



SGH



EUMIGRO
Jean Monnet Module



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Jean Monnet Module on the European Union
and the Contemporary International Migration
- an Interdisciplinary Approach

EUMIGRO courses - exercises

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The European Union and the Contemporary International Migration
Interdisciplinary Approach

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3rd EUMIGRO Conference

“Migration and integration in the European Union
– facts, figures, challenges and policy responses”

26.03.2019, 09.00–18.00
SGH Warsaw School of Economics
Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 128, Building C, Auditorium I

DIDACTICS 	DEGREE SEMINARS 	ROUNDTABLE DEBATES
SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES 	USEFUL SOURCES 	EUMIGRO NETWORK



Marta Pachocka

Coordinator of the project EUMIGRO at the Warsaw School of Economics (2016–2019) co-financed by the EU in the framework of Erasmus+ Programme.

[more information](#)



Participants - main actors and contributors

1. Could you please introduce yourself, including your profile, experience and interests?
2. Why did you decide to participate in this course?
3. How would you like to contribute to this course?
4. Do you have any migration/asylum-related knowledge and experience?
5. What do you know about the migration and refugee situation/crisis in Europe/the EU and CEE region/Poland?
6. What is (if any) your personal/professional experience concerning this situation/crisis? Can you share it with us?



Hints

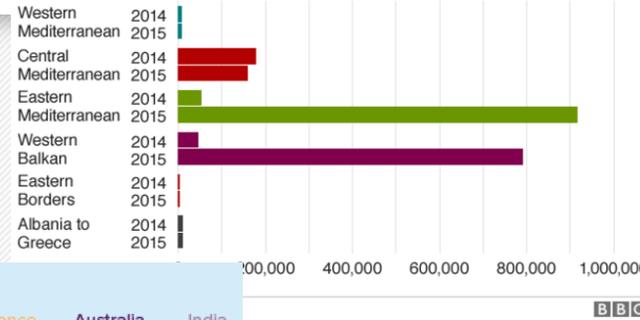
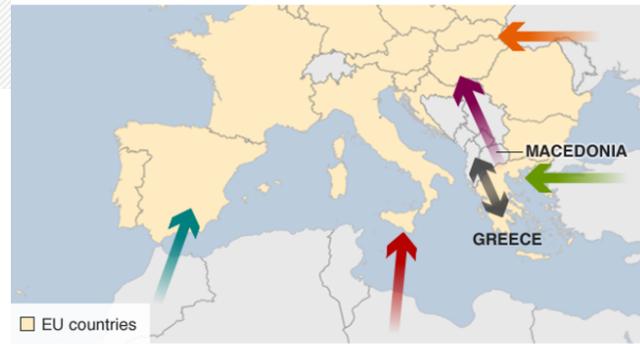
- Please carefully follow the material you will see now and take some notes if necessary.
- This material will help you to complete different tasks during this course.

Task 0: warm-up activity

- Migration is a complex and multidimensional issue. Its causes, trends, patterns and consequences have different aspects to explore, i.a.:
 - demographic,
 - geographical,
 - social,
 - economic,
 - political,
 - institutional,
 - legal,
 - humanitarian...
- In addition, migration is related to the other important topics such as i.a.:
 - international protection, asylum, refuge,
 - integration of migrants/foreigners,
 - sectoral policies (immigration policy, asylum policy, integration policy).
- In pairs/ groups familiarize with the materials no. 1-8. For each material suggest at least one aspect of migration/ related topic to which it refers. Think about, discuss and present your justification.

Material 1

Migrants detected entering the EU illegally, 2014-2015



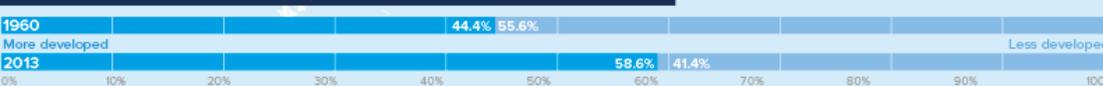
The top ten destinations for migration



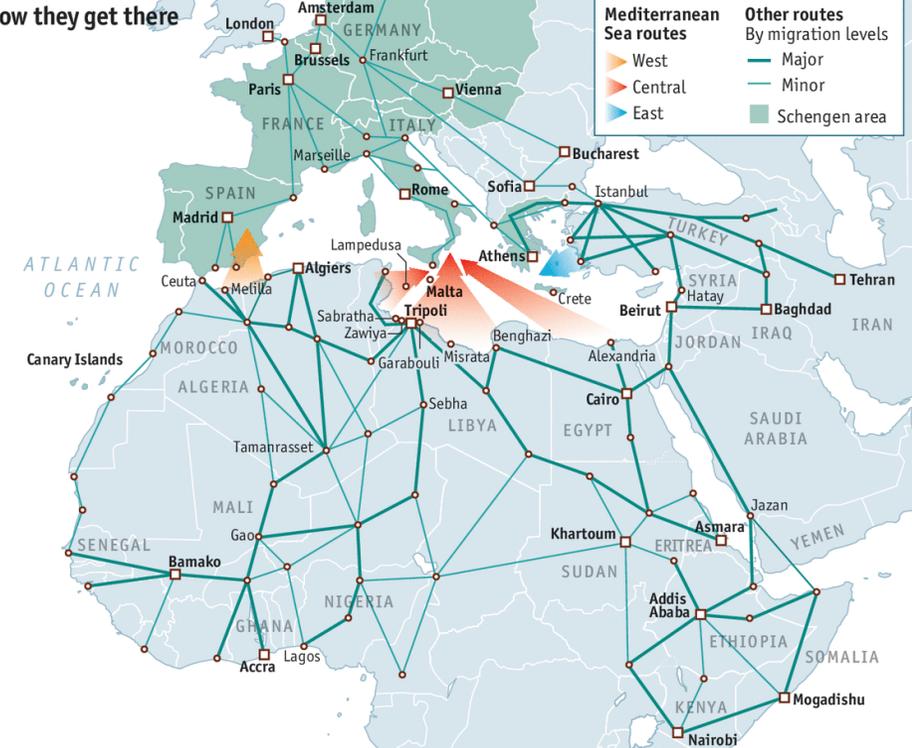
Main source countries for these destinations



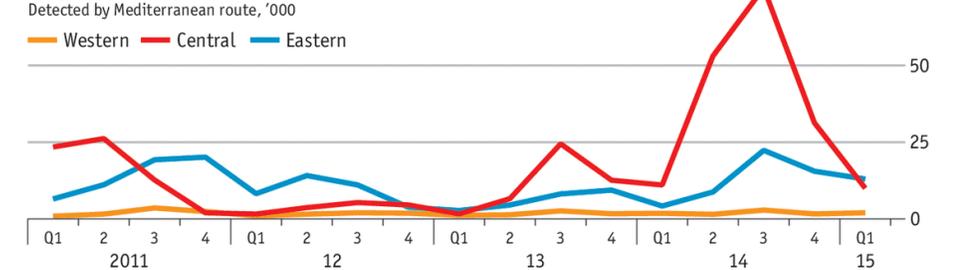
Migration is increasingly tending towards more developed countries



How they get there



Illegal border crossings



Sources: International Centre for Migration Policy Development; Frontex
Economist.com

Material 2



Material 3



Material 4

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS (EU AND NON-EU)

For the full set of reports on the impact of higher education institutions on the UK economy, visit: www.universitiesuk.ac.uk

UK EXPORT EARNINGS



£10.7bn

In 2011-12, the higher education sector as a whole generated an estimated **£10.7 billion** of export earnings for the UK.



OVERSEAS STUDENTS



435,235 students

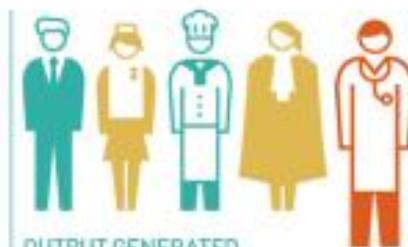
UK universities attracted **435,235 students** from outside the UK in 2011-12. **70%** were from outside the EU.



£4.9bn

OFF-CAMPUS EXPENDITURE

International students buy goods and services off-campus. In 2011-12 their estimated expenditure was **£4.9 billion**, **£3.4 billion** of which was from non-EU students alone.



OUTPUT GENERATED

Nearly **20%** of the output generated by the higher education sector can be attributed to the enrolment of non-EU students (**£13.9 billion** of **£73 billion**).

JOBS GENERATED

136,639 jobs

In 2011-12, the higher education sector generated **757,268 full-time equivalent jobs** - **18%** of these jobs can be attributed to the enrolment of non-EU students (**136,639 jobs**).



STUDENT EXPENDITURE

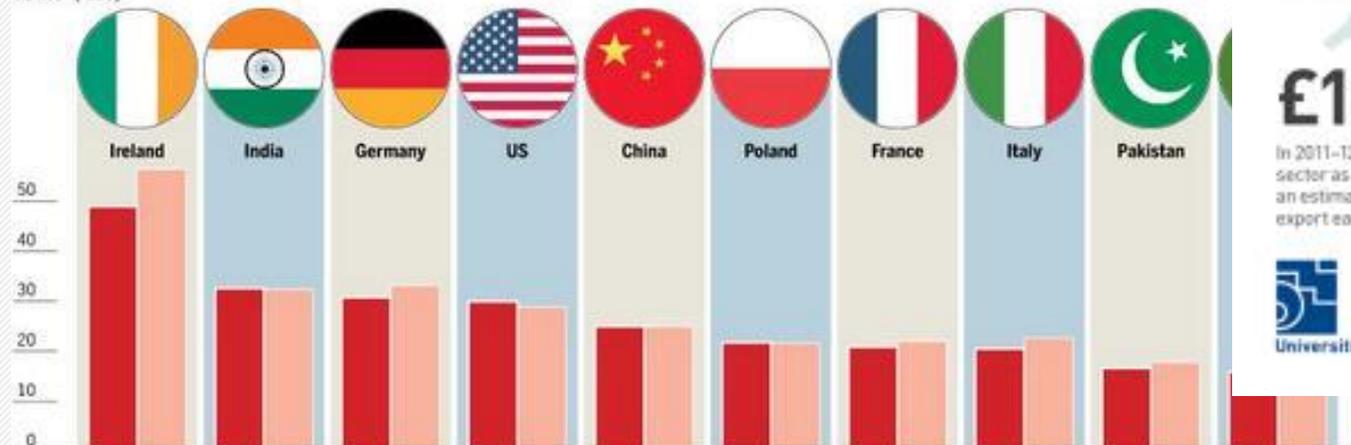
Expenditure by international students on fees and accommodation amounted to **£4.4 billion** in 2011-12. **£3.8 billion** was from non-EU students alone.



Nationalities of migrant entrepreneurs

Number ('000)

Founders of UK companies (Red bar) Number of UK companies (Orange bar)



Top locations where migrant entrepreneurs start businesses

Number of businesses started



Source: CFE/DueDil * 16,000 of which were founded by Republic of Ireland nationals

Clusters of migrant entrepreneurs

Number of entrepreneurs



456,073 Migrant entrepreneurs in the UK

464,527 UK companies started by migrant entrepreneurs

14% of all UK companies are started by migrant entrepreneurs

As at Sep 2013

17.2%

Non-UK nationals start own companies

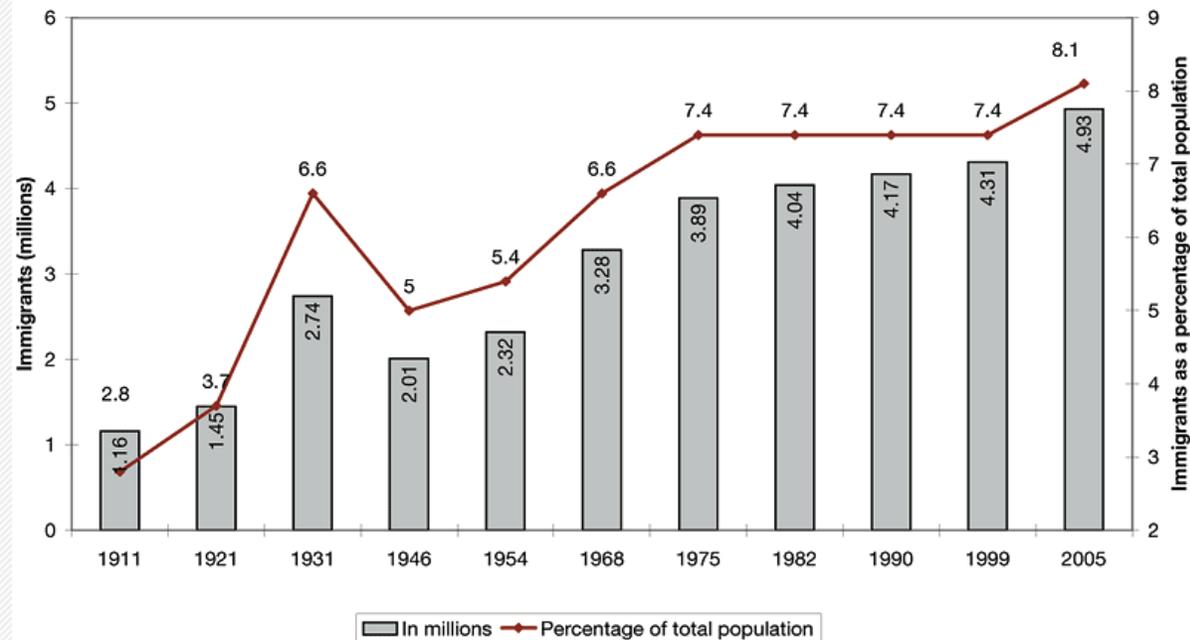
10.4%

UK nationals start own companies

FT graphic

Material 5

Figure 3: Immigrant population in France 1911-2005



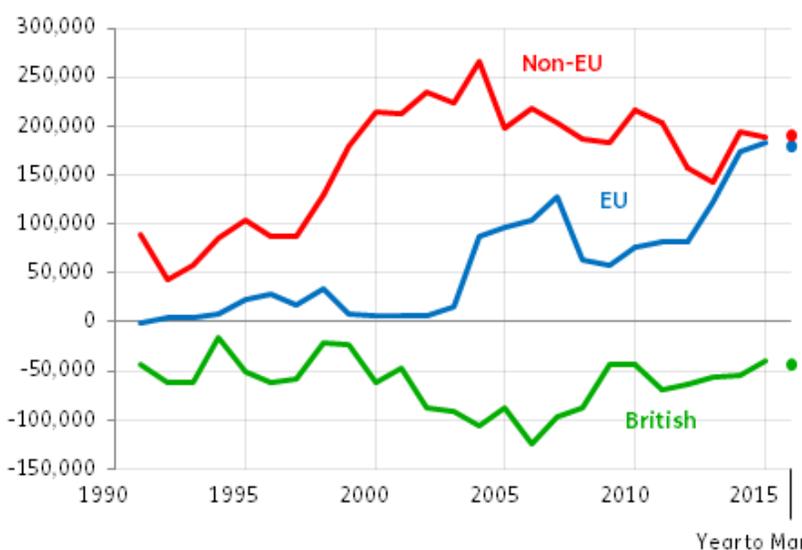
Source: Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, INSEE (2006)

Part des étrangers dans la population totale des états de l'Union



Migration by nationality

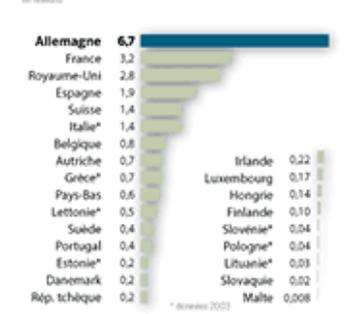
Long-term international net migration in the UK by nationality



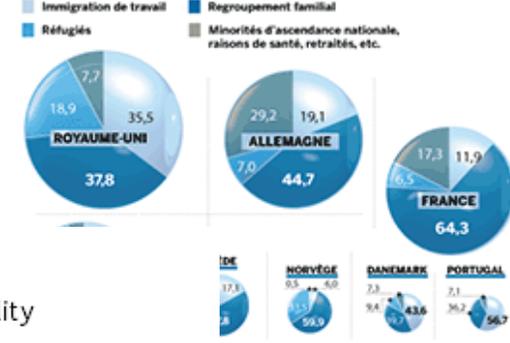
*Figures from 2001-2011 no longer accurate due to revisions, but no alternative available

Source: ONS Long-Term International Migration 2014, table 2.01a and Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, August 2016, table 1

Nombre d'étrangers par pays en 2004



Motif de l'entrée dans chaque pays, en %



Material 6

European Commission > The Commissioners >

COMMISSIONER (2014-2019)

Dimitris Avramopoulos

Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship



Related departments:
Related topics:

Migration and Home Affairs
Home Affairs | EU Citizens' Programme

Show contact details ▾



[Pictures and videos](#)

PAGE CONTENTS

Responsibilities

Team

Announcements

Agenda

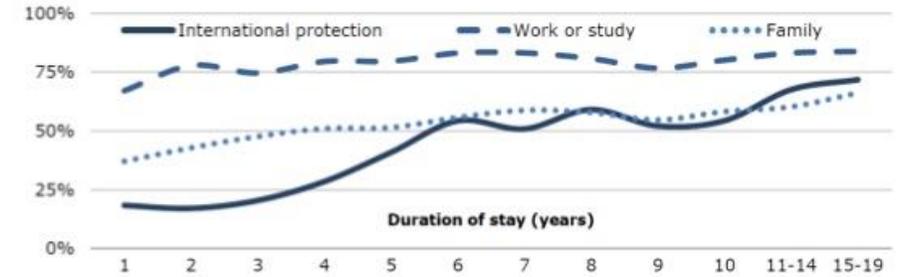
Biography

Responsibilities

- Improving border control by boosting the effectiveness of the border agency Frontex and by pooling resources from EU countries, while facilitating access for those who have a legitimate interest in entering the EU.
- Promoting a new European policy on regular migration to help the EU address skill shortages *inter alia* by reviewing the 'Blue Card' legislation.
- Making sure the common European asylum system is fully implemented, while developing a strategy to improve the response to emergency situations, with a focus on solidarity and cooperation with



Employment rate by immigrant categories and duration of stay in European OECD countries, 2008

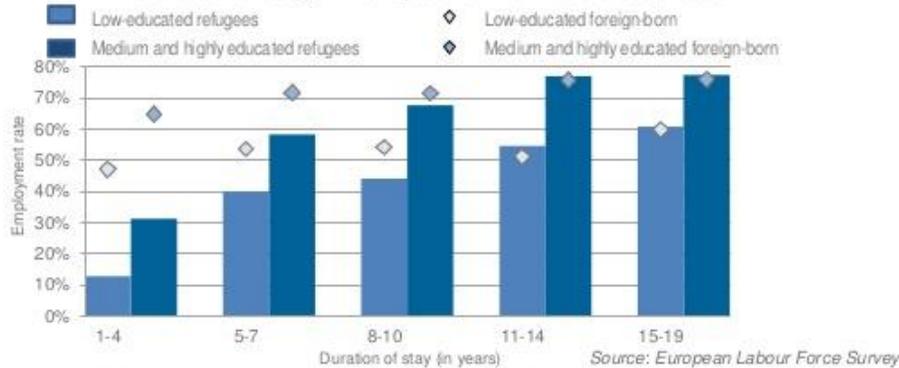


Source: Eurostat Labour force survey (2008) ad-hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants.

Material 7

Integration of very low educated humanitarian migrants requires long-term training and support

Employment rate of humanitarian migrants by level of education and duration of stay in European OECD countries, 2008



- Reaching the minimum standards of what is needed to be employable may take several years - but this investment will pay off in the long run
 - ➔ Australia, Norway and Sweden have longer introduction programmes for very low-educated refugees
- Support needs to extend beyond training to help refugees enter employment
 - ➔ Sweden and Denmark offer stepwise labour market introduction

Humanitarian migrants' foreign qualifications, work experience and skills are often undervalued

- Refugees' qualifications and skills are often undervalued due to
 - Different education and training contexts in origin countries
 - Lack of documentation
 - No access to / awareness about existing recognition mechanisms
 - Vocational skills acquired through non-formal learning
- Only few countries have a systematic assessment of refugees' skills
- Need for systematic assessment and adjusted recognition procedures

Material 8



PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA · HYPERTENSION · VIOLENCE-RELATED INJURIES
BURNS · MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES · DEHYDRATION · DIABETES · ANXIETY
WOUNDS · PRE-EXISTING CHRONIC CONDITIONS · CHRONIC DISEASES
DEPRESSION · DEHYDRATION · SKIN WOUNDS · FOOD POISONING · FATIGUE

#MigrationHealth

It's starting to get very cold. Our plan is to reach a **safe shelter** where we can rest.

We've crossed both sea and land with our **young children**. We've had long stretches without **clean water** and **proper food**.

My **pregnant wife** hasn't received **prenatal care**. We don't know when we will be able to see a doctor.

It's been a long journey under **difficult conditions**. We have **skin wounds** and other **physical injuries**; it makes it difficult to keep going.

I have **heart disease** and I don't have much **medication** left. **Physical exhaustion** might worsen my condition.

Most of us are **stressed** and **anxious** about our future. We're often **shunned** because people think we carry infectious diseases.

My son has **food poisoning**, with **nausea** and **diarrhoea**. He is **dehydrated** and **weak**. Will I be able to explain his condition to a doctor?



The WHO Regional Office for Europe supports countries to meet the health needs of refugees and migrants.

HEADACHES · PHYSICAL INJURIES · CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES · BURNS
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS · FEVER · HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE · DIABETES
WOUNDS · PRE-EXISTING CHRONIC CONDITIONS · CHRONIC DISEASES
DEPRESSION · DEHYDRATION · SKIN WOUNDS · FOOD POISONING · FATIGUE

www.euro.who.int/en/migration

11/2015

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Task 1: Video and discussion

- **Video - discussion:**

- Inside Story: Migrants or refugees?, Al Jazeera English, 2015:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPYOMZFmM0&t=1084s>

- Could you please discuss in pairs/ groups the following questions and take notes to be ready to present your feedback.

1. What are the key terms in use in these videos?
2. What are the main problems/issues raised in the video?
3. What are the main conclusions from the discussion held in the video?

- **Additional videos:**

1. Alexander Betts, What if we helped refugees to help themselves?, TEDxVienna, 2015
2. Dace Dzenovska, Refugees in Europe: a crisis of connection, TEDxRiga, 2015



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPY0MZfM0

YouTube Szukaj Przetłij

Następny Autoodtwarzanie

- Why refugees choose Germany: An in-depth look (2:45) 122 986 wyświetleń
- Al Jazeera English HD Live Stream. (6:59) TERAZ NA ŻYWO
- Head to Head - Who is to blame for the rise of ISIL? (47:32) 333 570 wyświetleń

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPY0MZfM0

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Inside Story: Migrants or refugees?

Al Jazeera English 1 012 224 Subskrybuj

53 901 wyświetleń

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- Mass RAPE in Cologne Germany: Refugees STILL Black Pigeon Speaks (2:00) 280 236 wyświetleń
- The Stream - Taking in Syria's refugees (37:04) 19 947 wyświetleń

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPY0MZfM0

YouTube Szukaj Prześlij



8:30 / 23:50

Następny Autoodtworzenie

Why refugees choose Germany: An in-depth look
Q4News
122 986 wyświetleń
10:28

Al Jazeera English HD Live Stream.
Al Jazeera English
659 osób ogląda **TERAZ NA ŻYWO**

Inside Story: Migrants or refugees?
Al Jazeera English
Subskrybuj 1 012 224

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPY0MZfM0

YouTube Szukaj Prześlij



8:37 / 23:50

Następny Autoodtworzenie

Why refugees choose Germany: An in-depth look
Q4News
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10:28

Inside Story: Migrants or refugees?
Al Jazeera English
Subskrybuj 1 012 224

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAPY0MZfM0

YouTube Szukaj Prześlij



8:46 / 23:50

Następny Autoodtworzenie

Why refugees choose Germany: An in-depth look
Q4News
122 986 wyświetleń
10:28

Al Jazeera English HD Live Stream.
Al Jazeera English
659 osób ogląda **TERAZ NA ŻYWO**

Head to Head - Who is to blame for the rise of ISIL?
Al Jazeera English
333 570 wyświetleń
47:22

RAPE OF COLOGNE
Mass RAPE in Cologne Germany: Refugees STILL
Black Pigeon Speaks
260 236 wyświetleń
13:34

The Stream - Taking in Syria's refugees
Al Jazeera English
19 947 wyświetleń
37:04

Inside Story: Migrants or refugees?
Al Jazeera English
Subskrybuj 1 012 224

53 901 wyświetleń

Task 2: Vocabulary

- You have a list of selected **key terms** in the field of migration and related issues as well as several **definitions** taken from „**Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0**”, published by the European Migration Network (EMN) in 2014.
- **Please match the terms with correct definitions.**
- There are more terms than definitions as one definition may fit to more than one term.

Selected key terms

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. alien | 14. immigrant |
| 2. applicant for asylum | 15. international protection |
| 3. application for asylum | 16. irregular migrant |
| 4. applicant for international protection | 17. migrant |
| 5. asylum | 18. migrant in an irregular situation |
| 6. asylum applicant | 19. migration |
| 7. asylum seeker | 20. nationality |
| 8. citizenship | 21. refugee |
| 9. economic migrant | 22. third-country national |
| 10. emigrant | 23. unauthorized migrant |
| 11. forced migrant | 24. undocumented migrant |
| 12. foreigner | |
| 13. illegal migrant | |

In the global context, movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.

In the EU context, the action by which a person either: (i) establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country; or (ii) having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

migration

In the global context, a person who is not a national (native or citizen) of a given State.

In the EU context, a person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union.

**alien
foreigner**

The particular legal bond between an individual and their State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

**citizenship
nationality**

Any person who is not a citizen of the European Union within the meaning of Art. 20(1) of TFEU and who is not a person enjoying the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Art. 2(5) of the Schengen Borders Code.

**third-country
national (TCN)**

A person who leaves their country of origin purely for economic reasons that are not in any way related to the refugee definition, in order to seek material improvements in their livelihood.

economic migrant

A person subject to a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects).

forced migrant

In the global context, a resident (national or alien) departing or exiting from one State intending to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year.

In the EU context, a person who, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

emigrant

In the global context, a person who is outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens and who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.

In the EU context, a person who either:

1. establishes their usual residence in the territory of an EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country;
2. having previously been usually resident in the territory of an EU Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

migrant

In the global context, a person who, owing to irregular entry, breach of a condition of entry or the expiry of their legal basis for entering and residing, lacks legal status in a transit or host country.

In the EU context, a third-country national present on the territory of a Schengen State who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils, the conditions of entry as set out in the Schengen Borders Code, or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State.

irregular migrant
illegal migrant
migrant in an irregular situation
unauthorized migrant
undocumented migrant

In the global context, a non-resident (both national or alien) arriving in a State with the intention to remain for a period exceeding a year.

In the EU context, a person who establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

immigrant

In the global context, the actions by the international community on the basis of international law, aimed at protecting the fundamental rights of a specific category of persons outside their countries of origin, who lack the national protection of their own countries.

In the EU context, protection that encompasses refugee status and subsidiary protection status.

international protection

A third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.

**applicant
for international protection**

A form of protection given by a State on its territory, based on the principle of non-refoulement and internationally or nationally recognized refugee rights and which is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in their country of citizenship and / or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

asylum

In the global context, a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments.

In the EU context, a person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Convention in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.

asylum seeker
asylum applicant
applicant for asylum

An application made by a foreigner or a stateless person which can be understood as a request for protection under the Geneva Convention of 1951 or national refugee law.

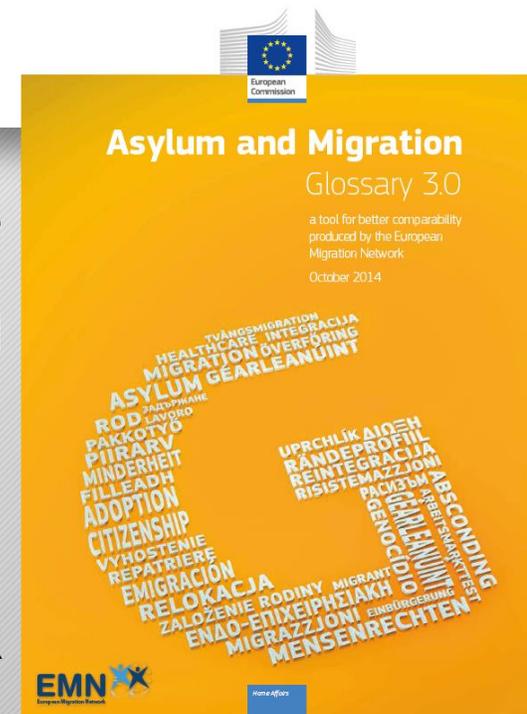
application for asylum

In the global and EU contexts, either a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned before, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it.

refugee

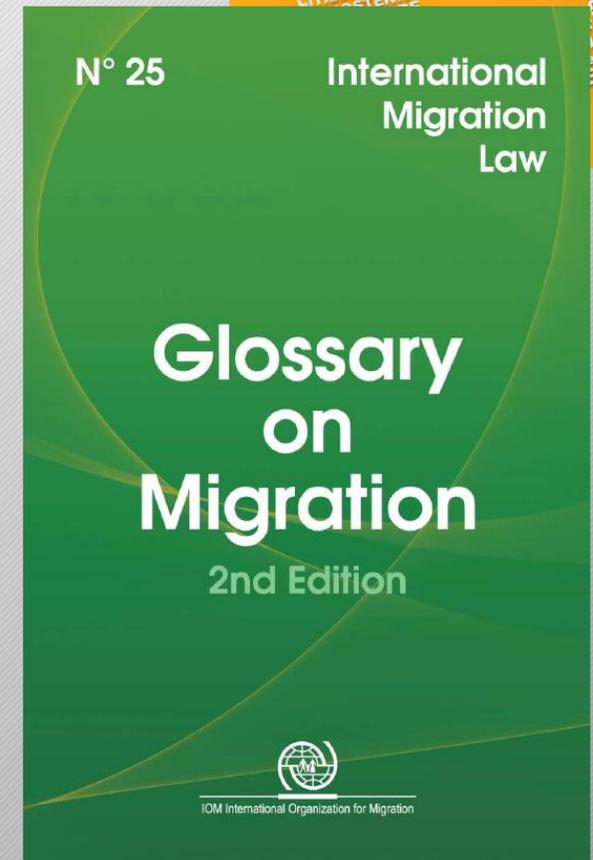
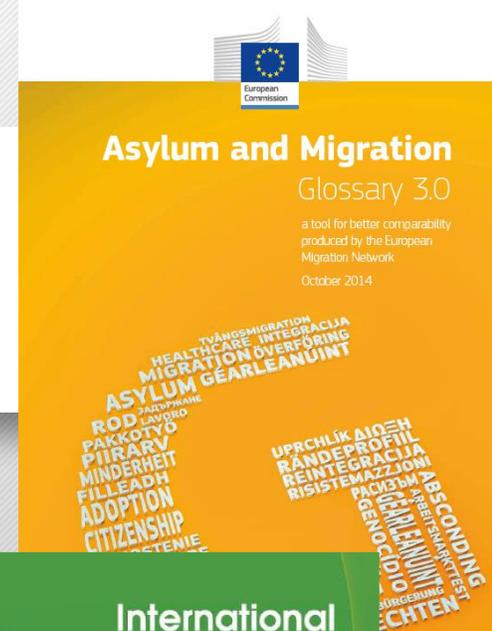
Task 2: sum up

- Different international organizations, states and their institutions as well as other actors/stakeholders may use different terms and definitions in their work concerning migration issues. Some of them try to organize and standardize the language in use and they propose their glossaries.
- This is the case of the European Union.
- The terms and definitions we have just practised are taken from „Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0” published by the European Migration Network in 2014 which is a network operating within the EU.
- To learn more about the vocabulary in the field of migration and asylum:
 - download a PDF file, for example here: European Migration Network, *Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0*, Brussels, October 2014, <http://migration.commission.ge/files/emn-glossary-en-version.pdf>
 - use the online version of the dictionary here (note: this version is constantly updated and may differ from a PDF version from 2014)



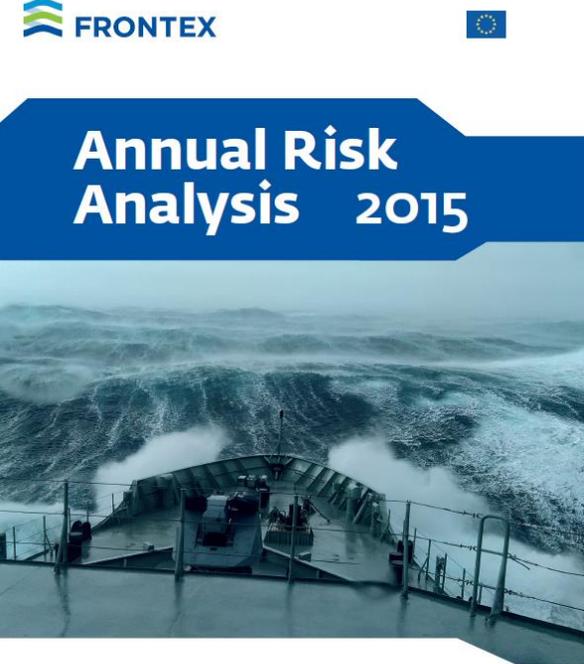
Task 2: sum up

- Please remember that in the „Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0“:
 - terms are defined in the EU and/or global contexts,
 - sources of definitions are indicated,
 - synonyms are presented together with broader, narrower and related terms to map the relations between different terms in use.
- There are also other interesting glossaries providing the vocabulary in the field of migration:
 - „Key Migration Terms” proposed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), here: <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>
 - „Glossary of Migration Related Terms” offered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), here: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/>
 - „The International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology” shared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), here: <http://www.refugeethesaurus.org/>



Task 3: Quiz

- Read carefully questions in your Quiz and choose only one correct answer to each question. Use your general knowledge and additional materials.



Refugees and migrants crossing the Mediterranean to Europe

Overview of arrival trends as of 4 August 2015

2015 arrivals as of 4 August 2015

224,500 arrivals by sea
2,100 dead/missing

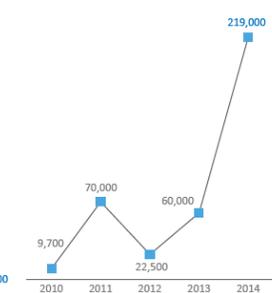
2014

219,000 arrivals by sea
3,500 dead/missing

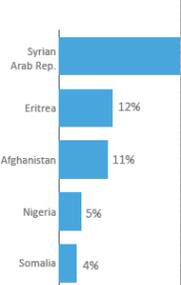
Comparison 2014 - 2015 (Jan-Aug)
Arrivals by sea



Evolution of sea arrivals to Europe



Top 5 nationalities for the period



Question 1

- In case of which migratory route to the EU the most detections of illegal border-crossing between border crossing points (BCPs) at the EU external borders were registered in 2010?
 - A. Central Mediterranean route
 - B. Eastern Mediterranean route**
 - C. Western Mediterranean route

Question 2

- What was the total number of illegal entries between border crossing points (BCPs) to the EU territory in 2013?
 - A. 104.1 thousand
 - B. 107.4 thousand**
 - C. 141.1 thousand

Question 3

- According to the UNHCR, there were more than one million arrivals by the Mediterranean Sea to Europe in ...
 - A. 2013
 - B. 2014
 - C. 2015
 - D. 2016

Question 4

- What nationals have been the third top nationality in total numbers coming to Europe through the Mediterranean Sea for the first seven-eight months of 2015?
 - A. Afghans
 - B. Eritreans
 - C. Syrians

Question 5

- In the EU context, a person who, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, is:
 - A. Emigrant
 - B. Immigrant
 - C. International migrant
 - D. Refugee

Question 6

- In the global context, a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments, is:
 - A. Asylum seeker
 - B. Asylum applicant
 - C. Applicant for asylum
 - D. **A-B-C correct**

Question 7

- The United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees was approved in Geneva in:
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1951**
 - C. 1961
 - D. 1967

Question 8

- In 2017, the number of member states of the European Union was:
 - A. 25 states
 - B. 27 states
 - C. **28 states**
 - D. 29 states

Question 9

- In 2015, the number of submitted applications for international protection in the EU countries was.....million:
 - A. 1
 - B. 1.3
 - C. 1.5
 - D. 2

Question 10

- „To transfer asylum seekers arriving in large numbers to the EU from the most affected EU countries such as Italy and Greece to other MS in accordance with the distribution key” is the aim of:
 - A. Resettlement mechanism
 - B. Relocation scheme**
 - C. Return policy

Task 4: Discussion

- In pairs please assess if the following sources of information about migration can be generally considered correct and reliable. Put Y for yes, N for no, ID for it depends. Please be ready to present your opinion and justify it.
 1. Academic books
 2. Articles in scientific journals
 3. Blogs
 4. Conference papers and presentations
 5. Government's websites
 6. Leaflets of unknown authors
 7. Newspapers
 8. Official websites of international organizations / NGOs
 9. Reports and other publications of international organizations/ NGOs
 10. Research monographs
 11. Research results
 12. Statistical databases
 13. Teaching handbooks

Task 4: Discussion

- What sources of information about migration, asylum and crisis do you encounter/use in your daily life/work?
- Why these sources?
- What criteria do you use in their selection (if any)?
- How would you assess their reliability?

- Give us some examples and comment on them.

To learn more...



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[Databases](#)

[Online sources](#)

[Sitemap](#)

USEFUL SOURCES

Useful sources include a list of interesting, timely and reliable publications, databases and Internet sites on migration, asylum and refugees in Europe / the EU, as well as on the policies of immigration and integration.



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- > Didactics
- > Degree Seminars
- > Roundtable Debates
- > Research
- > Cooperation
- ▼ Useful Sources

Publications

Databases

Online sources

Sitemap

PUBLICATIONS

[Books, reports and other publications - migration, asylum, migration policy, EU & Europe - theory, practice, research \(to download for free\)](#)

[Książki, raporty i inne opracowania - na temat migracji, azylu, polityki migracyjnej, UE i Europy - teoria, praktyka, badania \(do pobrania za darmo\)](#)

EMN (European Migration Network), *Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0*, October 2014

IMISCOE Research Series - books

- *European Immigrations: Trends, Structures and Policy Implications*, ed. Marek Okólski, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam 2012. *Integrating Immigrants in Europe: Research-Policy Dialogues*, eds. Stijn Verbeek, Rinus Penninx, Han Entzinger, Peter Scholten, Springer 2015.
- *Integration Processes and Policies in Europe. Contexts, Levels and Actors*, eds. Rinus Penninx, Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas, Springer 2015.
- *International Migration in Europe., New Trends and New Methods of Analysis*, eds. Patrick Simon, Jeannette Schoorl, Corrado Bonifazi, Marek Okólski, AUP 2008.
- *Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations: Methodological Challenges and Research*



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- [Degree Seminars](#)
- [Roundtable Debates](#)
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[Databases](#)

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[Useful sources of statistical data on international migration, international protection and integration](#)

[Przydatne źródła danych statystycznych na temat migracji międzynarodowych, ochrony międzynarodowej i integracji](#)

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[Eurostat](#)

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Interdisciplinary Approach

HOME ABOUT EUMIGRO ABOUT ME CONTACT

HOME / USEFUL SOURCES / ONLINE SOURCES

- > Didactics
- > Degree Seminars
- > Roundtable Debates
- > Research
- > Cooperation
- ▼ Useful Sources

Publications

Databases

Online sources

Sitemap

ONLINE SOURCES

Websites

Strony internetowe

Association for Legal Intervention/ Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej (SIP)

Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw / Ośrodek Badań nad Migracjami, Uniwersytet Warszawski

- IMINTEG - Research project "In search for models of relations between immigration and integration policies"

EASO - European Asylum Support Office

European Commission: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

European Commission: European Agenda on Migration

European Commission: EU Immigration Portal

Frontex - European Border and Coast Guard Agency

IASFM - International Association for the Study of Forced Migration

IMISCOE - International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe

- IMISCOE Publications Catalogue - books, textbooks, articles, research papers (including for free)

IOM - International Organization for Migration

Task 5: Group work

- Work in groups of 5-6 persons.
- There are two topics to be covered. Choose one of them:
 1. What are everyday challenges and problems that refugees and immigrants are facing in a new country. How to support them in their integration process? Who is responsible for this? What are some good examples and practices you know? Suggest actions that can be taken to facilitate integration efforts in Poland.
 2. What are public attitudes towards refugees and immigrants in Europe/the EU, your country of residence and in Poland? How to explain them? What can be their causes? Propose some actions to counteract anti-immigration and anti-refugee attitudes in Poland.

Task 6: Group work

- Work in groups of 5-6 persons.
- Imagine that you are a group of experts (please select one option):
 - of the UNHCR/IOM,
 - of the European Union (EC, EASO, etc.),
 - of the government of one of the EU Member States (e.g. Greek/ Polish/ Italian government, etc.),
 - of the NGO's specializing in migration-related issues,
 - of the European think tank specializing in migration-related issues,
 - of the international research network/association in the area of migration.

Task 6: Group work

- You are asked to prepare a short statement for the press conference.
 - 1. present your group briefly (your profile, aims, priorities, etc.),
 - 2. describe the recent migration and refugee situation in the European Union,
 - 3. explain if, why and since when the EU has been facing a crisis (and what crisis - migration/ refugee/ asylum, etc.),
 - 4. present some solutions to this situation/crisis,
 - 5. give some recommendations.
- Take into consideration the aims, priorities, tools and perspective of the stakeholder you represent (EU, national government, NGO, UNHCR, IOM, research network, scientific association, etc.).
- Please use your general knowledge and additional materials.

Task 7: Reading and discussion

- Read the following paper: Natalia Krzyżanowska, Michał Krzyżanowski, *‘Crisis’ and Migration in Poland: Discursive Shifts, Anti-Pluralism and the Politicisation of Exclusion*, „Sociology” 2018, Volume: 52 issue: 3.
- Discuss in pairs/groups the following questions concerning the above-mentioned paper.
 1. What do authors mean by „a crisis” in their paper? How do they refer it to the situation in Poland today and in the past?
 2. What do authors mean by „two important discursive shifts” mentioned in their paper? What are these shifts? Why do they matter?
 3. How to describe Poland’s approach to the refugee crisis in Europe? How to explain increasing anti-immigrant and anti-refugee attitudes in Polish society? What are their roots?
 4. What is the role of national media in the public debate on migration in Poland?

Task 8: Reading and discussion

- Read the following paper: Witold Klaus, *'Security First: The New Right-Wing Government in Poland and its Policy towards Immigrants and Refugees, „Surveillance & Society”* 2017, Volume: 15 no: 3/4.
- Discuss in pairs/groups the following questions concerning the above-mentioned paper.
 1. What is the attitude/approach of the ruling party in Poland towards migrants/ refugees/ foreigners? How are they perceived? Please provide some examples.
 2. How does it affect the policy towards migrants/ refugees/ foreigners? Please provide some examples.
 3. What is your main lesson learnt from this paper?

Task 9: Reading and discussion

- Read the following papers:
 - Anderson B., Blinder S., Who Counts as a Migrant? Definitions and their Consequences, The Migration Observatory, 10.07.2019, <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/who-counts-as-a-migrant-definitions-and-their-consequences/>.
 - Pachocka M., Misiuna J., Who counts as a forced migrant. The EU and U.S. Perspectives, "Studia Ekonomiczne. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Katowicach" 2018, vol. 361, pp. 33-42.
 - Pachocka M., Misiuna J., Who counts as an unauthorized/ irregular/ illegal immigrant? Comparative analysis of the US and EU perspectives, "Studia Ekonomiczne. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Katowicach" 2017, vol. 319, pp. 159-168.
- Discuss in pairs/groups the following questions concerning the above-mentioned papers.
 - Who counts as a migrant/immigrant? Referring to the previous exercises, your general knowledge and additional materials, list the different criteria that might be used to indicate that somebody is an (im)migrant.
 - What are the consequences of using different criteria to define an (im)migrant?

Who Counts as a Migrant? Definitions and their Consequences

10 JUL 2019



This briefing considers the different ways in which one can understand who counts as a migrant in the UK and the implications of using different definitions.

Key Points

- There are many different ways to interpret the term 'migrant' and no definition of a 'migrant' in law [More...](#)
- Different data sources define migrants in different ways. Migrants may be defined as foreign-born, foreign nationals or people who have moved to the UK for a year or more, among other possibilities [More...](#)
- Different definitions have significant consequences for how many and which types of 'migrants' are counted as entering and living in the UK. This in turn affects analysis and understanding of the impacts of migration [More...](#)
- The use of the term 'migrant' in the public discourse is extremely loose and often conflates issues of immigration status, race, ethnicity and asylum. Misuse of the terminology can produce inaccurate reporting and complicate policy debates [More...](#)

Understanding the Evidence

This briefing looks at the complexities of understanding the key definition in migration – that of a 'migrant'.

For simplicity, this briefing uses the term EU to refer to all EEA and EFTA countries.

There are many ways to interpret the term 'migrant'

When counting migrants and analysing the consequences of migration, who counts as a migrant is of crucial importance. Yet there is no consensus on a single definition of a 'migrant'. Migrants might be defined by foreign birth, by foreign citizenship, or by their movement into a new country to stay temporarily (sometimes for as little as one month) or to settle for the long-term. In some instances, children who are UK-born or UK nationals, but whose parents are foreign-born or foreign-nationals, are included in the migrant population.

Next Update

July 10, 2021

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What are the consequences of using different criteria to define an (im)migrant?

- The application of different criteria and definitions results in different sets of data on immigration in terms of flows and stocks.
- Groups of people brought together in this way, usually have some common part, but they are not identical i.e.
 - not all foreigners are immigrants (they could be born foreigners in a given country),
 - among immigrants there are citizens of a receiving country, but born abroad,
 - some people declaring at least a yearlong stay in a host country ultimately perceive it as a country of transit.

Task 10: Role-play

- Read carefully in pairs/ groups a short biographical note of a real person.
- Discuss and identify key information about this person.
- One of you now will play this person: introduce yourself as this person and briefly tell 'your' life story to the other pairs/ groups.
- Using the vocabulary from previous exercises, the other pairs/ groups are asked to identify who this person is (e.g. immigrant, emigrant, refugee, asylum seeker, displaced person, economic migrant) with justification for their choice.

Stories

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Clinic helps refugees and Bangladeshis in pain

A physiotherapy clinic in south-east Bangladesh treats Rohingya refugees and their Bangladeshi hosts side by side.

6 NOV 2019



Actress Mahira Khan named UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador for Pakistan

At an appointment ceremony in Islamabad, Khan urges more support for countries which host large numbers of refugees.

6 NOV 2019



Training refugees and Ethiopians for the job market

A vocational programme funded by the German government teaches skills such as cooking, woodworking and mechanics to refugees and their hosts.

29 OCT 2019



Good Samaritan opens her home to Venezuelan women and children in need

Two years ago, a Colombian housewife decided to turn her home into a makeshift shelter for refugees and migrants on a grueling trek to safety.



Refugees entering Iraq describe anguish at fleeing north-east Syria

As the number of Syrians crossing into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq reaches some 10,000, one new arrival tells of the crowded route to border and her fears of the coming winter.



New school brings Afghan students in from the cold

A UN-funded school building gives 500 children in a village north of Kabul a better chance at finishing their education.

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MY IMMIGRATION STORY

The story of U.S. immigrants in their own words.

STATISTICS DO NOT TELL THE STORY OF IMMIGRATION. PEOPLE DO. SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THIS nation has been continually infused with the energy of newcomers. Yet their assimilation has seldom been smooth. The challenges we face today are not new. Only the stories are.

[SHARE YOUR STORY](#)

British identity and society

Six real life stories of migration

Five people tell us why they emigrated to the UK and one British-born citizen tells us why he may have to leave

Emma Howard and Guardian readers

Wednesday 9 July 2014 4.12 BST

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Thank you for your attention!

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