



Migration and Refugees

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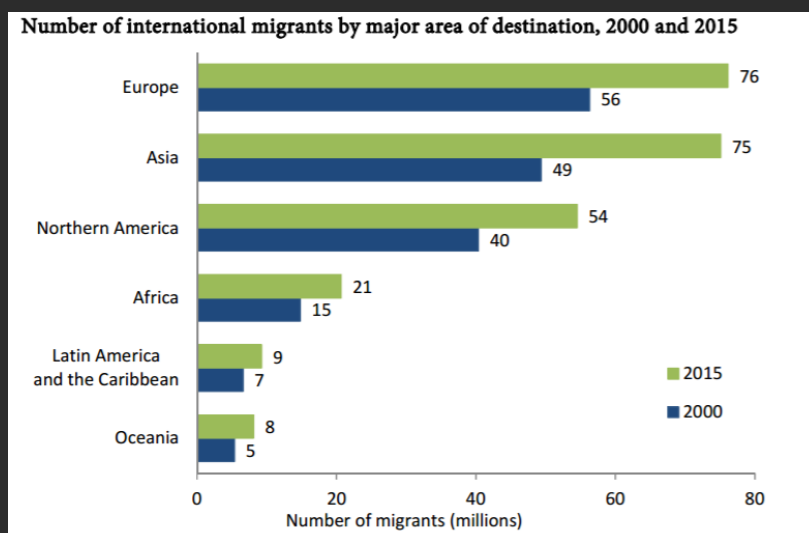


1. Which continent has been the main destination for migrants in the last 15 years?

- Europe;
- Asia;
- North America.

2. Which continent added most international migrants in the last 15 years?

- Europe;
- Asia;
- North America.



3. Most of the world's migrants live in a handful of countries

- True
- False

In 2015, 67 per cent of all international migrants in the world were living in just 20 countries.

4. The number of refugees worldwide has reached the highest level since World War II

- True
- False

True

In 2014, the total number of refugees in the world was estimated at 19.5 million, representing about 8 per cent of all international migrants

5. The largest refugee-hosting country worldwide is...

- Germany;
- Australia;
- Turkey;
- Lebanon;
- the USA.

In 2014, Turkey became the largest refugee-hosting country worldwide, with 1.6 million refugees. Turkey was followed by Pakistan (1.5 million), Lebanon (1.2 million), the Islamic Republic of Iran (1.0 million), Ethiopia and Jordan (0.7 million each).

6. As for 2015, most of the refugees have come from

Iraq;
Syria;
Afghanistan;
Russia;
Palestine.

More than half (53 per cent) of refugees under UNHCR's mandate come from just three countries: the Syrian Arab Republic (3.9 million), Afghanistan (2.6 million) and Somalia (1.1 million).

7. Most of the migrants in the world are...

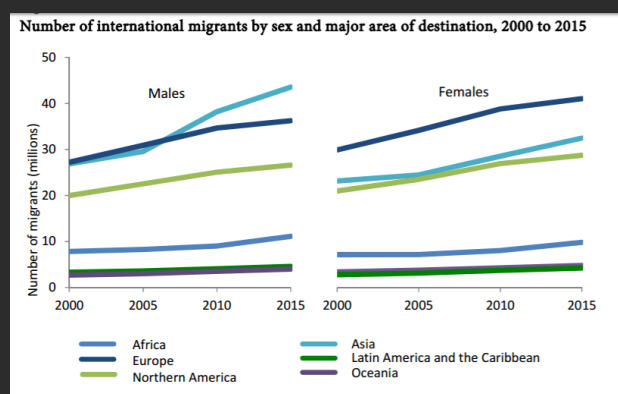
- male;
- female.

Women comprise slightly less than half of all international migrants worldwide.

8. The only continent of destination where the number of female migrants is higher than the number of male migrants is...

- Europe;
- North America;
- South America;
- Asia.

In Europe, the female share of migrants rose from 51.6 per cent in 2000 to 52.4 per cent in 2015.



9. Worldwide, the median age of migrants has been increasing

- true;
- false.

The median age of all international migrants in 2015 was **39 years**, compared with 38 years in 2000.

The median age of migrants was highest in the high-income OECD (mainly Europe, US, Australia) countries (42 years). Migrants in high-income non-OECD (37 years), in middle-income countries (36 years), and in low-income countries (25 years) had considerably lower median ages.

10. In many parts of the globe, migration occurs primarily between countries that are located within the same major area of the world

- true;
- false.

True

The majority of the international migrants originating from Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa live in another country of their major area of origin.

In contrast, the majority of international migrants born in Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America reside in a country outside their major area of birth.

Language

- Migrant, immigrant, emigrant, expat
- Temporary/permanent
- Internal/international
- Origin/destination country
- Legal/illegal
- Forced/voluntary
- Student/labor/retirement /family
- Moving for political/economic reasons
- refugees/labor migrants
- push/pull factors

Pull and push factors vary

El Salvador

USA 1.700.000
Canada 135.000

Mexico 28.000
Guatemala 70.000

Costa Rica 1.398
Panama 8.000

Very brief recent history

- 18th - 19th centuries - forced transportation of **slaves** (about 12 million forced from mainly western Africa to the US, but also in lesser numbers across the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean), still resonates for descendants;
- after the collapse of slavery, **contract labour** from China, India, and Japan;
- voluntary **resettlement from Europe** to the colonies of settlement, the dominions, and the Americas, their return (*pied noir*);
- **the rise of the US** as an industrial power (1850-1930s);
- labour to sustain **booming post-war economies** in Europe, North America, and Australia;
- increasingly significant movement of **refugees** in the last 30 years.

Recent changes

- the proportion of women among migrants has increased rapidly;
- the traditional distinction between countries of origin, transit, and destination for migrants has become increasingly blurred;
- people migrate several times during their lives, often to different countries or parts of the world, returning home in the intervening periods;
- revolution in transportation, information, and technology.

‘Circular’ migration

From 2005 report to the Council of Europe on Current Trends in International Migration:

‘Algerian migratory routes have undergone radical change. The traditional labour migration into France has been replaced by forms of circulation in which many Algerians have become suitcase traders throughout the Mediterranean region... Romanians have also been observed to circulate within informal transnational networks which they use to exploit whatever work niches are opened to illegal workers. The migration of ethnic Germans from Transylvania to Germany in the early 1990s has also become a circulatory movement with periods of work in Germany interspersed with living back in Romania.’

How many migrants are there in the world?

Challenges to estimating global migration

- Migrants keep moving
- Who is an international migrant?
- Migrants do not always cross boundaries legally
- Migration data is not always made public
- Migrants don't report where they are going or where they've gone

232 millions (3.2 per cent of the world population in 2013, compared to 2.9 per cent in 1990)

Top countries of origin and destination

The most frequently crossed border in the world

Top 10 Countries of Origin		Top 10 Destination Countries	
<i>For all migrants</i>		<i>For all migrants</i>	
Mexico	12,930,000	United States	42,810,000
India	11,810,000	Russia	12,270,000
Russia	11,260,000	Germany	10,760,000
China	8,440,000	Saudi Arabia	7,290,000
Bangladesh	6,480,000	Canada	7,200,000
Ukraine	6,450,000	France	6,680,000
Palestinian territories	5,740,000	United Kingdom	6,450,000
United Kingdom	5,010,000	Spain	6,380,000
Philippines	4,630,000	India	5,440,000
Pakistan	4,480,000	Ukraine	5,260,000

Conventional assumptions about migration

1. We live in the age of unprecedented mass migration;
2. Poverty is the main cause of South-North migration;
3. Development will reduce migration;
4. Migration policies must become more restrictive;
5. Migration restrictions reduce migration;
6. Climate change will lead to mass migration.

Also:

1. Migrants take our jobs;
2. Migrants are largely criminals;
3. Most of the migrants are Muslims.

1. We live in the age of mass migration

Globalization;
Technologies;
Welfare;
Transport.

Change in 0.5%, no mass migrations like to the US, circular/
return migration growth, population growth and relativity
of statistics

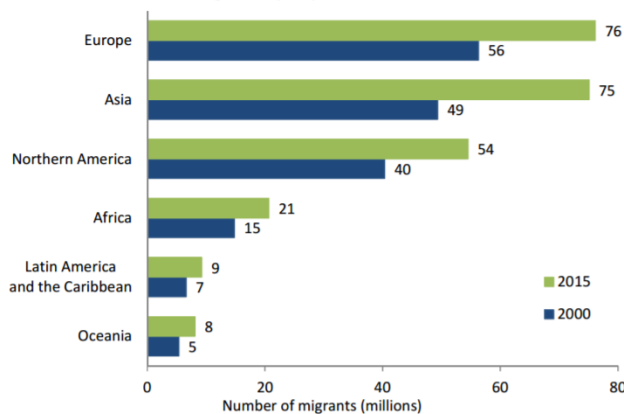
Is it that the nature/perception/conceptualization of
migration changed? Western-centered perception on
migration (Europe vs. Turkey).

Ambiguous role of technology

- Trade, outsourcing (placement in poorer countries);
- commuting, teleworking, telemeeting (e.g. in the academic sphere);
- technological migration (e.g. in agriculture) has historically enabled settlement.

The great migration reversal

Number of international migrants by major area of destination, 2000 and 2015



Why we also think of mass migration in Europe (Europe-centred perception, influencing global perception)

What must have really changed

- 1.The reversal of migratory flows;
- 2.Information accessibility (including fraud information);
- 3.More non-migratory mobility (tourism, commuting, business meetings);
- 4.The nation state, security, and border control;
- 5.Involuntary mobility (and its perception, e.g. receiving refugees in Estonia);
- 6.Migration-obsessed societies.

1. We live in the age of mass migration

- Yes, but primarily in the minds of migration-concerned Europeans (colonial backlash);
- we are rather in the age of mass mobility.

2. Poverty is the main reason for migration, we must stimulate development of poor countries to prevent migration

But migrants are not the poorest people because it takes resources to migrate (e.g. by boats)
Top countries of origin of migration are far not the poorest

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3. Migration policies have become much more restrictive



Migration policies have become much more restrictive

- for certain groups (refugees, low-skilled workers);
- in certain countries (European Union);
- rhetoric vs. reality;
- origin countries have massively abolished exit controls.

4. Restrictions lead to less migration

- economy, not restrictions play major role;
- 'now or never' / 'beat the ban rush' migration;
- 'jumping categories' migration;
- spatial substitution.

Change the way people migrate

6. Climate change will transform mass migration

- **Environmental emergency migrants:** people who flee temporarily due to an environmental disaster or sudden environmental event. (Examples: someone forced to leave due to hurricane, tsunami, earthquake, etc.)
- **Environmental forced migrants:** people who have to leave due to deteriorating environmental conditions. (Example: someone forced to leave due to a slow deterioration of their environment such as deforestation, coastal deterioration, etc.)
- **Environmental motivated migrants** also known as *environmentally induced economic migrants*: people who choose to leave to avoid possible future problems. (Example: someone who leaves due to declining crop productivity caused by desertification)

Climate migration/refugees, which regions are mostly influenced?

<https://ants-in-pants.com/blog/ship-graveyard-muynak-2/>

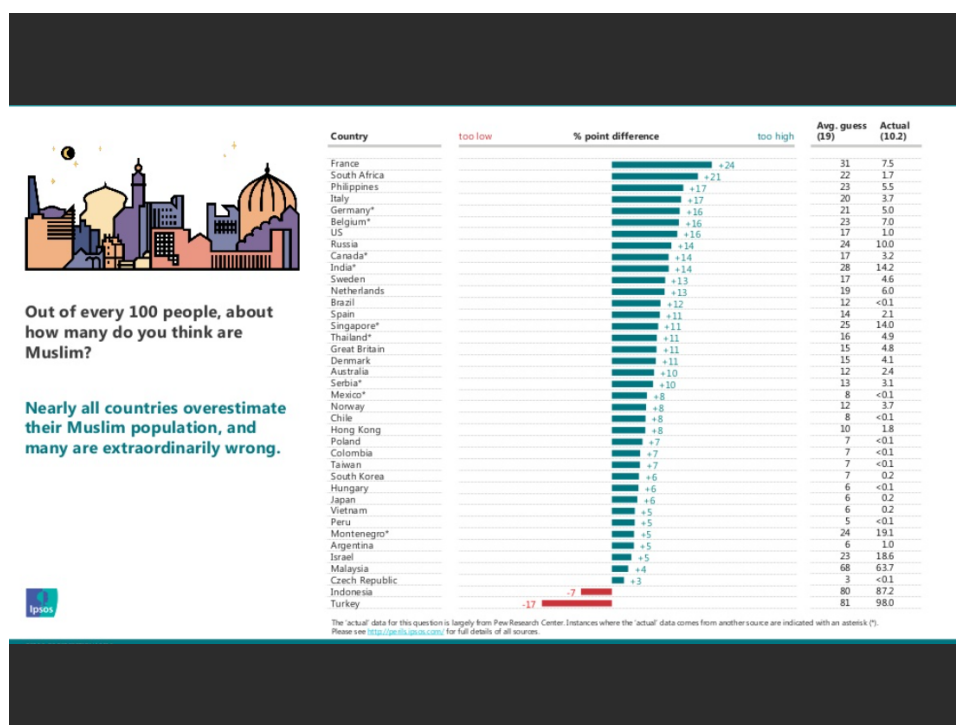
The Dust Bowl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_J80GOk1HFY&t=6s





**Negative assumptions
on refugees and
migrants**

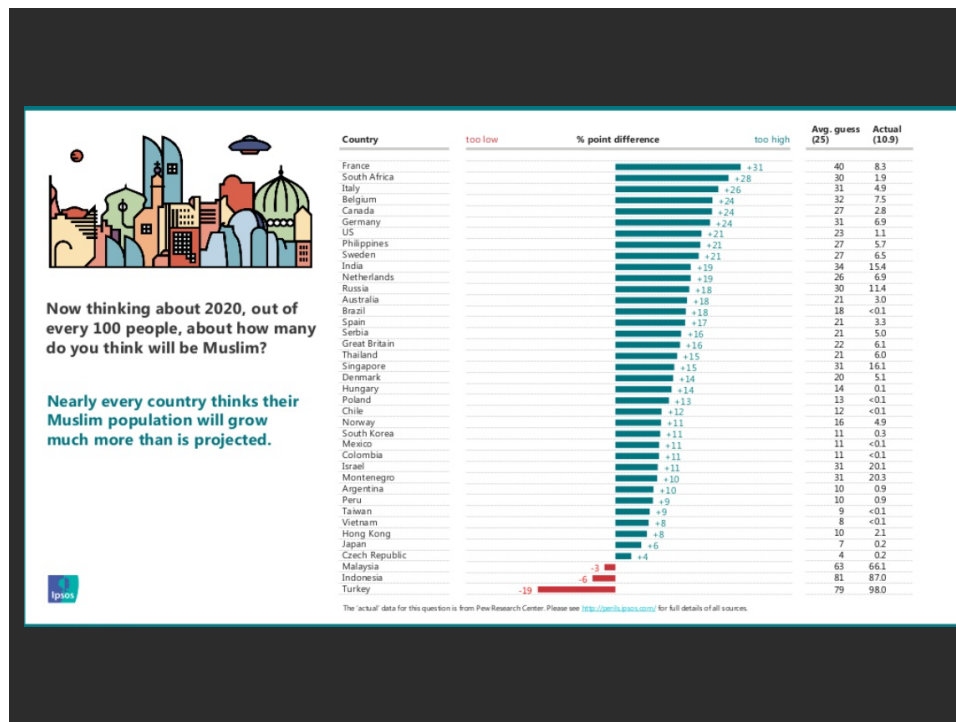


Estonia 0.14%



THINKING ABOUT 2020,
OUT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE
ABOUT HOW MANY DO
YOU THINK WILL BE
MUSLIM?

GAME CHANGERS 

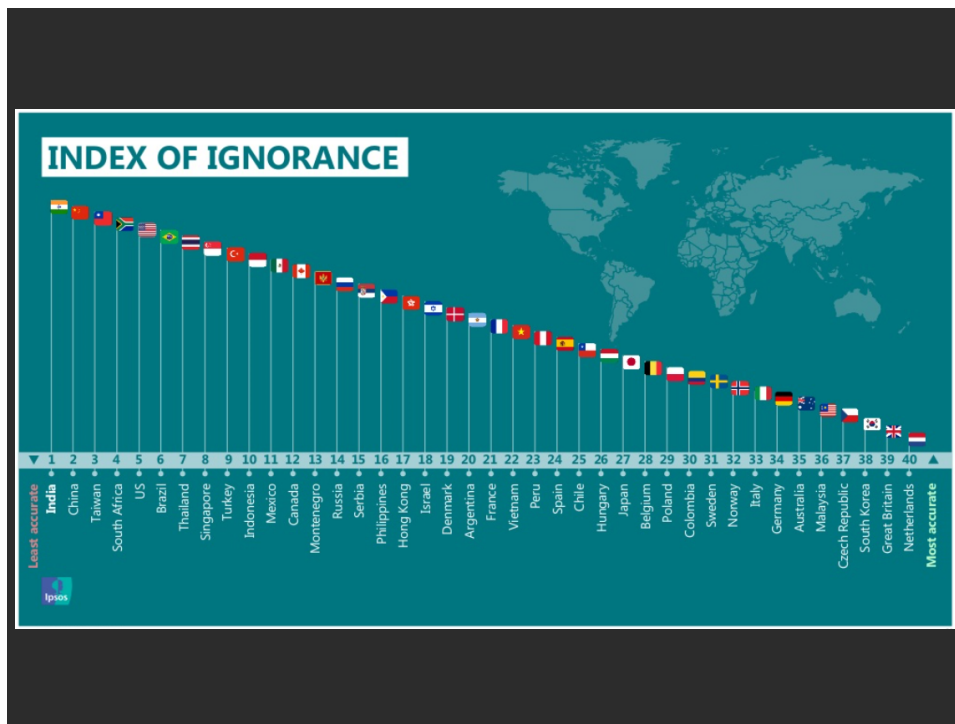


The Perils of Perception 2016

Other questions:

1. How many people in your country are happy?
2. How many people in your country think that abortions are not morally acceptable?
3. How many people in your country think that same sex relationships are not morally acceptable?
4. Who will win: Trump or Hillary?

Index of ignorance <http://perils.ipsos.com>



Return migration: which country touched most significantly?

From the former USSR

- 5.4 million ethnic Russians (returning from former Soviet states in the Baltics and Central Asia to Russia)
- between 1990 and 1995;
- 290,000 Ukrainians in 1992;
- 240,000 Tatars to Crimea by April 1996;
- 15,000 Finns between 1990 and 1996;
- 2 million ethnic Germans between 1987 and 1994.

From migrant to citizen

- *ius sanguinis* principle (law of the blood)
- *ius solis* principle (law of the soil)

combination of these two principles although one or the other tends to be predominant

Examples?

Exception (country of only one principle?)

ius domicile principle (permits migrants to become naturalized after being legally resident for a certain number of years – for the price of assimilation)

Metaphors

'3D jobs'

Mugavuspagulane

Pizza effect

Sausage migration

Chain migration

Jeans migration

Migration networks

Asylum shopping

Not studied enough

too much attention paid to the challenges posed by migration for destination countries and societies in which migrants settle; and not enough to those that arise for the migrants themselves, their families, as well as for the people and societies they leave behind.

discrimination and prejudice, bullying;
technology and migration;
migration industry;
genres of migration: letters, genealogy, songs, laments;
feedback on policies.

Numbers vs. people



www.sisumma.com

www.ctc.ee/running/sisumma-europe-for-citizens