



YEAR 4 TERM 2 GEOGRAPHY : MIGRATION

| Vocabulary | |
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| Migration | The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another place. |
| Migrant | A person who moves from one place to another place. |
| Source country | The country that a migrant comes from. |
| Host country | The country that a migrant goes to. |
| Push factor | A factor that causes someone to leave a place. |
| Pull factor | A factor that attracts someone to a place. |
| Economic migrant | A person who moves from one place to another place for economic reasons. For example: employment |
| International migrant | A person who moves from one country to another country. |


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| Employment | A job |
| Refugee | A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster. In the UK, a person is officially a refugee when they have their claim for asylum accepted by the government. |
| Asylum seeker | A person who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum (protection) in another country but whose application has not yet been granted. |
| Persecution | When someone is treated negatively due to their race, religion or political beliefs. |
| Climate change | Long-term changes in the weather. Climate change causes different weather changes in different places and is also causing sea levels to rise. |

Push Factors





Pull Factors



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Migration Facts (United Nations)

- 258 million international migrants in 2017
- Over 60% of all international migrants live in Asia or Europe
- In 2016 there were 25.9 million refugees and asylum seekers