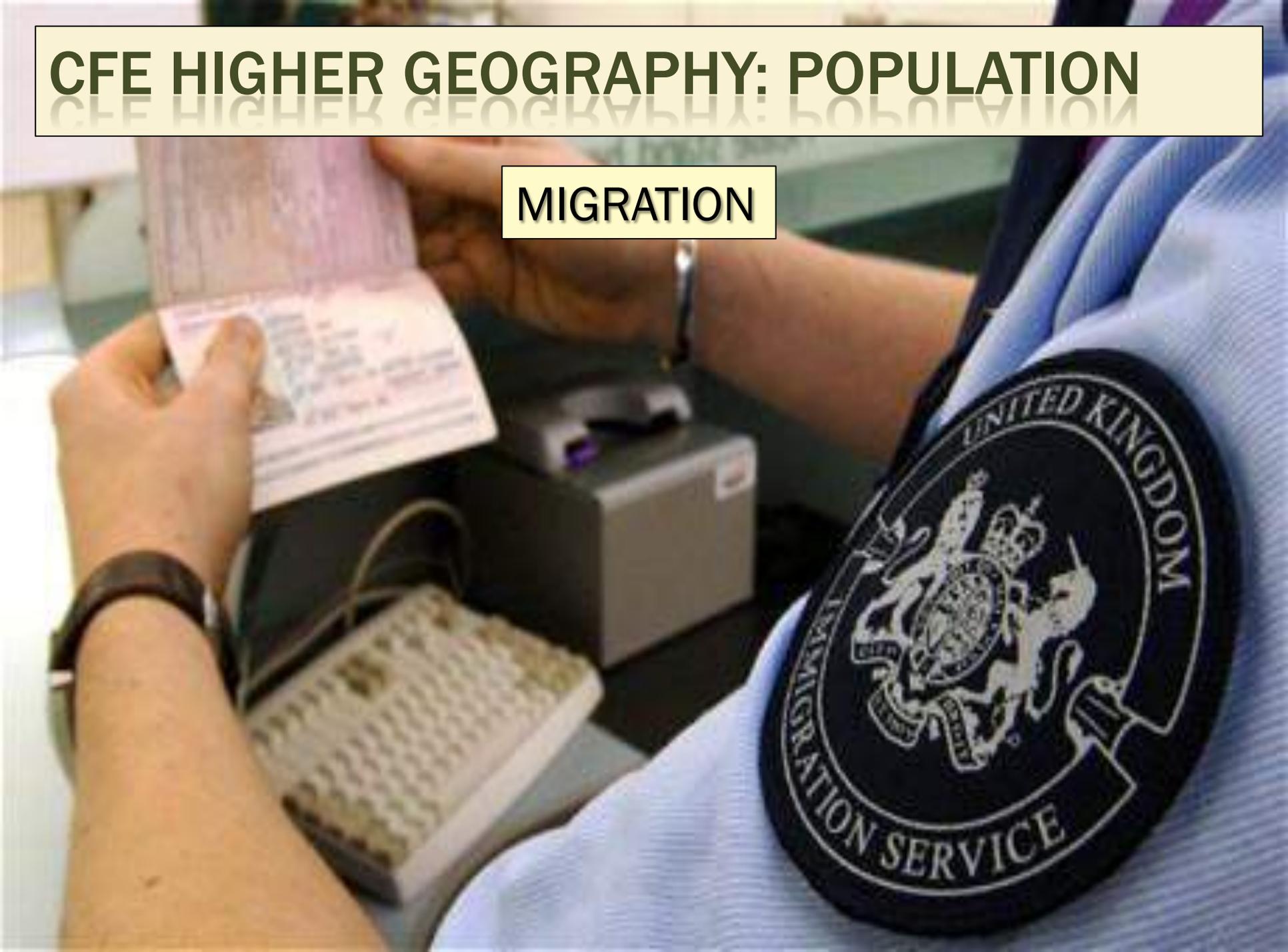


CFE HIGHER GEOGRAPHY: POPULATION

MIGRATION



A controversial issue! What are your thoughts?

"The flow of immigrants must stop now. The vast majority of immigrants are leeches, who will reduce the standard of living for all British citizens."

Jim, Scotland

"This country is being uncontrollably invaded. Future generations are going to suffer, and what right do the government have to allow this to happen? Something has to be done to stop the onslaught of people coming into this country before we are in situation of chaos, poverty and eventual destruction."

Mike, UK

"Britain would be a very dull place without the cultural richness that immigration throughout our history has given us. " Stuart, UK

"The vast majority of immigrants are hard working, honest people, not benefit scroungers. If you want to 'solve' the situation, then we and the other rich nations need to spend the time, money and resources making the countries immigrants come from (both asylum seekers and economic migrants) better places to live." Howard, UK

"The amount of immigrants and asylum seekers we have is in real terms minuscule in percentage terms compared to the population as a whole. These people, like every other wave of newcomers to these shores bring something new and vibrant to our community." Stephen, UK

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

Migration is 'a movement' of people from one place to another

Emigrant is a person who leaves a country

Immigrants are newcomers to a country

The *migration balance* is the difference between the number of emigrants and immigrants

Take notes to understand the key words and types of migration



Internal (regional) migration is when people migrate within the same country or region - for example, moving from Glasgow to Aberdeen.

International migration is when people migrate from one country to another - for example, moving from Mexico to the USA.

Voluntary migration: where people chose to migrate from their homes. For example for economic reasons to find work or change career, or for social reasons such as being with family or friends or gaining a better quality of life

Forced Migration: where people have no choice. They migrate to escape political persecution, war or natural disasters.

MIGRATION PUSH AND PULL

Push Factors: These are the factors that cause people to leave an area

Migration usually happens as a result of a combination of **push and pull factors**.

They generally fall into the following categories

Economic

Social

Political

Environmental



Make a copy of these headings in your notes.
Make sure you understand the difference between them.

Work with your neighbour to identify examples of **PUSH FACTORS** in each category



CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Economic

Poorly paid jobs /
low wages

Lack of job
opportunities

Recession / risk of
job losses

High
unemployment
rates

Social

Lack of services
like schools and
health care

Lack of
entertainment

Loneliness /
missing family
and friends

High crime rates

Lack of safety

Political

Political
instability

War

Corrupt
government

Political
persecution

Environmental

Harsh climate
such as drought

Soil erosion
causes crop
failure

Natural disasters

Flooding

Soil infertility

Pull Factors: These are the factors that attract people to a new area

Add these examples to your note



Economic

Prospect of better wages, more career opportunities, wealth generation

Environmental

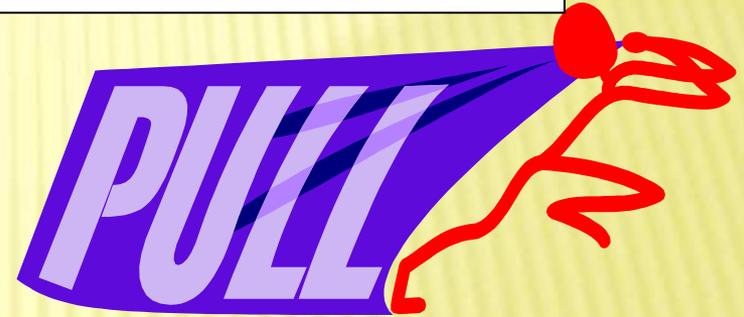
Fertile soil, less severe climate, ability to grow crops, low risk of natural hazards

Social

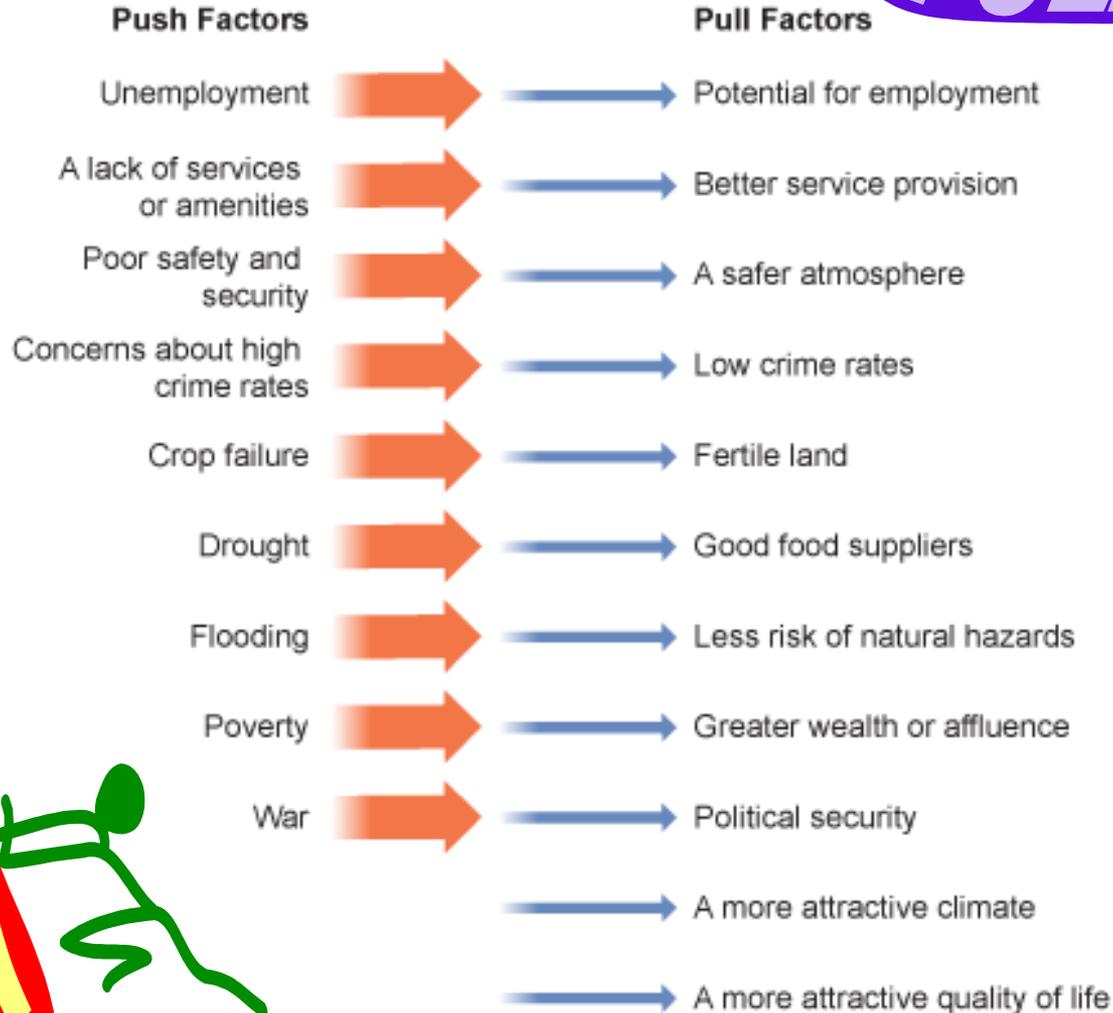
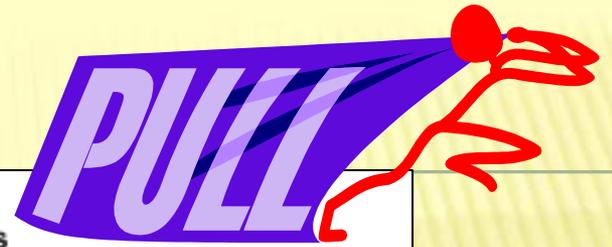
Being with family and friends, better access to services and entertainment, improved standard of living, feeling safe, lower crime rate

Political

Stable government, democracy,

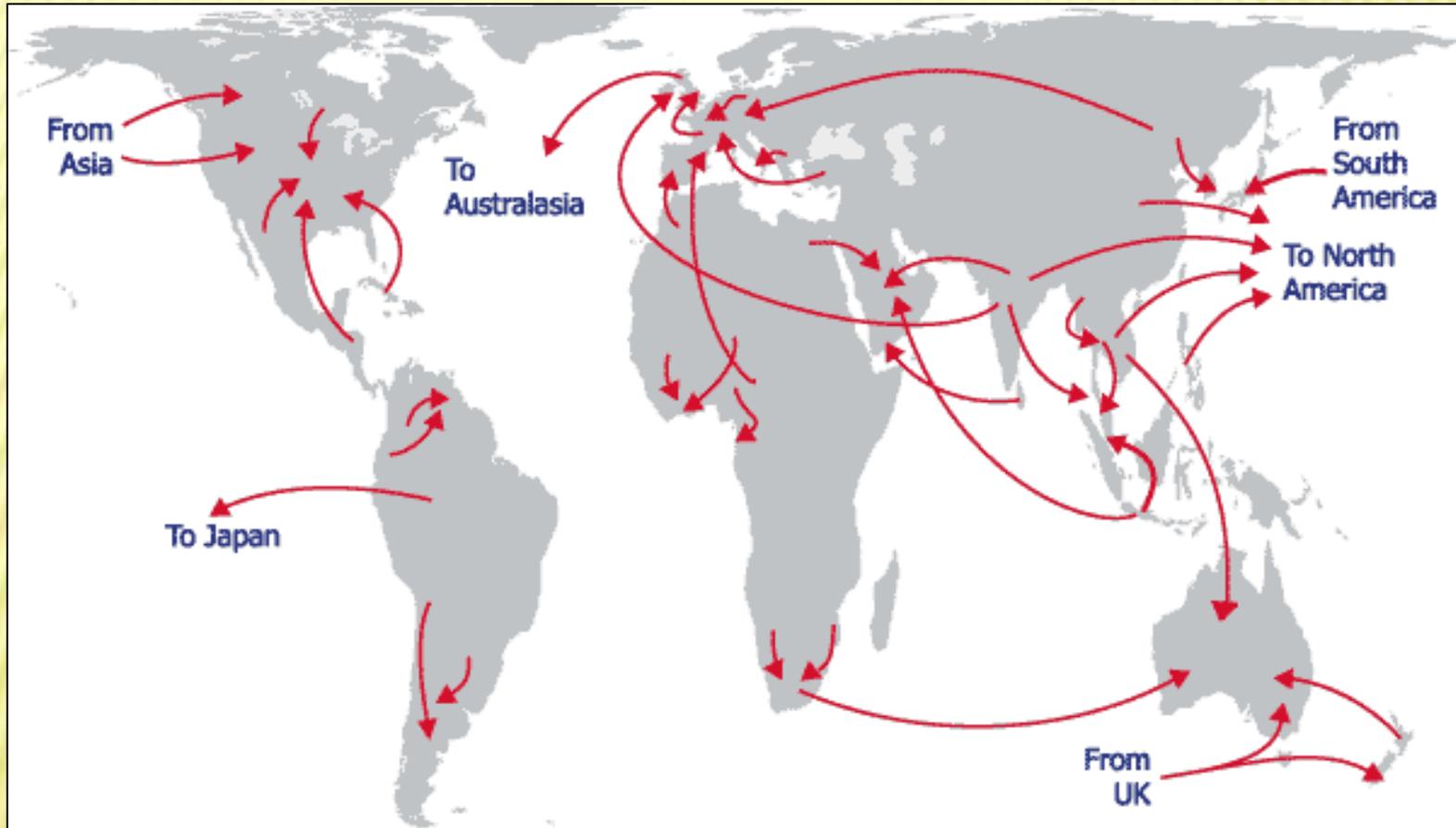


A SUMMARY



MIGRATION PATTERNS

The map below shows some examples of **world migration patterns**. The arrows represent the movement of people



Describe and explain some of the migration patterns you identify on the map (6)

ARE MORE PEOPLE ON THE MOVE THAN EVER BEFORE?

[HTTP://WWW.BBC.CO.UK/NEWS/WORLD-32912867](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-32912867)



INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Case Study: Poland to UK

<http://youtu.be/oVPORRvI2WE>

On the 1st April 2004 Poland was one of 10 countries admitted to the European Union (EU).

By law any resident of an EU nation has the right of free movement amongst all of the other member states.

The UK Government predicted an increase in immigration as a result of this, expecting 15000 immigrants from Poland and other countries who had gained EU membership at the same time.

However, by July 2006 447 000 people from eastern Europe had applied to work in the UK, 62% of whom were Polish.

By the 2011 census, records showed 521 000 Polish people resident in the UK



WHY DID POLES MIGRATE TO THE UK?



PUSH FACTORS

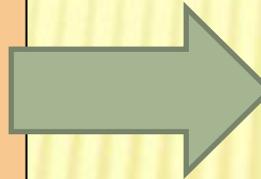
High unemployment in Poland (average of 18.5% in 2005)

High levels of youth unemployment (around 40%)

GDP only \$12 700 per capita. Low wages

In rural areas unemployment rates of 40%

17% of population below poverty line



PULL FACTORS

Unemployment in the UK low at 5.1%

Demands for skilled and semi-skilled labour in the UK

GDP in UK \$30, 900 per capita – prospects of wealth and higher wages.

UK one of only three countries who did not restrict the amount of Polish immigrants

Better standard of living (housing, education, healthcare).

WHO ARE THE IMMIGRANTS?

Often with young families

Vast majority employed within factories, as warehouse operatives, cleaning duties or farm workers

Majority intending to stay for short periods (less than a year)



Earnings in the UK typically £6 per hour

Skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers and tradesmen

Typical earnings of £150 per month back in Poland

Many are Polish students taking a gap year

IMPACT ON THE UK

Sort the statements into positive and negative impacts for the UK

£2.5 billion contributed to the economy by eastern European migrants

80% of migrants ages 18-35 so make national insurance contributions which help UK cope with ageing population

Migrants typically hard working, enthusiastic, skilled and flexible

Tensions and conflict in areas with a large influx of migrants

Migrants willing to take on low skilled, low wage jobs that the UK can't fill from its own population

Brings new cultural diversity to the UK - food, music, language

Increase pressures on education placed by children of immigrants

Pressure on child benefit - estimated additional 27,000 applications approved

Demand for housing puts pressure on housing stock. Rents / house prices rise

Additional stress on services like the NHS to provide medical treatment

In 2006 an estimated 0.5 to 1.0% of economic growth was attributed to these immigrant workers

High proportion of wages being returned to Poland

Increase birth rates to counteract ageing population

IMPACT ON POLAND

Injection of foreign cash as wages earned in the UK are sent back to Poland

Less pressure on resources such as health care and education due to less young people

The vast majority of migrants return to Poland with greater wealth, better language skills and possible training acquired in their work.

Imbalanced population with elderly making up a larger proportion of the population

“Brain Drain” of skilled workers who left to seek employment in the UK



Families are separated

Reduction in revenue from taxes

Loss of entrepreneurial spirit as those that left tended to be the biggest risk takers

Birth rates decrease due to less young people

Loss of manual labour source, for example rural workers

There are improved social, cultural and political links to the UK

IMPACTS ON THE MIGRANT WORKER

<http://youtu.be/oVP0RRvi2WE>

Watch the clip. It covers some of the positive and negative impacts of Polish migrants to the UK. Write down some of the positive and negative experiences they tell you about.

Many work hard to get a better quality of life (high wages, good quality housing)

Unable to return home due to lack of funds

They can be the subject of abuse ethnic tension, conflict

How does migration affect Polish workers?

can end up in poor quality housing or on the streets

Language barriers make it difficult to communicate or get skilled jobs

Some workers are exploited by corrupt employers and landlords

EXAM QUESTIONS:



1) With reference to an example of population migration between 2 named countries which you have studied:

a) Explain the migration in terms of push and pull factors

(5 marks)

b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages which the migration has brought to **either** the “losing” country **or** the “receiving country”.

(5 marks)

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS!

- a) Answers should refer in detail to push and pull factors and should relate to a named case study (POLAND TO UK)

Push Factors could include:

High unemployment in Poland (average of 18.5% in 2005) which encouraged people to move away to find jobs (1). In particular high levels of youth unemployment (around 40%) meant a lack of prospects for young workers. (1). The GDP in Poland is only \$12 700 per capita, reflecting poverty, and low wages (1). Many traditional jobs are in farming but in rural areas there are unemployment rates of 40% as machinery has taken over the jobs that were traditionally done by labourers (1). 17% of population below poverty line, reflecting a poor standard of living with poor quality of housing, health care and education (1)

CONTINUED

Pull factors could include:

Unemployment in the UK low at 5.1% so Polish workers expect to find Work and plentiful jobs available (1). The UK has a high demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour; positions it can't fill from its own population (1). GDP in UK \$30, 900 per capita , so Polish workers relish the prospects of wealth and higher wages (1). The UK is one of only three countries who did not restrict the amount of Polish immigrants, therefore they can migrate without restrictions (1). The UK offers a better standard of living for example good quality housing, education available to children of immigrants, and good quality free healthcare (1).

CONTINUED

(b) Example in mark scheme is from Greece, Spain, Bulgaria to Germany (but use your Polish to UK case study)

Donor country, eg Greece, Spain or Bulgaria:

Advantages

- × Pressure on local services such as education, healthcare and housing is reduced. (1 mark)
- × Pressure on jobs is reduced therefore levels of unemployment will fall. (1 mark)
- × The birth rate is lowered so population growth rates will slow. (1 mark)
- × Money sent home by the migrants will boost the local economy. (1 mark)
- × Migrants will learn new skills and may then return to their home country. (1 mark)

Disadvantages

- × Active and most educated population left, known as the ‘brain drain’, which resulted in a skills shortage in donor countries. (1 mark)
- × Families were divided and the death rates may increase due to the ageing population. (1 mark)
- × Family members remaining in the country of origin may become dependent on remittances being sent home by migrant workers. (1 mark)

CONTINUED

Recipient country, eg Germany:

Advantages

- ✘ The short-term gap in labour is filled. Many migrants are highly skilled, eg engineers and academics. (1 mark)
- ✘ Migrants will take jobs that locals did not want and will work for lower, more competitive wages, thus reducing labour costs. (1 mark)
- ✘ Migrants will enrich the culture of the area that they move to with language, food and music. (1 mark)
- ✘ The increased population will result in an increase in the tax paid to the government, which can be invested in improving local services. (1 mark)

Disadvantages

- ✘ Migrant workers may feel discriminated against. Unemployment rises for local people. (1 mark)
- ✘ Ghettos may develop in parts of cities and there may be a shortage of affordable housing. (1 mark)
- ✘ Cost of providing services for migrant population and their families will increase, eg for schooling, healthcare, etc. (1 mark)

INTERNATIONAL FORCED MIGRATION LATEST...

EU in crisis....

- ✘ This year the number of people seeking asylum in the UK has surged - Germany and Hungary had already surpassed their 2014 totals by July of 2015!
- ✘ Germany and Sweden seem to be the most popular destinations as people travel from Greece and the Balkans in the south
- ✘ Syria is the origin of most refugees and then others from Afghanistan, Eritrea and Kosovo.
- ✘ Hungary has built a 110 mile fence along its border with Serbia to slow the flow of asylum seekers
- ✘ 2,643 migrants have died so far this year in the Mediterranean trying to cross into the EU. Mostly due to boats being overcrowded
- ✘ David Cameron has said the UK will take more Syrian Refugees in response to the humanitarian crisis ~ 20,000 over the next 5 years



INTERNATIONAL FORCED MIGRATION: SYRIA TO LEBANON, IRAQ, JORDAN, TURKEY

At the end of April 2013, according to UN data, there were 445,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

There are also many thousands of refugees in Iraq, Turkey and Jordan.

Government of Lebanon and UN projections estimate that there will be one million Syrian refugees in Lebanon by the end of 2013.

Lebanon's population is approximately 4.2 million. Syrian refugees make up 7% of the population already and by the end of 2013 this is expected to rise to 20%.

There were 4 million refugees from Syria spread across the 4 countries by July 2015.



KEY WORD: REFUGEE

a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

CAUSES OF THIS FORCED MIGRATION

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/16979186>

Watch the clip for a brief description of the Syria crisis)



PUSH FACTORS

Syria has been crippled by Civil War since 2011

Many ordinary Syrian people have been caught up in the violence of the war and are scared for their own safety and lives

Various rebel groups are fighting against government troops. The Free Syria Army is one of the main military groups

Suspicious of chemical weapons being used by the government against the country's people after a chemical attack outside Damascus in 2013

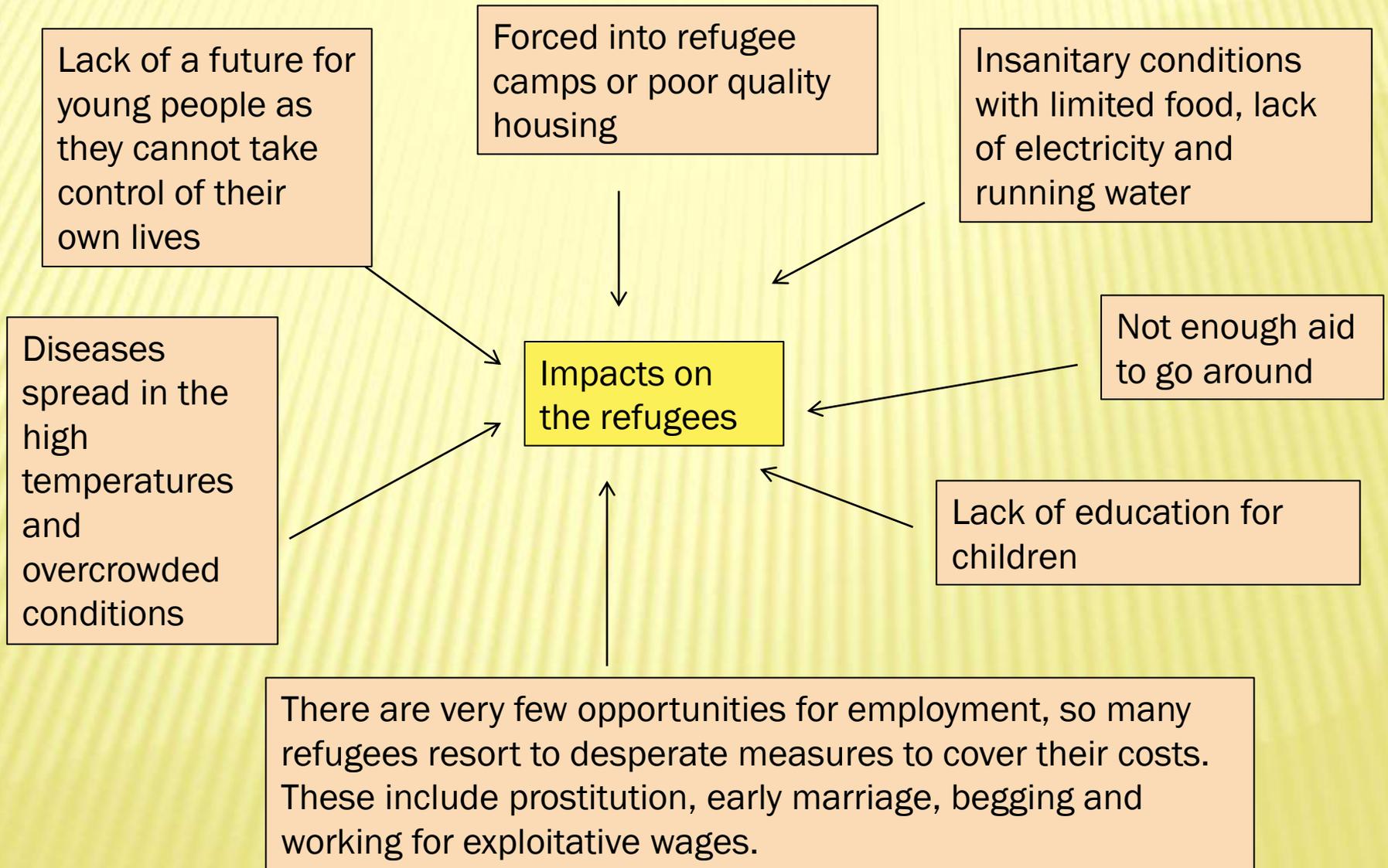
ISIS have invaded parts of Syria (since 2014) from Iraq and now effectively two wars are taking place

IMPACTS OF THE FORCED MIGRATION



WATCH THE CLIP!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VI9tI_TBX8Q



IMPACT ON HOST COUNTRIES

Pressure put on housing stock due to influx of people. It is expensive to host all of these extra people either in the local communities or makeshift camps

Lost income due to lower wages, more competition for jobs and the deterioration of services due to over-demand.

Medical services are stretched to their limit. Overcrowding in communities and camps can cause epidemics of disease.

Waste management and sanitation services struggle to cope with the extra demand



Residents in the host countries claim they have lost their jobs due to refugees willingness to work for lower wages. This has caused conflict within communities

Schools struggle to cope with the increasing number of Syrian children

THE SYRIAN CRISIS CONTROVERSY

Read the three viewpoints in the BBC Article you have been given

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-23813975>

Summarise the key issues caused by the refugee situation in the three countries (Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey).

