4 MIGRATION RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS: GROWTH, REACH AND RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Introduction

In its simplest form, public policy has been defined as "anything a government chooses to do or not to do".[1] Policymaking involves action through the setting of rules, laws, procedures, programmes, guidelines and other forms of regulation. But how do States decide on what should be regulated, and what should go into those regulations? Questions of policy settings transcend political systems, although policymaking processes vary across different types of systems.[2] The "raw ingredients" of policymaking include evidence (statistics and other data, research and evaluation) as well as funding, public sector capability and political dynamics.[3] In migration policymaking, all ingredients are important; however, in recent years, we have seen the emphasis on political dynamics grow, sometimes regardless of, or in contrast to, the existing evidence base. It is clear, therefore, that the raw ingredients themselves are not enough to result in evidence-based policymaking, but that the following conditions are required:[4]

1. Evidence exists and is accessible to policymakers.

2. Policymakers are motivated to use evidence.

3. Policymakers have the capacity to use evidence.

4. Policymakers and policymaking bodies have relationships that facilitate the relevance and use of evidence.

This chapter on migration research and analysis is focused on point 1 above – for without statistics and other data and research on migration, any attempts at evidence-based decision-making are futile. The evidence for policymaking that originates from rigorous analysis and research on migration is the prime source and starting point for migration policymakers. It is also fundamental to migration practitioners, students, scholars and the public, as they examine aspects of migration and how they might be changing. A key challenge for many is how to determine the *relevance* and *quality* of an ever-growing body of migration research and analysis. It can often be overwhelming to identify what is important, and what should be afforded weight, when faced with virtual mountains of research output. This chapter is aimed in particular at those who would benefit from some broad guidance on this topic. It provides an overview of research and analysis on migration being undertaken and published by a range of actors – such as academics, governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations – by building on the foundational chapter of the same name in the *World Migration Report 2018*.[5] Understanding the variety, nature and characteristics of the different types

---

1   Dye, 1972.

2   Acemoglu and Robinson 2000; Duckett and Wang, 2017.

3   Hewlett Foundation, 2018.

4   Ibid.

5   This topic first appeared in the *World Migration Report 2018* (IOM, 2017e), and will be repeated in future editions.

of research and analysis being produced on migration is important for those working on migration policies, studying migration, or wanting to develop an informed opinion on migration.

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) is 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 from 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 and mobility 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".[6]

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 2017 and 2018. Instead, this chapter highlights examples of key contributions made during this period, published in English by a selection of academic journals and intergovernmental organizations. It provides an update to the chapter in *World Migration Report 2018*, including by focusing on different academic journals and intergovernmental organizations, and their key output in 2017 and 2018.[7] The next section provides an overview of the different actors involved in migration research and analysis. The third section features recent, selected contributions from academia and intergovernmental organizations, and 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.[8] Researchers analysing policy-relevant issues are often keen to engage with policymakers to impart knowledge that can inform policy deliberations and help shape policymaking – this is especially the case with migration. Effective research contributions for policy audiences tend to take the form of short papers and blog articles, as well as policy workshops and interactive expert meetings.

6   GreyNet International, 2014.

7   In order to ensure, to the extent possible, that this chapter provides a comprehensive "stand-alone" overview of migration research and analysis in 2017 and 2018, we have drawn upon key background and context material included in the *World Migration Report 2018* (chapter 4).

8   McAuliffe, 2016.

In academia, the main focus is on publishing, with some forms (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 their quality. The growing number of publishing outlets is, however, characterized by a wide range of peer review standards. Arguably, one of the weaknesses of academic research is that the pressure to publish has contributed to a large increase in academic output in recent years, not always of high-quality material. Appendix A provides a summary of academic publishing, including details of peer-review processes, citations and impact assessment.

Within the many thousands of journals currently being produced – covering all disciplines, topics and research fields[9] – we identified over 130 migration-related journals publishing in English, French or Spanish, a list of which is published on the research page of the IOM website as a resource for students and others conducting migration research (www.iom.int/migration-research). Mainstream academic publishers tend to publish in English, which has the advantage of standardizing outputs but the downside of excluding those who are not able to submit manuscripts with an acceptable level of English.

Recent academic output on migration comprises mainly journal articles (see figure 1). The long-term trend shows a gradual increase in academic publishing on migration, which is likely to be related to both the general expansion of academic literature production, and the increased prominence of migration research.

Figure 1. Number of academic publications on "immigration" OR "emigration"
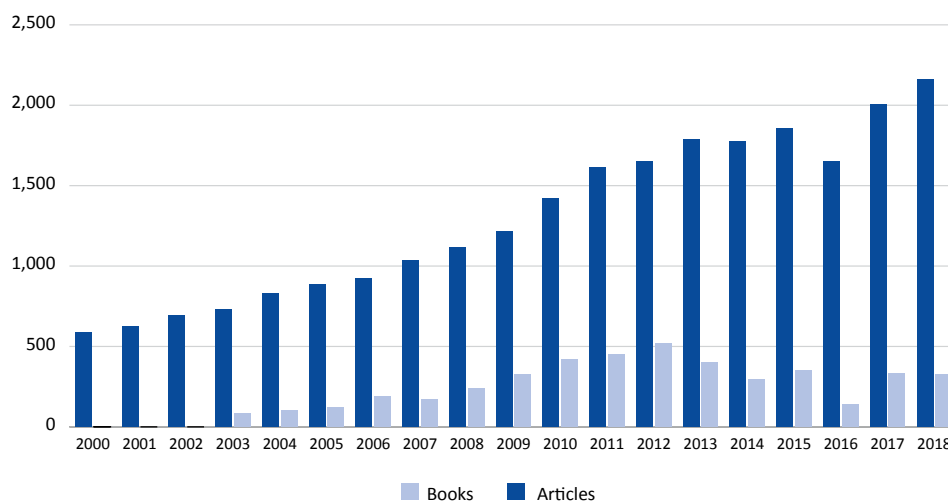
Source: Scopus, Available at www.scopus.com (accessed 18 June 2019).

Note: Querying the term "migration" alone returns figures that are more than 10 times higher. However, these include use 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.

---

9   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

Governments

Historically, government administrative data on persons entering and/or leaving a country's territory constitute the earliest sources of information on international migration.[10] 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.[11] 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 providing funding for empirical work directly (rather than indirectly through national research councils, funds or grant bodies), thereby opening up new research areas and broadening the scope of migration studies.[12] 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",[13] or of researchers being used to legitimize immigration policy.[14] While this may be a valid concern, especially for commissioned research, governments continue to be significant funders (if not the most significant) of academic research in many countries, including of research on migration. There are, however, different ways research is funded and supported – some examples are provided in table 1.

There has been some evidence of researchers being pressured into "produc[ing] politically useful results" in policy-related research more generally.[15] Understandably, issues addressed in government-commissioned dedicated migration research vary widely, and can depend on the countries' role in the migration process.[16] 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.[17] 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, multi-faceted migration issues, including by drawing upon administrative data that might not otherwise be accessible.

---

10   Poulain, Perrin and Singleton, 2006.

11   Ravenstein, 1885.

12   Castles, 2010.

13   Ibid.

14   Boswell, 2008.

15   The LSE GV314 Group, 2014.

16   Iredale et al., 2001.

17   Bakewell, 2008.

Table 1. Examples of government funding of migration research

Example	Description
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa	Funded by multiple donors and focusing on producing social science research in Africa, including on the links between migration and urbanization (see www.codesria.org/spip.php?rubrique193).
Horizon 2020 (European Union)	Largest research platform to date, focusing on the impact of migration and integration, as well as migration and development (see https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/what-horizon-2020).
India Centre for Migration	Funded by the Ministry of External Affairs and conducting research on international migration that informs policymaking, including on the international labour migration of Indians (see https://mea.gov.in/icm.htm).
Irregular Migration and Border Research Programme (Australia)	Producing policy-relevant research on the complex dynamics and drivers of irregular migration and the challenges of border management (see www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/research/irregular-migration).
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Insight Program (Canada)	Federal research funding program supporting research that enhances understanding of people, societies and the world, including on migration (see www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/umbrella_programs-programme_cadre/insight-savoir-eng.aspx).
Swiss Network of International Studies	Funding for interdisciplinary academic research in Switzerland on topics transcending nation-State boundaries, including migration (see https://snis.ch/).
UK Research and Innovation	Range of funding support for research and innovation, such as the Global Challenges Research Fund, a GBP 1.5 billion fund to promote research on the challenges faced by developing countries, including migration (see www.ukri.org/research/).

Note: All hyperlinks were operating at the time of publication.

Think tanks and governments

The role of think tanks in informing migration policymaking is capturing increasing political and academic attention. 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. The increasing prevalence of think tanks working on migration was quantified in *World Migration Report 2018*.

Think tanks are often associated with governments because, among other reasons, many aim to link scientific and policy communities by a range of activities, such as dialogues, workshops and closed meetings conducted under the Chatham House Rule. Think tanks may also undertake research and present it to governments in the form of analytical briefings (published and unpublished). 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.[a] Many thinks tanks produce high-quality work and thus play an important role in generating and disseminating new data and information about migration.[b] Not all think tanks operate in the same way, however; some are independent and do not rely on government funding, while others may operate as part of broader State functions and authorities.

Although think tanks often portray themselves as experts providing evidence-based information and analysis, some are driven by political ideologies and agendas.[c] Some of them work directly for, and develop close relationships with, governments or specific political parties, as advisors or helping drafting legislative reform agendas on immigration.[d] Politicization of some think tanks can result in biased and ideologically-grounded information.[e] There is a risk that some think tanks promote anti-immigration narratives and restrictive immigration policies to large audiences, especially when material produced is then relayed by news and other media.[f]

a   Rich, 2004.
b   Carling, 2016.
c   Troy, 2012.
d   Rojc, 2017; FAIR, 2017; Lopez, 2016.
e   Langerak, 2010; Woods and Manning, 2015.
f   Ellis, 2017.

Intergovernmental organizations

As publishers and institutional authors, intergovernmental organizations make specific contributions on migration. 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), 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), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and/or the World Bank, among others. Scholarly publications 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.[18]

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".[19] Since the first half of the last century, the number, diversity and influence of intergovernmental organizations have grown,[20] 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 United Nations system – UN DESA, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO and the World Bank – which in no way diminishes the work of other organizations, including those operating at a regional or national level.[21] As programmes or units within the principal organs of the United Nations 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.

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 or groups of people: UN DESA for data; ILO for migrant workers; OHCHR for migrants' rights; UNICEF for migrant children; UNODC for transnational criminal aspects (such as human trafficking and migrant smuggling); UNDP for migration and development; UNESCO for the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of migration; and the World Bank for economic implications of migration. Their various mandates enable such intergovernmental organizations to collect significant quantities of data and/or access data from States. Many of 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.

Given the cross-cutting nature of migration, research on the topic is often undertaken jointly by intergovernmental organizations. Many publications were released under the aegis of the Global Migration Group (GMG) which, prior to its transition in late 2018 to the United Nations Network on Migration, consisted

---

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

19 Davies and Woodward, 2014.

20 Ibid.

21 Other organizations – such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – also publish material on aspects of migration, according to the thematic perspectives of their respective mandates. Future editions of the *World Migration Report* are expected to highlight some of the growing body of work by not-for-profit and for-profit international non-governmental organizations, which is beyond the scope of this chapter.

of 22 member agencies working on migration.[22] The importance of collaborative research on migration was recently highlighted in the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) *Strengthening Policy Research Uptake in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, published in 2018.[23] While the report is more broadly concerned with policy research within the United Nations system, it features a case study on migration that maps collaboration on migration research among 14 JIU participating organizations, as well as IOM (see the text box below).

Collaborative research on migration in the United Nations system

Excerpt of the JIU report *Strengthening Policy Research Uptake in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*[a]

…the Inspector map[ped] the pattern of inter-agency collaborative research [on migration]. The mapping was based on the responses to a specific question about the organizations' engagement in any form of cooperation with other United Nations entities prior to, during and after the research process. This mapping is not exhaustive, but it presents a sample of such interaction. The 15 available examples of inter-agency collaborative research are summarized in [the] table below, while [the] figure illustrates the relationships of the co-authors.

Samples of inter-agency collaborations in research projects on migration:

Projects	Collaborating organizations
Management of refugee data	DESA, UNHCR
Co-custody of [Sustainable Development Goal] indicator 10.7.2 on countries with well managed migration policies	DESA, IOM
The 2018 Report on "Migration and Structural Transformation"	UNCTAD, IOM
Impact of foreign direct investment by diaspora in Tunisia	UNDP, IOM
Six-country study on access to economic opportunities for people affected by the Syrian crisis	UNDP, ILO, WFP
Report on "Violence against women migrant workers"	UN-Women, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR
Study "At the Root of Exodus: Food Security, Conflict and International Migration"	WFP, IOM, FAO
Joint analysis of data for the "Migration Pulse" initiative	WFP, IOM, FAO, World Bank

---

22   Discussion of GMG and the United Nations Network on Migration are included in chapter 11 of this report on global migration governance.

23   Dumitriu, 2018.

Projects	Collaborating organizations
The 2017 publication "Migration, Free Movement and Regional Integration"	UNESCO, UNU-CRIS
The 2019 Global Education Monitoring report on migration, displacement and education	UNESCO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF
"Breaking the Impasse" study	OCHA, UNHCR, UNDP, IOM
Preliminary discussion on taking forward projects on migration	UNRISD, IOM
Research initiative on migration governance and policy in the Global South	UNU-WIDER, FAO
Research projects related to migration and displacement in the context of the climate change	UNU-EHS, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP
Collective contributions to the research outcomes of the Global Management Group	DESA, UNDP, UNESCO, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNU, IOM (GMG)
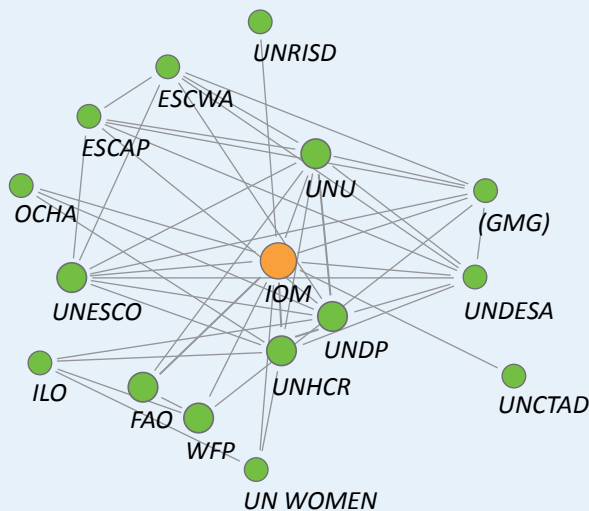
As limited in size as is, the above sample of cases, corroborated with information extracted from interviews, allowed the Inspector to note:

(a) The collaborative research reflects by and large the necessity to add the interdisciplinary perspective to research activities;

(b) The collaboration scheme is more the result of separate initiatives and case-by-case needs than a systematic process of collaboration, characterized by joint agenda-setting, knowledge-sharing, co-design and co-production of research based on the specific mandates and expertise of interested organisations;

(c) While various undertakings do not necessarily converge into the same directions, there are three vectors indicating an emerging trend for a more systematic collaborative research:

- the presence of IOM, as a specialized partner, in most of the collaborations identified;
- the role of DESA and IOM as co-custodians of indicator 10.7.2 on migrations, which indicates an option towards a more systematic and demand-driven approach of policy research;
- the use of a group for collective reflection, action and enhanced coherence.

a Inspector Petru Dumitriu. Full report can be accessed at www.unjiu.org/sites/www.unjiu.org/files/jiu_rep_2018_7_english_0.pdf.

IOM produces a large number of research and analysis publications on 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 United Nations-related organization.[24] IOM's role as a service delivery agency over almost 70 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.

Recent contributions: 2017 and 2018 in focus

Having described the main 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 2017 and 2018. We instead examine a sample of contributions from the scholarly community, focusing on eight peer-reviewed migration-related journals. The previous edition of the *World Migration Report* featured different journals, as will future ones. For this chapter, we focused on the *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, *International Migration*, the *International Migration Review*, the *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee*

---

24 IOM was established as an intergovernmental organization in 1951 and became a United Nations-related organization in September 2016.

Studies, the *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, *Migration Studies*, the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, and the *Revue européenne des migrations internationales*.[25] The examination comprised two components: analysis of all article titles published by these journals in 2017 and 2018 (totalling 493 articles); and editors' overviews of their journals' 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 thematically and geographically. 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.

All journal editors emphasized the importance of rigorous and high-quality research on migration; however, relevance of scientific/academic writings for policymakers emerged as an important aspect for only some journals. Two editors emphasized the importance of contributions tackling policy-relevant issues in the field of migration (Gamlen and Chetail – see appendix B). This was noted as expanding the "growing community of migration experts" who are in turn "contributing to public life by informing and impacting the thoughts and decisions of politicians, policymakers and practitioners of migration policy at every level, from local NGOs, to municipal governments, to national governments and international organizations" (Gamlen – see appendix B). In addition, policymakers were specifically identified as falling within the target audience of two other journals (Duncan and Kerwin – see appendix B). The content of these journals is designed to appeal to a policy audience: one journal requires each contribution to start with an executive summary and set out a series of policy recommendations at the end (Kerwin – see appendix B), while the other journal introduced occasional interviews with senior policy officials (Duncan – see appendix B).

Migration Studies

Through scholarship that is policy-relevant but not policy-driven, Migration Studies is one of a range of academic journals contributing to building migration management capacity in communities and governments around the world. The past several years have seen a worldwide proliferation of graduate programmes and think tanks specializing in migration issues. At the same time, the rising political salience of migration has created a growing need for policymakers, journalists and NGO professionals in other areas to gain working familiarity with migration issues. In view of these trends, in the past two years, Migration Studies has run two series intended to contribute to the theory and practice of higher education on this topic.

Source: Alan Gamlen, Editor-in-Chief. The full submission is in appendix B.

The analysis of the thematic focus of articles published in the selected journals in 2017 and 2018 in part relates to the specific, narrower focus of some of the journals. The *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, for example, is primarily on refugee research (Chetail – see appendix B), while the *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies* covers labour migrants and asylum seekers/refugees (Triandafyllidou – see appendix B). The editors of the *International Migration Review* note that "beyond a general focus on international migrants, we find equal

---

25 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. Ten journals were invited to contribute to this edition, and editors of nine journals replied positively, while only eight ended up providing input. Editors of *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal* accepted the invitation but did not end up contributing, and *Migraciones internacionales* did not reply to the initial invitation.

attention to native-born and second-generation groups, a critical mass of articles focus on immigrant youth, but far less work on refugees" (Winders et al. – see appendix B).

Nevertheless, the topics covered in the articles published in these eight journals in 2017 and 2018 are diverse and address complex migration issues. They also reflect new developments and trends in migration, acknowledging some delay effect due to the time frame required for peer review and publication (Duncan – see appendix B). For instance, among the 2017 and 2018 contributions, only three articles addressed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees initiated in September 2016 by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and adopted in December 2018. We expect that many more articles on the two compacts will be published in 2019 and 2020 (and beyond).

International Migration

The academic literature on migration responds in part to trends in migration phenomena and policy as well as to shifts in migration-related theory and previously published literature. Normally, there is a discernible time lag between the onset of a phenomenon and the appearance of scientific literature, this owing to the time required for research and then for publishing. The literature on the Syrian refugee crisis is now beginning to appear in significant amounts, and we can expect that the literature on the United Nations' Global Compacts will start appearing in 2019. But looking back only slightly, to 2017–2018, we see discussions of earlier trends and phenomena […].

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

That said, two main themes reflecting complex migration issues emerge from editors' contributions. The first topic is irregular migration, including in relation to border controls and enforcement. Editors of three journals identified this theme as particularly salient in the 2017 and 2018 contributions, covering issues ranging from human trafficking (Triandafyllidou – see appendix B), to border violence (Ma Ming and Petit – see appendix B), or detention and deportation (Kerwin – see appendix B). As "asylum and migration have become increasingly blurred in the past decades in both policy and practice", this topic was also addressed in research on forced migration, most notably through the securitization of asylum and the detention of asylum seekers (Chetail – see appendix B).

Revue européenne des migrations internationales

The issue of violence is a recurring theme in the latest dossiers. The importance of this issue reflects the tragic consequences of migration policies in particular contexts or crises, and the emergence of work around migrants' journeys. […] Considering language practices as an integral part of migration practices in the context of migration to Europe, the articles analyse how the actors put into words death and violence at borders. Death is considered in multiple dimensions: social death, physical death, disappearance, institutional and security arbitrariness, etc. These language practices are

understood at different sociological and political levels, whether it is their production from institutional spaces (international organisations, political spaces at European or state level) or their reception by migrants, during their life in Europe or afterwards when they arrive there, or when they return to their country after an expulsion. The language approach, corresponding both to a consideration of the discourses produced on migrants and of the narratives taken by migrants in plural discursive frameworks. This perspective makes it possible to think of the border object while offering a grid for interpreting socio-spatial inequalities in the era of globalization.

Source: Emmanuel Ma Mung and Véronique Petit, Chief Editors. The full submission is in appendix B.

The second topic of convergence across the selected articles is migrants' inclusion, which was identified by editors of four journals as a prominent thematic focus in 2017 and 2018 (Gamlen, Triandafyllidou, Winders et al., and Ma Mung and Petit – see appendix B). The diversity of issues related to inclusion addressed in these four journals reflects the complexity of the topic. Contributions to the *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies* analysed integration processes, including the role of non-governmental and governmental organizations, integration barriers and the gender dimension of integration (Triandafyllidou – see appendix B). The issue of labour market incorporation was more particularly examined in *Migration Studies*, together with wider adaptation processes in terms of class, capital accumulation and happiness (Gamlen – see appendix B). The *International Migration Review* featured articles on assimilation, economic mobility and interpersonal contacts (Winders et al. – see appendix B), while contributions to the *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* approached inclusion through migrants' perspectives.

Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies

The JIRS offers a unique virtual transnational space where different systems of reception and integration and different populations coming into the host countries under a variety of regimes (labour or family migrants, asylum seekers or resettled refugees) may face similar challenges (including that of mental and physical health), learning the ropes in their new environment, activating their social capital resources, and eventually carving a place for themselves in their destination country, are discussed. The double background of the JIRS from social work/community studies, and from sociology/ethnic studies pays well in bringing these different topics together.

Source: Anna Triandafyllidou, Editor-in-Chief. The full submission is in appendix B.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the 493 articles published in 2017 and 2018 in the selected journals according to their geographic focus. The greater proportion of articles focused on Europe (233 or 47 %), followed by Northern America (153 or 31 %), Asia (150 or 30 %), Africa (107 or 22 %), Latin America and the Caribbean (89 or 18%) and Oceania (34 or 7 %).

Figure 2. Number of articles published by selected journals in 2017 and 2018, by region
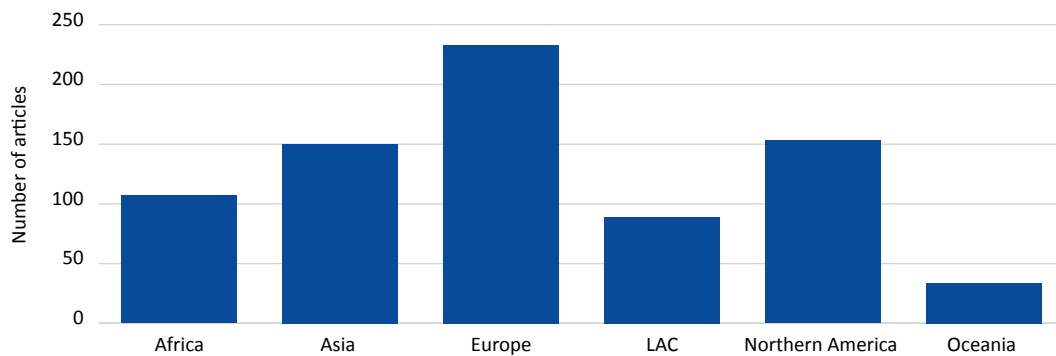
Notes: Articles could be classified in more than one region. n=493.

"LAC" means Latin America and the Caribbean. Categorization based on UN DESA geographic regions (see chapter 3 appendix A for details), not implying official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

One editor noted a shift of geographical focus from North America to Europe, Asia and the Pacific, as well as South-East Asia, with "a clear increase in recent years of articles focusing on the Middle East and particularly on Turkey, and the Syrian conflict" (Triandafyllidou – see appendix B). Broadening the geographical coverage of contributions to provide more articles on developing country issues was described as a new approach by one editor to better account for the fact that "the vast majority of refugees are hosted in the Global South" (Chetail – see appendix B). Editors of two other journals noted that increasing the geographic scope of articles was an objective for their journals (Kerwin and Winders et al. – see appendix B).

International Migration Review

A close examination of *IMR* publications since 2016 (about 100 articles) identifies a number of trends.[a] First, in terms of geography, around 80% of articles focus on North America or Western Europe, with a significantly smaller percentage focused on Asia (just over 10%) and an even smaller number on Latin America, the Middle East, or Africa. This uneven geographic coverage reflects one of the main shortcomings of migration studies – limited attention to migration dynamics beyond North America and Western Europe. It also highlights the challenges that scholars writing about the wider geography of international migration face in attempts to situate their work in relation to hegemonic perspectives about two global regions.

a   This discussion is based on articles officially published in an *IMR* volume. It does not consider articles published "early view" online but not yet assigned to a journal volume.

Source: Jamie Winders, Pieter Bevelander, Cynthia Feliciano, Filiz Garip and Matthew Hall, Associate Editors. The full submission is in appendix B.

However, so far, there remains a dominant "receiving country" perspective, especially in relation to Europe. This was already observed in chapter 4 of the *World Migration Report 2018,* where Europe was the only geographical term among the 10 terms most frequently used in the 538 articles under consideration.[26] Referred to by Castles as the "receiving country bias", the traditional focus of migration research and analysis on developed countries is explained: "Most migration research has taken the situation in northern destination countries as its starting point, neglecting the perspectives of origin and transit countries, and of migrants. This is not surprising, since research funding and capacities are concentrated in the North."[27] The concentration of research funding in wealthy industrialized States not only affects the geographic focus of research, it also acts to build research skills and capacities within donor countries at the expense of developing country researchers.[28] For example, while there were some 3,000 researchers for every 1 million people in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries as of 2007, fewer than 50 researchers for every 1 million persons were accounted for in sub-Saharan Africa.[29]

Refugee Survey Quarterly

One of the main challenges for the years to come will be to further diversify the geographical origin of contributors to the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*. While efforts have been made in this sense in the past years, submissions are still dominated by scholars from the Global North. This is not peculiar to the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, but more broadly reflects the prevailing biases in academic research and publications. In this field like in many others, the production of knowledge remains largely structured by the Western-centric priorities of research funding that is financed by wealthy states and fuelled by the dominant discourse of the governing elites. This trend is further exacerbated by the enduring misperceptions spread by mass media, as illustrated by the rhetoric – if not the obsession – about the so-called refugee crisis in Europe. While it may have less implications in other fields, the geographical representation of researchers is particularly crucial in migration to account for the multifaceted dimensions and challenges of such a worldwide phenomenon that concerns every region of the world. There is more than ever a vital need for developing a more nuanced, representative and comprehensive understanding of migration through independent and evidence-based knowledge.

Source: Vincent Chetail, Editor-in-Chief. The full submission is in appendix B.

A geographic comparison of the primary affiliations of authors as reported in the articles they published in the selected journals in 2017 and 2018 confirms that a disproportionately high number of contributors are from institutions in developed countries (see figure 3). Of the 917 authors, 84 per cent were affiliated with institutions in developed countries. Almost 43 per cent were affiliated with institutions based in Europe, and 36 per cent in Northern America. Of the 6 per cent affiliated with institutions in Oceania, nearly 91 per cent of these institutions were based in Australia or New Zealand.
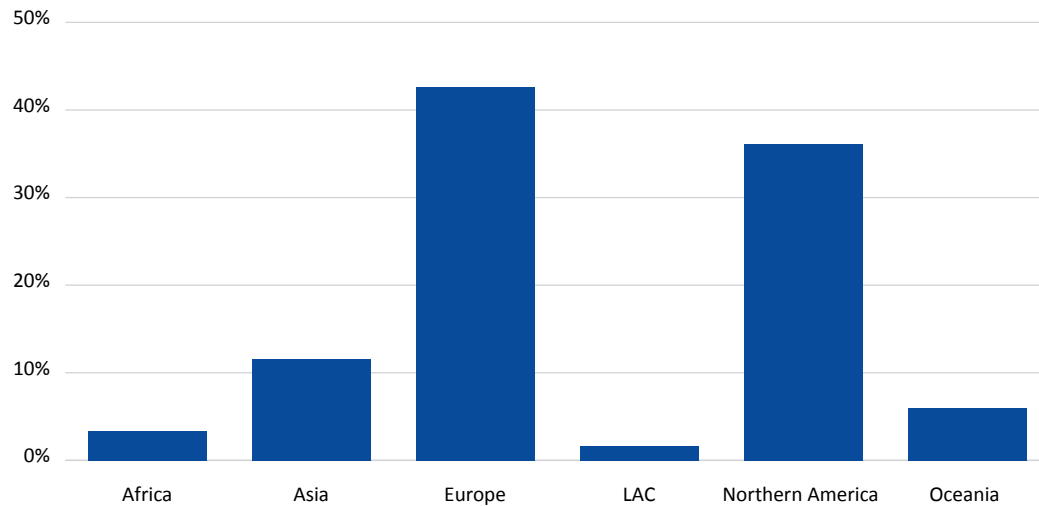
---

26 IOM, 2017e.

27 Castles, 2010.

28 McAuliffe and Laczko, 2016.

29 Ibid., citing DFID, 2008.

Figure 3. Distribution of primary academic affiliations of authors by selected journals in 2017 and 2018, by region

Notes: Multiple categories were applied when an author had multiple academic affiliations in different regions. Affiliations of authors from international or non-governmental organizations are not included. n=917.

"LAC" means Latin America and the Caribbean. Categorization based on UN DESA geographic regions (see chapter 3 appendix A for details), not implying official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

While fewer than 12 per cent were affiliated with institutions in Asia, researchers from institutions in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean are particularly underrepresented (accounting for, respectively, approximately 3% and 2%). This may also be explained in part by language barriers, noting the dominance of English language academic journals over other languages.[30] It is important to note, however, that figure 3 only accounts for authors' affiliations as published in the articles under consideration. Many academics have multiple affiliations and some may choose to publish under a (more prestigious) affiliation that may not be the author's main institution.

International Journal of Migration and Border Studies

The IJMBS contributed to the understanding of how the logics of borders are confronted by migrant realities and everyday experiences. Research has documented the increasingly protracted nature of migrants' journeys. Being in transit has become the daily lived reality of many people on the move. Accordingly, special attention was paid by IJMBS to the concept of transit as a space constructed through mobility restrictions regimes and the above-mentioned systems of reciprocal conditionalities.

Source: Idil Atak, Editor-in-Chief. The full submission is in appendix B.

---

30 See IOM's lists of migration journals in Spanish and French, respectively, Available at www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/ MPR/Migration-Journals-ES.pdf and www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/MPR/Migration-Journals-FR.pdf (both accessed 18 June 2019).

Plan S: The future of open access for scientific research?

Plan S is an open access initiative of Science Europe and the Open Access Envoy of the European Commission that was launched in September 2018 by a coalition of national research funding organizations, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council. Its objective is for all scientific publications funded by national and European research councils and funding bodies to be immediately available in open access after 1 January 2020. While authors will retain copyrights on their publications, funding institutions will cover open access publication fees applied by publishers, which will be standardized and capped.

The success of Plan S to establish universal open access will depend on the participation of funding institutions worldwide. As of April 2019, Plan S was supported by a coalition of 15 national research funding organizations and 4 philanthropic organizations within and outside Europe. Other funding institutions were awaiting a decision concerning the amount of capped fees for open access to be applied by publishers and/or investigating the impact that Plan S will have on research funding and scientific research before deciding whether or not to join.[a] Some publishers have raised concerns about the implications of the initiative on academic freedom and the quality of scientific research, as the choice of publishers for researchers will be limited to those giving the option of open access publications.[b]

The more funding institutions will decide to join "cOAlition S", the more likely Plan S will be able to break the paywall business model of publishers and secure free access to scientific research worldwide. While this is particularly important for researchers in developing countries, whose institutions do not always have the financial resources to pay subscriptions to scientific journals, Plan S may well, however, create another geographic bias: open access publications will likely be outside the reach of researchers from the Global South, whose funding institutions will not be able to pay open access costs applied by publishers.

More information on Plan S can be found at www.coalition-s.org/.

a   Rabesandratana, 2019.

b   Kelly, 2019.

Beyond the selected journals, it is likely that this uneven distribution reflects the broader state of migration research. In 2015, professor Jørgen Carling compiled a list of "top" migration researchers who have published extensively in leading migration journals, concluding: "It's striking that there's not a single person on the list based in Africa or Latin America. And the six people based in Asia are all working in countries of immigration. This geographical bias continues to be a major challenge for migration research."[31]

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)

---

31   Carling, 2015.

has also increased. One indicator – though extensively criticized – in academic publishing is a journal's Impact Factor.[32] However, Impact Factors were available for only three of the selected journals (*International Migration*, *International Migration Review* and *Migration Studies*). Taking into consideration these three journals, together with those examined in the *World Migration Report 2018*, there appears to have been an increase (see figure 4). The recent average Impact Factor 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 of its content was helpful in adding to the evidence base and/or generating debates, building knowledge, or informing migration policy and practice.

Figure 4. Impact Factor of selected journals
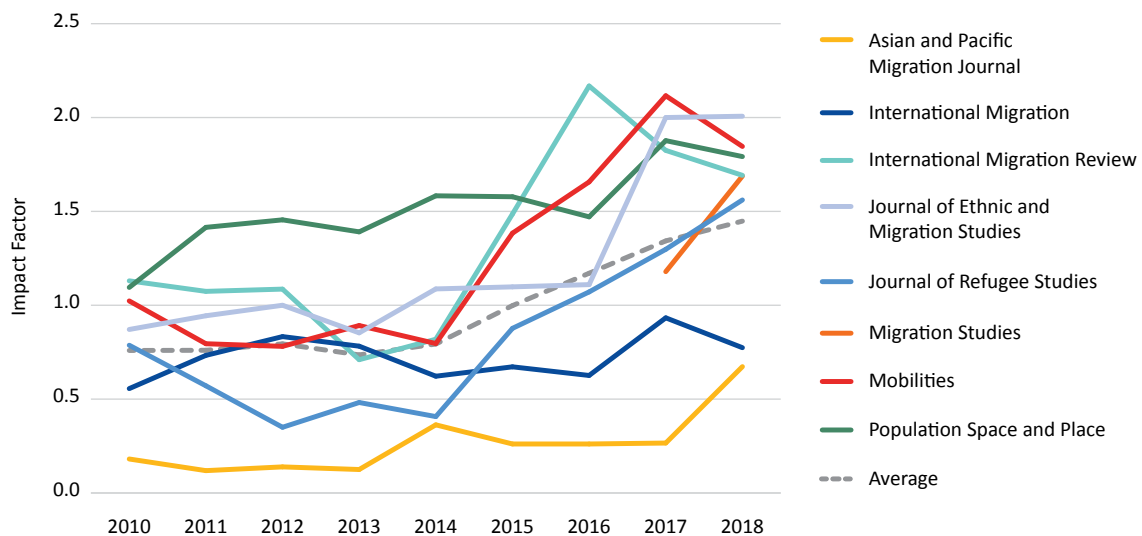
Note: *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, *Journal on Migration and Human Security, Refugee Survey Quarterly* and *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* were not indexed by InCites at the time of writing (June 2019), while *Migration Studies* started to be indexed in InCites in 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.[33] 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

---

32   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.

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

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.

New metrics are being developed for scholarly publications to assess their impact outside of academia. One such metric is the Altmetric Attention Score,[34] indicating "how many people have been exposed to and engaged with a scholarly output".[35] For any research output, the Attention Score "provides an indicator of the amount of attention that it has received",[36] 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".[37] 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".[38] Academics found "positive but relatively weak correlation with citations",[39] supporting the idea that "citation and altmetrics indicators track related but distinct impacts".[40] Mentions in blogs are particularly "able to identify highly cited publications"[41] – 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 have analysed views/downloads and the Altmetric Attention Score of 410 peer-reviewed articles published in 2017 and 2018 by six of the eight journals under consideration in this chapter (*International Journal of Migration and Border Studies* and *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* were not publishing these data at the time of writing). The Attention Score was chosen for two main reasons: (a) first, it was freely available on all the journal publishers' websites; (b) second, the available evidence supports its use, especially for tracking recent research output.[42] The analysis allowed us to unveil quantitative aspects of academic publications on migration, such as how many were mentioned, viewed and/or downloaded. Table 2 shows the top 10 articles with the highest Altmetric Attention Score for the selected journals in April 2019. The high scores obtained by these articles, however, does not reflect the Altmetric Score of the 410 sampled articles. Only 21 articles (5%) scored higher than 20 – roughly the equivalent of one mention in the news and one in a blog plus five tweets. The largest share of scholarly articles (172 or 42%) had a score from 2 to 20. However, 75 articles (18%) had a score of 2 or lower – meaning that they attracted, at most, the equivalent of a couple of tweets – and 142 articles (35%) scored zero, as they were not mentioned online by any source. This relates in part to the fact that they are recently published, and we would expect to see some articles attract more attention over time.

---

34 See www.altmetric.com (accessed 19 June 2019).

35 See www.altmetric.com/about-altmetrics/what-are-altmetrics/ (accessed 19 June 2019).

36 Available at https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000060969-how-is-the-altmetric-attention-score-calculated-.

37 Ibid.

38 Warren, Raison and Dasgupta, 2017.

39 Costas, Zahedi and Wouters, 2015; Thelwall et al., 2013.

40 Priem, Piwowar and Hemminger, 2012.

41 Costas, Zahedi and Wouters, 2015.

42 Just like classic citation metrics, altmetrics offer benefits and disadvantages. See Bornmann (2014) for a deeper discussion.

Table 2. Top 10 articles with the highest Altmetric Attention Score
for selected journals, 2017 and 2018

Article	Journal	Score
The 2,000 mile wall in search of purpose: Since 2007 visa overstays have outnumbered undocumented border crossers by a half million, by R. Warrant and D. Kerwin	*Journal on Migration and Human Security*	139
Unpacking the presumed statelessness of Rohingyas, by N. Kyaw	*Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*	125
Between rootedness and rootlessness: How sedentarist and nomadic metaphysics simultaneously challenge and reinforce (dual) citizenship claims for Liberia, by R.N. Pailey	*Migration Studies*	101
Does the legalization of undocumented immigrants in the US encourage unauthorized immigration from Mexico? An empirical analysis of the moral hazard of legalization, by T. Wong and H. Kosnac	*International Migration*	50
The effect of visas on migration processes, by M. Czaika and H. de Haas	*International Migration Review*	45
Refugee resettlement as an alternative to asylum, by N. Hashimoto	*Refugee Survey Quarterly*	39
Repeat migration in the age of "unauthorized permanent resident": A quantitative assessment of migration intentions postdeportation, by D. Martinez, J. Slack and R. Martinez-Schuldt	*International Migration Review*	39
Sanctuary cities: Policies and practices in international perspective, by H. Bauder	*International Migration*	38
The borders beyond the border: Australia's extraterritorial migration controls, by A.L. Hirsch	*Refugee Survey Quarterly*	35
Forced displacement in Turkey: Pushing the limits of the ECHR system, by D. Dinsmore	*International Migration*	34

Note: *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies* and *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* were not publishing these data at the time of writing (April 2019).

Concerning article views and downloads, not all journals provide such data on their websites. At the time of writing, one (*Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*) was providing views only, one (*Journal on Migration and Human Security*) provided only downloads, and two (*Migration Studies* and *Refugee Survey*

Quarterly) provided views and downloads. Four journals (*International Journal of Migration and Border Studies, International Migration*, *International Migration Review*, and *Revue européenne des migrations internationales*) 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 181 articles from the four available sources, grouped by hundreds. As for the articles of the seven journals examined in the *World Migration Report 2018*,[43] the skewed shape of the distribution – similar to the Attention Score – highlights a relatively low level of reach. Only 24 articles (13%) 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 181 articles from 2017 and 2018, selected journals
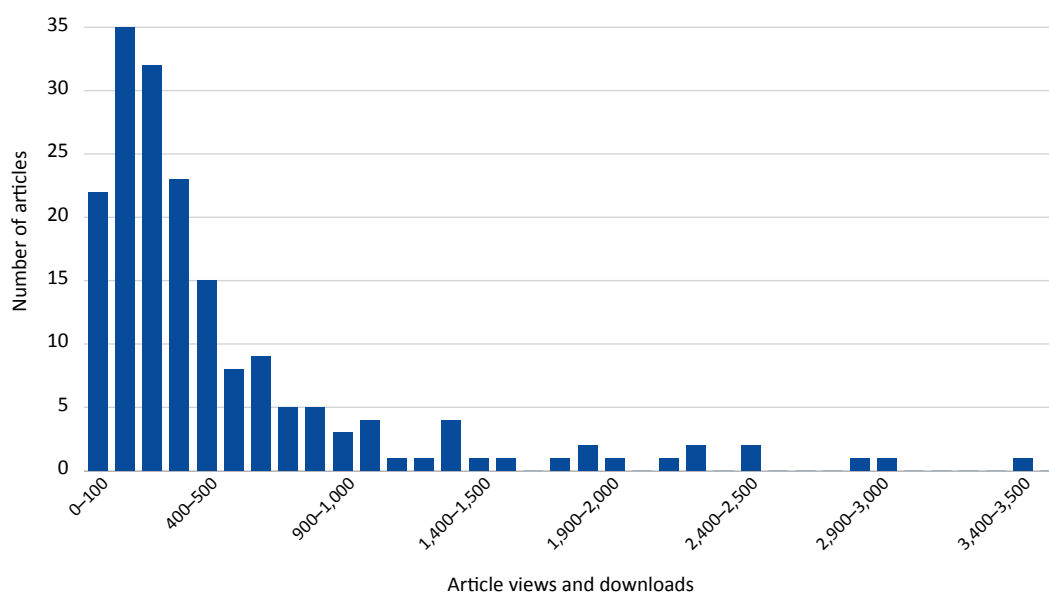
Source: Journal publishers' websites, as of 26–28 February 2019.

Note: *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies, International Migration, International Migration Review* and *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* were not providing data on views or downloads at the time of writing (April 2019).

In summary, our quantitative analysis shows that migration as a topic is receiving increasing attention: the growing 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

---

43   IOM, 2017e.

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 on Migration and Human Security

Without sacrificing academic and analytical rigor, *JMHS* papers take a human-centered approach to migration scholarship, focusing on (typically) at risk, vulnerable, and marginalized persons who are misunderstood and often scapegoated in migration policy debates. *JMHS* requires that each published paper begin with an executive summary and end with a series of policy recommendations. This increases the accessibility of *JMHS* papers to policymakers, policy influencers, and the general public. *JMHS* promises potential authors that their work will be rigorously reviewed, published in a timely fashion (if accepted), and distributed through research and university library databases, to *JMHS*'s extensive dissemination list, and to tailored lists of policymakers, the press and others with a special interest in the topic. *JMHS* also publicizes its papers via social media, both upon their release and subsequently in response to news hooks and relevant policy discussions.

Source: Donald Kerwin, Executive Editor. The full submission is in appendix B.

Intergovernmental organizations

The contributions of key United Nations organizations working on migration reflect mandates as well as current trends and issues in migration. Table 3 provides examples of key material published in 2017 and 2018 by the United Nations organizations examined in this chapter. Given the high number and variety of publications issued during these two years, the table is limited to key material that has a global focus.

Table 3. Examples of key global material published in 2017 and 2018

UN DESA	*International Migration Report 2017* *International Migration Policies Data Booklet, 2017* Dataset on International Migrants Stock Dataset on International Migration Flows	2017 2017 Ongoing (2019) Ongoing
UNHCR	*Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017* *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016* Population Statistics Database	2018 2017 Ongoing

---

44   Open access involves making published material available for free, not on a fee/subscription basis. See text box above on Plan S.

ILO		*ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers – Results and Methodology*	2018
		Addressing Governance Challenges in a Changing Labour Migration Landscape	2017
		ILOSTAT	Ongoing
OHCHR		*Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations*[a]	2018
UNICEF		*A Child Is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation*	2017
		Beyond Borders: How to Make the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees Work for Uprooted Children	2017
		Education Uprooted: For Every Migrant, Refugee and Displaced Child, Education	2017
UNODC		*Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018*	2018
		Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants	2018
		Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal	Ongoing
UNDP		*Climate change, migration and displacement*[b]	2017
UNESCO		*Global Education Monitoring Report on Migration, Displacement and Education*	2018
		Migration and its Interdependencies with Water Scarcity, Gender and Youth Employment	2017
World Bank		*Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*	2018
		Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook – Transit Migration	2018
		Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook – Return Migration	2017
		Migration and Remittances Data	Ongoing
Inter-agency collaboration	GMG[c]	*Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development*[d]	2017
		Migration, Remittances and Financial Inclusion: Challenges and Opportunities for Women's Economic Empowerment[e]	2017
	OECD, ILO, IOM and UNHCR	*G20 International Migration and Displacement Trends Report 2018*[f]	2018 2017

Note: This table does not include all material, such as working papers; only key material is included. IOM publications are discussed below.

Sources: (a) Published by OHCHR and the Global Migration Group; (b) Published by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and UNDP; (c) GMG was an inter-agency group within the United Nations system that worked collaboratively on migration. Prior to its transition in late 2018 to the United Nations' International Network on Migration, it had 22 member agencies, with a rotating annual chair. Discussion of GMG and the Network are included in chapter 11 of this report on global migration governance; (d) Produced by the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), World Bank; (e) Produced by the Economic Empowerment Section of UN-Women, New York, on behalf of GMG; (f) Led by OECD, jointly published with ILO, IOM and UNHCR.

UN DESA coordinates the assembly of data, including in relation to migration – a process that has highlighted limitations in the capabilities of national statistical offices.[45] In 2017, its Population Division published the *International Migration Report 2017*[46] – a biennial publication that presents information on levels and trends in international migration for major areas, regions and countries of the world, and on the ratification status of migration-related legal instruments. The Population Division maintains the United Nations Global Migration Database – 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 data set with annual data on international migration flows for 45 countries.

As a United Nations 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*[47] 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. UNHCR is also the key source of global statistics on refugees and other populations of concern, as reported in its online Population Statistics Database.

ILO is a standard-setting body responsible for coordinating the development and supervising the implementation of international labour standards. In the context of its efforts to improve the collection and production of labour migration statistics, *ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers*[48] provides estimates of the proportion of labour migrant workers among the total number of migrants worldwide. In 2017, it also published a report entitled *Addressing Governance Challenges in a Changing Labour Migration Landscape*[49] to inform the development of just and effective governance of labour migration. In addition to labour migration data, the ILOSTAT database contains diverse statistics related to the labour market which are also relevant to labour migration.

Part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR is the principal United Nations office mandated to promote and protect the human rights of all persons, including migrants. In addition to supporting United Nations human rights mechanisms, such as treaty bodies and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, OHCHR produces a wealth of relevant materials. As co-chair of the former GMG Working Group on Migration, Human Rights and Gender, it led the development of the *Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations*.[50] These *Principles and Guidelines* offer guidance to States on the operationalization of international human rights law to protect migrants who find themselves in vulnerable situations but do not fall into the legal category of "refugee". They are explicitly referred to in the Global Compact for Migration to "[d]evelop national policies and programmes to improve national responses that address the needs of migrants in situations of vulnerability".[51]

Although UNICEF's flagship publication – the *State of the World's Children*[52] – does not necessarily single out migrant children, in 2017 UNICEF published *A Child Is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence,*

---

45   Davies and Woodward, 2014.

46   UN DESA, 2017.

47   UNHCR, 2019.

48   ILO, 2018.

49   ILO, 2017.

50   OHCHR, 2018.

51   UNGA, 2018: para. 23(I).

52   UNICEF, 2017a.

Abuse and Exploitation.[53] It examines the risks faced by migrant children because of the lack of safe and legal migration pathways, and sets out some policy recommendations to better protect them.

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 fourth *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*,[54] published in 2018, provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, and is based primarily on trafficking cases detected from 2014 to 2016. In 2018, UNDOC released its first *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*,[55] which gives an account of the magnitude and functioning of migrants' smuggling, the profiles of the people involved, and the risks faced by migrants. UNODC also maintains a Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal on information to support the implementation of the 2000 United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime[56] (such as case law, annotated bibliography and legislation).

As the United Nations global development agency, UNDP's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals translates into a broad range of programmes, including for building long-term development responses to migration and displacement. In 2017, UNDP issued a report, together with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), entitled *Climate Change, Migration and Displacement*,[57] which seeks to shed light on the complex connections between climate change and human mobility.

UNESCO's mandate is focused on building peace by means of education, culture and science. The 2019 edition of its annual *Global Education Monitoring Report*[58] series focuses on migration and displacement. It analyses the impact of human mobility on the education systems and the way these systems can help address the challenges posed by human mobility, offering examples of successful policies.

As a United Nations specialized agency and a major international financial institution, the World Bank publishes a variety of books, reports and working papers on the importance of migration for growth and economic prosperity, and monitors data on migration and remittances, such as remittances inflows and outflows. It issues regular Migration and Development Briefs on topical issues, the two most recent ones dealing with transit and return migration. The Policy Research Report entitled *Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*,[59] released in 2018, analyses the apparent tension between academic findings on the social and economic benefits of migration, and the antimigration public discourse.

Key global material was also published in 2017 and 2018 as a result of inter-agency collaboration. Prior to its transition into the United Nations Network on Migration, GMG produced publications covering various topics relating to migration, often taking the form of handbooks and guidelines.[60] In 2017, it published a handbook to support Member States in the production and use of data on migration for development purposes (produced by UN-Women). It also released a report examining the question of remittances and migrant

---

53 UNICEF, 2017b.

54 UNODC, 2018a.

55 UNODC, 2018b.

56 UNODC, 2000.

57 UNDP and ODI, 2017.

58 UNESCO, 2018.

59 World Bank, 2018.

60 GMG was an inter-agency group gathering 22 United Nations agencies working collaboratively on migration.

women's financial inclusion (produced by KNOMAD, World Bank). Another key publication resulting from inter-agency collaboration is the *G20 International Migration and Displacement Trends Report 2018*[61] produced by OECD,[62] jointly with ILO, IOM and UNHCR. The report presents migration trends and policy challenges in G20 countries and Member States of the European Union.[63]

IOM

IOM published a wide range of research and analysis materials in 2017 and 2018 – most notably in the form of stand-alone studies and reports, many of which stemmed directly from specific projects and often produced locally by IOM missions. For example, the report *Making Mobility Work for Adaptation to Environmental Changes: Results from the MECLEP Global Research*[64] is the final publication of the European Union-funded Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project assessing the evidence base on migration and climate change in the six countries involved in the project: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.

The text box below lists key publications produced by IOM in 2017 and 2018. In 2017, IOM released its biennial flagship publication, the *World Migration Report 2018*.[65] In 2018, the Organization also revitalized its *Migration Research Series*, which publishes policy-relevant research and analysis on diverse and complex migration issues. Calls for abstracts were circulated in 2018 on topics addressed in the *World Migration Report 2018* to further stimulate research and analysis, and three papers were published. Additionally, three Migration Profiles were issued in 2017 and five in 2018. They provide country-specific migration overviews (largely funded by IOM's Development Fund) to support, among other things, capacity-building on migration data, and research and analysis in Member States. IOM's support of migration journals – *International Migration* and *Migration Policy Practice* – was also an important contribution to migration research.

Key IOM research-related publications produced in 2017 and 2018

World Migration Report 2018[a]

Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate: Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration[b]

Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners[c]

Fatal Journeys, Volume 3: Improving Data on Missing Migrants (Parts 1 and 2)[d]

The Atlas of Environmental Migration[e]

---

61 OECD, ILO, IOM and UNHCR, 2018.

62 OECD comprises 36 members. Its mission is to promote policies enhancing the economic and social well-being of individuals worldwide. It conducts research on a variety of topics, including migration, with a scope that often goes beyond its member and partner countries.

63 G20 members are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

64 IOM, 2017c.

65 IOM, 2017e.

Making Mobility Work for Adaptation to Environmental Changes: Results from the MECLEP Global Research[f]

Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base (volume 2)[g]

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre Data Briefs

Migration, Environment and Climate Change Policy Briefs

Migration Profiles (several country reports, including Jamaica, Kenya, Maldives, Senegal and Zimbabwe)

a   IOM, 2017e.
b   IOM, 2017d.
c   IOM, 2018.
d   IOM, 2017a, 2017b.
e   Ionesco, Mokhnacheva and Gemenne, 2017.
f   IOM, 2017c.
g   Triandafyllidou and McAuliffe, 2018.

In 2017 and 2018, IOM also supported Member States during the consultation and negotiation process of the Global Compact for Migration with the creation of the Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate. A collection of short technical papers was published in 2017 in the form of a report (*Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate: Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*)[66] was one of the key outputs of the Syndicate's work, as presented in the text box below.

IOM 2017 Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate in support of the Global Compact for Migration

The innovative research "Syndicate" initiative drew upon the research and knowledge of 36 of the world's leading "migration policy scholars" hailing from all regions.

The 2017 Syndicate was established and convened to enable high-quality technical expertise and deep knowledge to be fed directly into the development of the Global Compact for Migration. Key outputs included:

• Syndicate members' top three reads for policymakers on migration;

• Short technical papers on Global Compact for Migration-related themes with evidence, analysis and recommendations for policymakers;

66   IOM, 2017d.

- Blogs published by IOM's partner, the World Economic Forum, on Global Compact for Migration-related topics;

- Syndicate members' participation in Global Compact for Migration consultations as thematic experts and panel members;

- Syndicate panel discussions at United Nations headquarters on Global Compact for Migration-related topics, including in the margins of the Global Compact for Migration negotiations.

Further information is available in IOM, 2017d.

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 2018, the bookstore contained 1,794 electronic publications in 28 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 publications that are produced and accessed globally. In 2018, the number of downloads from the IOM bookstore exceeded 2 million.

In 2018, the *World Migration Report 2018* became the most downloaded IOM publication of all time, with over 400,000 downloads globally as at end of August 2019 (or around 620 downloads per day). The *World Migration Report 2018* was the first edition after substantive changes were made to the *World Migration Report* series concerning content and quality assurances processes, including a move away from a single thematic report to a much broader coverage of key data and information on migration as well as complex and emerging issues. These changes have been successful in expanding the report's readership and sustaining a high download rate compared with previous editions, such as the *World Migration Report 2015*, which was on the single theme of migrants and cities (see figure 6). In addition, the 2018 report has received more than 500 citations in academic literature.[67]

---

67 At 14 October 2019 Google Scholar searches found 551 citations.

Figure 6. Downloads of *World Migration Report 2018* compared with 2015 edition
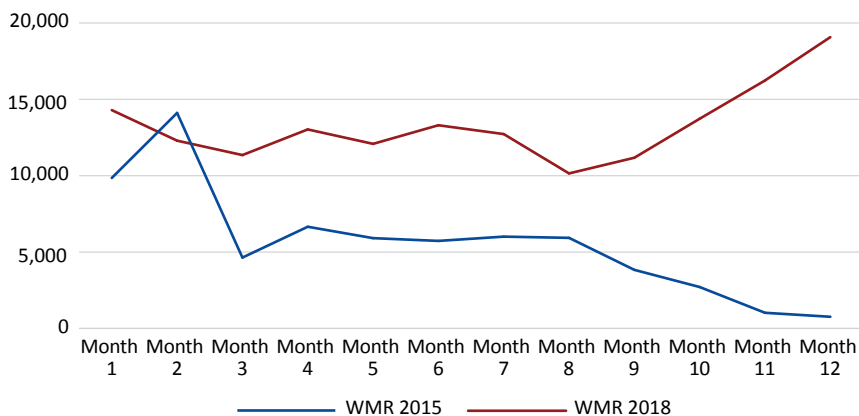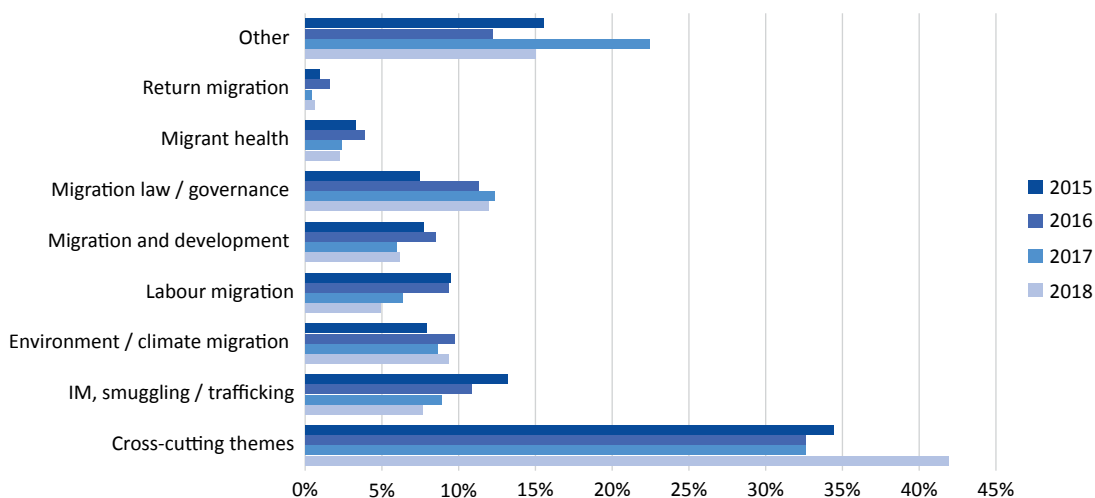

Source: IOM.

Note: Downloads for each month following respective report launches; includes the English versions only.

An examination of IOM 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 increased in 2017 (see figure 7).

## Figure 7. Proportion of IOM research-related downloads by theme

Source: IOM.

Notes: "IM" means irregular migration. Only publications downloaded more than 1,000 times in a year included (downloads in 2015 have been prorated, as data for the entire year are not available). Downloads could be classified by more than one theme. n=5,547,808 downloads.

Overall, interest in research on specific regions was relatively stable from 2015 to 2018. Publications focusing on Africa featured more heavily than others for the past four years (see figure 8), followed by Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania.

Figure 8. Proportion of IOM research-related downloads by region
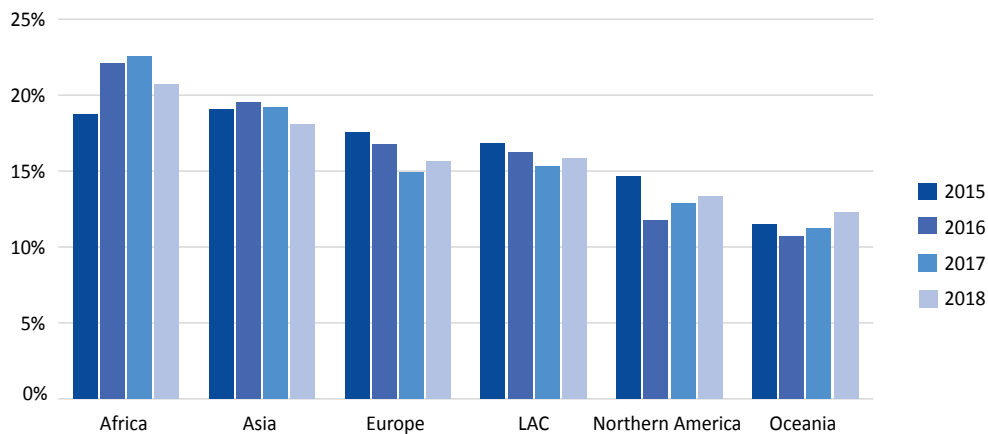
Source: IOM.

Notes: 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). Downloads could be classified by more than one region. n=5,547,808 downloads.

"LAC" means Latin America and the Caribbean. Categorization based on UN DESA geographic regions (see chapter 3 appendix A for details), not implying official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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. While the growth and utility of blogging was addressed in chapter 4 of the *World Migration Report 2018*,[a] 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 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.[b] 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.[c]

Examples of migration-related articles published on blogs

Canada wants to take in more than 1 million new immigrants in the next 3 years, by Kate Whiting, published by the World Economic Forum's Agenda blog on 3 December 2018 – **102,224 views**.

Why accepting refugees is a win-win-win formula, by Dany Bahar, published by Brookings's Up Front blog on 19 June 2018 – **24,094 views**.

Trump and AMLO are headed for a U.S.-Mexico blow-up, by Shannon O'Neil, republished by the Council on Foreign Relations' blog on Latin America's Moment (with permission from Bloomberg) on 30 July 2018 – **11,536 views**.

Beware the notion that better data lead to better outcomes for refugees and migrants, by Jeff Crisp, published by Chatham House's Expert Comment blog on 9 March 2018 – **4,991 views**.

The journey across America: understanding a nation's immigration experience, by Katy Long, published by the Overseas Development Institute, 2018 – **1,200 views**.

Note: The number of reads or views and related analytics were provided by the relevant blog editor in April 2019.

a   IOM, 2017e.
b   Aldred et al., 2008.
c   Ozimek, 2012.

Conclusions

Building on the *World Migration Report 2018*, this chapter provides an overview of the key contributions of some of the main producers of migration research and analysis during the last two calendar years (2017 and 2018). We found that the long-term trend of increased output of migration research was further extended in 2017 and 2018, which saw the largest amount ever of academic output on migration published in 2017 and equalled in 2018 (see figure 1). Further, these two years saw tremendous activity by intergovernmental organizations, with a large number of global reports on aspects of migration having been published (see table 3 for examples).

The increase in material published is undoubtedly related to the salience of migration in policy, political as well as public spheres. We have witnessed the increasing use of migration – or more correctly at times, anti-immigration – as a political tool, despite the existing evidence base showing that there has not been substantive changes in migration (levels or processes) to warrant such significant shifts in the public debate (see chapter 5 of this report for discussion). It is understandable that researchers, working on academic or applied research, or in white or grey literature, have been inspired to seek and report the truth during a period in which we witnessed "fake news" and "disinformation" increasingly take hold in public debates on migration globally.

Consistent with the findings of *World Migration Report 2018*, there is certainly a strong case to be made for playing to the strengths of the different types of research published 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. They also are able to garner significant interest, with data clearly showing extended reach to wider audiences that lay beyond the scientific. The use of blog platforms by influential migration academics to communicate their empirical and theoretical research findings to policy and general audiences demonstrates the relevance of the form. We are also seeing recognition of this in the calculation of how research impact is measured. The growing use of altmetrics, for example, which measure a journal article's reach in non-academic publishing, points to the increasing need to extend knowledge based on rigorous research and analysis into wider audiences. However, this should not be at the expense of the bedrock provided by scientific research, with its focus on meeting high quality standards.

In this chapter we examined research and analysis output from a geographic perspective for the first time. Previous IOM research projects conducted in partnership with academic and applied researchers around the world had brought disparities into sharp relief.[68] Our examination of the selected journals and IOM publications for 2017 and 2018 showed that there are indeed significant differences in focus, volume and author affiliation when published material is analysed by geographic region. As we have commented elsewhere, this is undoubtedly related to research funding sources (direct and indirect), with most sources emanating from wealthier countries. More effort, on a sustained basis, is needed to better support research institutions and researchers in developing countries, including by confronting some of the structural impediments that exists to funding and capacity. Analysis of IOM's own research publications confirmed anecdotal evidence that an important part of IOM's role is its focus on research concerning parts of the developing world, especially in Africa. Even greater effort to support research in developing States, however, is warranted as the vast majority of countries around the world work toward the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration – endeavours that would greatly benefit from the input of academic and applied researchers.

Finally, we again encourage policymakers, practitioners, researchers and others to access and digest the great wealth of written material on migration with a critical eye. We also underscore the importance of activities and initiatives that bring together migration scholars, practitioners and policymakers, including through workshops, conferences, briefing sessions and related consultations. While it may be difficult at times to do so, bridging the gaps that exist between policy, practice and research when done thoughtfully can reap enormous dividends for all.

---

68   See, for example, IOM, 2017d, McAuliffe and Lazcko, 2016 and Triandafyllidou and McAuliffe, 2018.

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.[69] 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.[70] 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".[71] 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 had reached 28,100 in 2014,[72] and it has been calculated that the global scientific output doubles every nine years.[73] 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",[74] 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".[75] The most tangible incentive for reviewing is perhaps earning recognition: journals usually publish a yearly "reviewers thanksgiving"

---

69   Other means of scholarly communication include books, conference presentations, seminars, email lists and so forth.

70   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

71   Sense About Science, 2005.

72   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

73   Van Noorden, 2014.

74   Ware and Mabe, 2015.

75   Mulligan, Hall and Raphael, 2013.

document in which they list the names of people who served as reviewers.[76] 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:[77]

Figure 1. Example of Google Scholar search results

You can see at a glance (figure 1, bottom-left) that the book "The age of migration: International population

---

76   See for instance http://iovs.arvojournals.org/article.aspx?articleid=2277067.

77   Search results may vary depending on user settings (e.g. whether logged in to Google or not) and geographic ISP location.

movements in the modern world" has been cited 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[78] 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,[79] including in relation to quality. The "publish or perish" culture has been found to stifle research innovation,[80] lower research publication standards,[81] encourage peer-review fraud[82] and negatively affect the ability of researchers to work on applied research tailored to policymakers.[83] 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.[84]

---

78 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.

79 Smith, 2006.

80 Foster, Rzhetsky and Evans, 2015.

81 Colquhoun, 2011.

82 Prosser Scully, 2015

83 Cherney et al., 2012.

84 Ibid.

Appendix B. Contributions from academic journals[85]

International Migration[86]
Chief Editor: Howard Duncan

2017 and 2018 were years during which the international community, with a degree of co-operation rarely seen in the field of migration, agreed to two sets of guiding policy principles, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees. Never before have we witnessed such a testament to the global importance of migration nor such a widespread ambition to better management of international migration of all kinds and its effects on the migrants, their societies of destination, and their homelands. These agreements were borne out of a sense of crisis with a particular focus on the Mediterranean region; we now wait to see if the hope they inspire will bear tangible fruit. The owner of *International Migration*, the International Organization for Migration, was heavily involved in the effort to achieve these agreements, especially the Global Compact for Migration. Since the previous World Migration Report, the IOM has become a member of the United Nations family of organizations and, with a membership now of more than 170 states it is a truly global institution. This journal, appropriately, can also claim a global status in that its authors are from around the world and with authors from no single country dominating its contents. *International Migration* is pleased by its global reach which has been achieved despite the challenges associated with publishing double-blind peer-reviewed material from less developed countries.

The journal continues to regard its audience as both the global academic and policy communities, and it will retain its requirement of policy-related content in the articles it publishes. In 2017, *International Migration* took a further step in this direction by introducing a series of occasional interviews with senior policy officials, notably national Ministers responsible for managing migration. Three such interviews have appeared over the course of 2017-2018 with contributions from migration Ministers from Canada, Germany, and Australia. In keeping with our global aspirations, Ministers responded not only to questions about their country's domestic migration policies but about their approach to the discussions at the United Nations on the Global Compacts. Migration policy, like migration scholarship, can be fraught with controversy; these interviews did not shy away from contentious issues.

The previous two years have seen numerous special issues and special sections of regular issues, most of them proposed to us from members of the academic community. Topics and geographical coverage were widespread and included:

- Interculturalism in Times of Crisis (Bello and Bloom)
- Cultivating the Migration-Food Security Nexus (Crush and Caesar, eds.)
- Peace Processes and Durable Returns (Stefanovic and Loizides, eds.)
- Blessed Be the Ties: Health and Healthcare for Migrants and Migrant Families in the United States (Ervin, Hamilton and Lopez-Carr, eds.)
- Labour Migration in Europe: Changing Policies – Changing Organizations – Changing People (Laubenthal, ed.)

---

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

86   Articles cited in the journal editor's contribution can be found at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14682435.

- Subjective Perceptions Related to Migration (Amit and Blum, eds.)
- Migration and Social Class (Bonjour and Chauvin, eds.)
- Precarity, Illegality, and Temporariness: Implications and Consequences of Canadian Migration Management (Hari and Liew, eds.)

Some selected thematic trends

The academic literature on migration responds in part to trends in migration phenomena and policy as well as to shifts in migration-related theory and previously published literature. Normally, there is a discernible time lag between the onset of a phenomenon and the appearance of scientific literature, this owing to the time required for research and then for publishing. The literature on the Syrian refugee crisis is now beginning to appear in significant amounts, and we can expect that the literature on the United Nations' Global Compacts will start appearing in 2019. But looking back only slightly, to 2017 – 2018, we see discussions of earlier trends and phenomena, some of which we have selected here.

Migrant vulnerability

To a large degree, the UN Global Compacts illustrate the current global concern over protecting the human rights of migrants. Although there is clear recognition of the benefits that migrants bring to both their destination and home societies, states are now being asked to foreground migrants' needs and to provide supports, especially as they relate to human rights. In tandem with this, many scholars looked at the vulnerabilities of migrants over the past two years, whether the vulnerabilities concern human trafficking (Rocha-Jiminez et al.), earnings gaps as compared to nationals (Wu et al.), discrimination in other forms (Gong), slave-like working conditions (Palmer), disparities in health care provision (Geeraert), the special vulnerabilities of refugees and women and children (Pavez-Soto and Chan), and even the vulnerabilities of migrant entrepreneurs who find themselves in competition with locals (Pineteh).

Families and migration

When Oded Stark and David Bloom published their now iconic article, "The New Economics of Labour Migration", in 1985, they not only created a new way of looking at migration economics but they launched continuing investigations into the relationship between migration and development, the role of remittances in migration, how people make decisions to migrate, and the role of their families in these decisions. The emphasis on families in the migration literature continues to grow, and *International Migration* has been among those journals to feel this emphasis. A major interest is with those family members who are left behind, the emotional difficulties they may face, as described by Fuller, despite modern ICTs; the effects on schooling as described by Yabiku and Agadjanian and, separately, by Kuépié; and the effects on marriages themselves which, as shown by Davis and Jennings and separately by Silver, et al., can be deeply troubling. But migration can itself be for marriage, and this phenomenon has received a great deal of attention, especially in Asia and especially in South Korea where marriage migration represents a high proportion of all migration to that country. The multicultural families that result are the object of Kim and Kilkey's study on integration outcomes for foreign brides to South Korea; Kim and Kilkey looked at the country's policy on multicultural families, regarding it as designed with the country's future population size in mind; and Cho considers cultural aspects of marriage migration to that country. The population prospects might not be as rosy as some hope, however, if what Mora, Fernandez, and Torre found regarding fertility rates of migrants to Spain and the US.

Migration and development

One of the more enduring areas of recent scholarship has been on the relationship between migration and development, a field that has been greatly stimulated by the discussion within the international community. The core feature of these studies remains remittances, both their effects and the propensity of migrants to send them. Diaspora philanthropy was the emphasis of Koff's study, while Petreski, Petreski, and Tumanoska considered the effects of remittances on household vulnerability. Urama et al. looked at the effects of remittances on the homeland labour supply; Akcay and Karasoy linked remittances to calorie consumption; Arouri and Nguyen found a strong connection to poverty reduction; Kumar et al. saw a strong correlation with long-term economic growth; Valatheeswaran and Khan noted the positive effects on the education of children left behind; and Agwu, Yuni, and Anochiwa found that remittances help close the gap between the lower and middle income segments of society.

Emerging areas of study: immigrant entrepreneurship; climate migration, cities

As we signal the economic benefits of migration to destination societies, most thought has been given to migrants as employees. Less attention has been given to migrant entrepreneurs, but it appears that it is a growing area of interest to scholars. Chavan and Taksa looked at Indian entrepreneurs with high human capital levels in Australia and suggested how policy could enhance even more their benefits to the Australian economy. ICT entrepreneurs in Italy are the subject of Brzozwski, Cuccelelli, and Surdej's exploration of transnational entrepreneurship. Less happily are the fortunes of Somali entrepreneurs in South Africa whose presence is seen as a threat, this forcing them to adopt specially-tailored defensive mechanisms.

It is no surprise that more scholars are writing of climate migration, some with an emphasis on atoll island states whose very existence could be threatened by climate change. Yamamoto and Esteban look at migration policy as an adaptive response to the effects of rising sea levels on these states. In a ground-breaking study, Rahaman et al. looked at the health effects on climate migrants living in slums which may become even more densely populated in areas near to where climate change will bring about more urbanization.

Cities are overwhelmingly the destination of most migrants and a great many articles refer to cities as a matter of course. One article from the last two years that received a great deal of attention was that by Bauder on Sanctuary Cities in which he compared self-described sanctuary cities in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada and how they accommodate their undocumented populations. The concept of the sanctuary city he found to be highly ambiguous, and he parses the concept in its different locations in the search for commonalities and found that the ideas in one locale are often transferred to others whether by modern telecommunications or by travelling activists.

This brief survey does not claim to offer a comprehensive account of the issues covered by *International Migration's* authors. Although there are evident common themes, our authors also presented innovations and covered less often seen themes including migrants in private militaries, brain drain from developed economies, the relationship between natural disasters and human trafficking, slave like conditions faced by migrants in the fishing industry, and the relationship between attitudes towards migrants and the willingness to accept risks in life. We appreciate the work that our authors have done to stimulate our collective thinking about international migration, a subject of endless possibilities.

International Migration Review[87]

Chief Editors: Jamie Winders, Pieter Bevelander, Cynthia Feliciano, Filiz Garip and Matthew Hall

International Migration Review (IMR) focuses on the interdisciplinary study of international migration. It publishes 30 to 40 articles a year, along with shorter research notes and book reviews. Led by an interdisciplinary editorial team from economics, sociology, and geography and guided by an international and interdisciplinary editorial board, *IMR* seeks to publish articles that both are grounded in rich empirics and push the boundaries of how, where, and from what perspective we examine the complexities of international migration. The interplay between the two 'I' words associated with *IMR* – interdisciplinary and international – guides what we, as editors, seek in publications. Among the manuscripts submitted to *IMR*, we prioritize those that have reach beyond specific disciplines, perspectives, or methodological approaches and that situate their findings vis-à-vis wider international trends.

A close examination of *IMR* publications since 2016 (about 100 articles) identifies a number of trends.[88] First, in terms of geography, around 80% of articles focus on North America or Western Europe, with a significantly smaller percentage focused on Asia (just over 10%) and an even smaller number on Latin America, the Middle East, or Africa. This uneven geographic coverage reflects one of the main shortcomings of migration studies – limited attention to migration dynamics beyond North America and Western Europe. It also highlights the challenges that scholars writing about the wider geography of international migration face in attempts to situate their work in relation to hegemonic perspectives about two global regions.

Second, if we look at the populations studied in *IMR*, beyond a general focus on international migrants, we find equal attention to native-born and second-generation groups, a critical mass of articles focused on immigrant youth, but far less work on refugees. Thus, the issue of generation is central to *IMR* articles, but the distinctions *and overlaps* between different kinds of migrants (i.e., skilled migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, etc.) receive less analysis. Not surprisingly, much of the research on North America examines some aspect of Mexican migration, while much of the work on Western Europe analyzes the experiences of or attitudes toward Muslim migrants, making these two groups – Mexican and Muslim migrants – the lens through which much recent scholarship has examined the complexities of international migration.

Third, methodologically, *IMR* articles draw primarily on survey data, especially longitudinal administrative data and repeated survey data, approached in a range of ways. *IMR* also publishes rich ethnographic studies, if in smaller number, as well as work based on interviews and focus groups. Although not common, studies drawing on big data, satellite imagery, and field experiments round out a robust collection of methodologies represented in the journal. Finally, *IMR* publications address a diverse set of topics, from migrant welfare to immigrant health and stereotypes, but broadly speaking, pay particular attention to immigration policy, public attitudes, education, family and household activities, wages and employment trends, legal status, and gendered dynamics and ideologies.

Beyond this overall picture, what have been *IMR's* key contributions since 2016? Here, we highlight a few such contributions that, in our view, epitomize *IMR's* goal of pushing existing knowledge about international migration in a new or different direction. Some of that 'pushing' carries both a political and a policy component.

---

87   Articles cited in the journal editors' contribution can be found at: https://journals.sagepub.com/home/mrx.

88   This discussion is based on articles officially published in an *IMR* volume. It does not consider articles published 'early view' online but not yet assigned to a journal volume.

Jean Beaman's 2016 article on the second generation in France, for example, showed that the adult children of migrants from North Africa did not understand religious identity, especially Muslim identity, as incompatible with a French identity. Instead, these young adults saw themselves 'as French as anyone else,' thus challenging public and academic arguments about the mutually exclusive nature of religious and secular-national identity in Europe.

In a related policy vein, Marie-Laurence Flahaux (2017) looked at Senegalese return migration, finding that migrants were less likely to return to Senegal when the possibility of re-entering the host county was slim. As Flahaux's work suggests and as was corroborated in a study by Mathias Czaika and Hein de Haas (2017) of global migration and visa data, migration restrictions tend to decrease circular migration and to make migrants more likely to settle permanently in the host country, giving the *political* decision to tighten borders the unintended policy outcome of transforming circular migration into permanent settlement.

Other *IMR* articles jump into the interdisciplinary debate about assimilation, examining standard measures like marriage and language patterns, as well as less common measures, such as norms about body size (Altman, Van Hook and Gonzalez, 2017). Mieke Maliepaard and Richard Alba's 2016 article on cultural integration among children born to Muslim parents in the Netherlands examined this group's gender norms, concluding that an explanation of either assimilation toward a Dutch norm or maintenance of 'traditional' gender views was too simplistic to understand this group's complex, sometimes-contradictory gender ideologies and highlighting the need to disaggregate internal dynamics within ethnic communities. Ayumi Takenaka and her co-authors (2016) took these ideas a step further in their examination of immigrant economic mobility in Japan. As they note, standard explanations of assimilation do not fully explain immigrant economic success or failure in Japan, demonstrating the need for a more diverse geographic base for migration theories.

Another key theme in *IMR* publications is interpersonal contact. Benjamin Schulz and Lars Leszczensky's 2016 article on friendship dynamics between native-born and immigrant youth in Germany found that among the immigrant backgrounds studied (Yugoslavian, Southern European, Turkish, and Polish), different relationships between national identification with Germany and share of native friends emerged, driving home the need to critically interrogate group differences among immigrants. Judith Koops and her co-authors (2017) tweaked this model to study contact not only between ethnic minorities and the majority population but also *among* different immigrant groups, finding different patterns between these two sets of dynamics and arguing for attention to interactions among minority ethnic groups in the study of international migration.

Although many *IMR* articles focus on the national scale, others make strong arguments for attention to local dynamics. Andrew Felenon's article (2017) analyzes health outcomes among Mexican immigrants in the United States, documenting a survival advantage among Mexican immigrants in new destinations and challenging universal claims about immigrant enclaves' protective health effects. Amrita Pande (2018) takes an even finer-scaled approach in her study of domestic migrant workers in Lebanon, which argues for attention to the 'intimate' spaces of daily life which these migrant workers use to resist and complicate dominant images of domestic workers and their lived realities.

A number of IMR articles tackle foundational concepts like citizenship, examining how residential concentration and naturalization rates are linked (Abascal 2017) or offering synthetic overviews of citizenship scholarship in migration studies (Bloemraad and Sheares 2017). Others grapple with popular concepts like "crisis" in public discourse around international migration, highlighting the political work such terms do while also showing how a 'crisis' might feel quite ordinary to migrants already experiencing chronic and slowly unfolding 'crises' of their own (Bylander 2018).

Moving forward, we hope that *IMR* will continue to seek rigorous, innovative, and interdisciplinary research. Expanding the geographic coverage of *IMR* publications is a clear goal, as is attention to newer themes like forced and climate-related migrations, the impact of new media in migrant experiences, and the incorporation of data science into migration studies. As much as the detailed and thorough empirical research that sits at *IMR's* heart remains a high priority, we also hope to see more agenda-setting pieces like Tomas Jimenez and his co-authors' recent discussion (2018) of the "next chapter" in the study of assimilation. The interplay between empirical investigation and theoretical engagement, between testing theories and proposing them, forms the core of interdisciplinary engagement and, we hope, will shape *IMR's* trajectory until our next report.

Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies[89]
Chief Editor: Anna Triandafyllidou

The JIRS is one of the few academic journals that has a double focus on both labour migrants and asylum seekers/refugees, and a truly interdisciplinary focus that spans from social work and social policy, to migration and ethnic studies, media and public discourses, to asylum policy and practice. The focus of the journal, originally North American, has now shifted to pay more attention to Europe but also Asia Pacific and to some extent South and East Asia. There has been also a clear increase in recent years of articles focusing on the Middle East and particularly on Turkey, and the Syrian conflict.

The contributions published in the journal can be organized along two main thematic axes.

The first thematic axis brings together a variety of quantitative and qualitative approaches for studying migrant/ asylum seeker arrival, settlement, and integration processes. These include articles looking at resettlement policy and practice, and analyzing the work of non-governmental and governmental organisations and local authorities in providing arrival support and integration. Interestingly we have published articles that look at the challenges that social workers and civil society organisations face in their work but also papers that look at the integration barriers that migrants and settled refugees face once at the destination country. There is clearly a focus on the gender dimension and particularly on the challenges faced by women, but also on issues of parenting and on the special integration and belonging challenges faced by youth.

These research topics are valid across world regions and probably this is an important finding in meta-analysing immigration related research. Thus for instance in 2018, we published papers on refugee resettlement in North America and Australia ("My world is upside down" Transnational Iraqui Youth and Parent Perspectives on Resettlement in the United States; Integration or Building Resilience: what should the goal be in refugee resettlement?;) but also on how migrants activate their networks to find their place in their new home countries (A grounded theory of Korean Immigrants' experiences of re-establishing everyday activities in New Zealand; A Study on Transnational Communication among Iranian Migrant Women in Australia; Negotiating Refugee Empowerment in Resettlement Organizations (in the USA); or "Asking Around": Immigrants' Counterstrategies to renew their residence permit in times of economic crisis in Italy).

The JIRS offers a unique virtual transnational space where different systems of reception and integration and different populations coming into the host countries under a variety of regimes (labour or family migrants,

---

asylum seekers or resettled refugees) may face similar challenges (including that of mental and physical health), learning the ropes in their new environment, activating their social capital resources, and eventually carving a place for themselves in their destination country, are discussed. The double background of the JIRS from social work/community studies, and from sociology/ethnic studies pays well in bringing these different topics together.

The second major topic that has occupied a salient position in our published research in both 2017 and 2018 is the governance of irregular migration and asylum seeking. During this period we published three special issues that actually develop different aspects of this theme.

Our second issue for 2017 was a Special Issue (guest editors, Alexandra Ricard-Guay, European University Institute, and Thanos Maroukis, University of Bath) focused on human trafficking in domestic work looking at severely exploited migrant women domestic workers in different European countries. Contributions to this special issue highlighted the gaps in human trafficking research that has focused typically on sex work overlooking 'shadow' areas such as live-in domestic work, au-pairs turned into slaves, and pointed to the gaps in national and European anti-trafficking legislation. Papers in this special issue showed how migrant domestic and care work is part and parcel of welfare systems in the ageing European societies and analysed both sociologically and legally the case of trafficking in domestic work. The findings highlighted how loose conditions surrounding domestic and care work in private homes can lead to vulnerability and severe exploitation. Indeed we could speak of a 'slippery slope' where migrant live-in workers are not aware of their rights and families who employ them are not aware of their obligations while the state fails both to monitor and control this sizeable labour market sector. Thus extra working hours and low payment, may slowly become no payment at all, restriction of one's privacy and liberty, severe physical and emotional abuse, thus raising a case of trafficking rather than simple exploitation.

During the same year we ran another special issue (guest editor Marie McAuliffe IOM research) focusing on irregularity and protection in southeast Asia. Building on the crisis in the Andaman sea in May 2015, contributions to this Special Issue pointed to the special features of irregular migration in southeast Asia and most notably the reluctance or inability of several host and origin countries to register their minorities and migrants and to provide them with a secure residence status. Indeed in southeast Asia the challenge of irregular labour migration or asylum seeking is particularly complex as several minority groups and most notably the Rohingya face problems of statelessness. This Special Issue sadly coincided with the new Rohingya crisis in summer and fall 2017 when Myanmar engaged into an ethnic cleansing strategy in the Rakhine state leading nearly 700,000 Rohingya to flee to neighbouring Bangladesh.

Third but no less important, we ran in early 2018 a double special issue (guest editors Michal Krzyzanowski, Orebro University, Anna Triandafyllidou, EUI, Ruth Wodak, University of Lancaster) analyzing the media coverage and political discourses on the Mediterranean 'refugee emergency' of 2014-2016. This special issue followed an imaginary path of discourses from Greece west and north along the Balkan route, to Central, Nordic, Western and Eastern Europe. It looked at how the whole issue was presented in the media and particularly how it was debate in Parliaments, by party leaders or in official Twitter accounts. Interestingly comparing the results of our country cases we found significant convergence among a solidarity/humanitarian and control/security frame which were at odds with one another. This tension was however solved with a discursive framing that privileged viable and sustainable responses to the refugee flows. Thus humanitarianism was brought together with realism, with 'rationality' being emphasized as the key quality of specific policy responses that aimed at reducing the flows. The notion of crisis was present in all the different country discourses examined and was used also among European countries to designate the 'bad' and 'good' Europeans.

Indeed these three special issues reflect the salience of the governance of irregular migration and asylum seeking issues not only among citizens and politicians but also within the academic community. The main difference of course between the two discourses (the public and the academic) being that the latter seeks to privilege in depth analysis that help us understand the causes, effects, dynamics of different phenomena, their legal and policy framework and of course the ways they can be portrayed as existential threats to the non-migrants or indeed as ethical and political obligations in building a fairer world.

Interestingly and perhaps reflecting the zeitgeist and the rise of both migrant/refugee flows and of related xenophobia and racisms, during these two years there has been in our journal a lesser attention to issues of employment or labour market integration or for instance on highly skilled migration or brain drain/brain circulation. Another thematic area that could attract more attention is intra-regional labour and asylum related migration flows and what is termed (perhaps erroneously) South-South migration.

Journal on Migration and Human Security[90]
Chief Editor: Donald Kerwin

In 2013, the Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) established the *Journal on Migration and Human Security (JMHS)*, an online, peer-reviewed, public policy publication. *JMHS* draws on the knowledge, expertise and perspectives of scholars, researchers, public officials, faith communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business leaders and others. Its theme of human security is meant to evoke the widely shared goals of creating secure, sustaining conditions in migrant source communities; promoting safe, legal migration options; and, allowing immigrants to lead productive, secure lives and to participate fully in their new communities.

Without sacrificing academic and analytical rigor, *JMHS* papers take a human-centered approach to migration scholarship, focusing on (typically) at risk, vulnerable, and marginalized persons who are misunderstood and often scapegoated in migration policy debates. *JMHS* requires that each published paper begin with an executive summary and end with a series of policy recommendations. This increases the accessibility of *JMHS* papers to policymakers, policy influencers, and the general public. JMHS promises potential authors that their work will be rigorously reviewed, published in a timely fashion (if accepted), and distributed through research and university library databases, to *JMHS's* extensive dissemination list, and to tailored lists of policymakers, the press and others with a special interest in the topic. *JMHS* also publicizes its papers via social media, both upon their release and subsequently in response to news hooks and relevant policy discussions.

Many *JMHS* papers receive extensive media coverage and attention by policymakers. This has included a set of papers – authored by Robert Warren and occasionally co-authored by Donald Kerwin – based on CMS estimates of the US undocumented and other populations, derived from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey. This series has documented the falling US undocumented population, their characteristics, and the fact that most newly undocumented residents enter the United States legally and overstay their visas, rather than illegally cross a border. The latter point – elaborated in several *JMHS* papers – has been referenced in more than a hundred discrete media outlets since 2017 and has become a staple of the public debate on the Trump administration's proposed US-Mexico border wall.

---

90   Articles cited in the journal editor's contribution can be found at: https://journals.sagepub.com/home/mhs.

JMHS has also published exhaustive profiles on other populations targeted by the Trump administration, including potential DREAM Act beneficiaries (undocumented persons brought to the United States as children), refugees, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) recipients, persons with a close family relationship to a US citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR) that would potentially qualify them for a visa, and long-term residents who may be eligible to naturalize. These papers – which illustrate the deep and longstanding ties of these groups to the United States – have garnered substantial attention from national and local government officials, policymakers, academics, researchers, the business community, NGOs, and the press. Although extremist groups and politicians occasionally dispute (without evidence) CMS's estimates, the JMHS papers in this series offer a factual basis and rare common ground in the US immigration debate.

In its short existence, *JMHS* has proven to be an invaluable tool in addressing – whether through special collections or multiple papers on the same theme – public policy issues that raise human security themes. In 2016, for example, CMS hosted a three-day conference in anticipation of the UN Summit to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. The Summit culminated in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which led to the adoption in 2018 of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The special collection of *JMHS* resulting from its conference – entitled *Strengthening the Global Refugee Protection System* – informed these processes. In particular, policymakers, academics and other leading authors contributed papers on:

- New frameworks for displaced persons not traditionally seen as meeting the international refugee definition (Susan Martin);
- Ethical perspectives on refugee protection (David Hollenbach, SJ);
- The challenge of inclusive communities (George Rupp);
- State responses to refugee influxes, with a focus on Lebanon (Ninette Kelley);
- Refugee responsibility sharing (Volker Türk);
- Matching systems for refugees (Will Jones and Alex Teytelboym);
- Safe and voluntary repatriation (Jeff Crisp and Katy Long);
- The right to remain in one's home community (Daniel Kanstroom);
- The externalization of migration controls (Bill Frelick, Ian Kysel and Jennifer Podkul); and deterrence strategies (Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen and Nikolas F. Tan) as barriers to refugee protection;
- Migrant smuggling research (Gabriella Sanchez);
- Detention by non-state actors (Michael Flynn);
- The perspectives of Central American child migrants (Susan Schmidt);
- Lessons from the large-scale migration of Central American women and children (Karen Musalo and Eunice Lee);
- US refugee protection legislation (Tara Magner);
- National security and refugee protection as complementary imperatives (Donald Kerwin);
- Public opinion data (Brad K. Blitz);
- Variations in refugee economic outcomes (Alexander Betts, Naohiko Omata, and Louise Bloom);
- The need for egalitarian, redistributive, long-term development for refugees and their host communities (Leah Zamore); and,
- Recommendations for the Global Compact on Refugees (Kevin Appleby).

This special collection followed an earlier *JMHS* collection consisting of 11 papers on reform of the US refugee protection system (*writ large*) which commemorated the Refugee Act of 1980 on its 35th anniversary. More

recently, in 2018, *JMHS* published a study on how 1.1 million refugees who resettled in the United States between 1987 and 2016 integrated and fared over time, compared to non-refugees, the foreign-born, and the overall US population.

Since January 2017, *JMHS* has extensively documented and critiqued the Trump administration's immigration policies. In January 2018, *JMHS* released a special collection of papers titled *The US Immigration System: Principles, Interests, and Policy Proposals to Guide Long-Term Reform*, which covered:

- The national interests and values that should guide long-term reform of the US immigration system (Donald Kerwin);
- Nativism and US immigration policies (Julia G. Young);
- The future of citizenship (Peter J. Spiro);
- Immigration federalism (Cristina Rodriguez);
- The effectiveness of border enforcement (Edward Alden);
- Restoring the rule of law to the removal adjudication system (Lenni B. Benson);
- The merits of a subject-centered approach to legal non-compliance (Emily Ryo);
- Post-deportation barriers to family reunification (Deborah A. Boehm);
- The case for family unity (Zoya Gubernskaya and Joanna Dreby);
- Creating cohesive immigration policies (Pia O. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny);
- Labor standards enforcement as an essential element of immigration reform (Janice Fine and Gregory Lyon);
- Economic development as an antidote to involuntary migration (John W. Harbeson);
- Possible directions for the US agricultural sector and workers (Philip Martin);
- The national interests served by US immigration policies, and how to replace an immigration system characterized by illegality with robust legal immigration policies (Donald Kerwin and Robert Warren).

In addition, a subsequent paper by Ruth Wasem examines the history of US immigration governance, identifies the many US immigration functions, and makes recommendations for reform.

JMHS also produced a special collection devoted to the US immigration enforcement system, *The Law That Begot the Modern US Immigration Enforcement System: IIRIRIA 20 Years Later*. This collection covers the consequences of immigrant detention, criminal prosecution, and removal on deportees, US families and communities. It includes a study by Michael Coon on the impact of immigration enforcement by localities. More recently, *JMHS* published a study on US deportees in Mexico and the family members of deportees remaining in the United States. This report has been the subject of substantial roll-out, public presentations, and Capitol Hill briefings.

Immigrant detention – both from a US and global perspective – has been regularly covered in *JMHS*, most recently in an influential paper on the privatization of detention by D. Gilman and L.A. Romero. CMS has also begun to publish a series of papers — some of which will appear in *JMHS* — on the rule of law, access to justice and due process in the US removal adjudication system. These papers are dedicated to Juan P. Osuna, the former Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), which oversees the US immigration court system.

While this short summary has highlighted special editions and thematic sets of papers, *JMHS* also accepts submissions on a range of issues which are poorly understood and often deliberately distorted in the public arena. The journal's growth and vitality will also increasingly be tied to papers with greater geographic and

topical diversity. To that end, JMHS has published important work on the negotiation process for the Global Compact on Migration, wage and income inequality among farmworkers, forced labor and human trafficking around the World Cup and other major sporting events, Europe's anti-smuggling initiatives, and different national responses to the Syrian refugee crisis. At a time of rising nationalism and hostility toward immigrants, *JMHS* plans to redouble its efforts to publish timely, fact-based, policy-relevant papers on human security themes.

Migration Studies[91]
Chief Editor: Alan Gamlen

Migration Studies is an international refereed journal dedicated to advances in theory, methodology and comparative research concerning all forms of human migration. Published by Oxford University Press, each year it receives around 200 submissions from 70-80 countries. After blind peer review through a global editorial board representing each major social science discipline and each major world region, *Migration Studies* publishes around 20 full-length original research articles and half a dozen or so reviews of books, films and other media. We occasionally publish Research Notes and Special Issues. In 2017-18 the journal was included in the core journal collection of Oxford University Press journals available to many libraries around the world, which increased its visibility. It was also assigned an official SSCI Impact Factor, a credential that lets professional migration researchers to trust the journal with their best research.

Advances in theory, methods, and comparative data

In 2017-18 *Migration Studies* has covered most aspects of migration, from emigrant decision-making in origin places; to processes of movement through complex regulatory systems; to dynamics of immigrant adaptation; to practices of transnationalism. It has contributed to longstanding discussions on issues the relationship between forced and free migration, and the role of gender in migration dynamics, and to major contemporary discussion of the so-called 'European migration crisis', and the current evolution of a global regime to govern migration.

Migration research continues to focus heavily on the drivers of migration on one hand, and processes of immigrant adaptation on the other. In 2017-18, Migration Studies pushed forward scholarship on both fronts. We published several large-scale analyses on migration determinants. Matthew Hayes and Rocío Pérez-Gañán examined the under-researched case of North–South lifestyle and retirement migration to Ecuador, while Maryann Bylander compared two South-east Asian migration corridors, challenging the theory that "the poorest of the poor are generally less likely to migrate", and exposing the importance of "worker-borne costs" and levels of formalization of migration processes. Marie-Laurence Flahaux and Simona Vezzoli revealed that the closure of formerly open Caribbean colonial borders caused a strong increase, not a decrease, in emigration – towards a wider array of other destinations. Speaking to abiding concerns about the 'failure' of migration policies to impact migration, Jan-Paul Brekke, Marianne Røed and Pål Schøne showed that restrictions during the 2015 European migration crisis both reduced asylum outflows and deflected them other countries. Examining the integration strategies of Iranian students in Western Europe, Ahmad Karimi and Sandra M Bucerius argued that "the processes of immigration and integration begin long before emigration actually takes place".

In 2017-18 we also showcased work on various forms of *immigrant adaptation*, including several contributions to longstanding debates on labor market incorporation. Sukanya Basu examined the wage-assimilation profiles of 'new' and 'old' immigrant cohorts from Asian countries. Christel Kesler and Mirna Safi compared barriers to labor force participation and employment for immigrants France and the United Kingdom, while Ivana Fellini found that the European 'crisis' has changed the dominant patterns of labor of incorporation in Italy and Spain. Karsten Paerregaard studied immigrant entrepreneurship amongst Peruvian migrants, while María Sánchez-Domínguez and Susanne Fahlén compared how different institutional contexts shape the ability of immigrant women in Spain and Sweden to move beyond and above ethnic niches.

Wider processes of immigrant reception and adaptation have also featured prominently. Several papers looked at adaptation in terms of class and capital accumulation. Maja Cederberg showed the complexity of class positioning among female migrants in the UK, and Suzanne Huot argued that immigrants experience "misrecognition" of their social and human capital, which drives them into specific occupations to compensate. Moving beyond economic outcomes, Silvia Maja Melzer and Ruud J. Muffels spoke to the growing literature on migration and happiness, using German panel data to examine subjective wellbeing in connection with east-west migration after reunification. In contributions to the literature on contexts of reception, Timothy B Gravelle examined why Canadians hold closed vs open views towards refugees and immigrants, while Roy Germano demonstrated the use of video methods "to promote empathy, reduce xenophobia, and illustrate concepts in the study of international migration".

Migration Studies has published groundbreaking studies on *processes of movement* itself, including how it is regulated and shaped by policies at various levels. Cecilia Menjívar, Juliana E Morris and Néstor P Rodríguez studied the far-reaching consequences of deporting Honduran migrants, while Nora El Qadim explored the symbolic nature of visa policies between Morocco and Europe. Basia D Ellis and Henderikus J Stam revealed how Polish migrants in Canada "learn to become 'irregular'", and Theresa Alfaro-Velcamp and colleagues exposed the underground market for immigrant papers in Cape Town. Marianne Takle focused on the contribution of migration statistics to the EU border control, and Sara Cosemans examined the phenomenon of post-colonial East African Asian diasporic refugees.   In a significant contribution to the literature on migration governance, the journal ran a full special issue on migration regimes in November 2017, guest edited by Kenneth Horvath, Anna Amelina, and Karin Peters.

In 2017-18 Migration Studies also showcased new work on the topic of *transnationalism* that has dominated migration research in recent decades. For example, using Mexican data, Ana Isabel López García ascertained the varying effects of remittances on voter turnout in different migration contexts. Robtel Neajai Pailey studied the evolution of dual citizenship in Liberia, and Ali Chaudhary compared the transnational orientation of Pakistani immigrant organizations in London and New York. In a significant methodological contribution, John Gibson and David McKenzie demonstrated the reliability of survey methods for researching remittances.

Building migration management capacity

Through scholarship that is policy relevant but not policy driven, Migration Studies is one of a range of academic journals contributing to *building migration management capacity* in communities and governments around the world. The past several years have seen a worldwide proliferation of graduate programs and think tanks specializing in migration issues. At the same time, the rising political salience of migration has created a growing need for policy makers, journalists and NGO professionals in other areas to gain working familiarity with migration issues. In view of these trends, in the past two years Migration Studies has run two series

intended to contribute to the theory and practice of higher education on this topic. The first is a series called *Teaching Migration Studies*, involving brief descriptions and reflections on the professional practice of teaching about the topic in different parts of the world, written by senior scholars working in key graduate programs that prominently feature migration and related issues. The second series is entitled *Classics in Migration Studies*. Edited by Advisory Board member Robin Cohen, this series features reviews of canonical books and articles in the history of migration scholarship, written by leading migration scholars from around the world.

Through efforts like this, *Migration Studies* has contributed to a growing international community of migration experts. As well as concerning themselves with social scientific progress, many members of this community are deeply engaged in public debates about migration, and are contributing to public life by informing and impacting the thoughts and decisions of politicians, policy makers and practitioners of migration policy at every level, from local NGOs, to municipal governments, to national governments and international organizations. We are particularly pleased to have helped cultivate such community at a time when sound facts and rational arguments about migration are so urgently needed in public debates in so many countries.

Challenges ahead

As a journal, *Migration Studies* faces several challenges going forward. First is the need to connect with the growing community of natural scientists studying migration using methods such as genomic analysis. These methods enable previously unimaginable insights about the nature and history of human migration, but also raise profound ethical questions. As the field of genomic migration research develops, it should happen in closer dialogue with critical social scientists, who may help prevent the emergence of a new eugenics.

Second, *Migration Studies* needs to engage more deeply with migration research in psychology and the health sciences. Like the social sciences, these fields increasingly feature migration research, but because of their disciplinary position they largely remain ships passing in the night.

Third, *Migration Studies* faces the ongoing challenge of balancing disciplinary rigor and interdisciplinarity relevance in an increasingly commercial academic environment. A major question facing all academic journals is how to maintain scholarly standards as academic publishing continues to strain already-stretched researchers by demanding their free labor – particularly as peer-reviewed outlets face competition for clicks from a vast array of open source publications.

Finally, on a personal note, I would like to thank all the reviewers, authors, editors, advisors, production staff, publishing team members, and everyone else involved, for the expertise, energy, and enthusiasm they have contributed to the journal not only in the past two years, but since our founding in 2013 – itself the result of several years of collective preparation. It has been a great honor to lead the journal throughout this period, and as I prepare to hand over the reins to the next editor at the end of 2019, I am proud to reflect on the contributions that the journal makes towards understanding one of the most important issues of our time.

Refugee Survey Quarterly[92]
Chief Editor: Vincent Chetail

The *Refugee Survey Quarterly* published 44 articles in 2017 and 2018, focusing on the challenges of forced migration from multidisciplinary and policy-oriented perspectives with a broad range of academic backgrounds (such as sociology, political science, law, history, geography and economics). The diversity in scope and content of these articles is the result of an editorial re-orientation of the journal undertaken since 2010. While the journal has been published by Oxford University Press since its creation in 1982, it was previously managed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). During that time, the journal primarily published bibliographies and official documents on the protection of refugees, especially those produced by UNHCR. It then included as well special issues dedicated to a particular theme and guest edited by experts in the relevant area.

When UNHCR pulled out of the journal in 2010, the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* experienced a major turnaround to become a genuine academic publication and, today, a reference journal in the field of forced migration. In addition to the establishment of a rigorous blind peer review process, the journal started to welcome submissions on an ongoing basis. An editorial strategy was also put in place to diversify the scope and content of articles to better reflect the rapid developments in the field of refugee protection. This strategy has borne fruit as illustrate the articles published in 2017 and 2018.

First, the objective has been to broaden the geographical scope of submissions. Prior to 2010, articles tended to predominantly focus on refugee issues in the Global North, especially in Europe. A larger geographical coverage was thus needed to better account for the obstacles raised to international refugee protection worldwide. It is well-known indeed that the vast majority of refugees are hosted in the Global South, while some States have emerged as new destination countries for the past decades. In addition to articles on Africa which are regularly published in the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, the 2017 and 2018 contributions included papers on Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Syria and the Gulf countries, as well as on Latin America, such as El Salvador, Mexico and Brazil.

Particular efforts were also made in the past years to attract articles on Asia which tends to be underrepresented in the refugee literature. These efforts seem to have responded to a real need from readers as one of the articles published in 2018 and focusing on China has gathered almost 5,000 views and downloads at the time of writing (see L. Song, "China and the International Refugee Protection Regime: Past, Present, and Potentials", in Vol. 37(2), 2018, pp. 139-161; in open access). Despite the diversification of the journal's geographical scope, the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* of course continues to publish articles on more "traditional" regions of asylum, such as North America and Europe.

Second, the editorial strategy for the past years has also been to widen the thematic focus of the journal. Despite its name, the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* is not only about refugees. It is more generally concerned by all aspects relating to forced migration. Beyond more traditional questions of resettlement, protection or humanitarian assistance, the 2017 and 2018 contributions notably cover issues related to statelessness and internally displaced persons. Contributions also tackle the question of protection against climate change and disaster (see B. Burson, W. Kälin, J. McAdam and S. Weerasinghe, "The Duty to Move People Out of Harm's Way in the Context of Climate Change and Disasters, Vol. 37(4), 2018, pp. 379-407), as well as gender, displacement

---

and peacebuilding (see K.E. Atkinson, "Policy and possibilities of humanitarian development: Displaced Women and Peace-Building Features of the UNHCR", Vol. 37(4), 2018, pp. 408-439; freely available).

The content of the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* has also logically broadened as asylum and migration have become increasingly blurred in the past decades in both policy and practice. For instance, the special issue on "'Undesirable and Unreturnable' Aliens in Asylum and Immigration Law" tackles the question of asylum-seekers refused international protection for security reasons, but who are nonetheless unreturnable to their country of origin, especially due to the protection afforded by the principle of *non-refoulement* (guest edited by D.J. Cantor, J. van Wijk, S. Singer and M.P. Bolhuis, Vol. 36(1), 2017). The securitization of asylum was also the subject of other contributions, especially from the perspective of detention and its disastrous effects on asylum-seekers, alongside articles on the impact of border controls on refugee protection. The limits and dangers inherent to such a security approach are well exemplified by several case studies focusing on Australia, Canada and European States. Another interesting contribution analyses refugee policy in the United States as a reflection of its foreign policy when it comes to the resettlement of Iraqi and Afghan refugees (N.R. Micinski, "Refugee Policy as Foreign Policy: Iraqi and Afghan Refugee Resettlements to the United States", Vol. 37(3), 2018, pp. 253-278).

While the thematic coverage of the journal will continue to evolve with the new developments in forced migration, the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* will remain dedicated to publish high quality and original articles on issues of both academic and policy interest. In this regard, the journal is thankful to peer reviewers who have kindly offered their time and expertise, despite the increasingly demanding workload entailed by academic positions. One of the main challenges for the years to come will be to further diversify the geographical origin of contributors to the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*. While efforts have been made in this sense in the past years, submissions are still dominated by scholars from the Global North. This is not peculiar to the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, but more broadly reflects the prevailing biases in academic research and publications.

In this field like in many others, the production of knowledge remains largely structured by the Western-centric priorities of research funding that is financed by wealthy states and fuelled by the dominant discourse of the governing elites. This trend is further exacerbated by the enduring misperceptions spread by mass media, as illustrated by the rhetoric – if not the obsession – about the so-called refugee crisis in Europe. While it may have less implications in other fields, the geographical representation of researchers is particularly crucial in migration to account for the multifaceted dimensions and challenges of such a worldwide phenomenon that concerns every region of the world. There is more than ever a vital need for developing a more nuanced, representative and comprehensive understanding of migration through independent and evidence-based knowledge.

International Journal of Migration and Border Studies
Chief Editor: Dr. Idil Atak

International Journal of Migration and Border Studies (IJMBS) is a peer-reviewed journal which offers a forum for disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research concerning conceptual, theoretical, empirical and methodological dimensions of migration and border studies. The journal brings together a diverse range of international scholars and practitioners to advance knowledge and improve practice. Over the past two years, the IJMBS contributions spanned many geographic regions and countries documenting and critically analysing migration

and border policies and practices as well as the experiences of migrants. IJMBS contributed knowledge in three interrelated areas, in particular: the criminalisation of migrants; borders as sites of deterrence and containment; and strategies to promote mobility and the human rights of migrants.

The criminalisation of migrants

The IJMBS contributions typically dealt with the current global and national contexts where migrants' mobility has been constrained by restrictive measures. States have resorted to the criminalisation of migration or crimmigration to deter and to punish asylum seekers and irregular migrants. The process involves an increased reliance on the criminal law to enforce immigration statutes. Violations of immigration law carry criminal consequences without the implementation of procedural protections applicable to criminal law. Problematic measures include arbitrary detentions, enhanced surveillance practices, interception strategies and deportations. States have also tightened the criteria for granting refugee status with a view to limiting the number of persons granted asylum with the pretext of deterring 'abuse'. Against this background, IJMBS explored important theoretical and empirical implications associated with crimmigration and how this phenomenon is constructed and challenged in diverse settings. To illustrate, a historical lens was used in a contribution to examine the ideological roots pertaining to the Belgian policy of migrants' deportation. Such an approach demonstrated how framing the foreigner as an unethical subject legitimised the exceptional power of deportation. Similarly, several authors adopted a comparative perspective to illuminate the commonalities between histories, rationales, and implementation of criminalizing policies in different jurisdictions. One such example is the safe country of origin criteria used in refugee status determination both in the European Union (EU) and in Canada as a tool to delegitimize certain refugee claims and to reduce the number of 'undesirable' asylum seekers.

A common theme across contributions is the impact of crimmigration on the human rights of migrants. Take the Canadian immigration detention regime where there are no clear statutory time limits or meaningful independent oversight. This situation clearly aggravates the risk for arbitrary and inhumane detention of migrants. The United States President Donald Trump's travel bans offer another illustration of how crimmigration violates individual rights like the right to privacy and the presumption of innocence. In addition, these travel bans require states to provide information relating to their citizens and resident foreigners to the United States authorities in return for being left off the list of banned countries. Indeed a number of contributions in IJMBS highlighted that migration management has become a major dimension of interstate relations. Destination countries increasingly cooperate with source and transit countries to enable them to efficiently control their borders and contain irregular migrants. Often characterised by an imbalance of power between states, the externalisation of migration controls has been detrimental to migrants' rights as exemplified in the case of smuggled asylum seekers in Indonesia. The 'illegality' of this population has been constructed as a result of Indonesia's enhanced cooperation with Australia. This had a transformative effect not only on Indonesian law but also on social attitudes towards asylum seekers in this country. Arrangements with third-countries are also part of the current debates at the EU level, with the aim to confine refugees in countries outside or on the periphery of the EU. In some instances, the strategic alliances between states were embedded in systems of reciprocal conditionalities. An example is the proactive engagement of North African and Sahel countries in the EU's immigration control efforts. This engagement was largely motivated by these countries' own interests and expectations from the EU, such as military assistance, financial support and regime legitimacy.

Exclusionary borders and transit migration

Borders are complex spaces that involve discursive, spatial, and temporal dimensions. The evolving nature of borders has been a main focus for IJMBS which systematically examines how border controls operate in practice. As highlighted in a contribution, border officials are confronted with tasks that entail both discretionary decision-making and coercive measures where they have to balance a professional ethos with their personal moral values.

Many IJMBS articles examined the shifting conception of borders as tools of governance and as boundaries of belonging. A perfect illustration is the 'anticipatory interdiction' measures implemented by Canada to manage the geopolitical 'threat' posed by asylum claimants from Mexico. Measures such as the United States-Canada Safe Third Country Agreement, the Mexican visa imposition, and the safe country of origin scheme formed a virtual border to effectively filter and exclude migrants from Mexico. In a similar vein, the EU border control regime generated exclusion and precarity of migrants during the so-called 'European refugee crisis' in 2015. As an IJMBS contribution put it, when over a million people reached Europe, intense political debate on the 'crisis' has prevented public opinion from seeing how its root causes lie in the intrinsic weaknesses of the solidarity and responsibility sharing mechanisms in the EU. Indeed another article argued that the EU's political priority to counter migrant smuggling affected the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to rights for irregular immigrants and asylum seekers. Civil society actors, especially those critically monitor and politically mobilise for the rights of migrants in Europe, have faced prosecutions and criminal convictions when assisting this population. Authors pointed almost invariably to the pressing issue of ensuring transparency and accountability at the border.

The IJMBS contributed to the understanding of how the logics of borders are confronted by migrant realities and everyday experiences. Research has documented the increasingly protracted nature of migrants' journeys. Being in transit has become the daily lived reality of many people on the move. Accordingly, special attention was paid by IJMBS to the concept of transit as a space constructed through mobility restrictions regimes and the above-mentioned systems of reciprocal conditionalities. In particular, there has been a mounting pressure on the first countries of asylum to double efforts to locally integrate refugees they are hosting. However these countries struggle to meet the social and economic needs of refugees who often face discrimination. As described in an article, the desire to move on with their lives and escape the interminable temporariness in Turkey propelled some Syrian refugees to engage in secondary movements throughout the EU, despite the risks of the journey. For similar reasons, the vast majority of one million refugees who landed in Greece and Italy in 2015-2016, then engaged in secondary movements to escape the temporary status and the exploitative economies of transit. Another contribution shed light on the situation of asylum seekers confined in Indonesia and who hope to be resettled in Australia. It demonstrated that limbo in transit encouraged migrants to agree to assisted voluntary return, in many cases, to places where they may face persecution.

Migrant agency, the limits of resistance and the way forward

The resilience and the agency of migrants are among priority topics explored in IJMBS. As demonstrated in one of the contributions, young temporary migrants from China and Hong Kong, China in the United Kingdom have been able to deploy strategies such as marriage and the use of sexual capital to prolong their stay in this country. In other cases, migrants can manage their own migration trajectories through resourceful use of new technologies. Mobile technology can serve to shape routes, destinations and facilitate the financing of

irregular migration. Sadly the IJMBS contributions also show the limits of resistance and the ways in which migrant agency is harnessed by the state to justify further migration controls and denial of protection. A typical example is the precarious situation of unaccompanied minors who travelled from Mexico and Central America to the United States in 2014. The framing of children as 'illegal migrants' by the United States and Mexican authorities allowed increased deportations. As well, border controls were implemented under the guise of assisting minors, who were cast as agentless victims.

Many of the IJMBS articles touched on the counterproductive effects of border control regimes. In addition to the migrants' human rights violations, the proliferation of migrant smuggling and human trafficking had been a by-product of these regimes. As emphasized by an author, a meaningful attempt to address migrant smuggling requires states to develop legal and safe avenues for accessing countries of asylum. Indeed, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants called on states to ensure safe, orderly and regular migrations. The recent global compacts signal a move towards more inclusive and principled approaches to the governance of human mobility. As the Global Compact on Refugees underlined it, refugee resettlement policies are of key importance in this respect. An IJMBS special issue contributed to the debate by comparing and contrasting refugee resettlement in four major receiving countries: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. Policies were examined in several key areas of settlement support, including employment, healthcare, education, social welfare and social security. The issue offered an in-depth discussion on whether and to what extent resettlement policies are adequate. It also critically analysed the policy variance among states and between areas of settlement policy. Policy recommendations formulated in the contributions inspire constructive change and inform policy makers and other stakeholders in the countries studied and globally. Importantly, a comparative analysis of resettlement policies shows that more solidarity with refugees and countries in the global South that are currently hosting them is possible.

Overall, the research published in IJMBS functions as a plea for the facilitation of human mobility across borders. It dispels the myth that migration can be regulated by deterrence-based policies. Contributions provide evidence that such policies are counterproductive and highlight the need for an effective human rights-based global framework that would enhance mobility.

Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales[93]
Chief Editors: Emmanuel Ma Mung and Véronique Petit

The *European Review of International Migration* (REMI) is a specialised journal on international migration and inter-ethnic relations. Multidisciplinary (sociology, anthropology, demography, geography, history, political science, etc.), it publishes in French, English and Spanish in-depth articles of empirical or theoretical orientation, as well as research notes that present the first results of ongoing research. Each review number includes a thematic issue which is supplemented by varia. A legal chronical since 2016 takes into account the growing importance of legal issues related to international migration and migration policy issues. This reborn chronical is moderated by a group of specialised lawyers who are developing a network around issues such as international migration law (conventions, protocols), reception and protection conditions for unaccompanied minors, protection and promotion of the social rights of migrants, human rights as protection of migrants' rights, access to health, labour law for irregular migrants.

---

93   Articles cited in the journal editors' contribution can be found at: https://journals.openedition.org/remi/.

REMI celebrated its 30th anniversary by publishing a special issue entitled "Renewing the Migration Issues" (32/3-4 2016). This special volume brought together original and diversified contributions. In addition to the classic articles, this issue features interviews with journal editors, researchers and artists. Through these exchanges, the function of scientific journals in a rapidly changing world of publishing and research, the use of categories and concepts in understanding migration issues and inter-ethnic relations, as well as the place of migration in multicultural societies are examined. Other articles deal with epistemological challenges by reporting on survey methods in an urban context (use of photography, sound recordings), the measurement of migratory flows, the mapping of migratory flows, the museography of migratory histories. Other articles analyse more current and topical situations: the United States' migration policy and the revival of the "Silk Road" between Asia and Europe.

The issue of violence is a recurring theme in the latest dossiers. The importance of this issue reflects the tragic consequences of migration policies in particular contexts or crises, and the emergence of work around migrants' journeys. The dossier "Speaking out against border violence. Putting into words migration to Europe" (33/2-3, 2017) coordinated by Cécile Canut and Anaïk Pian addresses border violence by adopting a language approach. Considering language practices as an integral part of migration practices in the context of migration to Europe, the articles analyse how the actors put into words death and violence at borders. Death is considered in multiple dimensions: social death, physical death, disappearance, institutional and security arbitrariness, etc. These language practices are understood at different sociological and political levels, whether it is their production from institutional spaces (international organisations, political spaces at European or state level) or their reception by migrants, during their life in Europe or afterwards when they arrive there, or when they return to their country after an expulsion. The language approach, corresponding both to a consideration of the discourses produced on migrants and of the narratives taken by migrants in plural discursive frameworks. This perspective makes it possible to think of the border object while offering a grid for interpreting socio-spatial inequalities in the era of globalization.

The issue of violence and migration routes is also addressed through the refugee situation. Karen Akoka, Olivier Clochard and Albena Tcholakova in the dossier "Recognised refugees and after? " (33/4, 2017) question the fate of refugees once they have obtained this status. Indeed, they start from the observation that research on recognised refugees remains too rare in studies on asylum conditions in Europe. The vast majority of academic work focuses on the situation of candidates for refugee status before their application is recognised or rejected. The articles presented in this dossier examine this "after" time. They question the widespread image that makes refugee status a kind of outcome and invite us to question its effects in terms of social, identity and political reconfigurations. Different case studies, referring to different populations and periods (Armenians, Africans, Cambodians, Tamils) shed light on the refugee status as an individual and collective experience.

The experience of exile and life after it is also examined in the dossier "Living, thinking, writing in exile" (33/1, 2017) coordinated by the historian Ralph Schor, who strives to understand the paths and identity choices of a particular category of exiles: writers and thinkers. Many of them left their homeland, voluntarily in the case of those on an unprecedented intellectual adventure, or forced in the case of political refugees. Articles in history or social science describe the living conditions of writers far from their country in order to understand the formation and expression of their thought. Some authors articulate a double corpus: discursive data from interviews with authors and migrants of the same origin, and a corpus constructed from their literary works. These articles examine the literary and anthropological writing of migration, the narrative of oneself and others, the expression of emotions and feelings, and the viewer's perspective. Some varia articles

focus on the links between film and migration experiences in countries with a film industry. In what way do cinema and photography open up new discursive spaces? A special richly illustrated dossier is devoted to the links between photography, migration and cities (32/3-4, 2016). How cinema and photography reflect migrants' migratory experiences, imaginations, living, housing and working conditions? These articles also show how images contribute to current events and the production of memory, instilling emotions, reflections, mobilizations and denunciations.

Contemporary situations are also examined through the lens of history, which makes it possible to grasp ruptures and continuities and to develop comparative perspectives. This was the case in the dossier on "Romanian Roma migration in Europe: inclusion policies, strategies for distinguishing and (de)building identity borders" coordinated by Mihaela Nedelcu and Ruxandra-Oana Ciobanu (32/1, 2016). It is also the perspective adopted in the dossier "Migratory movements of yesterday and today in Italy" coordinated by Paola Corti and Adelina Miranda (34/1, 2018) which critically reviews Italy's migratory history, at a time when this country is becoming increasingly present on the international scene due to policies of refoulement of foreigners at national borders. The analysis of the Italian case suggests, in the wake of the migration studies, that it is not possible to define the migration fields within which old and new protagonists move through the simple analysis of territorial trajectories. The research presented shows, on the one hand, that the adoption of a distant perspective is essential to relativize current analyses and, on the other hand, it shows the heuristic interest in varying the focus of the historical perspective on migration facts. Similarly, since it is no longer conceivable to use categories that semantically reflect the typologies used by a political discourse that instrumentalize them, it is useful to consider the various spatial-political scales - local, regional, national and international - while appropriating the subjective level to understand the complexity of the phenomenon. This historical perspective is also present in the dossier "Training elites: mobility of students from Africa north of the Sahara in the countries of the former socialist bloc" coordinated by Michèle Leclerc-Olive and Marie-Antoinette Hily (32/2, 2016), which sheds light on a forgotten part of our history, examines collaboration between countries in the name of an ideological project, and the "qualified migration" that these programmes generate between these States. The presentation of these experiences leads to a discussion of the descriptive categories of these "mobilities" and "elites".

Finally, the last dossier "Mental health in international migration" (34/2-3, 2018) coordinated by Véronique Petit and Simeng Wang is the first dossier that REMI has devoted to mental health. It is published at a time when migration policies in France and Europe, due to their deleterious effects, are undermining the rights, access to healthcare and health of many migrants. Articles provide empirical researches describing the use of care and therapeutic relationships in mental health for migrants at different points in their migration route. The mental health perspective renews the reading of the social relationships in which the migrant is inserted. It also makes it possible to analyse the social conditions of production, expression and management of psychological suffering at the micro, meso and macro- social levels. The methods of care (institutional, social, legal, health) for migrants diagnosed "as having mental disorders, psychological difficulties or in a state of suffering" link the effects of migration policies, the dynamics of reception and care of migrants, the organisation of care systems and the production of subjectivities and self-expression.

References*

Abascal, M.
  2017 Tu casa, mi casa: Naturalization and belonging among Latino immigrants. *International Migration Review*, 51(2):291–322.

Acemoglu, D. and J. Robinson
  2000 Why did the West extend the franchise? Democracy, inequality, and growth in historical perspective. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 115(4):1167–1199.

Agwu, G.A., D.N. Yuni and L. Anochiwa
  2018 Do remittances improve income inequality? An instrumental variable quantile analysis of the Senegalese case. *International Migration,* 56(1):146–166.

Akcay, S. and A. Karasoy
  2017 Remittances and calorie consumption nexus in Algeria. *International Migration*, 55(4):103–117.

Akoka, K., O. Clochard and A. Tcholakova
  2017 Editorial: The condition of refugee: Subjective experiences and collective mobilizations. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 33(4):7–21.

Alden, E.
  2017 Is border enforcement effective? What we know and what it means. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):481–490.

Aldred, J., A. Astell, R. Behr, L. Cochrane, J. Hind, A. Pickard, L. Potter, A. Wignall and E. Wiseman
  2008 The world's 50 most powerful blogs. *The Guardian*, 9 March.

Alfaro-Velcamp, T., R.H. McLaughlin, G. Brogneri, M. Skade and M. Shaw
  2017 'Getting angry with honest people': The illicit market for immigrant 'papers' in Cape Town, South Africa. *Migration Studies,* 5(2):216–236.

Altman, C.E., J. Van Hook and J. Gonzalez
  2017 Becoming overweight without gaining a pound: Weight evaluations and the social integration of Mexicans in the United States. *International Migration Review,* 51(1):3–36.

Amit, K. and D. Blum
  2018 Subjective perceptions related to migration. *International Migration*, 56(3):123–126.

Appleby, K.
  2017 Strengthening the global refugee protection system: Recommendations for the global compact on refugees. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(4):780–799.

Arouri, M. and C. Nguyen
  2018 Does international migration affect labor supply, non-farm diversification and welfare of households? Evidence from Egypt. *International Migration,* 56(1):39–62.

---

* All hyperlinks provided were operating at the time of publication.

Atkinson, K.E.

    2018   Policy and possibilities of humanitarian development: Displaced women and peace-building features of the UNHCR. *Refugee Survey Quarterly,* 37(4):408–439.

Bakewell, O.

    2008   Research beyond the categories: The importance of policy irrelevant research into forced migration. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(4):432–453.

Basu, S.

    2017   Wage assimilation of immigrants: A comparison of 'new' and 'old' Asian source countries. *Migration Studies,* 5(1):1–28.

Bauder, H.

    2017   Sanctuary cities: Policies and practices in international perspective. *International Migration,* 55(2):174–187.

Beaman, J.

    2016   As French and anyone else: Islam and the North African second generation in France. *International Migration Review,* 50(1):41–69.

Bello, V. and T. Bloom

    2017   Interculturalism in times of crisis. *International Migration*, 55(2):5–9.

Benson, L.B.

    2017   Immigration adjudication: The missing "rule of law". *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):331–355.

Betts, A., N. Omata and L. Bloom

    2017   Thrive or survive? Explaining variation in economic outcomes for refugees. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(4):716–743.

Blitz, B.

    2017   Another story: What public opinion data tell us about refugee and humanitarian policy. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):379–400.

Bloemraad, I. and A. Sheares

    2017   Understanding membership in a world of global migration: (How) does citizenship matter? *International Migration Review,* 51(4):823–867.

Boehm, D.A.

    2017   Separated families: Barriers to family reunification after deportation. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):401–416.

Bonjour, S. and S. Chauvin

    2018   Social class, migration policy and migrant strategies: An introduction. *International Migration,* 56(4):5–18.

Bornmann, L.

    2014   Do altmetrics point to the broader impact of research? An overview of benefits and disadvantages of altmetrics. *Journal of informetrics,* 8(4):895–903.

Boswell, C.
    2008   The political functions of expert knowledge: Knowledge and legitimation in European Union immigration policy. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 15(4):471–88.

Brekke, J., M. Røed and P. Schøne
    2017   Reduction or deflection? The effect of asylum policy on interconnected asylum flows. *Migration Studies,* 5(1):65–96.

Brzozowski, J., M. Cucculelli and A. Surdej
    2017   The determinants of transnational entrepreneurship and transnational ties' dynamics among immigrant entrepreneurs in ICT sector in Italy. *International Migration*, 55(3):105–125.

Burson, B., W. Kälin, J. McAdam and S. Weerasinghe
    2018   The duty to move people out of harm's way in the context of climate change and disasters. *Refugee Survey Quarterly,* 37(4):379–407.

Bylander, M.
    2017   Poor and on the move: South–South migration and poverty in Cambodia. *Migration Studies,* 5(2):237–266.

    2018   Migration disruption: Crisis and continuity in the Cambodian mass returns. *International Migration Review,* 52(4):1130–1161.

Cantor, D.J., J. van Wijk, S. Singer and M.P. Bolhuis
    2017   The emperor's new clothing: National responses to "undesirable and unreturnable" aliens under asylum and immigration law. *Refugee Survey Quarterly,* 36(1):1–8.

Canut, C. and A. Pian
    2017   Editorial. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 33(2-3):7–19.

Carling, J.
    2015   *Who is who in migration studies: 107 names worth knowing*. Available at https://jorgencarling. org/2015/06/01/who-is-who-in-migration-studies-108-names-worth-knowing/.

    2016   West and Central Africa. In: *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (M. McAuliffe and F. Laczko, eds.). IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/books/migrant-smuggling-data-and-research-global-review-emerging-evidence-base.

Castles, S.
    2010   Understanding global migration: A social transformation perspective. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies,* 36(10):1565–1586.

Cederberg, M.
    2017   Social class and international migration: Female migrants' narratives of social mobility and social status. *Migration Studies,* 5(2):149–167.

Chaudhary, A.R.
    2018   Organizing transnationalism and belonging among Pakistani immigrants in London and New York. *Migration Studies,* 6(3):420–447.

Chavan, M. and L. Taksa
    2017   Shifts in intergenerational mobility of Indian immigrant entrepreneurs. *International Migration,* 55(1):99–127.

Cherney, A., B. Head, P. Boreham, J. Povey and M. Ferguson
    2012   Perspectives of academic social scientists on knowledge transfer and research collaborations: A cross-sectional survey of Australian academics. *Evidence and Policy: A Journal of Research, Debate and Practice*, 8(4):433–453.

Colquhoun, D.
    2011   Publish-or-perish: Peer review and the corruption of science. *The Guardian*, 5 September.

Coon, M.
    2017   Local immigration enforcement and arrests of the Hispanic population. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(3):645–666.

Corti, P. and A. Miranda
    2018   Editorial: Coexistence, interweaving and overlapping of Italian migration flows. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 34(1):21–28.

Cosemans, S.
    2018   The politics of dispersal: Turning Ugandan colonial subjects into postcolonial refugees (1967–76). *Migration Studies,* 6(1):99–119.

Costas, R., Z. Zahedi and P. Wouters
    2015   Do "altmetrics" correlate with citations? Extensive comparison of altmetric indicators with citations from a multidisciplinary perspective. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 66(10):2003–2019.

Crisp, J. and K. Long
    2016   Safe and voluntary refugee repatriation: From principle to practice. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(3):141–147.

Crush, J. and M. Caesar
    2017   Introduction: Cultivating the Migration-Food Security Nexus. *International Migration,* 55(4):10–17.

Czaika, M. and H. de Haas
    2017   The effect of visas on migration processes. *International Migration Review,* 51(4):893–926.

Davies, M. and R. Woodward
    2014   *International Organizations: A Companion*. Edward Elgar Publishing, United Kingdom.

Davis, J. and E.A. Jennings
    2018   Spatial and temporal dimensions of migration on union dissolution. *International Migration*, 56(6):136–152.

Department for International Development (DFID)
    2008   DFID Research Strategy 2008–2013. Working Paper Series: Capacity Building. United Kingdom Department for International Development.

Duckett, J. and G. Wang
    2017   Why do authoritarian regimes provide public goods? Policy communities, external shocks and ideas in China's rural social policy making. *Europe-Asia Studies,* 69(1):92–109.

Dumitriu, P.
    2018   *Strengthening Policy Research Uptake in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations Joint Inspection Unit, United Nations Document JIU/REP/2018/7. Available at www.unjiu.org/sites/www.unjiu.org/files/jiu_rep_2018_7_english_0.pdf.

Dye, T.
    1972   *Understanding Public Policy*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs.

El Qadim, N.
    2018   The symbolic meaning of international mobility: EU-Morocco negotiations on visa facilitation. *Migration Studies*, 6(2):279–305.

Ellis, B.D. and H.J. Stam
    2018   Cycles of deportability: Threats, fears, and the agency of 'irregular' migrants in Canada. *Migration Studies,* 6(3):321–344.

Ellis, E.G.
    2017   Fake think tanks fuel fake news – And the President's tweets. *Wired Magazine*, 24 January. Available at www.wired.com/2017/01/fake-think-tanks-fuel-fake-news-presidents-tweets/.

Ervin, D., E.R. Hamilton and D. Lopez-Carr
    2017   Blessed be the ties: Health and healthcare for migrants and migrant families in the United States. *International Migration,* 55(5):5–7.

Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR)
    2017   *An Immigration Reform Agenda for the 115th Congress.* Available at www.fairus.org/legislation/reports-and-analysis/immigration-reform-agenda-115th-congress.

Felenon, A.
    2017   Rethinking the Hispanic paradox: The mortality experience of Mexican immigrants in traditional gateways and new destinations. *International Migration Review*, 51(3):567–599.

Fellini, I.
    2018   Immigrants' labour market outcomes in Italy and Spain: Has the southern European model disrupted during the crisis? *Migration Studies,* 6(1):53–78.

Fine, J. and G. Lyon
    2017   Segmentation and the role of labor standards enforcement in immigration reform. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):431–451.

Flahaux, M.L.
    2017   The role of migration policy changes in Europe for return migration to Senegal. *International Migration Review,* 51(4):868–892.

Flahaux, M.L. and S. Vezzoli
    2018   Examining the role of border closure and post-colonial ties in Caribbean migration. *Migration Studies,* 6(2):165–186.

Flynn, M.
    2017   Kidnapped, trafficked, detained? The implications of non-state actor involvement in immigration detention. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(3):593–613.

Foster, J.G., A. Rzhetsky and J.A. Evans
    2015   Tradition and innovation in scientists' research strategies. *American Sociological Review*, 80(5):875–908.

Frelick, B., I. Kysel and J. Podkul
    2016   The impact of externalization of migration controls on the rights of asylum seekers and other migrants. *Journal of Migration and Human Security,* 4(4):190–220.

Fuller, H.R.
    2017   The emotional toll of out-migration on mothers and fathers left behind in Mexico. *International Migration,* 55(3):156–172.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. and N.F. Tan
    2017   The end of the deterrence paradigm? Future directions for global refugee policy. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1): 28–56.

Geeraert, J.
    2018   Healthcare reforms and the creation of ex-/included categories of patients – "Irregular Migrants" and the "Undesirable" in the French healthcare system. *International Migration,* 56(2):68–81.

Germano, R.
    2018   Using video to promote empathy, reduce xenophobia, and illustrate concepts in the study of international migration. *Migration Studies,* 6(1):140–152.

Gibson, J. and D. McKenzie
    2017   How reliable are survey estimates of remittances? Evidence from a cross-reporting survey exercise. *Migration Studies,* 5(1):97–115.

Gilman, D. and L.A. Romero
    2018   Immigration detention, Inc. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 6(2):145–160.

Global Migration Group (GMG)
    2017a   *Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development*. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development (KNOMAD), Washington, D.C. Available at www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2017-11/Handbook%20for%20Improving%20the%20Production%20and%20Use%20of%20Migration%20Data%20for%20Development.pdf.

    2017b   *Migration, Remittances and Financial Inclusion: Challenges and Opportunities for Women's Economic Empowerment*. UN-Women, New York. Available at https://globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/GMG_Report_Remittances_and_Financial_Inclusion_updated_27_July.pdf.

Gong, S.
    2018   Are the consequences of experiencing discrimination the same for immigrants of differing socio-economic status in Japan? *International Migration,* 56(2):37–55.

Gravelle, T.B.
    2018   Partisanship, local context, group threat, and Canadian attitudes towards immigration and refugee policy. *Migration Studies,* 6(3):448–467.

GreyNet International
    2014   Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources. *The Grey Journal*, 10(2):64.

Gubernskaya, Z. and J. Dreby
    2017   US immigration policy and the case for family unity. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):417–430.

Harbeson, J.W.
    2016   Mainstreaming involuntary migration in development policies. CMS Essays. Available at http://cmsny.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/JMHSspecialcoll-Immigration-System.pdf.

Hari, A. and J.C.Y. Liew
    2018   Precarity, illegality and temporariness: Implications and consequences of Canadian migration management. *International Migration,* 56(6):169–175.

Hayes, M. and R. Pérez-Gañán
    2017   North–South migrations and the asymmetric expulsions of late capitalism: Global inequality, arbitrage, and new dynamics of North–South transnationalism. *Migration Studies,* 5(1):116–135.

Hewlett Foundation
    2018   Evidence-Informed Policymaking Strategy. Global Development and Population Program, 1–18.

Hollenbach, D.
    2016   Borders and duties to the displaced: Ethical perspectives on the refugee protection system. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(3):148–165.

Horvath, K., A. Amelina and K. Peters
    2017   Re-thinking the politics of migration. On the uses and challenges of regime perspectives for migration research. *Migration Studies,* 5(3):301–314.

Huot, S.
    2017   'Doing' capital: Examining the relationship between immigrants' occupational engagement and symbolic capital. *Migration Studies,* 5(1):29–48.

International Labor Organization (ILO)
    2017   *Addressing governance challenges in a changing labour migration landscape*. ILO, Geneva. Available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_550269.pdf.

2018   *ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers – Results and Methodology*. Second edition, ILO, Geneva. Available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_652001.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

2017a   *Fatal Journeys, Volume 3 Part 1: Improving Data on Missing Migrants*. IOM GMDAC, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/fatal_journeys_volume_3_part_1.pdf.

2017b   *Fatal Journeys, Volume 3 Part 2: Improving Data on Missing Migrants*. IOM GMDAC, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/fatal_journeys_3_part2.pdf.

2017c   *Making Mobility Work for Adaptation to Environmental Changes: Results from the MECLEP Global Research*. IOM GMDAC, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/meclep_comparative_report.pdf.

2017d   *Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate: Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_research_leaders_syndicate.pdf.

2017e   *World Migration Report 2018* (M. McAuliffe and M. Ruhs, eds.). IOM, Geneva. Available at www.iom.int/wmr/world-migration-report-2018.

2018   *Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/sdg_en.pdf.

Ionesco, D., D. Mokhnacheva and F. Gemenne

2017   *The Atlas of Environmental Migration*. IOM and Routledge. Available at www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/gender/Atlas-of-Environmental-Migration.pdf.

Iredale, R., T. Turpin, C. Hawksley, S. Go, S. Kanchai and Y. May Kaung

2001   Migration Research and Policy Landscape. Case Studies of Australia, the Philippines and Thailand. Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) Working Paper No. 9. APMRN Secretariat Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, University of Wollongong.

Jiménez, T.R., J. Park and J. Pedroza

2018   The new third generation: Post-1965 immigration and the next chapter in the long story of assimilation. *International Migration Review,* 52(4):1040–1079.

Jones, W. and A. Teytelboym

2017   Matching systems for refugees. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(3):667–681.

Kanstroom, D.

2017   The "right to remain here" as an evolving component of global refugee protection: Current initiatives and critical questions. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(3):614–644.

Karimi, A. and S.M. Bucerius

2018   Colonized subjects and their emigration experiences. The case of Iranian students and their integration strategies in Western Europe. *Migration Studies,* 6(1):1–19.

Kelley, N.

    2017   Responding to a refugee influx: Lessons from Lebanon. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):82–104.

Kelly, E.

    2019   Search is on for new steward to deliver Plan S open access, as Smits bows out. *Science Business*, 4 March. Available at https://sciencebusiness.net/news/search-new-steward-deliver-plan-s-open-access-smits-bows-out.

Kerwin, D.

    2016   How robust refugee protection policies can strengthen human and national security. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(3):83–140.

    2017   Moving beyond comprehensive immigration reform and Trump: Principles, interests, and policies to guide long-term reform of the US immigration system. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(3):541–576.

Kerwin, D. and R. Warren

    2017   National interests and common ground in the US immigration debate: How to legalize the US immigration system and permanently reduce its undocumented population. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):297–330.

Kesler, C. and M. Safi

    2018   Immigrants in the labour markets of France and the United Kingdom: Integration models, institutional variations, and ethnic inequalities. *Migration Studies,* 6(2):225–250.

Kim, G. and M. Kilkey

    2018   Marriage migration policy in South Korea: Social investment beyond the nation state. *International Migration,* 56(1): 23–38.

Koff, H.

    2016   Diaspora philanthropy in the context of policy coherence for development: Implications for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. *International Migration,* 55(1):5–19.

Koops, J., B. Martinovic and J. Weesie

    2017   Are inter-minority contacts guided by the same mechanisms as minority–majority contacts? A comparative study of two types of inter-ethnic ties in the Netherlands. *International Migration Review,* 51(3):701–726.

Krzyzanowski, M., A. Triandafyllidou and R. Wodak

    2017   The mediatization and the politicization of the "refugee crisis" in Europe. *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies,* 16(1-2):1–14.

Kuépié, M.

    2018   Is international migration always good for left behind households members? Evidence from children education in Cameroon. *International Migration,* 56(6):120–135.

Kumar, R.R., P.J. Stauvermann, A. Patel and S. Prasad
    2018   The effect of remittances on economic growth in Kyrgyzstan and Macedonia: Accounting for financial development. *International Migration,* 56(1):95–126.

Langerak, E.J.
    2010   Conservative think tanks and discourse on immigration in the U.S. College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences Theses and Dissertations. Available at https://via.library.depaul.edu/etd/36/.

Laubenthal, B.
    2017   Introduction: Labour migration in Europe: Changing policies – changing organizations – changing people. *International Migration,* 55(S1):3–10.

Leclerc-Olive, M. and M.-A. Hily
    2016   Editorial. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 32(2):7–12.

Lopez, L.
    2016   Two hawkish anti-immigration groups say consulted by Trump. *Reuters*, 7 October. Available at www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-election-trump-immigration-idUSKCN1270Z3.

López García, A.I.
    2018   Economic remittances, temporary migration and voter turnout in Mexico. *Migration Studies,* 6(1):20–52.

Magner, T.
    2016   Refugee, asylum, and related legislation in the US Congress: 2013-2016. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(4):166–189.

Maliepaard, M. and R. Alba
    2018   Cultural integration in the Muslim second generation in the Netherlands: The case of gender ideology. *International Migration Review,* 50(1):70–94.

Martin, P.
    2017   Immigration policy and agriculture: Possible directions for the future. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):252–262.

Martin, S.
    2016   New models of international agreement for refugee protection. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(3):60–75.

Mason,E.
    1999   Researching refugee and forced migration studies. *Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian*, 18(1):1–20.

McAuliffe, M.
    2016   Migration moderate, 'Master Weaver' and inspirational team leader: Reflecting on the lasting legacy of Graeme Hugo in three spheres of migration policy. *Australian Geographer,* 47 (4):383–389.

2017   Protection elsewhere, resilience here: Introduction to the special issue on statelessness, irregularity and protection in southeast Asia. *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies,* 15(3):221–231.

McAuliffe, M. and F. Laczko
2016   Report overview. In: *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (M. McAuliffe and F. Laczko, eds.). IOM, Geneva, pp. 1–24.

Melzer, S.M. and R.J. Muffels
2017   Migrants' pursuit of happiness: An analysis of the effects of adaptation, social comparison and economic integration on subjective well-being on the basis of German panel data for 1990–2014. *Migration Studies,* 5(2):190–215.

Menjívar, C., J.E. Morris and N.P. Rodríguez
2018   The ripple effects of deportations in Honduras. *Migration Studies*, 6(1):120–139.

Micinski, N.R.
2018   Refugee policy as foreign policy: Iraqi and Afghan refugee resettlements to the United States. *Refugee Survey Quarterly,* 37(3):253–278.

Mora, G.C., J. Fernández and M. Torre
2018   Different contexts and trends: Latina immigrant fertility in the US and Spain. *International Migration,* 56(5):56–73.

Mulligan, A., L. Hall and E. Raphael
2013   Peer review in a changing world: An international study measuring the attitudes of researchers. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology,* 64(1):132–161.

Musalo, K. and E. Lee
2017   Seeking a rational approach to a regional refugee crisis: Lessons from the summer 2014 "Surge" of Central America women and children at the US–Mexico border. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):137–179.

Nedelcu, M. and R. Ciobanu
2016   The migrations of Romanian Roma in Europe: Politics of inclusion, strategies of distinction and (de)construction of identity boundaries. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 32(1):7–17.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
2018   *Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations*. OHCHR, Geneva. Available at www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/PrinciplesAndGuidelines.pdf.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
2018   *G20 International Migration and Displacement Trends Report 2018*. OECD, ILO, IOM and UNHCR. Available at www.oecd.org/els/mig/G20-international-migration-and-displacement-trends-report-2018.pdf.

Orrenius, P.M. and M. Zavodny
2017   Creating cohesive, coherent immigration policy. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):180–193.

Ozimek, A.
2012   Bloggers and economists are failing on immigration. *Forbes*, 7 October. Available at www. forbes.com/sites/modeledbehavior/2012/10/07/bloggers-and-economists-are-failing-on-immigration.

Paerregaard, K.
2018   Capitalizing on migration: The role of strong and weak ties among Peruvian entrepreneurs in the United States, Spain and Chile. *Migration Studies,* 6(1):79–98.

Pailey, R.N.
2018   Between rootedness and rootlessness: How sedentarist and nomadic metaphysics simultaneously challenge and reinforce (dual) citizenship claims for Liberia. *Migration Studies,* 6(3):400–419.

Palmer, W.
2018   Back pay for trafficked migrant workers: An Indonesian case study. *International Migration,* 56(2):56–67.

Pande, A.
2018   Intimate counter-spaces of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon. *International Migration Review,* 52(3):780–808.

Pavez-Soto, I. and C. Chan
2018   The second generation in Chile: Negotiating identities, rights, and public policy. *International Migration,* 56(2):82–96.

Pécoud, A.
2015   *Depoliticising Migration: Global Governance and International Migration Narratives*. Palgrave McMillan, United Kingdom.

Petit, V. and S. Wang
2018   Editorial: La santé mentale en migrations internationales. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales,* 34(2–3):7–20.

Petreski, M., B. Petreski and D. Tumanoska
2017   Remittances as a shield to vulnerable households in Macedonia: The case when the instrument is not strictly exogenous. *International Migration,* 55(1):20–36.

Pineteh, E.A.
2018   Spatial contestation, victimisation and resistance during xenophobic violence: The experiences of Somali migrants in post-Apartheid South Africa. *International Migration,* 56(2):133–145.

Poulain, M., N. Perrin and A. Singleton (eds.)
2006   *THESIM: Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration*. Presses universitaires de Louvain, Louvain.

Priem, J., H.A. Piwowar and B.M. Hemminger
    2012   Altmetrics in the wild: Using social media to explore scholarly impact. arXiv preprint arXiv:1203.4745.

Prosser Scully, R.
    2015   How the pressure of publish or perish affects us all. *The Medical Republic*. Available at http://medicalrepublic.com.au/how-the-pressure-of-publish-or-perish-affects-us-all/1134.

Rabesandratana, T.
    2019   Will the world embrace Plan S, the radical proposal to mandate open access to science papers? *Science*, 3 January. Available at www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/01/will-world-embrace-plan-s-radical-proposal-mandate-open-access-science-papers.

Rahaman, M.A., M.M. Rahman, K.Md. Bahauddin, S. Khan and S. Hassan
    2018   Health disorder of climate migrants in Khulna city: An urban slum perspective. *International Migration*, 56(5):42–55.

Ravenstein, E.G.
    1885   The laws of migration. *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, 48(2):167–235.

Ricard-Guay, A. and T. Maroukis
    2017   Human trafficking in domestic work in the EU: A special case or a learning ground for the anti-trafficking field? *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies,* 15(2):109–121.

Rich, A.
    2004   The political demography of think tanks. In: *Think Tanks, Public Policy, and the Politics of Expertise* (A. Rich, eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 1–28.

Rocha-Jiminez, T., K.C. Brouwer, M. Salazar, S.C. Boyce, A.E. Servin, S.M. Goldenberg, H. Staines-Orozco, R.B. Vera-Monroy and J. G. Silverman
    2018   "He invited me and didn't ask anything in return". Migration and mobility as vulnerabilities for sexual exploitation among female adolescents in Mexico. *International Migration,* 56(2):5–17.

Rodriguez, C.
    2017   Enforcement, integration, and the future of immigration federalism. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):509–540.

Rojc, P.
    2017   Who supports trump's favourite immigration think tank? *Inside Philanthropy*, 21 April. Available at www.insidephilanthropy.com/home/2017/4/21/center-for-immigration-studies-funders.

Rupp, G.
    2016   Rethinking the assumptions of refugee policy: Beyond individualism to the challenge of inclusive communities. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 4(3):76–82.

Ryo, E.
    2017   The promise of a subject-centered approach to understanding immigration noncompliance. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(2):285–296.

Sanchez, G.
    2017   Critical perspectives on clandestine migration facilitation: An overview of migrant smuggling research. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):9–27.

Sánchez-Domínguez, M. and S. Fahlén
    2018   Changing sector? Social mobility among female migrants in care and cleaning sector in Spain and Sweden. *Migration Studies,* 6(3):367–399.

Schmidt, S.
    2017   "They need to give us a voice": Lessons from listening to unaccompanied Central American and Mexican children on helping children like themselves. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):57–81.

Schor, R.
    2017   Editorial. *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 33(1):7–9.

Schulz, B. and L. Leszczensky
    2016   Native friends and host country identification among adolescent immigrants in Germany: The role of ethnic boundaries. *International Migration Review,* 50(1):163–196.

Sense About Science
    2005   I don't know what to believe. Making sense of science stories. Available at https://senseaboutscience.org/activities/i-dont-know-what-to-believe/.

Silver, A., H. Edelblute, T. Mouw and S. Chávez
    2018   Fractured families, connected community: Emotional engagement in a transnational social network. *International Migration,* 56(6):153–168.

Smith, R.
    2006   Peer review: A flawed process at the heart of science and journals. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 99(4):178–182.

Song, L.
    2018   China and the international refugee protection regime: Past, present, and potentials. *Refugee Survey Quarterly,* 37(2):139–161.

Spiro, P.
    2017   Citizenship after Trump. CMS Essays. Available at https://cmsny.org/publications/spiro-citizenship-after-trump/.

Stark, O. and D.E. Bloom
    1985   The new economics of labor migration. *The American Economic Review*, 75(2):173–178.

Stefanovic, D. and N. Loizides
    2017   Peaceful returns: Reversing ethnic cleansing after the Bosnian war. *International Migration,* 55(5):217–234.

Takenaka, A., M. Nakamuro and K. Ishida
    2016   Negative assimilation: How immigrants experience economic mobility in Japan. *International Migration Review,* 50(2):506–533.

Takle, M.
    2017   Migration and asylum statistics as a basis for European border control. *Migration Studies,*
            5(2):267–285.

The LSE GV314 Group
    2014   Evaluation under contract: Government pressure and the production of policy research.
            Public Administration, 92(1):224–239.

The PLoS Medicine Editors
    2006   The Impact Factor Game. *PLoS Med*, 3(6):e291. Available at https://journals.plos.org/
            plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.0030291.

Thelwall, M., S. Haustein, V. Larivière and C.R. Sugimoto
    2013   Do altmetrics work? Twitter and Ten Other Social Web Services. *PloS one*, 8(5):e64841.

Triandafyllidou, A. and M. McAuliffe (eds)
    2018   *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base
            (volume 2)*. IOM, Geneva. Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/
            migrant_smuggling_data_vol2_0.pdf.

Troy, T.
    2012   Devaluing the think tank. *National Affairs*, Winter. Available at www.nationalaffairs.com/
            publications/detail/devaluing-the-think-tank.

Türk, V.
    2016   Prospects for responsibility sharing in the refugee context. *Journal on Migration and Human
            Security,* 4(3):45–59.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
    2017a   *The State of the World's Children 2017: Children in a Digital World*. UNICEF, New York.
            Available at www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC_2017_ENG_WEB.pdf.

    2017b   *A Child Is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation*.
            UNICEF, New York. Available at www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_A_child_is_a_
            child_May_2017_EN.pdf.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)
    2017   *International Migration Report 2017*. UN DESA, New York. Available at www.un.org/
            en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/
            MigrationReport2017.pdf.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
    2017   *Climate Change, Migration and Displacement: The Need for a Risk-Informed and Coherent
            Approach*. UNDP, Geneva, and ODI, London. Available at www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/
            files/resource-documents/11874.pdf.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
    2018   *Global Education Monitoring Report Summary 2019: Migration, Displacement and Education
            – Building Bridges, not Walls*. UNESCO, Paris. Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/
            ark:/48223/pf0000265996.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
    2018   *Draft Outcome Document of the Conference, Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. A/CONF.231/3, 30 July.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
    2019   *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2018*. UNHCR, Geneva. Available at www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
    2000   *United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. United Nations, Geneva. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/smuggling-migrants/SoM_Protocol_English.pdf.

    2018a   *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. UNODC, Vienna. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf.

    2018b   *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018*. UNODC, Vienna. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glosom/GLOSOM_2018_web_small.pdf.

Urama, N.E., E.O. Nwosu, D.N. Yuni and S.E. Aguegboh
    2017   International migrant remittances and labour supply in Nigeria. *International Migration,* 55(1):37–50.

Valatheeswaran, C. and M. Imran Khan
    2018   International remittances and private schooling: Evidence from Kerala, India. *International Migration,* 56(1):127–145.

Van Noorden, R.
    2014   Global scientific output doubles every nine years. Nature news blog. Available at http://blogs.nature.com/news/2014/05/global-scientific-output-doubles-every-nine-years.html.

Ware, M. and M. Mabe
    2015   *The STM Report: An Overview of Scientific and Scholarly Journal Publishing*. International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM). Available at www.stm-assoc.org/2015_02_20_STM_Report_2015.pdf.

Warren, R. and D. Kerwin
    2017   The 2,000 mile wall in search of a purpose: Since 2007 visa overstays have outnumbered undocumented border crossers by a half million. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):124–136.

Warren, H.R., N. Raison and P. Dasgupta
    2017   The rise of altmetrics. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 317(2):131–132.

Wasem, R.E.
    2018   Immigration governance for the twenty-first century. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 6(1):97–120.

Williams, C. and D. Padula
        2015   The evolution of Impact Factors: From bibliometrics to altmetrics. Altmetric and Scholastica.

Woods, J. and J. Manning
        2015   The impression management tactics of an immigration think tank. *Sociological Focus,* 48(4):354–372.

World Bank
        2018   *Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*. Policy Research Report. World Bank, Washington, D.C. Available at www.worldbank.org/en/research/publication/moving-for-prosperity.

Wu, Z., S.M. Lee, F. Hou, B. Edmonston and A. Carmichael
        2018   Earning gaps for Chinese immigrants in Canada and the United States. *International Migration,* 56(2):18–36.

Yabiku, S.T. and V. Agadjanian
        2017   Father's labour migration and children's school discontinuation in rural Mozambique. *International Migration,* 55(4):188–202.

Yamamoto, L. and M. Esteban
        2017   Migration as an adaptation strategy for Atoll Island States. *International Migration,* 55(2):144–158.

Young, J.G.
        2017   Making America 1920 again? Nativism and US immigration, past and present. *Journal on Migration and Human Security,* 5(1):217–235.

Zamore, L.
        2018   Refugees, development, debt, austerity: A selected history. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 6(1):26–60.