

Migration

CASE STUDY: Post Accession Labour Flows from Eastern Europe (Poland) to the UK:

Attractions from the UK:

- Wages for nurses are 4x the amount that they'd get paid in Latvia
- In 2007 1.3 million Poles had moved to the UK for seasonal work, however many of them remained in the UK
- Free healthcare the NHS spent £350 million on maternity services for foreign born mothers
- Easy migration only the UK, Sweden and Ireland allowed the free movement of people from the new countries which joined in 2004.
- Good exchange rate means that a few pound earned in the UK, works out to be a lot of Zloty (Polish currency) in Poland.

Why leave?

- Lack of work, with a decline in agriculture. There is a now a steady 17% unemployment rate
- Low average wages average income in the EU in 2004 was 5x less than in Poland
- Low availability of housing, for empale in 2004 there were 30 dwellings for every 1000 people. Impacts:

	Source Benefits	Source Negaties	Host Benfits	Host Negatives
Economy	- Polish economy grows as remittances are sent home - in 2006 it was €3.5 billion	 Shortages of labourers age working age men leave - economy doesn't grow Migrants who settle only send 8% of money back home 	 Fill gaps in skills e.g builders Workers will work for less than British workers e.g. £60 per day for builders rather than £120 for a British builder 	 Money earned by Polish isn't all spent in the UK but sent back home Drives wages down for British builders
Social	 Skills learnt by migrants are taken back to Poland Unemployment rate reduced 	 Poland's pop. has shrunk e.g fell 0.3% in 2003-2007 Birth rate decreased as those of reproductive age leave 	 Migration of working age people has helped to counteract the UK's ageing population Increased Polish culture e.g. food shops in the West Midlands 	 Increased strain on services e.g. NHS and education Demand for resources such as housing leads to shortages, therefore increasing prices.
Environmental	- Less pressure on resources such as land			 Increased migration has meant increased air travel e.g 3.3 million in 2006 - GHGs

CASE STUDY: Retirement flows to the Mediterranean

A large number of elderly people from the UK emigrate to Mediterranean countries such as Spain for their retirement. They do this because:

- The climate is often around 10°C warmer with less rainfall, which can lead to health improvements e.g. arthritis
- The lifestyle is often very relaxed and 'spontaneous'
- Lower crime rates as there isn't a much of a youthful population in Spain
- The cost of living is a lot cheaper, for example utility bills are often around 60% cheaper.
- The values of properties in the UK is high at the moment, so the money from the sale can help buy them a new home, as well as support them through their retirement
- Due to the accessibility of air travel, a shrinking world effect has occurred. This means that it is easy to travel to Spain in under 5 hours, meaning friends and family can visit them easily and still in contact

PMTEducation

🕟 www.pmt.education



Consequences:

	Negatives	
Housing	 Many houses don't have access to water, so it is fed to them via deposit tanks which isn't safe to drink There have been 50,000 illegal homes built in Spain, which British people buy and become liable for Coastal developments have led to the destruction of natural landscapes and habitats 	
Services	 The postal system is not very organised and is very unreliable Heath systems are struggling to cope with the influx of elderly people who become sick easily All healthcare requires you to pay, unlike the free NHS in the UK 	
Social	- Many emigrants cannot speak Spanish and are therefore hindered by the language barrier.	

<u>o</u>