

Understand

- What is the difference between an economic migrant and a refugee? In what ways is the distinction blurry?
- Who is and is not involved in designating someone an economic migrant or refugee?
- Who decides who is a refugee? Who decides on asylum claims?
- Why might someone's asylum claim be denied? What can happen to someone after their asylum claim is denied?
- What are three major goals of national immigration policies? Give an example that illustrates each.
- Who benefits from emigration and a reliance on remittances in the Philippines? Who is hurt by it?
- Explain the difference between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. What hardships are particular to IDPs?

Analyze

- How does sovereignty complicate aiding refugees?
- What patterns do you see in which countries migrants leave and which countries they go to?
- What patterns do you see in which countries refugees leave and which countries they go to?
- Why is it more challenging for foreign governments and international nongovernmental organizations to support IDPs than to support refugees?

Evaluate

- Evaluate the 2016 deal between the European Union and Turkey on accommodating migrants. Whom does it benefit? Is it an effective way to address the issue? A just way to address it?
- The majority of refugees lives in poor countries. Should wealthy countries do more, either by supporting host countries or hosting more refugees themselves?
- Which of the goals of national immigration policy (economy, security, values) do you think is the most important? What are the trade-offs of focusing on that goal?
- Is the reliance on remittances from emigrants a net positive or negative for the Philippines?