

Teacher Notes

Patterns: Patterns of immigration to the EU

Subject Area: Geography

Conceptual Strand:

Place and Environment - Students learn about how people perceive, represent, interpret, and interact with places and environments. They come to understand the relationships that exist between people and the environment.

Achievement Objective(s):

Level 6: Understand how people interact with natural and cultural environments and that this interaction has consequences.

Level 7: Understand how people's perceptions of and interactions with natural and cultural environments differ and have changed over time.

Level 8: Understand how people's diverse values and perceptions influence the environmental, social, and economic decisions and responses that they make.

Possible Achievement Standards which could use a European Context:

- AS 91008 1.2 Demonstrate geographic understanding of population concepts
- AS 91429 3.4 Demonstrate understanding of a given environments(s) through selection and application of geographic concepts and skills
- AS 91427 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s)

Geographic Concept:

Patterns

Patterns may be **spatial**: the arrangement of features on the earth's surface; or **temporal**: how characteristics differ over time in recognisable ways.

Skills:

- Geographic resource interpretation skills – Interpret information on a statistical map, interpret a graph
- Geographic resource construction skills –
- Communication skills – writing paragraphs

Notes on the possible use of this resource:

- These resources were designed to be practise for AS 91429 3.4 Demonstrate understanding of a given environments(s) through selection and application of geographic concepts and skills. There is no reason, however, why they could not be used by an able level 2 or even level 1 student who is need of extension’
- They could also be adapted for the following uses:
 - AS 91008 1.2 Demonstrate geographic understanding of population concepts – could be used as a case study for migration
 - As 901427 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s) – Migration as a process, the EU as a context.

Student Worksheet
Geographic Concept: Patterns
Context: Patterns of immigration to the EU
Student activity sheet

Learning outcome: Students will have an understanding of how to apply the geographic concept of pattern

About 9.5% of the population of European Union, some 69.8 million people, were born outside of the country in which they now live. This means that Europe has the largest immigrant population of any country on earth. However, the spread of migrants is not even across the whole of the EU with some countries receiving more migrants than others while some are more immigrant source areas. These patterns tell us a lot about the economic, political and environmental health of the countries involved.

Patterns may be **spatial**: the arrangement of features on the earth's surface; or **temporal**: how characteristics differ over time in recognisable ways.

When examining patterns to do with migration to and within the EU clear spatial and temporal patterns are observable. These spatial patterns relate to where immigrants might be located (this could be on a regional, national or local scale) while temporal patterns could relate to how these spatial patterns have changes over time i.e. have some countries begun to attract more immigrants while others have been less popular, or how the total numbers have changed over the year.

When asked to demonstrate understanding of the geographic concept of patterns it is important that you consider the following:

- Identify the main **trends** that you can see in the data you are looking at. A trend is a main idea which you can recognise in the resources you have in front of you.
- **Spatial patterns** are usually visual so therefore will relate to what you can see on a map, aerial photograph, satellite image, a photograph, or in real life. You should be looking at the main feature(s) and describing where they are located and explaining why they might be located in this way. However, spatial patterns may also be visible in other data formats such as charts e.g.
- When describing a spatial pattern use words such as **concentrated, dispersed, linear, peripheral, radial, clustered, and regular**. Your teacher will be able to explain what these words mean if you are unfamiliar with them.
- **Temporal patterns** are the way that things change over time. To identify a temporal pattern you need data from two or more time periods.
- When describing temporal patterns you should be considering the rate of change and whether or not is constant or takes place as a series of events. You could use words such as **increase, decrease, static, constant, fluctuating, rapid, and slow**.
- It is important that you back-up what you have described by providing specific evidence from the resources you are using. For example use phrases such as "between 1960 and 1970 there was a rapid increase in population, from 100,000 to 150,000".

Understanding Spatial Patterns

Use the **Patterns – Resource Sheet** and an **atlas** to complete the activities below

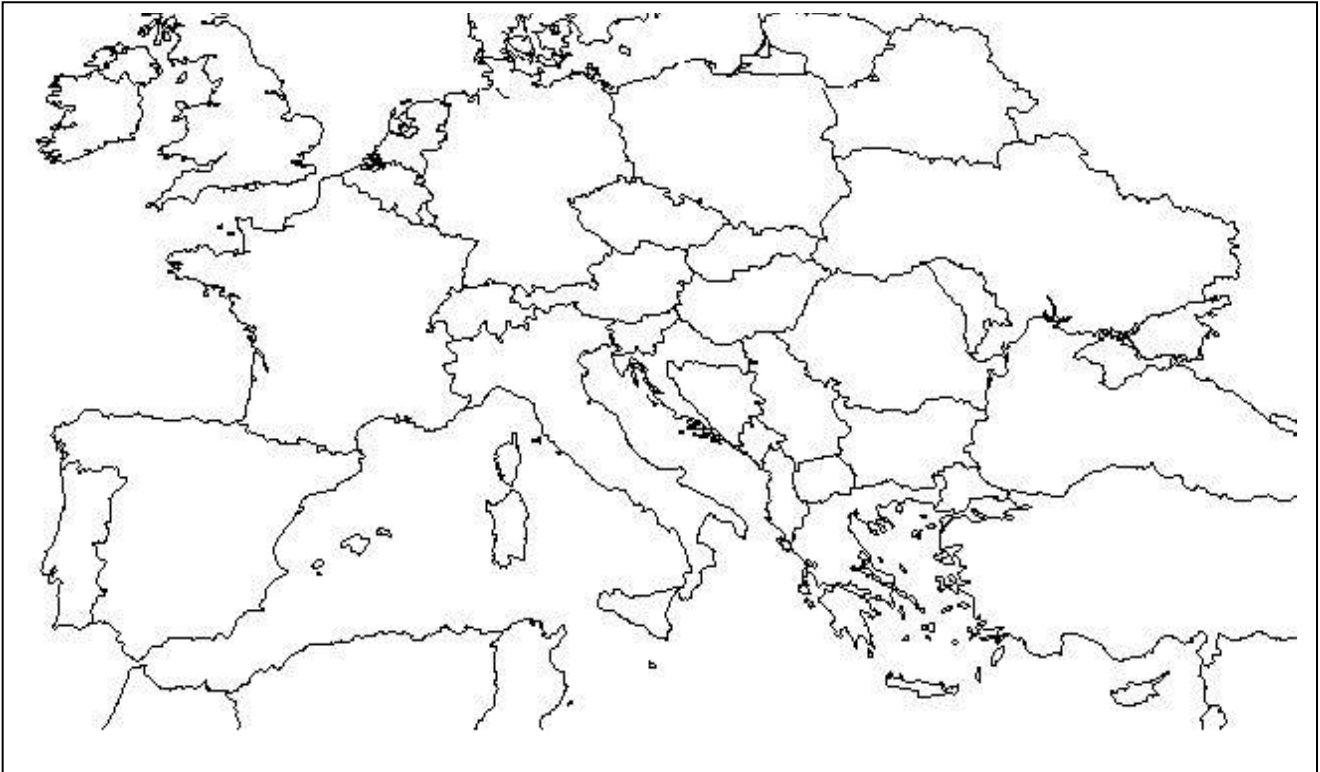
1. Describe the **spatial** pattern show on the map in **resource one**.

2. Comment on the **relative importance** of immigration from other EU countries, the rest of Europe and the rest of the world as shown in **resource two**.

3. Compare **resources two and three**. What does this tell us about the *origin and destination* of migrants to the EU?

4. Using the information in **resource 5** choose an appropriate statistical mapping technique and show the method of arrival for illegal arrivals in the six frontline EU states on the outline map below.

Title: _____



5. **Analyse** (describe and explain) the pattern of illegal entry shown on you map.

Understanding Temporal patterns

6. Choose TWO of the countries in **resource four** which have a **different** temporal pattern of immigration between 2000 and 2010. For each country describe the temporal pattern shown.

Country 1: _____

Country 2: _____

Explaining patterns

One of the main patterns you would have identified in the activities above is the movement of people from eastern to western Europe.

Read **Resource five**, a recent newspaper article which discusses the potential for large scale immigration from Romania and Bulgaria to the UK once the five year restriction on free entry (under the Schengen agreement) expires on 31st December 2013, and use the information it contains to help you answer the questions below.

7. What is significant about the date of 31st December 2013?

8. The article suggests several reasons why Romanians and Bulgarians are coming to the UK. These can be classified as **economic, social or political**. Give one example(s) for each of these mentioned in the article.

1. Economic: _____

2. Social: _____

3. Political: _____

9. Based on the article would you say that most migrants would be classified as skilled or unskilled? Provide evidence from the article to back up your answer.

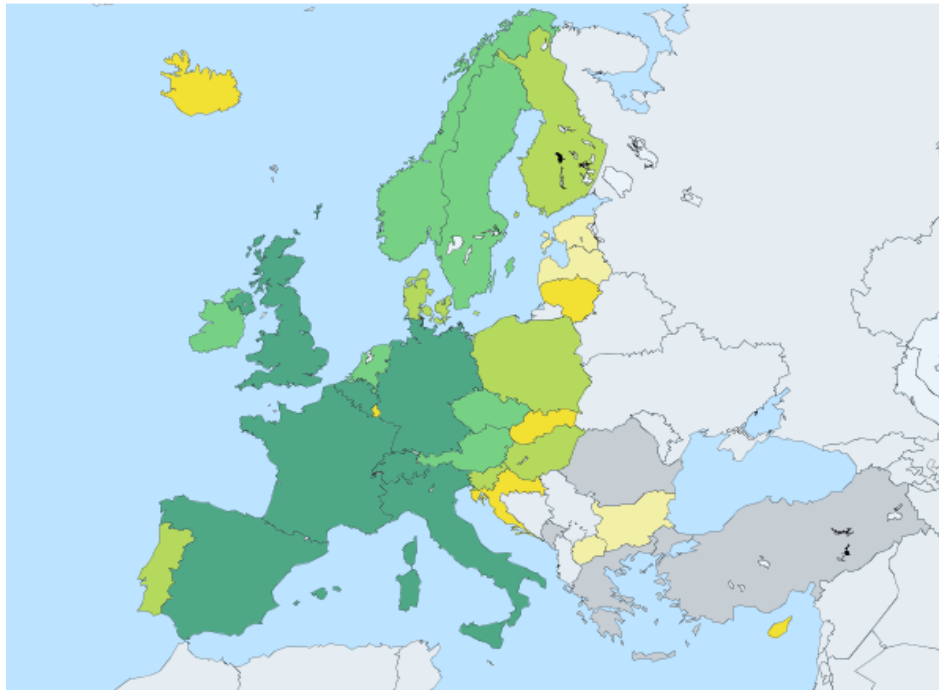
10. Cite evidence from the article that this influx of migrants from Eastern Europe has happened before.

11. A recent study by a group of researchers has identified six recent patterns of migration to and within the EU. These are shown in the table below. Use the information in **resource six** to identify countries and/or groups of countries which illustrate the pattern and provide a brief explanation.

| Pattern | Countries | Explanation |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| The importance of centuries long shared European history. | | |
| The number of clusters of neighbouring countries which form migration mini-systems | | |
| The link to the large scale recruitment of labour migrants in the 1950s and 60s, | | |
| The increasingly important role migration is playing in the demographic of Europe | | |
| The relatively affluent source of the majority of migrants to the EU. | | |
| The high ratio of EU emigrants to immigrants | | |

Patterns – Resource Sheets

Resources one: Number of Immigrants to EU destinations 2009



Legend

578.0 - 9031.0

9031.0 - 17820.0

17820.0 - 57357.0

57357.0 - 143516.0

143516.0 - 726009.0

N/A

Minimum value:578.0 Maximum value:726009.0

Source of Data: Eurostat

Copyright of administrative boundaries: ©EuroGeographics, commercial re-distribution is not permitted

Last update: 10.01.2013

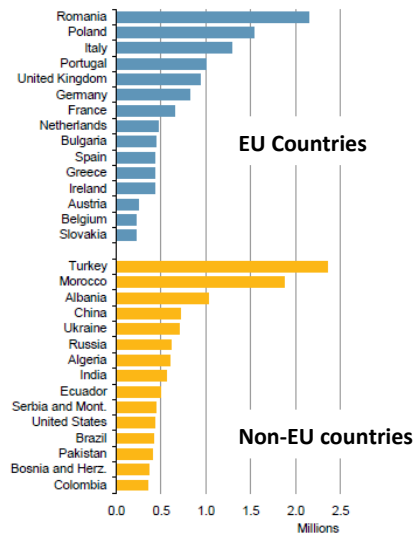
Date of extraction: 13 Jan 2013 23:50:07 MET

Hyperlink to the map: <http://app.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/mapToolClosed.do?tab=map&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176&toolbox=legend>

Resource Two: Migrant population of EU by region 2009

| Non-Nationals in the EU-27 by region of origin 2009 | |
|---|--|
| Continent | Percentage of EU-27 total foreign population, 2009 |
| EU member states | 36.7 |
| Non-EU Europe | 19.6 |
| Africa | 15.2 |
| Asia | 12.0 |
| America | 10.3 |
| Oceania | 0.7 |
| Unknown | 5.5 |

Resource Three: Origin of Immigrants to the EU 2010



Source: Eurostat (online data code : [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Resource four: Immigration to Selected EU Countries 2000 to 2010

| Country | Number of people per year | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Czech Republic | 7802 | 12918 | 44679 | 60015 | 53453 | 60294 | 68183 | 104445 | 108267 | 75620 | 48317 |
| Denmark | 52915 | 55984 | 52778 | 49754 | 49860 | 52458 | 56750 | 64656 | 57357 | 51800 | 52236 |
| Germany | 841158 | 879217 | 842543 | 768975 | 780175 | 707352 | 661855 | 680766 | 682146 | 346216 | 404055 |
| Estonia | 35 | 241 | 575 | 967 | 1097 | 1436 | 2234 | 3741 | 3671 | 3884 | 2810 |
| Spain | 362468 | 414772 | 483260 | 672266 | 684561 | 719284 | 840844 | 958266 | 726009 | 498977 | 465168 |
| Italy | 226968 | 208252 | 222801 | 470491 | 444566 | 325673 | 297640 | 558019 | 534712 | 442940 | 458856 |
| Lithuania | 1510 | 4694 | 5110 | 4728 | 5553 | 6789 | 7745 | 8609 | 9297 | 6487 | 5213 |
| Luxembourg | 11765 | 12135 | 12101 | 13158 | 12872 | 14397 | 14352 | 16675 | 17758 | 15751 | 16962 |
| Austria | 81676 | 89928 | 108125 | 111869 | 122547 | 114465 | 98535 | 106659 | 110074 | 73278 | 73863 |
| Portugal | 57660 | 74800 | 79300 | 72400 | 57920 | 49200 | 38800 | 46300 | 29718 | 32307 | 27575 |
| Slovenia | 6185 | 7803 | 9134 | 9279 | 10171 | 15041 | 20016 | 29193 | 30693 | 30296 | 15416 |
| Slovakia | 2274 | 2023 | 2312 | 6551 | 10390 | 9410 | 12611 | 16265 | 17820 | 15643 | 13770 |
| United Kingdom | 364367 | 372206 | 385901 | 431487 | 518097 | 496470 | 529008 | 526714 | 590242 | 566514 | 590950 |

Resource 5: Detection of illegal entry in 'frontline' EU states by method of entry 2009

| | Total | Land | Air | Sea |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cyprus | 5,883 | 5,743 | 140 | n/a |
| France | 5,748 | 690 | 4,149 | 909 |
| Greece | 73,194 | 62,475 | 1,377 | 9,342 |
| Italy | 21,650 | n/a | 1,195 | 20,455 |
| Malta | 1,702 | n/a | n/a | 1,702 |
| Spain | 27,910 | 4,080 | 12,088 | 11,751 |
| Total EU | 163,903 | 82,371 | 20,748 | 48,696 |

Source: Boswell and Geddes "Migration and Mobility in the European Union"

Resource five:

Britain facing new Eastern Europe immigration surge

Britain is facing a new wave of Eastern European immigration which will put British workers' jobs at risk, experts have warned.



Ministers have said they will not attempt to predict the number of Romanian or Bulgarian migrants that could be heading to the UK Photo: ALAMY

21 Oct 2012 <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/9637967/Britain-facing-new-eastern-Europe-immigration-surge.html>

By David Barrett, and Colin Freeman

Twenty nine million Bulgarians and Romanians will gain the right to live and work unrestricted in Britain in 2014 under European “freedom of movement” rules.

Last night forecasters said it could lead to a significant number of new arrivals, in the same way as when Poland and other Eastern European countries gained the same rights in 2004, with the scale likely to be increased by the economic crisis gripping the rest of Europe. And a Government report was disclosed to show concern among official advisers that the British labour market will suffer “adverse effects” as a result.

Both the countries’ citizens currently have restricted rights to come to Britain since they joined the European Union in 2007, but those limits end on 31 December 2013, opening the way for them to move freely. The restrictions will be lifted at a time when there is increasing political tension over Britain’s relationship with Europe and questions over whether European “freedom of movement” rules have harmed the job prospects of British people.

The Home Office has made no official predictions of how many more Bulgarians and Romanians will seek to enter Britain when the current limitations end, and argues that most who want to come have probably arrived already, finding work on the black market if they cannot work legally. However, critics believe that the Government’s reluctance to issue predictions is because it grossly underestimated the numbers that came in the previous wave of migration in 2004, when citizens from eight new eastern European EU members, including Poland, were given full access to the UK job market.

Despite official predictions that less than 20,000 would arrive, some 669,000 people from those eight countries were working in the UK as of last year, according to the Office for National Statistics. Experts on the government’s Migration Advisory Committee agree immigration is likely to rise when the restrictions are lifted, and have warned it will have a negative effect on the job market in Britain. It said in a report: “Lifting the restrictions would almost certainly have a positive impact on migration

inflows to the UK from those countries. At one extreme the effect could be small (with the additional annual inflow being in the hundreds or low thousands, for instance) but it could be significantly higher. It would not be sensible, or helpful to policymakers, for us to attempt to put a precise numerical range around this likely impact." It said there was evidence Bulgarians would come to Britain because of this country's higher rates of GDP, and also said it was "plausible" that Romanians would come for the same reasons.

Robert Rowthorn, emeritus professor of economics at Cambridge University, said: "The potential for immigration is very large because these are poor countries and they have populations of nearly 30 million between them. I think it will have quite a big effect. When Poland and other eastern European countries joined the EU in 2004 there was an unexpected surge and around one million of them are living in this country now, with net migration running at about 40,000 a year. I imagine a similar pattern will be repeated with Romania and Bulgaria, although the transitional controls have perhaps taken the edge off somewhat."

GDP per capita in 2010 was £3,929 (\$6,325) in Bulgaria - the poorest country in the EU - and £4,682 (\$7,538) in Romania compared with £22,426 (\$36,100) in the UK. Both countries have falling populations due to emigration.

Already figures obtained by The Sunday Telegraph show the number of immigrants coming from the two countries reached a peak of just over 40,000 last year - suggesting that there is likely to be an even greater number in 2015. More than 130,000 immigrants from Romania and Bulgaria are living in Britain and Britain is one of the most popular destinations for Bulgarian migrants, along with Greece, Spain and Germany, while the Romanian Embassy says that Spain and Italy attract 80 per cent of their emigrants.

But the perilous state of the Greek and Spanish economies may mean that much larger numbers of Romanians and Bulgarians decide to come here instead. Those who come currently either have to have a job when they move or declare themselves as self-employed.

However an investigation by The Sunday Telegraph has revealed how loopholes in current restrictions have allowed eastern Europeans to take 50,000 jobs from which they should have been excluded. By declaring themselves technically "self-employed", Bulgarians and Romanians have been able to access jobs in trades like hotel and restaurant work, sales, and taxi-driving. Hundreds of women have also been hired as self-employed lapdancers. Romanian and British job agencies have become adept at streamlining the paperwork involved for employers, so that even waiters, hotel receptionists and porters can be hired on a self-employed basis. The "self-employed" category is also being used by strip clubs to recruit young Romanian and Bulgarian women, according to adverts placed on tjobs.ro, Romania's leading recruitment website. Statistics gathered by tjobs.ro show that a total of 774 jobs in British strip clubs have been offered to Romanians. Some promised earnings of between £3,000 and £7,000 per month.

Based in the town of Targu Mures in Transylvania - a rural area where locals have long been used to travelling in search of work - the tjobs.ro agency acts as a clearing house for all recruitment firms seeking Romanians for UK work. In the past two and a half years, it has advertised some 81,476 jobs in Britain. Of these, 16,348 offers were in tourism and hotels, 15,385 were au pair and babysitting jobs, 8,650 were restaurant and catering jobs, 4,169 were in sales, 1,547 in household cleaning and maintenance, and 1,147 in transport, which includes chauffeuring and taxi driving.

Official figures from the Department for Work and Pensions showed 40,260 Romanian and Bulgarian workers applied for National Insurance numbers last year - the largest number on record and a 28 per cent rise year on year.

Sinclair Stevenson, the chief executive of Bucharest-based Premier Global International recruitment, said: "I think people in Romania will take advantage, as there is already now quite a strong Romanian community in the UK which can provide them with support and guidance. With their language abilities, they have a propensity go there anyway."

Resource six: Extract "New Patterns of European Migration: A Broad View from a Multidisciplinary Perspective by Paweł Kaczmarczyk, Magdalena Lesińska, Marek Okólski

In addition to this rather broad description, at least six distinctive features of the present European migration pattern might be distinguished to grasp its essence. First, the current migration to and from nearly all countries is embedded in centuries-long common European history; in such important events or landmarks as major wars and famines, revolutions and technological breakthroughs; and – last but not least – overseas expansion. This is e.g. why nowadays major groups of immigrants in Portugal are the citizens of Brazil, Cape Verde and Angola and, on the other hand, major destinations for Portuguese emigrants include Angola and Brazil.

Second, there is a number of clusters comprising neighbouring countries which display particularly strong intra-regional interdependencies and, thus, form specific migration mini-systems (e.g. Luxembourg and its three surrounding countries: Belgium, France and Germany; the British Isles; the Scandinavian countries; the Balkan countries; and pairs of countries such as France-Italy or Germany-Poland). While those mini-systems are limited to intra-European movements of migrants, they are nevertheless characterised by lasting and intensified flows of people and their rich diversity.

The third of these features links a great part of the present migration to that of the 1950s and 1960s: the era of large-scale recruitment of migrant workers by countries such as the then German Federal Republic. That was the period when non-communist Europe was sharply divided into migrant receiving and migrant sending countries, when many current strongholds of immigrant communities and migrant networks originated, and when international movements of people were unequivocally perceived as beneficial and highly desirable. Many of the migratory directions, channels and routes established in those years continue to the present day even though the forms of flows might have changed.

Fourth, European migration plays a vital, and indeed an increasing role in compensating the deficit of natural increase of the population and decelerating its ageing. For decades now the demographic sustainability of several countries (notably Germany) has been underpinned solely or predominantly by strong immigration and, thus, by highly positive migration balance.

Fifth, a large majority of European immigrants come from relatively well-off countries. In 2008, around 73% of the total EU inflow arrived from countries defined as 'highly developed' by the UNDP (using a classification based on the HDI¹⁶).⁷ A little more than a half of migrants were the citizens of other EU countries or own citizens (return migrants). Only 10% originated from the UNDP 'less developed' countries.

Finally, typical for Europe is a relatively high propensity of its population to emigrate, usually irrespective of whether the migration balance of a given country is positive or negative. In 2008 approximately 2.3 million residents of EU countries were deemed to be emigrants, which means 60 emigrants per 100 immigrants. It is not only in some new EU member states (e.g. Poland and Romania) that the out-migration is sizeable and by far outnumbers the inflows of people, but a high emigration volume (and rate) is also typical for such renowned immigration countries as the United Kingdom.

