

On the move

Key vocabulary

- **host country** (noun): where people migrate to.
- **pull factor** (noun): a reason for moving to a new place (which is usually social or economic).
- **push factor** (noun): a reason for moving away from a place.
- **source country** (noun): where people migrate from.
- describing people who migrate:
 - **voluntary migrant**: someone who chooses to move from one place to another, usually for social or economic reasons.
 - **internally-displaced person**: someone who has been forced to move from one place to another place in the same country.
 - **asylum seeker**: someone who has been forced to move from one place to another place in a different country; they have not yet had their asylum claim approved.
 - **refugee**: someone who has been forced to move from one place to another place in a different country; they were an asylum seeker but have now had their claim approved.
 - **emigrant**: someone who moves away from their country.
 - **immigrant**: someone who moves to a new country.
- types of migration:
 - **internal/national**: movement from one place to another in the same country.
 - **international**: movement from one country to another.
 - **forced**: where the person has no choice but to leave their home for their own survival.
 - **voluntary**: where the person could stay in their home but chooses to leave, usually for social and economic reasons.

Voluntary migration

Migrants usually choose to migrate because of economic push and pull factors (e.g. wages, job opportunities) and social push and pull factors (e.g. crime rates, better schools).

From 2004, many Polish people migrated to the UK for jobs and higher wages. Now, Polish people are returning to Poland, partly because the Polish economy is stronger than it was.



Forced migration

People are forced to migrate either because of conflict and violence (e.g. war, persecution) or because of physical disasters (e.g. flood, storms, earthquakes) – or both.

Since 2011, war in Syria has forced 6.6 million people to leave Syria. Most now live in the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Some travel to Europe and to countries like the UK. The UK grants refugee status to some asylum seekers.



Benefits of migration

For the **host country**, benefits include more people doing jobs that need doing (like in healthcare or education), more taxes going to the government and a sharing of cultures (like food, festivals and music).

For the **source country**, benefits include some money being sent home by migrants, and the chance for some migrants to return with new skills, experiences and cultures.

