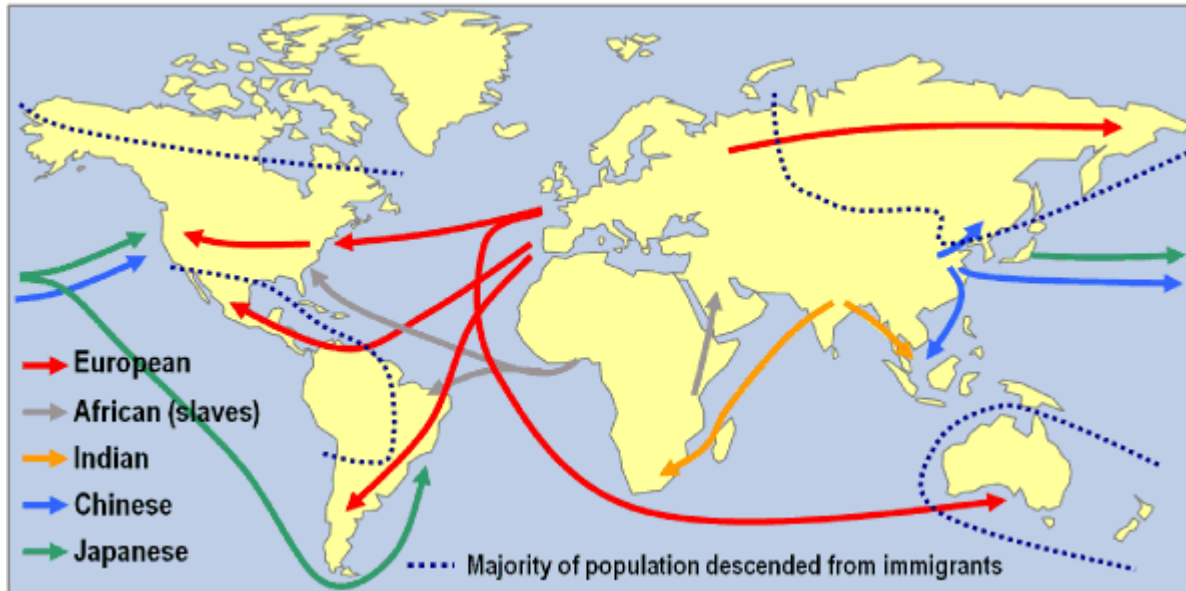


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFrtZvGN9A8>



# Migration



Learning objectives:

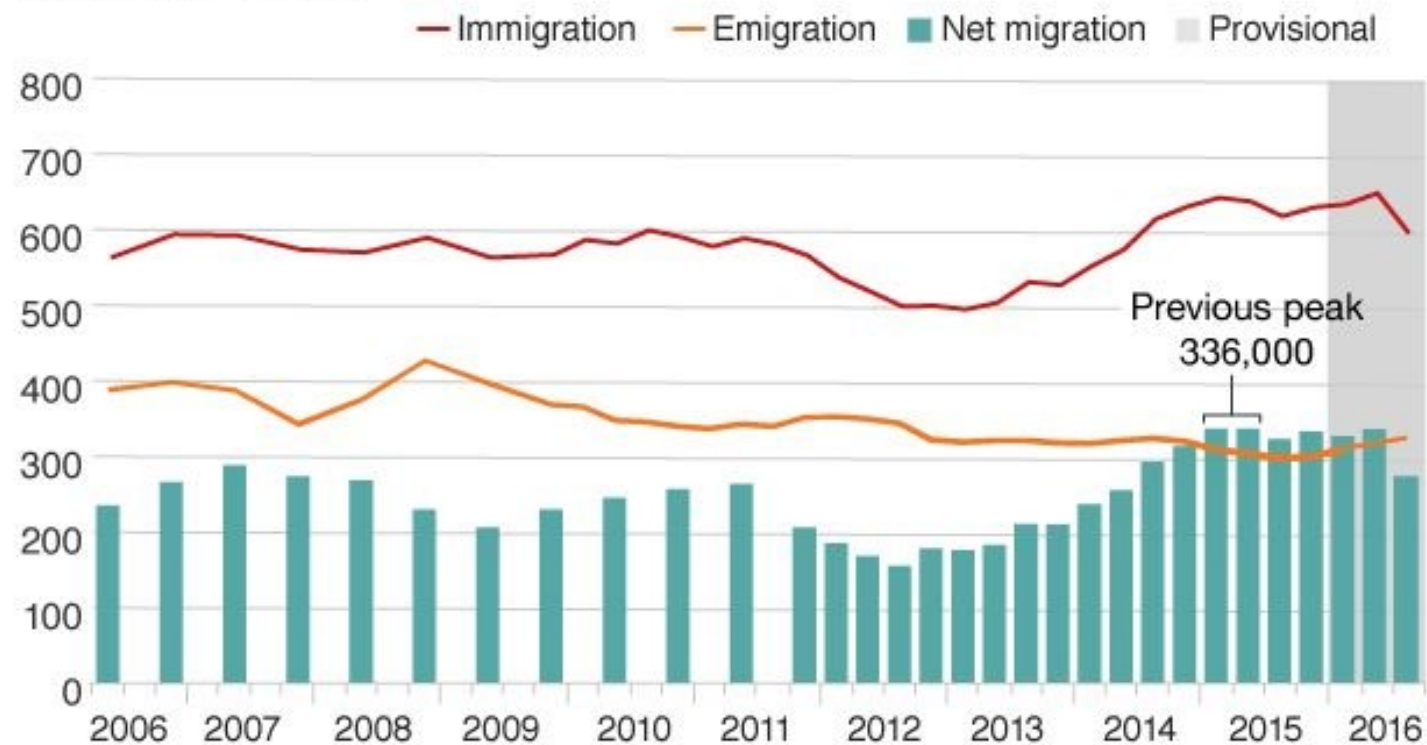
To examine the patterns of migration in the UK and discuss its impact on the UK population structure

# Starter-

## What are the current trends of migration in the UK

### Long term international migration to UK

Migration (thousands)



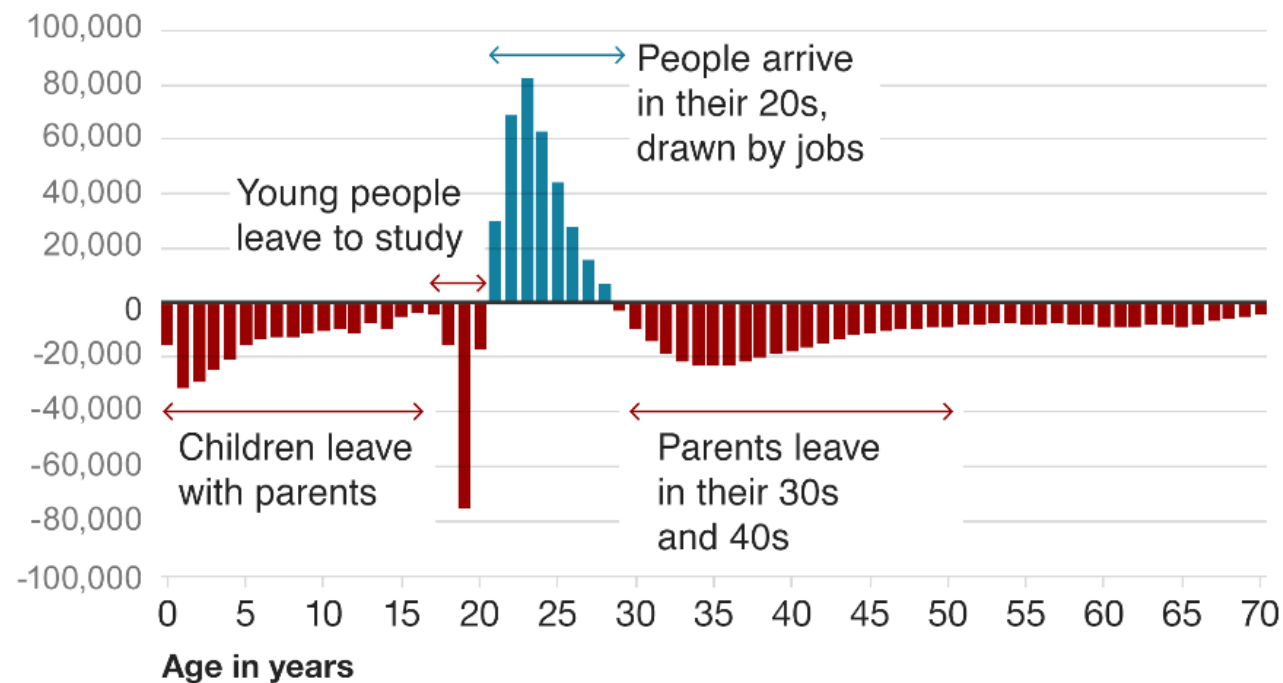
Note: net migration estimates up to 2011 have been revised since the 2011 census and may not exactly match with immigration and emigration numbers

Source: ONS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-47529562>

## People in their 20s move to London, but people in their 30s and 40s move out

Net migration to the capital by age, 0-70 years old



# How many Britons live abroad?



## Brits abroad

**784,900**

UK citizens lived in the EU  
(excluding Ireland) in 2017,  
official figures suggest

**74%** are under 65

**69%** live in Spain, France  
or Germany

**1 in 4** of all British emigres  
live in the EU (including Ireland)

**3.5m** "settled status"  
applications expected from EU  
workers in the UK

Source: ONS, UK Home Office

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-46632854>

# Migration- A02

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-47529562>

## London population: Why so many people leave the UK's capital

By Paul Swinney & Andrew Carter  
Centre for Cities

9 hours ago | 385

f     Share



# Migration- A01

‘Push’ factors are responsible for emigration:

- Recession
- Unemployment

‘Pull’ factors are responsible for immigration:

- Higher wages
- Job opportunities



Watch the video and note down at least 2 AO2 points which you can use in your essays:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3v6Hp07pMTc>



# Migration- the impact

Class discussion

What are the short/  
long term effects of  
migration?

Read p.206TB



# Globalisation

Class discussion:

Globalisation has accelerated migration both globally and in the UK.

Explain how.



# Globalisation and migration

**Vertovec (2007)**- since the 1990s migrants now come from a much wider range of countries.

**Cohen (2006)**- There are class differences between migrants:

- **Citizens**- full citizenship rights
- **Denizens**- privileged foreign nationals (often very rich/ high status)
- **Helots** – the most exploited group, where the state/employers see them as disposable units of labour power (often very poor and unskilled)

Task:

Read p. 207 TB

Fill in the table on p. 11WB

# Globalisation and migration-

## Migrant Identities

- Erikson (2007)- globalisation has created more diverse migration patterns
- Migrants are less likely to see themselves as belonging completely to one culture or country.

# Globalisation and migration- Migrant Identities



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcvKQydyzDY>

# The Politicisation of Migration

With the huge increase in migration, this topic has become an important political issue.

Many policies have been introduced as a direct result of the increase in migration.

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-39196315>

# The Politicisation of Migration

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-39196315>

## What are the key issues for the Brexit negotiations?

🕒 29 March 2017

f 🗨️ 🐦 ✉️ ➦ Share

Brexit



As the government prepares to trigger Article 50, what are the key areas that will need to be dealt with in the Brexit negotiations with Europe? Click on the links below for more detail.

Immigration ▼ Business ▼ Security ▼

Defence ▼ Health ▼ Education ▼

Science ▼ The environment ▼ Farming and fishing ▼



# The Politicisation of Migration (AO2)

## Why May is keeping immigration target



Laura Kuenssberg  
Political editor  
@bbclaurak

8 May 2017




Privately lots of Tories have said for years, six years in fact, that the chances of getting immigration down to under 100,000 were small.

And for as long as we were in the European Union, the UK government had no way of guaranteeing it would happen in any case.

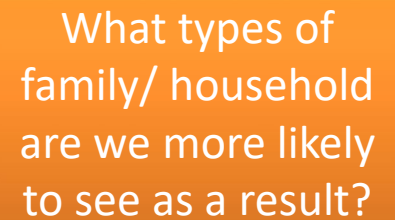
The job prospects for young Spaniards, Poles, Italians, were arguably a bigger determinant for UK immigration than anything the UK government could do about European immigration at least.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-39845154>

# How does immigration/ emigration link to families and households?



How does immigration/  
emigration link to families  
and households?



What types of  
family/ household  
are we more likely  
to see as a result?

### Item 2A

In addition to changes in the birth rate and the death rate, the other factor contributing to the size of the population is net migration. The search for employment is an important reason for migration. This was particularly true for those who came to the United Kingdom from the Caribbean in the 1950s. Immigration has created greater ethnic diversity in the population and contributed to family diversity.

### Item 2B

‘March of progress’ sociologists suggest that the modern family has become more child-centred than in the past. Each individual child is seen as important. Parents spend a great deal of time and money making sure that their children enjoy a comfortable upbringing. They want their children to have opportunities that they themselves never had. Critics of this view would point to examples of child abuse and other negative experiences that children today may face.

Explain what is meant by ‘net migration’ (Item 2A). (2 marks)

Suggest two reasons why people may migrate to the United Kingdom, apart from that referred to in Item 2A. (4 marks)

Jun 2011

# Homework

Consolidation card:

- Migration
- Globalisation and migration

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/womeninthelabourmarket/2013-09-25>