The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

All reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the data referred to in this report, including through data verification. We regret, however, any data errors that may remain. Unless otherwise stated, this report does not refer to data or events after June 2017.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Suggested citation: IOM (2017) 'Migration Research and Analysis: Growth, Reach and Recent Contributions' in IOM (2017) *World Migration Report 2018*, IOM: Geneva.

Cover photo: Candida Antonia Basurto Holguín is an 80-year-old Ecuadorian woman who lives in the community of El Juncal, Tosagua, province of Manabí, Ecuador. She lost her house and belongings during the 2016 7.8 magnitude earthquake that devastated her community. IOM, the Government of Japan and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) supported Mrs Holguin by building her temporary shelter. © IOM (Photo: Carolina Celi)

4

MIGRATION RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS: GROWTH, REACH AND RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Introduction

As the interest in migration has risen over time, so too has the amount of information published on this increasingly complex and most pressing global issue. Ideally, the knowledge originating from rigorous analysis and research on migration should be the prime source and starting point for informing policymakers, practitioners, students, scholars and the public about migration and how it is changing. However, the growth in publically available material on migration makes this increasingly hard. In an era of "information overload", it can be challenging to identify, collect and digest relevant and robust material on migration.

This chapter provides an overview of research and analysis on migration being undertaken and published by a range of actors such as academics, governments, intergovernmental organizations and think tanks. Understanding the variety, nature and characteristics of the different types of research and analysis being produced on migration is important for anybody working on migration policies, studying migration, or wanting to develop an informed opinion on migration.

The chapter shows that there has been a dramatic increase in the research and analysis of migration. While it is impossible to retrieve, count and classify every single piece of research on migration, we provide an account of basic quantitative aspects, such as estimates of the volume of articles/books published in recent years. Our qualitative analysis summarizes topics from a sample of academic articles, as well as key content from a set of intergovernmental organizations' flagship publications. We also provide basic measures of "reach" and "impact" of published material.

It is important to highlight at the outset that there are fundamental differences in the publishing processes for academic and non-academic material, and each has its strengths and weaknesses. The academic publishing system is largely focused on producing journal articles and books. This process typically involves multi-stage reviews and editorial comments involving authors, editors and reviewers. Most published academic research ("white" literature) are behind paywalls (that is, not freely accessible), and often managed by commercial publishers. In contrast, the production of research and analysis publications outside of academic publishing ("grey" literature) generally involves faster and simpler processes that are typically, although not always, characterized by more limited peer review. Contributions to the grey literature (such as research reports, working papers and government/official documents) are usually freely available. A report such as this, designed to contribute to our collective understanding of migration in an increasingly interconnected world, would clearly be incomplete without describing the role of grey literature, which has been "recognized as a key source of evidence, argument, innovation, and understanding".[1]

The volume, diversity and growth of both white and grey literature preclude a systematic review of all the material produced and published on migration in 2015 and 2016. Instead, this chapter highlights examples

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1   GreyNet International, 2014.

of key contributions made during this period, published in English by a selection of academic journals and intergovernmental organizations. The next section describes the different actors involved in migration research and analysis. The third section features recent, selected contributions from academia and intergovernmental organizations. The fourth section outlines the reach and impact of some of the migration research materials published.

Main producers of migration research and analysis

Academia

Ideally, researchers create new knowledge that is supported by strong evidence and is useful for others. Research findings are produced for, and disseminated to, different target audiences. Traditional academic work can be highly technical and narrowly focused, although academic researchers are increasingly encouraged to disseminate their work beyond academic spheres.[2] Some communication of research findings, for example, involves the spreading of knowledge to non-experts, including members of the general public, through means such as media (traditional and newer forms) and events such as public lectures/seminars, science festivals and so forth. Researchers analysing policy-relevant issues are often keen to engage with policymakers to impart knowledge that can inform policy deliberations and help shape policymaking. Effective research contributions for policy audiences tend to take the form of short papers and blog articles, as well as policy workshops, interactive expert meetings, high-level consultations and conferences. The turbidity of the policymaking environment and the high turnover rate of ministers, senior officials and others can make communication challenging, partly because shifts towards managerialism in public administration have seen expertise and content knowledge diminish over recent decades.[3] At the same time, information overload is challenging knowledge-building and policymaking processes, while policy complexity and interlinkages continue to grow.[4]

In academia, the dissemination system rotates around publication, with some forms of publication (such as academic journals) having much greater credibility and weight than others. A key strength of academic publications is that they have usually been peer-reviewed by experts in the field, which typically enhances the robustness and credibility of the research. The growing number of outlets for academic publications is, however, characterized by a wide range of quality standards applied in peer-review processes. Arguably, one of the weaknesses of academic research is that the pressure to publish has contributed to a large quantitative – although not always a corresponding qualitative – increase in academic output in recent years. Appendix A provides a summary of academic publishing, including details of peer-review processes, citations and impact assessment.

Within the many thousands of peer-reviewed journals currently being produced covering all disciplines, topics and research fields,[5] we identified over 130 migration-related journals publishing in English, French or Spanish.[6] Mainstream academic publishers tend to publish in English, which has both the advantage of standardizing outputs and the downside of excluding those who are not able to submit manuscripts with an acceptable level of English.

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2   McAuliffe, 2016.

3   Box, 1999; Kirkpatrick, Ackroyd and Walker, 2005.

4   Nutley and Webb, 2000; Weinberger, 2011.

5   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

6   A list of the journals can be found on the IOM website on the research page (www.iom.int/migration-research).

Number of academic publications on "immigration" or "emigration"

The figure below shows the search results of the query "immigration" or "emigration" in Scopus – the largest database of academic peer-reviewed literature. Journal articles constitute the largest share of publications, with a clear and constantly increasing trend peaking in 2015. The long-term trend suggests an increasing scholarly production on migration matters: is this just a reflection of the general expansion of academic literature production, or is migration research developing for specific reasons?
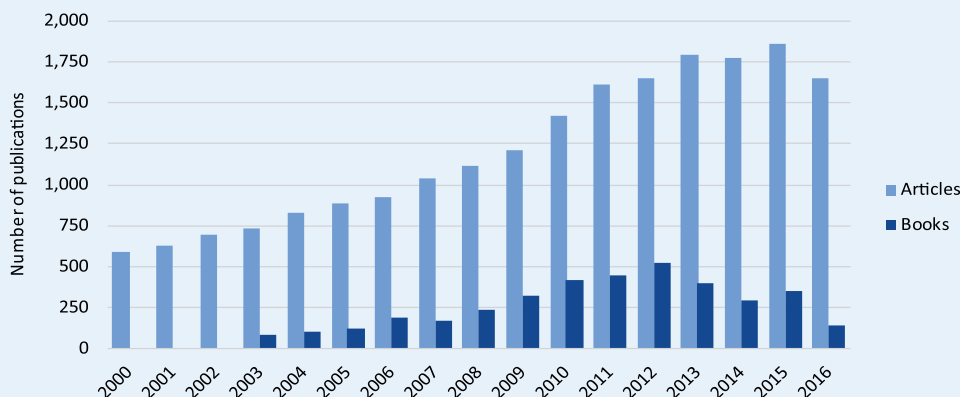
Source: www.scopus.com.

Note: Querying the term "migration" alone returns figures that are more than 10 times higher. However, these include usage of the term "migration" in disciplines that are irrelevant to the current research, such as computer science (data migration), biology (cell migration), zoology (bird or fish migration) and many others. Using the Scopus advanced search, we excluded subject areas such as chemistry, physics, astronomy, neuroscience and so forth.

Governments

Historically, government administrative data on persons entering and/or leaving a country's territory constitute the earliest sources of information on international migration.[7] The earliest scholarly work on migration in the modern era, however, was on internal migration dynamics based on national census data collected by authorities in the United Kingdom.[8] To this day, data enumerated by population censuses, population registers, representative surveys and other official statistical sources often constitute the basis for migration-related databases. The centrality of migration-related data within a government context is recognized, for example, by the IOM Development Fund, which supports (among other things) capacity-building of Member States on migration-related statistics.

Beyond statistical data collection, administration and reporting, some governments are also significant contributors of information on migration, particularly in the form of policy-related materials, such as evaluations, studies and discussion papers. They may also commission research with partners in academia, applied researchers, intergovernmental organizations and think tanks. The increasing relevance of migration has led to governments

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7   Poulain, Perrin and Singleton, 2006.

8   Ravenstein, 1885.

providing funding for empirical work, thereby opening up new research areas and broadening the scope of migration studies.[9] This has led to some criticism of government-commissioned research being overly focused on policy issues and for, at times, suggesting "simplistic, short-term remedies to complex, long-term social issues",[10] or of researchers being used to legitimize immigration policy.[11] There has also been some evidence of researchers being pressured into "produc[ing] politically useful results" in policy-related research more generally.[12] Understandably, issues addressed in government-commissioned dedicated migration research vary widely, and can depend on the countries' role in the migration process.[13] Equally, there is recognition that policy-*irrelevant* research is also crucial – particularly migration research that looks beyond the policy frames of reference to explore less visible aspects of migration.[14] It is also important to note that research commissioned by governments can provide useful and rigorous examinations of migration – particularly in partnership with academic and other researchers, who can bring different perspectives, knowledge and analytical approaches to the examination of complex, multifaceted migration issues, including by drawing upon administrative data that might not otherwise be accessible. As Khalid Koser has noted:

> …genuine collaboration and partnerships have the ability to recognize the different but complementary expertise that resides inside and outside of government. In the right circumstances, powerful and productive partnerships can be formed that are able to draw on critical thinking to address complex migration issues in a policy relevant and strategic manner.[15]

Indeed, some have argued that there should be much greater efforts to collaborate, and that "researchers need a better understanding of the policy process […] and policy makers should become more involved in the conceptualisation and conduct of research".[16]

In addition to funding discrete research projects, such as through calls for proposals or direct commissioning, some governments have also implemented formal migration research programmes. While multifaceted, multi-year research programmes are much less common than the funding of research on a project-by-project basis, they have been implemented in a range of countries. Some of the benefits include the ability to better link aspects of migration research and analysis, as well as the ability to examine issues from a longer-term perspective and from a range of angles and disciplines. Broader research programmes (rather than specific research projects) also offer governments the ability to support comparative research spanning multiple geographic locations. For example, the Migrating out of Poverty research programme is a seven-year research programme consortium funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and coordinated by the University of Sussex. It focuses on the relationship between internal and regional migration and poverty and is located in five regions across Asia, Africa and Europe. In contrast, the Australian Irregular Migration and Border Research Programme is focused on a narrow thematic topic (irregular migration and border management) but with an emphasis on placing Australia's experience in broader global and migration contexts.[17] One innovative, large-scale government-funded

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9   Castles, 2010.

10   Ibid.

11   Boswell, 2008.

12   The LSE GV314 Group, 2014.

13   Iredale, Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network and UNESCO, 2001.

14   Bakewell, 2008.

15   Koser, 2014.

16   Black, 2001.

17   McAuliffe and Parrinder, 2015.

research mechanism is the New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe (NORFACE) – a collaborative partnership of national research funding agencies from 19 European countries in the area of social and behavioural sciences. In 2007, NORFACE established a research programme on migration, focusing on three main themes: Migration, Integration, and Cohesion and Conflict. The programme ran for five years (2009 to 2014) and involved 12 transnational research projects on aspects of migration, including mapping European migration flows, migrant integration, labour market outcomes and transnational families.[18]

Intergovernmental organizations

As publishers and institutional authors, intergovernmental organizations make specific contributions to our collective understanding of migration and mobility. In some circumstances, such organizations may be the only source of information, and multiple references to publications by intergovernmental organizations are therefore often found in academic literature. A commercially published edited volume or article on an aspect of international migration or displacement, for example, can typically refer to material from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and/or the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), among others. Some university guides on conducting migration research refer to materials produced by a range of intergovernmental organizations (such as the *Georgetown University Research Guide on International Migration and Refugees* and the *Berkeley Law Library Global Migration Issues Research Guide*). Scholarly publications also note that intergovernmental organizations are now among the main producers of information on migration, which reflects a broader growing interest in the issue of migration.[19]

Although definitions of intergovernmental organizations may vary, Davies and Woodward define the term as "formal, continuous structures founded by an authoritative instrument of agreement between members (including two or more sovereign States) or an existing international organization through which members pursue their common interest".[20] Since the first half of the last century, the number, diversity and influence of intergovernmental organizations have grown,[21] so much so that a systematic review of contributions on migration by such organizations is well beyond the scope of this chapter. The focus of this chapter is on *global* contributors within the UN system, specifically UN DESA, UNHCR, ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC and IOM, which in no way diminishes the work of other organizations, including those operating at a regional or national level.[22] As programmes or units within the principal organs of the UN or semi-autonomous, specialized or related agencies, the intergovernmental organizations discussed in this chapter all have global reach, access to the inputs and expertise of diverse stakeholders and, in some cases, global operations that enable them to shape discourse and practice on migration and mobility.

18 Caarls, 2016.

19 See, for example, Mason, 1999; Pécoud, 2015.

20 Davies and Woodward, 2014.

21 Ibid.

22 Many other intergovernmental organizations (both UN and non-UN) also produce material on aspects of migration, including the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). Future editions of the *World Migration Report* are expected to highlight the work of additional intergovernmental organizations. Future reports will also highlight some of the growing body of work by not-for-profit and for-profit international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), which is beyond the scope of this chapter.

The mandates, missions or competencies of some of the organizations (such as IOM and UNHCR) are focused on specific forms of migration and displacement, while others have responsibilities relevant to particular aspects: UN DESA for data; the ILO for migrant workers; OHCHR for migrants' rights; UNICEF for migrant children; and UNODC for transnational criminal aspects (such as human trafficking and migrant smuggling). Their various mandates enable these intergovernmental organizations to collect significant quantities of data and/or access data from States. These organizations also convene and report on dialogues and conferences related to migration and mobility, in addition to generating and publishing background, technical, operational, state-of-the-art and agenda-setting research and analysis, including on global statistical data. As with other publishers, intergovernmental organizations are not immune to criticism related to quality, framing and agenda-setting. However, there is clearly also recognition of the responsibility of producing rigorous and robust data and research. Intergovernmental organizations, for example, routinely work in collaboration with leading migration-related data analysts and researchers as a means of drawing on critical skills and expertise.

IOM produces a large number of research and analysis publications on a range of aspects of migration. Given the organization's focus on the provision of technical assistance and direct support to migrants and Member States, publications produced by IOM outside the realm of research and analysis typically include corporate reports (such as meeting/workshop reports and *Migration Initiatives*), training materials, handbooks and guides, and information materials for migrants (including graphic novels). It is worth acknowledging the mandate and context within which IOM operates as well as its status as a new UN-related organization.[23] IOM's role as a service-delivery agency over 65 years has necessarily shaped how it articulates aspects of migration, including the links between its operations and migration practice, as well as migration policy and governance. Programmatic data, for example, have been a mainstay of IOM migration data – a reflection of IOM's strong and enduring role in migration and displacement, including for example, the support of internally displaced persons, the resettlement of refugees globally, health assessments, assistance to victims of human trafficking, and support to migrants returning home. Concomitantly, IOM has long recognized the need to support more nuanced understandings of migration, including through its focus on specific thematic areas (such as migration health and environmental migration).

Think tanks

The role of think tanks in informing policymaking is capturing increasing political and academic attention. Despite the growing prominence of think tanks, a generally accepted definition of the term remains elusive. For the purpose of this discussion, we draw on a global think-tank index definition developed by the University of Pennsylvania:

> Think tanks are public-policy research analysis and engagement organizations that generate policy-oriented research, analysis, and advice on domestic and international issues, thereby enabling policymakers and the public to make informed decisions about public policy. Think tanks may be affiliated or independent institutions that are structured as permanent bodies, not ad hoc commissions.[24]

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23   IOM was established as an intergovernmental organization in 1951 and became a UN-related organization in September 2016.

24   McGann, 2016.

As major contributors to grey literature, and in an era of increasing contestability of policy advice to governments, think tanks have emerged as important producers of migration-related information and analysis. This has become particularly pronounced as the interest in mobility, migration and displacement globally has increased, and governments have sought to adapt to increasingly dynamic and complex environments. In this context, and in the absence of any available data on this issue, we sought to quantify changes in the number of think tanks working on migration over recent decades. In examining this issue and quantifying the trend, the first step involved reviewing the University of Pennsylvania's listings of think tanks working on migration. We supplemented this initial review by conducting online searches to identify additional think tanks globally. We defined "working on migration" as having worked regularly on migration-related topics for a minimum of five years, including publishing migration-related material and/or convening events on migration. Our review is limited to material published in English, although we recognize that there is likely to be sizeable output in other languages also. We also note, however, that more than half of all think tanks worldwide are located in the United States of America and Europe.[25] There are many think tanks located in non-English-speaking regions that publish in English. While noting language and geographic limitations, we found that there has been enormous growth in the number of think tanks working on migration globally, as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of think tanks working on migration and publishing in English, 1970–2015
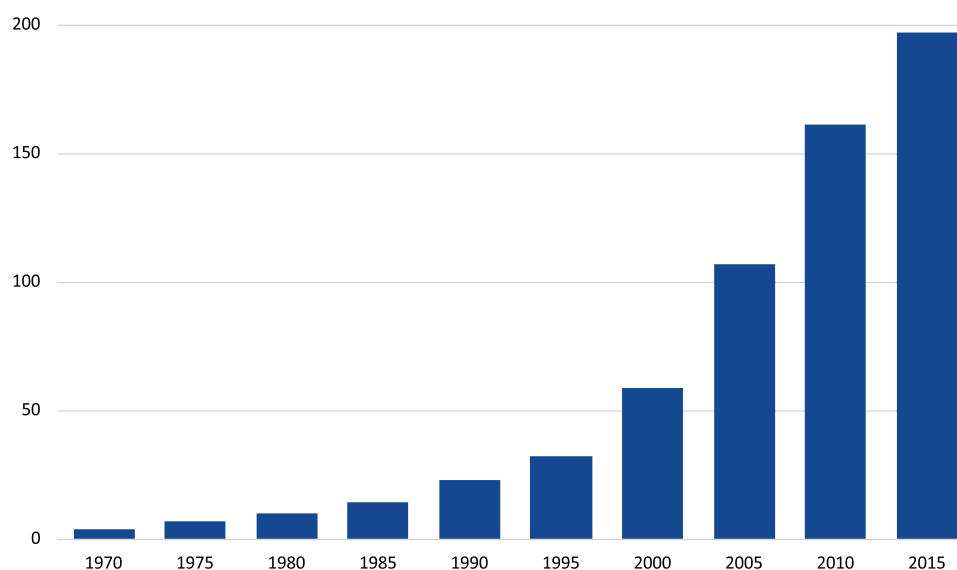
Source: Based on the University of Pennsylvania's *2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report*, with supplementary research conducted on migration-related aspects.

25 Ibid.

In the context of think tanks in general having proliferated in the late twentieth century, figure 1 shows a rapid increase in migration-related think tanks since the year 2000, which highlights the growing importance of migration in social, (geo)political and economic agendas. Given the number and nature of high-profile migration events of recent years – such as the mass displacement of people within and from countries in conflict such as the Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen; the mass migration of hundreds of thousands of people to Europe; the 2015 maritime migration crisis events in the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal; the role of anti-immigration sentiment in the "Brexit" referendum; and the 2017 US Presidential executive order on border security and immigration enforcement – we expect that migration will continue to receive the attention of a growing number of think tanks.

Research conducted or reported by think tanks, however, is of variable quality. While it is necessary for think tanks to establish and maintain networks to ensure that their research is relevant, the need to avoid undue pressure from interest groups, political parties, media and lobbyists is central to credibility. That said, the think tank sphere is characterized by a diversity of voices and agendas. Think tanks tend to act as brokers of policy knowledge, centres of research and incubators of new ideas, including by providing advisory services to governments and civil society, conducting training activities, publishing research reports, collaborating with the media and undertaking advocacy work. Many thinks tanks produce high-quality work and thus play an important role in generating and disseminating new data and information about migration. For example, commenting on recent work by the Overseas Development Institute, Carling[26] noted that:

> Grey literature is, by definition, flexible in format and content. This flexibility can be used to great effect in documentation of migrant smuggling experiences. Hagen-Zanker and Mallett (2016),[27] for instance, combine illustrative primary research, solid ties with the academic literature, and excellent research communication in their report on migrant journeys to Europe.

Examples of think tanks working on migration

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (Afghanistan)

Brookings Institution (United States)

Bruegel (Belgium)

Center for China and Globalization (China)

Centro de Divulgación y Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)

Danish Institute for International Studies (Denmark)

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies – Yusof Ishak Institute (Singapore)

Inter-American Dialogue (the Americas)

Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Germany)

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26   Carling, 2016.

27   Hagen-Zanker and Mallett, 2016.

Lowy Institute for International Policy (Australia)

Migration Policy Institute (United States)

Overseas Development Institute (United Kingdom)

Pew Research Centre (United States)

South African Institute of International Affairs (South Africa)

Note: Drawn primarily from the University of Pennsylvania's *2015 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report*. The examples reflect the geographic diversity of think tanks working on migration. The think tank above in bold is the only one in the list focusing exclusively on migration.

Blogging: growth, utility and concerns

In the last two decades, there has been a massive increase in the amount of material being produced on the Internet, particularly in the form of blogs. Blogs (short for "weblogs") first appeared in the mid-1990s and are typically concise articles posted on a host website. While there are no definitive data on blogs globally, estimates suggest that numbers have risen significantly in recent years, from 35.8 million in 2006 to 173 million in 2011.[a]

The rise of blogs has enabled individuals to communicate directly with very large numbers of people, at little or no cost. In more recent years, blogs have been increasingly utilized by think tanks, governments, non-governmental organizations, academics (individuals and institutions), political parties and international organizations (among others) to disseminate information.[b] Part of the expansion and diversification of blogs is due to the desire to reach new audiences and to provide users with alternative ways of accessing material[c] or of influencing people who may be beyond the reach of traditional political media.[d] The unregulated nature of blog publishing has raised concerns about an increasing dominance of opinion over facts and analysis, and the potential for false information to be promulgated in an increasingly "post-truth" world.[e] There have been high-profile instances of blogs being used to present misinformation, and even of bogus blogs re-posting analysts' material without permission.[f] It is unclear how much agenda-setting occurs in the "blogosphere". Equally, however, there is recognition of the increasing significance of research-related blogs in academia as well as in policy spheres.[g]

Research-related blogs tend to draw upon the findings of empirical research and, rather than replacing other publishing outlets (such as academic journals), they have become an additional form of dissemination, potentially enhancing the accessibility of research findings in policy and public spheres. Such articles can provide useful and more easily digested research-related material and, although concerns about rigour may remain, blogs that seek to summarize peer-reviewed empirical research

are more likely to make a solid contribution towards our understanding of migration. Indeed, more generally, empirical research has revealed that the perceived credibility and trustworthiness of the blogger have an impact on readers' receptiveness to information.[h]

a Statista, 2017.
b Farrell, 2012; Wortham, 2007.
c Cavanagh, 2009; Chong, 2010.
d Farrell, 2012.
e Weinberger, 2011.
f Williamson and Eisen, 2017.
g Aldred et al., 2008; Mewburn and Thomson, 2013.
h Chu and Kamal, 2008.

Recent contributions: 2015 and 2016 in focus

Having reviewed the characteristics of the key producers of migration research and analysis, we now turn to a discussion of examples of recent contributions by academia and intergovernmental organizations.

Academia

The large number of scholarly publications on migration precludes a review of all material published in 2015 and 2016. We instead examine a sample of contributions from the scholarly community, focusing on seven peer-reviewed migration-related journals. Future editions of the *World Migration Report* will feature other journals. For the current edition, we focused on some of the key, long-standing migration journals as well as newer entrants, including the *African Human Mobility Review*, the *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, International Migration*, the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, *Mobilities*, and *Population, Space and Place*. Our list includes many, although not all, of the leading migration journals in the world.[28] The examination comprised two components: analysis of all article titles published by these journals in 2015 and 2016 (totalling 538 articles); and editors' overviews of their journal's key contributions for this two-year period. This exercise allowed for deeper insights into journal contributions, highlighting their similarities as well as different interests and areas of focus, including geographically and thematically. Each editor's overview is provided in full in appendix B. Excerpts of journal editors' overviews are included in text boxes throughout the remainder of this chapter.

Contributions from the editors of *International Migration* and the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* suggest several reasons for the increase in migration-related research. First, "…the sheer quantity of academic

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28   We have attempted to provide geographic diversity in the contributions obtained from the main migration journals. This exercise will be repeated in future editions of the *World Migration Report*, for which other journals will be invited to provide input. Nine journals were selected and their editors agreed to provide input, but only seven submitted material. *International Migration Review* and *Migraciones Internacionales* did not end up providing input.

research that is being undertaken [is] in response to the high social relevance of migration issues in the world today" (Statham – see appendix B). Second, the launch in 2016 of a process to establish a global compact on migration and a global compact on fefugees is commanding greater attention from migration researchers; such a high-visibility and high-level policy initiative is encouraging – directly or indirectly – more research on global migration governance (Duncan – see appendix B). Third, migration "…has become an important interpretive lens through which societies and people understand the core changes that they are experiencing as a consequence of globalization" (Statham – see appendix B).

African Human Mobility Review

In recent years, the debate revolving around the migration–development nexus has spurred growing global interest in human mobility. This is also the case in sub-Saharan Africa, where researchers have sought to describe trends and patterns of migration and to suggest actions to harness its economic, social and human benefits for the development of the continent. In this respect, evidence-based research is widely accepted to build and expand the body of knowledge by testing hypotheses, validating existing theories and elaborating new ones. Ultimately, research findings need to be published and disseminated to a larger and diverse audience comprising of academics, practitioners, civil society and government representatives. Publication is, therefore, a key component that promotes not only the visibility of the research, but also the credibility of the empirical work conducted by researchers. In particular, peer-reviewed scholarly journals are a fundamental tool for fostering intellectual debate and inquiry. However, at present, there is a lack of peer-reviewed journals of high quality in sub-Saharan Africa addressing, amongst others, the issue of human mobility. Researchers face challenges in presenting research findings in African journals in this field, either because such journals are published irregularly, or simply because they do not exist.

Source: Mulugeta Dinbabo, Editor. The full submission is in appendix B.

Based on the titles of the 538 articles published in our sample of journals, the word cloud in figure 2 highlights the main areas of focus recurring in scholarly publications on migration. Under the assumption that an article's title reflects its content, we attempted to use the most frequent terms as cues for highlighting salient thematic issues. Not surprisingly, terms such as *migration*, *migrant* and *mobility* are used extensively in titles. Interestingly, both *immigrant* and *immigration* appear in the top 10, while *emigrant* and *emigration* did not feature among the 75 terms that form the word cloud.[29] This suggests a dominant "receiving country" perspective – at least in the articles published in the selected journals. While this is undoubtedly related in part to the specific journals we selected for analysis, our sample does include journals with traditional migration "origin" perspectives. Furthermore, *Europe* is the only geographical term in the top 10.[30]

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29   We truncated the word cloud source list to 75 terms since the low weight of the remaining words makes them illegible. As a reference, the seventy-fifth term is *generation* (bottom-right, below *migrant*).

30   According to *International Migration Report 2015* (produced by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), of 244 million international migrants in 2015, 76 million lived in Europe, 75 million in Asia, and 54 million in Northern America (UN DESA, 2016).

Moreover, the remaining geographical terms among the 75 that form the word cloud are Africa, Australia, Canada, China, England, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea: the large majority are immigration – rather than emigration – countries or regions.

Figure 2. Word cloud from the titles of 538 academic articles published in seven academic journals in 2015–2016

Note: Created using www.wordclouds.com and www.wordle.net.

Asian and Pacific Migration Journal

…articles published by APMJ are generally indicative of the migration scenario in the Asia-Pacific and are a reflection of the state of research, policy discussions, and advocacy issues. …The articles published in 2015 and 2016 included many articles on South Korea and China, but overall, the last two years point to diversity in the types of migrants, origins and destinations covered. Articles on student migration, for example, pertained to Chinese and Indian students, incidentally the top two groups of international student migrants. Articles about unaccompanied adolescent Korean students in the US…, the return of Chinese students, and some focus on Japanese student migration have expanded the discussion on the topic. Articles about Filipino teachers in Indonesia, Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs in Singapore and Afghan-native fertility differentials in Iran are some examples of articles that reveal relatively less known aspects about intra-regional migration while the articles about Vietnamese in Poland provide an update on the old migration and characteristics of new Vietnamese migration to Poland… Overall, the articles published in 2015–2016 are a combination of old or persisting issues and new or hitherto under-researched questions.

Source: Maruja Asis, Co-editor. The full submission is in appendix B.

One other very frequently used term is *social*, which occurs 44 times within the 538 article titles (8%). This adjective naturally fits many migration-related nouns: usages include, for instance, *social integration*, *social change* and *social protection*. But the most frequent association within our sample is *social network*, which highlights how instrumental networking can be in shaping migrants' experiences. Examples of issues discussed in academic articles on social networks include the social networking experiences of immigrants from Turkey to Canada, the social networks and labour-market access among Brazilian migrants in Ireland, and the role of social networks for Indian migrants to New Zealand.

Not surprisingly, given the "...new relevance of refugees in global political, media and popular discourse" (Koser – see appendix B), the term *refugee* was in the top 10 terms in the word cloud. As one would expect, analysis shows that the *Journal of Refugee Studies* alone accounts for 46 per cent of all references to the term *refugee* in article titles within our sample, while the remaining 54 per cent occur across the remaining journals. Another noun appearing in the top 10 terms is *labour*.[31] Again, this is not surprising. The search for better income and working conditions is one of the most important drivers of migration: of all the international migrants in 2015, 72 per cent were of working age, and 71 per cent lived in high-income countries. Between 2000 and 2015, high-income countries absorbed 81 per cent of the growth in international migrants.[32] The last word in the top 10 is *policy*. Analysis within our sample reveals that the terms most frequently associated with this word are *immigration policy*, *labour policy* and *asylum/refugee policy*.

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

In 2017, JEMS will publish 16 issues, or approximately 160 articles of 9000 words each of original research in the field of migration and ethnic relations […]. Our reason for publishing so much is that we want academic research to be out in the public domain so that it has the chance to inform public understandings. The findings of original academic research can give legitimacy to claims by lobbyists and politicians, and contribute to debunking 'false' claims, but to do this they need to be publicly visible and on record […].

While five years ago, I think it is fair to say that the journal was primarily 'European' in focus, we have made concerted efforts in recent years to engage more directly with scholars in North America (those working on the US as well as on Europe), and arguably more importantly, encourage academics from Asia and Africa to see JEMS as a forum for their debates. Again this reflects the important changes in the world that are driven by migration. If there have been 240 million internal migrants within China over the last decade, surely this needs to be something that the migration academic community is engaging with? In a modest way, we hope that greater exchanges across continents may take us as academics out of our silos and comfort zones and thereby challenge some of the accepted 'truths' that permeate our understandings. Many understandings of migration and ethnic relations are drawn from the experiences of South to North migration in the post war era and written by scholars from receiving countries.

Source: Paul Statham, Editor. The full submission is in appendix B.

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31   Synonyms such as *labour*, *work* and *profession* were aggregated into *labour*.
32   UN DESA, 2016.

Relevance of scientific/academic writings for policymakers emerged as an important aspect for some journals. Three editors acknowledged that academics and policymakers tend to be disconnected because "…policy makers often require their evidence immediately while academic research takes time, and peer review adds further to this time, meaning that some research is published after the policy need" (Duncan – see appendix B). The time frames applied in the policy and academic environments were referred to as a critical difference: "…the production of research-based knowledge is time- and process-intensive, which may not be compatible with the sometimes fast-paced and contentious context of policymaking" (Asis – see appendix B). Possible solutions could be "…the production of concise policy briefs, the holding of policy dialogues, or collaborating with media to produce more accessible and timelier reports" (Asis – see appendix B).

International Migration Journal

[…] migration is a phenomenon of longer-term trends whose patterns are often visible only over time. Academic researchers are in a better position to understand these trends than many policy makers who are required to deliver analysis and advice more quickly. Although policy making is often done with urgency, it is an inherently conservative business. Emerging trends identified by research can be slow to be recognized by policy, making it all the more important that the empirical research be done well and be peer-reviewed.

The past few years have seen a growing interest in the decision processes and intentions of individuals leading to their migration; this is in marked contrast to the proliferation of macro analyses of push and pull factors of classical migration theory, but serves as a complement, not a substitution.

Source: Howard Duncan, Editor. The full submission is in appendix B.

Intergovernmental organizations

The contributions of key United Nations (UN) organizations working on migration reflect mandates as well as current trends in migration, including some of the shifts we have seen in migration patterns such as the increase in children migrating internationally. UN DESA, for example, coordinates the assembly of data, including in relation to migration – a process that has highlighted limitations in the capabilities of national statistical offices.[19] In 2016, its Population Division published the *International Migration Report 2015* – a biennial publication that presents information on levels and trends in international migration for major areas, regions and countries of the world. The Population Division maintains the United Nations Global Migration Database, which is the most complete set of statistics on international migrants enumerated in countries or areas, and classified by age, sex and country or area of birth or citizenship, as well as a smaller dataset with annual data on international migration flows for 45 countries.

Examples of key global material published in 2015 and 2016

UN DESA	*International Migration Report 2015*	2015
	United Nations Global Migration Database	Ongoing
	Dataset on International Migration Flows	Ongoing
UNHCR	*Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015*	2016
	Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2014	2015
	Asylum Trends 2014	2015
	Population Statistics Database	Ongoing
ILO	*Promoting Fair Migration: General Survey Concerning the Migrant Workers Instruments*	2016
	ILO Global Estimates on Migrant Workers	2015
OHCHR	*Situation of Migrants in Transit*	2015
	Behind Closed Doors: Protecting and Promoting the Human Rights of Migrant Domestic Workers in an Irregular Situation	2015
UNICEF	*Uprooted: The Growing Crisis of Refugee and Migrant Children*	2016
UNODC	*Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016*	2016

Note: IOM publications are discussed below.

As a UN agency with a mandate to pursue protection, assistance and solutions for refugees, UNHCR produces a wealth of publications and has a dedicated research repository – refworld. Released annually in June, *Global Trends* is one of UNHCR's flagship publications. It presents and analyses annual trends worldwide in relation to refugee and other populations of concern to UNHCR. While not global in focus (primarily due to the nature of asylum flows), UNHCR's annual report *Asylum Trends* provides statistical data and related analysis on asylum seeker applications in 44 industrialized countries. UNHCR is also the key source of global statistics on refugees and other populations of concern, as reported in its online Population Statistics Database.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a standard-setting body responsible for coordinating the development and supervising the implementation of international labour standards. In 2016, it focused its annual in-depth General Survey on migrant workers. *Promoting Fair Migration: General Survey Concerning the Migrant Workers Instruments* examines the application and impacts of ILO's migrant worker instruments. In the context of its efforts to improve the collection and production of labour migration statistics, ILO Global Estimates on Migrant Workers provides estimates of the proportion of labour migrant workers among the total number of migrants worldwide, with a special focus on migrant domestic workers.

Part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR is the principal UN office mandated to promote and protect the human rights of all persons, including migrants. In addition to supporting UN human rights mechanisms, such as treaty bodies and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, OHCHR produces a wealth of relevant materials.

At the request of the UN Human Rights Council, OCHCR carried out a study of migrants in transit, subsequently publishing the *Situation of Migrants in Transit* in 2015, which revealed a clear protection gap for this migrant group. In 2015, OHCHR also published *Behind Closed Doors*, which sheds light on the exploitation, abuse and vulnerabilities that irregular migrant domestic workers can face and outlines the human rights framework that applies to them.

Although UNICEF's flagship annual publication – the *State of the World's Children* – does not necessarily single out migrant children, UNICEF published *Uprooted: The Growing Crisis of Refugee and Migrant Children* in 2016. It presents global data and analysis on the lives and situations of the approximately 50 million children who have migrated across borders or have been displaced.

Within its mandate to assist States in addressing international crimes, UNODC undertakes efforts to combat transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and produces a variety of reports on these themes. The third *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons,* published in 2016, provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons and is based primarily on trafficking cases detected between 2012 and 2014.

IOM published a wide range of research and analysis materials in 2015 and 2016 – most notably in the form of standalone studies and reports, many of which stemmed directly from specific projects. For example, under the European Union-funded *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy* project, research reports assessing the evidence base on migration and climate change were published in 2015 and 2016 on the six countries involved in the project: Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. The total number of studies and reports produced largely relates to project cycles, thereby accounting in part for the significant increase in 2016 over the previous year (see table 1). Many reports are produced locally by IOM missions, particularly if they stem from individual projects.

Table 1 also shows that standalone studies and reports form the bulk of research-related publications, although IOM's support of migration journals – *International Migration* and *Migration Policy Practice* – were also important contributors on migration research. Additionally, Migration Profiles provide country-specific migration overviews (largely funded by the IOM Development Fund) to support, among other things, capacity-building on migration data, research and analysis in Member States.

Table 1. IOM bookstore publications, 2015 and 2016

Publication type	2015	2016
World Migration Reports [a]	1	0
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) publications [b]	1	9
Migration Research Series	1	1
Migration Profiles	8	6
Migration Policy Practice issues	5	5
Studies and reports	35	73
Policy Briefs	8	12
International Migration issues [c]	3	9
Other	9	16
Total	71	131

Source: IOM.

Note: (a) The *World Migration Report 2015* was produced in several languages; (b) GMDAC was established in September 2015; (c) the editor of *International Migration Journal* changed over in 2015.

Key IOM research-related publications produced in 2015 and 2016

World Migration Report 2015 – Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility

Fatal Journeys Volume 2: Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants

Assessing the Evidence: Opportunities and Challenges of Migration in Building Resilience Against Climate Change (several country reports)

Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base

Measuring Well-governed Migration: The 2016 Migration Governance Index (with The Economist Intelligence Unit)

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre Data Briefs

Migration, Environment and Climate Change Policy Briefs

Migration Profiles (several country reports)

Nutrition Surveillance reports (under the IOM Health Assessment Programme)

Labour Exploitation, Trafficking and Migrant Health: Multi-country Findings on the Health Risks and Consequences of Migrant and Trafficked Workers

Measuring reach

Academia

As the interest in migration has increased, and the amount of migration research and analysis material has grown, it would be reasonable to expect that the reach (through expanding readerships, for example) has also increased. This appears to have been the case for the journals examined in this chapter, which generally saw an average increase in their "impact" in 2015 (+21%) and 2016 (+4%; see figure 3). The recent average Impact Factor[33] increase suggests that the articles published in these journals are receiving more attention: citing a paper reasonably implies that it has been read, and that some if its content was helpful in adding to the evidence base and/or generating debates, building knowledge, or informing migration policy and practice.

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33 The Impact Factor is a citations–publications ratio. For a given year, it takes into account citations and publications from the preceding two years. For more information, please see the example in appendix A.

Figure 3. Impact Factor of selected journals
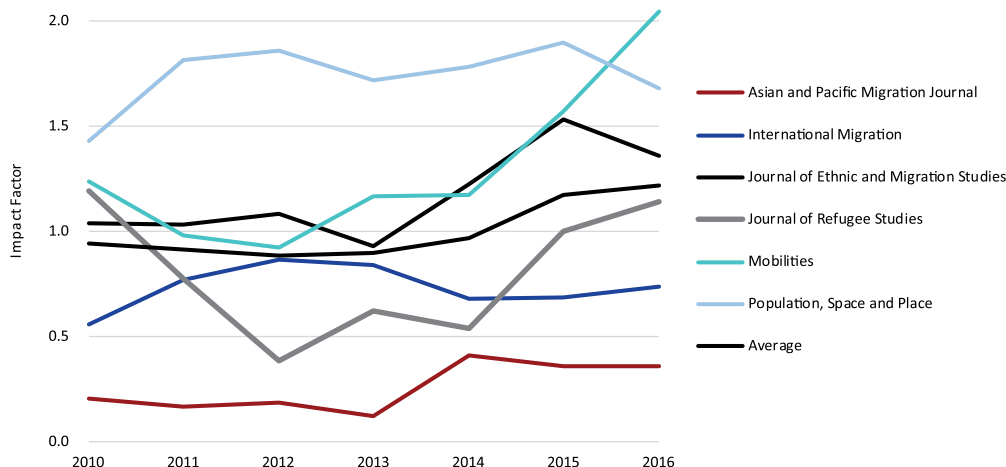
Note: African Human Mobility Review was not indexed by *InCites* at the time of writing (June 2017). The impact
factor is the ratio of citations to publications.

Publication metrics based on citation counts (including the impact factor) clearly have various limitations and
downsides.[34] First, citations tend to accumulate slowly, given academic publishing timelines and the time it
takes to compile/release statistics. Second, citations are a matter almost solely within the academic context,
which is one reason alternative measures (discussed below) have been developed. Third, citations do not
measure quality of material but are a way of quantifying impact (see the discussion on this point in appendix
A). While citation metrics have become a priority for academic publishers and scholars, they are likely to be
less relevant to people outside academia.

Population, Space and Place

In terms of the total number of published papers, migration is a prevalent focus of interest in *Population,
Space and Place*. Papers cover both international migration and internal mobility. Some researchers
even question the validity of distinguishing the two terms, given the complexity of contemporary human
mobility, and also given the common drivers that underpin many human movements and displacements.[i]

Arguably the most important conceptual advance has been the recognition that human mobilities
(including many kinds of migration) are relational […]. It is relational between the linked lives of
people who share a household and who may move together.[j] It is also relational between movers and
non-movers (for example between parents who migrate internationally for work and their children

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34   For a recent overview of Impact Factor limitations, see Williams and Padula, 2015. For a broader account of Impact Factor misuse,
see PLoS Medicine Editors, 2006.

often left behind with their grandparents),[k] or between immigrants arriving in a community and non-movers living in the same community and adjusting their lives to the impact of new arrivals.[l] And it is relational between migrants and those with power to enable and/or to block mobility (for example those allocating housing to new arrivals), or those who govern migration policy and who establish which people have permission to stay and who must return to their place of origin.[m]

Source: Allan M. Findlay, Clara H. Mulder and Darren P. Smith, Editors. The full submission is in appendix B.

i   Hickey and Yeoh, 2016; Hugo, 2016.
j   Van Bochove and Engbersen, 2015.
k   Murphy, Zhou and Tao, 2016.
l   Phillips and Robinson, 2015.
m Lietaert, Broekaert and Derluyn, 2015.

New metrics are being developed for scholarly publications to assess their impact outside of academia. One such metric is the Altmetric Attention Score,[35] indicating "…how many people have been exposed to and engaged with a scholarly output".[36] For any research output, the Attention Score "…provides an indicator of the amount of attention that it has received",[37] with some sources having more weight than others. For instance, coverage in the news has the highest weight of 8, since "it's easy to imagine that the average newspaper story is more likely to bring attention to the research output than the average tweet".[38] Other high-weight sources include blogs (5), Wikipedia (3), policy documents (3) and Twitter (1). Altmetrics are relatively new, having commenced in 2012. They have been recognized as "…tools that aim to measure the real-time reach and influence of an academic article".[39] Academics found "positive but relatively weak correlation with citations",[40] supporting the idea that "citation and altmetrics indicators track related but distinct impacts".[41] Mentions in blogs are particularly "able to identify highly cited publications"[42] – an empirical finding that supports the important weight assigned to blogs within the altmetric algorithm, further highlighting the increasing importance of this form of dissemination of scientific material.

We analysed views/downloads and the Altmetric Attention Score of 512 peer-reviewed articles published in 2015 and 2016 by six of the seven journals under consideration in this chapter (*African Human Mobility Review* was not publishing these data at the time of writing). The Attention Score was chosen for two main reasons: first, it was freely available on all the journal publishers' websites. Second, the available evidence supports its use, especially for tracking recent research output.[43] The analysis allowed us to unveil quantitative aspects of

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35 See: www.altmetric.com
36 www.altmetric.com/about-altmetrics/what-are-altmetrics/. Accessed on 9 April 2017.
37 https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000060969-how-is-the-altmetric-attention-score-calculated-. Accessed on 9 April 2017.
38 Ibid.
39 Warren, Raison and Dasgupta, 2017.
40 Costas, Zahedi and Wouters, 2015; Thelwall et al., 2013.
41 Priem, Piwowar and Hemminger, 2012.
42 Costas, Zahedi and Wouters, 2015.
43 Just like classic citation metrics, altmetrics offer benefits and disadvantages. See Bornmann, 2014 for a deeper discussion.

academic publications on migration such as how many were mentioned, viewed and/or downloaded. Figure 4 shows the Attention Score distribution of the 512 sampled articles. At a first glance, it appears that the largest share of scholarly articles received little or no attention: 129 (25%) articles scored zero, meaning that they were not mentioned online by any source. More than half (289 or 56%) had a score of 2 or lower, meaning that they attracted, at most, the equivalent of a couple of tweets. Only 14 articles (3%) scored higher than 20 – roughly the equivalent of one mention in the news and one in a blog plus 5 tweets.

Figure 4. Distribution of Altmetric Attention Score for 512 articles from 2015 and 2016, for selected journals
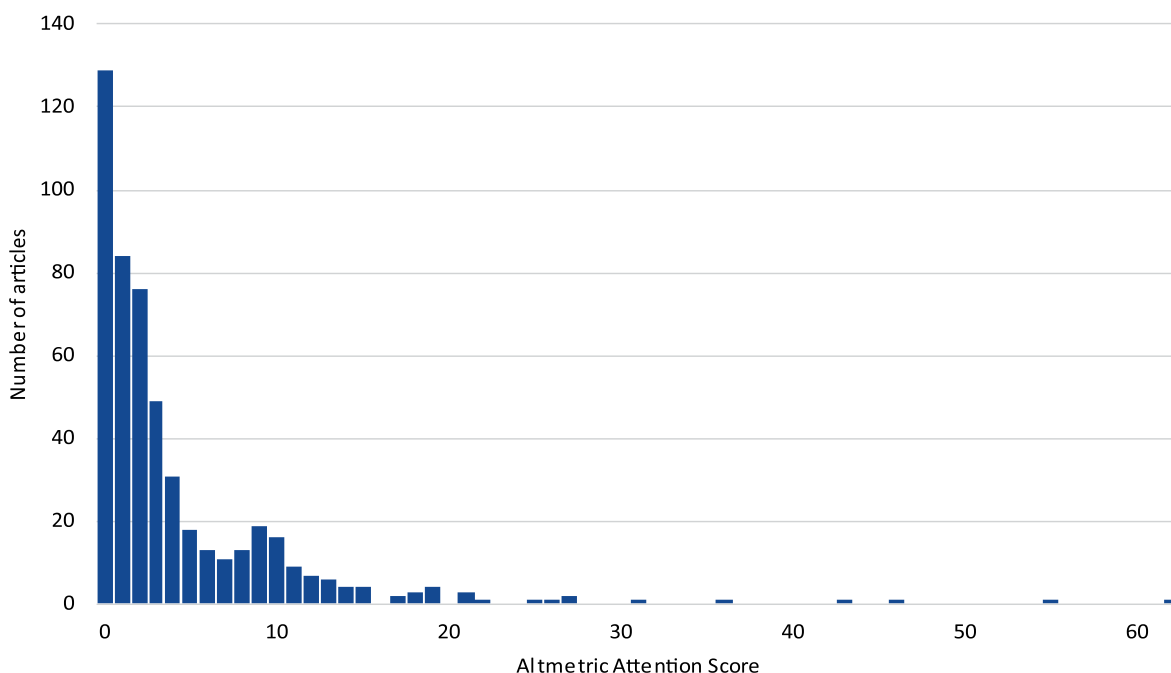
Source: www.altmetric.com

Note: *African Human Mobility Review* was not publishing altmetric data at the time of writing (April 2017).

Mobilities

[…] borders have become a highly politically charged contemporary topic that call into question conventional analyses of migration through re-bordering. The political debates over the reception of refugees from Syria and Afghanistan within Europe; the popular vote in favour of the UK to leave the European Union – 'Brexit'; and the proposed building of a wall between the USA and Mexico all testify to

new physical and symbolic processes of re-bordering. It has been recognised that borders are 'not merely empirical phenomena, but are used and constructed and opened and closed depending on who crosses them and on how contentious they become in political debates'.[n]

Source: Kevin Hannam, Mimi Sheller and David Tyfield, Editors. The full submission is in appendix B.

n Scuzzarello and Kinnvall, 2013. Rebordering France and Denmark Narratives and Practices of Border-Construction in Two European Countries. Mobilities.

Concerning article views and downloads, not all journals provide such data on their website. At the time of writing, two journals (*Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies,* and *Mobilities*) were providing views only, one (*Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*) provided only downloads, and one (*Journal of Refugee Studies*) provided views and downloads. Three journals (*African Human Mobility Review*, *International Migration* and *Population, Space and Place*) were not showing any data on article views or downloads. To overcome this lack of standardization, we aggregated views and downloads. Figure 5 shows the distribution of views/downloads of 353 articles from the four available sources, grouped by hundreds. The skewed shape of the distribution – similar to the Attention Score – highlights a relatively low level of reach. Only 28 articles (8%) were viewed/downloaded more than 1,000 times. The views/downloads data indicate that most academic writings have fairly limited readership.

Figure 5. Distribution of numbers of views and downloads of 353 articles from 2015 and 2016, for selected journals
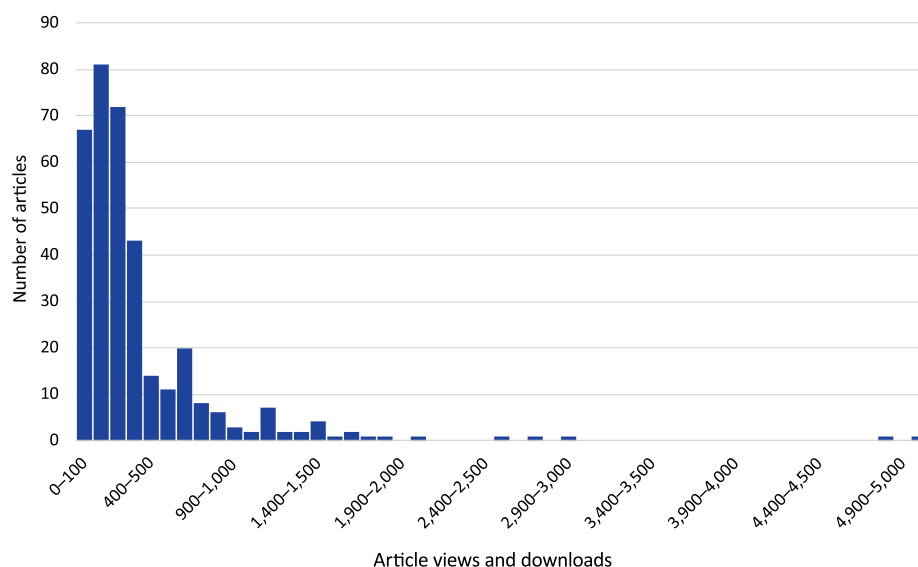
Source: Journal publishers' websites.

Note: *African Human Mobility Review, Population, Space and Place* and *International Migration* were not publishing data on views or downloads at the time of writing (April 2017).

In summary, our quantitative analysis shows that migration as a topic is receiving increasing attention: the number of publications and citations are a sign of heightened interest, at least within the academic community. Measures of views/downloads and altmetrics suggest that there is room for improving the reach and readership of scholarly production on migration. One of the main obstacles to this is the fact that academic publications tend to be behind paywalls, significantly limiting access to material beyond academia. Journal subscribers, for example, are often academic institutions and the cost of downloading single articles for non-subscribers can be prohibitive. Open access for academic publications enables free downloads but usually requires publisher fees to be paid by the author or their institution. More open-access journals (such as *Comparative Migration Studies* and *Anti-Trafficking Review*) have, however, been publishing on migration.[44] In addition, academic language and writing style tend to be more technical than in other areas of publishing, and the topics tend to be narrower. Dissemination of findings, however, through both traditional and newer forms of media, offer opportunities for academic research on migration to inform public and policy discourses. The potential reach of blogs on migration, for example, is discussed further below.

Journal of Refugee Studies

Refugees are encountering new challenges: an increasing proportion is in protracted situations without any realistic prospect of a durable solution, and more are relocating to urban settings where it is harder to protect and assist them. While refugees have always suffered discrimination, this is perhaps more systematic today than ever before, with more restrictions on refugees; a number of leaders for the first time suggesting an explicit link between refugee flows and the risk of violent extremism and terrorism; and a rising incidence of xenophobic attacks on refugees. More positively, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants potentially paves the way for significant reform of the international refugee regime and response. As a result, the *Journal of Refugee Studies* is flourishing, attracting record highs of quality submissions from a widening range of disciplines and from all over the world, and doubling its impact factor over the last two years [2015 and 2016].

Source: Khalid Koser, Editor. The full submission is in appendix B.
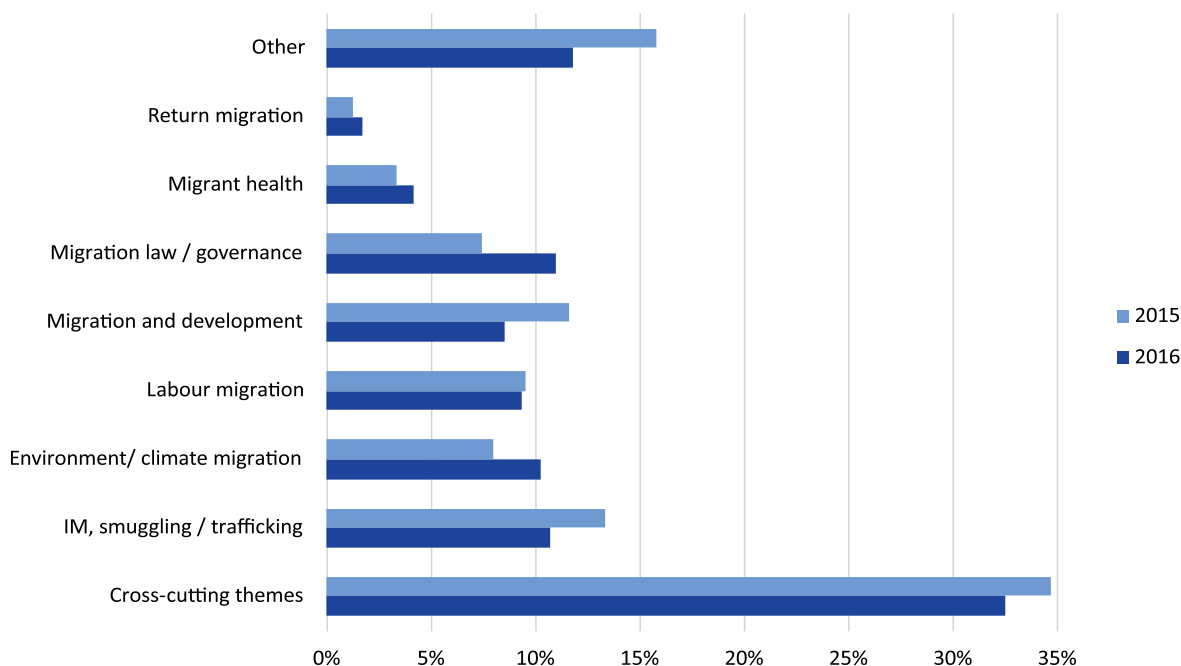
IOM

In recent years, the IOM online bookstore has been upgraded and improved. Launched in 2009 as a means of facilitating greater access to IOM publications, the online bookstore is now able to track and support analysis of data on the number of downloads of IOM publications. These data provide insights into accessibility and reach of IOM publications, supplementing readers' surveys of specific outputs. As of the end of 2016, the bookstore contained over 1,370 electronic publications in 27 different languages, most of which could be accessed free of charge. While download data do not allow for an assessment of the quality of publications (such as can be done through reader surveys or peer review, for example), they do provide some insights into the individual publications that have high download rates, as well as the themes and geographic nature of the research-related

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44   Open access involves making published material available for free, not on a fee/subscription basis.

publications that are produced and accessed globally. In 2016, the cumulative number of downloads from the IOM bookstore exceeded 2.38 million, relating to publications that had been produced over many years. An examination of research-related publications that were each downloaded more than 1,000 times shows that some themes were more prominent than others, with cross-cutting publications featuring heavily – including, for example, country migration profiles that traverse multiple thematic issues. Interest in migration law and governance (as well as in migration and the environment) increased in 2016 (see figure 6).

Figure 6. Proportion of IOM research-related downloads in 2015 and 2016, by theme

Global publications featured more heavily than regional or national publications (see figure 7), which is largely a reflection of the wide reach of the *World Migration Report* (WMR). The report, which is published every two years, is the principal IOM research-related report, and both current and past editions tend to be widely downloaded. There is a clear appetite for the WMR, and download data provide useful insights into how readers have responded to WMR material. It is interesting to note, for example, that the WMR 2010 background paper on irregular migration and mixed flows was downloaded several thousand times in 2016, reflecting the salience of the issue, given the peak migration flows to Europe in 2015–2016.

Figure 7. Proportion of IOM research-related downloads in 2015 and 2016, by geographic category
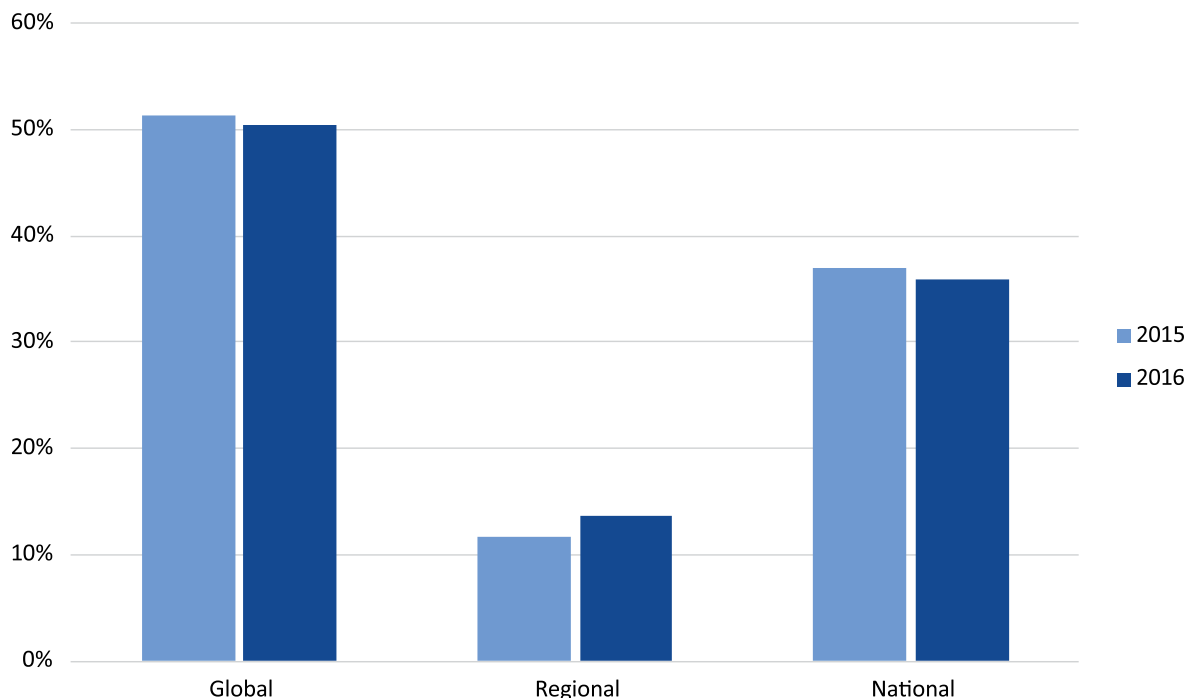
Source: IOM.

Note: Only publications downloaded more than 1,000 times in a year have been included (downloads for 2015 have been prorated as data for the entire year are not available). Categories are discrete. n=1,743,167 downloads.

Blogs

As part of the broader tendency towards greater interest in migration and migration-related research, there has been a concomitant rise in the number of blogs that feature articles on migration. It is well beyond the scope of this chapter to examine in detail the changes in blog publishing specifically on migration, however, examples of widely read migration articles are provided in the text box below. They show that some blog articles can reach large audiences and, because of this, are likely to be influential in informing discussions on migration.[45] It is also important to acknowledge that some argue that blogs tend to be written on "hot" or controversial migration topics, such as irregular or mass migration, refugees and asylum seekers, while less controversial topics are often neglected.[46]

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45   Aldred et al., 2008.

46   Ozimek, 2012.

Examples of migration-related articles published on blogs

Four maps that will change how you see migration in Europe, by Alex Gray, published by the World Economic Forum's Agenda blog on 16 August 2016 – **905,126 views**.

Countries where you can buy citizenship, by Joe Myers, published by the World Economic Forum's Agenda blog on 28 July 2016 – **176,065 views**.

Unintended consequences: How migrant smugglers are exploiting the international protection system, by Marie McAuliffe and Khalid Koser, published by the Asia and the Pacific Policy Society's Policy Forum on 15 February 2015 – **over 100,000 reads**. The majority of readers were in Canada, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

The challenge of Syrian refugees, by John Hewson, published by the Asia and the Pacific Policy Society's Policy Forum on 11 September 2015 – **over 18,000 reads**. The majority of readers were in Australia, China, India, Ireland and the United States of America.

One step forward for Central America: The Plan for the Alliance for Prosperity, by Manuel Orozco, published by the Inter-American Dialogue's blog on 16 March 2016 – **662 views**.

Note: The number of reads or views and related analytics were provided by the relevant blog editor in late February 2017.

Conclusions

This chapter has provided an overview of the key written contributions of some of the main producers of migration research and analysis to our collective understanding of migration. We found that there has been a significant increase in the interest in migration as a topic over time, including by some of the major producers of research and analysis, reflecting the growing salience of the topic globally. We also found that different types of migration-related output have different strengths and weaknesses, which are important to understand when reading and utilizing such material, particularly in informing policymaking. Academic research and analysis, for example, may involve greater rigour than other forms; however, the long lead times involved can diminish their usefulness for policymakers, who often need material more quickly than academic publishing regimes can accommodate. Conversely, the merits of grey literature, especially when compared with academic peer-reviewed research, include shorter production times, greater access to unpublished research and data, and the ability to draw on expertise in academic and policy spheres.[47] Grey literature also tends to be freely accessible. On the other hand, it is sometimes of inconsistent (and poor) quality and review standards, with irregular publication schedules and a lack of standard bibliographical identifiers.[48] It has also been criticized as being used to set agendas or legitimize policy.[49] As with potential merits, however, these drawbacks do not necessarily apply to all such publications.

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47   Pappas and Williams, 2011.

48   Banks, 2012; Pappas and Williams, 2011; Schöpfel, 2011; Rucinski, 2016.

49   Boswell, 2008; Sageman, 2014.

There is a case to be made for playing to the strengths of the different types of material on migration. Some of the highest quality blogs on migration, for example, are based on carefully elaborated and conducted studies and insightful analysis drawing on years of research. The fact that it is becoming more common for senior migration academics to maintain their own blog and/or write blog articles for other publishers indicates some recognition in the academic community of the utility of this form of communication and dissemination. This is also reflected by the growing use of altmetrics, which measure a journal article's reach in non-academic publishing, including via blogs. At the same time, it is often difficult to assess whether blogs and other forms of grey literature, including substantial research reports, make influential contributions to our collective understanding of migration or whether they are another agenda-setting tool more suited to advocacy. In the academic environment, the number of citations provide an indicator of the value – or lack thereof – of an individual article; impact factors provide a similar tool for assessing scientific journals over time. Similar systematic assessments are not available for grey literature, and its variability and diversity are recognized as weaknesses as well as strengths. Technology is available, however, to assist publishers of online grey literature in assessing the level of interest in a series or even an individual article, report or study.

The information garnered for this chapter (including that from blog editors) has shown that, somewhat surprisingly, some online migration-related research and analysis has had extraordinary reach. The fact that some material can be so widely viewed, read or downloaded confirms the need for the quality of published material on migration to be further strengthened. There is no good reason, for example, why material outside academia cannot be peer-reviewed; in the quest for a more robust evidence base to inform migration policy and practice, tools for improving the overall quality of published research and analysis are important. Similarly, there is no apparent reason why measuring reach via views/downloads/altmetrics could not be embraced by more publishers of migration research and analysis, especially in the non-academic sphere. At the same time, it is desirable that academic publishing try to embrace the best features of grey literature – namely accessibility and speed. Open access is one such solution, and the use of other communication strategies, such as blogs, can certainly enhance accessibility. Efforts are also being made to shorten publication times, with an increasing number of high-quality journals being able to provide peer review in two or three weeks. However, this means adding tight deadlines to an already voluntary, unpaid, highly skilled workforce of academic reviewers.

As we have seen, both white and grey literature are complementary and useful sources of information on migration. We have highlighted some of their strengths and weaknesses, and have suggested a few initial actions that could help expand their reach to achieve a more balanced discourse on migration. We underline that the analysis in the current chapter relates to contributions from a subset of academic journals and intergovernmental organizations. Although we think that the picture that emerges provides a fair account of recent research and analysis on migration, it does not purport to be exhaustive. We expect to extend the breadth of this analysis in future editions of the *World Migration Report*, including these and other sources in order to provide a more complete description of the empirical contributions to the migration discourse over time.

Finally, we encourage policymakers, practitioners, researchers and others to explore and exploit the wealth of written material on migration with a critical eye. We also underscore the importance of activities and initiatives that bridge the gap between the research and policy spheres by bringing migration scholars, researchers, practitioners and policymakers together, including through workshops, conferences, briefing sessions, and related consultations. The opportunity to listen and share knowledge on migration can support new lines of thinking and help craft more effective policy responses.

Appendix A
A brief overview of academic publishing

The scholarly dissemination system rotates around a well-established gravitational centre: publication, with some forms of publication (such as academic journals) having much greater credibility and weight than others (and within that, individual academic publishers have different standings). Publishing the results of research in academic journals is without any doubt the paramount objective of today's scholars.[50] Journals alone constitute about 40 per cent (books 16%) of the revenues of the broader scientific, technical and medical publisher's market, the size of which has been estimated at USD 25.2 billion in 2013.[51] Through academic publishing, scholars formally share their findings within the scientific community. This exchange enables other researchers to learn about the latest advancements, to design new studies for filling current knowledge gaps, to compare their findings with the ones of their peers and perhaps to avoid reinventing the wheel. Moreover, publication constitutes "…a permanent record of what has been discovered, when and by whom - like a court register for science".[52] The world's first academic journal - *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* - appeared as early as of 1665, as an expression of the Royal Society's policy of promoting the progress of science through open sharing of results and ideas supported by empirical evidence. Since then, the number of active scholarly peer-reviewed English language journals has reached 28,100 in 2014,[53] and it has been calculated that the global scientific output doubles every nine years.[54] Many scholars today are overwhelmed by the mass of academic literature, and it is becoming impossible to find the time to read every piece of literature, even on the narrowest topic.

Publications are the core of career advancement for academics, whereas researchers working in applied research settings are not necessarily working under the same degree of pressure to publish. Overall, the academic reward system is responsible for the very significant increase in the number of publications but, arguably, a quantitative increase does not automatically lead to an increase in the average "quality" of published academic research.

Measuring quality is a complex and debated issue. In terms of the major form of output (journal articles), we can say that an article's quality is evaluated mainly *qualitatively before* publication, and mainly *quantitatively after* publication. The type of qualitative evaluation that occurs before publication in academic journals is called "peer-review". The term "peer" refers to the fact that the people performing reviews of the submitted article are meant to be of equal (or greater) expertise on a topic. Peer review in academia is almost always unpaid. Peer review of journal articles "…has traditionally been seen as part of the professional obligations of the researcher",[55] and a large scale-survey amongst 40,000 research papers authors found that most of them considered peer review as "…essential to the communication of scholarly research". Ninety-one per cent of the respondents stated that "…the review process improved the quality of the last paper they published", and 86 per cent declared that "…they enjoy reviewing and will continue to review".[56] The most tangible incentive for reviewing is perhaps earning recognition: journals usually publish a yearly "reviewers thanksgiving"

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50   Other means of scholarly communication include books, conference presentations, seminars, e-mail lists and so forth.

51   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

52   Sense About Science, 2005.

53   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

54   Van Noorden, 2014.

55   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

56   Mulligan, Hall and Raphael, 2013.

document in which they list the names of people who served as reviewers.[57] Being on those lists can improve a researcher's CV, especially if s/he plans to seek funding/job in that specific field. Reviewers thoroughly examine the methods, results and conclusions before submitting their recommendation (accept/revise/reject) to the journal's editor. The review process iterates until the editor is satisfied with the manuscript, which can finally enter the production pipeline (copy-editing, typesetting, online publication and possibly printing). Overall, the peer-review process lasts from a few weeks to several months, with considerable variance among disciplines and journals. After publication, abstracts are free of charge, while access to the full text may require access through academic libraries (that typically pay subscriptions to the publishers), or require pay-per-view fees. The "open access" publishing model grants free full-text access to anyone, courtesy of the author's institution having paid publication fees to the publisher.

The peer-review process examines a piece of writing before publication using mainly a *qualitative* approach, while a *quantitative* approach dominates the assessment of material after publication. Citation – the act of quoting – is the single unit at the base of bibliometrics (the statistical analysis of written publications). Crudely put, the more the citations, the higher the impact, the better the supposed quality of a paper/ article/book. Basic citation metrics for any publication can be obtained using Google Scholar, the most used search engine by academics worldwide. For instance, a search for "migration" in Google Scholar returned 3.8 million results and the following first page:[58]

Figure 1. Example of Google Scholar search results
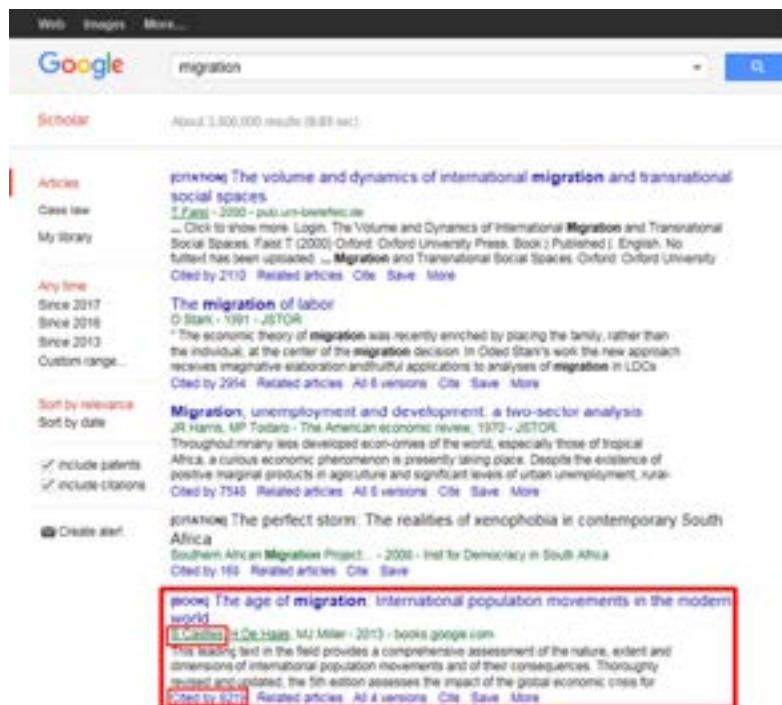
You can see at a glance (Fig.1, bottom-left) that the book "The age of migration: International population movements in the modern world" has been cited - as of January 2017 - by more than 8,000 other publications. By clicking on "Cited by 8219" you can see all the citing publications since the first edition (1993). If you click on the author's name (S. Castles) you will see the author's citation indices.

Building on raw citation counts, various so-called "impact metrics" can be calculated at the publication level, author level, journal level and so forth. For instance, a journal's Impact Factor (the *citations/publications* ratio) is widely used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal, while the h-index[59] provides a measure of a single author's impact (though it can be also calculated for a department, institution or country). The citations/publications ratio most commonly involves examination of a two-year publishing cycle over three years. For example, for Journal X's 2015 impact factor, 122 citations of articles published in 2013 and 2014 are divided by the total number of articles published in 2013 and 2014 (166), so that the 2015 impact factor for Journal X is 0.735 (or 122 citations divided by 166 articles).

The debate on the usefulness of impact metrics is still open, the aim being finding the right balance between research funders' needs of measuring the impact of their spending, and academics' desires for fair evaluation systems of their work (and consequent funding). Recently, alternative impact metrics (altmetrics) have been developed, taking into account, for instance, number of mentions in news articles and blogs, Twitter, Facebook and so forth.

The pressure to achieve within an academic reward system that values publication in peer-reviewed journals is acknowledged as having some serious downsides,[60] including in relation to quality. The "publish or perish" culture has been found to stifle research innovation,[61] lower research publication standards,[62] encourage peer-review fraud[63] and negatively affect the ability of researchers to work on applied research tailored to policymakers.[64] At the same time, academics are under pressure to undertake innovative research, publish in the top journals and present evidence to policy audiences and ultimately influence policy.[65]

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59   The h-index is the number of publications that have at least *h* citations. For instance, Author X has written 4 publications: A (cited by 27 others), B (cited by 14 others), C (cited by 2 others), and D (not yet cited). Author X's h-index is 2 at present. In the future, the h-index may be 3, if publication C will be cited at least 1 more time.

60   Smith, 2006.

61   Foster, Rzhetsky and Evans, 2015.

62   Colquhoun, 2011.

63   Prosser Scully, 2015

64   Cherney et al., 2012.

65   Ibid.

Appendix B
Contributions from academic journals[66]

African Human Mobility Review[67]
Chief Editor: Mulugeta F. Dinbabo

In recent years, the debate revolving around the migration-development nexus has spurred, growing global interest on human mobility. This is also the case of sub-Saharan Africa, where researchers have sought to describe trends and patterns of migration and to suggest actions to harness its economic, social and human benefits for the development of the continent. In this respect, evidence-based research is widely accepted to build and expand the body of knowledge by testing hypothesis, validating existing theories and elaborating new ones. Ultimately, research findings need to be published and disseminated to a larger and diverse audience comprising of academics, practitioners, civil society and government representatives. Publication is, therefore, a key component that promotes not only the visibility of the research, but also the credibility of the empirical work conducted by researchers. In particular, peer-reviewed scholarly journals are a fundamental tool for fostering intellectual debate and inquiry. However, at present, there is a lack of peer-reviewed journals of high quality in Sub-Saharan Africa addressing, amongst others, the issue of human mobility. Researchers face challenges in presenting research findings in African journals in this field, either because such journals are published irregularly, or simply because they do not exist.

African Human Mobility Review (AHMR) is an interdisciplinary journal created to encourage and facilitate the study of all aspects (i.e. socio-economic, political, legislative and developmental) of human mobility in sub-Saharan Africa. Established in 2014, AHMR aims at being one of the leading scholarly journals in sub-Saharan Africa in the field of international/domestic migration, ethnic group relations and refugee movements. The main purpose of AHMR includes building the capacity of young African researchers who have an additional opportunity to publish and disseminate their work; publishing and disseminating research outputs on the socio-demographic, economic, political, psychological, historical, legislative and religious aspects of human migration and refugee movements from and within sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, AHMR helps in identifying best practices and in suggesting guidelines for correct implementation of migration policies in Africa. It also promotes SIHMA's vision and mission. In general, AHMR actively contributes to SIHMA's overall goal of disseminating research that fosters understanding of human mobility and informs policies that ensure the rights and dignity of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Africa.

At the moment, AHMR publishes three issues per year in January, May, and November. The journal also publishes occasional special issues. In the past two years, a number of articles were received by the editorial office, of which, after the critical peer review process, only 25 were published in six issues. Scholarly manuscripts that advance the body of knowledge are encouraged and considered for publication. AHMR publishes original theoretical and applied contributions, including topics such as migration and development, migration and human rights, migration of unaccompanied minors, mobility and employment and xenophobia, integration and social cohesion.

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66   The contributions in this appendix have been submitted by each journal's respective chief editor(s), and have not been edited.

67   Articles cited in the journal editor's contribution can be found at: http://sihma.org.za/online-journal/.

AHMR online publication has increased accessibility of information for practitioners, researchers, students, academicians and policy makers. As part of the strategy to ensure evidence-based policy making, AHMR regularly interacts with relevant government departments, civil society and academic/research institutions in sub-Saharan Africa. The feedback obtained from readers and partners clearly indicated that AHMR's electronic publications enhanced the internet search ability. It also increases the sources of relevant information and decreases the costs for both publisher and users of the journal. So far, AHMR has received very positive feedback from authors and Board Members, as well as from readers in the form of views and downloads. This is one of the evidence that AHMR is receiving greater attention in the field across Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world due to its exclusive online and free of charge distribution. The journal has, in fact, the advantage of being accessible to a larger audience and this allows for immediate feedback and engagement with the readers. Worldwide, open-access scholarly journals have arisen as an alternative to traditional subscription journals. They make their articles freely available to everyone while providing services common to all scholarly journals, such as the peer-review process, production, and distribution. On the other hand, there is a resistance of many scholars to publish in an online medium resulting from the lack of credibility of online publications. For example, many authors in academic settings place importance upon the acceptance by a peer-reviewed journal. This is connected to credibility problems that arise in decisions of advancement at universities where online journal publications carry less weight than print journals (Collins & Berge, 1994). To overcome this problem, a few printed copies of AHMR are published each year and distributed across South African universities.

Between 2014 and 2016, AHMR published a *Special Issue* on international migration, development and xenophobia. Professor Shimelis Gulema from the Stony Brook University in the United States, acted as the Guest Editor of the *Special Issue*. Papers in this collection included: *Violent xenophobic episodes in South Africa: 2008 and 2015*; *Preventing Xenophobia in Africa: what must the African Union Do?*; *Violent conflict and forced displacement in the Horn of Africa: Government and Donor Policies and Programs in Search of Durable Solutions* and Development-induced displacement and its impacts on the livelihoods of poor urban households in Bahir Dar, North Western Ethiopia.

The *Special Issue* is a novel undertaking by AHMR. The idea germinated in the wake of an unprecedented wave of attacks against African immigrants in South Africa, a development that was unusual, if not unique. It brings together studies on a range of issues, all tied to the general theme of the special issue and each demonstrating the interconnections between poverty and underdevelopment, conflict, displacement, migration and xenophobia. A deeper exploration of issues of displacement, xenophobia, conflict, and migration, as indicated in the four contributions, serves to underscore larger, often global, processes including globalization and transnationalism but also inequality within and between countries and regions. In addition, the papers offer a critique of existing assumptions, interpretations and practices, as in the case of the term xenophobia; call for a rethinking in a way that enables a deeper understanding of the issues at hand, and suggest measures to tackle existing challenges, including displacement and xenophobia, among others.

Other AHMR publications included eminent authors like: Simon Bekker, Emeritus Professor of Sociology in the Sociology and Social Anthropology Department, University of Stellenbosch and Laurence Piper, Professor of Political Studies at the University of the Western Cape, who has published extensively on xenophobia, Zulu nationalism, the Inkatha Freedom Party and electoral politics in South Africa. Professor Jonathan Crush, Director of the Southern African Research Centre at Queen's University in Canada, who has been appointed as the Guest Editor for the *Special Issue* on *Migration & Entrepreneurship*.

Even though AHMR has been successful for the past few years in terms of achieving its objectives, there are some challenges, for example low representation of researchers from non-English speaking regions and from smaller academic communities in Sub-Saharan Africa.

To summarize:

AHMR is one of the few peer-reviewed scholarly journals in the field of migration in sub-Saharan Africa and is popularly used by researchers in the field. It covers a variety of continental level issues and topics in field of human mobility. AHMR articles have been cited in decisions by the South African Supreme Court and Court of Justice, and dispute panels. AHMR also publishes student-written work and pieces on recent developments in migration policy in Sub-Saharan Africa. AHMR leads discussion and debate at the Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape by hosting speakers on Postgraduate level course, i.e. Migration and Development. AHMR recent Symposium topics have included: Migration and Xenophobia in South Africa; Migration and Returns and the Impact of Migration on Development in South Africa. So far, AHMR undertaken a number of activities and achieved tremendous results. AHMR continue to publish high-quality research outputs that will advance, encourage and facilitate the study of all aspects of human mobility in sub-Saharan Africa.

Asian and Pacific Migration Journal[68]
Chief Editors: Graziano Battistella and Maruja M.B. Asis

The Asian and Pacific Migration Journal (APMJ) celebrated its 25th year in 2016. When it was launched in 1992, large-scale temporary labor migration in the region was entering its second decade and was not showing any signs of a slowdown. Back in 1992, academic journals dedicated to migration were very few, and in particular, APMJ was about the only one specifically focused on migration-related phenomena in the Asia-Pacific region. The journal was introduced to disseminate research on migration in, to and from the region, and to encourage the development of migration scholarship that promotes understanding of the region's realities and perspectives. In his review of the articles published in APMJ the last 25 years, Jerrold Huguet commented on the role of the journal as a chronicler of what is happening in the area of migration (mostly international migration, but also including some articles about internal migration, especially in China) in the region. Although APMJ aims to cover the whole region, the contributions that had been published do not sufficiently encompass the different sub-regions. Earlier reviews by Asis, Piper and Raghuram (2010) and Asis and Piper (2008) had remarked on the uneven regional coverage of published articles—mostly about East and Southeast Asia, not much on South and West Asia, and hardly any about Central Asia—and remained unchanged in the more recent review by Huguet (2016). In terms of discipline, there has been a trend towards more disciplines being represented by contributors. Economists, demographers and sociologists are now joined by contributors coming from anthropology, psychology, political science, and a few from social work. The shift has been accompanied by a rise in articles based on qualitative research.

Having been associated with APMJ since 1997 (initially as associate editor and later as co-editor), I agree with the view that the articles published by APMJ are generally indicative of the migration scenario in the Asia-Pacific and are a reflection of the state of research, policy discussions, and advocacy issues. Considering not just the published articles but the universe of submissions received by APMJ, those which do not make the grade for external review are disconnected from the existing literature and thus lacking in theoretical

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68   Articles cited in the journal editors' contribution can be found at: http://journals.sagepub.com/home/amj.

framing and analysis.   We receive a good number of submissions about migration from other sub-regions, but unfortunately, they tend to be statistical exercises and are still wedded to the push-pull framework of analysis.   The slew of submissions about South Korea and China in recent years significantly increased the representation of East Asian articles in APMJ, reflecting the main issues of interest to these countries. Articles on multiculturalism and marriage migration in South Korea have received the most attention, which in turn, indicate the flurry of research (and funding support) on these issues in South Korea. Most articles on China deal with internal migration, although in the last few years, return migration and student migration have surfaced (as further noted below).

The articles published in 2015 and 2016 included many articles on South Korea and China, but overall, the last two years point to diversity in the types of migrants, origins and destinations covered. Articles on student migration, for example, pertained to Chinese and Indian students, incidentally the top two groups of international student migrants. Articles about unaccompanied adolescent Korean students in the US (which depart from the astronaut family migration observed earlier, with mothers accompanying their children while husbands are left back home), the return of Chinese students, and some focus on Japanese student migration have expanded the discussion on the topic. Articles about Filipino teachers in Indonesia, Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs in Singapore and Afghan-native fertility differentials in Iran are some examples of articles which reveal relatively less known aspects about intra-regional migration while the articles about Vietnamese in Poland provide an update on the old migration and characteristics of new Vietnamese migration to Poland. Children affected by international migration were the topics of several articles. The adaptation of multicultural children in South Korea is a welcome development, expanding the lens beyond marriage migrants (mostly women). A special section dedicated to probing the notion of Third Culture Kids drew attention to children who are migrating with their families to Asia. This theme is a relatively new topic in a region where research on children has been mostly about those "left behind." Overall, the articles published in 2015-2016 are a combination of old or persisting issues and new or hitherto under-researched questions.

Gaps and challenges facing APMJ

Although APMJ aims to disseminate research-based information to a wide audience, as an academic journal, its primary audience is largely the academic community. At the same time, the knowledge products disseminated by APMJ rest largely on the contributions of the academic community as knowledge producers. The journal relies on contributions by researchers whose work is subjected to the review process undertaken voluntarily by peer reviewers. The review process is an important mechanism in fostering dialogue between authors and reviewers. However, since it is a double-blind process, the exchange and dialogue between the two parties does not allow for debate and discussion promoted by face-to-face discussion. Nonetheless, the feedback provided by reviewers helps improve the papers, which is in generating evidence-based knowledge about migration.

Beyond the academic community, it is difficult to gauge the impact of APMJ on policymaking. Various factors contribute to this condition. For one, the production of research-based knowledge is time- and process-intensive, which may not be compatible with the sometimes fast-paced and contentious context of policymaking. Policymakers tend to be sensitive to the opinions and views of their superiors, constituents, and the general public (and the media too), and research findings which run counter to public opinion will may not find their way in informing and influencing policymaking. The time entailed by data gathering and analysis can be outpaced by unfolding events. For example, in the first half of 2015, several Asian countries (Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand) were confronted by the Rohingya refugee crisis. The plight of the Rohingyas, adrift at sea on rickety boats, and with no country willing to welcome them posed

a challenge to the ASEAN region. Media reports provided a running commentary on the developments of the crisis and the subsequent conferences organized to discuss immediate and temporary solutions. There were no contributions touching on the Rohingya issue in 2015 and 2016.

It is not only "at the moment" developments which APMJ missed out on in 2015-2016. Over the long term, the issue of unauthorized migration, which is very significant in the region, has not received much attention from researchers. The issue has been conflated and confused with human trafficking, which has instead gotten enormous research, policy and advocacy attention. (Interestingly, the Rohingya crisis of 2015 was also framed as irregular migration in some reports.) This is an example of how funding-driven research can dominate the research agenda and publication outputs.

The translation of research findings into policy implications that will be actually considered by policymakers is not automatic and is beyond the work of journals like APMJ. This will require other interventions, such as the production of concise policy briefs, the holding of policy dialogues, or collaborating with media to produce more accessible and timelier reports. More fundamentally, most government agencies in the region need to develop a culture of data appreciation and their value to policymaking (some exceptions are Australia, New Zealand and South Korea, which invest in migration research and data).

The production of knowledge and access to a variety of knowledge products had been affected by developments in ICT and social media. Online journals and open access journals on migration have also increased in number. In reflecting about APMJ's experiences since 1992, founding editor Graziano Battistella (2016) acknowledged how these developments have impacted on the work and operations of journals like APMJ. Up until 2014, APMJ was produced by SMC. However, technological developments and strategies adopted by major publishing companies have made it difficult for independent publishers to thrive in an increasingly competitive milieu. The marketing and distribution aspects were particularly challenging. In 2015, APMJ took up the offer to partner with SAGE Publications, with SAGE taking care charge of the production and marketing aspects of the journal and SMC remaining primarily responsible for content. Despite the many challenges of producing an academic journal, the scrutiny provided by the peer review process continues to be strength of journals like APMJ. In the years to come, with the continuing support and participation of the academic community, APMJ hopes not just to chronicle migration in Asia and the Pacific but also to contribute significantly to scholarship, policymaking and advocacy in the region.

International Migration[69]
Chief Editor: Howard Duncan

The journal, *International Migration*, owned by the International Organization for Migration, publishes empirical research to advance scholarship and support the world's migration policy community. This is challenging because policy makers often require their evidence immediately while academic research takes time, and peer review adds further to this time, meaning that some research is published after the policy need. Crises aside, however, migration is a phenomenon of longer-term trends whose patterns are often visible only over time. Academic researchers are in a better position to understand these trends than many policy makers who are required to deliver analysis and advice more quickly. Although policy making is often done with urgency, it is an inherently conservative business. Emerging trends identified by research can be slow to be recognized by policy, making it

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69   Articles cited in the journal editor's contribution can be found at: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1468-2435.

all the more important that the empirical research be done well and be peer-reviewed. The journal aims to offer new insights for scholars and policy makers alike and to support what is ultimately a collective endeavour to enhance the outcomes of migration for all.

Over the past two years, *International Migration* has published on a wide range of themes, breaking new ground and further articulating paths trodden before. In this short section, we will describe points made on selected themes over the course of 2015 and 2016, that is, since the publication of the IOM's World Migration Report 2015. For those wishing more details, we suggest going to the journal's website. The broad themes that we will cover are: migration patterns, migration and development, migration governance, and data and methodology.

Migration patterns

As a migration journal, *International Migration* receives many articles that analyze migration patterns, going beyond the statistical compilations found on national and other statistical agency websites. Our authors look behind the data to uncover causes underlying the trends. The past few years have seen a growing interest in the decision processes and intentions of individuals leading to their migration; this is in marked contrast to the proliferation of macro analyses of push and pull factors of classical migration theory, but serves as a complement, not a substitution. Mendoza (2015) offered insights into emigration patterns from Mexico City by comparing households with and without emigrants; her logistic regression models reveal the importance of social networks in motivating departures.

In looking at contemporary Kosovo, a fledgling country suffering from high levels of departures, Ivlevs and King noted the lack of confidence in the future of the country and its economy amongst especially those Albanian Kosovars with higher levels of education. Emigration aspirations have returned to levels not seen since before independence, a trend that may itself fuel an even greater demand to leave this struggling country. Cohen, Duberley and Ravishankar considered how Indian scientists employ international mobility as a career enhancer, a strategy that allows them gain valuable international experience while preserving cultural ties to India as well as their ability to return to India in a more advanced position. This helps us to understand better the phenomenon of multiple migration to which the late Graeme Hugo drew our attention. Weeks and Weeks examined the role of transnationalism in contemporary emigration from Latin America to the United States, going beyond the lure of better-paying jobs that support remittances to the supportive roles increasingly played by their homeland governments in protecting their rights while abroad and encouraging their return. Staying within Latin America, Silva and Massey detailed the role of violence in motivating migration out of Colombia. Not as straightforward as one might be tempted to imagine, violence tends to lead to emigration predominantly for those with higher levels of education and stronger social networks abroad. While violence can bring about a decision to leave, it is social capital networks that determine destinations.

Bylander took us to Cambodia to explore how actual *and anticipated* environmental distress motivates decisions to emigrate. Gerver brought the perspective of moral philosophy to voluntary repatriation, offering a careful normative analysis of the tension between facilitating repatriation to restore rights and ensuring that the repatriation is in fact voluntary. In a look at mass emigration from Lithuania, the first Soviet state to declare independence in 1990, Klusener et al used census and registration data to document that it is characteristics such as employment status, education, and prior migration experience that influence decisions to leave. The "new mobility" of which we often speak is revealed not only by highly skilled economic migrants moving from one laboratory or corporate headquarters to another but, also, by some asylum seekers who, as persons with full human interests, may seek more than safety. Lukić took us to Serbia to show the workings of contemporary

transit asylum migration. Also looking at asylum seekers' decisions regarding destinations were McAuliffe and Jayasuriya, who asked 35,000 potential asylum seekers whether and why they preferred some destination countries over others and found Australia to be widely preferred.

We have long-surmised that higher levels of human capital increase one's mobility, and Rodríguez-Gutiérrez and Canal-Domínguez showed us how foreign language skills affect people's motivations to migrate as well as their choice of destination. Also looking at the motivations to move were Ozcurumez and Aker who compared the motives of Turks who moved to Germany with those who moved to Canada. It was more than the money, they discovered.

Another area of increasing attention is return migration, an ever-present but previously neglected subject owing to the traditional assumption that migration was largely one-way and either permanent or very long-term. But we now recognize that among their effects, globalization and transnationalism have yielded the "new mobility" which makes it easier and less costly for migrants to return home after even a relatively short period at their destination. For many migrants, especially the more highly-skilled, their migration intentions are for shorter rather than permanent stays. For some, time spent working abroad is intended to offer better fortunes at home. Those workers returning to their homelands, perhaps with higher skill levels than when they left, can however find a less-than-smooth transition to the labour market. Barcevičius (2016) explored how returning high-skilled Lithuanians fare back home and whether they intend to stay for long.

The relationship between migration and development

With the international community's focus on the relationship between migration and development and its concern over rising anti-immigration politics, demonstrating the benefits of migration has become a mainstream theme. Even the flight of refugees and asylum seekers from danger can fall into this category as shown by Vecchio who looked at how asylum seekers in Hong Kong take advantage of its status as a global city. Living there, even as an undocumented migrant, offers the advantages of global interconnections that support economic activity across borders, resulting in asylum seekers making net contributions to Hong Kong's already vibrant economy.

Over the past decade, much has been made of the development benefits of remittances with calls for reducing the costs of sending them and suggestions for how their benefits can be enhanced. But Jawaid and Raza offered some prudent cautions, noting that, while remittances are generally of considerable value to homeland economies, under some circumstances they are seen to increase voluntary unemployment and reduce economic growth. Busetta, Cetorelli, and Stranges examined remitting behaviours among migrants to Italy, finding a surprising degree of invariance over time. The European Union has long supported the management of migration for development purposes. Keijzer, Héraud and Frankenhaeuser found, however, that migration policies of individual member states do not always reflect the EU's position on the relationship between migration and development, that some member states still regard migration primarily as a domestic problem to manage unilaterally. Resende-Santos explored the perspective of a small, low income island society and demonstrates the signal importance of migration and the Cape Verdean diaspora for its economy. Akçay and Demirtaş broke new ground in looking at the impact of remittances on energy consumption, in a case study that further articulates the details of how remittances are actually used.

Migration governance

With the pronounced entry of the international community into the global migration discussion and especially with the launch of the process to establish a Global Compact on migration and a Global Compact for refugees, the governance of migration has taken centre stage and is beginning to command the attention of academic researchers. Emerging squarely from the discussions is the fact that governance has become a multi-sectoral affair, with not only governments at all levels participating but doing so alongside many other actors including NGOs, the business community and other employers, the education sector, and arguably, the migrant smuggling and trafficking industries. In 2015, we devoted two special sections to the role of NGOs, one explicitly on democratic governance and the other on the play of interests regarding those with and those without legal authorization to be in our countries and to receive the services and entitlements of the state. Rother collected four articles that examine the concept of democracy through some of the challenges that contemporary migration presents to it. These challenges include the expanding concept of citizenship, the particularities of democratization of some of the Arab states since the 2011 uprisings, the growing awareness of the precarious nature of residence and work for many of the world's migrants, and a careful look at migration governance within the ASEAN group of states. Throughout these articles, we find the central role that civil society plays in the debates together with expressions of how these roles are a force for further democratization. Bearup examined the role of NGOs in the area of the reintegration of trafficked persons, focusing on Cambodia, and offering less-than-encouraging findings.

The second collection of articles, edited by Castañeda and Yarris, looked at assessments of the deservingness of different groups of migrants by state authorities. As the discussion of migration hardens in many societies, so too do the distinctions between those with and without documented authorizations to reside, work, attend school, and receive health and social services; and we see a similar hardening of distinctions even among those with legal authorization according to whether they are economic migrants or refugees. These articles considered the Roma in Germany, Karen refugees in California, unauthorized migrants in Israel, and day labourers in the United States. We see challenges to the exercise and the principles of democracy as well as the role that civil society plays regarding the interests of vulnerable migrants.

For many national administrations, the ultimate but often elusive goal is managed migration, with the numbers of arrivals per year and their human capital characteristics matching labour market needs and the capacity of a society to welcome and integrate them. Emilsson looked at the effect of Sweden's 2008 labour-migration policy change wherein most state control was abandoned and an employer-led selection was introduced. The UK has been eyeing reduced net migration targets for a number of years now, and Cangiano explained the surprising level of difficulty encountered in managing migration to these sorts of target. Hofmann, Carboni, Mitchneck, and Kuznetsov explored how economic and socio-political objectives vie for dominance in attempts by Russia, now with one of the world's largest migration stocks, to manage the inflows of people from some former Soviet states.

Australia and Canada have commanded attention for many years owing to their points-based systems for managing the selection of skilled worker permanent residents. Picot, Hou and Qiu looked at the recent income performance of those selected to come to Canada through its celebrated points system, which favours high human capital. Although they found that those selected in this way fare better than others, they also found that a good amount of patience is required by both the migrants and those who administer the policy. Australia has long been Canada's main competitor in the selection system contest, with both countries continually refining their systems for ever greater advantage. Islam and Parasnis offered the results of their study into

which of the immigrants' human capital characteristics are currently best rewarded in the Australian labour market. The American model of immigration policy making with sole central government authority over the entry of immigrants without direct subnational input has not served subnational US interests well, according to Thangasamy. This model has been inefficient in meeting labour and population needs in the US states. His article considered the problem of sole central government immigrant entry policy making in the US and examined alternative models from Canada and Australia for adoption in the US context.

The world would be a simpler place if all migration were regular and for the circulation of the world's talent. But such is far from the case. The complexities of managing asylum-seeking have risen to the top of the agenda. One way of attempting to manage asylum-seeking has been through agreements with countries of origin on returns, both voluntary and forced. Janmyr looked at the effectiveness of Norway's agreements with Iraq and Ethiopia and found them wanting. As complex as asylum policy is, so too are the economics of providing asylum. Surijakumaran and Tamura did us a service by offering explanations of the econometrics of asylum provision in ways that the rest of us can hope to understand. The new mobility is revealed not only by highly skilled economic migrants moving from one laboratory or corporate headquarters to another but, as well, by some asylum seekers who, as persons with full human interests, often seek more than safety. Lukić took us to Serbia to show the workings of contemporary transit asylum migration.

Managing migration is also not only about managing entry; managing exit is the pre-occupation of many states, especially of developing societies. Concerned about the number of women leaving for employment as domestic workers in countries not well-known for protecting their interests and concerned about the well-being of their children left behind, Sri Lanka introduced measures to restrict this type of emigration. Although the numbers of emigres has declined, Weeraratne described how many have chosen to skirt the new regulations by using irregular means of migrating and thereby subjecting themselves to greater vulnerabilities in their countries of destination.

And it is not only governments at national and local level that are involved. Supra-national governance was the target in Šalamon's look at the asylum systems of the Western Balkan states that are unable to achieve what the European Union expects with regard to such basic matters as identifying and registering asylum seekers and carrying out refugee status determination. Also with regard to supra-national governance, Gülzau, Mau, and Zaun compared the visa policies of the members of such regional authorities as the EU, MERCOSUR, ASEAN, and others, finding, perhaps unsurprisingly, no small degree of divergence. And Recchi looked at what he calls the "citizenship gap" in the EU, comparing, indeed contrasting, the life chances of immigrants and nationals that persist regardless of integration policy.

Data and methodology

One expects methodological advances in an academic journal and *International Migration* is no exception. Caselli showed us how one Italian think tank has dealt with the elusive matter of defining and measuring immigrant integration. In August 2015, we offered five articles on data collection and analysis, articles that confront the "appalling state of migration data" and lead the way to a better state of affairs through innovations in collection, estimations, analysis, and practical applications.

Gold et al offered a remarkable innovation in ascertaining refugee populations, one that was borrowed from a way of estimating wildlife populations. The *capture-recapture* approach to estimating populations was applied to refugees in smaller geographical locales, and they demonstrated how this method can be used by local

authorities to allocate resources to refugees. Makaryan, noting the many alternative methods for estimating migrant populations, considered the special problems in so doing in developing countries, specifically 15 states of the former Soviet Union. She noted the variety of definition of 'migrant' used and the attendant ambiguities that this lends the data, the failure of censuses to capture temporary migrants, and the provisional value of household surveys in measuring migration. Moses responded to the state of migration data by launching *EMIG 1.2: A global time series of annual emigration flows*, an open-source database that is in its early stages of development but yet already offers significant potential to enhance our understanding of emigration should the global migration community participate in further developing the database. Analyses of the data to date confirm that not only are migration rates lower now than they were early in the twentieth century, they have been falling since 1994, something that took many of us by surprise. Bailey and Lau turned our attention to Hong Kong which has undergone a major shift in migration since the re-unification with China which has led to a highly dynamic two-way flow of workers, students, and settlers. They proposed a new method for categorizing and measuring flows as well as new institutional mechanisms to co-ordinate data collection with policy making. With the increased attention being given to Turkey as a result of the refugee crisis in that region, we welcomed Tolay taking us through the development of a new field of scholarship that looks at migration to Turkey, noting its academic strengths and relative weaknesses and pointing to directions that future research in the area ought to take.

Throughout the two years that we are covering here, *International Migration* published on many other topics including immigrant integration where, for example, Fokkema and de Haas gave us the results of an extensive study on the determinants of socio-cultural integration, at the political participation of immigrants, the role of entrepreneurship in integration, the role that cities are playing, what some academics refer to as the securitization of migration, transnationalism, student migration, among others. This brief section of the WMR 2018 hopes only to indicate some of the areas on which we published. But this is no substitute for reading the articles themselves.

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies[70]
Chief Editor: Paul Statham

The Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies is known to most academics and practitioners simply as "JEMS". JEMS entered her 43rd year of publication in 2017 and so is one of the longest standing international academic journals as well as one of the leading and highest ranking ones. Like the study of migration, the journal has transformed and expanded massively, especially over the last 20 years, as issues of migration have moved from the relative margins to the core of politics and global societal change. This is not to say that migration and ethnic relations are more important today than before, but issues about movement, mobility, and the increasing cultural and ethnic diversity this brings are now seen as important challenges to states, legal systems and how people live with one another. Migration as a topic has become an important interpretive lens through which societies and people understand the core changes that they are experiencing as a consequence of globalization. This can be 'for good', for example, in public mobilizations to support refugees and people displaced from their homes by international conflicts, or 'for bad' in the reactionary populist politics that attempts to justify anti-immigration policies by stigmatising 'groups' on religious, ethnic or racial grounds, such as 'Muslim bans' and 'Building Walls'. Here is not the place to explore these important topics, but JEMS is a forum where academics do precisely that. As the editor of JEMS, I see the journal as the space where academics and those practitioners

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70   Articles cited in the journal editor's contribution can be found at: http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/current.

who have a foothold in the academic world can put out their original research findings on the crucial issues about migration in the world to their peers, in order to advance knowledge by stimulating scrutiny, responses and debate. Although JEMS is primarily a forum for publishing original academic research and inquiry, we make great efforts to publicise our articles and their core points to broader audiences, not least through social media (twitter and facebook). In this way, the cutting-edge research on migration of the day has the chance to be picked up, resonate and inform other public forums for policy, NGO, and media debates.

In 2017, JEMS will publish 16 issues, or approximately 160 articles of 9000 words each of original research in the field of migration and ethnic relations. Each published article has undergone double-blind peer review, which basically means that reviewers don't know the authors and vice versa. We have an acceptance rate of about 20% that remains pretty much constant. This gives an idea of the industrial-scale of academic production and reviewing (all undertaken voluntarily by academics) that we manage as an academic editorial team working with colleagues at the publisher Taylor and Francis. It also gives an idea of the sheer quantity of academic research that is being undertaken in response to the high social relevance of migration issues in the world today. Our reason for publishing so much is that we want academic research to be out in the public domain so that it has the chance to inform public understandings. The findings of original academic research can give legitimacy to claims by lobbyists and politicians, and contribute to debunking 'false' claims, but to do this they need to be publicly visible and on record. At JEMS we think the best way to serve the academic community is to make research visible. Our reviewing standards are thorough and our publication threshold is relatively high compared to many journals, but at JEMS we aim to be 'quick', so that published findings address contemporary debates. Accepted articles are published online within a month and usually are in print within six months. So our prodigious volume is a result of our policy of 'getting high quality academic research on migration out into the public domain quickly', so that it has a chance to influence how we see the world. Given the current state of the world, there is no sign of academic curiosity waning on migration, at least when judged by the burgeoning number of submissions we receive. In the last three years the amount of submissions has risen by about a third. Our agreement with the publisher is that we try to publish as much research per annum that crosses our threshold – building up a backlog serves no one.

JEMS is perhaps the broadest of the international academic journals in the field when judged by its topical, geographical and disciplinary coverage. We are disciplinary 'pluralists' within the social sciences, drawing research from sociology, political science, development studies, human geography, anthropology and demography. Simply put, our main criterion is 'high quality' that is judged by peer assessment with our editorial team playing a hands-on 'gatekeeper' role. We aim to publish high quality research on migration and ethnic relations that can come in any shape or form. We are happy to include research on important niche topics, such as ethnographies on rural migrants in remote parts of the world, as well as controversial but highly resonant articles, such as an article on religious fundamental Islam in Europe, a six country empirically-based comparison published in 2015 that over two years has been downloaded more than 13000 times. We are pleased to embrace systematic research based on empirical analysis of large data-sets and small 'n' qualitative studies, as well as studies that apply a combination of approaches and methods. Finally, we are comfortable with contributions that advance theoretical understanding as well as those that target specific policy domains.

While five years ago, I think it is fair to say that the journal was primarily 'European' in focus, we have made concerted efforts in recent years to engage more directly with scholars in North America (those working on the US as well as on Europe), and arguably more importantly, encourage academics from Asia and Africa to see JEMS as a forum for their debates. Again this reflects the important changes in the world that are driven by migration. If there have been 240 Million internal migrants within China over the last decade, surely this needs

to be something that the migration academic community is engaging with? In a modest way, we hope that greater exchanges across continents may take us as academics out of our silos and comfort zones and thereby challenge some of the accepted 'truths' that permeate our understandings. Many understandings of migration and ethnic relations are drawn from the experiences of South to North migration in the post war era and written by scholars from receiving countries. In an era of globalization processes, of which migration is both a driver and outcome, it is important to join up the processes that link different world regions, but also to acknowledge that 'one size may not fit all' and that some perspectives that aspired to be of 'general' application may actually be bound by context and time. Is it really the case that discussions about 'multiculturalism', citizenship and ("super") diversity in Singapore and Hong Kong should take their cue from knowledge generated about Canada or European countries? Or are they distinct, and if so, how and why?

In JEMS we publish stand-alone articles of original research and then each year a number of Special Issues that are 'guest edited' by academics who bring together a number of colleagues to produce a relatively integrated collection over a specific key theme or topic on migration. The guest editors manage the first round of review and we on the editorial team review the collection with the aid of an external review. Special Issue proposals are selected from responses to a competitive call that runs twice a year. Those published and in the pipeline from 2015 onwards reflect the broad range of topics and disciplines that characterise the journal. We have contributions that address migration, mobility and cultural diversity with regard to: the transformation of Asia-Pacific cities; the global economic crisis and recession; superdiverse cities as places where migrants mobilize; EU and European migration governance; Gulf 'subjectivities' as migrants; comparative research on Muslims and Islam in liberal democracies; ageing as a migrant; high skilled migration between the global North and South; the IOM as an organization; international academic mobility; new perspectives on the 'migration industries'; aspirations to migrate; undocumented and unaccompanied children; diaspora policies and mobilization; Asian cultures of education; sustainable development and gender; explaining attitudes to immigration; highly skilled migration to the Gulf; care and medical migration; transnational migrations between Europe and Thailand; migration 'brokerage'; strategic citizenship; global smuggling; and circular and return migration to Afghanistan.

A final feature of JEMS is that we hold a day-long Conference each year where a keynote and other leading figures from across the disciplines are invited to present their research. The Conference is free and open to attend and hosted by the Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR) at the University of Sussex which serves as the mothership for JEMS and is the institutional location of the core in-house academic members of the editorial team: Paul Statham (me), James Hampshire, Laura Morosanu, and Sarah Scuzzarello. The idea of the Conference is to serve as a reminder that academic engagement does not only take place via email and electronically, but sometimes requires a physical space where people can meet and critically exchange. More than 200 people have attended the last two conferences, including students and practitioners, and our keynotes over the last years have been Rogers Brubaker, Richard Alba, Irene Bloemraad and Roger Waldinger.

You can find out more about our annual conference at www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/seminars/conferences and JEMS on Facebook at www.facebook.com/scmrjems and on Twitter @scmrjems as well as the journal website www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjms20.

Journal of Refugee Studies[71]
Chief Editor: Khalid Koser

This year is the 30th anniversary of the *Journal of Refugee Studies*; and its core focus has never been more relevant. There are more refugees today than at any time since the Journal began: according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees there were 21.3 million refugees at the end of 2016, including 5.2 million Palestinians. While the world's attention over the last few years has been on refugee flows to Europe in particular from Syria, in fact this is a global crisis: 53 percent of the world's refugees came from three countries, Syria (4.9 million), Afghanistan (2.7 million), and Somalia (1.1. million); and some 85 percent of the world's refugees are settled in poorer countries. Even the majority of Syrian refugees are not in Europe, but in neighbouring Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Refugees are also encountering new challenges: an increasing proportion is in protracted situations without any realistic prospect of a durable solution, and more are relocating to urban settings where it is harder to protect and assist them. While refugees have always suffered discrimination, this is perhaps more systematic today than ever before, with more restrictions on refugees, a number of leaders for the first time suggesting an explicit link between refugee flows and the risk of violent extremism and terrorism; and a rising incidence of xenophobic attacks on refugees. More positively, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants potentially paves the way for significant reform of the international refugee regime and response.

As a result, the *Journal of Refugee Studies* is flourishing, attracting record highs of quality submissions from a widening range of disciplines and from all over the world, and doubling its impact factor over the last two years. But part of this success is not just the new relevance of refugees in global political, media and popular discourse, but also that the Journal has begun to diversify away from a sharp focus on refugees in recent years, to include a wider set of 'forced migrants'.

A growing proportion of submissions and published articles do not focus exclusively or explicitly on refugees (in contrast to migrants, there is a clear legal definition of a 'refugee' in the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, stipulating individual experience or risk of persecution by the State and departure from the home country). Submissions from mainly Europe-based scholars over the last few years, for example, have increasingly been concerned with asylum seekers – that is individuals claiming to be refugees but who in many cases are found not to satisfy the quite strict criteria defining a refugee. Some of these asylum seekers receive some form of 'complementary protection', acknowledging that they are not refugees, but that it may still be unsafe for them to return home. Others are rejected outright, and may be subject to deportation; and on the whole these are people moving for largely economic reasons, but pretending to be fleeing persecution as a means to access industrialized countries.

In contrast, many US-based scholars have submitted articles on refugees permanently resettled to the US – until the recent and it is to be hoped temporary ban on refugee resettlement the US has resettled by far the highest number of refugees worldwide. Yet arguably resettled refugees have more in common with citizens than with other refugees: while they may certainly endure life-long trauma as a result of their experiences,

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most have a pathway to citizenship in rich countries, and enjoy the full rights of citizens; and many go on to be very successful. A study of resettled refugees would likely be as pertinent for a journal on citizenship or entrepreneurship as for a journal on refugees.

Similarly articles on the experiences of people after they repatriate to their homes having once been refugees are not strictly about refugees. In other ways too, the people included in articles published by the *Journal of Refugee Studies* may not be defined as refugees; for example there has been significant attention to internally displaced persons (IDPs) – forced from their homes but not living outside their country; as well as to people who have fled their countries, but mainly as a result of the effects of environmental change, not conflict or persecution.

Although there have been some vigorous debates in the pages of the *Journal of Refugee Studies* about the risk of 'mission creep', especially regarding coverage of IDPs, most scholars would today accept that asylum seekers, IDPs, and resettled and returning refugees comfortably fall within the broad scope of 'refugee studies', and tend to be a better fit here than for example in journals on migration. There are at the same time populations and experiences for whom this is a harder call. For example most articles on the victims of human trafficking are submitted to and published by migration journals (as well as various disciplinary journals), yet many have been forced from their homes and moved involuntarily, just like refugees, and perhaps have assistance and protection needs akin to those of refugees. What is more, at least some refugees (and IDPs) may also become victims of trafficking.

The diversification of populations included in the *Journal of Refugee Studies* reflects three new realities in particular. The first is that the reasons that people flee their homes and countries today are not always the same as they were when the 1951 Convention was drafted. Many people flee to get out of harm's way rather than because of a direct individual threat; many flee persecution by non-State actors (like Da'esh); many cannot make it out of their own countries but still need the support of the international community. The second is that the distinctions between people moving for economic reasons (migrants) and political reasons (refugees), on which the international legal, normative and institutional framework is still based, are no longer easily discernible or necessarily relevant. Most people move for mixed motivations: the underlying cause for a refugee to flee may be political, for example conflict or persecution, but the precipitant factor may be economic, for example losing a job, or social for example losing access to education or healthcare.

Third, increasingly people moving for largely different reasons often move together in 'mixed migration': asylum flows to Europe often combine people fleeing persecution (refugees), people moving in response to the effects of environmental change (who might receive 'complementary protection'), and economic migrants taking advantage of the asylum system.

These realities impact as much on migration as refugee journals. The challenge for the editors of these journals is to maintain their core focus and audience, while also adapting to changing circumstances and as far as possible avoiding overlap or competition. This new initiative by IOM's World Migration Report to include short contributions from various of these journals provides a unique forum to compare notes, and forward our joint agenda to promote critical scholarship and informed policy and practice on migration and refugees.

Mobilities[72]

Chief Editors: Kevin Hannam, Mimi Sheller and David Tyfield

The concept of mobilities has been developed, particularly in the journal *Mobilities* but also elsewhere in the humanities and social sciences to theorise and analyse the diverse connections between different forms and practices of mobility. One constituent element of mobility is, of course, migration. The journal *Mobilities* differs from mainstream journals of migration in that it aims to provide a platform for studies of the large-scale movements of people, objects, capital, and information across the world, as well as more local processes of daily transportation, movement through public and private space and the travel of material objects in everyday life. It highlights how, for example, new transportation and digital infrastructures and innovations in social and cultural practices pose important challenges for co-ordinating and governing mobilities and for mobility rights and questions of access. Thus it promotes critical thinking about mobility practices and their inequalities as well as developing new theorisations of multiple forms of mobility which may be embodied, representational and/or infrastructural (on the latter see Burrell, 2016).

In this short review we wish to highlight some of the key developments in terms of mobilities research in relation to migration practices over the past two years as published in the journal *Mobilities*. To begin with we note some of the special issues related to reconceptualising migration that have been published in the journal *Mobilities* to exemplify the diversity of approaches needed to take the study of migration forward. Next, we focus on recent analyses of empirical data relating to different forms of mobile migration in terms of crossing borders, physically and metaphorically. Finally, we look ahead and conclude by reflecting briefly upon the current processes of geopolitical re-bordering that may lead to increased inequalities and immobilities.

Theorising Mobilities and Migration Practices

In their special issue of the *Mobilities* journal Paul Basu and Simon Coleman (2008), highlighted the connections between migration and materiality. They argued that "while much scholarly work exists on both migration and material culture, there is remarkably little literature explicitly concerned with how these areas of study converge" p. 313. They theorise the reframing of migration into some areas of concern that have been of long-standing importance within anthropology (the gift, temporality, translation), which have not necessarily been those raised most frequently in relation to migration studies. Focussing on the inter-relations between love, sexuality and migration in terms of theorising multiple mobilities, Nicola Mai and Russell King (2009, p. 295), meanwhile, attempted to map figuratively and empirically some of the key issues that are "informed by a variety of emotional, affective and sexual liaisons, attachments and expectations, which can be powerful and necessary motivations for mobility and for the risks taken in crossing boundaries." They argued for both a 'sexual turn' and an 'emotional turn' in mobility studies to better understand the nuances of contemporary migration practices. Similarly, in their introduction to the special issue on *Mobilities and Forced Migration*, Nick Gill, Javier Caletrio and Victoria Mason, (2011, p. 301) noted that, "[w]hether precipitated by political or environmental factors, human displacement can be more fully understood by attending to the ways in which a set of bodily, material, imagined and virtual mobilities and immobilities interact to produce population movement."

Crossing borders

In the recent collated special issue of *Mobilities* entitled *Crossing Borders* published in 2016, we brought together a number of papers that critically analysed migration practices from a mobilities perspective. Paolo Boccagni, Jean-Michel Lafleur and Peggy Levitt (2016), "propose that processes such as circulation, portability, and contact, viewed through a transnational optic, help to nuance recent research on political transnationalism." Hence, they argue that:

> As the boundaries of politics shift, we need new ways to conceptualize, study, and evaluate political processes that cross, intersect, and challenge national borders. It is not just the migration of bodies that causes individuals, communities, and nations to define themselves as transnationally constituted. The circulation of people is intimately connected to the circulation of political ideas, practices, and projects. Therefore, we need strategies for understanding politics in motion: how political participation and institutions change and are changed by the concomitant circulation not only of political beings, but ideas, values, skills, and projects as well. We need ways of conceptualizing the spaces and places in which this circulation takes shape and ways to evalwuate its impact on political institutions and arrangements. (Boccagni, Lafleur and Levitt, 2016, p.445).

In one example of this kind of in depth analysis of mobility, Philipp Schröder and Manja Stephan-Emmrich (2016, p. 420) present "in-depth case studies which explore how Central Asians engage in 'business-making', 'evolve' their Muslim piety, transgress rural–urban boundaries and experience ethnic marginalization in between 'home' and cities in Russia, China or Egypt." They emphasise how mobility practices such as migration can become 'institutionalised' as a learnt behaviour across Central Asia in a variety of contexts.

Marcu's (2016) research into EU mobilities, meanwhile, focuses on how migrants from Eastern Europe learn about mobility practices as relatively new citizens of Europe by engaging with borders. She analyses the experiences of Eastern Europeans engaged in labour mobility in Spain, in order to understand how EU enlargement has influenced the mobilities of these citizens and the ways in which they interpret cross-border practices. Importantly, she analyses whether borders can be seen as an "instrument for learning mobility or as an obstacle to current human mobility" (p. 344). For these migrants, she argues, "the border between the former and the current country of residence is not situated around their lives, but has moved to the centre of their lifeworld" (p. 354).

Szewczyk (2016) further argues that aspirant Polish migrants have sought a variety of different strategies including obtaining British citizenship and British passports, in order to enhance their motility and potential ability to migrate outside of Europe. She highlights the possibility of a go-stop-go mobility, a stepped approach to (global) citizenship, which she argues, "is a key feature of the new elite cohort of young European graduates, who use their European citizenship to obtain an alternative citizenship that acts as a passport literally and metaphorically to mobility beyond Europe" (p. 362).

Conclusions

Whilst the previous examples demonstrate how mobility and migration can be learnt and institutionalised through processes of de-bordering, borders have become a highly politically charged contemporary topic that call into question conventional analyses of migration through re-bordering. The political debates over the reception of refugees from Syria and Afghanistan within Europe; the popular vote in favour of the UK to leave

the European Union – 'Brexit'; and the proposed building of a wall between the USA and Mexico all testify to new physical and symbolic processes of re-bordering. It has been recognised that borders are "not merely empirical phenomena, but are used and constructed and opened and closed depending on who crosses them and on how contentious they become in political debates" (Scuzzarello and Kinnvall, 2013, p. 93).

Since September 2015 the mobility of refugees and/or migrants has entered centre stage in terms of the geopolitics between Western Europe and Eastern Europe with Central Europe being re-imagined as a space of transit for those seeking a new life away from the fragility of becoming human in Syria, Afghanistan and elsewhere. The reception has been polarised between those that welcomed these new arrivals and those that expected their government to enforce the borders and prevent so called abuse of the EU's system of asylum. Meanwhile, with a significant number of ageing British migrants resident abroad in the EU, processes of re-bordering could become a long-term and a significant issue as many rely on reciprocal health agreements.

The popular vote in favour of Brexit in the UK (although not in Scotland) has been seen to be a reflection of UK citizens being worried about too much immigration, and, in particular, the wrong type of immigration. Much of this sentiment was developed by the media who have emphasised the economic impact that potential migrants might have on UK taxpayers (Vollmer, 2017). A passport literally signifies the ability to move across national boundaries unhindered but with Brexit this ability to move will lead to new real and perceived frictions of travel where border crossings are slowed and the movement of people and things become more regulated and subject to surveillance and sorting (Adey, 2002). Finally, it remains to be seen how the building of a wall between the USA and Mexico will lead to new practices of engagement with this border.

Population, Space and Place[73]
Chief Editors: Allan M. Findlay, Clara H. Mulder and Darren P. Smith

Migration and changing population geographies in a time of flux

In terms of the total number of published papers, migration is a prevalent focus of interest in *Population, Space and Place*. Papers cover both international migration and internal mobility. Some researchers even question the validity of distinguishing the two terms, given the complexity of contemporary human mobility, and also given the common drivers that underpin many human movements and displacements (Hickey & Yeoh, 2016; see also Hugo, 2016). The content of recent research papers in *Population, Space and Place* reflects the extraordinary times in which we live, in terms of issues such as refugee flows (Van Houte et al., 2015), migration and climate change (de Campos, 2016), migration responses to global recession (Vargas-Silva, 2016), and the upsurge in international student mobility (Frandberg, 2015; Tan & Hugo, 2016).

Any reader of the journal will notice, however, that migration research published by *Population, Space and Place* is distinctive. This is because of our focus on migration as a key dimension of population geography and geographical population studies (Findlay & Mulder, 2015). It is in relation to this rather specific canvas that we explore five themes that illuminate the significant scholarly advances that have been achieved by authors publishing in our journal. We commence by reviewing some conceptual advances, before turning to research on the act of migration itself, the consequences of migration for particular people, issues relating to social segregation, and, finally, transnational perspectives.

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73   Articles cited in the journal editors' contribution can be found at: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1544-8452.

(Re)conceptualising migration

Population geographers are interested in the multiple contexts of space, place and demography. Arguably the most important conceptual advance has been the recognition that human mobilities (including many kinds of migration) are relational. For researchers this has meant that migration is no longer viewed as an isolated 'event' driven by an individual decision-maker. Instead, there has been increasing recognition of human movement being relational, linking lives over time(s) and space(s). It is relational between the linked lives of people who share a household and who may move together (van Bochove et al., 2015). It is also relational between movers and non-movers (for example between parents who migrate internationally for work and their children often left behind with their grandparents (Murphy et al., 2016), or between immigrants arriving in a community and non-movers living in the same community and adjusting their lives to the impact of new arrivals (Phillips & Robinson, 2015). And it is relational between migrants and those with power to enable and/or to block mobility (for example those allocating housing to new arrivals), or those who govern migration policy and who establish which people have permission to stay and who must return to their place of origin (Lietaert et al., 2015).

An attempt to offer a wider conceptual framework bringing order to diverse migration studies is provided by Findlay et al. (2015: 394) who suggest a three-level schema for interpreting changes in migration and other human mobilities over time. At one level more fluid lifecourses and longer lifespans have produced changes in the human mobilities of individuals and linked lives within households (Coulter et al., 2016). Second, structural influences such as those operating in globalising labour markets (Visser, 2016) or segmented housing markets have produced distinctive 'period effects' in human mobility (Vargas-Silva, 2016). Third, the embedded nature of people's lives in regional, national and global space-time transformations have produced long term shifts in many aspects of human mobility. This has been in relation to forces as varied as the upturn in secular rootedness (Champion et al., 2016a), and the impact on youth mobility of the UK government's policy to expand Higher Education opportunities (Champion et al., 2016b).

Two key points arise from this discussion of conceptual advances in migration research. These are, first, that knowledges of mobility should be based on the recognition of migration as a relational practice, and, second, that migration should be regarded as a key mechanism that inescapably shapes all human geographies, both of movers and non-movers (Jons, 2015).

The act of migration

A major research focus in *Population, Space and Place* is describing and explaining the act of migration itself, either in terms of aggregate migration flows or in terms of behaviour of individuals. Measuring migration is not always straightforward, and Bell et al. (2015) describe the worldwide variation in measurement of internal migration flows (within a country). Sander and Bell (2016) show how migration flows can be disentangled along the lines of age, period and birth cohorts (generations born in the same time). Most other work goes into much more detail with regard to how migration is related to individual characteristics. While some of this work aims to explain the likelihood of moving in general (Thomas et al., 2016), most articles have a more specific focus. Various articles are concerned with specific migration destinations, such as rural areas (Eimermann, 2015; Stockdale, 2016). Other articles concentrate on specific population categories, such as parents and their children (Bennett et al., 2015), doctoral students (Pásztor, 2015) and older people (Marjavaara & Lundholm, 2016). Yet, other articles focus on specific types of migration, such as return migration (Amcoff & Niedomysl,

2015; Erdal et al., 2016; Model, 2016), onward migration to a third country (Ahrens et al., 2016) or temporary migration (Zander et al., 2016). There are also studies on what motivates people to move (Clark & Maas, 2015; Coulter & Scott, 2015; Vilhelmson & Thulin, 2015), and one study focuses on migration decision-making (Baláž et al., 2016).

The consequences of migration

If one thing becomes clear from the contributions to *Population, Space and Place* published in 2015 and 2016, it is that migration has numerous individual and societal consequences. While migration is generally beneficial to individuals in the sense of labour-market outcomes, labour migrants in some contexts are vulnerable and affected by labour policies and the economy in host countries (Maher & Cawley, 2016) or suffer from discrimination (Wang et al., 2015). For the case of return migration to Afghanistan, Van Houte et al. (2015) argue that migration reinforced existing socio-economic stratification rather than change it. And even though highly-skilled migrants likely experience important positive consequences of their move, they also face considerable risks (Bradatan 2016, and other papers in the Special Issue on highly-skilled migrants to which her article forms the introduction). Kveder and Beauchemin (2015) describe how migration experience is associated with investments in real estate and business assets in the home country. Other articles focus on the impact of migration on social networks (Newbold et al., 2015), mortality (Mberu & Mutua, 2015; Zarulli, 2016) or health and well-being (Murphy et al., 2016).

Segregation by migration

Internal and international migration flows into, within and between, and out of neighbourhoods are key constituents of contemporary population geographies of segregation. Numerous recent papers in *Population, Space and Place* have highlighted the ways in which diverse forms of migration are (re)producing socio-spatial segregation, as well as underpinning the formation of new spatialities of segregation. With a prevalent focus on dynamic ethnic compositions in local neighbourhoods, recent research papers have shown a growing diversification of (non)segregated neighbourhoods (Johnston et al., 2016), some increasing levels of social and spatial mixing (Catney, 2016), and evidence of inter-ethnic coexistence fuelled by immigration (Kohlbacher et al., 2015). Differential factors here include the effects of key axes of social difference (e.g. religion, ethnicity, culture, social class) based, for example, on differences between countrywide and specific regional places of origin (Aradhya et al., 2016), and divisions tied to rural and urban migrant identities (Wang et al., 2017). Compelling evidence has revealed how and why segregation is perpetuated via self-selective/ elective in-migration (Zucotti & Platt, 2016), as well as segregation that is reproduced through immobility/ non-migration linked to anchored senses of local attachment to people and places, such as familiarity, social ties and neighbourliness (Fong & Hou, 2015; Clark et al., 2015; Holton, 2015). Key here are subsequent inter-generational effects of immigrant social groups that either 'stay put' in particular segregated neighbourhoods and / or become socially mobile, in situ, within those neighbourhoods (Goodwin-White, 2016), or move into to different segregated (and diverse) neighbourhoods (Gustafsson et al., 2016). Other recent papers illuminate how socio-spatial segregation extends beyond residential spheres to distinct public spaces for social and recreational interactions (Neal et al., 2015), and increasingly within occupational/work spaces (Gandini & Lozano-Ascencio, 2015).

Transnational Perspectives

Researchers have a long history of studying transnationalism and its transformative effects on localities and regions of origin and destination (Fauser et al, 2016). Recent research has added a new dimension by showing the powerful connectivities between different kinds of mobilities (Janta et al., 2015). In particular transnational migration has been shown to be a precursor to lots of short-term mobilities involving migrants visiting friends and family in their region of origin as well as flows in the other direction of families visiting migrants living in transnational communities in other parts of the world. Research (Humbracht, 2015) shows that these visitor mobilities are not just about tourism, but that they also are important in the provision of care, the affirmation of identities and also the maintenance of rights (e.g. territorial rights).

Another emergent research topic is transnational social protection (Faist, 2015). Migrants have different strategies to offer informal social protection to their family living in other countries. Their social practices have been shown to be critical process in the production of new social and geographical inequalities. This raises many questions about the implications of social protection for the life chances of migrants and their families living in other countries.

Conclusion

Clearly, scholars in the fields of population geography and geographical population studies who publish in *Population, Space and Place* have a broad interest in migration and its causes and consequences. This broad interest becomes manifest in a wide variety of research, ranging from conceptual explorations via analyses of large-scale datasets, and research employing experimental methods to research employing qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews. Recent research papers clearly highlight the important and diverse ways that contemporary migration processes and outcomes are (re)shaping population geographies across the globe in extraordinary ways.

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