

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION



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International Migration



- Why migration matters?
- Almost every country in the world is affected by migration
- Migration is linked with other important global issues, like development, poverty, and human rights
- Migration affects far more people than just those who migrate – it has important social, political, and economic impacts at home and abroad
- Migration matters – even if only 3-3.5% of the world's population is on the move
- Migration offers many challenges but opportunities as well

Challenges of Migration



- Linkage between migration and security
- After 9/11, growing perception of close connection between international migration and terrorism
- Diverse ethnic groups may change the national order and identity
- Integration problems
- Challenges posed to countries of origin
 - Brain drain

Opportunities of Migration



- Remittances
- Bridging role in-between
- Brain circulation or transfer of know-how & skills
- Living in a multicultural country
- Access to rights and better opportunities
 - Better education for children
 - Empowerment for men and women
 - Work opportunities or fill in a labor/demographic gap
 - Freedoms for LGBTI

Brief History of International Migration



- Migration is as old as history of mankind (Adam & Eve, Abraham)
- In Turkish history, migration has an important place
- In Islamic history, *hijra* – emigration of early Muslims in 622
- In 18th and 19th C, forced migration of slaves to the New World
- Indentured labor in Asia due to colonial history
- European migration to the New World from the 1850s
- WWII – refugee flows and creation of UNHCR
- After WWII - labor migration to W. Europe
- Creation of nation-states
- Fall of the Soviet Union
- Internationalization of higher education & skilled migration

International Migration



- UN Definition: “An international migrant is a person who stays outside their usual country of residence for at least one year.”
- UN Estimate by 2017: 240 million international migrants – 3.3% of the world’s population
- Who migrates? Not the very poor – IDPs
- Where do they migrate?
 - UNDP: Only 37% of migration is from developing to developed countries
 - Most migration occurs within countries in the same category of development

Causes of International Migration



- Why do people migrate?
 - Political conflict
 - Religious persecution
 - Civil wars and failing states
 - Environmental changes and natural disasters
 - Rise and fall of empires and nation-building
 - Disparities in earnings

Migrant Categories



- Voluntary
- Forced
- Legal
- Irregular/Undocumented
 - These categories sometimes overlap
- Skill-based: Unskilled/semi-skilled/highly-skilled
- Internal migrants (also important. In China alone, 140 million internal migrants)

Forced Migrants



- Every minute 24 people are displaced
- One in every 122 people are forced migrants
- 51 % under 18
- 10 million stateless (incl. Syrians, Iraqis, Rohingyas)
- Total forcibly displaced = >65 million
 - 22.5 million refugees
 - 3 million asylum seekers
 - 40 million IDPs

Where do Forced Migrants Go?



- TR is the country hosting highest number of refugees (1:20) = 4 m
- Other major refugee hosting countries
 - Pakistan
 - Lebanon (1:1) highest relative to population
 - Iran
 - Uganda
 - Ethiopia
 - Jordan
- Major source countries: Syria (6 m), Afg (2.8 m), South Sudan (1.4 m), Somalia (1.1 m) (Source: UNHCR Global Trends)
- IDPs = Syria, Columbia, Iraq

Securitization of Migration



- States are often driven by security concerns – direct impact on asylum policies and reception of immigrants
- New security environment affected the integration agenda – social exclusion
- Populism and right-wing politicians gaining ground
- Religious solidarity and long-standing traditions of hospitality and ethnic/tribal linkages wear out
- Resettlement in third countries very difficult
- More than half of Syrians living in MENA report their situation deteriorated
- 85 % in Jordan, 76 % in Lebanon, 67 % in Turkey live below the poverty line
- 78 % youth unemployment rate in Syria

Human Security



- Displaced people may face a climate of intolerance, xenophobia, racism and discrimination
- Scapegoats for disrupting solidarity & social fabric and this generate populist politics
- Negative impact on key aspects of protection such as admission to safety or local integration
- UNDP's Human Development Report analyze human security under 7 headings: economic, food, health, environment, personal, community, political.

Migration: A complex concept



- Migration is very diverse in terms of forms, types, processes, motivations, socio-economic and cultural contexts
- Traditional distinction between countries of origin, transit, and destination has become increasingly blurred
- Challenging and cannot be explained by one single theory
- Therefore, migration is studied by many disciplines, methods, levels of analysis, from anthropology, demography, social geography, economics, history, law, political science, and sociology.

Migration in and out of Turkey



- Turkey is an interesting country to consider
- Origin – Transit – Destination
- Turkey as a Labor Migration in the 1960s
- Human smuggling networks – transit migration
- Immigration to Turkey
 - Long history from 15th C with Sephardim
 - 1.5 million Muslims coming in from Caucasus and Balkans
 - Exchange of populations between Greece and TR
 - Jewish migration during WWII
 - Bulgarian Turks, Bosnians, Albanians, Kosovars, Turkistan
 - Iranians, Iraqis, Afghans, Syrians
 - Circular labor migrants
 - Feminization of migration: Domestic foreign laborers

Turkey and Migration Laws



- TR is a party of 1951 Geneva Convention but keeping geographical limitation
- Law on Foreigners and International Protection in 2013
- Work Permits for Syrians eased in 2016
- 8.000 registered Syrian businesses
- EU-TR Agreement concluded in March 2016
 - Main Argument: to stop irregular crossings to the EU (Europe's Refugee Crisis?)
 - Main Argument: TR is a safe 3rd country
 - Condition 1) Visa liberalization
 - Condition 2) 1:1 For every Syrian returned, another Syrian will be resettled
 - Condition 3) Another 3 billion Euros to contain asylum seekers

Syrian Refugees in the Middle East



- Change in Numbers
 - Gradual increase since 2011 (252 in 2011, 14.237 in 2012, 224.655 in 2013, 1.5 million in 2014, 2.5 million in 2015, 2.8 million in 2016, 3.4 million in 2017, 3.6 million in 2018) – equal to population of Lithuania, Slovenia, Latvia, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta combined
 - 395 babies born every day = 375.394 babies born in Turkey since 2011 = > population of Iceland
 - 1.6 million Syrians @18 or below the age of 18 (1 million children at compulsory education age)
 - Urban refugees – Istanbul, Kilis Konya, Izmir, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Hatay, Adana, Mersin
- Change in Terminology
 - Guests
 - Temporary Protection
 - Citizenship
- Change in Public Attitudes
 - More welcoming at first
 - Ensar – muhajir
 - “Depleting resources, becoming dependent”
 - Change in demographics in cities – change in neighborhoods = ghettoization
 - Perception of soaring crime rates
 - Should go back

International Foreign Students in TR



- Syria – 20.701
- Azerbaijan – 17.088
- Turkmenistan – 12.247
- Iran – 6.418
- Afghanistan – 5.826
- Iraq – 5.187
- Germany – 4.012
- Greece – 2.546
- Bulgaria – 2.510
- Somalia – 2.310
- China – 2.084
- Kazakhstan – 2.065



Social Integration

What is integration?



- Integration is often used as a term, but rarely defined as a concept
- EC Definition: “Two way process, requiring accommodation by both the native and the immigrant populations.”
- Overall process directed toward social cohesiveness
- It is a complex concept.
- A concept with many different meanings (=subjectively constructed)
- Differences between European states/differences between the US and EU
- As a result, we see different objectives in integration policies

History



- In the early 20th C, interest in social sciences in the study of integration processes of immigrants
- Not surprisingly, this interest was limited to the US - a classical immigration country
- Only much later, as Western European societies were confronted with large scale of immigration, integration started to attract attention
- Until well into the 20th C, it was believed that eventually all immigrants would assimilate to their new environment
- This could take two or more generations but at the end, no distinction would be visible any longer – except in names and complexion (and religion)

Assimilation



Erasmus+



- After 1960s, the nature of assimilation began to be questioned, both in the academia and in the society at large
- Cultural differences between immigrants and their offspring on the one hand, and the surrounding 'host' society on the other did not disappear totally
- Quite to the contrary, sometimes cultural differences became reinforced and served as a basis for community formation
- "Ethnic Boundary": Social construction made in interaction between individuals that separate us from them (F. Barth)

Acculturation



- It is an equally complex term
- Acculturation is not just a politically more correct euphemism for assimilation
- It also refers to the phenomenon that immigrants gradually take over certain elements of their surrounding cultural environment, without completely abandoning their original cultural identity
- However, acculturation is not always a unilateral process, as the original population may equally take over certain elements of immigrant cultures

Theoretical Models



- Classic Assimilation Theory (1920s)
 - Immigrant/ethnic and majority groups follow a convergence, becoming more similar over time in norms, values, behaviors, and characteristics, esp. 2nd generations (Park & Burgess)
- New Assimilation Theory
 - Structural Assimilation – closer social relations with the host society, intermarriage, ethnic identification, end of discrimination and prejudice
 - Institutions play an important role (Alba and Nee)
- Racial/Ethnic Disadvantage Model
 - Assimilation of many immigrant groups often remains blocked (Portes, Glazer)
 - Existing discrimination in society and institutional barriers
 - Even difficult for upcoming generations to overcome
 - “Reactive ethnicity” may develop
- Segmented Assimilation Model
 - Immigrants may take different paths (upward/downward assimilation, rejection, hybridity)
 - “Selective acculturation”: retain certain elements of home culture, depends on host society, not tested thoroughly

Dimensions of Integration



- 1) Socio-Economic
 - Fundamental in our analysis of integration: How do nation-states regard immigration?
 - Temporary vs permanent migration? Employment, income level, level of education, housing and segregation, ghettoization
- 2) Legal-Political
 - Also fundamental aspect. Linked with citizenship and being part of decision-making processes.
 - How individuals can accede to membership of a new state system: *jus solis* or *jus sanguinis*?
 - Participation in politics & participation in civil society
- 3) Cultural-Religious
 - Language skills, intermarriage levels or choice of partners, frequency of contacts with locals, attitude towards basic rules and norms of the host country

4th Dimension



- 4) The attitudes of recipient societies and role of media
 - Cases of discrimination (personal level or institutional level)
 - Public perceptions of migrants by the host society
 - Feelings of alienation or feelings of welcome
 - Bad news reinforce prejudice and hamper integration
 - These four dimensions are interrelated

Questions?



- What is the larger context into which an individual should be integrated?
- Do we call institutional participation (education, job, voting and other duties as citizens) as integration?
- How do we judge integration? What kind of education, what kind of jobs? Personal relationships with natives/migrants?
- What should the policy makers take into consideration for a more successful integration policy?