

## 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 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 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, 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 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 in 2015. Immigrants often end up shaping the countries they come to with their customs and traditions. This leads to diversity.

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

**Migration to the UK**

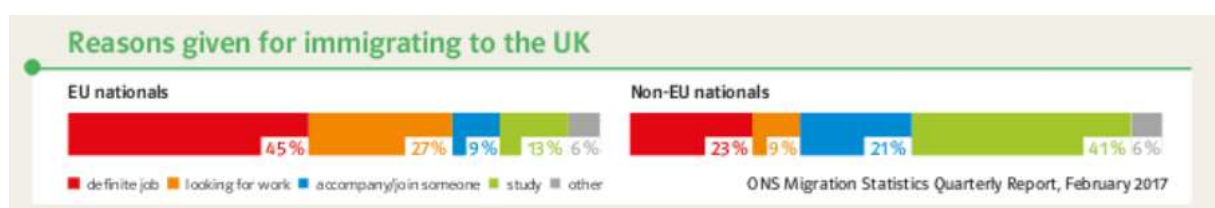
Immigrants have long been a presence in the British Isles. In the 19th and 20th centuries a variety of immigrants arrived: Germans, Italians, Jews from eastern and central Europe, Ukrainians and Poles in the aftermath of the Second World War. These were supplemented by immigrants from the Caribbean,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

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 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 and the United States or refugees from the Middle East and Africa seeking asylum.

### 2. Working with visuals: The UK

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



### 3. Working with visuals: The US

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

