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The Migration Policy Institute is an independent, non-partisan think tank dedicated to the analysis of the movement of people worldwide.
The Board of Trustees came to the end of 2004 convinced that MPI’s mission had only increased in importance since the Institute was founded more than three years ago. In that time, MPI has established a track record of responding to the concerns of the public and of policymakers about the crucial economic, social, political, and security implications of international migration.

MPI is guided by the philosophy that international migration needs active and intelligent management. When such policies are in place and are responsibly administered, they bring benefits to immigrants and their families, communities of origin and destination, and sending and receiving countries.

MPI’s policy research and analysis proceed from four central propositions:

- Fair, smart, transparent, and rights-based immigration and refugee policies can promote social cohesion, economic vitality, and national security.

- Given the opportunity, immigrants become net contributors and create new social and economic assets.

- Sound immigration and integration policies result from balanced analysis, solid data, and the engagement of a spectrum of stakeholders — from community leaders and immigrant organizations to the policy elite — interested in immigration policy and its human consequences.

- National policymaking benefits from international comparative research, as more and more countries accumulate data, analysis, and policy experience related to global migration.

MPI’s work proceeding from these propositions has established the Institute as an increasingly valued resource. Moving forward, both Board and staff will continually revisit these assumptions to ensure that we are providing our stakeholders with the best fact-based analysis, and the most challenging policy prescriptions in the field.

On behalf of the MPI Board of Trustees, thank you for your support in these endeavors and for your confidence in our work.

Sincerely,

Mary McClymont
When Kathleen Newland, Alex Aleinikoff, and I decided to establish the Migration Policy Institute three and a half years ago, we set out to build the first ever stand-alone, independent think tank on international migration. With a small group of like-minded colleagues, our aim was to embody the best aspects of Washington's think tank culture. Fierce independence, non-partisanship, unrivaled expertise, and reliance on the best available data would be our tools — while our values would emphasize the rule of law, economic dynamism, and human dignity.

MPI has come a long way since July 2001. Starting as a small group of about half a dozen people, we are now more than four times that size. We are in the midst of our second physical expansion in Washington. Our European work has grown to account for nearly one-third of the budget, while we continue to be a major voice in the debate on US immigration policy. Integration of newcomers, refugee protection issues, the links between migration and development, and migrants’ civil liberties in a context of national security concerns are major priorities.

The Institute is now funded by over thirty organizations and individuals. It is an important source for major media outlets around the world. More than half a dozen governments at any given time seek our help in understanding the realities of contemporary migration and developing responses that are both principled and pragmatic — including, in recent months, the Netherlands and Norway, Canada and Mexico, Italy and Greece. MPI also cooperates closely with international organizations, at the regional and global levels, and with NGOs, academics, advocates, businesses and labor unions — the full spectrum of stakeholders in international migration.

Successful organizations are known for robust governance and the quality of their human resources. MPI has been blessed in both respects. The Board of Trustees knows migration issues from the inside out, and is unstinting in its advice and rigorous in its fiduciary oversight. MPI’s staff is exceptionally committed to the issues and the institution. I have never been as privileged as I feel at MPI in serving with such an exceptional group of colleagues.

Migration has shaped political and social reality throughout human history. There is no doubt in my mind that it will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. At MPI, we are convinced that thorough understanding and rigorous analysis can provide the building blocks for migration policies that work — for source countries and countries of destination, for migrants and their new neighbors. There can be no such thing as benign neglect — and the rewards of engagement will include thriving, complex, and diverse societies.

Sincerely,

Demetri Papademetriou
BACKGROUND

The political moment for comprehensive US immigration reform is either here or fast approaching, spurred on by a host of socio-political and economic factors including unauthorized immigration and the post-September 11 security imperative. Achieving this reform will require forward-looking ideas and fact-based analyses around which a national consensus can be built. MPI has a key role to play in framing the issues for this consensus-building by supplying these ideas and analyses to US legislators, opinion shapers, the media, and the public.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Immediately after September 11, MPI convened a panel of nationally recognized experts in fields ranging from security to civil liberties. Following 18 months of research and interviews, the panel issued America's Challenge: Domestic Security, Civil Liberties and National Unity After September 11. The report examines the government's post-September 11 immigration measures in terms of their effectiveness in fighting terrorism; their impact on civil liberties; and their consequences for America's sense of community as a nation of immigrants. It sets forth detailed recommendations on how to incorporate immigration law and policy into national strategies that confront terrorism, uphold the rule of law, and preserve the cohesion that is one of the country's strongest security assets.

America's Challenge has become an important part of the discourse on security and civil liberties in a post-September 11 environment, particularly among policymakers and legal scholars. The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (September 11 Commission) used the report in their research. Senior Policy Analyst Muzaffar Chishti, a report co-author who directs the MPI office at the NYU School of Law, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on “America After 9/11: Freedom Perceived or Freedom Lost?” Another co-author, Senior Fellow Doris Meissner, testified before the September 11 Commission on January 26, 2004.

This report is a crucial appraisal of the challenge to America: how to ensure security for our country while remaining an open society that protects the rights of all its residents.

VINCENT CANNISTRARO, FORMER SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, HEAD OF COUNTER- TERRORISM OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS, CIA

The report was highlighted by more than 35 national and local print news publications and wire services across the country, including Newsweek International, The San Francisco Chronicle, National Journal, and The Washington Post, and the authors conducted interviews with 13 radio and TV stations, including the BBC and National Public Radio.

The findings of America’s Challenge have also been highlighted by other influential nonprofit organizations, from the Open Society Institute's “Watching Justice” website to a citation by Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her Sadat Lecture for Peace in March 2004. Executive summaries of the report appeared in several influential...
publications, including Interpreter Releases, Bender’s Immigration Bulletin, the Cornell Law Forum, and Immigration Law Today.

MPI followed up on America’s Challenge with a nationwide communications strategy of presentations, panel appearances, and keynote addresses at venues including:
- The JEHT, Four Freedoms, and Ford foundations
- Brown, Georgetown, and Columbia universities
- Senate Hispanic Leadership Conference
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Non-citizens
- UN Committee to End Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- American Civil Liberties Union Annual Convention
- World Affairs Council
- Knight Center for Journalism
- National Immigration Forum
- NY Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees
- The Asia Society

America’s Challenge was also distributed widely in direct briefings to senior Department of Homeland Security officials and congressional representatives. One of the report’s key recommendations was adopted when the Department of Homeland Security terminated its controversial Special Registration program, which primarily affected people from predominantly Arab and Muslim countries. The report made a significant contribution to achieving this administration policy reversal.

Other highlights of MPI’s work include publishing the volume Caught in the Middle: Border Communities in an Era of Globalization, edited by President Demetrios Papademetriou and Policy Analyst Deborah Meyers, and Meyers’ work Does “Smarter” Lead to Safer? An Assessment of the Border Accords with Canada and Mexico following the signing of the Smart Border Accords. These publications, their release events, and the resulting media attention helped cement MPI’s reputation for creative and forward-looking analysis based on solid research and expertise.

In 2004, Senior Fellow Doris Meissner co-chaired the Immigration Task Force of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and

2001

Start-up grant from the Ford Foundation enables founders to commit funds to preparatory work.

MIP is granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501 (c) (3) organization.

The International Migration Policy Program formally separates from Carnegie and becomes the Migration Policy Institute.

US IMMIGRATION POLICY

KEY MPI EVENTS
- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY’S SPECIAL REGISTRATION PROGRAM; BRIEFING WITH KRIS KOBACH, COUNSEL TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND KAREEM SHORA, LEGAL ADVISOR, ARAB-AMERICAN ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE
  APRIL 25, 2003
- A CONVERSATION WITH EDUARDO AGUERRRE, JR., BRIEFING WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
  SEPTEMBER 3, 2003
- A CONVERSATION WITH ASA HUTCHINSON; BRIEFING AND RECEPTION WITH THE UNDERSECRETARY FOR BORDER AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
  SEPTEMBER 30, 2003
- US BORDER ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY; BRIEFING WITH DR. WAYNE CORNELIUS, PROFESSOR AND DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
  OCTOBER 2, 2003
  JANUARY 6, 2004
- REFLECTIONS ON NAFTA AND MIGRATION; BRIEFING WITH THOMAS F. MCLARTY, PRESIDENT OF KISSINGER MCLARTY ASSOCIATES AND FORMER ADVISOR TO PRESIDENTS CLINTON, BUSH AND CARTER; AND HIS EXCELLENCY JUAN JOSE BREMER MARTINO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
  JANUARY 23, 2004
- THE SUPREME COURT, THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS AND IMMIGRATION POLICY; BRIEFING WITH MARIA ONTIVEROS, UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO LAW CENTER; ISABEL MEDINA, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF LAW; JOHN GUENDELSBERGER, BIA; AND LORY ROSENBERG, NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION AND FORMER BIA MEMBER
  MARCH 19, 2004

2000

December

Start-up grant from the Ford Foundation enables founders to commit funds to preparatory work.

February

MIP is granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501 (c) (3) organization.

July 1

The International Migration Policy Program formally separates from Carnegie and becomes the Migration Policy Institute.

July 28

MIP moves into Suite 300 at 1400 16th Street NW.
Meyers served as principal author of the body’s final report. The consensus report, released in June 2004 to significant media attention, was distributed widely in the Midwest and in Washington, DC in direct briefings to senior DHS officials and lawmakers. It received widespread praise from diverse audiences and was viewed as a potential road map for future action on immigration reform, as well as for bipartisan efforts to achieve consensus on these contentious issues.

MPI has also published several fact sheets on US immigration, which have been widely used by journalists and the public as resources for accurate and timely data on current issues. Senior Demographer Elizabeth Grieco and Policy Analyst Deborah Meyers were the principal authors on topics including: the foreign born in the workforce; health insurance coverage of the foreign born, immigrants in US labor unions, and recent trends in immigration to the United States.

LOOKING AHEAD
Promoting comprehensive US immigration reform through systematic policy research and education

In 2005, MPI will leverage relationships built over the last three years to convene a task force of leading representatives of critical immigration policy stakeholders, the public, intellectuals, and others. The task force will produce a comprehensive blueprint for immigration reform, establish benchmarks for evaluating the effectiveness of reform, and articulate realistic expectations for what might be accomplished through changed policies.

Through this task force, we will build on MPI’s past three years of analysis and research by publishing a series of policy briefs and background papers that distill knowledge about key aspects of United States immigration, including lessons learned from previous reforms, a clearer overview of the undocumented population, and an analysis of backlogs.

Understanding immigration enforcement and protecting non-citizens’ rights

During 2005, through a series of roundtables, policy briefs, community interviews, and on-site interviews, MPI will continue to examine and release reports on five central issues that emerged from the 18-month project that culminated in America’s Challenge. These issues include: state and local law enforcement of immigration; criteria for inclusion of non-citizen offenders in the National Crime Information Center database; the dynamics of the National Security Entry-Exit System; the right to counsel
for aliens in deportation proceedings; and the international human rights implications of US immigration enforcement actions after September 11.

**Assessing and recommending adjustments to US border control measures**

In 2005, MPI will provide an early analysis of some of the new border control measures, including 1) changes in visa procedures and requirements; 2) the new “One Face at the Border” initiative which has merged the functions of Customs, Agriculture, and Immigration agents; and 3) the US-VISIT program, which includes the NSEERS registration effort, the SEVIS program for tracking foreign students, and new entry and exit controls.

The project aims to evaluate the outcomes of the new initiatives against stated goals and assess early successes, shortcomings, and failures. MPI is especially concerned with areas for improvement where mid-course corrections are critical to the long-term success of the programs and US security. The research is intended to provide the analytical backbone for issues that need to be addressed as the government presses forward with its sweeping changes.

Asa Hutchinson, Undersecretary for Border and Transportation Security, Department of Homeland Security, speaks at MPI.
Europe stands at a crossroads of growing demographic pressures and politically tough policy choices. European policymakers are searching for approaches to conflicting pressures and circumstances: low long-term fertility rates, a rapidly expanding retiree population, increasing labor mismatches and even shortages, shrinking numbers of economically active people, and a geographic location next to the fast-growing populations of Africa and the Middle East. MPI’s expertise in comparative analysis of US, European, and other models positions it to provide these policymakers with sound analysis and recommendations.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

MPI has played a role in Europe’s immigrant integration debate — most recently by taking the lead in drafting the EU’s Common Basic Principles on Integration and in co-organizing the first-ever EU ministerial meeting on integration. In addition, MPI had the privilege of working closely with the Dutch Presidency (July 1-December 31, 2004) in setting and providing analytical foundations for the Hague Program, the policy agenda on integration approved by the EU Council. The document defines the EU agenda for the next five to seven years.

MPI also contributed to European policy discussions through the Athens Migration Policy Initiative (AMI), a consortium of European experts assembled and led by MPI. As a joint project of MPI and the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, AMPI focused on developing and vetting policy ideas, as well as disseminating proposals through the Greek government, the EU Council, and the European Commission (EC).

One area from which MPI analysis has flowed directly into the hands of European policymakers is refugee resettlement. The MPI staff has written or contributed to several studies on the subject, including an extensive paper on the feasibility of setting up resettlement programs in EU states or at the EU level. This research has brought MPI into productive relationships...

We should not let ourselves become hypnotised by the negative effects of illegal immigration. Europe must also bear in mind that legal migration is a positive thing and can sometimes be a necessity.... During the next three days, we are faced with a choice: do we stay in bed or do we roll up our sleeves and get on with the job? I would recommend the latter, so that then, in ten or fifteen years’ time, another minister will be able to stand here in my place and conclude that we brought about a monumental achievement that at the time was thought impossible. And then you will be able to say: “I was part of that.”

OPENING SPEECH BY MS. RITA VERDONK, MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION & INTEGRATION, THE NETHERLANDS, AT THE DUTCH EU PRESIDENCY CONFERENCE ON FUTURE EUROPEAN UNION CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ASYLUM, MIGRATION AND FRONTIERS, SEPTEMBER 2004, AMSTERDAM, ORGANIZED IN COOPERATION WITH MPI.
The continuing goal of MPI’s European work is to reach and influence policy research networks and increasing MPI’s presence in the European discussions on migration. The expertise MPI intends to bring to bear on these networks involves the comparative mapping and measurement of national immigration and integration policies. Our effort will start with leading European organizations in the field, such as the Danish Refugee Council.

The work of MPI has also had an influence on the contentious debate on asylum and refugee protection and rights in Europe, adding value to the development of important international efforts to manage and understand the migration regime better and more comprehensively.

This is the context in which the MPI leadership has developed the three-year plan outlined below. The plan’s aim is to further deepen and institutionalize MPI’s involvement in European migration and asylum matters and to respond to the set of issues that make Europe one of the most challenging environments in which to implement successful immigration and integration policies.

The expertise MPI intends to bring to bear on the European discussions on migration is relevant to the following issues:

- Managing how many and which migrants enter the European space and under what conditions — with particular sensitivity to Europe’s fast-approaching demographic crisis;
- Developing the legal and policy instruments to ensure protection for those in need while removing those who fail rigorous but fair asylum procedures; and
- Promoting sensible and sensitive efforts that foster deep immigrant integration and a commitment to building and strengthening cohesive communities.

Building and strengthening MPI’s European policy research network and increasing MPI’s reach and influence

The continuing goal of MPI’s European work is to catalyze the development of a comprehensive European approach to managing migration flows in order to sustain a competitive advantage, better integrate legal migrants, and establish more effective control over the Union’s borders. Only by being more effective in these policy domains will Europe maximize the benefits and minimize the costs of migration. MPI’s extensive European network provides both a framework and a pool of expertise for MPI to continue its European work without a formal organizational presence there. MPI will continue to partner with existing colleagues and other policy researchers to promote practical and well-researched responses to migration.

Beginning the first phase of a systematic evaluation of European immigration and integration practices

One of the most significant projects flowing from MPI’s Athens Migration Policy Initiative involves the comparative mapping and measurement of national immigration and integration policies and outcomes. Our effort will start with the arrival of two summer interns.

Senior Policy Analyst Joanne van Selm with Soren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo and head of the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo.
with collecting and assessing existing research and data, and developing the indices relevant to the measurement aspects of such an effort. This initiative will require coordination with and the participation of inter-governmental agencies, NGOs, and the EC.

The research agenda will address such issues as:

- The method through which the intra-European and global mobility of skilled and semi-skilled migrants can be used as one of the tools in the competitive strategies of European firms.
- The effects of immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers on the welfare state and ways for making the contact between immigration and the welfare state more positive.
- The impact of legal status on the economic contribution of immigrants and on their capacity to participate most efficiently in the labor force and integrate in other ways.
- Efficient practices in the recruitment of migrants for economic activities.
- Opportunities for sending countries to maximize the benefits of migration through the “agency” of financial and “social” remittances.

Expanding the European discussion on resettlement options

The MPI policy research network is at the forefront of discussions on transforming the role and the institutional architecture of asylum and refugee protection in Europe. A new conceptualization of a “Common European International Protection System” — one that includes asylum, resettlement, temporary protection, and assistance to countries and regions of origin — could end the stalemate that has inhibited real policy progress in this area. At the same time, MPI is continuing to work on a variety of protection issues that face Member States, including the transfer of protection for refugees moving between EU countries.

Expanding familiarity with the reach of MPI’s work and ideas among governments, private foundations, the broader civil society in Europe, and the European Commission

MPI has established a track record in collaborating with a variety of European partners. We will work to broaden these opportunities by continuing to support various Presidencies of the EU (as we have done with the Greek, Italian, and Dutch presidencies). In addition, MPI researchers are currently participating in three European Commission-supported projects, and MPI has established an EU visitor program to bridge migration discussions in Europe and North America. Beyond this, MPI is working to ensure that its policy research and recommendations permeate ongoing discussions on both sides of the Atlantic, including through the Migration Information Source, a regular series of briefings, and our European network.

Looking ahead

MPI’s work in and on Europe during the coming years will focus on four broad, pressing themes.

Immigrant integration is one of the most sensitive and complex political issues across the European Union. Every EU member state is searching for an appropriate set of policies that balances the rights and needs of newcomers with those of native-born populations, without violating the EU’s fundamental values. This entails ensuring the right of immigrants and refugees to equal social, economic, and cultural opportunities; addressing their need for political representation; persuading all residents to participate in integration initiatives promoting each society’s core civic and cultural values; and
combating discrimination and xenophobia. The EU is seeking the optimal balance among national policies, local implementation, and a coordinated pan-European approach to integration. MPI has been a primary participant in this debate and will continue to provide advice and research findings to the EC, the European Parliament, and EU Member States.

Refugee protection is MPI’s second theme. For decades, European governments have focused on their asylum systems as the only way of providing protection to refugees. Now, however, there is an increasing realization that the EU and Member States should expand their repertoire by proactively offering protection within Europe through resettlement programs. MPI has been instrumental in placing this issue on the European agenda, and will continue to work with the EC and Member States to craft an effective EU-wide resettlement scheme. In addition to resettlement and asylum, Europeans are paying greater attention to their ability to strengthen refugee protection where it is most needed: Africa and Asia, where more than 90 percent of the world’s refugees are located. Programs and policies to increase the capacity of those countries to better protect the forced migrants in their territory will be a further focus of MPI’s work with EU governments during the coming years.

Legal migration, the third issue, involves the development of genuine legal labor migration channels in Europe. The just-released “Green Paper” on an EU Approach to Managing Economic Integration, indicates that the EC intends to initiate and manage a conversation on this issue, despite widespread reluctance by several key Member States, most notably Germany. Some Member States are starting to open up to certain categories of legal migration, but the EU as a whole has not yet focused on this issue, and its joint decision-making procedure on immigration still requires unanimity among the members. As welfare states find themselves burdened with growing numbers of pensioners and fewer workers, it will be difficult to maintain this reluctance to engage with the challenges of labor shortages. MPI will advise the EC and European governments individually on their policy alternatives, and the consequences of policy choices that grant or deny legal entry to different categories of labor migrants.

Migration, development, and foreign policy make up the fourth theme. The foreign policy component of migration decisions for an enlarged and enlarging EU is increasingly capturing the attention of EU institutions. Relations between the EU and neighboring states in the Mediterranean Basin, the Balkans, and the Caucasus all involve migration issues. These are countries from which many migrants (legal, irregular, and asylum seekers) to the EU originate; they are also transit countries for the same groups. MPI will support and facilitate dialogue between EU institutions and governmental and non-governmental actors in the neighboring states.
A Comprehensive Approach to Refugee Protection

**BACKGROUND**

The international system established to protect refugees in the aftermath of World War II is being challenged as never before. States are increasingly reluctant to offer the classic form of protection — territorial asylum — to people endangered by armed conflict or threatened with persecution. Millions are unable to seek refuge outside their own countries and so join the swelling ranks of internally displaced people (IDPs). Alternative methods of protection such as safe havens and in-country monitoring have been tried and, in most cases, were inadequate or even disastrous. New models such as “protection in the region” remain untested and controversial. Meanwhile, states have reacted to mixed flows of refugees and unauthorized immigrants with tighter entry controls that make it difficult for bona fide refugees to lodge requests for asylum.

In this context, resettlement programs that provide permanent residence in a safe and prosperous country are increasingly important. Yet, this is a solution that is currently available to only about one percent of the world’s refugees, and to almost none of the internally displaced. Other durable solutions are elusive for large displaced populations. Equitable provision of humanitarian assistance is essential to preserve the life and dignity of displaced people, but is subject to funding constraints, security threats, limitations on access to territory, and much more.

MPI has developed substantial expertise related to the law and practice of refugee and IDP protection in areas of conflict as well as in the industrialized countries. The program on refugee protection and humanitarian assistance works to assess emerging issues and controversies, to promote secure solutions, and to enlarge the international consensus on provision of protection and assistance. It has also taken a leading role in the debate over effective institutional arrangements for comprehensive protection.

**One of the keys to ameliorating the plight of this extremely vulnerable group is making the issues surrounding internal displacement better known and better understood. This volume...is part of that effort. All those concerned with the central significance of this issue to peace and security today will benefit from its insights.**

UN SECRETARY GENERAL KOFI ANNAN ON NO REFUGE: THE CHALLENGE OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS**

In its very first year of existence, MPI played an important role in a worldwide assessment of the relevance and strength of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The “Global Consultations on International Protection” reviewed gaps and ambiguities in refugee law and proposed augmentations of existing law with expanded international understandings.

MPI organized three of the expert roundtables to take up particular legal topics, derived recommendations from them, and contributed three of the papers that were later published in...
a ground-breaking volume from Cambridge University Press. Recognition of this work led the US government to invite MPI Director Kathleen Newland to join the official US delegation to the ministerial conference marking the 50th anniversary of the Refugee Convention.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ Internal Displacement Unit asked MPI to write the first published UN assessment of policy toward internally displaced people. The result was published as the book *No Refuge: The Challenge of Internal Displacement*, in October 2003. The volume explores large and difficult questions of sovereignty, access, protection, and solutions relating to IDPs.

Throughout this important substantive work, MPI’s refugee program performed a key convening function for the refugee policy community. Its ongoing roundtable series brought together key analysts, practitioners, and policymakers to discuss cutting-edge research and pressing policy dilemmas. MPI’s roundtables have provided a forum to test new ideas, vet policy proposals, critique existing policies and devise new approaches. Recent roundtables have addressed the impact of prolonged displacement on Palestinian children, IDP protection, and the integration of asylum seekers.

On refugee issues, more than any other single topic, MPI has developed a loyal following for its policy briefings. This series provides up-to-the-minute information on ongoing crises and presents new initiatives and analyses from key players in refugee policy and practice. It has provided a forum for distinguished visiting humanitarian professionals, including the High Commissioner for Refugees, government ministers, senior delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross, distinguished academics, and representatives of humanitarian NGOs. Topics addressed in recent briefings have included the continuing turmoil in Haiti, internal displacement in Colombia, forced return of asylum seekers, an update on the situation in the Balkans, and UNHCR’s “Convention Plus” strategy, among many others. The policy briefing is a sought-after forum for senior officials and analysts visiting Washington, and for the launching of major findings concerning refugees, IDPs, and humanitarian relief.

Another aspect of MPI’s work is a deep involvement in advising governments, advocates, and international organizations on how to approach the increasingly polarized debate on asylum.

In 2004, Associate Policy Analyst Erin Patrick initiated a new feature on the MPI website, headlined “Hot Spots,” which highlights some of the world’s most urgent humanitarian crises. The series, which recently has focused on the challenges of forced displacement in conflict zones ranging from Chechnya to Darfur, provides policymakers and journalists with cutting-edge, timely analysis on refugee crises around the globe.

Kofi Asomani, Director of the Internal Displacement Unit, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with the Unit’s Carmen van Heese (left) and MPI Director Kathleen Newland at the launch of *No Refuge: The Challenge of Internal Displacement*. 
LOOKING AHEAD

Many of the new and important challenges to refugee and IDP protection are happening outside of North America, Australia, and the European Union. Emergencies within the developing world, such as those in Sudan’s western region of Darfur, Colombia, or in the Great Lakes region of Africa require continued attention to the causes and the dynamics of refugee and IDP flows. This includes not only understanding the nature of conflict, but also looking at failed refugee policies, economic issues, and the limited opportunities for protection through third country resettlement and asylum. Over the next three years, MPI intends to focus on new and persistent emergencies through policy briefs, forums, and articles for the Migration Information Source.

Another important aspect of MPI’s protection work will analyze how developed states can assist in building the capacity to protect refugees and IDPs in regions of origin, while still meeting their obligations to asylum seekers in their own territories. How do the three durable solutions link to initial protection capacity, if at all? MPI will continue to be engaged with states as well as regional and international organizations seeking long-term solutions. With the door shutting on territorial protection, refugee protection is increasingly drawing on the existing human rights framework. MPI intends to explore the policy implications of such a coalescence of interests, drawing on experts in the human rights and refugee protection fields, as well as officials and advocates directly involved in refugee policy.

Another MPI focus will be promoting, through stakeholder roundtable discussions and outreach activities, the reform of the US refugee resettlement program. At the same time, MPI will build on its major studies on resettlement for the European Commission, among others, and promote discussions on transforming the structure of Europe’s asylum and refugee protection systems.

Overall, MPI’s refugee protection program will continue its efforts to link research, practice, and policy. Through roundtables and policy briefings, analytical papers and field research, MPI will bring new information and debates to the refugee policy community. Topics on the horizon include a comparative look at interdiction and barriers to entry; challenges to new countries of asylum such as new members of the EU, and policymaking for countries of transit such as Indonesia and South Africa. A major focus will continue to be the further positive development of the protection regime, to provide more secure protection for the internally displaced and for mass arrivals of people fleeing armed conflict. Finally, MPI will continue to work on strengthening the institutional framework for protection of refugees and IDPs.
February 13

David Martin, Professor at University Virginia School of Law, presents the preliminary findings of his study of the US refugee resettlement program, commissioned by the US Department of State, at a roundtable convened by MPI and the Council on Foreign Relations.

February 27

The “Building the New American Community” (BNAC) integration workshop with the US Office of Refugee Resettlement, National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Immigration Forum, the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, the Urban Institute, and MPI in Baltimore, Maryland brings together more than 150 immigrant and refugee leaders from throughout the United States.
International Governance of Migration

BACKGROUND

International migration challenges the power of governments both from above — through the influence of transnational forces — and from below — through the actions of millions of individuals. As such, the problems and opportunities associated with international migration cannot easily be addressed by countries acting in isolation. However, there are few established channels of international cooperation on migration. Strengthening that cooperation will be a major challenge in the 21st century.

MPI analyzes laws, agreements, institutions, and processes that underpin existing forms of international migration governance. In doing so, the Institute’s work points to the converging objectives and needs that, when met, will advance common action. MPI also explores institutional and procedural frameworks for strengthened international governance of migration.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Senior staff at MPI participate as expert advisors in most of the significant processes aimed at more effective governance of international migration, including the intergovernmental dialogue known as the Berne Initiative, the civil-society focused Club of The Hague, the UN Population Division’s coordination meetings, and the independent Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM). In addition, MPI

[GCIM] provides an unparalleled opportunity to ... influence new thinking on global migration policy.

MARY ROBINSON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF IRELAND AND UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS; MEMBER, GLOBAL COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Gervais Appave, Director of the Migration Policy and Research Program, International Organization for Migration, and MPI Board Member T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Dean of the Georgetown University Law Center.

March 1
Bertel Haarder, Denmark’s Minister for Refugees, Immigration and Integration Affairs, speaks at MPI’s briefing “Building a Friendly Fortress: the European Union and the Creation of an Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.”

March 11
“Putting Data to Work for Immigrants and Communities: Tools for the Washington, DC Metro Area and Beyond,” MPI’s briefing and resource exchange event brings together experts from the Arab American Institute, The Brookings Institution, DC Agenda, the DC Office of Planning, the Maryland State Data Center, National Council of La Raza, the Urban Institute, and the US Census Bureau to discuss strategies for finding and utilizing reliable data on immigrants.
Director Kathleen Newland was the only non-UN participant in UN Secretary General Kofi Annan’s Working Group on International Migration, and in that context contributed to the “Doyle Report” that has guided discussion about the UN’s potential role in international migration since 2003.

In the context of the Berne Initiative, MPI, in cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva), produced a ground-breaking study of Migration and International Legal Norms, published by T.M.C. Asser Press in 2003. Edited by Senior Associate (now Board Member) Alex Aleinikoff and Vincent Chetail, the study lays out the first comprehensive picture of the norms relevant to migration that already exist in international law, drawing on fields as diverse as trade, family, refugee, and labor law.

LOOKING AHEAD

One result of the “Doyle Report” was Secretary General Annan’s call for a high-level, independent body, the Global Commission on International Migration, to build consensus about the governance of international migration. MPI Board Member Bishop Nicholas DiMarzio is a member of GCIM. MPI experts were closely involved in the evolution of GCIM’s mandate and program, and will provide substantive input to the commissioners on institutional options for governance as well as on migration trends in the Americas. Their expert papers will be published in late 2005.
Background

onor governments, multilateral agencies, and development specialists have recently rediscovered the connections between migration and development. Increasing volumes of research are focusing on the actual and potential contributions of migrant communities to sustainable development or the reduction of poverty in their countries of origin. The findings have not yet been systematically translated into policy guidance, however, and one result is that little coherence is to be found between the development policies and the migration policies of governments in either countries of destination or countries of origin. MPI has, since 2004, begun to address the paucity of policy analysis in its newest program area, “Migrants, Migration and Development.” MPI’s main objectives are to interpret the policy implications of research on remittances, and at the same time to draw a more comprehensive picture of migration-development linkages, ranging from foreign direct investment by emigrants to the social and political influences of diaspora communities and returning migrants.

Major Achievements

An early MPI paper, presented at the Global Development Network Conference in Cairo in January 2003, constructed a research agenda for migration and development studies focused on poverty reduction. The following year saw the elaboration of the non-remittance elements of the linkages between diaspora communities and their countries of origin, in a study commissioned by the Department for International Development in the United Kingdom. This led to ongoing collaborations with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Also in 2004, MPI based one of its senior policy analysts in New Delhi for one year, to initiate a wide-ranging study of the Indian diaspora and its impact on economic growth and policy change.

One of the specific investigations “beyond remittances” that MPI pioneered in 2004 examines diaspora communities as a source of philanthropy directed toward their countries of origin or ancestry. Field work in East Africa and Southeast Asia uncovered substantial accomplishments by, as well as formidable obstacles to, philanthropic enterprises by individual emigrants or émigré organizations in the two regions.

One of MPI’s major strengths is its mastery of migration data. In 2003, the Center for Global Development asked MPI to develop the migration component of its “Commitment to Development Index,” which was launched in Foreign Policy magazine in May 2003. In developing indicators for development-friendly migration policies in 21 OECD countries, the exercise also revealed the extreme difficulties of finding comparable, meaningful data by which to measure policy outcomes.

Looking Ahead

MPI’s program on Migrants, Migration, and Development will continue to develop much-needed policy guidance, particularly for development agencies, donor governments, and policy makers in countries of migrant origin. The MPI team will pursue three approaches to policy research and development:

1. Building Comparative Knowledge on Migration and Development. MPI is known for its ability to collect, compare, and synthesize comparative research on migration. It will examine the migration policies (or lack thereof) of both countries of origin and countries of destination and their impact on development outcomes.
2. Understanding the mechanisms through which migration and migrants have an impact on development prospects. MPI’s analysis will encompass private-sector mechanisms and practices as well as public policies that strengthen or inhibit the contributions of migrants to development. MPI has also begun looking at how gender, legal status, and length of stay affect remittances and transnational engagement. Circular migration, special diaspora-focused investment programs, and dual nationality are among the topics of interest in this area of inquiry.

3. Translating Research into Policy. MPI’s program will evaluate, and promote a broader understanding of, the policy implications of research and experience on migration-development linkages, and develop pragmatic policy proposals on the basis of empirical observations. It will identify needs for better measurement, testing of concepts, and cross-disciplinary conversations, while also pointing out gaps in knowledge, the costs of policy neglect, and the assumptions that underpin current policies.

In 2005-2006, MPI will work with a number of major development actors, including the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, on plans to catalogue and evaluate existing and emerging research on migration and development and develop policy recommendations. MPI will also provide a communications and outreach strategy for disseminating new policy ideas. MPI will convene a series of roundtables, accompanied by working papers, to explore such topics as banking sector institutions and remittances, foreign direct investment and migrants, diaspora communities and conflict, and civil-society building through social and political “remittances.”

At the conclusion of this phase, MPI will convene a conference based on earlier case studies, roundtables, networking, and research. As envisioned, the conference will focus on the appropriate policy responses for governments to maximize the development potential of migration. The conference will include senior government officials and key civil society leaders from immigrant-receiving and immigrant-origin countries as well as from international financial institutions and multilateral organizations.

The Netherlands’ Presidency of the EU and MPI host a conference on “Future European Cooperation in the Field of Asylum, Migration and Frontiers” in Amsterdam.

MPI convenes a roundtable to discuss “What Next for Darfur?”

MPI hosts “A Conversation with Susan Ginsburg,” a briefing with the Senior Counsel and Team Leader for Border Security, National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States [September 11 Commission].
he very word “integration” elicits heated debate about belonging, loyalties, participation, and identity. It poses issues for any country that chooses to engage in the international migration system in a serious manner. Yet, few countries have made long-term, systematic efforts to integrate immigrants and refugees into their social and political fabric and fewer still can claim success. This is true for both Europe and the United States.

MPI analyzes the process of integration, devises ways to address the “civic engagement” challenge, and disseminates policy-relevant information to national, state, and local actors engaged in immigrant integration. In doing so, it brings to bear the Institute’s unique expertise in comparing systems across countries and continents.

**Major Achievements**

MPI played an integral role in convening the key players and writing and disseminating the report on the groundbreaking Building the New American Community Initiative. BNAC involved establishing a consortium of leading national organizations and implementing pilot programs in three mid-sized metropolitan areas. These organizations undertook inclusive community-building through such efforts as immigrant voter education, recertification for foreign-trained professionals, leadership training, and youth development. BNAC’s recommendations were designed to inform the decisions of policymakers in the US, Europe, and beyond.

In early 2004, MPI addressed another critical integration issue — how to find and use data on immigrant communities. The report *Putting Data to Work for Immigrants and Communities: Tools for the Washington, DC Area and Beyond* brought together the expertise of leading national organizations and local actors to inform policies in the US, Europe, and beyond.

Two participants talk during “Putting Data to Work for Immigrants and Communities: Tools for the Washington DC Area and Beyond,” a briefing and resource exchange at MPI.

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**Background**

The New York Public Library selects the Migration Information Source as one of their Best of Reference for 2004.

The Netherlands’ Presidency of the EU and MPI host an Integration Conference on “Turning Principles into Action” in Groningen, The Netherlands.

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**Integration Key MPI Events**

- The Supreme Court, the Constitution, and Immigration Law, briefing with Lucas Guttentag, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Daniel Kanstroom, Professor of Law, Boston College Law School, and Margaret Taylor, Professor of Law, Wake Forest Law School. November 16, 2001
- Conference on Women Immigrants in the United States, sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and MPI. September 9, 2002
- Building the New American Community (BNAC) Initiative, Integration Workshop with the US Office of Refugee Resettlement, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Immigration Forum, the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, the Urban Institute, and MPI. Baltimore, Maryland. February 27, 2004
- Putting Data to Work for Immigrants and Communities: Tools for the Washington, DC Metro Area and Beyond, briefing and Resource Exchange with the Arab American Institute, the Brookings Institution, DC Agenda, the DC Office of Planning, the Maryland State Data Center, National Council of La Raza, the Urban Institute, and the US Census Bureau. March 11, 2004
- The Hispanic Challenge? What We Know About Latino Immigration; Panel Discussion with Roberto Suro, MPI Senior Demographer Elizabeth Grieco, David Gutierrez, Michael Jones-Correa, Ricardo Stanton-Salazar, MPI President Demetrios Papademetriou, Philippa Strum, and Andrew Selee at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. March 29, 2004
Tools for the Washington, DC Metro Area and Beyond, prepared with the New School University’s International Center for Migration, Ethnicity, and Citizenship, carefully examines the wealth of government data available, showing how it meets the needs of community groups. The release of the report featured a grassroots exchange that brought together leaders from several community-based organizations.

LOOKING AHEAD

The MPI Integration program will necessarily address demographic change and immigrant integration, gender-specific issues, youth development, and suburbanization. It will also pay close attention to immigrant attraction and retention, labor market performance, and social mobility.

As a culmination of MPI’s recent efforts, and as a call to do more, the Institute is convening many of the most important actors at an integration summit in March 2005. The conference will address many of the key issues in education, workforce development, and civic engagement facing US policymakers at the federal, state, and local levels. The findings will be widely disseminated by MPI so as to bring maximum public and political attention to best practices.

In April 2005 MPI and the Division of United States Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars will co-sponsor a comparative conference examining Canadian and US immigrant integration policies in K-12 education and adult literacy.
Despite the growing impact of migration on social, economic, political, and cultural change worldwide, there are very few authoritative sources of current, wide-ranging, and regularly updated information and analysis about migration and refugees. Where such information is not available, the gap is often filled by poor-quality information, faulty interpretation, and disinformation that feed prejudice, stereotyping, and social discord. This distorts public debate and sets the stage for counterproductive and ill-judged public policy. The Migration Information Source, MPI's monthly online resource, is an authoritative tool that allows a diverse audience to learn the key issues related to migration, immigrants, and refugees.

The Source has three primary goals: First, to contribute to better public understanding and better-informed public policy on the movement of people worldwide; second, to provide access to understandable and reliable data on migration; and third, to produce thought-provoking, compelling, and fact-based journalism that stimulates interest in and informed debate about the causes and consequences of migration.

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Source has produced over 30 editions since its inception in May 2002. In a single place, the Source team has collected information on immigrant stock, flow, citizenship, asylum, and historical data, with a particular focus on US immigration numbers and trends. The innovative Global Data Center and related Data Tools are particular strengths that the site has brought to the migration policy field. They include a map of the US with migration profiles for each state, a feature that looks at where immigrant groups are settling, charts of historical trends, and maps of the foreign born in the US.

The Source has received several awards and forms of recognition. Most recently, the New York Public Library honored The Source as one of their Best of Reference for 2004. The Source was one of only 24 books and online resources selected that year.

I would like to express my praise for the excellent website called ‘Migration Information Source’ ... a very useful tool for obtaining quick and efficient access to country and region-specific migration data.

**Choice Magazine**, a publication of the American Library Association that provides reviews for academic libraries, ran a positive review of the site in their April 2003 issue and awarded it one of their "Outstanding Academic Title" awards.

In March 2003, the US Census Bureau awarded The Source a Certificate of Recognition based on its use and dissemination of US Census data. The Scout Report, which is dedicated to highlighting "online resources of interest to researchers, educators, and anyone else with an interest in high-quality online material," in July 2002 promoted The Source as one of the best new sites on the internet.
Both *Die Zeit* and *The New York Times* included our site’s URL in articles on international migration. In October 2002, *American Demographics* singled out The Source in its “For the Bookmark” feature that highlights new and useful internet sites.

More than 5,000 individuals have joined our listserv, including some of the most respected social science researchers and policy analysts in the field.

**I want to take the opportunity to congratulate MPI on this innovative website. This kind of centralized database on international migration is long overdue.**

VINCENT WILLIAMS
SOUTHERN AFRICA MIGRATION PROJECT

**LOOKING AHEAD**

As a flagship MPI project, the Migration Information Source plans to continue to provide crucial information that can change the nature of national and international debates, particularly by publishing special issues focused on vital and newsworthy aspects of migration.

Our special issues gather expert and balanced research on key developments in the field that are strategically chosen because they are neglected, poorly understood, or controversial, particularly in the realm of public policy. To date, themes have included Africa; Migration and Development; US-Mexico Migration; Women and Migration; and Integration and Immigrants. Upcoming special issues will include the Second Generation (children of immigrants); Migration and Human Rights; and Migration and the Environment.

In the course of these and other issues, we plan to increase the number of Source articles with...
international usefulness. To ensure that the international audience is aware of these resources, the Source team will expand its outreach to key communities and integrate this with other MPI communications efforts. One key region of the world targeted for more

Source outreach is Europe. Drawing on MPI’s extensive network of contacts, The Source will work to widen our audience there, especially among the media.

Also on the horizon are plans to publish a series of Policy Briefs using Source information and expertise. The Policy Briefs will examine the size and character of immigrant populations, presenting the information so that it is most useful to policymakers, community leaders, opinion shapers, and the media.

The Source has also provided a wide range of information related to migration that bridges to other fields, such as economics, labor, human rights, civil liberties, education, and youth. Our archives are an additional much-consulted repository of migration policy research, with articles by leading migration experts from around the world. Our country profiles section, with links to current policy discussions, is among the most popular features on the site.
Mary E. McClymont, Chair, was the President and Chief Executive Officer of InterAction, the largest US-based alliance of international relief and development nongovernmental organizations, until March 2005.

Bill Ong Hing, Vice Chair, is Professor of Law and Asian American Studies at the University of California at Davis, and also serves as the Director of Asian American Studies. He teaches Judicial Process, Negotiations, Public Service Strategies, and Asian American History.

The Most Reverend Nicholas DiMarzio, Treasurer, is Bishop of Brooklyn, in the Diocese of Brooklyn, New York. He is also a Member of the Vatican’s Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People, and former Chairman of the Migration Committee of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB). He is a member of the Global Commission on International Migration.

T. Alexander Aleinikoff is Dean of the Law Center and Executive Vice President for Law Center Affairs of Georgetown University.

Beverlee Bruce is a Program Director at the Social Science Research Council, where she manages the Council’s Minority Fellowship Program funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation. In addition, she co-directs two other projects: Forced Migration and Human Rights and Education in Emergencies.

Kathleen Newland is Director and co-founder of the Migration Policy Institute.

Demetrios G. Papademetriou is President and co-founder of the Migration Policy Institute.

Anthony D. Romero served on MPI’s Board of Trustees from May 2002 through July 2004. He has been the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union since September 2001.

James Ziglar is Managing Director and Chief Business Strategist at UBS Financial Services, Inc., and former Commissioner of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Yasmin Santiago, Secretary to the Board, is the Director of Finance and Administration of the Migration Policy Institute.
Sources of Support
Fiscal Years 2001 – 2004

Anonymous
Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Government of Canada
Carnegie Corporation of New York
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Center for Global Development
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
Danish Refugee Council
Delegation of the European Union to the United States
Directorate General for Justice and Home Affairs, European Commission
Fannie Mae Corporation
Ford Foundation
Foundation for Population, Migration and Environment (BMU)
German Marshall Fund of the United States
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Greece
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund
Hamburg Institute for International Economics (HWWA)
Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation
International Organization for Migration
Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Government of Italy
JEHT Foundation
JM Kaplan Fund
Luso-American Foundation for Development (FLAD)
Manhattan Institute
Suzette Brooks Masters and Seth Masters
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Secretariat of Foreign Relations, Government of Mexico
National Conference of State Legislatures
Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation
Open Society Institute
Ralph Reese
Smith Richardson Foundation
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center
Department for International Development, Government of the United Kingdom
Home Office, Government of the United Kingdom
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

MPI Board Chair Mary McClymont (third from right) with some of the people who were present at the creation of MPI. From left: Jessica Mathews (President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Demetrios Papademetriou, Kathleen Newland, Mort Abramowitz, Doris Meissner, Ms. McClymont, Paul Balaran, and Taryn Higashi.
MPI Staff

Senior Management

Demetrios G. Papademetriou
President

Michael Fix
Vice President and Director of Studies

Kimberly Hamilton
Director of Program Planning and External Relations and Managing Editor, Migration Information Source

Doris Meissner
Senior Fellow

Kathleen Newland
Director

Yasmin Santiago
Director of Finance and Administration

Nonresident Fellows

David A. Martin
Nonresident Fellow

Brian Ray
Nonresident Fellow

Michael Wishnie
Nonresident Fellow

Visiting Scholars 2004-2005

Claudia Diehl
Visiting Scholar, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Audrey Kobayashi,
Visiting Fulbright Scholar, Queen’s University, Canada

Arno Tanner
Visiting Fulbright Scholar, Finnish Directorate of Immigration, Finland

Policy Analysts

Jeanne Batalova
Data Analyst

Muzaffar Chishti
Senior Policy Analyst and Director, MPI at NYU School of Law

Betsy Cooper
Research Assistant

David Dixon
Research Associate

Kevin Jernegan
Associate Policy Analyst

Gregory A. Maniatis
European Fellow

Deborah W. Meyers
Policy Analyst

Kevin O’Neil
Associate Policy Analyst

Erin Patrick
Associate Policy Analyst

Joanne van Selm
Senior Policy Analyst

Jennifer Yau
Research Assistant

Communications and Administration

Colleen Coffey
Deputy Director of Communications

Katie Igrec
Development Associate

Kirin Kalia
Editor, Migration Information Source

Violet Lee
Executive Assistant to the President

Jonathan Pattee
Senior Editor

Natalie Ralphs
Human Resources Coordinator

April Siruno
Administrative and Communications Assistant

As of March 2005
# Statement of Financial Position

June 30, 2004

## Assets

**Current assets**
- Cash and cash equivalents $141,110
- Investments 515,552
- Accounts receivable 581,615
- Prepaid expenses 46,524

**Total current assets** 1,284,801

**Property and equipment**
- Property and equipment at cost, less accumulated depreciation 211,696

**Deposits**

**Total assets** 1,512,143

## Liabilities and Net Assets

**Current liabilities**
- Accounts payable and accrued expenses $168,195
- Current maturities of capital lease obligation 4,838

**Total current assets** 173,033

- Long-term maturities of capital lease obligation 5,981
- Deferred grant revenue 236,668

**Total liabilities** 415,682

## Commitments

**Net assets**
- Unrestricted (94,815)
- Temporarily restricted 1,191,276

**Total net assets** 1,096,461

**Total liabilities and net assets** $1,512,143

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*
# Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue and other income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions:</td>
<td>$1,535,415</td>
<td>$1,624,868</td>
<td>$3,160,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>6,899</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>5,231</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>789,822</td>
<td>(789,822)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue and other income</strong></td>
<td>2,337,367</td>
<td>835,046</td>
<td>3,172,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                         |              |                        |           |
| **Expenses:**           |              |                        |           |
| Program service:        |              |                        |           |
| Migration policy program| 1,877,317    |                        | 1,877,317 |

| Support services:       |              |                        |           |
| Administration          | 826,383      |                        | 826,383   |
| Fundraising             | 36,448       |                        | 36,448    |
| **Total support services expenses** | 862,831    |                        | 862,831   |
| **Total expenses**      | 2,740,148    |                        | 2,740,148 |

| **Change in net assets** |              |                        |           |
| (402,781)               | 835,046      |                        | 432,265   |

| **Net assets, beginning of year** |              |                        |           |
| 307,966                    | 356,230      |                        | 664,196   |

| **Net assets, end of year** |              |                        |           |
| $ (94,815)                 | $ 1,191,276  |                        | $ 1,096,461 |
NOTE A – ORGANIZATION

The Migration Policy Institute (the Institute) was founded in November 2000. The Institute began operations in April 2001. The Institute was formerly the International Migration Policy Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, founded in 1989. The Institute is now an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to the study of the movement of people worldwide. The Institute provides knowledge-based policy analysis, development, and evaluation of migration and refugee issues at the local, national, and international levels. The Institute aims to meet the rising demand for pragmatic responses to challenges and opportunities that large-scale migration, whether voluntary or forced, presents to communities and institutions in an ever more integrated world.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting
The Institute prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting. Consequently, revenue is recognized when earned and expense when an obligation is incurred.

Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For financial statement purposes, the Institute considers all temporary investments purchased with a maturity date of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Investments to be held on a long-term basis are not considered to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable consists primarily of amounts due from consulting and research work. The receivables are deemed fully collectible by management; therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been established.

Property and Equipment
Equipment is stated at cost, and is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. The Institute capitalizes all expenditures for property and equipment over $1,000.

Deferred Grant Revenue
Deferred grant revenue consists of unrestricted non-federal grants and contracts. The Institute recognizes grant and contract revenue when the related expenditures are incurred. Any unexpended grant and contract revenue at year-end is deferred.

Revenue Recognition
All contributions and non-federal grants are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Temporarily restricted non-federal grants and contributions restricted by the donor/grantor are classified as temporarily restricted net assets and become
unrestricted when the time restrictions expire or the funds are used for their restricted purpose and are reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

**Allocation of Expense**
The Institute allocates salaries, benefits, and indirect costs to the various programs and supporting services benefited based upon the estimated staff time expended in each area.

**Income Taxes**
The Institute is exempt from the payment of Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Institute is subject to income tax on any unrelated business income. The Institute did not have any unrelated business taxable income for the year ended June 30, 2004.

**Net Assets**
The Institute’s resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into net assets groups based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions, as follows:

- **Unrestricted** – represents resources available for support of the operations of the Institute.

- **Temporarily Restricted** – represents resources received by the Institute from contributors or non-federal grantors that are purpose or time restricted by the donors.