Spot on facts: migration and diversity

1. Comprehension

a) **Summarize** in your own words the reasons for migration over time.

Understanding migration and diversity

Migration is the movement of people across political or administrative boundaries in order to settle in another place. Living in another place can be temporary or permanent. People entering a country
05 are called immigrants. People leaving their home country are called emigrants.

Some migrants leave their home countries in search of better living conditions; one example is the mid-19th century migration of many Irish
10 people because of a large-scale famine. They migrated to America to escape hunger and poverty and in the search of better living conditions. The American Dream – the idea of freedom, equality and opportunity, still attracts immigrants to the US today.

Reasons for forced migration are the slave trade, 15 ethnic cleansing and fleeing war and persecution. Officially, slavery is abolished, but it still exists illegally as a consequence of human trafficking. Often children and women are victims of trafficking.
In the course of globalisation, migration has 20 become easier because of the availability of safe transport, modern communications, media and information about economic facts.
According to new UN statistics, 244 million international migrants were living abroad worldwide 25 in 2015. Immigrants often end up shaping the countries they come to with their customs and traditions. This leads to diversity.

- voluntary migration in hope of better living conditions (e.g. to escape from hunger and poverty, to pursue the dream of freedom / equality / opportunity)
- involuntary migration because of the slave trade, ethnic cleansing, war or persecution

b) **Point out** how migration to the UK has changed in the course of time.

Migration to the UK

Immigrants have long been a presence in the British Isles. In the 19th and 20th centuries a variety of immigrants arrived: Germans, Italians, Jews from eastern and central Europe, Ukrainians and Poles in
05 the aftermath of the Second World War. These were supplemented by immigrants from the Caribbean, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya and Uganda, whose arrival reflected Britain's imperial past and post-colonial present.
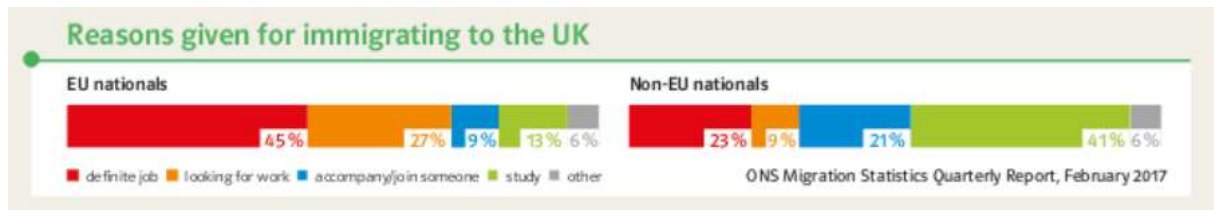10 Today, immigrants comprise a larger proportion of the population than ever before. In 1900 the foreign-

born amounted to less than one per cent of the population and even in 1971 they comprised just 5.5 per cent. Yet 40 years later this figure had risen to 12.7 per cent and the number of foreign-born 15 had risen to 8 million.
It is not only the numbers which are different. Today's immigrants are less likely to be post-colonial subjects than labour migrants from eastern Europe, highly skilled workers from Australia, South Africa 20 and the United States or refugees from the Middle East and Africa seeking asylum.

- Basically the numbers of immigrants are much higher.
- Today's immigrants to the UK are no longer all post-colonial immigrants.
- Today's immigrant are labor migrants from eastern Europe and highly skilled workers from Australia, South Africa and the United States.

2. Working with visuals: The UK

Describe the bar chart. Then **analyze** its message.

Reasons given for immigrating to the UK

EU nationals — 45% | 27% | 9% | 13% | 6%
Non-EU nationals — 23% | 9% | 21% | 41% | 6%

definite job ■ looking for work ■ accompany/join someone ■ study ■ other

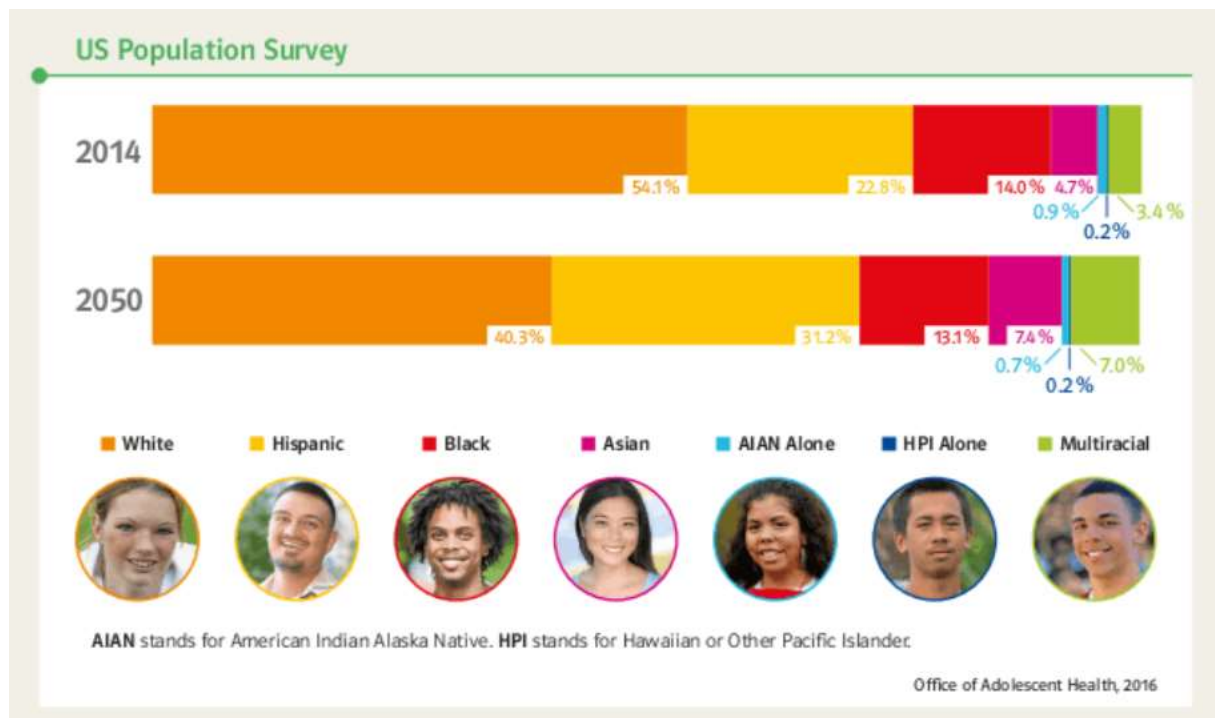ONS Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, February 2017

Description:

- The two bar charts show the reasons why EU nationals and non-EU nationals come to the UK.
- The bar charts show the reasons why they come. These are to take up definite jobs, to look for work, to accompany/join someone, to study and others.
- Only 21% of non-EU nationals come because of a definite job, whereas 41% EU nationals come because of a definite job.
- Comparing EU nationals and non-EU nationals the bar chart shows that the main reason for EU nationals is a definite job, for non-EU nationals the main reason to come to the UK is to study.

Message:

Comparing EU nationals and non-EU nationals the bar chart shows that the two groups have a different distribution of main reasons for coming to the UK. For EU nationals, for example, it is a definite job, for non-EU nationals the main reason to come to the UK is to study.

3. Working with visuals: The US

Describe the bar chart and **sum up** its information about the changing face the US.

The bar chart illustrates a US population survey on the distribution of ethnic groups. It compares the distribution of the ethnic groups in 2014 and in the future, in 2050.

The survey contains seven groups: White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, AIAN, HPI, Multicultural. Whites will still be the majority in 2050, but with 40.3% instead of 54.1%. The group of Hispanics has the biggest increase; their number will rise from 22.8% to 31.2%. Also the group of the multiracial population will rise from 3.4% to 7%. The HPI, which stands for Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, are stable, their numbers do not change. The AIAN, which stands for American Indian Alaska Native, will decrease from 0.9% to 0.7%.

In a nutshell we can say that the face of the US population will change. Whites will still be the majority, but with 40.3% instead of 54.1%.