

# THE 100 QUESTIONS

# THE MIGRATION DATA AGENDA



# Introduction

Migration is a complex issue encompassing human development, security, economics, culture, politics, and the environment. Though it attracts significant attention, leaders in many governments, multilateral organizations, nonprofits, and other institutions have struggled to develop policy and action around migration in ways that align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In part, this difficulty stems from a lack of broad consensus on the drivers and consequences of migration.

Data can be useful in answering complex questions around migration and developing evidence-based approaches to answering policy questions around them. Yet, much of this data remains unavailable to those who need it. The 100 Questions Initiative, an initiative from The GovLab at New York University, seeks to identify where these gaps are by mapping the most pressing, high-impact research questions facing various domains. On the topic of migration, The GovLab, is attempting to map which questions could be answered if datasets and data science were unlocked and used in a responsible manner together with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the International Organization for Migration.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the Migration domain of the 100 Questions Initiative for prospective partner organizations. It details the various steps in the work, beginning with the topic mapping process, and then lays out the methodology used by The GovLab and partners to develop research questions from this topic. It ends with a listing of the questions developed and potential next steps for the effort.

# Topic Mapping

## What are the Issues Associated with Migration?

To make sense of the disparate issues related to a domain such as migration, The GovLab's 100 Questions methodology (detailed in full in Addendum I) begins with a topic mapping. This exercise, itself a product of The GovLab's R-Search methodology, relies on desk research conducted with searches of publicly available journals, conference programmes, reports, and databases to best understand common issues animating work by migration researchers and practitioners.<sup>1</sup> This work allows researchers to develop a quick, albeit broad, understanding of the larger context in which problems and potential solutions exist. It can also be used to identify organizations and experts working on these issues who can be contacted to provide further context.

In 2019, prior to the launch of The 100 Questions Initiative, The GovLab conducted a topic mapping of migration. Relying on English-language searches of resources available through the open web and academic databases, The 100 Questions research team sought out common themes and ideas unifying data-driven research. The researchers, following discussion, came to identify at least four themes in the literature:

- **Economies and Work:** How stakeholders can connect migrants with opportunities that improve their economic well-being and the well-being of the origin and host societies;

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<sup>1</sup> <https://blog.thegovlab.org/post/new-govlab-resource-r-search-rapid-re-search-enabling-the-design-of-agile-and-creative-responses-to-problems>

- **Integration and Well-Being:** How stakeholders can promote a safe, stable, and just process for migrants to become incorporated into a host society;
- **Geographies and Profile:** The scale and dynamics of migration, including origin, transit, and destination locations of migrants; means by which they travel; and population groups involved;
- **Law, Enforcement, and Security:** How stakeholders can contribute to respecting and protecting the human rights of all migrants regardless of their status and ensure social cohesion within the communities in which they reside;
- **Risks and Vulnerabilities in Migration:** How stakeholders can contribute to the protection of migrants from physical, economic, social, and environmental harm (e.g. human trafficking, lack of access to health care, etc.);
- **Refugee and Asylum Policy:** How stakeholders can facilitate the safe and orderly movement and protection of people affected by war, persecution, generalized violence, or other circumstances disturbing public order; and
- **Public Debate:** How can stakeholders make sure that facts, data and knowledge properly feed not only the policy cycle, but also the public debate (attitudes, media) by addressing the negative narratives around migration (including the Global South).

The topic mapping also revealed various organizations and experts working on issues related to migration. These names provided the basis of The GovLab's subsequent work to identify bilinguals, practitioners across fields who possess both domain knowledge and data science expertise. A full list of people solicited as part of this bilingual cohort can be found in Addendum III.

# Execution:

## What Questions Should We be Answering?

From the basis provided by the topic mapping, the research team went about assembling a cohort of bilinguals. Researchers contacted 189 experts and received expressions of interest from 70. Following a call in which the research team explained the project goals and intent, The GovLab and its partner organizations invited the practitioners to submit research questions about migration that could be answered with greater access to data and data science. All bilinguals submitted questions according to pre-developed question criteria developed for the purposes of operationalizing these questions. The sub-topics identified as part of the topic map served as prompts meant to inspire the participants.

The research team received a large number of responses back. Given the total number of questions sources and thematic overlap, The GovLab then began to group the questions together in the clustering phase in collaboration with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the International Organization for Migration. The organizations grouped these questions thematically and revised them to ensure clarity. They also conducted due diligence to ensure the question can be answered with data.

The team sent these now-grouped questions back to the bilinguals with instructions to vote on those questions that they considered among the ten most important. The ten questions receiving the most votes were published on The 100 Questions Initiative website for public voting. Questions with the most votes are considered most important by the public and, therefore, are prioritized in later work involving data collaboratives.

# Top 10 Priority Migration Questions

After asking bilinguals to prioritize which of the forty questions to focus on going forward, the cohort selected the below questions. Included in bulleted form are the rationales for the questions originally provided by the bilinguals and edited by the research team.

**Question #1: What are the current trends in human mobility globally? How many people migrate every year? What are the characteristics of these people? How and when does migration happen?**

- Migration is becoming the driving source of population change throughout the world. This is due to myriad factors, including conflict and environmental drivers. Migration's role is further amplified by the many countries around the world currently experiencing population aging, stalled life expectancy, and fertility declines.
- Global international mobility – people crossing international borders for any purpose and staying for any length of time – is likely to be much more significant than international migration – people crossing international borders with the intention to change their country of residence and stay for a limited period of time.

- International migration is hard to measure and quantify as data on how many people migrate every year, how they move (land/air/sea), for how long, and their socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, income level) globally are scarce.<sup>2</sup>
- The extent of international human mobility is also unknown, as short-term population movements are difficult to capture through official statistics.
- Identifying these numbers and trends is crucial to formulate public policies—in the field of health, education, and work, among others—that respond to the needs of migrants (mobile populations) and host communities.

**Question #2: What are the size and characteristics of countries' diasporas (i.e. people born in a country or who are citizens of a country, used to live in the country and are now residing in a different country)?**

- Reliable data on emigration – both on the number of emigrants at any given time and of people moving out of a country in a given period– are hard to come by through traditional sources.
- Meanwhile, emigration and diaspora engagement are among the key policy priorities in many countries around the world, particularly at the lower-middle-income level.
- Countries are interested in understanding the size and characteristics of their citizens abroad and how to engage their 'diasporas' in development-related activities in the country (not only in terms of financial flows but also human capital contributions, skill transfer, trade relations, etc.).
- While studies exist on diaspora engagement and contributions to development, more data are needed on diaspora size and composition and on how diasporas (migration) contribute to sustainable development in countries and communities of origin.

**Question #3: What is the impact of climate change, conflict and instability, gender and/or other inequalities on migration? When do individuals who may be displaced by environmental factors decide to migrate internationally or what makes them stay in the country?**

- The role of climate change in influencing migration patterns is still to be understood, especially in its interlinkages with conflict and instability and other socio-economic and demographic variables.
- A better understanding of the drivers of human mobility, city growth and international migration can help to disentangle the effect of climate change and forecast how many of those exposed to climate change extreme events will be likely to move and where.

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<sup>2</sup> “According to the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, a long-term migrant is defined as a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months).” - Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration: Revision 1. UN Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved from: [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm\\_58rev1e.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_58rev1e.pdf)]

- While some data are available at the global level on displacement caused by sudden natural disasters, evidence on the impact of slow-onset environmental change is extremely limited.
- The ability to understand how climate change affects people's mobility will be key to ensuring safe and orderly (internal and international) migration in years to come.

**Question #4: How will migration and mobility patterns change due to conflict and wars and differences in levels of democratic representation, socio-economic development, fertility and age dependency 5, 10, and 20 years into the future? What will be the socio-economic determinants of migration? How can we model mobility patterns and behavioral change of migrants and refugees in distinct emergencies to mobilize humanitarian aid to those most in need?**

- Most migrations seem to arise from perceived insecurities which are reflecting conflicts over resources and 3Ds (democratic deficit, development deficit, demographic deficit).
- Many data points are being collected around migrant profiles and humanitarians typically visualize this data and place it in dashboards. However, with sufficient quantity and by contrasting these primary data sources with other data, it may be possible to have a powerful predictive model over time to understand migration patterns based on the behavior of migrants and their respective profiles.

**Question #5: What is the scale of return migration – both voluntary and forced – globally?**

- The discourse on population mobility often focuses on the driving factors for migration, but rarely touches on the scale and factors of return migration.
- This aspect of migration needs to be further explored and measured in order to generate a more comprehensive understanding of why people migrate and better inform migration policy.
- Better understanding of this topic is also important to understanding the factors that contribute to successful or unsuccessful migration outcomes. Migrants face a variety of issues—including healthcare access, security concerns, and education—that affect their ability to integrate into a society.
- Improving return migration data enables better measurement and understanding of temporary and circular migration, key elements for designing relevant policies.

**Question #6: How and to what extent are irregular migration and migrant smuggling (as a business) related to the presence or absence of legal migration channels?**

- There is a complex relationship between regular and irregular migration, with research findings associating the decision of migrants to make an irregular journey with a lack of available legal pathways.
- In many parts of the world people are often undertaking longer, risky journeys and turning to smugglers in order to cross international borders. These journeys can have serious



consequences for migrant health, security, and overall well-being. In addition, public and policy debates on immigration are currently focused on how to curb irregular immigration by increasing border enforcement, while more legal pathways have been proposed repeatedly as a way of reducing irregular migration.

- While statistics on regular and asylum flows are compiled in several countries at global scale, data on irregular migration and smuggling are more difficult to collect. Non-traditional data sources and data science have the potential to fill this gap and contribute to answering the question.

**Question #7: How has access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) – such as mobile telephone, social media, the Internet and GPS – altered the means and patterns of migration as well as the integration of migrants?**

- Some smugglers advertise services to prospective migrants and asylum-seekers using social media. At the same time, ICTs is becoming central in facilitating migration journeys.
- Social media may shape the decision to migrate, as well as determine where to and how. Social media also influences the public debate. ICTs could also be beneficial to migrants in destination countries by e.g. improving their integration process.
- Big data and social media can be used to understand the role of ICT in the decision-making process, from the decision to migrate to the selection of the destination country. They can also provide access to previously untapped information to boost integration; or determine optimal geographic allocation.

**Question #8: How can we improve understanding of the development-migration nexus, i.e. the interlinkages between migration and socio-economic development – including whether and how human mobility affects development of communities or origin and destination, as well as migrants themselves?**

- Empirical research exploring how migration (or lack thereof) and socio-economic development affect each other remains scarce.
- Understanding the relationship between migration and development variables such as economic growth, changes in social cohesion, or jobs, in both origin and destination places, will enrich the discourse on migration.
- Answering this question would help develop policy to enable orderly and humane migration. It would also help to identify what elements can facilitate integration and social inclusion in destination countries and improve outcomes for migrants themselves, for instance in terms of health and education.

**Questions #9: What shapes public views of migrants and migration? Do these views, and the way they are established, differ according to socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, education); geographic, cultural, political factors, or personal experience?**

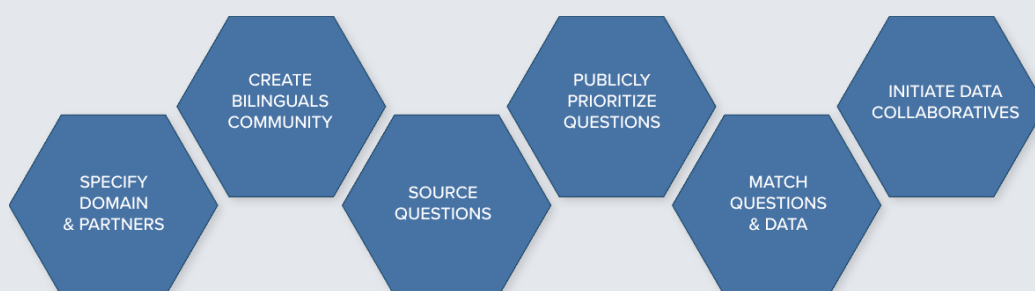
- Xenophobia and prejudice against immigrants are salient issues facing the migrant community, undermining or preventing certain migration policies.
- While there are many theories as to what causes the “fear of others,” research on how different socio-demographic, geographic, cultural, political or experiential factors shape this view is lacking.
- Designing evidence-based strategies can help diminish prejudice against migrant communities and migration.

**Question #10: What policies, evidence and programs (can) de-polarize public debate or reduce anti-immigrant sentiment?**

- The global stock of the migrant population relative to the world’s population is at a low rate, approximately 3%. However, mainstream conversation tends to hyperbolize the size and impact of migration, fueling anxiety and fear among the public.
- There is also a dominant assumption that migration is a zero-sum game. In that, increased migration presumably generates negative consequences for the community— such as a decrease in job opportunities, a rise in crime rate, and “moral” decline.

# Addendum I

## Full Methodology



The GovLab uses its innovative, crowd-sourcing methodology to conduct its work for the 100 Questions Initiative. This smarter crowdsourcing methodology is used to source the formulation of questions among domain-specific bilingual networks, along with an interactive voting platform to enable the general public to help prioritize those questions. Each domain has several phases, including: Preparation Phase (topic mapping, bilinguals list) and the Execution Phase (Invitations and Kick-off call, Sourcing and Clustering Questions, Public Voting, and Data Collaboratives).

### Preparation Phase

Topic mapping: An initial draft of a "topic mapping" using GovLab's R-Search Methodology to survey the current landscape of migration was developed. As the migration domain is multi-disciplinary, the topic mapping reviewed crucial elements that surround migration, including risks and vulnerabilities in migration, refugee and asylum policy, integration and migrant well-being, among other elements.

Bilinguals list: In tandem with the topic mapping, a list of "bilinguals"— individuals who possess both pandemic expertise and data science capabilities -- was curated; the profiles of which can be found at the end of this document.

### Execution Phase

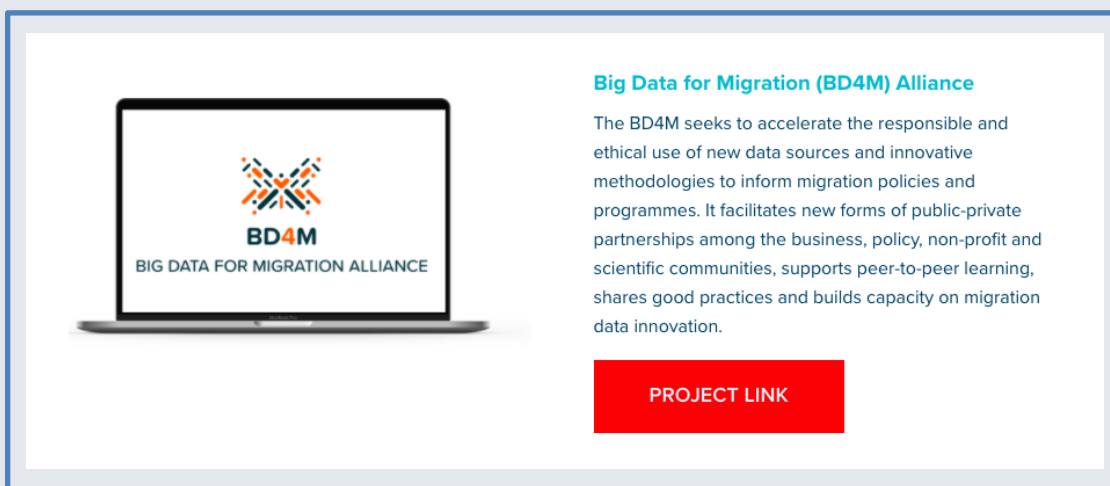
Sourcing and Clustering Questions: Questions were then sourced from the assembled cohort, whereby all bilinguals submitted questions according to pre-developed question criteria developed for the purposes of operationalizing these questions.

Given the total number of questions sources, and thematic overlap, The GovLab then began to group the questions together in the clustering phase, in close collaboration with the Partners. The questions were grouped thematically and revised to ensure clarity, and that the question can be answered with data. Afterwards, the bilinguals identified which 10 questions to prioritize going forward.

Public Voting: After the top ten questions were identified, they were posted on the website for public voting. At this stage, for the purposes of democratizing the voting process, GovLab, along with European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the International Organization for Migration, therefore engaged with as many people as possible.

Data Collaboratives: Now that the public has identified a set of top question(s), GovLab is working with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the International Organization for Migration to operationalize a data collaborative on issue(s) raised.

One outcome of the Migration Domain has been the Big Data for Migration (BD4M) Alliance – a joint initiative of IOM's GMDAC with the EU Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) – is compiling many of the pioneering projects in this field in a Data Innovation Directory (DID).



**Big Data for Migration (BD4M) Alliance**

The BD4M seeks to accelerate the responsible and ethical use of new data sources and innovative methodologies to inform migration policies and programmes. It facilitates new forms of public-private partnerships among the business, policy, non-profit and scientific communities, supports peer-to-peer learning, shares good practices and builds capacity on migration data innovation.

[PROJECT LINK](#)

# Addendum II

## Bilinguals' Migration Questions (Complete List)

Below is a comprehensive list of the questions that were grouped thematically and revised to ensure clarity, along with their corresponding rationale(s).

### CURRENT & FUTURE MIGRATION TRENDS

1. How many people enter and exit annually through the official border crossing points and/or ports of entry of all 193 UN Member States; when, how (land, air, sea)?
  - 1.1. What are the characteristics (such as age, sex/gender)?
  
2. What are the current trends in population mobility patterns – including temporary forms of migration (i.e. people changing their country of usual residence for less than one year, people living and working in more than one country, etc.), internal migration (changing residence within the same country) and displacement (due to violence, conflict or environmental factors), and irregular migration (i.e. migration that happens outside the regulatory norms of origin, transit and destination countries, for instance, without official visas/documents)?

3. What are the size and characteristics of countries' diasporas (i.e. people born in a country or who are citizens of a country, used to live in the country and are now residing in a different country)?
4. Can we determine who (e.g. based on gender, age, or economic condition) will move (or stay), and when, where, and why, as socio-political, economic and environmental conditions in a region of the world change, 5, 10 and 20 years into the future?
  - 4.1. How will climate change influence migration and population patterns in the future;
  - 4.2. How will conflict and wars, anomalies in levels of democratic representation, unequal socio-economic development levels and differences in fertility and age dependency influence migration and mobility patterns in the future; and
  - 4.3. How can we model mobility patterns and behavioral change of migrants and refugees in distinct emergencies with both traditional and non-traditional sources as to mobilize humanitarian aid to those most in need?
5. What is the scale of return migration globally? How much of this is voluntary (i.e. people taking up assisted voluntary return programmes that may be offered in transit/destination countries) or spontaneous (people deciding to return spontaneously), versus forced?

## DRIVERS

6. What is the impact of climate change, conflict and instability, trade, gender, and/or inequalities on migration?
  - 6.1. When do individuals who may be displaced by environmental factors decide to migrate internationally and what makes them stay in the country?
7. What is the role of education, social networks, employment, marriage and gender, in the decision process to migrate? How do various factors interact in determining the decision to migrate?
8. How and to what extent are irregular migration and migrant smuggling (as a business) related to the existence or absence of legal migration channels?
9. How has access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) – such as mobile telephony, social media, the Internet and GPS – altered the means and patterns of migration?
10. What are the drivers of voluntary/spontaneous return migration? What are the conditions affecting people's choice to return to their country of origin or country of previous residence? When do people re-migrate?
11. What are the conditions – real and perceived – for refugees to be able to return to their place of origin and successfully establish themselves and their families?

## **IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITIES & COUNTRIES**

12. What is the global economic impact of ‘brain waste’ -- or overqualified migrants taking lower-skilled jobs?
13. How can we improve the understanding of the development-migration nexus (the interlinkages between migration and socio-economic development) – including whether and how reduced mobility affects development?
14. How does irregularity in employment status affect migrant well-being in host communities and social inclusion?
15. What is the economic contribution of irregular employment of migrants in countries of destination?
16. What would be the costs and benefits to a country’s economy from the regularization of irregular migrant workers in a country?

## **ETHICAL & EFFECTIVE EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY AND COMMUNICATION**

17. How are scientific findings concerning the relationship between migration and sustainable communities established and disseminated? How frequent and how accurate is the sharing of evidence-informed facts?
18. What factors encourage political leaders to engage in evidence-informed migration policy development and implementation?
  - 18.1. What - beyond data - are the drivers of migration policy-making?
19. How can we better understand and improve integration and migration policy effectiveness (at global, national and local levels)?

## **MIGRANTS’ RIGHTS & PROTECTION**

20. What are the socio-economic benefits of more fair and ethical migration policies and practices?
  - 20.1. Such as policies regarding recruitment processes;
  - 20.2. Political representation in the decision-making processes; and
  - 20.3. How do the effects of bias in immigrant selection affect access to benefits?
21. How has access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) altered migrants’ awareness of risks to their physical security and well-being? Do men and women experience these effects differently?

## **PUBLIC OPINION & ATTITUDES TOWARD MIGRATION**

22. What shapes public views of migrants and migration? Do these differ based on socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, education); geographic, cultural, political factors, or personal experience?
23. What policies, evidence and programs (can) de-polarize public debate or reduce anti-immigrant sentiment?
24. What are the economic and social costs of anti-immigration attitudes?



# Addendum III

## Bilingual Expert Directory

<b>Government</b>	
Ahmad Almomani	Head of the Department of Population and Social Statistics - Jordan
Bouchra Bouziani	Head of Social Statistics Department, National Planning Commission - Morocco
Corrado Bonifazi	Director, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Diego Iturralde	Statistics South Africa
Edgar Vielma	Director General of Sociodemographic Statistics, The National Institute of Statistics and Geography - Mexico
Haoyi Chen	Statistician, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD
Heather Dryburgh	Director General, Census Subject Matter, Social and Demographic Statistics Branch, Social, Health and Labour Statistics Field, Statistics Canada
Jason Schachter	Chief of the Net International Migration Branch, US Census Bureau
Nadia Touihri	Director of Demographic and Social Statistics, Institut National de la Statistique - Tunisia

Nicolas Perrin	Immigration Office Belgium
Nino Ghvinadze	Georgian Secretariat of the State Commission on Migration Issues; Georgia PSDA
Oussama Marseli	Chief of Census of Population and Housing Division, High Commission for Planning - Morocco
Ümit Kiziltan	Chief Data Officer, IRCC, Canada
<b>Academia</b>	
Albert Ali Salah	Professor and Chair of Social and Affective Computing, Department of Information and Computing Sciences, Utrecht University
Ami Saji	Researcher, SSHOC Project at Sciences Po
Anna Boucher	University of Sydney
Anna-Maria Mayda	Professor of Economics, School of Foreign Service and Department of Economics, Georgetown University
Caitlin Howarth	Signal Program on Human Security and Technology, Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, Harvard University
Daniel Naujoks	Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs; The New School Studley Graduate Programs in International Affairs
Dilek Yildiz	Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital
Ellen Percy Kraly	Jr. Professor of Geography and Environmental Studies, Colgate University
Emilio Zagheni	Affiliate Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Washington; Director of Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Ettore Recchi	Professor of Sociology and expert on mobility at Sciences Po; visiting Professor at European University Institute
Francisco Rowe	Senior Lecturer in Human Quantitative Geography, University of Liverpool
François Gemenne	Director of the Hugo Observatory, University of Liege, Belgium
Ibrahim Sirkeci	Professor of Transnational Studies and Marketing, Director of Centre for Transnational Business and Management, Regent's University London
Ingmar Weber	Research Director, Social Computing Group at Qatar Computing Research Institute

Jan Beise	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Migration and Urbanization), Data & Analytics Section in the Division of Research, Data and Policy, UNICEF NY
Jessica Francis	Communications Officer for Re:Coded; New York University
Katie Kuschminder	Assistant Professor, UNU-MERIT
Lai Shengjie	Research Fellow, University of Southampton
Lisa Singh	Professor, Department of Computer Science; Research Professor in Massive Data Institute, Georgetown University
Mariapia Mendola	Professor of Economics, University of Milano Bicocca; Director of the Poverty and Development Program at Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano in Turin
Martin Ruhs	Chair in Migration Studies and Deputy Director MPC, RSCAS, EUI
Maruja Milagros Asis	Director of the Scalabrini Migration Centre
Matt Gee	Co-Founder, Brighthive; Co-Founder, Data Science for Social Good; Senior Research Scientist, Center for Data Science and Public Policy, University of Chicago
Melissa Siegel	Head of Migration Studies, Maastricht University
Ramona Rischke	University of Goettingen, Germany
Rey Koslowski	Professor and Director of the Master of International Affairs Program, University of Albany (SUNY)
Sambriddhi Kharel	Nepa School of Social Sciences and Humanities
Sebastian Irudaya Rajan	Chair Professor, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) Research Unit on International Migration, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Simon Robins	Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York
Thomas Ginn	Research Fellow, Center for Global Development, Stanford University
Yao Lu	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University
<b>Nonprofit</b>	
Andrew Selee	President, Migration Policy Institute
Blair Levin	Non-Resident Senior Fellow of the Metropolitan Policy Project, Brookings Institute

Daniel Auer	Researcher Migration, Integration & Transnationalization, WZB Berlin Social Science Center
Jeffrey Villaveces	iMMAP
Justin Ginnetti	Senior Officer of Information Management and Risk Analysis, IFRC
Linus Bengtsson	Executive Director and Co-Founder, Flowminder Foundation
Samantha Watson	Senior Research Associate, Flowminder Foundation
Veronique Lefebvre	Researcher in Data Science and Signal Processing, Flowminder Foundation
<b><u>Multilateral Organization</u></b>	
Betilde Mutoz-Pogossian	Director of the Department of Social Inclusion, Organization of American States
Caglar Ozden	Lead Economist of the Development Research Group, World Bank
Diego Chavez	Forced Displacement Specialist, Migration Policy Institute
Jacob Kotcho	Head of Trade, Customs and Industry Unit, Economic Community of Central African States
Jennifer Colville	United Nations Development Programme Innovation Portfolio - Arab States
Jeremy Boy	Data Visualization and Design Specialist, UN Global Pulse
Johnson Jjemba	Coordinator, Performance Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting
Katherine Hoffman-Pham	Data Fellow, UN Global Pulse
Kimberly Roberson	Senior Durable Solutions Officer, UNHCR
Laura Morales	OECD; Professor of Political Science/Comparative Politics at Sciences Po
Laurent Aujean	Policy Officer for the European Commission, DG HOME
Leonardo Soares	CRFF/Refugees Specialist, Organization of American States
Luca Lixi	Migration Policy Officer, European Commission DG Research & Innovation
Miguel Luengo-Oroz	Chief Data Scientist, UN Global Pulse
Miryam Hazán	Consultant, Inter-American Development Bank
Rebeca Moreno Jimenez	Data Scientist, UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) Innovation Service
Zsuzsanna Felkai Janssen	DG Coordinator for Artificial Intelligence, European Commission, DG HOME

<b>Business</b>	
Fabian Bruckschen	Founder, Knuper Data Science; Circ; Senior Data Manager, Planetly
Isabelle Tingzon	Machine Learning Researcher, Thinking Machines Data Science
Pedro Antonio de Alarcon	Senior Data Scientist and Head of Big Data for Social Good, LUCA, Telefonica
Pedro Rente Lourenco	Big Data for Public Health, Financial Inclusion, Vodafone Research
Sherry Aine Te	Public and Civic Sector Associate, Thinking Machines
<b>Think Tank</b>	
Jeevan Baniya	Assistant Director, Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility
Lea Müller-Funk	Research Fellow, German Institute of Global and Area Studies

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