Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography

HIGHLIGHTS OF TWO YEARS OF ACTIVITY
KCMD launch event, Brussels, 20 June 2016. From left to right: Kristalina Georgieva, then Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for Budget and Human Resources; Vladimír Šucha, Director-General, Joint Research Centre (JRC); Tibor Navracsics, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport; Christos Stylianides, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management
Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography

The European Commission’s Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) was established in June 2016 to provide scientific evidence for EU policymaking in migration and demography related fields. In addition to supporting the European Agenda on Migration, the focus is on migration and demographic developments at global scale and their societal impact on the EU in the medium to longer term.

This brochure reports on a selection of highlights of the first two years of activity of the KCMD, covering the period June 2016 – June 2018.

Visit us online at: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography
or contact us at: kcmd@ec.europa.eu
**Mission**
To provide data driven analysis and policy relevant knowledge to strengthen the European Commission’s overall response to the opportunities and challenges related to migration.

**Governance**
The KCMD is steered by the Commission services HOME and JRC (co-chairs), SG, DEVCO, ECHO, RTD, ESTAT, EPSC and EEAS. Representatives of these services meet regularly in the KCMD Steering Group. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) runs the KCMD’s daily activities.

**Focus**
In support of the European Agenda on Migration:
- To capitalise on the wealth of existing but fragmented data and knowledge at all levels – local, national, European and global
- To better understand the societal impact of migration flows and population trends on the EU in the medium to longer term
- To support future-proofing of migration management
KCMD Pillars

Knowledge
- Data, information, activities
- Knowledge gaps
- Analysis, modelling, foresight
- Research

Partnership
- Extending the knowledge
- Networking with experts
- Improving science-policy interface

Uptake
- Knowledge sharing and dissemination
- Publications and workshops
- Community of practice
- Tailored results, best practices
Tools
Data Catalogue

An inventory of more than 140 existing data sources related to migration, made available by international organisations, European institutions, notably the European Commission and EU agencies, and a selection of Member States’ administrations.

Each data source is listed with its summary description, the link to its website and other key information on its content, methodology of collection, geographical and temporal coverage and frequency of update. In addition to finding data in predefined domains, the catalogue can be searched using keywords.
Dynamic Data Hub

A web-based application visualising a selection of key datasets that allows for a more in-depth understanding of refugee and migrant flows to the EU and related trends. The Hub allows and facilitates data access, visualisations and analytics.

It currently provides data on arrivals, flows, stocks, socio-economics, demography, international displacement, children in migration and population projections.

The Hub gathers, pre-processes and filters data in order to validate, highlight limitations and contextualise data on migration.
Knowledge Portal

A gateway to knowledge on migration; a web portal allowing any user – whether analyst, scientist, policymaker or interested citizen – to discover a wealth of migration information including data sources, relevant websites, stakeholder organisations, projects, networks and forums on migration and related fields.

Each data source, stakeholder, network, web portal and project is listed with its summary description, the link to its website and other metadata.
Better data & Big data

A review of developments in migration data and gaps, analytical tools and policy information needs, identifying specific actions to improve EU migration data. This was undertaken with relevant Commission services – including the European External Action Service – and EU agencies.

To complement official migration statistics, the review includes existing applications of big data and other additional sources, such as social media platforms and mobile phones. A Big Data for Migration Alliance (BD4M) will be launched in June 2018 in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (IOM/GMDAC).

Policy context
Better data for migration is a key priority of the 2016 New York Declaration and will also be the first objective in the upcoming Global Compact for Migration (to be adopted in December 2018). It is also essential for migration governance covered by SDG 10.7.
Integration of migrants

A new data set – using Census data – on the distribution of population by citizenship or country of birth in EU cities. High resolution maps of migrant communities are available to authorities and researchers. It enables comparisons of the concentration, diversity and segregation of migrants within and across cities and by nationalities of origin to be made.

Following a data challenge (‘D4I data challenge’), 24 projects have been selected to research various aspects of the integration of migrants at local level by combining this new data set with additional qualitative research, information and field work. Results will be presented at a workshop in November 2018.

Policy context
The maps help authorities to better target policy response at the local level in support of integration of migrants, as set out in the ‘Action plan on the integration of third-country nationals’ and the EU Urban Agenda.
Employment gaps

An analysis of employment rates of immigrants, also in systematic comparison with employment rates of natives. Having looked at the trends in employment rates since 2008, some of the most likely determinants of employment gaps between immigrants and natives have been identified according to their relationship with length of residency, country of origin, education and skills. With a brief overview of the evolution of the employment gaps in the context of Member States’ active labour market policies.

Policy context

The integration of migrants in the labour market is part of the Europe 2020 strategy target to increase the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75%. Through the European Semester, the Commission monitors Member States’ efforts towards reaching this target.
Migration Profiles

Migration Profiles (MPs) provide up-to-date and context-specific information and analysis of key third countries of origin and transit of migrants to Europe. The Profiles illustrate the country’s characteristics and present information and trends on migration and development topics.

Work is ongoing to develop an Atlas of Migration, a reference document with maps and charts of third countries of interest. The Atlas will also cover EU Member States and thematic analyses.

Policy context
In support of the Migration Partnership Framework with third countries, MPs provide knowledge of primary importance for supporting an evidence-based dialogue and coordinated responses.
Intentions to migrate

A global analysis of different forms of intentions to migrate: desire to move abroad, actual plans, and preparations. By using data from the Gallup World Poll survey for the period 2010-2015, the intentions to migrate have been measured and mapped globally and include estimations of their likely drivers in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Policy context

As one of the building blocks of the upcoming KCMD International Migration Drivers report, this knowledge helps in addressing the root causes of (irregular) migration, a key part of the European Agenda on Migration and a central refrain in European development policy.
Migration drivers

For a better understanding of why people migrate, the first building blocks have been developed for the upcoming KCMD International Migration Drivers report. This will provide reliable information on the root causes, incentives and determinants of migration – complete with a data infrastructure for the evidence-base.

By using the best available data and weighing variables explaining the causes of migration in both countries of origin and destination (push and pull factors), it will help to quantify the relevance of the different drivers of migration to Europe as well as shed light on the effects of migration-related policies.

Policy context
To address the root causes of (irregular) migration is a key part of the European Agenda on Migration and has become a central theme in European development policy.
African migration High Level Event

To discuss migration in Africa, its patterns, trends and potential for future development in the region, the KCMD organised – in collaboration with the European University Institute’s Migration Policy Centre – a High Level Event on African migration and human mobility (21 September 2017, Brussels). The event gathered leading scholars from Africa and Europe, representatives of international organisations such as the African Union, IOM, World Bank, UN HABITAT and EBRD, as well as policy makers from different Commission services and the European External Action Service.

As a follow-up, work has began on ‘KCMD for Africa’. This will seek to strengthen knowledge exchange with academia and think tanks working in or for Africa in the areas of migration, demography and development.

Policy context
Cooperation in scientific knowledge production and sharing aims to stimulate the Africa – EU partnership.
Partners

The KCMD developed partnerships and collaborations across Europe and internationally.

A key partnership was established with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), resulting in the JRC – IIASA Centre of Expertise on Population and Migration project. Through this partnership, demographic and human capital scenarios for the 21st century were issued, presenting different scenarios of future population and human capital trends in 201 countries of the world for the rest of this century. This will inform the assessment of possible future migration patterns into the EU.
Many more to come? Migration from and within Africa (JRC 110703) analyses past and present migration patterns from and within Africa and the main drivers explaining African migration flows, including individual characteristics of Africans who prepare for a move abroad. With three scenarios to forecast how many Africans might leave their home countries in the decades to come.

Demographic and human capital scenarios for the 21st century (JRC 111148) presents different scenarios of future population and human capital trends in 201 countries of the world to the end of this century to inform the assessment of possible future migration patterns into the EU. The report is a result of the Centre of Expertise on Population and Migration (CEPAM) project, a collaboration between JRC and IIASA.

Migration Policy Indexes (JRC 109400) maps and analyses existing migration policy indexes, explaining their methodologies and accounting for their main findings. The work was carried out in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDG 10.7.

European Migrations - Dynamics, drivers, and the role of policies (JRC 109783) draws policy implications from the analysis of the evolution of European post-war migrations and examines the effects of internal border opening combined with the ongoing convergence of immigration rules and visa requirements in Europe. It also looks at structural factors that shape migration in both origin and destination countries and assesses the extent to which policies are able to address these factors.

A global analysis of intentions to migrate (JRC 111207) analyses intentions to migrate in different forms: desire to move abroad, actual plans, and preparations. By using data from the Gallup World Poll survey for the period 2010-2015, this report measures and maps these intentions globally, and estimates their likely drivers in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Patterns of immigrants’ integration in European labour markets (JRC 108495) analyses employment rates of immigrants, also in systematic comparison with employment rates of natives. It describes some of the most likely determinants of these gaps according to their
relationship with length of residency, country of origin, education and skills. With a brief overview of the evolution of the employment gaps in the context of Member States’ active labour market policies.

Science for the AU-EU Partnership – Building knowledge for sustainable development (JRC 107753) contains a wealth of knowledge produced by the Joint Research Centre together with its partners in Africa and around the world. It includes a chapter on migration and demography.

KCMD’s contribution to the new pilot projects on legal migration channels into EU Member States; Tunisia (JRC 111065) offers a brief overview of the labour market situation of the population aged 15-29 in Tunisia as of 2013 as well as of the intentions to migrate expressed by Tunisians when polled by Gallup between 2013 and 2015. It also contains data presented in the Migration Profile for Tunisia. Report is for Commission internal use, available upon request.

Migration in a segmented labour market (JRC 107601) contributes to the debate on drivers of the demand for foreign labour force and on mechanisms of labour market integration of immigrants in host countries. The report aims to assess whether in segmented labour markets (with ‘good’ and ‘bad’ jobs) foreign workforce has higher probability of being allocated on specific segments, and associated jobs, than natives.

The determinants of migration to the EU: evidence from residence permits data (JRC 107078) analyses the drivers of different forms of migration, distinguishing five channels of entry and stay in Europe: family, work-related, education, humanitarian, and other reasons.

The relationship between inequality in the origin country and emigration (JRC 106311) illustrates the role of inequality as a driver of migration and seeks empirical evidence of the relationship between inequality within the country of origin and the emigration rate.

More reports:
Global Conference ‘Improving Data on International Migration’, 2-3 December 2016, Berlin. At the conference, the KCMD presented its Data Catalogue and Dynamic Data Hub. From left to right: Charlina Vitcheva, Deputy Director-General, JRC; Beate Grzeski, Commissioner for Refugees and Migration at the Federal Foreign Office of Germany; William Lacy Swing, Director-General, International Organization for Migration (IOM).
MANY MORE TO COME?
MIGRATION FROM AND WITHIN AFRICA