4.2 UK City Case Study: Migration and Urban Growth in Bristol: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 State whether the following statement about Bristol is an opportunity or a challenge: 'A growing, diverse population creates new businesses and cultural events.'

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give two examples of international migrant communities historically significant in Bristol.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Suggest one reason why some long-term residents in Bristol might oppose new high density housing developments.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 "Migration has been more beneficial than harmful to Bristol." Assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

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5 Table: Bristol city population and net migration in two decades.

Year	Mid-year population (thousands)	Net migration that year (people)
2005	418	4,200
2015	463	6,800

Using the table, calculate the absolute change in population between 2005 and 2015, and calculate the average annual net migration over the decade 2006-2015 inclusive using the 2015 net migration figure as representative. Give your answers with units.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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6 Describe one way that EU migration into Bristol since 2004 has contributed to the local labour market.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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7 Give two opportunities for Bristol that arise from international migration and one challenge that arises from rapid population growth in the city.

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

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8 Explain how migration can lead to both economic benefits and social tensions in Bristol. Support your explanation with two linked points.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.2 UK City Case Study: Migration and Urban Growth in Bristol: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

opportunity **B1**

Answer: Opportunity.

Question 2

e.g. Somali community, oe **B1**

e.g. Caribbean community, oe **B1**

Answer: Somali and Caribbean communities.

Question 3

concern about increased traffic and congestion, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. loss of local character and rising property prices making the area less affordable, oe **B1**

Answer: They may worry about increased traffic and congestion and the loss of local character, with rising property prices making the area less affordable.

Question 4

Level 4 A detailed and well balanced assessment that evaluates both the benefits and harms of migration for Bristol, uses accurate, named examples and evidence, considers short and long term impacts on economy, housing and social cohesion, and reaches a clear, justified judgement on the overall balance. **10-12**

Level 3 A clear assessment that addresses both positive and negative impacts with some specific examples; offers a supported judgement though some points may be less developed. **7-9**

Level 2 Some relevant points about benefits and harms are made, with limited development or generalised examples; an attempt at a judgement is present but weakly supported. **4-6**

Level 1 One or two basic relevant points about migration and its impacts, with little or no development or judgement. **1-3**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- Benefits: migration increases labour supply, fills skill gaps in sectors such as hospitality, health and construction, and supports economic growth and public services through taxes.
- Benefits: cultural diversity enhances creativity, food, festivals and tourism, and migrant entrepreneurs establish new businesses creating jobs and services.
- Harms: rapid population growth increases pressure on housing, raising rents and contributing to gentrification, which can displace lower income residents.
- Harms: public services such as schools, GPs and social housing can be placed under strain in the short term if growth is rapid without timely investment.
- Contextual factors: impacts vary by place within the city, with affluent areas like Clifton benefiting from investment while areas such as parts of St Pauls face concentrated deprivation and service gaps.
- Temporal factors: some harms may be short term as investment catches up, while some benefits such as entrepreneurial growth can be long term.
- Evaluation: a balanced answer weighs economic and social benefits against housing and service challenges, and may conclude that migration is overall beneficial if managed well, or harmful if growth is unmanaged; judgement must be supported by evidence from Bristol.

Question 5

change in population calculation 463 - 418 seen, oe **M1**

45 thousand cao **A1**

average annual net migration calculation using 6,800 as representative gives 6,800 people per year, oe **B1**

Answer: Population increased by 45 thousand (463,000 - 418,000). Average annual net migration, using 2015's net migration as representative, is 6,800 people per year.

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Question 6

description of contribution, e.g. filling labour shortages in sectors such as construction, hospitality or healthcare, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. employers could recruit more easily, helping firms to grow and maintain services, oe **B1**

Answer: EU migration has helped fill labour shortages in sectors such as construction and hospitality, allowing employers to recruit more easily and helping firms to grow and maintain services.

Question 7

opportunity 1, e.g. increased cultural diversity, oe **B1**

opportunity 2, e.g. greater entrepreneurship and new businesses from migrant communities, oe **B1**

challenge, e.g. pressure on affordable housing leading to higher rents and homelessnes, oe **B1**

Answer: Opportunities: increased cultural diversity and greater entrepreneurship from migrant communities. Challenge: pressure on affordable housing leading to higher rents and homelessness.

Question 8

economic benefit point, e.g. migrants increase labour supply which can boost local businesses and public services through taxes, oe **B1**

linked development, e.g. migrants fill skill gaps, start businesses and increase consumer demand, supporting job creation, oe **B1**

social tension point, e.g. rapid in-migration can increase competition for housing and services, causing resentment in some communities, oe **B1**

linked development, e.g. visible differences between neighbourhoods such as rising house prices in Clifton and deprivation in St Pauls can increase perceptions of inequality, oe **B1**

Answer: Migration increases labour supply which can boost businesses and public finances, and migrants may start businesses and increase demand supporting job creation. At the same time rapid in-migration can raise competition for housing and services, and contrasting neighbourhood changes can increase perceptions of inequality and social tension.

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