



RÄNDEST

Migration is a major part of today's world. Some even say we live in the age of migration. Migration affects societies as well as economies and gives millions a chance to improve their quality of life. At the same time, more and more people are leaving their homes to escape conflicts as well as the consequences of climate change, for example. Migration can be an emotional topic that evokes a variety of opinions: some think migration is something great, while others see it as an existential threat. This material does not aim to change anyone's views but offers a factual and illustrative overview of topics related to migration. The material features infographics about 14 important subtopics related to migration. The infographics are part of the Mondo Rändekool online course (maailmakool.ee/randekool) which also includes video lectures and in-depth background texts about migration. The migration chapters of the material are created by migration expert Mari-Liis Jakobson and the music and migration section is authored by pop-music history expert Risto Lehist. The infographics are designed by artist Siiri Taimla (Joonmeedia). The infographics are suitable for discussing migration in classrooms. In addition to the illustrations, we also recommend familiarising yourself with the videos and background texts available on the Rändekool website and to use all materials as complementary to each other. For example, groups of students can look at different infographics and discuss questions related to them before or after watching a video. Example lesson plans and discussion questions that can be applied with the infographics are also available on the Mondo Rändekool website.

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

The effect of migration is always contingent on context.

Migration is multi-faceted: it is neither bad nor good.

WHO ARE MIGRANTS?

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

The movement from one area to another within a single country. Internal migration is several times more common than external migration.

VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Migration related to the person's individual choices: earning money abroad, looking for a better life, living with family members, studying or exploring the world.

FORCED MIGRATION

Migration that takes place due to lack of other options – for example, due to political persecution, war or torture.

Forced migrants make up less than 10% of all migrants, but the percentage is increasing steadily.

THE SCALE OF MIGRATION

Most people (about 70%) migrate within their immediate region.

In most cases, people migrate from lower-income countries to higher income countries. Most people from the lowest income countries cannot afford to migrate.

Short-term mobility like seasonal workers or lifestyle migrants is on the rise.

Migration is more accessible to citizens of higher income countries than for citizens of lower income countries.

Within the European Union, people do not have to present their passport at borders, while people with an Iraqi or Moroccan passport might find it difficult to get a visa into Europe.



WHY IS MIGRATION IMPORTANT?

MIGRATION AFFECTS SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

International migrants produce about one tenth of the world's GDP, which is approximately three times more per person for non-migrants.

MIGRATION IS NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD, BUT CONTEXT-DEPENDENT

For the receiving country, it leads to the diversification of the population and the arrival of additional labour force and consumers. Enrichment of culture and new contacts vs possible conflicts in society.

For the migrant, migration is a life-changing event.

For the country of origin, migration can be both a problem and an opportunity.

Local residents may have conflicting emotions towards immigrants.

Emigration leads to a decrease in population which in turn has a negative effect on the country's economy, decreasing the motivation of the remaining population to stay.

Part of the population leaves the country and the remaining people have better work opportunities, reducing the social burden of the state.

MIGRATION AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING POLITICAL GOALS

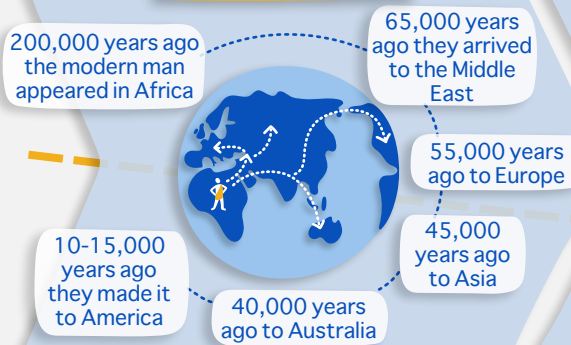
Attractive destination countries use visa policies to motivate authoritarian regimes to cooperate: "Respect human rights or you will lose the right to travel to our country."

Authoritarian countries use their position as a transit country for illegal migration to impose their terms on other countries: "Carry out an arms deal with us or the refugee ships will sail from our ports again."

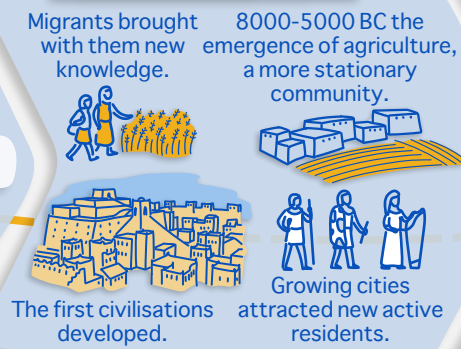
HISTORY OF MIGRATION

In a way, the whole history of the human species is a story of migration.

MIGRATION DURING THE ANCIENT TIMES



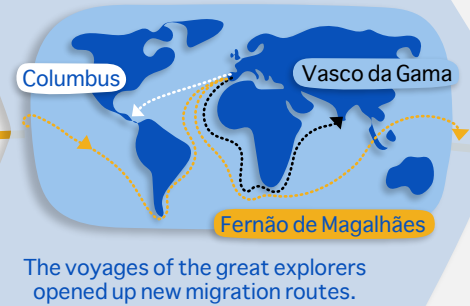
MIGRATION AND ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS



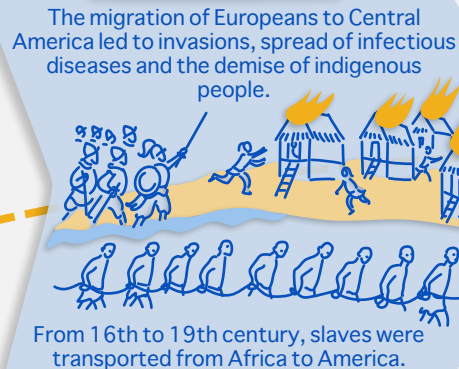
MIGRATION AS A SIDE EFFECT OF WARS AND NATURAL DISASTERS



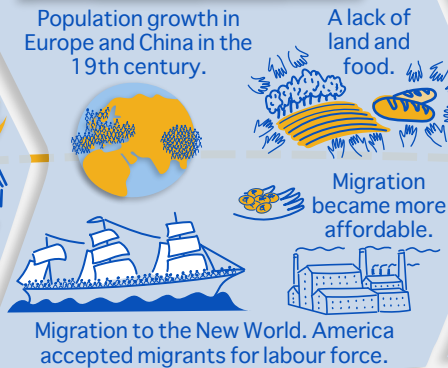
MODERN HISTORY MIGRATION BROADENS THE WORLD



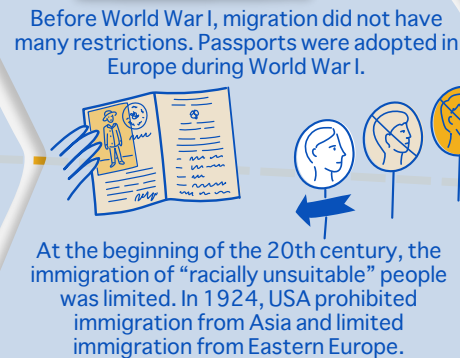
COLONISATION AND SLAVERY



INDUSTRIALISATION PERIOD. THE TRUE AGE OF MIGRATION



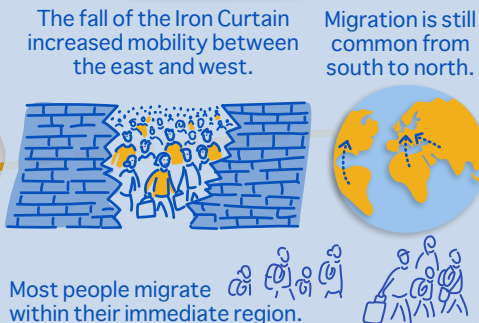
TOWARDS A WORLD WITH BORDERS



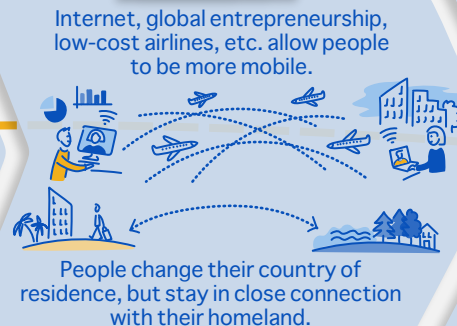
AFTER WORLD WAR II



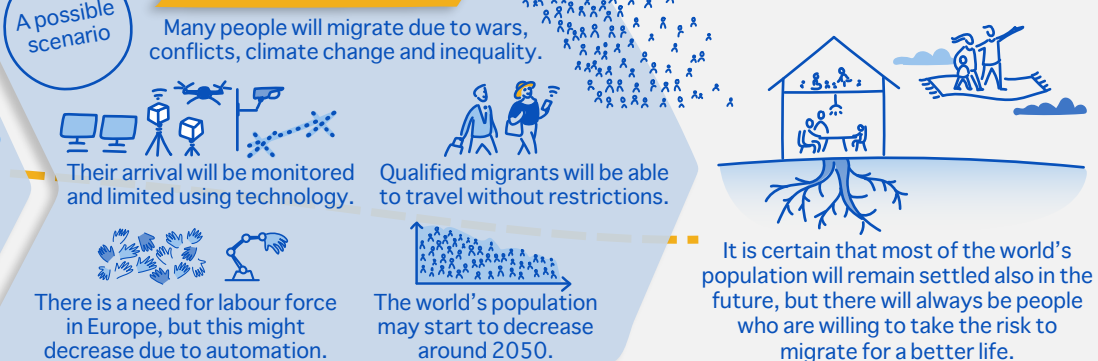
21ST CENTURY



THE ERA OF MOBILITY



THE FUTURE OF MIGRATION



The reason for migration depends on various factors. It can be voluntary or forced.



Migration can provide people with satisfaction and opportunities or cause disappointment.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

Every day, thousands of people in the world pack up their things and go abroad in search of a better life.



Most people do not migrate as it is stressful and risky. It requires adapting to a new linguistic and cultural environment and dealing with bureaucracy as well as leaving their friends and family behind.

International migrants make up less than 4% of the world's population.

4%

MIGRATION AS A RATIONAL DECISION



HOW DO IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION COUNTRIES EMERGE?



MIGRATION AS AN INVESTMENT



Mostly young people

Adaptable and risk-taking. Possess the skills, knowledge and strength for migration to be worth it.

Plan to migrate for shorter periods.



Migrate for a longer period and visit their homeland.



Settle abroad for other reasons than their original reason for migration.



Rationality is limited by the availability of information.



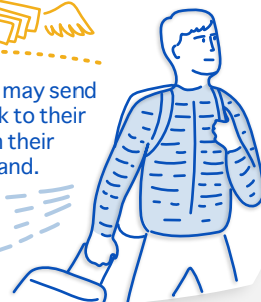
MIGRATION AS A COLLECTIVE/FAMILY DECISION

Family members who stay at home also participate in the migration process.



The migrant may send money back to their family in their homeland.

They have to take on more responsibilities at home. The migrant might send money home to their family. Family members may decide to follow the migrant to their new country.



Migration is expensive for poorer countries.



In the case of conflict, people usually migrate to their neighbouring country.



Emigration is steadily increasing in modernising societies as more people can afford it.

Today, most migrants come from African and Asian countries.



100 years ago, people migrated from Europe to America.

A country's emigration rate increases until it becomes a higher-income country.



After that, its immigration rate increases and the emigration rate decreases.



MIGRATION NETWORKS



The person **moves** into a new country.



Information is sent to their family in their homeland, accommodation offered to newcomers.



Families enter the new country with them.



Compatriots **follow** them. Different social groups migrate.



A **community** is formed.

The growth of the communities **stops**. Reasons: stricter migration policies, convergence of the quality of life in different countries, a hostile attitude towards newcomers among the migrant communities themselves.



MIGRATION POLICY: WHY AND HOW COUNTRIES REGULATE MIGRATION

Countries try to attract foreigners who are beneficial for the country's development.



Yet, they try to limit the migration of unwanted people.



Who do we want to migrate here?

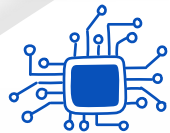
How many migrants?

For what purpose?

CENTRAL QUESTIONS FOR MIGRATION POLICY

MIGRATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

LABOUR MIGRATION POLICY



To fulfil the needs of the labour market if there is a shortage of locals who are qualified or want to do certain jobs.



STUDENT MIGRATION



Many countries advertise and offer cheap study opportunities to attract university students.



FAMILY MIGRATION



Family migration policy determines how a citizen or a resident migrant can bring their family members along with them.



Countries allow family migration on humane considerations.

SEASONAL LABOUR MIGRATION

To find seasonal workers for positions that do not attract enough local workers.



The migrant can stay in the destination country for a limited time.



HIGHLY SKILLED MIGRATION

Many countries are competing for talents.



To attract bright minds who can create jobs for others, too.



For example, a skilled programmer promotes the growth of a company, which can create hundreds of jobs in the future.



Tuition fees allow universities to earn extra money and countries can hire talents early on.



ASYLUM POLICY



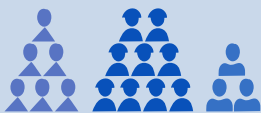
Based on humanitarian grounds. Sets out the conditions under which people whose life has become untenable in their home country can stay in the host country.



Countries impose different regulations on different migrant groups.

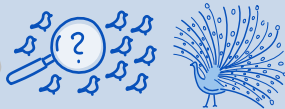
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT METHODS

QUOTA METHOD



A specific limit imposed on a type of residence permit or visa.

LABOUR MARKET TEST



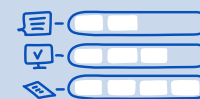
Before hiring from abroad, an employee should be sought from within the country.

SALARY CRITERION



A salary threshold is imposed for foreigners to ensure that the local workers' salary is not affected by a foreign workforce.

POINT SYSTEM



Migrants are awarded points based on their potential to advance the life and economy of the destination country.



A data analyst with a PhD can pass the threshold just by their education and profession, while a person with a vocational degree should also be proficient in the local language and have an employment contract with a local employer to earn sufficient points.

For example, one sector may use a set quota, while another uses the points method.

When regulating migration, Estonia tries to consider the demand for labour force.

HOW DOES ESTONIA REGULATE MIGRATION?

However, it also regulates migration so that in a long-term perspective, Estonia would be a country of smart and competitive jobs that attract talents from all over the world.

THE LEGACY OF THE SOVIET ERA IN ESTONIAN POLITICS

People from other Soviet republics were assigned to work in Estonia.

In the 1940s, 90% of the Estonian population was Estonian. By 1990, the percentage had dropped to 61%.

Soviet era experiences have caused a fear of immigration.

This is why Estonia's migration policy is conservative.

SALARY CRITERION

Objective: to ensure that mainly higher added-value workers arrive.

Solution: a foreigner who has arrived to work here must be paid at least the average wage in Estonia.

ATTRACTING HIGHLY SKILLED SPECIALISTS

Estonia is advertised as an attractive place to work and live.

Programmes: Work in Estonia, Study in Estonia, Startup Estonia.

Estonia issues a digital nomad visa to people who work remotely and offer their products or services using ICT solutions.

Highly skilled specialists make up an increasing proportion of all people who receive residence permits.

Challenge: economic growth → labour shortage in certain fields.

Solution: allow people to work short-term on the basis of a visa or visa exemption.

Salary criteria: at least the average salary in Estonia. Seasonal workers are not required to receive an average salary, but the employer must cover the costs related to the reception and accommodation of the worker.

SHORT-TERM MOBILITY TO ALLEVIATE LABOUR SHORTAGE

A person can work and pay labour tax in Estonia and take their salary back to their family in their home country, boosting the economy there too.

Short-term labour promotes circular migration.

IMMIGRATION QUOTA

Objective: to limit the immigration of too many foreigners

Solution: the number of residence permits issued per year to foreigners from outside the EU may not exceed 0.1% of the current permanent population of Estonia.

Problem: there is an increasing demand for foreign labour force.

Solution: most migrant groups, e.g. family migrants, students, refugees, highly skilled professionals excluded from the quota.

FAMILY MIGRATION

The spouse and underage children of an Estonian citizen or a foreigner holding an Estonian residence permit can come live in Estonia.

The person who lives in Estonia must be able to cover the living expenses of their family members.

STUDENT MIGRATION

Non-EU nationals who want to study in Estonia must be enrolled in an Estonian higher education school, meet all the academic and language requirements and pay for their tuition fee.

Universities must make sure that students actively participate in their studies.

THE LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE

A temporary residence permit.

B1 language proficiency, the opportunity to apply for a long-term residence permit.

To apply for citizenship, the person must have lived in Estonia for 8 years, have a B1 proficiency in Estonian and a permanent legal income.

Effective border control, international cooperation, informing migrants and providing legal migration alternatives can prevent illegal immigration.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Illegal immigration occurs in situations where people migrate in a different way than countries would like. In such situations, the pull and push factors of migration are stronger than the fear of violating the law.

CHANNELS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Illegal immigration can occur because of human smugglers or traffickers.



Their service is very expensive as the migrant has few alternatives.

They sell fake passports.

They organise transport.

They arrange illegal border crossings.

Smuggling networks are extensive.

They issue tourist invitations to people who plan to remain in the country illegally.

HUMAN TRAFFICKERS

Exploitation often continues after arrival in the destination country - for example, people are forced to work in prostitution and sweatshops or to steal, etc.



Most irregular immigrants have entered the country legally, but have not renewed their permits (for example, a residence permit) on time.

Human trafficking victims are not always migrants at will, but might have been abducted, instead.



MEASURES AGAINST ILLEGAL MIGRATION

MORE EFFICIENT BORDER CONTROL

Using technology.



Problem - border control enhances security in one area, human smugglers react quickly and find new migration routes.



RETURN SUPPORT



An irregular migrant is discovered in the country.

An order to leave the country is issued.

If the person has no means to return home, support will be offered to them.

Return can be forced or voluntary.



The International Organisation of Migration (IOM) also provides support: in addition to transport and documents, it also offers training or microcredit to help them start working in entrepreneurship in their homeland.

LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

Simplifying labour migration rules.

Allowing student migration.



Resettlement of refugees from camps.



This reduces motivation for planning a dangerous journey, providing less work for human smugglers and traffickers.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMMES IN POORER COUNTRIES

Objective

To help end global poverty and achieve sustainable development goals.



Directions

Development of democracy and the state of law, deployment of effective governance practices.

Supporting civil society.

Supporting the provision of quality education.

An efficient state, efficient prevention of illegal migration.

Ensuring peace and stability.

Promoting economic growth and developing the health care system.

Outcome

Improved living standards - decrease in the number of forced migrants.

Throughout history, people have escaped from injustice or war. Today, countries have defined the conditions under which refugees are granted asylum.



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM

REFUGEES IN HISTORY



17th century – the Catholic France persecuted Protestant Huguenots. They had three options: to flee the country, to convert, or to die. They fled to the Netherlands and England and became valuable members of society.



20th century – conflicts have become more frequent, borders are controlled. Asylum policy has become an issue.



The October Revolution in 1917 forced a million people to flee from Russia.

World War II forced millions of people around the world to flee from their countries.



Countries face the question: which rights should we give to refugees?



Why do countries protect refugees? To protect human rights – freedom of expression, religion and conscience – as well as the right to human dignity.

SOLUTION



In 1951, the Geneva Convention was adopted, which defines who among Europeans can qualify as refugees and what their rights are in a new country.



In 1967, the protocol of the convention was ratified, stating that refugee status and rights apply to all refugees regardless of their nationality. As of 2022, 149 countries have joined the convention.

WHO'S WHO?



A refugee is a person who is forced to leave their home country.



When they arrive to a safe destination country and request asylum, they become an asylum seeker.



State officials will evaluate their situation and decide whether the applicant qualifies for international protection. It includes three protection statuses: refugee status, subsidiary protection and temporary protection.

REFUGEE



A person who has well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of social group or political opinion.

BENEFICIARY OF SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION



A person who does not qualify as a refugee, but cannot return to their home country due to potential danger such as the death penalty, torture or armed conflict in the country.

TEMPORARY PROTECTION



Temporary protection is an exceptional measure to provide immediate and temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons who are unable to return to their country of origin (e.g. Ukrainians fleeing war).

CHALLENGES



Most displaced persons have fled within their country. Refugees who have arrived to another country are often relocated to refugee camps.

Refugee camps offer limited access to the labour market and society (if the country has not joined the Geneva Convention).

They face the option to either stay in the camp with limited options, or to try and find a job in the city.

Because of the risk of poverty, they might take on a risky journey (to Europe, for example). This option is chosen only by a minority of people.

Most displaced persons live in the world's poorest countries.



Major conflicts (for example, the Syrian civil war) lead to increased immigration in Europe.

Border countries are overwhelmed and wish to relocate refugees to other countries. Many European countries do not want to help.

SOLUTIONS



International security policy



Sending peacekeepers to conflict zones



Development cooperation



Humanitarian aid to reduce the consequences of crises



Resettlement programmes to relocate people from refugee camps to safe countries



Providing work opportunities in refugee camps



Solidarity-based intra-EU relocation of refugees

EMIGRATION AND DIASPORA COMMUNITIES

Emigration can cause different problems, but it can also be used to one's advantage by engaging with the emigrant communities.

COUNTRIES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN COMMUNITIES

COUNTRIES NOT INTERESTED IN EMIGRANTS

Emigration is low. It is not important to think about how to include or attract nationals who live abroad.



COUNTRIES WITH DIASPORAS



Countries that have had a high emigration rate in the past, and whose emigrants' descendants have maintained their community and common identity abroad for a long time.



For instance, the Jewish diaspora, who had no homeland, but were still unified by their religion, culture and language.



There are an estimated 100 million people with Irish roots living outside of Ireland (only 5 million live in Ireland). In the 19th-20th century, Irish people emigrated for economic and political reasons.

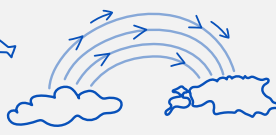
EMIGRATION COUNTRIES WITH DECLINING POPULATIONS



Central and Eastern European countries with a low birth rate and high emigration rate.



Return campaigns are ineffective. People prioritise their increased life quality in the destination country.



The country develops strategies to cope with emigration, such as reconnecting with emigrants and reminding them that their homeland has not forgotten them and that the doors are always open if they ever want to return.



Support measures for returning emigrants: sharing information on how to find a job and settle in, finding a school for children, etc.



Attempts are made to connect those who remain abroad with the culture and economy of their homeland. For example, a company that wants to expand into foreign markets may work with an expat who knows the laws of the destination country.



COUNTRIES THAT FAVOUR EMIGRATION

Countries with a large population and high birth rate.



The Philippines encourages its citizens to go abroad as it helps to stabilise the population and remittances from emigrants are beneficial to the economy.

PROBLEMS WITH RETURNING



Old contacts have been lost, difficulties finding a job.

Children have followed a different school programme in a different language in the previous country.



Bureaucracy (GP, benefits, etc.).



The hostile attitude of other people.

Diaspora subculture



Over time, the diaspora begins to differ in language and culture from the homeland. For instance, they might use expressions no longer in use in the homeland.



Today, diaspora is closely connected to the homeland.

The internet allows people to keep track of the homeland press and culture and talk to friends there. Better opportunities for travelling.

Migration can have both a positive and negative impact on the economy, but usually the positive outweighs the negative.



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIGRATION

It can often lead to arguments.

Migration increases the amount of workers and tax payers.

Migrants take jobs away from locals or come to live at the country's expense.



A MORE POSITIVE SCENARIO

There is a big demographic explosion in the country of origin. Significantly more people reach adulthood than are needed in their labour market.

Young people and working-age people migrate to another country and start working jobs that are unattractive to locals or have a high added value.

The migrant's life quality improves. They pay taxes and consume local services and products, boosting the economy of the destination country.

They send remittances back to their homeland as well as buy real estate and products there. Economic growth in their homeland.

Immigrants partly return to their homeland to use their new skills and knowledge and contribute to the development of their country.

A highly educated person from a country with a declining population goes abroad for a low-skilled job.

It is a great loss to the country of origin as it has invested in their education.

Opportunities for high added-value entrepreneurship decrease, most jobs have a low added value. The economy of the country of origin suffers.

Migration doesn't greatly benefit the destination country as the economic added value of the immigrant is small.

The migrant may gain a little in their living quality, but not in self-realisation. Their position is uncertain as low-skilled jobs may be automated.

Immigrants who receive a low salary are not able to collect enough of an economic buffer, which increases the state's costs in case of their unemployment.

A MORE NEGATIVE SCENARIO

EXAMPLE OF SILICON VALLEY

As can be seen from Silicon Valley, migration can be both a blessing and a curse.

Top specialists from all around the world are a real economic asset as they create jobs for locals as well as pay taxes.

At the same time, real estate prices increase and locals may have a hard time affording a property.

DO MIGRANTS TAKE AWAY LOCAL JOBS?

Usually not.

Immigrants often work jobs that locals either don't know how to do or don't want to do.

Labour migrants help to preserve local jobs that would otherwise be relocated abroad. Thanks to this, white-collar workers, such as production managers and HR specialists, can keep their jobs.

In the USA, for example, an immigrant is twice as likely to be a job creator as a local, and ten times more likely to be an inventor (owner of patents).

CAN IMMIGRANTS PUSH DOWN LOCALS' SALARIES?

Countries can protect local wage levels through salary criteria, which set a minimum wage limit for migrants.

Migration will increase salaries in middle- and higher-wage jobs.

It has a small negative effect on salaries in lower-wage jobs.

Research

reveals that in destination countries, migrants pay more in different taxes than they receive from the state as services.

POSITIVE PERCEPTION OF MIGRATION



Migration is perceived as a phenomenon that broadens and interconnects the world by people whose identities are based on what they do.



Migration makes societies more diverse: new skills, traditions, cultural experiences.



In a diverse society, people can develop a sense of belonging based on similar hobbies, education, work or life experience.



Migration may initiate creative ideas and solutions. The money transfer platform Wise was born out of a problem that is well known to many migrants – making transfers from one country to another without hefty service fees.

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SOCIETY

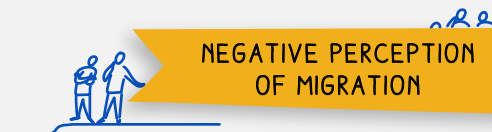
Migration makes societies more diverse and resilient, but can also cause tensions in society.



Migration can be perceived more negatively by people who identify through communitarian belonging rather than individual practice.



NEGATIVE PERCEPTION OF MIGRATION



Communities may have conflicts if one group feels endangered by the other group.



It is important for those people to be surrounded by the language, culture and people they're used to. This describes both natives and migrants.

REASONS FOR XENOPHOBIA

IGNORANCE

Ignorance can result in prejudice. A possible solution for this is to increase social contact between locals and migrants, for example through working together or forming friendships.



Seeing a cashier with a different skin colour is usually not enough to break down prejudices.



SEGMENTED LABOUR MARKET

The higher segment of the labour market includes qualified positions with a better salary and career opportunities. This segment attracts descendants of both locals and migrants. Local people usually have an advantage. The lower segment of the labour market has limited resources and the locals don't have as much of an advantage. Because of this, xenophobia is more common in this segment.



Xenophobia is more widespread among people working in the lower segment of the labour market. Locals with a low salary might feel that it is unfair when immigrants live a better life than them.

SPATIAL SEGREGATION

Immigrants doing low-skilled jobs move to neighbourhoods with cheaper housing. Locals with a higher salary try to move to more prestigious neighbourhoods. Immigrant neighbourhoods may emerge.



Tensions may arise between new immigrant communities. For example, Estonians who live in Finland are more hostile towards immigrants from other cultures than the locals.



MIGRATION AND THE POPULATION PYRAMID



In many Western countries, the population is ageing, which means that there is a decline in the working-age population.



The question is, who will help to offset the costs of retirement benefits?



Working-age immigrants bring along very little social costs for the host country. The host society can therefore compensate for its social tax deficit.



Problem – these immigrants will retire one day and the state must pay their pensions.

INTEGRATION AND ADAPTATION

INTEGRATION OF SOCIETY

Different people and groups form ties that help to create a sense of a common society.



Outcome: different social groups participate more equally in different areas of life, such as the labour market, political and social life or cultural experiences.

Integration is a spontaneous everyday process during which people come into contact with people from different backgrounds at work or at school. They must find a common language to get along.

Integration is a process that helps to keep increasingly diverse societies cohesive that is supported by the host country through different measures.



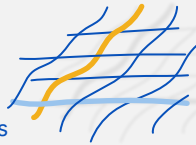
Various policies try to encourage integration.



Integration is closely connected to power relations. Should I learn your language or are you going to learn mine?

WHAT ARE INTEGRATION AND ADAPTATION?

Adapting quickly to society is necessary for successful integration: a person must understand the rules and traditions of the host society as well as learn the basic vocabulary of the local language.



Integrating to a new society takes great effort and a lot of time.



As more mobile migrants do not plan on staying in the destination country for long, they are also less interested in integration.



This means that even though all migrants should integrate into the society, they don't.



APPROACHES TO INTEGRATION

ASSIMILATION



A melting pot of people from different backgrounds and cultures who later adopt a common language, culture and values.

Problem: immigrants may resist assimilation and hold on to their ethnicity even stronger.



MULTICULTURALISM



Every person has the right to be as they are: to speak their language, to practice their culture, wear appropriate clothing or religious symbols.

Problem: if everyone speaks their own language and follows their own culture, there won't be a common ground, and the society will become fragmented.



In the 1970s, immigrants arriving to Nordic countries were located in one area so they could live in their own community and not disturb the locals. This led to economic inequality and cultural conflicts.

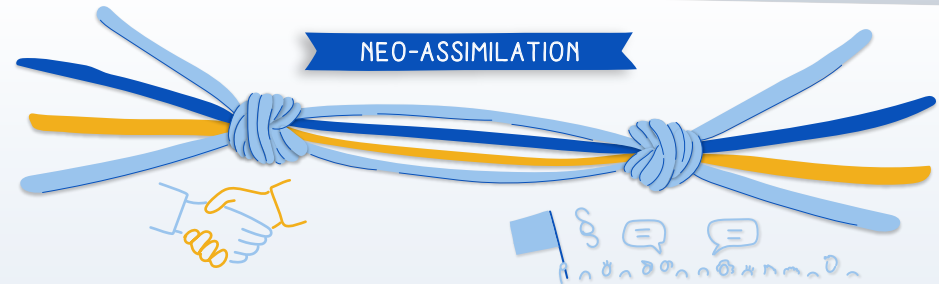
INTERCULTURALISM



Creates opportunities for immigrants and locals to interact with each other, be it a common school system, leisure opportunities or multicultural work collectives.

In Copenhagen, a project has been launched to build new community centres, such as libraries and sports facilities, in former immigrant districts. Affordable housing is being built for people of different origins.

NEO-ASSIMILATION



A common language and civic culture is needed to encourage contact and reduce inequality. Civic culture must not be cultivated unilaterally or as a top-down state project.

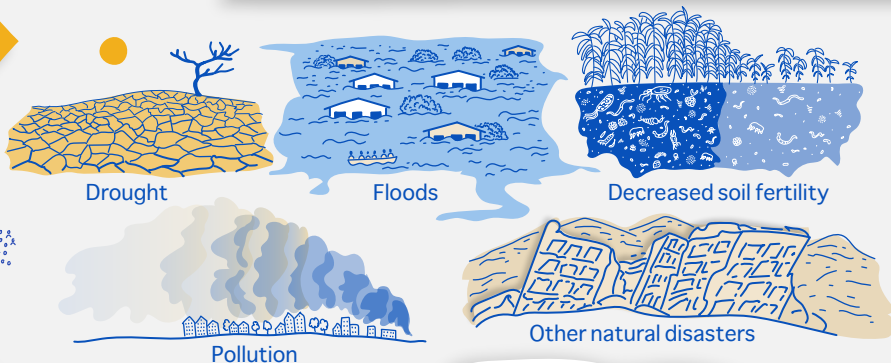
Main principle: there should be some agreed-upon rules that everyone follows in the same way, otherwise people have the right to live their lives as they want. For example: there is a common language for everyday activities, people must respect the country's constitutional order.

In the 21st century, climate may become a direct or indirect reason for migration.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION

PROGNOSIS

By 2050, there could be 200 million climate refugees who are forced to leave their home. Climate migration takes place over a longer period of time.



For example, a farmer family who lives in Central America may not produce enough for sale due to climate change. To sustain the family, the father becomes a seasonal worker abroad.



For example, the floods in Bangladesh become more and more devastating. They destroy houses, fields and livestock. Coastal land becomes worthless, families are forced to become climate migrants. Many of them end up in the slums of the capital, Dhaka, with no proper electrical system, water supply network or sanitation.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Fighting against climate change.

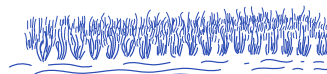


Schemes allowing seasonal labour migration.
This helps agricultural communities to survive until new opportunities for livelihood are found.



Urban planning

In the city of Mongla in Bangladesh, people are building shore fortifications to protect the city from floods. They are also planning infrastructure and housing, as well as factories to provide jobs. They are also developing the tourism industry and the port area. All this ensures that the city can expand in case climate refugees arrive.



Breeding crops
that can adapt better to the conditions. For example, salt-tolerant rice varieties that can be planted in coastal areas.



Fields flooded by the sea
have been turned into shrimp farms.



Ideas in the insurance sector
Providing climate change insurance for countries or certain regions, which ensures adaptation to climate change in return for regular payments.

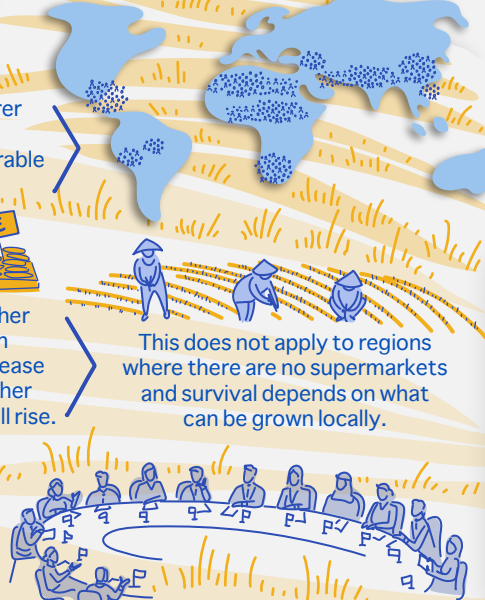
THE UNEVEN COST OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change mostly affects poorer countries in the south whose environmental footprint is not comparable to that of the Western countries.



If Europe is hit by unfavourable weather conditions that cause a decrease in agricultural yields, food prices will increase because it must be imported from other countries and the world market price will rise.

The depth of the climate crisis and the pressure of climate migration depend largely on the international community and development cooperation.



This does not apply to regions where there are no supermarkets and survival depends on what can be grown locally.

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES CONFLICTS

Sahel region conflicts

Lake Chad, once the largest lake in the world, has lost 90% of its area in the last 50 years.



Before the Syrian civil war

and the subsequent large wave of emigration, there was an exceptional drought from 2006 to 2011. Due to increasing poverty, people migrated to overpopulated and corrupt cities with poor infrastructure and high unemployment rates.



With the Arab Spring, growing social tensions erupted into a civil war.



CLIMATE CHANGE DOES NOT AFFECT ALL COUNTRIES ALIKE

In Canada and Russia, for example, climate change can increase crop yields. This shows that in one region, climate change can lead to famine, while other regions might produce more crops.



Water shortage threatens the livelihoods of people and causes conflict. 3.8 million people have been forced to flee the region. 24 million people are dependent on foreign aid.



Public opinion: the collective opinion of members of society on a certain topic. It is not a common shared opinion, but the sum of the views of different people.

MIGRATION AND PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC OPINION IS LIKE A MATRYOSHKA DOLL

Core values – the inner layer of the doll that remains unchanged or changes marginally over time.
Example of values: openness to change.

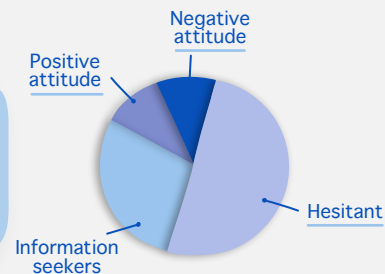
Public opinion – the outer layer that is shaped by core values, attitudes, and the broader societal context, e.g. events and media representations.

Public opinion varies more than people's core values and attitudes, as information seekers and doubters can change their attitudes.

More labour migration should be allowed in the country as there is a demand for labour force.

Attitudes – the middle layer of the doll. Attitudes are shaped by a person's social environment, such as the attitudes of their surrounding people. It is easier to change attitudes than core values.

People can be divided into four groups based on their attitudes towards migration.



1) A clearly **positive attitude**: in their view, migration is a socially enriching or necessary process, or at least does not deprive people of anything important.



2) A fundamentally **negative attitude**: in their view, migration is undesirable and even dangerous.



3) **Information seekers** who are yet to have a clear attitude towards migration, so they can be persuaded in both directions. They make their decision based on information.



4) **Hesitant** people do not have a clear attitude towards immigration, but are also more difficult to persuade as they are not looking for information. Nevertheless they are open to changing their opinion.

MIGRATION COVERAGE ON (SOCIAL) MEDIA

Professional journalism: newsworthiness determines what will be covered in press – migration is often talked about sensationally, through conflicts, or in an attempt to emphasise its great impact on society. This results in negative coverage.

Commercial channels aim to make profit – attracting attention with sensational content, the coverage of migration is more negative than in the public service media.

There is both positive and negative non-journalistic media content in social media. The algorithm suggests posts similar to the ones seen before or posts that cause strong reactions in people.

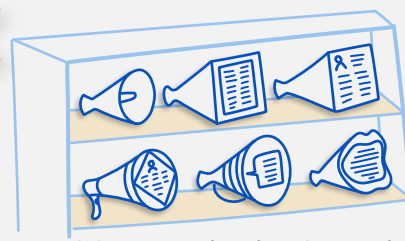
TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE MEDIA INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION?



Media usually does not change people's core values. However, the media sets the agenda: which migration-related topics are publicly discussed.



Media cannot change the attitude of people who have strong opinions about migration. However, media can shape the opinions of people who do not yet have a strong opinion.



It is important that there is enough high-quality, diverse and balanced information about migration. This will help migration proponents, opponents and doubters find a common ground for meaningful dialogue.

MIGRATION ATTITUDE TRENDS IN EUROPE



In recent decades, the attitude towards immigrants has become more positive in Europe. Why?



1) Young generations are more positive about immigration as they are more accustomed to diversifying societies.



2) There are more intercultural contacts and more thought-out migration and integration policies.



3) With the rise of radical right-wing parties, there has been an increase in the number of their convinced opponents, who reactively see migration in a positive light.



The various branches of contemporary pop music are largely the result of the migration of people and the push and pull factors that motivated it.

MUSIC AND MIGRATION

COLONIALISM AND SLAVERY

North America became the meeting place of Europeans who had gone abroad to search for a better life, and millions of African slaves.



The development of pop music was heavily influenced by the slaves' work songs and spirituals, which were inspired by African rhythms as well as European music and the Bible.

EUROPEAN MASS IMMIGRATION (1840-1914)

Show business was often one way for migrants to succeed.



New York's Jewish community has given a significant contribution to the development of pop music. A lot of them belonged in the Tin Pan Alley movement.



It produced many hit songs, such as "White Christmas".



DEVELOPMENT OF GOSPEL, JAZZ AND BLUES

In 1865, slavery was banned in the USA. Spirituals turned into gospel music talking about hope and bliss.



Blues developed. Jazz music grew out of the 19th century ragtime music, which was a combination of European brass bands as well as classical and African American music.



THE GREAT MIGRATION

Jazz, blues and gospel became popular thanks to the Great Migration, where a large number of African Americans migrated due to labour shortage from southern states to northern states.



Musicians simply followed the masses.

Another event that drove migration was the Mississippi Flood in 1927.



HILLBILLY HIGHWAY

Another group migrating to the northern states were hillbillies, the inhabitants of the Appalachian Mountains. They were the descendants of people from England, Scotland and Wales who migrated to the USA in the 17th century.



Their migration during the economic crisis in the 1930s is known as the Hillbilly Highway.



Their folk songs were the basis of the later country music.

MIXING OF MUSIC GENRES IN CITIES

In the 1950s, country music with its European roots and blues with its African roots mixed and formed new genres: rhythmic blues and rock'n'roll.



Migration, mixing of styles and rock'n'roll helped to significantly bridge the gaps in society and between races.



THE BRITISH INVASION

In the 1950s, US sailors brought American music to Liverpool. In the 1960s, the mixing of American and local music resulted in new British music.



The British Invasion was started by The Beatles, who adapted blues, rockabilly and rock'n'roll in their own music and brought it to the US market.

EMIGRATION OF JAMAICANS

US military contingents brought American hits to Jamaica, which inspired local musicians to create a new genre, ska.



Jamaicans migrated to the USA and the UK.



Jamaican immigrants introduced ska and reggae to their new countries. This influenced the punk movement in the UK and rap music in the USA.

POP MUSIC IN THE GLOBALISING WORLD

The more connected different areas became through migration, information and goods, the easier it was for music to spread.



Since the 1960s and 70s, the development of pop music has progressed exponentially. Pop rock was born in the 1970s.



Rhythmic blues triumphed in the 1980s.

