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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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Scholarship 2016 Geography

9.30 a.m. Monday 21 November 2016

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for Scholarship Geography.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–24 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

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INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION

Humans have been on the move for an estimated 80 000 years, when Homo sapiens first began migrating from their homes in Africa.

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Figure 1: Net migration

Illegal immigrants enter countries in one of three ways: entering without authorisation or inspection, staying beyond the authorized period after legal entry, or by violating the terms of legal entry.

MIGRATION AND NEW ZEALAND

Exploring the Pacific

The Pacific was the first ocean to be explored, but New Zealand's isolated islands in the cold, south-western waters of this ocean, were the last to be settled.

Migrating voyagers kept in contact with their home islands through trading trips.

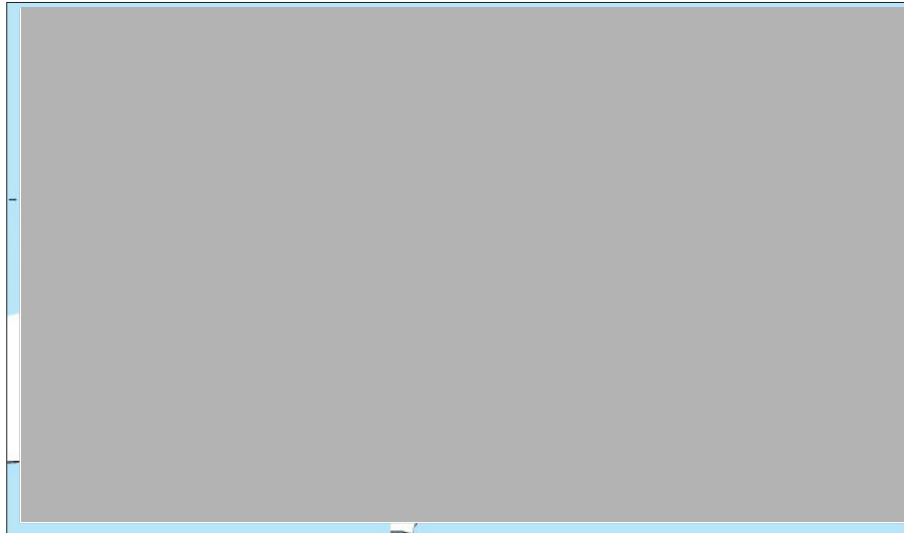


Figure 2: Early Pacific migration and settlement 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1250

Mid-20th-century expansion

Prior to the Second World War, Pacific Island communities in New Zealand were very small, with the largest numbering only a few hundred.

An acute labour shortage in manufacturing in the early 1970s drew many more.

Asian migration to New Zealand

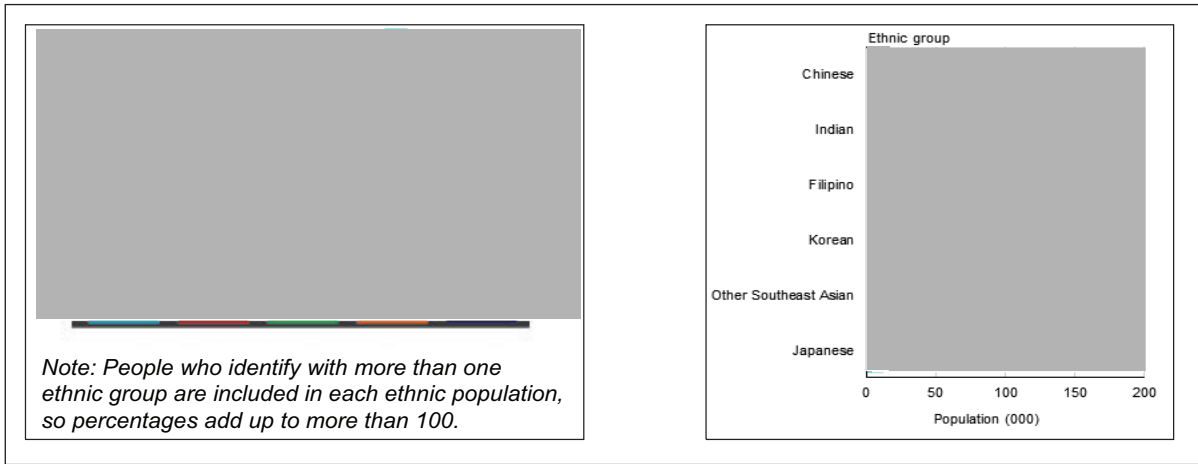


Figure 3: New Zealand ethnic groups and top six Asian ethnic groups (2006 and 2013 censuses)

In 1970, just 354 Asians migrated to New Zealand.



Two-thirds of these 'usually' live in the Auckland region, and almost one-quarter of people living in the Auckland region were of Asian ethnicity.

Internal migration within countries, and within New Zealand

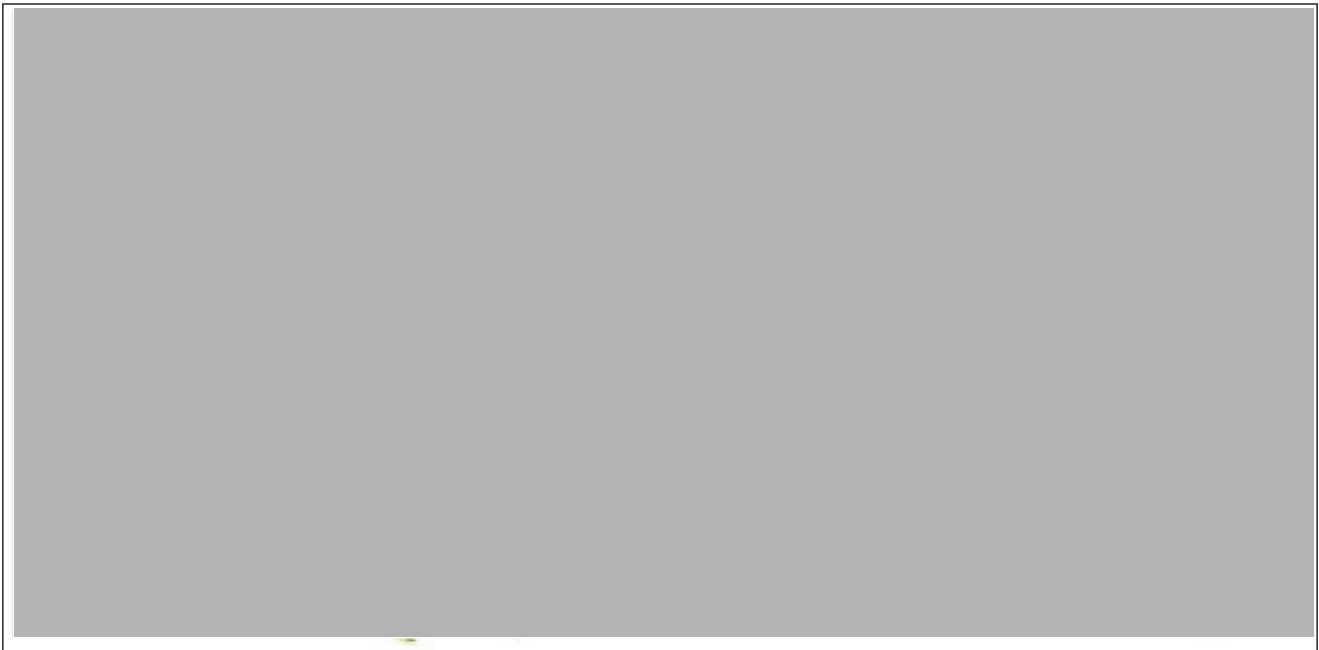


Figure 4: Percentage of internal migrants

New Zealand has the highest rate of internal migration, with 26 per cent of its population on the move, followed by the United States on 24 per cent, Finland on 23 per cent, and Norway on 22 per cent. Other countries which have seen high levels of internal migration include war-torn and poverty-stricken nations such as Syria and Malawi, where more than one-fifth of the population has moved cities.

On the whole, however, people in developed countries are more likely to migrate internally than residents of the developing world – in China and Venezuela, for example, fewer than five per cent of people have moved.

Table 1 below shows that well-educated people are the most likely to migrate internally. Migration is often associated with the search for better educational opportunities, and across most regions, people with higher education are more likely to be internal migrants.

	Internal migrants as a percentage of population	Level of education		
		Primary education (or less)	Secondary education	College education
World	%	%	%	%
Northern America	%	*	%	%
Australia / New Zealand	%	*	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	%	%	%	%
Middle East	%	%	%	%
Latin America	%	%	%	%
Developed Asia	%	%	%	%
European Union	%	%	%	%
North Africa	%	%	%	%
Europe Other	%	%	%	%
CIS	%	%	%	%
Developing Asia	%	%	%	%

Based on surveys in 139 countries between 2011 and 2012. *Sample sizes too small to report.

Table 1: Internal migrants worldwide by education.

NATURAL FACTORS CAUSING MIGRATION

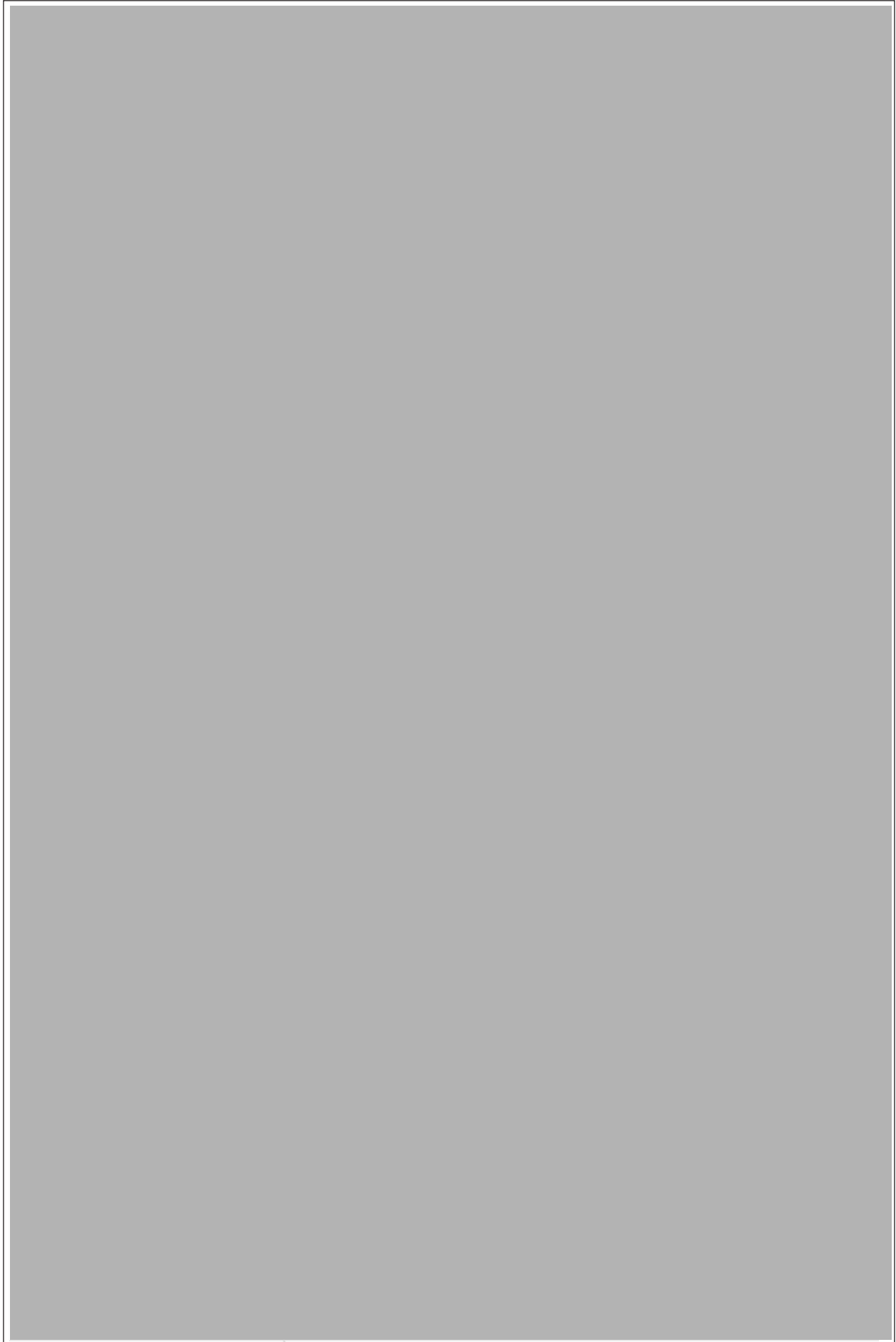


Figure 5: Natural disaster-induced displacement worldwide in 2012

Ecological factors: climate disruption exacerbates other forces

Of the ecological factors that push individuals to migrate, climate change is arguably the most serious.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Environmental migration is one such adaptation measure that must be taken into greater consideration by the international community.

Hurricane Katrina uproots large numbers of people



Figure 6: Katrina's exodus

Migration, whether permanent or temporary, has always been a traditional response or survival strategy of people confronting the prospect, impact, or aftermath of disasters.

Virtually the entire population of the city was displaced, a large proportion of it permanently, presenting a host of profound economic, social, and psychological challenges to individuals, communities, and all levels of government.

Migration is Pakistan's true climate change challenge

Summer 2015, as if on cue, seasonal floods across Pakistan killed more than 60 people and displaced thousands.

Similar studies in Bangladesh and Indonesia suggest that the problem is not unique to Pakistan.

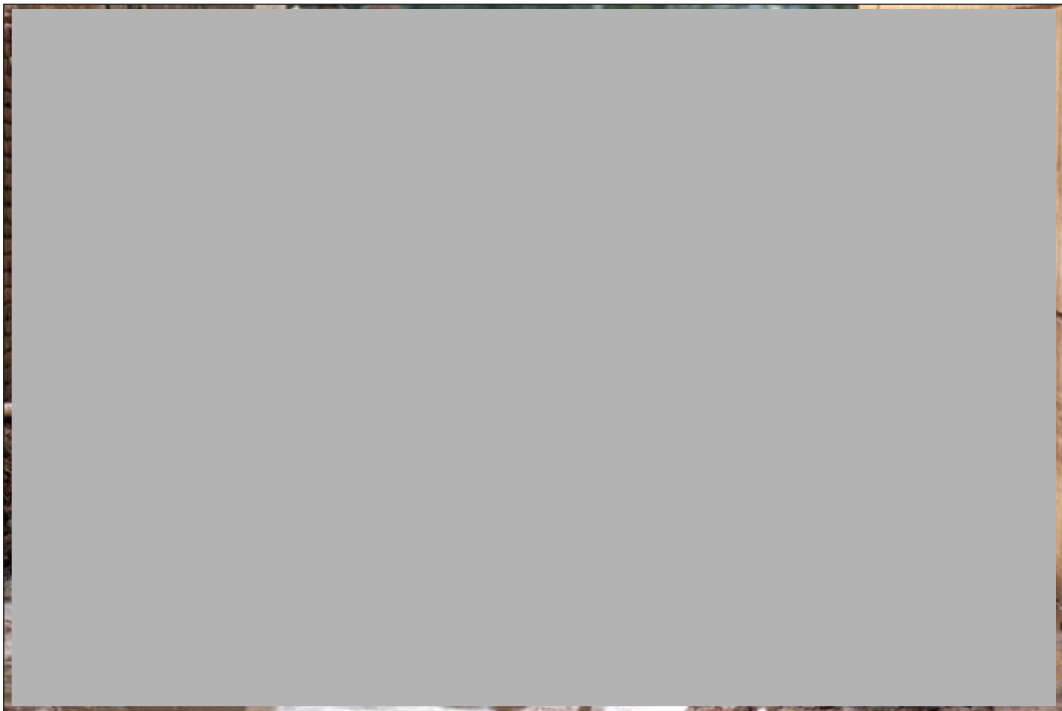


Figure 7: Victims of the worst floods to hit Pakistan in several years walk through water-filled streets, Nowshera, Pakistan, in 2010

CULTURAL FACTORS CAUSING MIGRATION

The Industrial Revolution

The thousands of years following the development of agriculture were certainly not migration-free, but the next event that wrought massive changes on the nature of migration was the Industrial Revolution.

People migrated from rural or semi-rural areas to cities to take advantage of these plentiful jobs.

War and politics

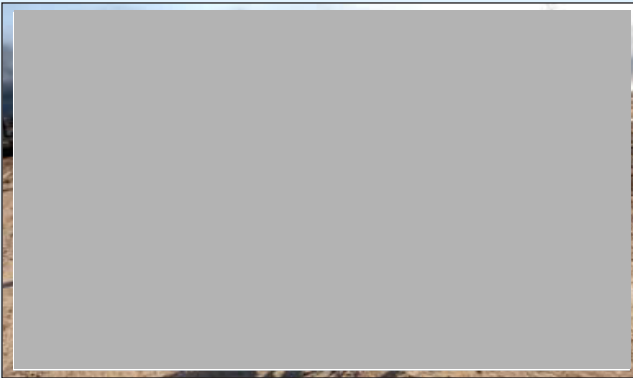


Figure 8: A man carries produce on his bicycle near the entrance to the besieged city of Basra, Iraq, as civilians flee due to the war

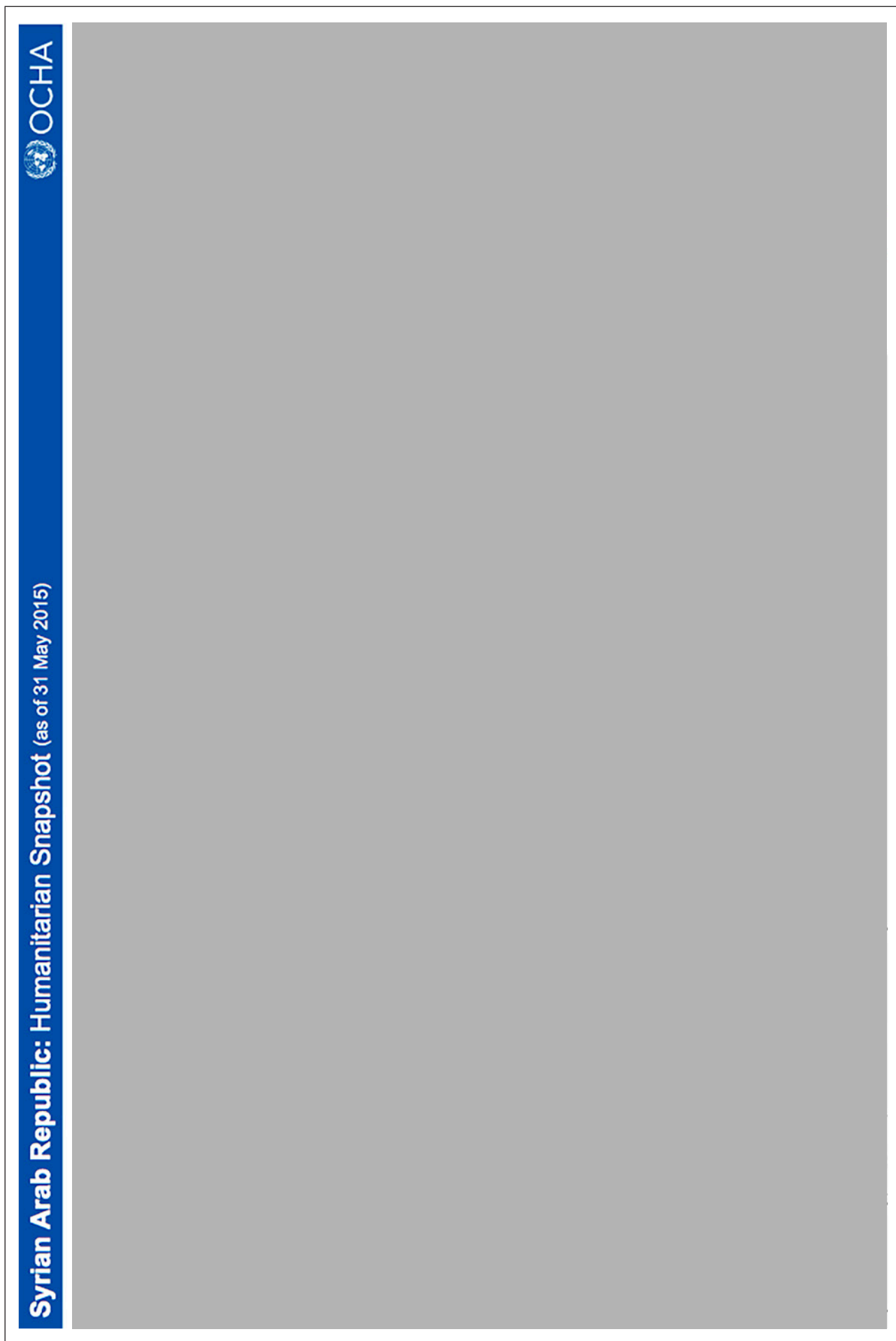
One could argue that almost every conflict in human history can be traced to population pressure, which means that war and political oppression might just be symptoms of population pressure.

Today, an estimated two million refugees have fled their home country of Iraq as a result of the war, dispersing themselves throughout the Middle East; another two million have been displaced from their homes within Iraq.

The Middle East conflict leads to migration

The most recent, firm United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics available are for 2013, with some data estimates for 2014, and into 2015.

A total of 51 million “forcibly displaced” people worldwide at the end of 2013, included 38.3 million “internally displaced persons”, 16.7 million “refugees”, and one million “asylum seekers”.



Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 May 2015)



Figure 9: Syrian Arab Republic: humanitarian snapshot (as of 31 May 2015)

Globalisation causes migration

A better way to look at the issues of migration is in the context of globalisation. Three things have changed since approximately the 1980s, and they are what is driving the most recent migration wave.

1. The disintegration of the world, wage-wise

The first is that countries' per capita GDPs have diverged: developed countries have, until about 2007, experienced higher growth rates than developing countries.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

To give just one example: the poorest 1 per cent of the Danish population has an income higher than 95 per cent of the people living in Mali, Madagascar, or Tanzania.

2. Income gaps

Large income gaps cannot produce migration flows unless other conditions are present, though, and the second thing that has changed since the 1980s, is much greater awareness of these income gaps.

[REDACTED]

Globalisation has made people from developing nations aware of what the living conditions are like in the developed world.

3. Who can afford to migrate?

Finally, the third thing that has changed is the cost of transportation. It is still not negligible.

[REDACTED]

For them, the costs of migration, however hazardous the conditions may be, have gone down.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MIGRATION

Effects on the United Arab Emirates due to migration

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a rapidly developing country as a result of the discovery of oil in the 1950s.

however, if the UAE continues to grow, the reliance on foreign labour will continue.

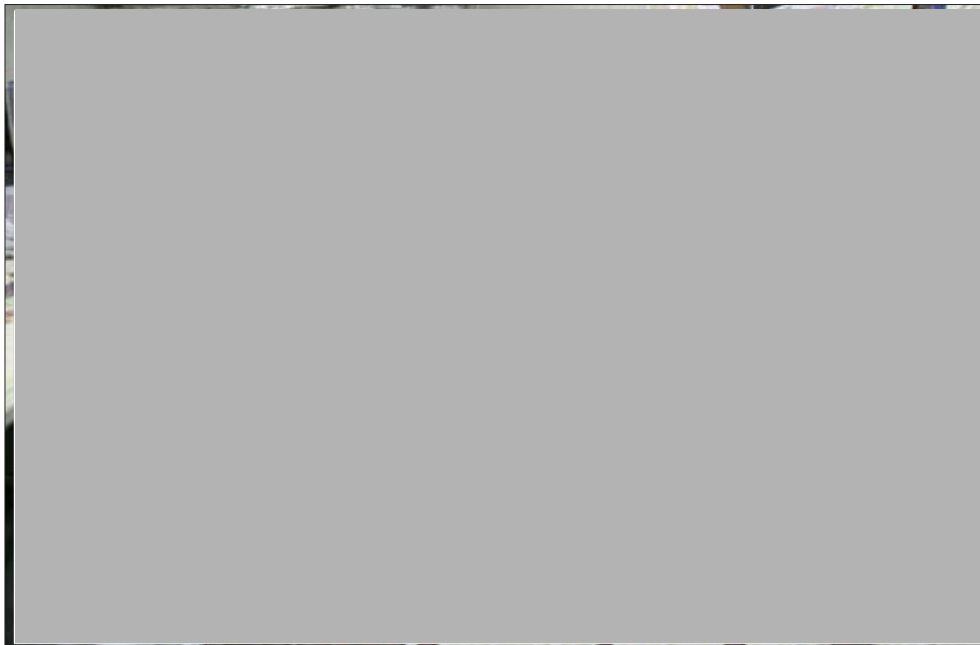


Figure 10: Living conditions of migrants in the United Arab Emirates

Effects from Mediterranean migration

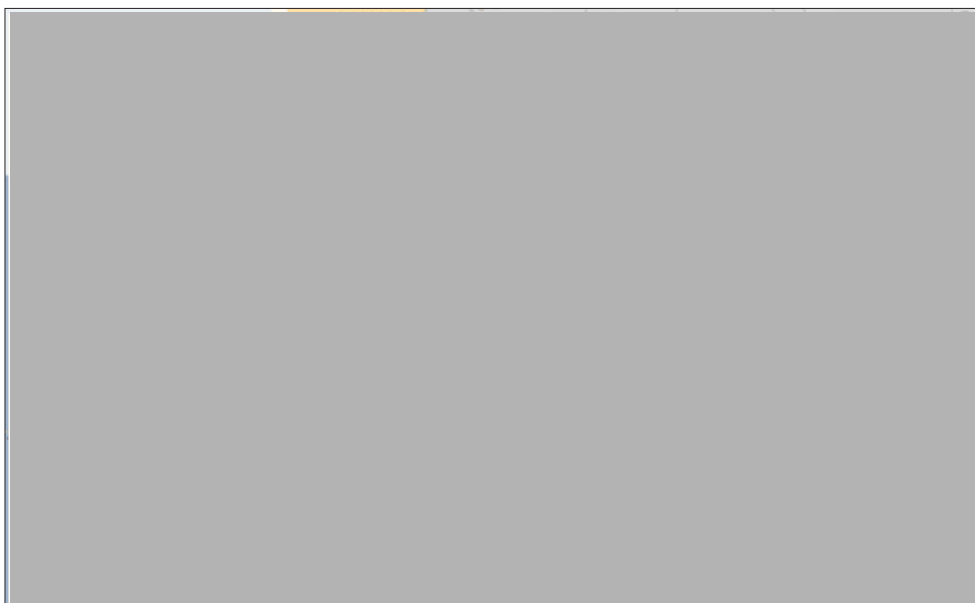
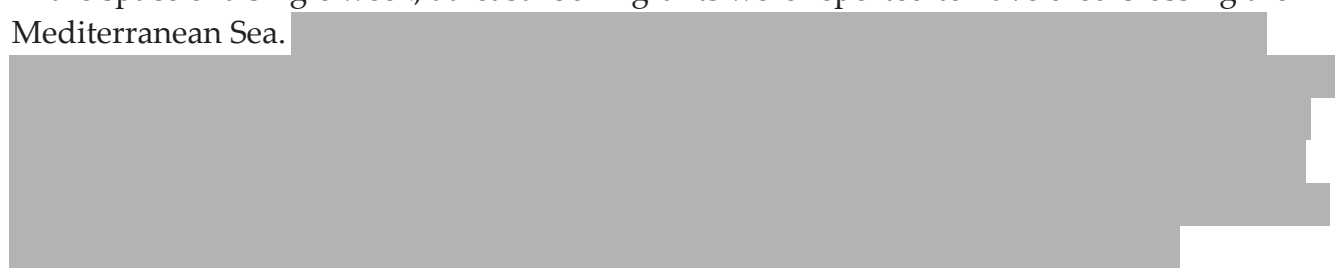


Figure 11: Migration in the Mediterranean

In the space of a single week, at least 750 migrants were reported to have died crossing the Mediterranean Sea.



In 2011, this figure rocketed back to some 61 000, driven by the conflict in Libya, which culminated in the downfall of Colonel Gaddafi.

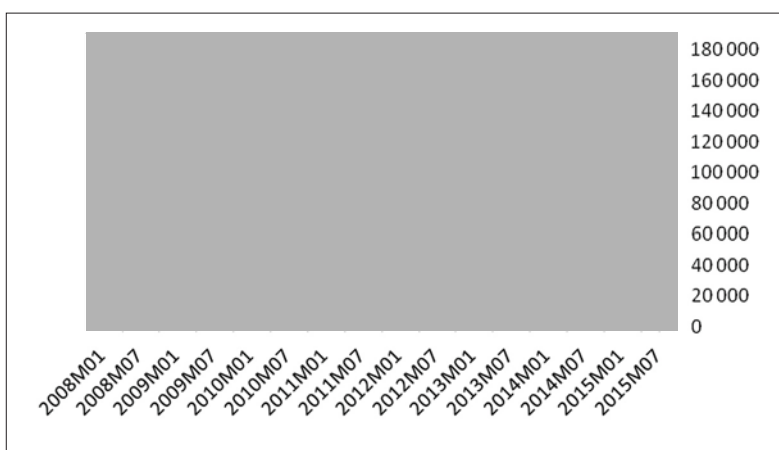


Figure 12: Monthly asylum requests in the EU (2008–2015)

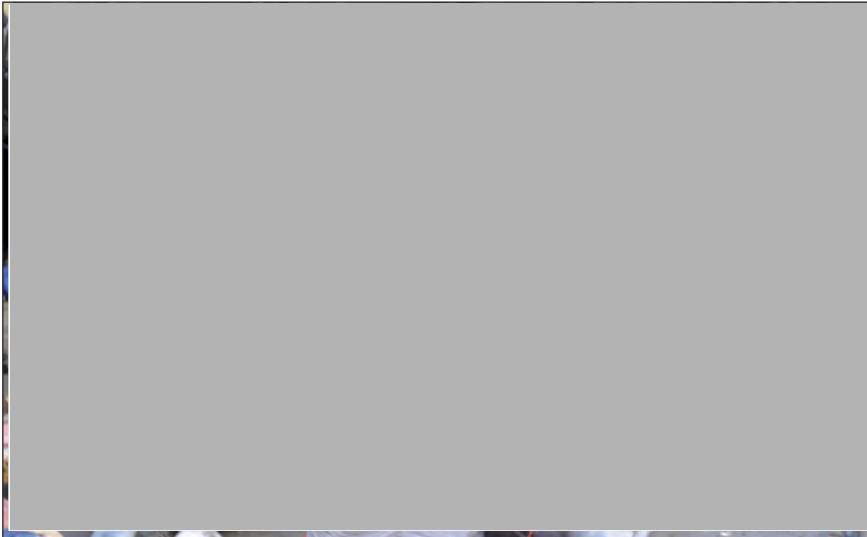


Figure 13: An injured migrant carries a child during clashes with Hungarian riot police at the border crossing with Serbia in Röszke, Hungary, in 2015



Figure 14: Hundreds of migrants camping in tents in this muddy park in Brussels, Belgium, not far from the European Union's headquarters in 2015



Figure 15: Europe looks for an answer to the migrants reaching for its shores

Rural-urban migration in Brazil

The arrival of large numbers of migrants can cause problems for the city they arrive at.

Problems may include:

- unemployment
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- congestion and pollution.



Figure 16: Favela area of Rio de Janeiro

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, they are trying to solve the problems of poor quality housing in favelas through self-help schemes, and site and service schemes.

Iraqi refugees

Iraq has seen a flow of refugees from its borders over the last 100 years.

[REDACTED]

Many charitable organisations aim to help refugees, but the organisation that coordinates most responses is the United Nations.



Figure 17: Iraqi refugees slow to return

The voice of a Syrian migrant in Vienna

It was early in the morning when Sipan arrived in Austria, where the streets were empty and quiet.

Maybe he will return to his country some day, but as he is now used to a modern standard of living, he thinks that returning may be difficult.

The economic positives in the United States of America

As in informal settlements, immigrants play a vital role in creating economically vibrant, competitive cities, as they contribute to a dynamic labour force and spur economic growth.

In Utica, the old industrial centre of New York, the arrival of Bosnians, Burmese, Somalis, Vietnamese, Iraqis, and others has almost halted the serious decline in the population.

Polish immigration to the United Kingdom

Migration affects the population structure of both the area of origin and the area of destination.

The main reason is the contrast between the two nations' economies:

- In 2005, Polish unemployment was 18.2 per cent (40 per cent in some rural areas), compared with 5.1 per cent in the UK. Also, there were significant skill shortages, as well as a high demand for semi-skilled and unskilled labour.
- [REDACTED]
- Also, the UK was one of only three EU countries that did not restrict immigration.

Effects on a country of origin of migration

Positive consequences for Poland:

- Job prospects for those remaining behind in Poland are improved, as there are fewer competing for work.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Returning migrants increase social expectations in the community, demanding improved leisure facilities.

Negative consequences for Poland:

- Losing the young adult labour force may result in labour shortages in Poland.
- [REDACTED]
- Population structure becomes unbalanced in Poland, with a disproportionate number of elderly, and fewer males, which can have long-term consequences such as family structure breaking down.

Challenges migrants face entering local labour markets

- **Unemployment**

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- **Exploitation in the informal economy:** A lack of insurance, forced labour, low wages, poor working conditions, virtual absence of social protection, denial of freedom, and of association and union rights.

Migrants as builders of resilience

Migrants also play an important role in building the resilience of home and host communities through the exchange of resources and support.

They can do so by promoting the historical, cultural, religious, and socio-economic assets of a city, where opportunities exist to enable them to do so.

THE FUTURE OF MIGRATION

“The human spirit – This form of population pressure can’t really be measured, but it shouldn’t be taken lightly. Humans have an innate desire to explore and colonise new territories. Even when not driven by hunger, politics, or economics, humans migrate.”

Ed Grabianowski (Author and freelance writer for HowStuffWorks).

Migration to the cities

Almost all the growth in the world’s population over the next few decades will take place in urban centres in low- and middle-income countries, where poverty reduction is slow, and large deficits in the provision of basic services remain.

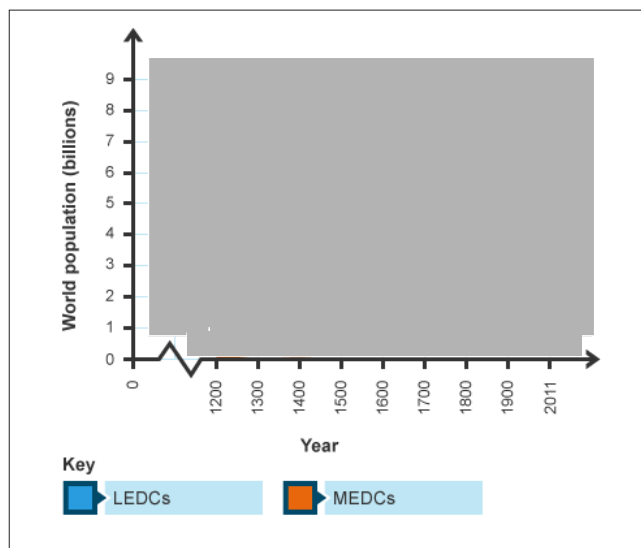


Figure 18: Population growth in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)

As part of a long-term trend, the urban population of the region has more than doubled between 1950 and 1975, and again between 1975 and 2000. It is anticipated to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.

Future climate refugees

Studies warn that global warming and sea level rise will create hundreds of millions of environmental refugees.

Lessons from past migrations are used to predict how future migration patterns will unfold in the face of sea level rise, food insecurity, political instability, and to review options for policymakers.

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this examination (accessed 14 April 2016).

Page	Source
4	Text found on http://www.mdpi.com/journal/societies/special_issues/on-the-move and http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/01/244-million-international-migrants-living-abroad-worldwide-new-un-statistics-reveal/ . Figure 1 found on http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/world/04/migration/html/global_picture.stm .
5	Text found on http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/pacific-migrations . Figure 2, accessed 20 January 2015, found on http://www.stuff.co.nz/dominion-post/news/4498647/Pacific-colonisation-one-big-pulse .
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7	Text and Table 1 found on http://www.gallup.com/poll/162488/381-million-adults-worldwide-migrate-within-countries.aspx and http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2325396/New-Zealanders-mobile-nation-quarter-swapped-cities-past-years.html .
8	Figure 5 found on http://www.fastcoexist.com/1682141/mapping-the-31-million-people-displaced-by-natural-disasters-so-far .
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11	Text and Figure 7, photo by Amjad Jamal (UN), found on http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/16807/after-the-flood-migration-is-pakistan-s-true-climate-change-challenge .
12	Text found on http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/evolution/human-migration4.htm . Figure 8 found on https://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/refugees/iraq0407/1.htm#_Toc164487346.jpg .
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- 16 Text and Figures 11 and 12 found on <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24521614> and http://www.hungarianreview.com/galeria/image/Piazza_1.jpg
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- 22 Quote found on <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/evolution/human-migration2.htm>.
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