

Citizenship

Should migration be controlled?

Lesson 5 of 6

Mr Humphrys



The UK Context

In the year ending December 2019...

Long-term international migration **continued to add to the UK population.**

Net migration (taking the number of immigrants from emigrants) was **270,000**. The UK has a **positive net migration**, as **more people immigrant than emigrate.**

Over the last year, **677,000** people moved to the UK (immigration) and **407,000** people left the UK (emigration).

For the period October to December 2019, the latest estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) show that there were an estimated **2.34 million EU nationals** working in the UK and an estimated **1.36 million non-EU nationals** working in the UK.

Poland, Romania, Ireland, India and Pakistan are popular countries of origin for immigrants. Spain, France, Germany, New Zealand and Australia are popular countries for UK emigrants.

(ONS, Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: May 2020), (The Migration Observatory, Migrants in the UK: An Overview, 2019)



TASK 4 - Arguments

Argument 1

Communities which have migrant populations are often **more diverse**.

When people move, they don't just bring themselves/families, they also bring **knowledge, skills, traditions, and culture (e.g. food, entertainment, leisure activities) etc.**

To develop this argument further, can you make a link to where you live?

Has migration made your area more diverse? How?

Or, how could migration make where you live more diverse? How could migrants add to your local community?



Argument 2

Some may feel it **adds additional pressure** onto an already **pressurised** system. For example, if an area has a high migrant population, it may have to increase its capacity to provide and make services accessible for some migrants e.g. health, housing, education etc.

This may be difficult if there isn't the capacity to do so, e.g. space, time and money etc.

To develop this argument further, can you consider what additions might need adding to services to make them accessible for some migrants? Think back to Lesson 4, when we discussed meeting the basic needs of migrants.



Argument 3

Some have the view that some migrants and non-migrants **may not mix** with each other. This could negatively impact the community as it may create a division and separation.

To develop this argument further, can you think of reasons why a migrant community might not mix with those who are not migrants? What difficulties might prevent migrant and non-migrant communities mixing?

How do you think these difficulties could be overcome?

What might be the advantages of the two communities mixing? How might it make society a better place?



Argument 4

Many migrants have established **new and innovative ways of thinking/doing**.

Research commissioned by the organisation **DueDil (2014)**, found that migrant entrepreneurs (those who started new businesses) have **created 1 in 7 UK companies**. This not only allows industries to develop the products they can offer, but these companies also act as sources of employment.

For example, Deliveroo was co-founded by Will Shu, who was an economic migrant to the UK from the USA, and the messaging service WhatsApp was co-founded by Jan Koum, a Ukrainian migrant who escaped political unrest and moved to the USA.

