



WHAT DO YOU KNOW
ABOUT MIGRATION?

ADULT INFORMATION PACK

Making space for creativity to improve young lives

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MIGRATION?

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MIGRATION?

INTRODUCTION

At a time when race-related hate crime is on the rise, it is now more important than ever to support children and young people's understanding around issues of race and immigration.

The aim of this information pack is to support children and young people's understanding of migration. **Highlighting positives, building empathy** and **challenging negative stereotypes** often depicted throughout the media and society.

Visit www.kazzum.org/resources for accompanying activity packs to compliment this information.

Please note: While these activities packs can be completed by children and young people independently, we ask that all Teachers/Parents/Guardians read through the activities ahead of them taking part.

'What Do You Know About Migration?' has been inspired by our participatory work with young refugees and migrants over the past 15 years and has been developed in direct collaboration with young migrants from the well-established Brighter Futures advocacy group.



WE INVITE YOU TO SHARE YOUR FEEDBACK WITH US ONLINE:

 [@kazzumarts](https://twitter.com/kazzumarts)  [@kazzumarts](https://www.instagram.com/kazzumarts)

If you have any queries about this pack, please contact us by email: hello@kazzum.org

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

WHAT IS A MIGRANT?

A migrant is anyone who moves from one place to another, making their home permanently or temporarily in a place other than their usual place of residence.

Although this is a common understanding of the term, it is not actually defined under international law and there is no consensus on a single definition of a 'migrant', not even in UK law!

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. This could be **internal migration** with people moving within the same country or region, for example moving from London to Manchester or it could be **international migration** with people moving from one country to another, for example, a person moving from London to Tokyo.

EMIGRATION OR IMMIGRATION?

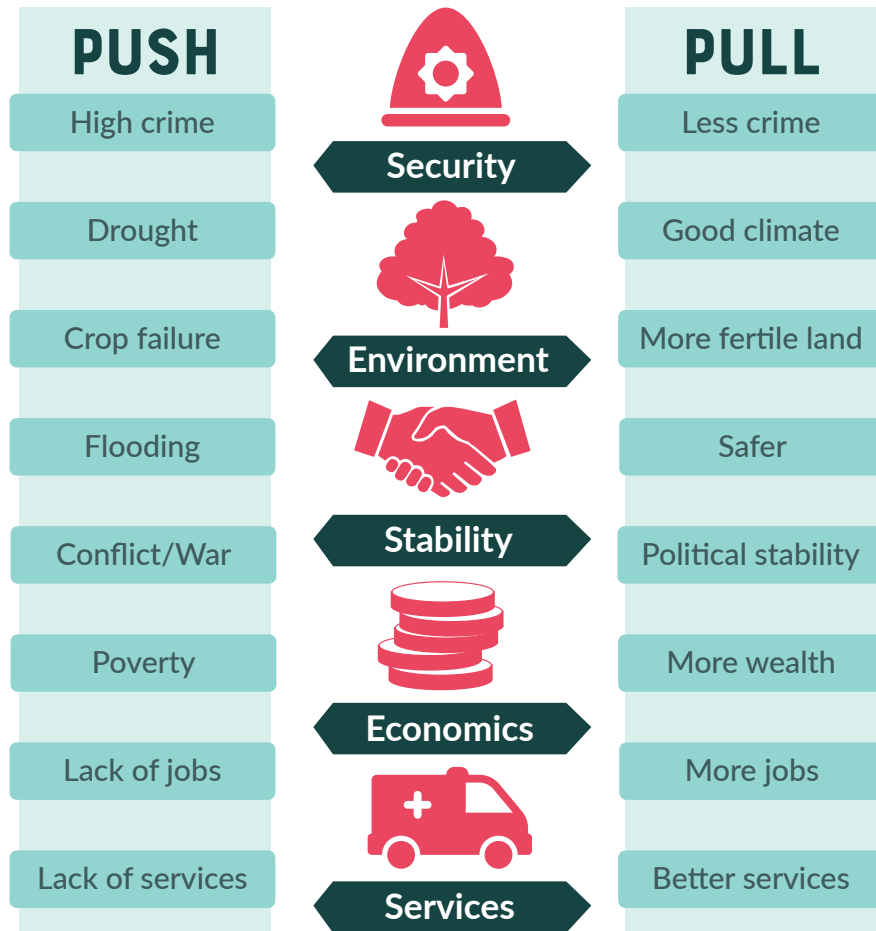
Emigration is when someone leaves a country and immigration is when someone enters a country.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

People migrate for many reasons, **often not by choice**:

- **Political migration** – to escape war, conflict or persecution
- **Environmental migration** – to escape natural disasters such as flooding or draught
- **Economic migration** – to find work
- **Social migration** – to be near family

Usually people migrate for a mixture of push and pull factors. Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area, pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. Here are some examples of these factors:



KEY FACTS

WHAT IS A REFUGEE?

Every day people are forced to leave their own countries and become refugees in another country. A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country because they fear they may be punished or mistreated because of their:

- Race
- Religion
- Nationality
- Social or political views

WHAT IS AN ASYLUM-SEEKER?

An asylum seeker is someone who has had to leave their home country as they no longer feel safe there. They will make journeys to other countries where they will ask the government in the country that they have entered to recognise them as a refugee.

By doing this they have asked for the protection of that country and the right not to be returned to their home country where they would face danger.

In the UK a person must apply to the Home Office for asylum when they first arrive in the country. While they are waiting to hear whether they can stay, they are referred to as an asylum seeker. In legal terms, you are only a 'refugee' once your asylum claim has received a positive decision.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE UNDOCUMENTED?

If a person is undocumented it means they do not have the legal documents that allow them to live in the UK, such a British passport, Visa or Leave to Remain.

Undocumented people can include:

- Trafficked children - trafficking is where children and young people are tricked, forced or persuaded to leave their homes and are moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.
- Unaccompanied minors (a person who is under the age of eighteen who is separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who by law or custom has responsibility to do so) whose temporary Leave to Remain was withdrawn once they reached adulthood.
- Young people born in the UK to parents who are themselves undocumented. Once an undocumented child turns 18, they face the threat of deportation to a country they may never have visited.
- Those who entered without proper documentation and didn't apply for immigration status.
- Those who arrived in the UK with proper documentation but who stayed beyond their permitted time.

WHAT IS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP?

If you have British Citizenship you can live, vote, study, claim benefits and work in the UK free of any immigration controls, you can also get a UK passport.

Being born in the UK doesn't automatically make you a British Citizen.

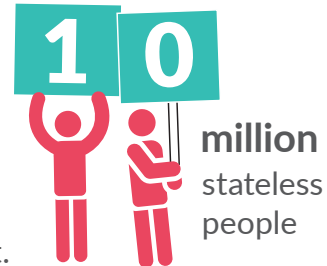
KEY FACTS

GLOBAL STATISTICS

In 2018 the refugee crisis was considered to be a **global crisis** and we are seeing the **largest number of people** fleeing violence and conflict since World War Two.



An estimated **10 million** stateless people have been **denied a nationality** and **access to basic rights** such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.



1 person is forcibly displaced **every three seconds** as a result of conflict or persecution.



Over 40% of refugees globally are under the age of 18.



Turkey now hosts the **highest number of refugees** with **3.7 million** followed by **Columbia** with **2.5 million**, **Germany** with **2.2 million**, **Pakistan** with **1.5 million** and **Uganda** with **1.5 million**.



WHERE DO REFUGEES GO?

69% of the world's refugees are living in countries **neighbouring their country of origin** rather than travelling to wealthy countries.



WHY DO REFUGEES LEAVE?

89.3 million people around the world have been forced from home fleeing **conflict, violence or persecution** based on their race, religion, sexuality, socio-political beliefs or gender.



KEY FACTS

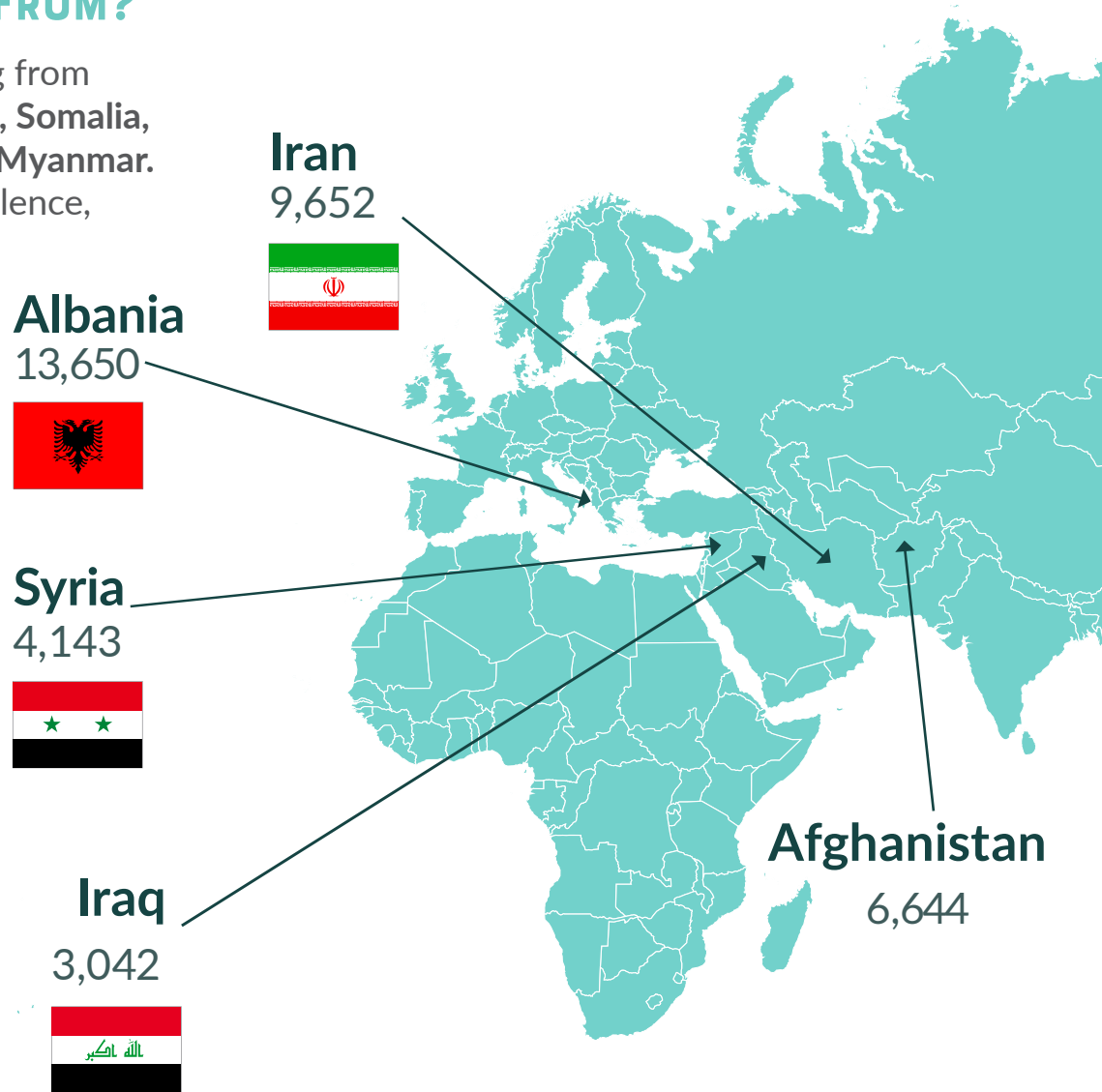
WHERE DO REFUGEES COME FROM?

Some of the countries people are fleeing from include **Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Myanmar.** People are fleeing because of fear of violence, conflict or persecution.

We are now seeing the largest number of asylum applications from nationals of:

Albania (13,650), Iran (9,652), Afghanistan (6,644), Iraq (6,333) and Syria (4,143).

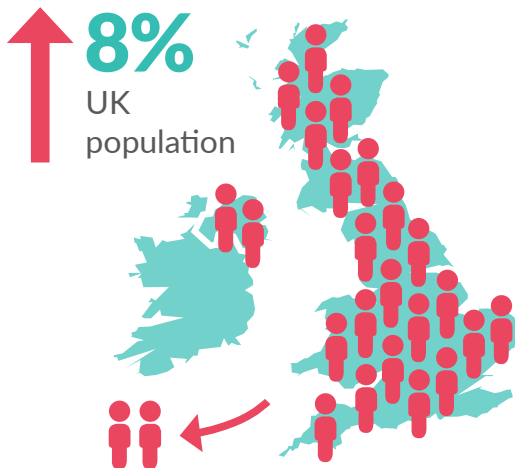
Amongst **Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC)** the largest numbers of applications in the year ending June 2020 came from **Iranian (456), Vietnamese (420) and Afghan (409)** nationals, who together accounted for **45% of applications by unaccompanied children.**



KEY FACTS

UK FACTS

An estimated 5.5m British people live permanently abroad – that's the equivalent of more than 8% of the UK population.



In the UK refugees make up less than 1% (0.26%) of the UK population.



Over

1 million



children living in the UK do not have British or Irish citizenship, nearly

1/2

of them were born in the country.



children

are part of a family expected to have No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF). A rise of 23% in three years.



The UK immigration system is tough. In 2022 75% of initial decisions resulted in a grant of asylum or other form of protection.



KEY FACTS

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU MIGRATE TO THE UK?

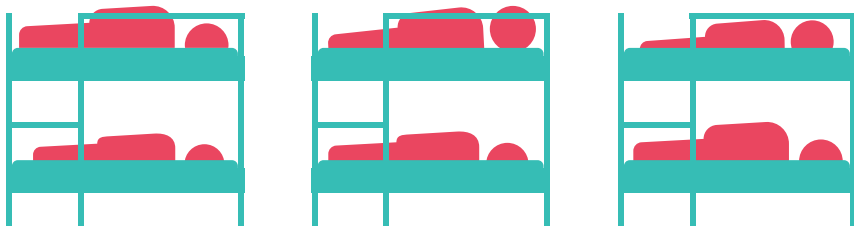
When a person intends to enter the UK, they must apply for permission to enter and remain in the country. The type of permission they get will become their immigration status and effect what access they have to public funds.

If you arrive as a refugee you must apply for asylum as soon as you arrive. To be eligible you must have left your country and be unable to go back because you fear persecution. Once you apply for asylum you are then known as an asylum seeker.

DO ASYLUM SEEKERS GET A FLAT?

X No.

Asylum seekers cannot choose where they live and their housing isn't paid for by the local council. The housing they are placed in is usually a hostel or temporary accommodation and often housing that other people do not want to live in.



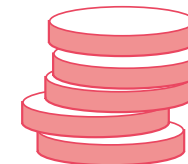
DO ASYLUM SEEKERS GET A JOB?

X No.

Asylum seekers are not allowed to work or access public funds, such as benefits or housing assistance, while they wait for a decision on their case. They have to live off £6.42 per day to cover all living expenses such as food, clothing, toiletries, transport and the cost of their asylum application. This forces people to live in poverty for months, or even years at a time, while they seek safety from persecution.

They can only apply to the Home Office for permission to work if they have been waiting for a decision on their asylum claim for over 12 months. The only jobs they can apply for are those on the Government's restricted Shortage Occupation List (this is an incredibly restrictive list that includes jobs such as classical ballet dancer and nuclear medicine practitioner!).

Asylum seekers have only **£6.42** per day to live off



They can only apply for permission to work after waiting



for a decision on their claim

KEY FACTS

DOES EVERYONE WHO HAS PERMISSION TO ENTER AND REMAIN IN THE UK RECEIVE PUBLIC FUNDS?

X No.

In the UK, some migrants are subject to a condition called **No Recourse to Public Funds or NRPf** (such as benefits or housing assistance), which can have far reaching consequences.

WHAT IS NO RECOURSE TO PUBLIC FUNDS?

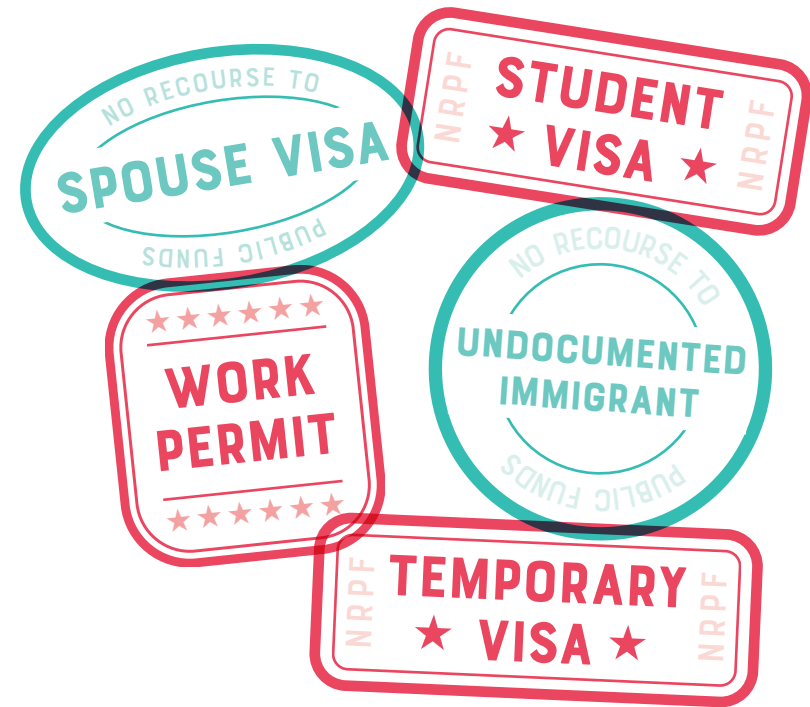
NRPf is a condition that can be attached to a person's immigration status in the UK. When a person intends to enter the UK they must apply for permission to enter and remain in the country. The type of permission they get will become their immigration status, and in some cases it will include the **NRPf** condition.

NRPf restricts access of migrants to certain social security benefits and social housing. It's a condition that forms part of the Home Office's Hostile Environment policy, which was created to make life as difficult as possible for migrants living "unlawfully" (i.e. without documents) in the country.

WHO DOES NRPf AFFECT?

The **NRPf** condition affects people who are subject to immigration control (that is, those who do not have a British Citizenship) and will include people who are residing in the UK under immigration status such as:

- Spouse visa
- Student visa
- Work permit holders
- People who have overstayed their temporary visa
- Undocumented immigrants



HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

WHAT IS THE HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT?

It is a **set of policies introduced in 2012 by then Home Secretary Theresa May**, with the aim of making life unbearably difficult in the UK for those who cannot show the right paperwork. These policies cut undocumented migrants off from using public services like the NHS and the police and make it illegal to work, or for a landlord to rent them a property.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Doctors, landlords, police officers and teachers, who have a duty of care, are turned into immigration enforcers and tasked with checking immigration status.

This policy turns us against each other and undermines **trust in vital public services**. When some of us are afraid to go to the doctor or to ask the police for help, **we are all made more vulnerable**.

Restriction to benefits can force people without immigration status **into destitution**. There is evidence of malnutrition, cramped and substandard accommodation and mental ill-health.

WORK

The hostile environment has fostered racism, discrimination and hate with people being **target due to their race and ethnicity**. Often people who look or sound 'foreign' are asked to show their papers in order to work, rent a home or get medical treatment.

RIGHTS

The **Windrush Scandal** is an example of how this policy has negatively affected those with legal status in the UK.

The **Hostile Environment** has been revealed to be in **breach of Human Rights**.

FACT – there is no such thing as an 'illegal' or 'bogus' asylum seeker. Under international law, anyone has the right to apply for asylum in any country that has signed the 1951 Convention and to remain there until the authorities have assessed their claim.

HOUSING

The '**right to rent**' scheme was implemented as part of the **Hostile Environment policy** and has been found to cause racial discrimination.

As a result of this scheme it is harder for black and minoritised people and migrants to rent a property.



HATE CRIME

Since the introduction of **The Hostile Environment** policy there has been a sharp rise in race-related hate crime.


WHAT IS HATE CRIME

Hate crimes and hate incidents are when someone is **abusive, harasses you, makes threats or is violent** towards you because of **who you are or who the person committing the crime thinks you are.**

Any crime that targets the following identities is a hate crime:



In England and Wales, the number of hate crimes recorded by police hit a **record high** in 2010/21.



In 2021-22 over **70%** of all hate crimes were **race-related**.



Hate crimes linked to **race and religion** rose by **16.9%** in London in 2020.

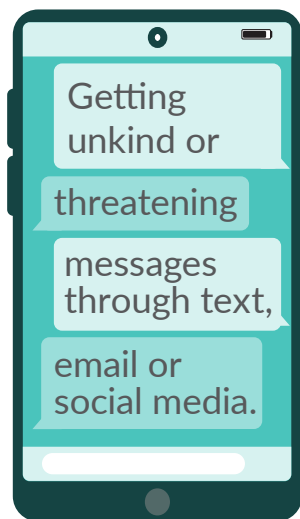
HATE CRIME

HATE CRIME CAN INCLUDE:

Threats, bullying or verbal abuse



Online or cyber-bullying



Antisocial behaviour – when other people’s actions make you feel harassed, scared or unhappy.



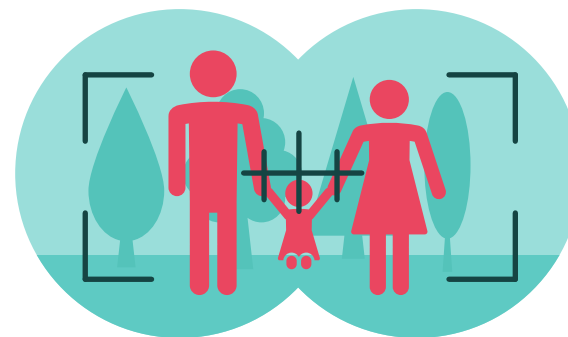
Assault – when someone physically hurts you or threatens to physically hurt you.



Criminal damage or graffiti



Stalking and harassment – when someone repeatedly tries to make contact with you in a way that makes you feel scared, upset or threatened.



HATE CRIME

WHERE DOES HATE CRIME TAKE PLACE?

Hate crime can happen online, in the street, at school or at home. You may feel scared, threatened or angry about the abuse. **Remember, hate crime is wrong and is never your fault!**

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU EXPERIENCE OR WITNESS HATE CRIME?

It is important if you experience or witness hate crime that you report it to a teacher, family member or responsible adult. There are lots of services that can provide support...

Victim Support – Contact your nearest Victim Support office – call the 24/7 Supportline 08 08 16 89 111 or contact them via live chat www.victimsupport.org.uk

Childline – Talk to a counsellor on 0800 1111 or via live chat www.childline.org.uk

You & Co – You & Co helps young people cope with the impact and effects of crime, www.youandco.org.uk

HOW CAN WE MOVE AWAY FROM HATE....

Understanding and tolerating difference.

Voicing our opinion when we hear/see something incorrect, unfair or prejudicial.

Educating ourselves on commonly held racist/homophobic/sexist/transphobic beliefs and stereotypes.



RACISM

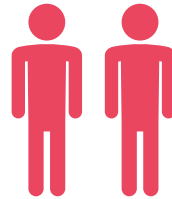
Racism has been embedded in our country's history over centuries, from colonisation to our immigration policy (See Migration timeline). In 2020/21 in England and Wales, over 74% of hate crimes were race-related and therefore acts of **racism**.

WHAT IS RACISM?

Racism is when someone behaves differently to another person because of their skin colour or culture. Racism can take many different forms, some of which are obvious and others which are more subtle. The following are all common forms of racism...

INTERPERSONAL RACISM

Interpersonal racism occurs between individuals when their personal beliefs and bias negatively affects their public interactions. Race-related hate crimes are often a result of interpersonal racism.



RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS

Racial Microaggressions are subtle everyday slights or insults that communicate derogatory or hostile messages based on someone's ethnicity or culture. These often come with a lack of awareness for example - a person clutching their bag close as a black man passes them on the street.



INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

Institutional racism arises due to unfair policies, practices or expectations within institutions, organisations, or systems of power (schools, workplaces, etc.). Institutional racism produces unjust outcomes for individuals or groups based on their ethnicity and/or culture.



INTERNALISED RACISM

Internalised racism is when people internalise negative, racist messages and feel ashamed of themselves for being "different". Individuals may or may not be aware of their own acceptance of these negative beliefs. They may end up hating their own skin colour, hair or other physical characteristics, believing their race makes them inferior. This has a hugely negative impact on self-esteem and mental health.



**RACISM LEADS TO HATE, INTOLERANCE AND DIVISION,
CAUSING COMMUNITIES TO BREAKDOWN.
THIS CAN'T GO UNCHALLENGED.**

A MIGRANT LIKE ME

"WE BELIEVE THAT MIGRANTS
DESERVE TO BE TREATED EQUALLY
TO OTHER PEOPLE IN SOCIETY
AND ARE FIGHTING FOR CHANGE"

- BRIGHTER FUTURES



Aminat

I wake up everyday hopeful
For what's to come
Grateful for air and light
For freedom and opportunities
Ahead of me are these words
And my companion
The realisation that there is
more to me
than being a migrant.



Benita

Migrants do not
choose to be in
this position.
You feel
controlled all
the time.
We are
humans, able to
accomplish many
things if given
the chance.



A MIGRANT LIKE ME

Titi

Life in the UK has been both awesome and troublesome. I've made and discovered the very best of myself here and it's been a journey I wouldn't swap for anywhere else in the world.

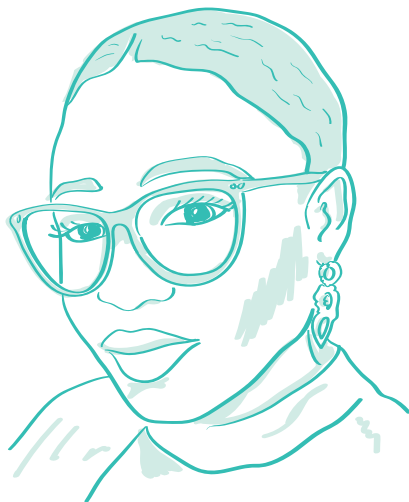


Suzane



Sophy

Being here has given me the opportunity to dream and broaden my mind and creativity but those dreams and opportunities have been blocked just like a wall in place of a door.



Just after I claimed my asylum, I felt like it was the best thing that had happened to me. I was free, I felt safe. For me life looked beautiful. I had another reason to live. I had my own space, and I could decide on what to do and what to eat. But as time goes by, I realise that there's more to life than just a piece of paper. A piece of paper which drives me crazy. A piece of paper which gives me sleepless nights. A piece of paper which got me so depressed and stopped me from eating and being happy. I refuse to be trapped by just a piece of paper which decides on how my life has to be.

I say no to that. I own my life and I'm not going to stand for it. No matter what comes my way. I say it.

CELEBRATING DIVERSITY

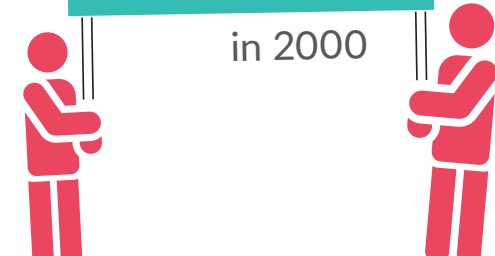
The diversity and multiculturalism of London and the UK is something to be celebrated! As actor **Riz Ahmed** says it is about *“stretching the flag, so it’s big enough to embrace all of us”*.

DID YOU KNOW...

A Home Office study shows that people born outside the UK (including refugees and asylum seekers) pay an estimated **10% more in taxes** than they take out through the use of public services: around **£2.6 billion in 2000**.

They pay an estimated **10%**

more in taxes
than they take out

Around **£2.6 billion**
in 2000


16.5%

of NHS staff say that their nationality is not British.



About **18%** of people employed in the UK in 2020 were **born abroad**.



More than **70** refugees have received knighthoods.

CELEBRATING DIVERSITY

DID YOU KNOW...

Fish and chips were brought to the UK by Jewish migrants in the **17th Century**



Over **200** languages are spoken in the capital.



Notting Hill Carnival celebrates Caribbean heritage, arts and culture.

It attracts over **1 million** people a year



It was first put on in 1966 to highlight and celebrate the diversity in Notting Hill.

Notting Hill Carnival isn't the only festival celebrating other cultures in London;



to name a few, bring joy to millions every year.

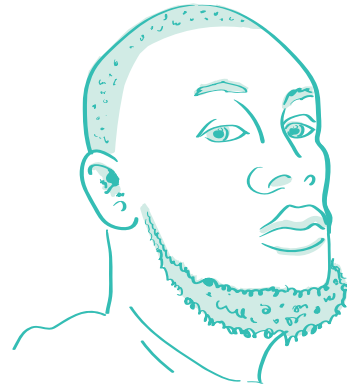
CELEBRATING DIVERSITY!

"NEARLY 40% OF BRITISH CULTURAL ICONS COME FROM MIGRANT AND MINORITY BACKGROUNDS." - GLOBAL FUTURE REPORT 2019

Here we name a few from the recent past and present!

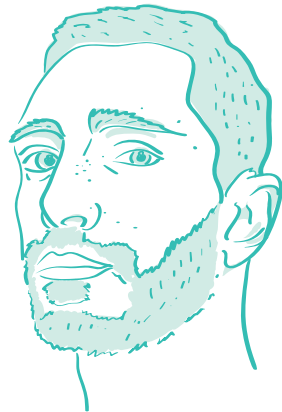
Stormzy

Stormzy is a rapper and second-generation British Ghanaian. He was the first black British solo artist to headline Glastonbury Festival in 2019.



Rita Ora

Rita Ora is an award winner singer. Born in Kosovo, at the age of one her family was forced to flee to London.



Rizwan Ahmed

Rizwan Ahmed is an award-winning actor, rapper, activist and second-generation British Pakistani. He is involved in raising awareness and funds for Rohingya and Syrian refugee children.

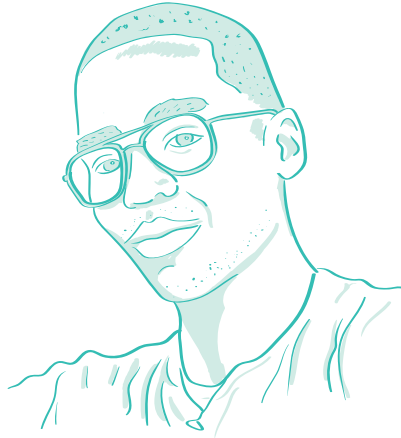


Magid Magid

Magid Magid is Sheffield's youngest-ever mayor. He came to the UK aged five after leaving Somalia with his mother and siblings in search of safety.

CELEBRATING DIVERSITY!

Ncuti Gatwa



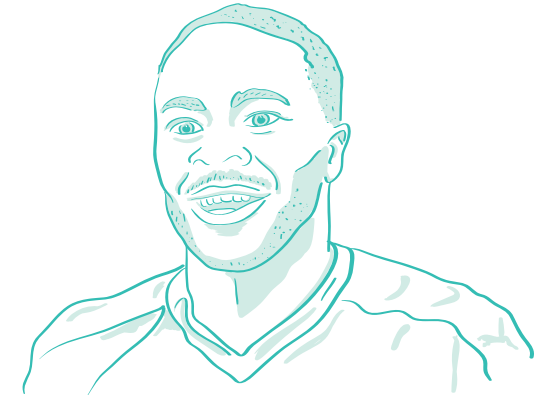
Ncuti Gatwa is an actor. He was born in Kigali to Rwandan parents. He moved to the UK with his family in 1994.

Albert Einstein

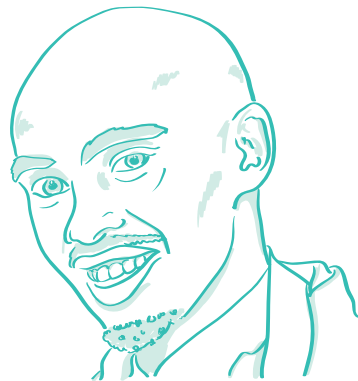


Albert Einstein fled from Germany to England in 1933. Einstein is known as the father of theoretical physics.

Raheem Sterling



Raheem Sterling plays football for Manchester City and England. Born in Jamaica, he moved to London with his mother at the age of five.



Sir Mo Farah

Sir Mo Farah was born in Somalia and moved to the UK at the age of eight. He is the most successful British track athlete in modern Olympic Games.



Nadiya Hussain

Nadiya Hussain is a TV chef, author and television presenter and a second-generation British Bangladeshi. She has an MBE and won the 2015 Great British Bake Off!

WHAT CAN I DO?

- Inform yourself on the issues facing refugees and migrants.
- Challenge and question information around refugees and asylum seekers in the media.
- Start a petition within your school or local community.
- Engage the local press.
- Persuade local decision makers to speak out. Visit members.parliament.uk/members/Commons to find your local MP and write them a letter.
- Support your local refugee community.

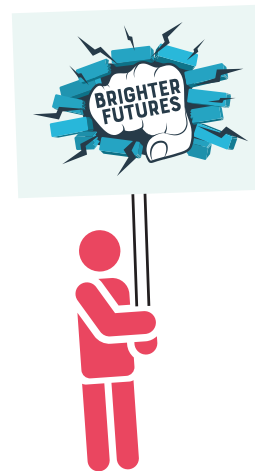
WE INVITE YOU TO SHARE YOUR FEEDBACK WITH US ONLINE:

🐦 [@KazzumArts](https://twitter.com/KazzumArts) 📷 [@kazzumarts](https://www.instagram.com/kazzumarts)
or via email: hello@kazzum.org



Kazzum Arts is a participatory arts organisation with a 30-year history of engaging young people in unique and inclusive multidisciplinary arts projects. Kazzum is committed to advocating for the rights of children and young people and raising awareness of the injustices they face.

🐦 [@KazzumArts](https://twitter.com/KazzumArts)
📷 [@kazzumarts](https://www.instagram.com/kazzumarts)
www.kazzum.org



Brighter Futures are a group of young people who work together to speak up about young migrants and their rights, using creativity as a tool to challenge negative perception of migration in the UK. The group is a partnership project delivered by Praxis Community Projects and Kazzum Arts.

🐦 [@Brighter_Praxis](https://twitter.com/Brighter_Praxis)
www.brighterfutureslondon.co.uk

CREATED BY:

Kazzum Arts in collaboration with Brighter Futures.

DESIGNED BY:

Kathryn Corlett.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

KAZZUM RESOURCES

'Joe like this..' - vimeo.com/499575227

An animation highlighting the challenges faced by undocumented young people in the UK.

'What you know about patience?' - vimeo.com/337332583

An animation sharing the complexities and challenges facing young people seeking asylum in the UK.

'Help them feel at Home' - vimeo.com/418420320

An animation sharing the plight of a young refugee arriving in the UK through the lens of a toy dinosaur.

'I am Just Like You' - vimeo.com/170932595

A film dedicated to the many children and young people fleeing their homes in search of safety.

'Who Am I' - vimeo.com/375389989

A poetry film that is part of a collection of poems that have been collaboratively written by members of Brighter Futures.

Myth Busting Quiz - www.kazzum.org/refugee-week-2020/key-facts

A Quiz created with Brighter Futures providing key facts about refugees and asylum seekers.

Hot Topics Podcast - soundcloud.com/user-473401006

Brighter Futures Podcast series discussing 'Hot Topics' affecting the young migrant community in the UK.

'Words Apart' Passport - www.kazzum.org/s/Words-Apart-Booklet-Passport-WEB-271119.pdf

This pamphlet is a collection of poems from our poetry and art exhibition Words Apart created with Brighter Futures.

FACTS, STATISTICS AND CAMPAIGNS

Refugee Council - The Truth About Asylum - www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/information/refugee-asylum-facts/the-truth-about-asylum

Facts and figures that give a true picture and help spread the truth about asylum.

UNHCR, Asylum in the UK - www.unhcr.org/uk/asylum-in-the-uk.html

Lift the Ban, Local Activism Pack - lifttheban.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Lift-the-Ban-Activism-Pack.pdf

Fighting for the right to work for people seeking asylum in the UK so that they can use their skills and live in dignity.

Amnesty International - Families Together Campaign - www.amnesty.org.uk/families-together

Right now, unfair rules are keeping refugee families apart. This campaign wants to see that change.

Young Gifted & Blocked - www.webelong.org.uk/what-we-do/we-build/let-us-learn

A campaign fighting to change laws prevent young people with Limited Leave to Remain (LLR) accessing student finance.

We Belong - www.webelong.org.uk/we-belong-chasing-status

A campaign challenging the punitive fees facing immigrants in the UK, which have risen by 238% since 2014.

End No Recourse to Public Funds Campaign - www.citizensuk.org/endnrpf

The Hostile Environment - www.jcwi.org.uk/the-hostile-environment-explained

Understand more about The Hostile Environment and its impact.

REFERENCES

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www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends
www.unhcr.org/blogs/better-statistics-to-help-end-statelessness/
<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

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UNHCR UK

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