

The following resource relates to Question 6.

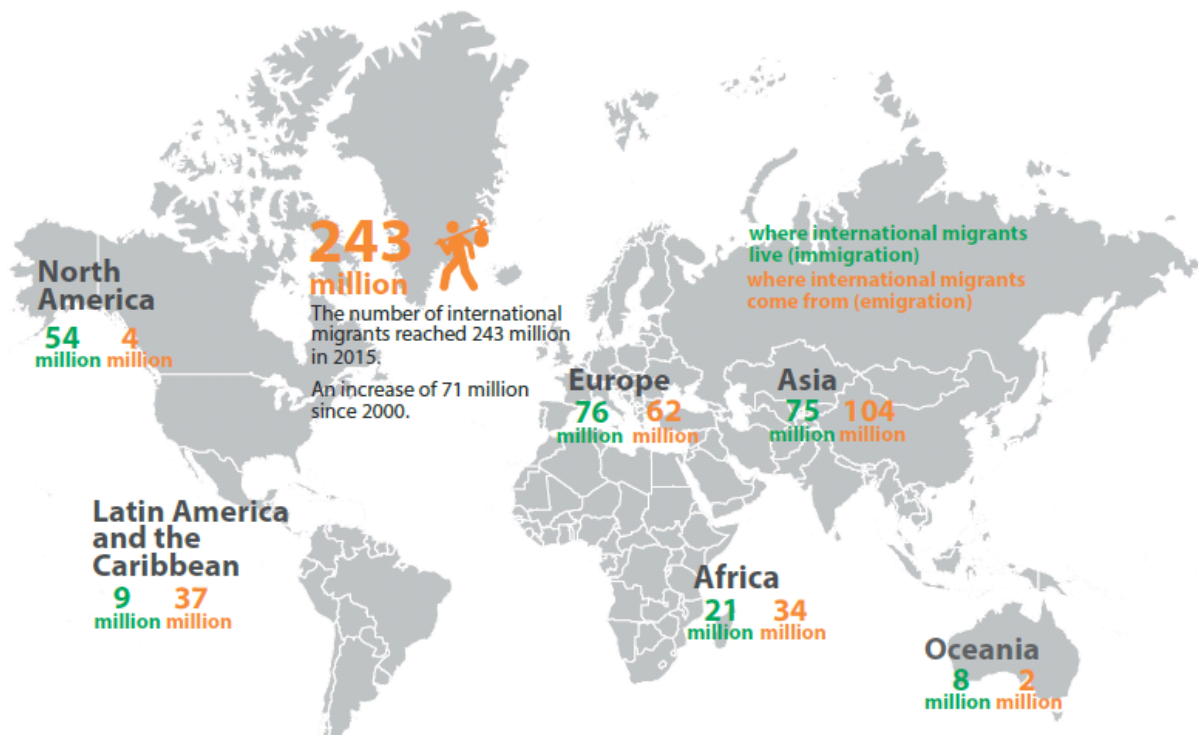


Figure 6

The number of international migrants in 2015

6 Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Suggest reasons for the pattern of international migrants shown in Figure 6.

(10)

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Between 2000 and 2015, there has been a 71 million increase in international migrants, reaching 243 million. This can be accredited to cheaper travel due to reduced air travel costs and growing trade flows through economic globalisation allowing people to relocate for employment purposes.

The highest amount of immigration was into Europe at 76 million in 2015. This may be due to the trade and global groupings such as 1997 EU and 2004 A8 which allowed migrants to move freely around certain countries in Europe. Also many European countries have a history of migration and may have had colonies from which migrants are likely to come from. Europe <sup>an countries also</sup> ~~also has a~~ <sup>have generally</sup> ~~large for~~ high economic growth and education levels, attracting foreigners such as students. The lowest amount of immigration was into Oceania at 8 million. This may be due to the geographical location as it is difficult and expensive to get to countries in this continent. Furthermore countries like Australia are expensive to live in which may push low-income migrants away from moving to this area.

The highest amount of emigration was from Asia at 104 million, this could be due to low living standards or lack of employment in less economically developed countries like Sri Lanka and the Philippines. ~~for~~ more push factors from Asia may include ageing populations in countries such as Japan and South Korea. The lowest amount of emigration was also from Oceania. This can be explained as Australia and New Zealand are

known to have <sup>high environmental quality</sup> ~~high levels of economic development~~ and high living standards so people would not want to move away as they may have stable jobs and be happy living there.

In conclusion the global pattern of international migrants can be explained due to ~~the~~ social, environmental and economic reasons.

Question number	Suggest reasons for the distribution of international migrants shown in Figure 6. (10 marks)
<b>6 (a)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AO1 (5 marks)/AO2 (5 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Marking instructions</b> Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <p><b>Indicative content guidance</b> The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include:</p> <p><b>AO1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large increase in total international migrants 2000-2015, up 71 million.</li> <li>• Both Europe and North America have large number of immigrants which exceed their emigrant population, by a margin of 50 million in the USA – much closer to balance in Europe.</li> <li>• The majority of immigrants are found in Asia, Europe and North America.</li> <li>• Most emigration is from LAC, Asia and Africa, which in all cases has emigration exceeding immigration.</li> <li>• Oceania has small numbers in both categories, but immigration exceeds emigration.</li> </ul> <p><b>AO2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The large volume of immigration to Europe could be explained by the EU's open borders making migration very easy, and possibly balancing immigration / emigration within the continent.</li> <li>• Higher immigration numbers in Europe can be related to post-2011 refugee migration from the Middle East and North Africa.</li> <li>• Regions with large emigrating populations are generally lower income ones, so economic migration could be seen as a key explanation.</li> <li>• In North America the large immigrant stock could be put down to Mexican and other LAC migration to the USA, as well as the USA attracting high skill migrants from across the world to its big cities and TNCs.</li> <li>• Population size could explain the small numbers in Oceania and large ones in Asia, i.e. migrant stock is relative to population.</li> <li>• Total volume of the global migrant stock might be explained by globalization and related factors, plus recent developments such as refugee crises in the Middle East; post 2004 EU expansion.</li> </ul>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	<b>0</b>	No rewardable material.
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge. (AO1)</li> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. (AO1)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas, making limited logical connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas to produce an interpretation that is not relevant and/or supported by evidence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates geographical knowledge, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>• Demonstrates geographical understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas logically, making some relevant connections / relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is mostly relevant and supported by evidence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>8-10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>• Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas logically, making relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>• Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information / ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is relevant and supported by evidence. (AO2)</li> </ul>