

## Teacher Notes

### Process: A Ticket to Europe - The Process of Migration to the European Union

#### 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 that natural and cultural environments have particular characteristics and how environments are shaped by processes that create spatial patterns.

**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 this context:**

- AS 91241 1.2 Demonstrate geographic understanding of population concepts
- AS 91427 3.2 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes a geographic environment(s)
- AS 91429 3.4 Demonstrate understanding of a given environments(s) through selection and application of geographic concepts and skills

##### **Geographic Concept:**

##### **Process:**

A **process** is a sequence of actions, natural and/or cultural, that shape and change environments, places and societies. Some examples of geographic processes include erosion, migration, desertification and globalisation.

##### **Skills:**

- Geographic resource interpretation skills – Interpreting patterns from written and visual sources, interpreting age/sex pyramids
- Geographic resource construction skills – Construct a statistical map, construct a model
- 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 in the equivalent standards

- They could also be adapted for the following uses:
- 91247 3.2 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes a geographic environment(s)
  - Process = migration
  - Geographic environment = the European Union

There are a number of links to video clips below which could be used as background to this context:

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rT3gMliwvQ> (first three minute) – good statistics
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fpw6e2CH\\_KE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fpw6e2CH_KE) (2.57 min) illegal immigration to Spain
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aFBCEOe9hw> (6.11 min) arguments for and against immigration to the UK

## Geographic Concept: Process

### A Ticket to Europe: The Process of Migration to the European Union

A **process** is a sequence of actions, natural and/or cultural, that shape and change environments, places and societies. Some examples of geographic processes include erosion, migration, desertification and globalisation.

#### Introduction

Migration is a massive geographic phenomenon on a global scale. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimates that in 2010 there were approximately 213.9 million migrants worldwide. Of this 69.8 million were in Europe (the single largest actual amount by continent), representing 9.5% of the population (third behind Oceania at 16.8 % and North America at 14.2 %).

9.4% of all people residing in the EU in 2010 were born abroad. Of the 47.3 million foreign-born residents, 31.4 million were born outside of the EU with the remaining 16 million born in one of the EU member states. More than 75% of these foreigners lived in the five member states of Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Spain (the latter two being relative new-comers as immigrant receiving countries). The states with the highest percentage of foreigners in their populations were Luxembourg (43.0%), Latvia (17.4%), Estonia and Cyprus (both 15.9%) and Spain (12.3%). Latvia's and Estonia's figure are distorted due to the fact that the majority these are former citizens of the Soviet Union who reside in these countries but have not been able to acquire citizenship.

#### Patterns of Global Migration

1. **Describe** the pattern shown in figure 1

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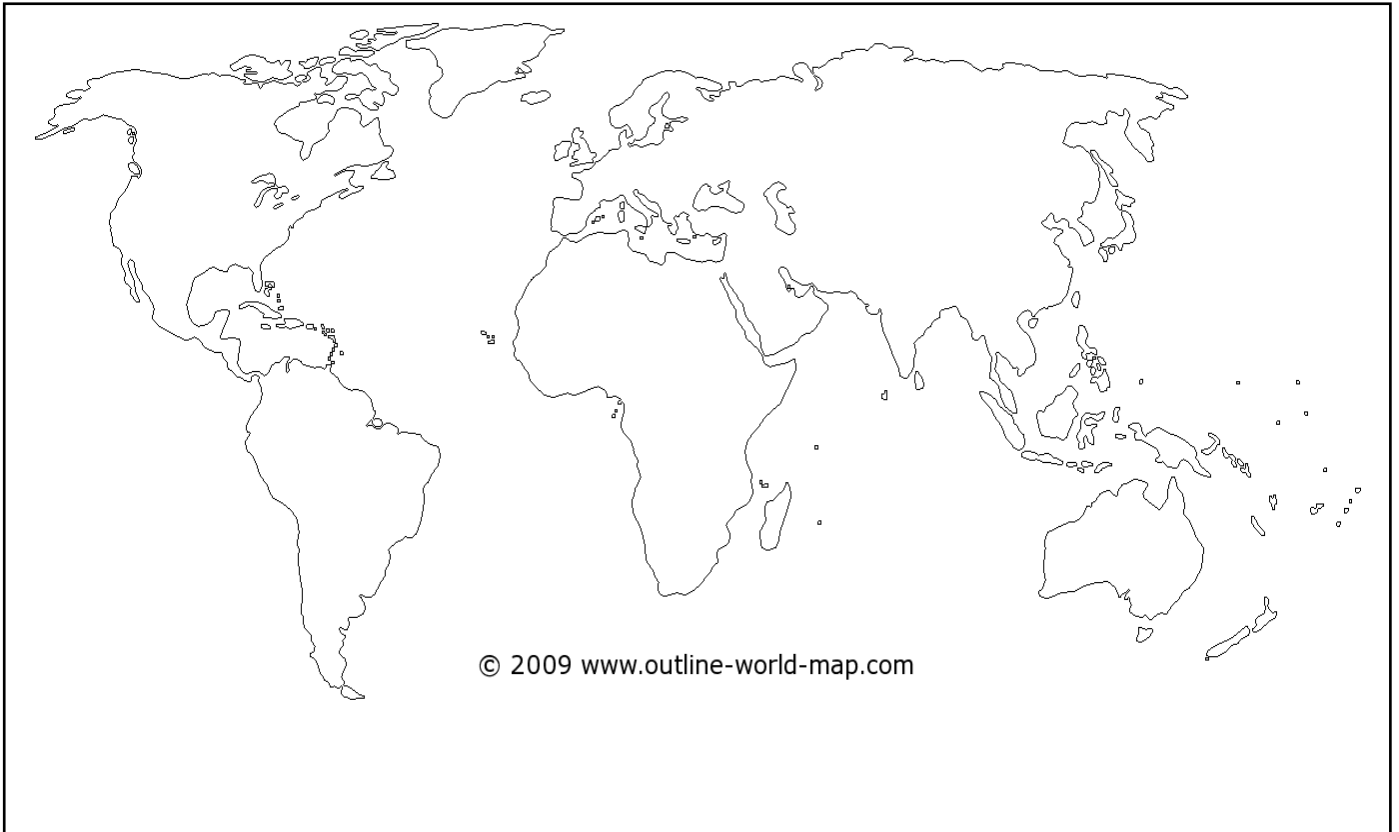
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## The Process of EU Migration

3. Refer to **resource three**. Draw a **statistical map** to show the Migrant population of EU by region of origin on the world map below

Title: \_\_\_\_\_



4. Any process can be broken down in a number of **elements**. These are the component parts which together make up the process. These elements will interact with each other which will determine the exact way the process operates in any given situation.  
Imagine that you are proposing to emigrate to The UK for your university studies. Make a list of all of the things you would have to consider if you were to make this trip.

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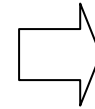
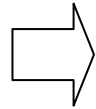
5. The process of migration to and within the EU can be simply shown by constructing a push-pull migration diagram. Read **resource four** and use the experiences of these people to fill in the push-pull diagram on the following page

6. Title: \_\_\_\_\_

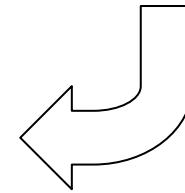
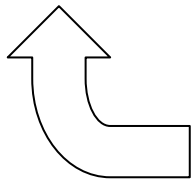
**Push Factors**

**Obstacles**

**Pull Factors**



**Counter flow**











## Resource Sheets for “A Ticket to Europe”

### Resource 1: Migrant Population by Geographic Region 2010

Geographical Area	Migrants (millions)	Percentage of the area's population
Europe	69.8	9.5
Asia	61.3	1.5
North America	50.0	14.2
Africa	19.3	1.9
Latin America	7.5	1.3
Oceania	6.0	16.8

### Resource 2: Global Migration

by [Jeffrey G. Williamson](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2006/09/williams.htm) (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2006/09/williams.htm>)

*More recently, western and southern Europe have become destinations for immigrants from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. And, since the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, Western Europe has also absorbed immigrants from the east, including from the former Soviet republics. As a result, annual net immigration into the European Union has soared since the 1980s: it now surpasses that of the United States and would exceed it by even more if illegal immigrants were included.*

*The second shift involved emigration from Eastern Europe. This traditional east-west European flow has a long history but was stopped cold by post-war emigration policy in the centrally planned economies. Things changed dramatically in the 1980s when Poland and Romania opened up and even more dramatically when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989. Emigration from these transition economies increased fivefold between 1985 and 1989 and exceeded a million a year until 1993, when it eased a bit. In any case, Europe seems to have re-established its old east-west migration tradition.*

*The third shift involved the transformation of Latin America from a major emigrant destination to a major immigrant source. The first global century leads us to expect that poor, low-wage, agrarian countries should send out more emigrants as they industrialize, but at some point they should start to retain their own and receive immigrants as they continue to industrialize and wages rise. Latin America is an exception to the rule: in 1960, it hosted 1.8 million (net) immigrants; in 1980, it sent abroad 1.8 million (net) of its own. The explanation for this unique regime switch appears to be Latin America's much richer and faster-growing northern neighbour.*

*The fourth and biggest post-war shift—which repeats the migration life-cycle experience of the first global century—involved Asian, African, and Middle Eastern immigrants, whose numbers rose from a trickle to a flood. Early industrializations and demographic transitions unlock the migration poverty trap and unleash a surge of emigration. Thus, the East Asian "miracle" first fostered an emigration*

surge, which then slowed, peaked, and subsequently declined as modern development ensued. The Middle Eastern life cycle has been delayed, as has the region's development. In Africa, where per capita income growth over the past half century has been so disappointing, the life cycle has been delayed even more.

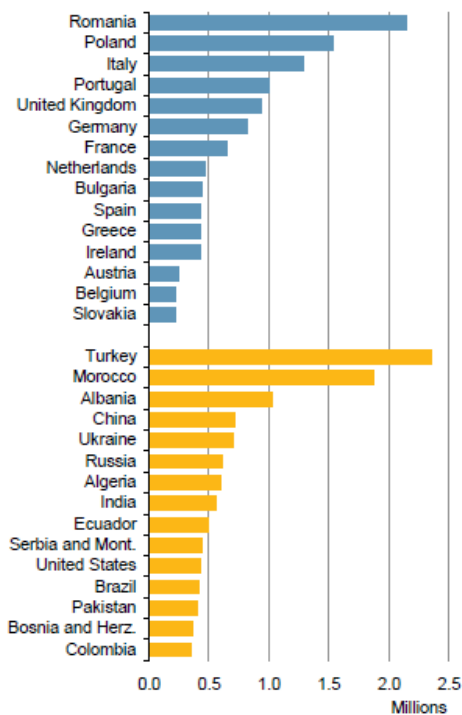
### Resource Three: EU Migration

Figure 1: Migrant population of EU by region of origin 2010

Non-Nationals in the EU-27 by region of origin 2010	
Continent	Percentage of EU-27 total foreign population, 2010
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

Source: Boswell and Geddes 2010

Figure 2: Main Citizenships of EU and non-EU foreigners residing in the EU-27, 2010



Source: Eurostat (online data code : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## Resource Four: Stories of Migrants to the UK

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/humber/content/articles/2008/01/30/migrantstories\\_feature.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/humber/content/articles/2008/01/30/migrantstories_feature.shtml)

### *Migrant Stories*

There are many reasons why people from across the world head to the UK; some seek asylum from war-torn countries, whilst others are looking for a better life for their families.

The stories below were written by students who attended a media and communication skills course operated by Hull College. The students travelled to the UK from around the world and these stories detail their journeys, hopes and dreams.

#### **Liene's story**



My name is Liene Maslakova. I am from Latvia and have been living and working in Hull for three years. I am a student at Hull College, studying English and a Media and Communication skills course run by Oxfam's Migrant Workers Project.

All the immigrants that I know work very hard every day to earn money. Most of them are saving or sending money home. The economic system in my country is unfair. Wages are very low, but prices and bills very high. I am happy to be here. I don't want to take anything from somebody else, and I am not doing it - because I am working.

The shadow of being away from home is missing my family. I buy presents for them, but it will never be the same as when we were living all together. It's breaking my heart, because family is the most important thing in the world. Now I need to catch everybody on the phone, and it's not easy. Also it's hard to keep contact with friends. Years are going and if you don't call or don't write letters – you are losing relationships that you had before.

#### **Ali, Iraq**

I came from Kurdistan Iraq. I am a qualified teacher. I was teaching for two years, but I left the country because my life was in danger. I did not feel safe. There was the threat of civil war, that Saddam would invade Kurdistan again, the threat of terrorism and of al Qaeda.

I crossed the border illegally to Turkey and from there I travelled through other countries. I just wanted to be in a safe country. I did not plan to come to the UK. People say it's a safe country – that the police are OK. I left Iraq in May 2000 and arrived in the UK in Sept 2000. I arrived at Dover. I could not speak English. I did not know where to go. I went to the police and they treated me as an asylum-seeker.

It was not easy to make friends in Hull. No-one wanted to know you. It was not easy to enrol at college or go to gym or join a football club. I could not get on an ESOL course. I had to live on £56 a

week. It was really hard to manage. When you are shopping you have always to look for the cheapest thing. You can't buy clothes and shoes and personal items. There is only money for food. And the worst thing is that you had to pay in vouchers – and so everyone knew you were an asylum-seeker as you are paying in vouchers. My English was not good enough to explain why I am in this country. I knew I was safe from the Saddam regime – but my life was not better than at home. I could not go out at night.

### **Reza (not his real name) from Iran**

I left Iran illegally with the help of an 'agent' – crossing the border with Turkey. I spent 10 days in a 'safe house' – a secret location where you cannot go out. I paid US \$8,000 to escape. It is a lot of money: but if it's about your life – I think you will pay even more if you need to. I travelled in different cars all the time and at night-time. Like a James Bond film. But James Bond always lives. You maybe die. Sometimes I was travelling with other people – sometimes not. The route is secret and you always travel at night so you don't know where you are. I don't know what countries I travelled through. I know I went through turkey, but nowhere else. I was not fearful, just glad to escape. I have never done anything illegal in my life -- but I had to leave.

I arrived in the UK on 16 Oct 2003, in Peterborough. I just knew a few words of English then. I was taken to the Police Station. They were very nice to me. They gave me £20 to buy some food and a train ticket to London. They told me I had to go to Croydon to the immigration department. I arrived on Friday and they told me I had to come back on Monday. I did not speak English and I did not know where to go. I was 3 nights at Kings Cross station. On Monday I went to Croydon again. They interviewed me and sent me to Dover to something like a hotel for asylum-seekers. After 12 days they sent me to Hull.

Then I had an interview with the Home Office. They refused my appeal for asylum. The asylum system is a lottery – it depends on whether you are lucky or not. If I was a judge I would say, "who is that person?" If he is a doctor in his country I would find out why he had come to the UK. But they are just looking for inconsistencies in what you say... if you say something a little different... so that they can turn you down.

### **Ines Da Costa from Angola**

I've lived here about six years. Angola wasn't a safe place to stay because of war and I came to England for my safety. And for more opportunities for my children, like a good education. Now I feel better, and I have a lot of opportunities to do what I want and my children are full of happiness.

### **Walat Oramary, Iraq**

I had to leave Iraq for my safety. In Kurdistan there are a lot of problems that are pushing you to leave. I had to leave my family behind – my family did not want my life to be in danger and I did not want my family to be in danger. It took me 3-4 months to come to the UK and it was a very difficult journey. I crossed the border with Turkey – and then we travelled by many different lorries . You are with the smugglers who are like mafia and you don't know where you are. You are travelling in very, very difficult conditions. Some people lose their lives in these conditions. People die because of the

food – or because they have no air – or because the lorries are like fridges. Some people travel in ships and the ships were sunk. It is a very difficult journey. I travelled alone until I got to Turkey and then usually when you are smuggled you are put together with other people of other nationalities.

I was on NASS support for six months. I was getting £28 a week to live on. You can't even buy enough food on this – let alone clothes. I was living with other people so we shared – we cooked everything together. With the vouchers you didn't get change, so it was very difficult to shop. After six months I got permission to work and I have been working for six years. But last week I was dismissed from the factory because the Home Office told them I was not allowed to work and that my permission to work had been withdrawn. Now I'm not allowed to work or apply for benefit. I am young. I like to work. Even the factory I was working for were not happy that I could not work there anymore. My boss wants me to apply again – he wants to give me a job – but he will be fined if he does so.

I was settling in Hull until last week when I lost my job. It's difficult for me to integrate – particularly because the language, the culture and everything were new for me. It took some time and some effort from me to settle. I knew I needed to learn the language to be able to talk to people here. Now when I go to other cities I really miss Hull. I can't wait to come back here!

### **My name is Sirous Karimi**



Hello! My name is Sirous Karimi. I am an Iranian doctor. I came to the UK almost four years ago. The reason I came here was because of my political activities against the Islamic fundamentalist government of Iran.

Unfortunately in England I couldn't continue my career because my case was refused by the Home Office. But thanks to Hull College, ESOL department, I have been learning English and I now work as an interpreter for UPM (United Property Management), which provided accommodation to asylum-seekers.

Although I feel quite confident with this job, I often get bored because I miss my professional job, which I already mentioned was a GP. I also have other qualifications, which are as teacher of Russian language and as a medical laboratory technician.

Finally, I wanted to mention that sometimes life is difficult but it is beautiful anyway. My life isn't always quiet and easy; it's also full of ups and downs.

### **Milda Sataite from Lithuania**

I went to college, dreaming of being a social teacher and working with children in a school. It happened that I ended up in England – and ended up working as a production developer in a bakery!



I found out through an agency in Lithuania that a company was offering a job in social care in the UK for the summer – but it was not very good experience. We had to live 33 people in one house – girls from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia; and the job was not well paid. I never got a pay slip. The agent did not pay taxes

to the government; and he wanted us to pay £50 a week for accommodation, even though we were four girls to a room. I could not pay £50 a week when I got only £80 in two weeks. The agency had offered £5 an hour for 40 hours a week, doing social care with old people. The agent provided bikes for us to visit old people in their homes, but we were not paid to travel between the houses.

The UK government treat Lithuanians the same as British people – we have the same rights. But I am still foreign. Not everyone treats us with respect. It's not because of my skin: my language shows I am different. When people look at you or try to avoid you, you can feel very bad. But It has improved. Before it was harder to go out in the town centre with English guys attacking migrant boys.

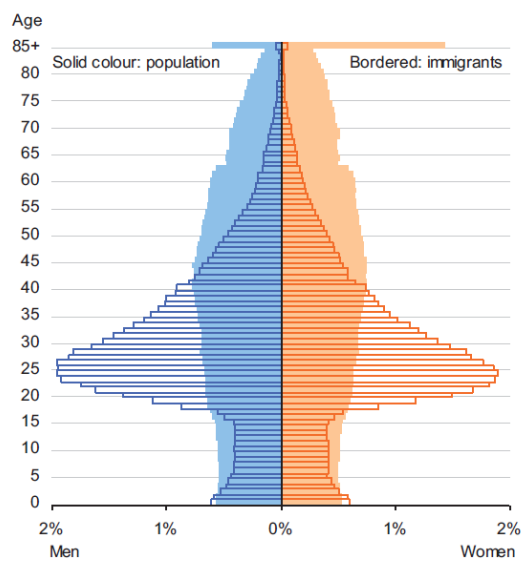
The benefits in the UK are amazing. If you have no job – the government will pay you. This would never happen so easy in my country. I think the government is spoiling some of the people which haven't deserved benefits and those which need them can't get easy.

## Resource 5: Consequences of Movement to and Within the EU

### 1. Demographic Consequences

**Population Growth** Much of the population growth experienced across the EU region has been fuelled through migration. Countries where population growth in 2009 and 2010 is largely attributable to net migration gain are; Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, and all but eight countries experienced at least some net migration gain. Between 2004 and 2008 a net inflow of migrants contributed an average of 1.7 million people per year. In 2008 this represented 71% of the total population increase. Immigration appeared to have peaked in 2007 with numbers dropping since then in line with global trends and reflecting the

**Figure 1: Age structure of the EU-27 Population in 1<sup>st</sup> January 2009 and of immigrants to EU-27 states in 2008**



EU-27 immigration data excluding BE, EL, CY, RO and UK  
**Source:** Eurostat (online data code: migr\_pop2ctz, migr\_imm2ctz)

reality of the job market in the current euro-zone crisis.

Coupled with net migration gain as a driver of population growth is the higher total fertility rate (TFR) of migrant groups. Fertility rates had declined steeply since the 1980s resulting in the very real possibility of a future population decline. Sobotka (2008) concludes that TFRs among immigrant women typically ranges between 2.0 and 2.5

and are 0.3 to 0.8 higher than the native population. There is, however, considerable heterogeneity

within this group with migrant women from Africa and the Indian Sub-continent having considerably higher TFRs than migrant women from other EU states. The TFR moreover, declines the longer the woman has been living in the destination country or the younger she was when she arrived. Second and third generation migrant women have TFRs which are on a par or even lower than that of the native-born population. The proportion of births to immigrant mothers has skyrocketed in some countries, most notably in Southern and Eastern Europe. In England Wales for example it has risen from 13.3% in 1980 to 21.9% in 2006, while in Spain it was 3.3% in 1996 and had risen to 16.5 by 2006. Sobotka's research finds that the effect of migrant TFR on Total EU TFRs is not as large as assumed, only causing a 0.05 to 0.10 increase but that this nevertheless does represent a significant contribution to overall population growth through births. Migration, however, will not be able to prevent the population from shrinking long term given current TFR projections.

### ***Ageing Population***

An increase in total population is not the only effect of this net gain of migrants. Because migrants are typically younger than the general population, migration has offered a respite from population aging in some countries. Figure 4 shows the considerably different shape of the population pyramids of the general EU population and the population of migrants, with the migrant population having a greater proportion in the 20 to 40 bracket and considerably fewer in the 60 plus age group. These are the main reproductive and most productive working years and coupled with the higher fertility rates among many migrant groups a slight delaying in population aging is anticipated. Migrants have higher overall labour market participation (this includes all age groups) than the native population and this, coupled with a lower use of welfare, in particular pensions and health services (closely linked to aging) means that they are a net contributor to government revenue, helping to offset a little the economic burden of the baby boomers.

The median age within the EU-27 was 40.6 years while for immigrants it was considerably lower at 28.4 years. Differences were also discernable between the areas of origin of the immigrants, with other EU nationals being 29.3 and non-EU nationals being 27.5, while the figure for returning nationals was 30.2.

### ***Ethnicity***

Changes in the ethnic composition can be one of the more visible signs of migration in operation, and it is undoubtedly one of the most contentious and high profile issues facing the EU at present. The obvious problem lies in how to define ethnicity. It is important, however, to acknowledge that many of the people who may visibly belong to an ethnic minority have in fact been born in that country and are therefore not migrants. Despite this, it is obvious that at some stage that that person's ancestors must have been migrants and that in the EU it is more than likely that this will have been post World War II. France represents one approach with its so called Republican approach. This model has promoted an egalitarian approach and is very much based around the idea of assimilation, i.e. the assumption that migrants, once granted citizenship, are French and as such they will culturally be no different between to the native-born population. To emphasise this it is prohibited by law to identify anyone by national origin, race or religion. Any discussion of ethnicity raises the thorny question of just how to define it and more specifically the clash between biology, i.e. race, and culture as a way of looking at this complex concept. Race has become an increasingly unacceptable as a grouping mechanism in Europe, at least in the official realm, but still has widespread public usage in some countries.



There is no doubt that Europe has become more ethnically heterogeneous and that there is considerable differences between nations, those that are old migration countries (primarily western) have greater diversity than the new (primarily southern) and future migration countries (primarily eastern) which are still fairly ethnically homogenous.

### **Consequences for Social Factors**

#### ***Islamophobia***

The cessation of the Cold-War saw the end of the Soviet Union as the main threat to Western Europe. Post 9/11 the main threat to western society has been seen, rightly or wrongly, as the 'brown man of the Middle East' i.e. Muslims. The very fact that the term "Muslim immigrants" is used shows that religion is seen as being the defining characteristic rather than nationality or ethnicity. After all, as Justin Vaisse points out, there were no similar headlines labelling the migrants from Eastern Europe as "Catholic" or "orthodox". There have been a number of instances in recent times which have added substance to this viewpoint and a number of responses by groups and individuals which have added to the tension. The 2004 Madrid and 2005 London attacks, the 2004 ban of the head scarf coupled with the 2011 ban of the "burqa" in France, the 2005 Paris riots all added fuel to the fire and spawned retaliatory acts such as the 2006 Danish cartoon incident and the July 2011 killing spree in Norway by Anders Breivik. Furthermore the Sharia law debate and the seeming rise of militant Islamic clerics are at odds with the values of many Europeans.

A 2008 Brooking institute paper has estimated that the Muslim population of the EU was 15-17 million or 3-4% of the population with majority of these found in a small number of Western European countries. (Refer to figure 5). The vast bulk of these are migrants or children or grand-children of migrants that have arrived in Europe since 1960.

**Figure 5: EU member states with largest Muslim Populations 2008**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Muslims Residing</b>	<b>% of total Population</b>	<b>Main Countries of Origin</b>
France	5 million	8 %	Algeria, Tunisia, Tunisia, Sub-Saharan Africa
Germany	3.3 million	4 %	Turkey
The United Kingdom	1.5 to 2 million	3 %	Pakistan, Bangladesh
Italy	1 million	1.5%	Morocco, Albania
The Netherlands	950,000	6 %	Turkey, Morocco
Spain	800,000	2 %	Morocco

According to The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia report of 2006, "Muslims in the Member States of the European Union experience various levels of discrimination and marginalisation in employment, education and housing, and are also the victims of negative stereotyping by majority populations and the media. In addition, they are vulnerable to manifestations of prejudice and hatred in the form of anything from verbal threats through to physical attacks on people and property". This prejudice and discrimination can be demonstrated in case studies from across the EU.

Given the nature of some of the sensationalist headlines which pop-up in various media sources it would be easy to think that violence towards Muslims is a widespread, even everyday occurrence. Mercifully this is not the case although any act of violence is to be deplored. Whether it be the arson attacks on Turkish business which seems to occur at regular interval in Germany, the 352 violent acts and threats against North African or Muslim people/targets in France in 2005, the anti-Islamic graffiti spray painted on mosques in Italy or the racist beliefs of the so-called 'Lonsdale' youth movement of the Netherlands anti-Islam violence is present in all countries of the EU. However, this overt aggression is not tolerated by the majority of people and such it is easier for authorities to deal with the perpetrators. What in many ways is even more destructive is the more subtle prejudice and discrimination.

There is evidence that Muslims suffer from discrimination and prejudice at an institutional as well as public level. This especially manifests itself in the areas of employment, education and housing where there is considerably discrepancy between the statistics of Muslim and non-Muslim. It must be pointed out that this disparity can in no way be fully explained by discrimination and is in fact the result of a complex interaction of factors such as language skill, labour force, social networks, qualifications and economic structural changes; however, there are strong indications that it is a contributing factor.

Experiments in both France and the United Kingdom in which standardised Curriculum Vitae were sent out in response to job vacancies showed that those candidates who possessed Muslim sounding names were less likely to be considered for an interview (5 times less likely in the case of France and three times in the United Kingdom). Less formal surveys in a number of countries shows that a high proportion of Muslim workers report that they have experienced discrimination in the workplace. This includes such things as employers being unwilling to make allowances for cultural and religious practises such breaks for prayer, wearing of hajib, religious festivals and dietary requirements in company cafeterias. Provision of rental housing has also been linked to discrimination; particularly private rentals were Muslims in several countries indicating that landlords were disinclined to let properties to them and that consequently they were more likely to be relying on stocks of public housing.

### ***Resurgence of right wing nationalism***

One of the more disturbing consequences of economic recession coupled with public and governmental perceptions of too much migration from low skilled or low productivity migrants has been a rise in support for extreme right wing political groups in most EU countries. The most horrific manifestation of this to date was the 2011 Oslo bombing and massacre on Otoy Island by Anders Breivik, a self confessed Islamaphobe. Anders chillingly stated that the young victims on Otoy Island (there for a camp organised by the AUF, the youth division of the Norwegian Labour Party) were traitors for embracing immigration and making Norway a multicultural society. Whilst this thankfully represents the most extreme case expression of extreme right-wing nationalism there is an equally disturbing and insidious rise in anti-immigration agendas, both in recognise and legal political parties

and underground or more informal groups. It would be too much of a leap to infer that increased immigration alone has caused this increasing support for the right wing but on the other hand it can be denied that that it has given these groups an obvious target to vent their frustrations, and the more ethnically and culturally different the migrants are the seemingly greater is the backlash against them.

Countries where the right has made the notable gains include the Netherlands where Geert Wilders Party of Freedom (PVV) won 24 seats in the 2010 election and now are the third largest party with 15.5 % of power. This number, however, slipped in the recent 2012 election to just 15 seats on the back of his campaign for the Netherlands to leave the euro and the European Union. Another notable is Austria where the Freedom Part of Austria (FPÖ) and the Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ) campaign on an anti-immigration platform and oppose Turkey's admission to the EU. Opinion polls put support for FPÖ at almost 50 % among men under 30. The Swedish Democrats won their first seats in parliament in the 2010 election with 5.7 % of the vote and 20 seats in parliament while in the most recent Greek election the ultra-right Golden Dawn party won 6.9 % of the vote and will have 21 seats in parliament. In municipal and local body politics support for the right is even more pronounced. Belgium's xenophobic, separatist Flemish Interest (Vlaams Belang, VB) in 2008 stood as the second-largest political party in the city of Antwerp (with 33.5 % of the October 2006 municipal election vote), held 30 of the 124 seats in the Flemish Parliament, sent 17 members to the 150-seat national Chamber of Representatives, had five of 40 Senate seats, and occupied three of Belgium's 25 seats in the European Parliament. These groups are seeking a more homogenous society so it is not necessarily an end to all migration they want but more specifically an end to migration of people who are ethnically or culturally different, with the most criticism being reserved for Muslims who have the added disadvantage of being associated with a group the public by and large see associated with terrorism and the over throw of 'western values'.

An interesting case study of the place race i.e. skin colour plays in this is the comparison of the experiences of two largest migrant groups to Germany post World War II. Turkish guest workers (gastarbeiter) who began arriving to assist with the post war reconstruction are visibly different from ethnic Germans, the most obvious distinction being their darker skin colour and the fact that the vast majority are Muslim, and they don't speak German. These visible differences have meant that these people are easily singled out as obviously migrants and are subject to the discrimination and prejudice that goes with this. A stark contrast to this is the experience of the approximation 2.3 million ethnic Germans who returned to Germany with the fall of the Soviet Union. Despite the fact that they did not all speak fluent German they at least looked German which meant that the process of integration was far easier for them with a high level of acceptance of them as 'German'. This model based on 'blood ties' and ensues that these immigrants got access to the full benefits of German citizenship.