries lack systematic and comprehensive data collection systems on the impact of migration. Investment in migration data is indispensable to advance our understanding about the complex relationship between migration and development and to inform policy formulation. In the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Member States recognized the importance of improved data collection, particularly by national authorities, on the economic impact of migration and committed to enhancing international cooperation as well as capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance in this regard.

Reliable data on migration, remittances and diaspora is hard to come by. There is need for more realistic projections of international migration by extending and refining the tested demographic multiregional demographic model. New models take into consideration the interaction between sending and receiving countries (see Buettner and Muenz 2017) into the multiregional projection model. This requires moving beyond net migration as the dominant concept in international population projections and implementing (international) migration as flows/transitions. It is now possible to replace the emigration-based conceptualization of migration in multiregional demographic models by introducing the receiving country as an additional factor determining the level of international migration flows.

While the International Monetary Fund publishes statistics on “personal transfers, and compensation of employees”, these data are neither comprehensively reported nor do they capture flow of remittances that take place outside of formal financial channels. Good data is needed on remittance flows, magnitude of flows by corridor, cost of remittances, and the amounts sent at each price. Some data are available, but significant gaps remain. Perhaps the most difficult aspect of tracking remittance data is estimating informal flows. One way to estimate the true size of remittances is to undertake surveys of remittance senders and recipients.

Diasporas can be an important source of trade, capital, technology, and knowledge for countries of origin and destination. However, no country knows where its diaspora is and what their attitudes toward its country.

### Master class Designing and implementing migration surveys

Room Auditorium

► Douglas Massey, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, United States

Drawing on my experiences as a Principal Investigator for the New Immigrant Survey and the Mexican Migration Project, in this class I will consider the pros and cons of different methodologies for gathering data on internal and international migration. After presenting the

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design of each project, I will summarize salient findings from each study and deploy concrete examples to examine the tradeoffs involved in using cross-sectional versus longitudinal sampling designs, prospective versus retrospective data collection methods, qualitative versus quantitative approaches to fieldwork, and the comparative advantages to be gained from mixed-method research designs.

### Parallel session 5.A

#### **International students and temporary skilled workers: Comparing data from around the globe**

**Organiser:** Neil G. Ruiz, Pew Research Center, United States

**Chair:** Jonathan Chaloff, OECD

#### Room Auditorium

- ▶ **Neil G. Ruiz**, Pew Research Center, United States: Origins and destinations of foreign students in the United States
- ▶ **Massimiliano Tani Bertuol**, UNSW Canberra at the Australian Defence Force Academy, Australia: PhD labour market for Australians and international students in Australia
- ▶ **Rajika Bhandari**, Institute for International Education, United States: Shifting National Landscapes and global student mobility: How are the top host countries faring?
- ▶ **Jasmine Trang Ha**, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, United States: Longitudinal follow-up of international students in the United States and Canada based on national surveys of college graduates
- ▶ **Parvati Raghuram and Gunjan Sondhi**, Open University in the United Kingdom: High-skilled immigration trends in United Kingdom and other European Union countries

Many countries around the world want to understand where the best and brightest migrate for educational purposes and where they chose to pursue their careers post-graduation. With increasing competition among nations for high-skilled foreign talent as well as the rise of nationalism around the world, migrant destination countries are either trying to find ways of retaining or restricting them from various changes in immigrant visa policies. The goal of this panel is to bring together leading experts to help us address the major gap in international migration statistics on trends of international student mobility and their post-graduation labor market outcomes at both destination and origin countries, as well as visa statistics of temporary high-skilled migrant workers. The data on student mobility is limited, especially on their employment outcomes. This panel will provide a comparative discussion of the available data and global trends of international student enrollment, their labor market outcomes, analysis of administrative data on high-skilled visas that were issued, and a longitudinal survey of college graduates. Papers will be presented focusing on overall global trends, as well as data analysis from the largest destination countries of foreign students including the United States, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and the European Union.



### Parallel session **5.B**

#### **Return and onward migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?**

**Organiser:** Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University, Sweden

**Chair:** Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University, Sweden

**Room** CC5

- ▶ **Andrea Monti**, Stockholm University, Sweden: Outmigration patterns of foreign born residents from Sweden 1990-2012
- ▶ **Corrado Bonifazi** and **Angela Paparusso**, IRPS, Italy: The effect of the legal status on the return migration intentions of migrants living in Italy
- ▶ **Amparo González-Ferrer**, CSIC, Spain: The role of reasons for (initial) migration in shaping return migration among Sub-Saharan immigrants in Europe
- ▶ **Siddartha Aradhya**, **Jeffrey Neilson** and **Christopher Smith**, Lund University, Sweden: Does child gender influence the return migration of immigrant parents? Register-based evidence from Sweden
- ▶ **Audrey Lenoël**, INED, France and **Inmaculada Serrano** and **Amparo González-Ferrer**, CSIC, Spain: Methodological challenges of a cross-country survey on return migration

Migration is increasingly conceptualized in terms of temporary movements instead of permanent resettlements. Diversification of international migration trajectories in recent times have included increasing forms of temporary migration, such as return- and onward- migration (Castles et al. 2013; Massey 2006). The eventual re-emigration of foreign born is important both to the initially sending as well as the receiving society. For sending societies, the initial migration as well as an eventual return is important in relation to local development processes (Di Bartolomeo et. al. 2015; Schneider & Parusel 2015; Vertovec 2009). For receiving societies, the eventual outmigration of migrants is important because of the selectivity of these migration flows, which influences measured integration outcomes (Edin et al. 2000) as well as planned policy interventions. In contrast to initial migration out of the country of birth, quantitative analyses of re-emigration of immigrants, including both return and onward migration, remain scarce largely due to data limitations. In addition and partially related to scarcity of data, the conceptualization of return migration, as well as temporary and circular migration, continues, being the focus of multiple debates. Data limitations also affect the ability to test theory for the proper understanding of re-emigration behavior in a manner that can inform policy debates.

Papers included in this session deal with actual and intended re-emigration, their (related) determinants, and the main limitations to study these in different statistical systems, both in origin and destination countries. The selected papers combine data of different kind, both register-based and based on surveys carried out in receiving countries or multi-sited ones, which provides an exceptional occasion to discuss pros and cons of each type of data for the study of re-emigration. For instance, differences in return and onward migration determinants are discussed and the outmigration estimation bias caused in Sweden by over coverage in registers is controlled by applying a recently refined evaluation method based on register trace.

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Also, the original reasons to migrate, which can only be revealed through survey data, are shown to affect how immigrants make their return decisions, which has been generally ignored or wrongly proxied by official admission categories collected in official register data. Finally the last paper aims to suggest different ways to improve data available to study re-emigration of immigrants. Overall all these papers go beyond the economic benefits as motivation of return and onward migration and they investigate how gender norms in the host and home country, legal status, demographic characteristics and social and structural integration as well as the maintained ties towards the country of origin long after migration.

### Parallel session 5.C

#### Investigating the impacts of displacement and return in East Africa

**Organiser:** Craig Loschmann, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands

**Chair:** Craig Loschmann, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands

#### Room CC7

- ▶ **Craig Loschmann**, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands: Considering the benefits of hosting refugees: Evidence of refugee camps influencing local labor market activity and economic welfare in Rwanda
- ▶ **Veronika Fajth**, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands: Is local social cohesion influenced by hosting refugees?
- ▶ **Katrin Marchand**, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance | UNU-MERIT, Netherlands: The consequences of forced migration on congolese refugees in Rwanda
- ▶ **Sonja Fransen**, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands: The impact of refugee return on land access and food security

with an extraordinary number of individuals at present forced to flee their homes and countries due to conflict, persecution and the like, there is a growing interest in the consequences of displacement for host communities, refugees themselves and communities at origin. The overwhelming majority of scholarly evidence on this topic, however, is derived from forced migration towards North America and Western Europe. This masks the fact that refugees predominately migrate to neighboring countries within the Global South, meaning the impacts of displacement are most acutely felt by developing countries.

This panel proposes to tackle this geographic imbalance in the literature by examining the impacts of displacement in two East African countries, Rwanda and Burundi. The five papers included are empirical in nature, relying on micro-data from two original household surveys implemented by members of the panel. Paper 1, to be presented by Craig Loschmann, investigates the economic impact of the Congolese refugee population on local host communities in Rwanda with a focus on labor market activity and general economic welfare. Paper 2, to be presented by Veronika Fajth, assesses the impact of the refugee population again in the case of Rwanda on measures related to social cohesion, including perceptions of safety, social networks and trust within the community. Paper 3, to be presented by Katrin Marchand, considers the effect

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of displacement on Congolese refugees themselves, particularly with respect to labor market outcomes. Finally Paper 4, to be presented by Sonja Fransen, looks at the impact of mass return of Burundian refugees after years abroad, focusing on land and food security as well as measures of social cohesion in those communities most affected by pronounced return.

In all, the panel examines the consequences of displacement from a variety of angles, covering a wide-breadth of socio-economic topics that are relevant to other settings experiencing high levels of refugee or return inflows. Ultimately, the studies and their findings help inform policy and programs targeting these particular populations, and as such should be of interest to a range of stakeholders including local governments, humanitarian organizations and development actors working in this field.

### Parallel session 5.D

#### **Forced migration within state borders: The challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement**

**Organiser:** Petra Nahmias, UNHCR

**Chair:** Javier Teran, UNOCHA

**Room** CC4

- ▶ **Natalia Baal**, Joint IDP Profiling Service, UNHCR: Making data useful: collaboration, profiling and durable solutions
- ▶ **Justin Ginnetti**, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Switzerland: Overview of existing data on internal displacement and challenges at the global level
- ▶ **Vibeke Nielsen**, Statistics Norway, Norway: The IDP sub-group of the expert group on refugee and IDP Statistics
- ▶ **Kimberly Roberson**, UNHCR: Challenges in obtaining data on IDPs at the operational level
- ▶ **Linus Bengtsson**, Flowminder, Sweden: The data revolution in IDP statistics: the potential of big data and new technologies

To better understand international migration we also need to take a look within borders and to strengthen our understanding of internal displacement through improved statistics and analysis. This session, bringing together key experts working on the subject, will highlight the persistent challenges and current opportunities for improving statistics on IDPs, following an initial overview of the importance of better understanding internal forced migration to enhance our understanding of migration as a whole at the global level. There will be five presentations in the session.

1. According to the 2017 Global Report on Internal Displacement published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were an estimated 40.3 million people living in internal displacement at the end of 2016. Although global estimates exist there are many gaps and challenges and a broad agreement that there is a need to improve the quality and coordination of available data. Work will be presented by IDMC to provide an overview of existing data on internal displacement at the global level and the challenges that exist for

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- painting a global picture of internal displacement, and how it might link to international migration and refugee movements.
2. At the operational level, challenges in appropriately and effectively collecting and improving the availability of data on IDPs, are rife. From operational hurdles in ongoing conflict situations or in the aftermath of disasters, to technical challenges in urban contexts and elsewhere to reliably identify IDPs compared to other types of internal migrant, and further to political barriers that can hinder many processes, the challenges are plenty. UNHCR will discuss how data on IDPs are collected at the operational level.
  3. One initiative, which has evolved from the need for better data on IDPs, is the establishment of an IDP sub-group as part of the United Nations Statistical Commission's Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS). Working with Governments and international experts, this group developed in 2017 a Technical Report on official statistics on IDPs. The report will take stock of the current situation of IDP statistics production and formulate recommendations for the UNSC's consideration at the 49th session in March 2018. This work embodies a significant step towards increasing and enhancing the availability of official statistics on IDPs to underpin national response. It also aims to contribute to countries providing information on relevant SDG indicators disaggregated by migration history and will be presented by an EGRIS country representative.
  4. Understanding the situation of IDPs is important from a development perspective as well as a humanitarian one. Improving our understanding of IDPs' situation and in relation to other population groups is vital to inform a comprehensive and joint response in light of the New Way of Working. Furthermore, more systematically analyzing the "end of displacement" and measuring progress towards durable solutions is a key gap at the global level highlighted by both IDMC and the World Bank in recent reports. Collaborative processes like profiling and similar techniques offer a concrete opportunity to address these challenges and progress in this work will be presented during the session by the Joint IDP Profiling Service.
  5. Finally, advances in technology and the data revolution present opportunities to strengthen data on IDPs. Flowminder has carried out cutting edge work on leveraging new technologies and big data in order to better understand human mobility. The potential to apply this work to further understanding and responses to IDP situations will be discussed.

### Parallel session 5.E

#### **Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: Lessons and challenges**

**Organiser:** Sorana Toma, ENSAE-CREST, Université Paris Saclay, France

**Chair:** Sorana Toma, ENSAE-CREST, Université Paris Saclay, France

#### Room CC2

- ▶ **Mathias Czaika**, Danube University Krems, Austria: Assessing the globalisation of scientific mobility from bibliometric data, 1970-2014
- ▶ **Lama Kabbajji**, IRD, France and **Sorana Toma**, ENSAE-CREST, France: Using bibliometric and administrative data as sampling frames for web-surveys of researchers
- ▶ **Hector Cebolla-Boado**, UNED, Spain and **Yasemin Soysal**, Essex University, United Kingdom:

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Which institutional configuration is more efficient to attract international students?  
A combined use of university-level administrative data

- **Bogdan State**, Stanford University, United States: The migration of professionals to the United States through LinkedIn geo-localized career data

This session will discuss innovative uses of different types of big data – bibliometric, online geo-located but also administrative – in the study of highly-skilled international migration.

The increasing availability of data automatically generated through the use of digital devices or web-based platforms and tools has opened up new opportunities to track the evolution of migration patterns. Among recent examples, cellphone data and IP addresses from repeated logins to a website have been used to estimate migration trends while geo-tagged pictures or Twitter tweets have been used to infer travel itineraries for tourists. At the same time, recent advances in recording the movements of migrants using administrative data reveal an untapped potential of more traditional data sources for the study of international migration.

How useful are these sources of data when it comes to analyzing a particular flow of migration, the highly-skilled? This session brings together several presentations illustrating the advantages but also the challenges involved in mobilizing new sources of data for the analysis of highly-skilled migration.

By bringing together approaches mobilising different types of big data, this session will advance the debate on how to incorporate administrative and online/social media data into a unified framework, for the benefit of migration studies. Administrative data and other official statistics, representative of the entire population, allow us to calibrate estimates based on online data. At the same time, the latter can update official estimates with real time migration trends. For robust and timely conclusions, researchers thus need to mobilize both. Finally, migration is a multi-level process, played out at national, institutional and individual levels. We need to take into account this nested structure of migration drivers when collecting our data.

### Parallel session **5.F**

#### **Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level**

**Organiser:** Paolo Veneri, OECD

**Chair:** Paolo Veneri, OECD

**Room** CC13

- **Paolo Veneri**, OECD: The integration of migrants across OECD regions
- **Anne Clemenceau, Piotr Juchno and Adam Wronski**, Eurostat: Infra-national data on migrant integration: case of EU-LFS and beyond
- **Fabrizio Natale**, Joint Research Centre, European Commission: Residential segregation of migrants in EU cities: empirical evidence and drivers
- **Giuseppe Gabrielli**, University of Naples Federico II, Italy: Young foreigners and school

The spatial configuration of migration processes has been often neglected in academic and policy debate. However, the increasing presence of foreign-born people living in the

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OECD area – which exceeds 10% of total population, on average – are not evenly distributed across all regions. Differences in the presence, but also in the composition of the foreign born population in terms of age, education and skills can reveal much useful information for identifying important challenges in terms of integration of migrants and their needs across the different regions. Regions with different conditions in terms of labour market, living conditions, sectoral composition and historical migrant communities can attract different type of migrants and provide them with different opportunities, depending also on the characteristics and skills.

Sub-national governments play a very important part in the design and, even more, in the implementation of integration policy. On average, in the OECD area, sub-national authorities manage 40% of public spending and 60% of public investment in key integration-enhancing areas such as education, housing, public employment and civic engagement (OECD 2016b). Both national and sub-national policy makers increasingly need more detailed statistical information at the right geographical scale on the presence of migrants, their distribution across space and their characteristics in terms of socio-economic outcomes. Such information can not only improve the understanding of the need of the different territories to improve the integration of migrants where they live, but it can also help co-ordinate national and sub-national policy by improving their design and assessment in the different places.

This session aims at contributing to the development of new indicators and analysis on migration issues at sub-national level and to discuss/exchange experiences on how to use such information to the design, implementation or monitoring of different strands of public policies, from integration to regional development policy and education policy.

### Parallel session **5.G**

#### **Migration data and policies**

**Chair:** Marie-Hélène Amiel, Département des statistiques, des études et de la documentation (DSED), Ministère de l'intérieur, France

#### **Room CC16**

- ▶ **Thomas Huddleston**, Migration Policy Group, Belgium: The development and use of the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)
- ▶ **David Ingleby**, Centre for Social Science and Global Health, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands: A new strand on Health for the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX): Results from the first round
- ▶ **Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel**, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil: Immigration in Brazil: a statistical challenge in the 21st century
- ▶ **Martín Koolhaas**, Universidad de la República, Uruguay: Attitudes towards immigrants and returnees in a south-south context: New evidence for Uruguay

This session is composed of individual papers selected by the IFMS programme committee.

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<b>Verma, Vijay</b>	<b>Parallel session 2.A:</b> Statistics on international labour migration: Statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates	1	14:00	CC2
<b>Vezina, Samuel</b>	<b>Parallel session 1.G:</b> Skills and migration	1	11:15	CC16
<b>Vickstrom, Erik</b>	<b>Parallel session 4.A:</b> Measuring emigration through population censuses in destination and origin countries	2	11:00	CC2

\* AUD = Auditorium.



## INDEX OF SPEAKERS

Name		Day	Time	Room
<b>Vielma, Edgar</b>	<b>Parallel session 4.A:</b> Measuring emigration through population censuses in destination and origin countries	2	11:00	CC2
	<b>Plenary session 1:</b> Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: Country perspectives	1	09:45	CC1
<b>Vikat, Andres</b>	<b>Parallel session 2.C:</b> The future census as a source of data on migrant populations	1	14:00	CC5
	<b>Parallel session 3.C:</b> Data integration for measuring migration	1	17:00	CC5
<b>Vitorino, António</b>	<b>Plenary session 3:</b> Public opinion and migration	2	09:30	CC1
<b>Wang, Charlotte</b>	<b>Parallel session 3.D:</b> Collecting data on mobile populations: Migrant flows and recruitment pathways to the GCC	1	17:00	CC7
<b>Weekers, Jacqueline</b>	<b>Parallel session 3.B:</b> Migrants in vulnerable situations and the left behind	1	17:00	AUD*
<b>Weeraratne, Bilesha</b>	<b>Parallel session 3.D:</b> Collecting Data on Mobile Populations: Migrant Flows and Recruitment Pathways to the GCC	1	17:00	CC7
<b>Wickramage, Kolitha</b>	<b>Parallel session 3.B:</b> Migrants in vulnerable situations and the left behind	1	17:00	AUD*
<b>Wilmoth, John</b>	<b>Plenary session 5:</b> Capacity building for migration data	2	16:35	CC1
<b>Wilson, Ben</b>	<b>Parallel session 3.E:</b> Methodological innovations for estimating hard-to-count migrant populations	1	17:00	CC18
<b>Wronski, Adam</b>	<b>Parallel session 2.C:</b> The future census as a source of data on migrant populations	1	14:00	CC5
	<b>Parallel session 5.F:</b> Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level	2	15:00	CC13
<b>Yan, Xiaoyi</b>	<b>Parallel session 1.E:</b> Measuring immigrant integration: Filling knowledge gaps and exploring new measurement approaches	1	11:15	CC13
<b>Yoder, Stanley</b>	<b>Parallel session 2.D:</b> Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting/Mutilation (FGC/M) in migration countries	1	14:00	CC16
<b>Zagheni, Emilio</b>	<b>Plenary session 4:</b> Data innovation and big data for migration	2	13:30	CC1

\* AUD = Auditorium.



## FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ORGANISING PARTNERS

### OECD key migration and integration databases

The OECD is monitoring migration flows by origin and destination countries based on national administrative data sources. Annual series start in the early 80s. Beyond the demographic counts of migration movements, the OECD is monitoring flows by category of migration (e.g. family, accompanying family, family formation, work – when possible by skill level or occupation, study, international protection, free mobility etc.) and by migration status (permanent vs. temporary, first permit vs. renewal and status change).

Overall, flow data are now collected in over **80 countries with the support of three regional networks**: the SOPEMI (OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration [International Migration Outlook](#)), the SICREMI (Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas [Migration in the Americas](#)) developed in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS) and a network in Asia developed in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank Institute and ILO ([Labour Migration in Asia](#)). The OECD and IOM are planning to expand the data collection to Africa in the near future with the creation of a fourth network.

Data on migration flows and stocks: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm>

In the late 90s, the OECD started to compile data based on OECD population censuses to gather information on diasporas and emigration rates. These data are available for 2001, 2006 and 2011 (jointly with the World Bank). An update for 2016 will be available by mid 2018. The database entitled DIOC covers up to **100 countries of destination worldwide and 180 countries of origin**. It provides detailed information on diasporas by demographic characteristics, educational attainment, duration of stay, labour market outcomes and place of birth. This data source enables to estimate the brain drain globally. Data are presented into a publication entitled [Connecting with emigrants: a global profile of diasporas](#).

Data on emigration: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>

The OECD has developed the first broad international comparison of integration outcomes for immigrants and their children. This monitoring encompasses around 34 indicators in five areas of integration (Employment, education and skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion). It provides absolute values as well as gaps with natives in a cross country comparison framework. It builds among many other sources on OECD unique datasets on education and skills attainment ([PISA](#) & [PIAAC](#)). Data are presented into a publication entitled [Settling in: Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015](#) (to be updated in 2018). The OECD publication [How's Life](#) also includes this year a special chapter of migrants' well being.

Data and country comparator: <http://www2.compareyourcountry.org/indicators-of-immigrant-integration?cr=oecd&lg=en>

## FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ORGANISING PARTNERS

The OECD also keeps track since more than **40 years of changes in immigration and integration policies**. Country notes are published annually in its flagship publication on migration *International Migration Outlook*. Country reviews on integration and labour migration policies are also available for a large number of countries on our [website](#). Recently the OECD started publishing **thematic reviews on integration policies** (*Making Integration Work*) that include detailed comparative tables on integration policies on [Refugees and others in need of protection](#), on the [Assessment and recognition of foreign qualifications](#) and on [Family migrants](#) (more to come).

For more information please contact: [cecile.thoreau@oecd.org](mailto:cecile.thoreau@oecd.org).

### IOM Data Activities

Through a large footprint of offices worldwide, the International Organization for Migration (IOM – <https://www.iom.int/>) collects and reports on original data from a number of sources in its own programmes and operations. Some of this information is publicly available while other is for internal use only. In either case, data are collected and maintained by IOM's staff in full respect of IOM's data protection principles ([http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iomdataprotection\\_web.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iomdataprotection_web.pdf)).

**Migration governance:** Through projects such as the Migration Governance Indicators (<http://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators>), IOM collects qualitative data on migration governance in a number of countries.

- ▶ Data by indicator (not publicly available)
- ▶ Reports (<http://gmdac.iom.int/2016-migration-governance-index>)

**Missing Migrants Project:** under this project, IOM's Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) collects data on migrants who have passed away or gone missing on migratory routes worldwide.

- ▶ Database, exportable (<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/downloads>)
- ▶ Reports (<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/publications>)

**Victims of Human Trafficking and abused migrants:** Through its Migrant Assistance Division and IOM field offices, IOM collects data on the victims of human trafficking it assists, and compiles them in a global database.

- ▶ Database: The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC – <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/>) – the first global data hub on human trafficking, with data contributed by counter-trafficking organizations around the world.
- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ Reports (<http://publications.iom.int/>)

**Migrant Training:** IOM supports a range of beneficiaries range from humanitarian (refugees, asylum seekers, beneficiaries of international protection) to immigrants (both temporary and permanent) including family reunification cases, unaccompanied minors, students, migrant workers, and skilled workers.

- ▶ Yearly and bi-annual reports



## FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ORGANISING PARTNERS

**Resettlement:** IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies collects data on the resettlement of refugees and other persons of concern travelling under IOM auspices to States offering temporary protection or permanent resettlement.

- ▶ Database, not publicly accessible
- ▶ Summary statistics available at <https://gmdac.iom.int/summary-of-IOM-statistics-2011-2015>

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) collects data on internal displacement in countries affected by conflict or natural disasters.

- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ Database, exportable (<http://www.globaldtm.info/>)
- ▶ Reports

**Irregular migration flows:** IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix also provides estimates of irregular migrant flows in certain locations through the flow monitoring system.

- ▶ Database, exportable (<http://migration.iom.int/europe/> and <http://www.globaldtm.info/en>)

**Migrant assisted voluntary return and reintegration:** Data on IOM's programmes on assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants is collected by IOM's Migrant Assistance Division (MAD) through IOM field missions. This includes migrants in vulnerable situations and unaccompanied migrant children.

- ▶ Database, not exportable
- ▶ Reports (<http://publications.iom.int/>)

**Migration and environment:** IOM's Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) division, regional focal points and different IOM offices conduct research and collect data on the interlinkages between environmental change and human mobility.

- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ (External) research database, exportable (<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/research-database>)
- ▶ Reports (<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-publications>)

**Migrant health:** Through its Migration Health Division, IOM collects data on the physical and mental health assessments for migrants it provides prior to their departure –, whether for the purposes of resettlement or international employment, or for obtaining a visa.

- ▶ Migration health research portal (<https://migrationhealthresearch.iom.int/>)
- ▶ Annual report
- ▶ Medical data warehouse, not publicly accessible, exportable
- ▶ Web reports and stats, not publicly accessible, exportable
- ▶ Summary statistics available at <https://gmdac.iom.int/summary-of-IOM-statistics-2011-2015>

For more information, please see <http://migrationdataportal.org/iom-data>.

## FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ORGANISING PARTNERS

### Key publications:

- ▶ *IOM's World Migration Report 2018*, available at <https://www.iom.int/wmr/world-migration-report-2018>.
- ▶ *Fatal Journeys, Volume 3 (Parts 1 and 2): Improving Data on Missing Migrants*, available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/fatal-journeys-volume-3-part-1-improving-data-missing-migrants> and <https://publications.iom.int/books/fatal-journeys-volume-3-part-2-improving-data-missing-migrants>.
- ▶ *DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys*, available at <http://migration.iom.int/europe/>.

### United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD): Statistical activities regarding migration

With the view toward improving the availability, quality and comparability of available international migration data, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) (a) collects and disseminate international migration statistics (stocks and flows) disaggregated by relevant demographic and social characteristics, (b) develops methodologies for collecting and compiling international migration statistics and (c) builds technical capacity of national statistics offices and migration statisticians in relevant line ministries.

In June 2017, UNSD, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Division and IOM organized an Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda, and addressed the dearth of sound migration statistics. Among a set of recommendations for improving international migration statistics, the experts defined migratory status for global SDG monitoring and agreed with a set of SDG indicators as relevant to migration, to guide priority setting in developing methodologies on measuring migration-relevant SDG indicators and in assisting countries to produce data for those indicators.

#### Links:

*Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*  
[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)

*Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses*  
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/BG-4a-Migration-Handbook-E.pdf>

*Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3*  
[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/Series\\_M67rev3en.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf)

#### Migration data:

<http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=POP>

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb\\_mf/dyb\\_mf.htm](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb_mf/dyb_mf.htm)

### **United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNPD): Statistical activities regarding migration**

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of population trends and development outcomes for all countries and areas of the world. To this end, the Division undertakes regular studies of population size and characteristics and of all three components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration).

The Population Division provides substantive support on population and development issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development. It also leads or participates in various interagency coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system. The work of the Division also contributes to strengthening the capacity of Member States to monitor population trends and to address current and emerging population issues.

In the area of international migration, the Population Division estimates the international migrant stock by country of destination, origin, sex and age for 232 countries and territories, issues datasets on the international migrant stock and international migration flows, assesses the impact of net migration on population change, monitors policies on international migration and studies the relation between migration and development. The Division publishes the International Migration Report (main report and *Highlights*), population fact sheets, wallcharts, technical papers and technical guidelines.

The Division supports the work of the General Assembly on international migration and development, the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and related topics. Since 2001, the Division convenes the coordination meeting on international migration, the largest annual multi-stakeholder migration gathering at the United Nations. The Division engages in technical cooperation by, inter alia, convening regional workshops on the collection and use of migration data for development. The Division actively participates in the work of the interagency Global Migration Group and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. For more information and details, see [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org).



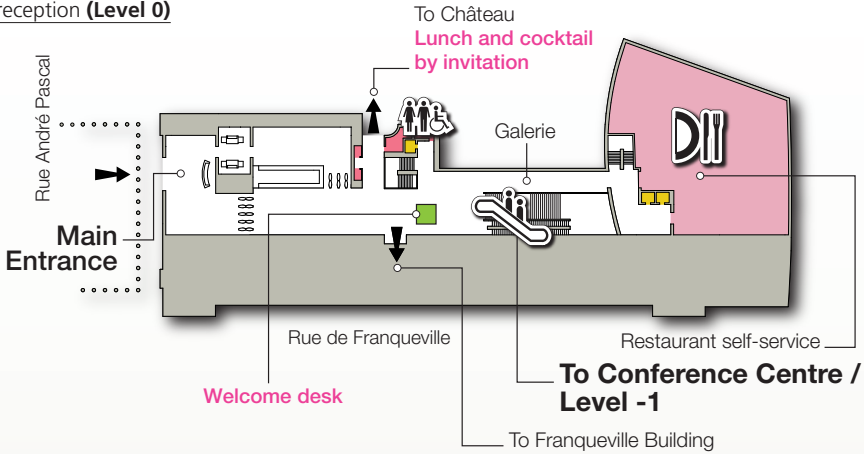


# PRACTICAL INFORMATION

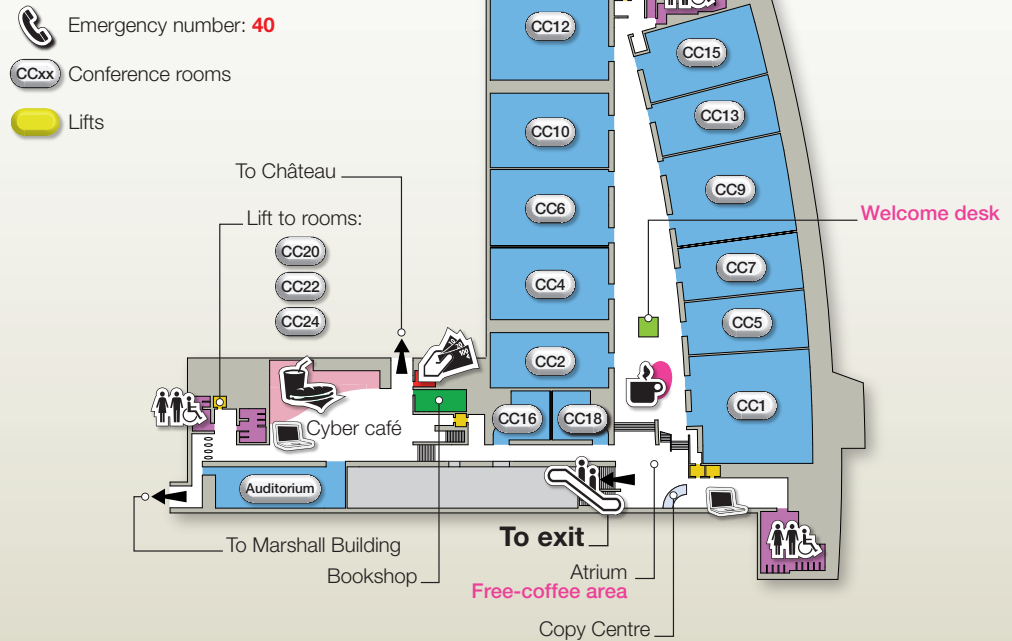


## Welcome to the OECD Conference Centre

### Main reception (Level 0)



### Conference Centre (Level -1)



## PRACTICAL INFORMATION

### Working languages

Interpretation will be available in English and French during plenary sessions only. Speakers are encouraged to speak in their preferred language, although most of the conversations will most likely take place in English. Please be aware of this and if you are not fluent in both languages, make sure to have your interpretation headset at all times.

### Catering during the forum

During the two-day meeting, you have access to a free-coffee area in the Atrium (Level -1, near the escalator). Alternatively, a coffee bar located in the conference centre is open from 08:30 to 17:00 for coffee and snacks. A café is open from 08:00 to 17:00 offering breakfast, lunch, salads, sandwiches and snacks throughout the day.

For lunch, we advise you to use the self-service restaurant located at Level 0 of the Conference Centre

### Internet access

Visitors can use a free Wi-Fi service called *HotspotOECD* within the Conference Centre, as well as “cyber café” facilities such as PCs and printers.

### Social media

We invite you to use the promotional hashtags [#IFMStats](#) and [#MigrationStats](#) on your personal social media accounts during the Forum.

### Live streaming

All plenary sessions and parallel sessions in the Auditorium are lived streamed on the IFMS web site: <http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/>

### Taxi

The closest taxi stop is located at Metro La Muette.

You can also dial:

- ▶ Taxis G7: 01 47 39 47 39
- ▶ Alpha Taxis: 01 45 85 85 85
- ▶ Taxis Bleus: 3609

### Other information to note

Currency	Euro (€, EUR)
Electricity	220 V, 50 Hz
Time Zone	GMT/UTC + 1 (Central European Time)
Telephone Area Code	The international code to call France is “+ 33”. When calling from abroad, the number should be dialed without the first “0”.



#IFMStats

# International Forum on Migration Statistics 2018

15-16 January 2018

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

[www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/](http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/)

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