

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of International Economics

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOICAL
RECCOMENDATIONS ON ASSIGNMENTS
CONDUCTING IN DISCIPLINE
«INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION PROCESSES»**

**Ternopil
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Educational and methodical recommendations on assignments conducting in discipline «International migration processes» for the educational-professional program of bachelors training, branch of knowledge 05 «Social and Behavioural sciences», specialty 051 «Economics» / Comp. by Stakhova N. V. Ternopil: WUNU, 2023. 18 p.

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

Discipline – IMP	Branch of knowledge, Specialty, Educational professional program, Degree of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
ECTS credits – 5	Branch of knowledge 05 «Social and behavioural sciences»	Status of discipline – selected; Language of learning – English
Number of credit modules – 3	Specialty 051 «Economics»	Year of training – 3 full-time studying – 3 part-time studying – 3 Semester: full-time studying – 6 part-time studying – 6,7
Number of content modules – 2	Educational professional program – International economics	Lectures: full-time studying – 28 hours. part-time – 8 hours. Seminars: full-time studying – 14 hours. part-time – 4 hours.
Total hours– 150	Degree of higher education – bachelor	Self-preparation: full-time studying – 105 hours, including training – 4 hours Individual work (full-time studying) – 3 hours. part-time studying – 138 hours.
Hours per week – 10 hours, among them in audience – 3 hours		Final control: full-time studying – credit. part-time – credit.

2. OBJECTIVE AND TASKS OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

2.1. Purpose of the discipline «International Migration Processes» is to develop knowledge and skills in the field of international migration processes regulation, to identify their causes, challenges and possibilities for destination cities of immigrants who seek job, housing or want to receive tourism or educational services.

2.2. The tasks in discipline «International integration processes» learning are to discover students the features of international migration processes, the goals pursued by migrants and the consequences for both of donor and recipient countries respectively of the departure and the arrival of migrants, as well as the opportunities and challenges arising from the flows of refugees and asylum seekers, and as well as the need to form EU countries common migration policy as a result of illegal and legal flows of migrants and the wave of refugees.

2.3. As a result of studying the discipline «International Migration Processes» the student should **know**:

- migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation;
- evolution of labor force World markets development and causes attractiveness of destination cities for migrants;
- migration challenges for destination cities;
- causes and consequences of refugee flows irregular;
- peculiarities of Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants;
- rights and duties of migrants;
- immigrants flows in tourism and education sphere, features of their departure, arrival, staying, control border and residence.

able:

- to identify knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of international migration flows and the role of migration policy in their regulating.
- to analyze the evolution of formation the world labor force centers and attractive destinations cities.
- to understand challenges of migration flows for countries – main immigrants destinations.
- to use modern sources of economic information in order to systematize and analyze the causes of refugee flows and determine their legal status.
- to analyze and solve tasks on the impact of refugee flows and immigrants on EU migration policy formation.
- to predict, on the basis of theoretical and practical knowledge, the impact of visa-free regime on the subsequent migrants flows in the sphere of tourism.
- to make economic analysis the geography of migrants flows in the field of educational services providing and procedures of diploma recognizing.

3. CREDIT STRUCTURE OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

Full-time studying

	Theme	Number of hours				
		Lectures	Seminars	Self-preparation	Individual work	Control Measures
Content module 1. The conceptual background of international migration processes						
1.	Lecture 1. Migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation.	2	2	12	1	In-class Student Performance
2.	Lecture 2. World markets of labor force and destination cities for migrants.	2		12		Cases
3.	Lecture 3. Migration challenges for destination cities.	4	2	12		Cases
Content module 2. The peculiarities of regular and irregular migrant's flows and effective practices of their regulation.						
4.	Lecture 4. Regulation of refugee flows.	4	2	13	2	Cases
5.	Lecture 5. Illegal migration and person trafficking.	4	2	13		Cases
6.	Lecture 6. Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants.	4	2	13		Testing, exercises
7.	Lecture 7. Visa free regime and immigrants flows in the sphere of tourism.	4	2	13		Cases
8.	Lecture 8. Geography of migration flows in the sphere of educational services.	4	2	13		Cases
9.	Training			4		
Total		28	14	105	3	

Theme	Number of hours		
	Lectures	Seminars	Self-preparation
Content module 1. The conceptual background of international migration processes			
Lecture 1. Migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation.	4	2	17
Lecture 2. World markets of labor force and destination cities for migrants.			17
Lecture 3. Migration challenges for destination cities.			17
Content module 2. The peculiarities of regular and irregular migrant's flows and effective practices of their regulation.			
Lecture 4. Regulation of refugee flows.	4	2	17
Lecture 5. Illegal migration and person trafficking.			17
Lecture 6. Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants.			17
Lecture 7. Visa free regime and immigrants flows in the sphere of tourism.			18
Lecture 8. Geography of migration flows in the sphere of educational services.			18
Разом	8	2	138

4. THEMATICS OF SEMINARS OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

Seminar 1:

Main purpose of the seminar 1: know essence, causes and classification features of migration processes, as well as evaluate the role of visa and visa-free regimes in the system of migration policy formation; understand the evolution of labor force centers formation and attractiveness cities for migrants.

Topic 1. Migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation.

The essence of migration flows. Types of migration. Causes of migration. Economic factors of migration flows. Sociopolitical and ecological factors of international migration processes. Push factors of migration flows. Pull factors of residence.

Topic 2. World markets of labor force and destination cities for migrants.

The Main Stages of International Labor Migration. The Modern Centers of International Labor Migration. The consequences of International Labor Migration. Benefits and disadvantages of the countries of immigration. Benefits and disadvantages of emigration.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 2:

Main purpose of the seminar 3: understand economic, social, political, infrastructure challenges of migration flows for cities - major immigrant recipients.

Topic 3. Migration challenges for destination cities.

Migration and migrants: A global overview. International migrants by major regions of residence. Top Desired Destinations Worldwide. Migration and cities. Impact of migration in cities. Economic impact. Social impact of migrants on destination cities. Political impact of migrants. Impact on urban infrastructure and services.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 3:

Main purpose of the seminar 3: understand causes of refugee flows, trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the world economy and crucial role of immigration policy in the field of its regulation.

Topic 4. Regulation of refugee flows.

Refugees Concept and determination of their legal status. A system for identifying the causes of refugee flows in the world economy. Immigration policy of refugee flows regulation.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 4:

Main purpose of the seminar 4: analyze causes, consequences and practice with regard to victims of trafficking in persons.

Topic 5. Illegal migration and person trafficking.

Essence and causes of Irregular Migration. Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. Effective practices with regard to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons. Effective practices with regard to victims of trafficking in persons.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 5:

Main purpose of the seminar 5: understand causes of immigrants flows, in particular refugees to EU countries, as well as effects of irregular refugee flows for EU countries.

Topic 6. Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants.

Labour Migration. Effective practices with regard to labour migration. Internally Displacement. Effective practices with regard to internally displacement. Asylum and International Protection of Refugees. Human Rights of Migrants.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 6:

Main purpose of the seminar 6: Aware of prospects and challenges of visa free regime for both countries of migration flows in the sphere of tourism and business activity.

Topic 7. Visa free regime and immigrants flows in the sphere of tourism.

Migration for Business and Tourism. Effective practices with regard to migration for business and tourism. Family Visits. Effective practices with regard to family visits. Permanent Migration. Immigration Programmes. Effective practices with regard to immigration programmes. Family Reunion. Effective practices with regard to family reunion. Humanitarian Resettlement. Effective practices with regard to humanitarian resettlement.

References: [1-11]

Seminar 7:

Main purpose of the seminar 7: Know the rights and responsibilities of migrants in country of temporary residence, the features of certificates issuance and diplomas recognizing.

Topic 8. Geography of migration flows in the sphere of educational services.

Regular Migration. Temporary Migration. Effective practices with regard to temporary migration. Migration for Educational or Training Purposes. Effective practices with regard to migration for educational and training purposes.

References: [1-11]

5. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

Assignment 1

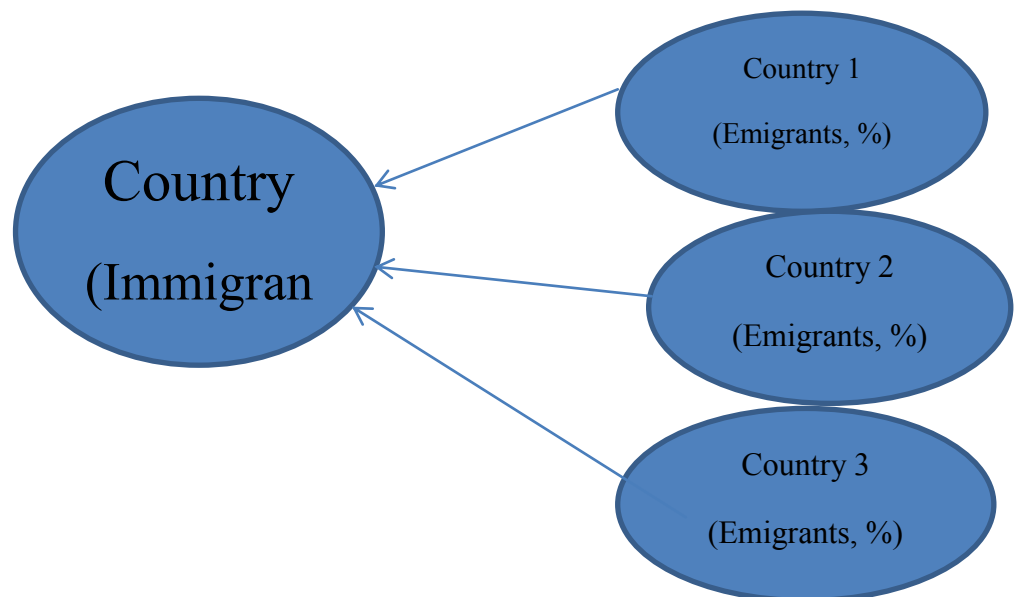
Step 1. Choose country in order to estimate migration processes.

Step 2. Analyze of migrants inflows and outflows of chosen country.

Country	Migrants inflows		Migrants outflows	
	2020 year	2021 year	2020 year	2021 year

Make conclusion.

Step 3. Research who are immigrants of your chosen country.



Step 4. Estimate purpose of crossing boundaries of emigrants to chosen country.

1. Labor migration – %
2. Exchange programs and students, teachers mobility – %
3. Shopping – %
4. Visiting of friends, relatives and so on – %
5. War, terrorism, environment – %
6. Tourism purpose, trip, travel, excursion and rest at beach and so on – %

Step 5. Chosen country is refugees destination, asylum seekers or donor of these types of migrants? Estimate flows of refugees and asylum seekers and make on this basis conclusion.

Assignment 2

Step 1. Estimate country was chosen in the assignment 1.

- Step 2.** Analyze reasons of emigration from your country
- economical -----(count and describe)
 - social (count and describe)
 - political (count and describe)

- environment (natural disasters, climate changes and so on) (count and describe)
- marriage and so on.

Step 3. What countries are attractive for your citizens. Describe purpose of their staying.

1. Work – %
2. Educate and learn in framework of Exchange programs and students, teachers mobility – %
3. Do Shopping – %
4. Visit of friends, relatives and so on of abroad – %
5. Stay in another country due to War, terrorism, environment – %
6. Trip, travel, have excursion and rest at beach and so on – %

Step 4. Staying your citizens in another countries are

Legal or illegal (%)

Permanent or temporary (%)

Voluntary or Forced (%)

Seasonal, Chain migration (%)

Time of staying

Each of the mentioned types of emigration present either percent (%) or explanation.

Assignment 3

Step 1. Estimate the migration processes of country was chosen in the assignment 1.

Step 2. Analyze temporary migration of chosen country, present statistical dates of temporary migrants, including tourists; students; business people for short stays; people with specialist skills, such as managers, academics and medical practitioners; people who make a social or cultural contribution to the community, such as media and film staff, sports people, religious workers, public lecturers; and people who contribute to the development of international relations, such as diplomatic personnel and participants in exchange programmes.

Step 3. Research particularities of national policy devoted temporary migrants of your chosen country.

Step 4. Describe Migration for Educational or Training Purposes of your chosen country. How many migrants are staying in your country in purpose to learn or in framework of education programs ? From which country?

Step 5. Estimate migration for Business and Tourism of your chosen country. Present statistical dates evidence and explain why plenty of nationalities visit your country in view of tourism and business.

Step 6. Find out facts and statistical evidence how many citizens of another countries visit your native country in order to Family or friends Visits.

6. TESTS OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

The world (international) labor market –

- a. the system of relations that arise between states regarding the coordination of demand and supply of global labor resources, conditions for the formation of the workforce, wages and social protection;
- b. formation of economic ties in the global economy;
- c. departure of immigrants from the country of immigration or return of emigrants to their homeland;
- d. departure of citizens to another country for permanent or long-term temporary residence.

In the first third of the XX century more than half of all emigrants were moving to

- a. Norway.
- b. USA.
- c. EU.
- d. Poland

After the Second World War, along with the USA and Canada, migration flows began to go to

- a. Brazil.
- b. Russia
- c. Western Europe, especially to EU countries.
- d. countries of Africa

How many main labor force centers (markets) are allocated:

- a. seven.
- b. four.
- c. six.
- d. One.

Labor migration is

- a. movement (resettlement) of the able-active population from one state to another for a period of more than a year, caused by reasons of an economic or another nature.
- b. regulation of labor supply and demand.
- c. entry into the country for permanent or long-term residence of citizens of another country.
- d. departure of citizens to another country for permanent or long-term temporary residence.

By spatial nature, international labor migration is divided into:

- a. internal, external and integration migration.
- b. final and temporary.
- c. final, temporary and internal.
- d. internal and temporary.

Internal migration is

- a. migration outside the country.
- b. migration within the country.
- c. population movement within the states of the integration union – the EU.
- d. movement (resettlement) of the able active population from one state to another for a period of more than a year, caused by reasons of an economic or other nature.

External migration is

- a. population movement within the states of the integration union – the EU.
- b. migration outside the country.
- c. migration within the country.
- d. regular movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.

Integration migration

- a. migration outside the country.
- b. migration within the country.
- c. regular movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.
- d. population movement within the states of the integration union – the EU.

By time feature, international migration is:

- a. final, temporary and pendulum.
- b. final and internal
- c. temporary and pendulum.
- d. pendulum and integration.

The final international migration is

- a. rotational migration.
- b. departure forever.
- c. harvest
- d. movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.

Seasonal international migration is

- a. regular movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.
- b. departure forever.
- c. departure for the season (example, harvesting).
- d. movement across the border.

Pendulum international migration is

- a. regular movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.
- b. movement across the border.
- c. harvest
- d. departure of immigrants from the country of immigration or return of emigrants to their homeland.

According to the direction of movement, international migration is divided into:

- a. legal; illegal
- b. emigration, immigration and re-emigration.
- c. emigration and immigration.
- d. legal and re-emigration.

Immigration is

- a. entry into the country for permanent or long-term residence of citizens of another country.
- b. departure of citizens to another country for permanent or long-term temporary residence.
- c. departure of immigrants from the country of immigration or return of emigrants to their homeland.
- d. departure for the season (example, harvesting).

Emigration is

- a. population movement within the states of the integration union – the EU.
- b. departure for the season (for example, harvesting).
- c. departure of citizens to another country for permanent or long-term temporary residence.
- d. regular movement from the place of permanent residence to the place of work.

Reemigration is

- a. return of migrants to their homeland, sometimes – departure to a third country.
- b. migration outside the country.
- c. migration within the country.
- d. departure of citizens to another country for permanent or long-term temporary residence.

According to the legality of border crossing, international migration is:

- a. organized and forced.
- b. legal and illegal.
- c. internal and external.
- d. integration and semi-legal.

According to the organizational feature, international migration is divided into:

- a. internal and external.
- b. legal and illegal.
- c. voluntary and forced.
- d. voluntary and internal.

One of the positive consequences for the labor exporting country is:

- a. increasing foreign currency income to the country due to private remittances of emigrants.
- b. decreasing overall competitiveness in the own labor market as a result of the outflow of qualified, young personnel.
- c. decreasing revenue to the budget due to the reduction the number of potential taxpayers.
- d. stimulating the development of production due to an extensive increasing in the workforce.

One of the negative consequences for the labor exporting country is:

- a. increasing tension in the labor market for resident workers due to the hiring of cheaper foreign labor.
- b. reduction the opportunities for own development as a result of the outflow of qualified personnel and specialists («brain drain») to more attractive countries.

c. increasing the living standard and well-being of family members and dependents of migrants left at home due to remittances and in-kind shipments.

d. increasing the opportunities of private investment due to the return to the homeland (after rotation) of personal funds, means of production, etc. of migrants.

One of the positive consequences for the labor importing country is:

a. increasing the living standard and well-being of family members and dependents of migrants left at home due to remittances and in-kind shipments.

b. increasing the opportunities of private investment due to the return to the homeland (after rotation) of personal funds, means of production, etc. of migrants.

c. stimulating the development of production as a result of an extensive increase in the workforce.

d. growing costs for social protection of immigrants.

One of the negative consequences for the labor importing country is:

a. increasing tension in the labor market for resident workers due to the hiring of cheaper foreign labor.

b. reducing social tension due to the release of immigrants and the filling of vacancies by resident workers.

c. reduction the budget burden due to savings on pensions and social benefits.

d. increasing labor productivity of workers and production efficiency in general due to competition in the labor market.

The state migration policy is

a. spontaneous process the distribution of labor resources between national branches of the world economy.

b. stimulating the development of production as a result of an extensive increase in the workforce.

c. purposeful activity of the state concerning to the processes regulation of labor force export and import.

d. growing the costs for social protection of immigrants.

The methods of international labor migration regulation are the following:

a. tariff and non-tariff.

b. quantitative and hidden.

c. administrative- legal and financial.

d. administrative- legal and economic.

The levels of international migration processes regulation are the following:

a. corporate and international.

b. corporate, national and international.

c. international and interstate.

d. corporate, national, interstate, supranational and international.

In what year was the International Labor Organization established?

a. in 1919

b. in 1945

c. in 1933

d. in 1921

7. ASSESSMENT METHODS

In the process of teaching the course «International migration processes», the following methods of student performance assessment are used (according to 100-point grading scale):

- standardized tests;
- current survey;
- analytical reports, abstracts;
- presentations of the results of the performed tasks and researches;
- evaluation of the results of the CPIA;
- Rector's control work;
- credit.
- other types of individual and group tasks.

Assessment Methods, BHERIIR (full-time studying)

Credit module 1	Credit module 2 (rector's final test)	Credit module 3 (final grade of CPIT)
30	40	30
1. In class questions (3 topics = 15 score) 2. Writing paper = 85 score	1. In class questions (5 topics = 25 score) 2. Writing paper = 75 score	1. Defense CPIT equal 80 score. 2. Training equal 20 score.

Grading scale

According to the scale of university	According to the national scale	According to the ECTS scale
90–100	Excellent	A (excellent)
85–89	Good	B (very good)
75–84		C (good)
65–74	Satisfactory	D (satisfactory)
60–64		E (sufficient)
35–59	Unsatisfactory	FX (unsatisfactory with obligatory repeated course)
1–34		F (unsatisfactory without repeated course)

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