

**DG JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE
(DG JRC)**

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Initiative	Keyword(s)
<p>DG JRC is running activities linked to the day-to-day operation of the European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Migration and Demography (KCMD), launched in June 2016. The KCMD aims to provide EU policy- and decision-makers with policy-relevant knowledge and evidence-based analyses in order to strengthen the response to the challenges posed by migration and seize its opportunities and benefits.</p> <p>The KCMD data tools provide EU policymakers with unique instruments to access information and data about migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the KCMD Migration Data Catalogue compiles information from about 120 existing data sources related to migration. With key information, e.g. on content, methodology of collection, geographical and temporal coverage and frequency of update, this tool provides guidance on available datasets not only to EU policymakers but also to the public at large. https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogue • the KCMD Dynamic Data Hub allows policymakers to save time in querying data and undertake more comprehensive analysis exploring additional data in related domains. Indeed, the Dynamic Data Hub puts in a single place datasets on different dimensions related to migration and refugee flows to the EU that in the past were scattered and fragmented. In addition, it covers time series of selected demographic and socio-economic data (e.g. population growth, GDP, labour force and other World Development Indicators). Datasets are validated, cleaned, updated and made searchable; quick visualisations are possible, graphs can be easily obtained (see below an example of the evolution of irregular arrivals through the Central Mediterranean route over the period 2010-2016). https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.htm <p>These tools also allow carrying out analyses that provide new and important insights for policymakers. Such insights are crucial for managing migratory flows as it allows for e.g. better targeting the operations of the European Border and Coast Guard, the planning of hotspots and the allocation of funding to address inter alia irregular migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the pressing political needs in terms of tailored and swift information in the context of the <i>Partnership Framework with third countries</i> compacts, a new generation of Migration Profiles (MPs) is being produced by 	<p>Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD)</p> <p>Research (direct)</p>

the KCMD to cover the current knowledge gaps on migration and development at a short time (3 months), in terms of sub-national coverage and comparability across countries. Using various research approaches, MPs are easy to use, able to capture both the international and local dimension and provide knowledge of primary importance for supporting an evidence-based dialogue and coordinated responses. With the additional link with the international SDGs framework and analyses on the EU strategic role vis-à-vis the third country, including its financial support, MPs will enable to identify relevant development priorities also in the immediate term. Thanks to their capacity of merging different angles and creating a common language, these profiles will become a common reference document.

- The **KCMD maps of migrant communities**, in support of the implementation of the *Action Plan on the Integration of Third-Country Nationals*, will allow an immediate visualisation of how population is distributed in cities by nationality or country of birth. With this detailed information, local authorities will be able to design better tailored policies for education, social services, housing, work, transport, etc.
- Building blocks of the **KCMD Migration Inclination Indexes** are being developed. These indexes will be unique tools for better migration governance in the EU in the medium to long term: indeed, the indexes will explain how economic, demographic drivers and migration policies in countries of origin and destination have influenced international migration flows with a special focus on immigration into the EU. A better understanding of migration drivers is key for the definition of future migration scenarios. In addition, providing information on the root causes, incentives and determinants of migration (including data measuring the intentions of people to migrate), the indexes will help understand why people migrate. With this information at hand, policy makers will be able to weigh the impact that their policies might have on migration flows.

Partnerships

As foreseen in its mandate, the KCMD has been developing relevant partnerships across Europe and internationally to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, good practices, as well as to advance and enhance the knowledge. It has been the case so far with IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) – Wittgenstein Centre for targeted demographic projections expertise, the European University Institute – Migration Policy Centre for public attitudes to migration and regional migration governance expertise, IOM/GMDAC for international migration data-focused work, OECD for integration, IMISCOE (International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion)

In parallel, DG JRC is doing research and policy support for several EU migration and demography related policies. Lines of scientific work for 2017-2018 include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developments to enhance and harmonize the operational systems at the EU and national level for securing borders, with a focus on migration and asylum - Research on new and alternative data sources for migration and mobility (for example, to combine official data with big data) - Migration flows monitoring and early warning to help address the migrant and refugee crisis - In-depth understanding of the root causes and development of an index for the inclination to migrate towards the EU, to address the medium and longer term - Analysis of the impacts of migration on the EU labour force, fiscal, educational and welfare systems - Data catalogue and dynamic data hub of key data sets for migration and demography for analysis on selected topics - Open source media monitoring related to borders and migration - Mapping migrant diasporas at high spatio-temporal resolution - Evaluation of assessment framework for expenditures related to EU migration and security-related funding - Alternative socio-economic scenarios for assessing likely push factors for Africa and Middle East, combining demographic projections and migration-triggering stresses (with IIASA) - Pull factors based on four-dimensional model of EU population dynamics (with IIASA) - 2030 Scenarios for EU migration and asylum policies, foresight exercises (with OECD) - Climate change and its impacts as a driver of international migration 	
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Studies and related outputs			
<p>A full overview of reports and studies produced under the auspices of DG JRC can be found on the Scientific Knowledge Portal, giving access to JRC Scientific publications and deliverables: http://skp.jrc.cec.eu.int/skp/</p> <p>A selection of studies and reports produced in 2017 is given below</p>			
1	Migration Profile Mali	2017	<p>The profile aims to provide up-to-date and context-specific information and analysis of Mali. It illustrates the country's characteristics and presents the latest information and trends on migration and development topics, such as on the refugee and migrant movements and routes. The profile is easy to use, able to capture both the international and local dimension, and provides knowledge of primary importance for supporting an evidence-based dialogue and coordinated responses.</p>

			<p>Furthermore, the profile includes links with the international Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework and analyses on the EU strategic role vis-à-vis the third country, including its financial support to be able to identify relevant development priorities also in the short term.</p> <p>The KCMD profile contains three distinct components:</p> <p>(a) a <u>structural</u> Migration Profile, providing the longer-term overview (1-5 years), a guide with key need-to-know indicators</p> <p>(b) a <u>flash</u> Migration Profile, giving the most recent picture of the situation on the ground (every 3 months), a concise geo-political analysis complemented with maps and data visualizations</p> <p>(c) an <u>annual</u> Migration Profile, providing a comprehensive analysis identifying trends over the last four quarters.</p> <p>(JRC106577)</p>
2	The relationship between inequality in the origin country and emigration	2017	<p>The aim of this brief is to offer a first exploration of the relationship between inequality in countries of origin and emigration. While <i>inequalities between countries</i> – such as differences in income or employment rates - are generally regarded as drivers for emigration, the relationship between <i>inequalities within countries of origin</i> and emigration is less clear-cut. A better understanding of such link is essential to understand what sort of effects on migration flows might occur as a result of reduction in inequalities, a specific objective of the Sustainable Development Goals. (JRC106311)</p>
3	Migration to the EU: Social and Macroeconomic Effects on Sending Countries	2017	<p>In June 2016, the European Commission issued a new EU Blue Card proposal. The new proposal is meant to make the EU more attractive for highly qualified workers from third countries. While aimed at strengthening the knowledge-based economy of the EU, the potential impacts of the new Blue Card proposal on less developed sending countries raise a number of questions. The present study attempts to shed light on potential challenges and opportunities by analysing the impacts of the new EU Blue Card proposal on the knowledge-based capital in sending countries – as one of the main drivers of the economic growth. Our results suggest that the EU Blue Card may reduce the knowledge-based capital, and hence growth and development prospects in less developed sending countries if not accompanied by appropriate policy measures. Examining a number of alternative policy measures, which could help turning the sending country challenges into opportunities, our results suggest that policies implemented on the demand side of the sending country labour market are more efficient than policies that address the supply side of the labour market, though they are less costly to implement. (JRC98533)</p>

			Linked: Long-term social, economic and fiscal effects of immigration into the EU (JRC101816)
4	Educational outcomes and immigrant background	2016	The brief seeks to contribute to analysis of the qualifications and skills composition of migrants in EU countries, as compared with that of their native counterparts. The results show that second-generation migrant students are systematically more disadvantaged than their native peers across EU countries; however, adults who arrived in the country when still young generally perform at levels closer to those of their native counterparts (or at least better than first-generation migrants), showing that education systems (including vocational training) have a key role to play in the integration process. Nonetheless, there still seems to be a significant under-used stock of migrant human capital. Being aware of this situation is crucial to putting in place policies and active measures to ensure that adult migrants are fully integrated. (JRC102629)
5	Equity in Education in Europe	2016	This technical brief provides a literature review on equity in education in Europe. It provides an overview of recent evidence-based research and policy measures, which can inform future policy initiatives in Europe aimed at increasing equity in early childhood, primary and secondary education. In sum, the evidence reviewed indicates that, taking a life-cycle approach to education, equity has to be achieved at the earliest education stages. The brief's concluding message is that 'one size fits all' policies do not appropriately address the needs of diverse learners in different countries. Policies have to be tailored to specific contexts and populations. Still, giving more priority to early childhood education and care and improving teacher quality in schools are certainly initiatives that contribute to achieving higher equity levels. However, more research and data are a necessary requirement to enhance future research-based policy actions. (JRC104595)
6	Assessing the Social and Macroeconomic Impacts of Labour Market Integration: A Holistic Approach	2016	In the age of globalisation and the knowledge economy, skill mobility is perceived as one of the key factors for fully unlocking the labour market potential. Assessing the social and macroeconomic impacts of increased skill mobility is an important though also challenging task, which requires a holistic approach. This study presents the dynamic spatial general equilibrium approach taken in the Regional Holistic Model (RHOMOLO) to better understand the relationship between education, skills, migration and economic growth. The results from the analysis suggest that a holistic approach is indeed crucial for capturing all the direct and indirect, short- and long-run effects, and it has a wide potential for assessing region-, sector- and skill-specific macroeconomic and social effects of policies aiming at integration e.g. of marginalised communities, such as Roma or refugees, into the EU labour markets. (JRC99645)

7	Tolerance through education. Mapping the determinants of young people's attitudes towards equal rights for immigrants and ethnic/racial minorities in Europe	2016	Many civic and citizenship education programmes in Europe promote the development of tolerance towards immigrants or, more in general, towards people of ethnic/racial minorities or different cultural backgrounds. Although individuals form their attitudes in multiple settings, schools and educational systems are often perceived as key agents in nurturing these sentiments in the youth. This report is a collection of research papers that intend to document the determinants of young people's attitudes towards equal rights for immigrants and ethnic/racial minorities in Europe. (JRC96514)
8	Impact of low oil prices on oil exporting countries	2016	The report describes the importance of oil for oil exporting countries and analyses the potential economic effects that current low oil prices may have in their economy and political stability. The results show that an oil price drop has different effects across oil exporting countries, unsurprisingly strongly correlated with export dependence to oil. For instance, a 60% fall in the price of oil could lead to a reduction of the GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa by around 8.5%. The final section discusses the migration patterns from the studied countries, as a proxy of what might happen be they destabilised because of a lasting low oil price. (JRC101562)
9	ICT for the Employability and Integration of Immigrants in the European Union: Final Methodological Report of a Survey in three Member States	2015	The research objectives of the project on 'ICT to support the integration into everyday life of immigrants and minorities'. The research objectives were to describe immigrants' ICT skills, access, usage, and to explore how they differ with respect to different profiles and broad socio-economic and other personal characteristics such as integration and employability. In order to pursue these objectives, a face-to-face survey was carried out in three countries (Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Spain). Descriptive univariate and bivariate statistical analysis as well as multivariate statistical analysis of certain aspects have been carried out. In addition, we have also re-classified the data obtained and constructed two categorical variables: 'Profile' that includes as its values five meaningful and homogenous migrant profiles and 'Connected' and 'Non-connected'. (JRC93956)
10	Knowledge gaps in evaluating labour market and social inclusion policies: Use of counterfactual impact evaluation	2015	This report reviews evidence about the impact of labour market policies of the type funded by the European Social Fund (ESF). Two sources were considered: academic papers over the 2000-2013 publication period and reports produced within the ESF Expert Evaluation Network (ESF-EEN) in the 2007-2013 programming period. These sources were searched for evaluations implementing Counterfactual Impact Evaluation (CIE) methodologies; findings were classified in terms of policy intervention, country, target group, year of intervention and CIE method. A knowledge gap was

			defined as the absence of CIE for a specific combination of the factors used in the classification. The identified knowledge gaps were then discussed on the basis of three importance criteria. The resulting ordering implies different levels of priority in filling the corresponding knowledge gaps, in light of the EU 2014-2020 programming period.(JRC93543)
11	Modelling regional labour market dynamics: Participation, employment and migration decisions in a spatial CGE model for the EU	2015	This paper outlines how regional labour market adjustments to macroeconomic and policy shocks are modelled in RHOMOLO through participation, employment and migration decisions of workers. RHOMOLO, being a multisectoral, inter-regional general equilibrium model, is complex both in terms of its dimensionality and the modelling of spatial interactions through trade flows and factor mobility. The modelling of the labour market is therefore onstrained by the tractability and computational solvability of the model. The labour market module consists of individual labour participation decisions, including the extensive margin (to participate or not) and the intensive margin (hours of work). Unemployment is determined through a wage curve and inter-regional labour migration decisions are modelled in a discrete-choice framework, with backward-looking expectations. (JRC94431)
12	Fingerprint identification technology for its implementation in the Schengen Information System II (SIS-II)	2015	This report presents the results of a JRC study on the readiness and availability of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) technologies for their introduction in the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS-II). The study summarises a review of the scientific literature, visits to authorities managing AFIS in nine Member States and in the United States of America and consultations with eu-LISA and with AFIS vendors. An external scientific board of international experts reviewed the results and conclusions of the study. The report concludes that AFIS technology has reached a satisfactory level of readiness and availability and proposes a series of recommendations in order to accomplish a successful implementation of a SIS-II AFIS. (JRC97779)