

Processes and patterns of global migration

2.2.3

**Consequences and management of
international economic migration**

Specification content

Flows of money, ideas and technology linked with economic migration that reduce or exacerbate global economic inequalities, including remittances and the 'brain drain' of skilled workers. These factors can cause conflict but promote growth and stability.

Increased economic, social, political and environmental interdependency of host and source countries and the people who live there.

Migration policies of host and source countries, including the management of conflicting views about cultural change and migration held by individual UK citizens (and learner's own lives).

Consequences

How do 'flows of money, ideas and technology linked with economic migration, including remittances and the 'brain drain' of skilled workers, reduce or exacerbate global economic inequalities'?

How can these factors 'cause conflict but promote growth and stability'?

Answer these two questions making sure to include detailed supporting evidence, an understanding of key terms, and consideration of economic, social and political consequences. They can be done as one answer, but both parts must be addressed.

Read the handout and by all means use the textbook, but don't just copy and paste information into your answer!

Also look at some of the resources on Q – and refer back to previous work (e.g. earlier case studies) but make sure it's relevant (i.e. economic migrants). This is an interesting article, too (heavy emphasis on economic aspects):

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-25880373>

Also worth a look:

How we can stop Africa's scientific brain drain (Kevin Njabo | TEDGlobal 2017)

https://www.ted.com/talks/kevin_njabo_how_we_can_stop_africa_s_scientific_brain_drain?utm_source=tedcomshare&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=tedspread

Brain drain from less developed countries

I caught polio as a child in the 1950s, says Patrick Cockburn, and nearly died after weeks of shoddy care in a Cork hospital. The problem in Ireland back then was that many of the best nurses and doctors had left for Britain for better pay and prospects. And the same sort of migration is happening today on a global scale. The NHS is incredibly reliant on staff from poorer parts of the world, notably Africa and South Asia: according to figures cited in a 2016 report, they account for about a third of our registered doctors. The Brexit debate has highlighted our dependence on such workers; less attention has been paid to the impact of this “brain drain” on other nations. Every health worker who comes here from overseas saves us money – it costs £220,000 to train a doctor in the UK and £125,000 to train a nurse – at the expense of their home country. The implied saving from the 293 Ghanaian doctors and 1,021 Ghanaian nurses in the UK is some £100m, “a sum that exceeds the annual UK aid to Ghana”. The reality is that poor countries are subsidising the health systems of rich ones.

The Week
10/11/18

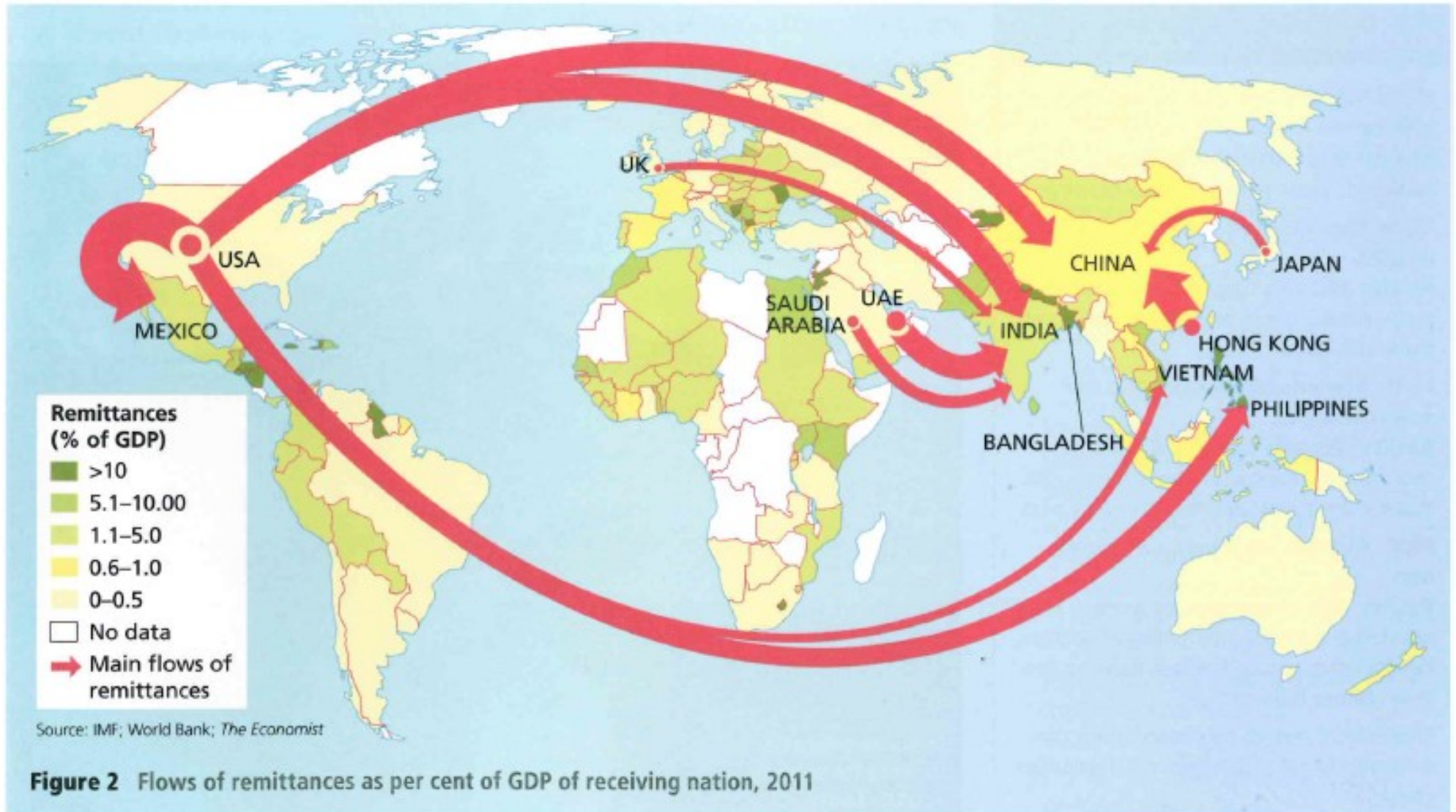


Interdependency

How does international economic migration bring about “*increased economic, social, political and environmental interdependency of host and source countries and the people who live there*”?

Interdependency

How does Fig 2 (p29 in Student Guide and GR Apr 2013) illustrate the concept of increased interdependence between host and source countries?



Interdependency

Two useful concepts to describe the way countries may become interdependent:

Spread – where benefits of economic growth in core (jobs, population, and wealth) spill over into surrounding/peripheral communities.

Backwash - if growth in core region attracts people and economic activity away from peripheral areas.

(both are also relevant later on wrt rural-urban migration)

What SEEP issues could these bring?

How could they be managed?

Interdependency

Is interdependency a bad or good thing?

What are the benefits?

- Increased political stability

- Optimised economic output across regions

- Shared/common goals

What are the costs?

- Issues in one country have knock-on effects in others

- Loss of sovereignty (real or perceived)

Do the benefits of interdependency outweigh the costs?

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Migration policies of host and source countries...

Examples

Points-based systems for UK, Canada and Australia

African Union and Mercosur attempts to have visa-free travel

USA migration policies (website)

How are other countries managing international migration?

Impacts of emigration in Latvia:

<http://www.france24.com/en/20130328-2013-03-28-0818-latvians-flee-countrys-financial-crisis/>

Brazil immigrants face long wait at border town:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-22132976>

Managing international migration

...management of conflicting views about cultural change and migration held by individual UK citizens (and learner's own lives).

What are the issues and how are they being managed? What are the pros and cons of a points based system, for instance?

Read this article for discussion of pros/cons of such systems:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-29594642>

How do these relate to previous points...?

Watch/read these articles to get a feel for the range of views held by different people (and the issues involved in trying to manage the impacts of migration):

Stories from Peterborough:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-politics-22307625/how-has-immigration-changed-britain>

The Briton who married an American and moved to France to get into the UK:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23029195>

...more on next page

Managing international migration

...management of conflicting views about cultural change and migration held by individual UK citizens (and learner's own lives).*

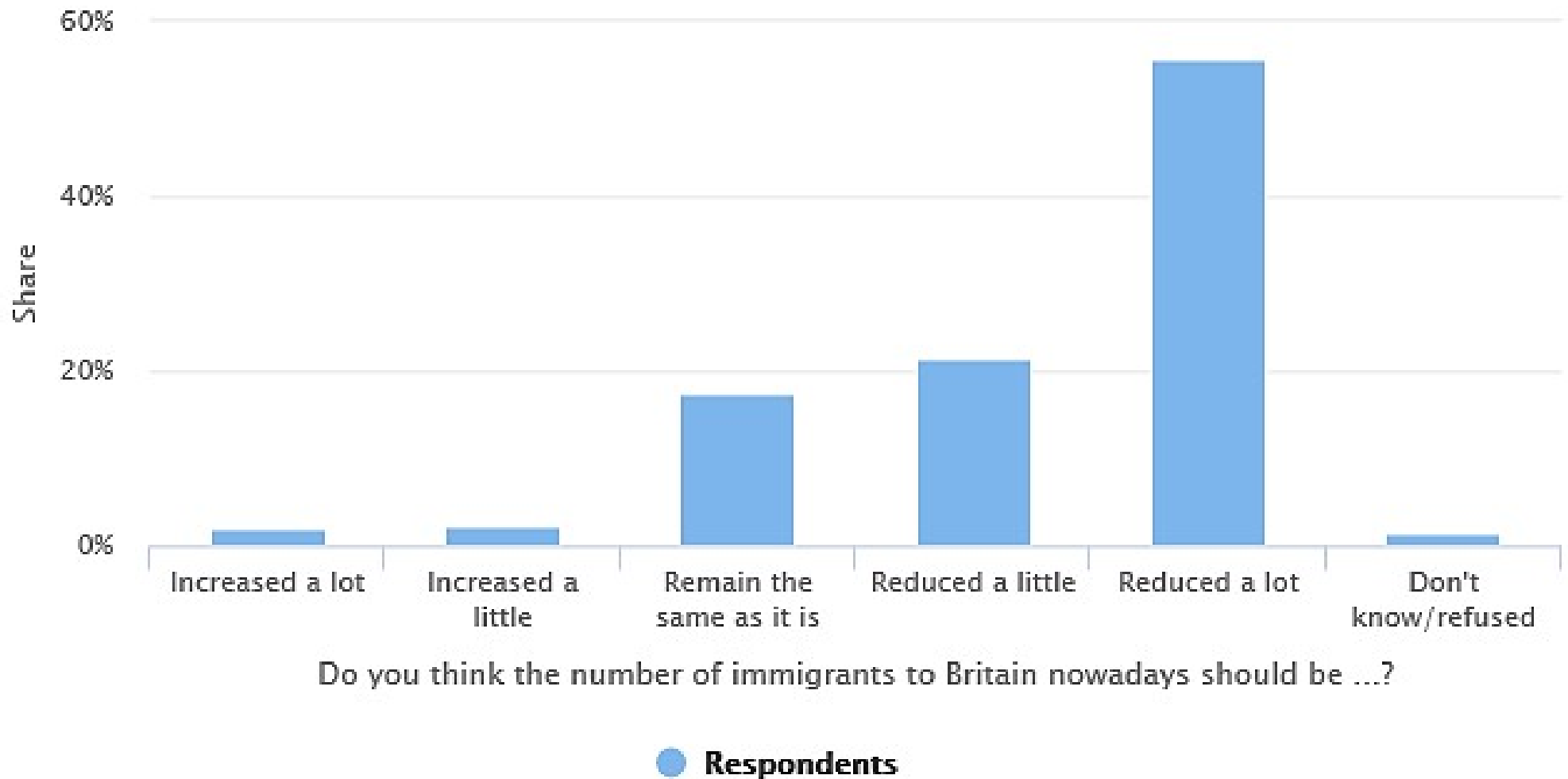
Q: what are the conflicting views?

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Preferences for level of immigration to Britain



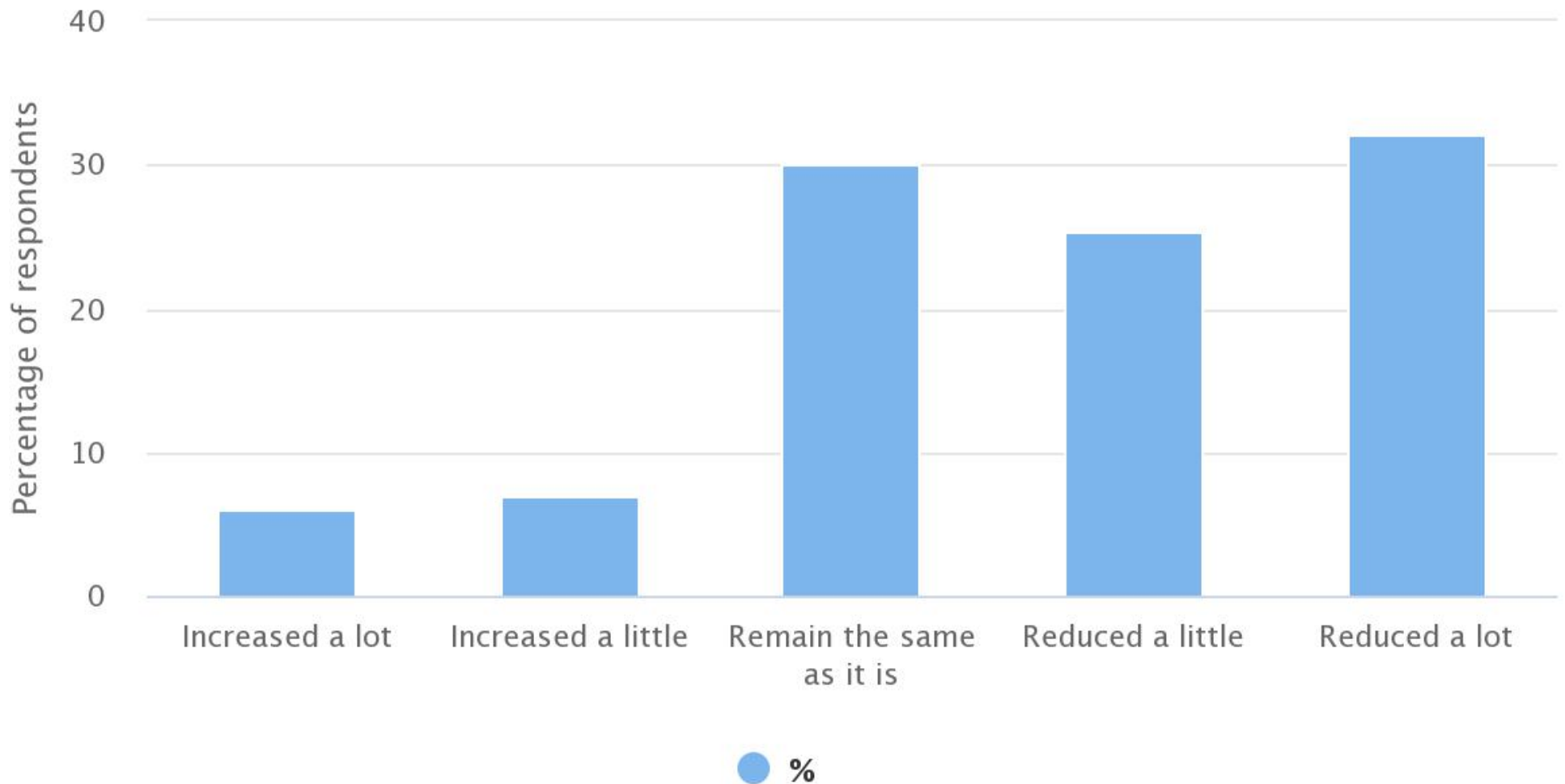
Chart provided by www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk



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Do you think the number of immigrants to Britain nowadays should be ...

Chart provided by www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk

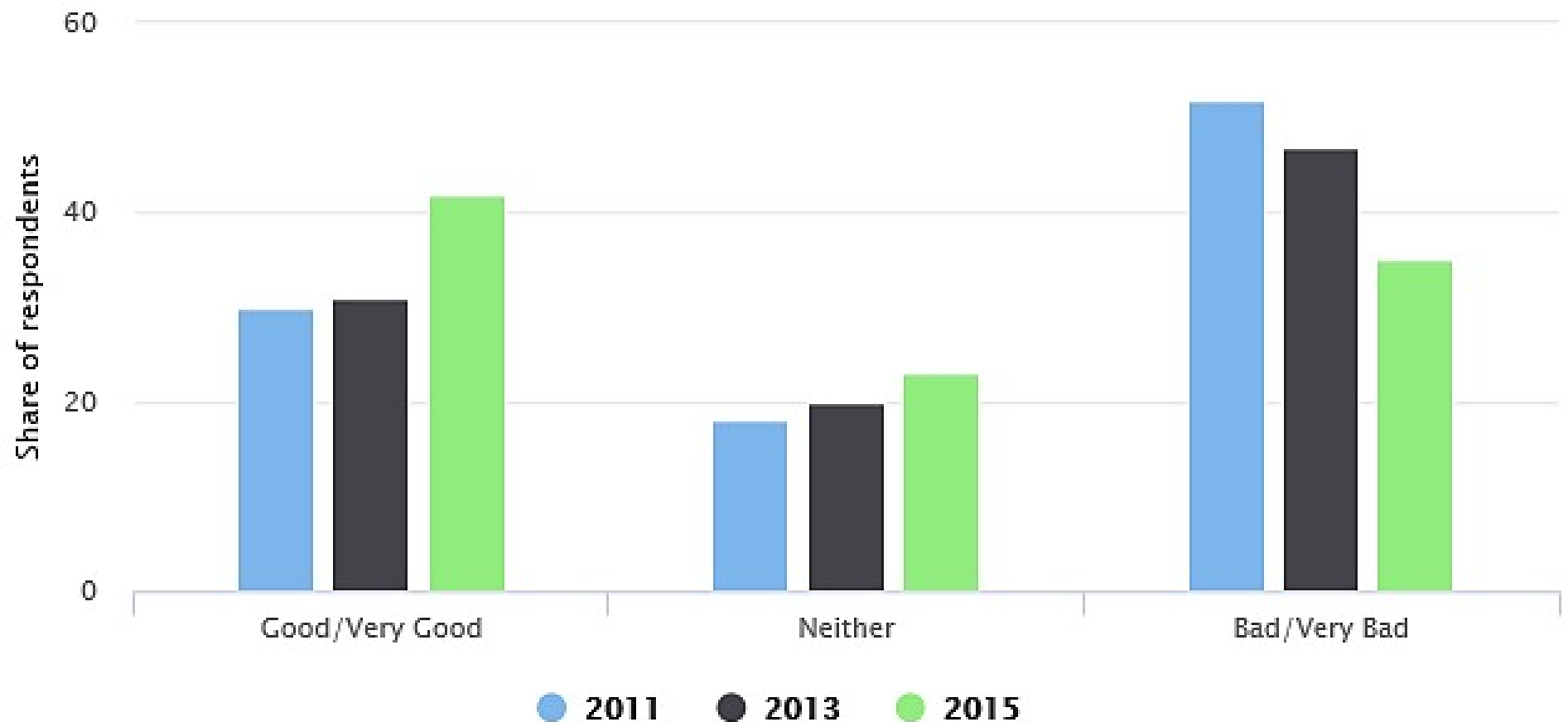


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Perceived Impact of Migrants on the UK Economy, 2011–2015 British Social Attitudes



Is it generally bad or good for Britain's economy that migrants come to Britain from other countries?



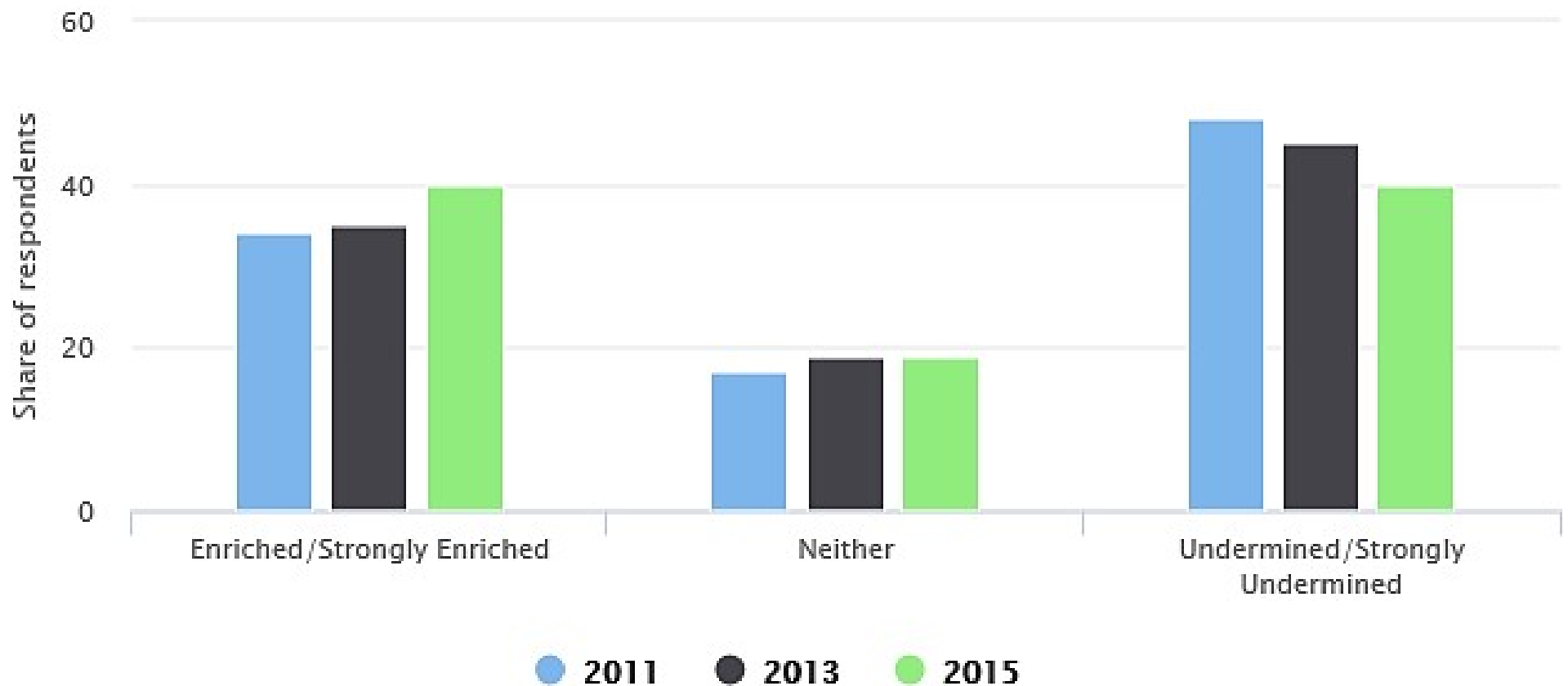
Source: 2015 British Social Attitudes Survey, 'Immigration' Data Tables

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Perceived Impact of Migrants on British Cultural Life, 2011–2015

British Social Attitudes Survey

Would you say that Britain's cultural life is undermined or enriched by migrants coming to live here from other countries?



Source: 2015 British Social Attitudes Survey, 'Immigration' Data Tables

Managing international migration

...management of conflicting views about cultural change and migration held by individual UK citizens (and learner's own lives, e.g. links to Changing Places).

Local government approaches?

<https://www.localgov.co.uk/What-can-local-government-do-to-manage-the-impact-of-migration/40227>

or

http://www.bws-school.org.uk/Curriculum-Exams/Geography/files/03%20A%20Level/Global%20Governance/Reading/trajectory-and-transience_Nov2015.pdf

Joseph Rowntree Foundation experiences from Bradford:

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/neighbourhood-community-and-housing-bradford>

The Migration Observatory briefing: *UK Public Opinion toward Immigration: Overall Attitudes and Level of Concern:*

<http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/uk-public-opinion-toward-immigration-overall-attitudes-and-level-of-concern/>

Or

<http://www.bws-school.org.uk/Curriculum-Exams/Geography/files/03%20A%20Level/Global%20Governance/Migration/Resources/03%20UK%20public%20opinions%20about%20immigration.pdf>

More recent version: <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/uk-public-opinion-toward-immigration-overall-attitudes-and-level-of-concern/>