











# Year 4/5 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Migration

## Vocabulary

<b>1. migration</b> 	Human migration is the movement of people (known as migrants) from one place to another place. If you leave your home for another country, we say that you have "emigrated".	<b>7. forced migration</b> 	people have <b>no choice</b> but to migrate, for example, they might be escaping war
<b>2. permanent migration</b> 	the migrant intends to stay in the host country and not return home	<b>8. voluntary migration</b> 	people <b>choose</b> to move from one place to another e.g. for work
<b>3. temporary migration</b> 	the migrant intends to return to their source (home) country	<b>9. source country</b> 	the country a person is from
<b>4. national migration</b> 	the movement of people from one place (or region) to another place in the <b>same</b> country	<b>10. host country</b> 	the country a person travels to
<b>5. international migration</b> 	the movement of people from one country to a <b>different</b> country	<b>11. economic emigrant</b> 	someone who moves from one place to another for work / job reasons

## Key knowledge

In 2019, the United Nations found that there were an estimated 272 million international migrants in the world. This is only 3.5 % of the global population. **Most people stay in the country of their birth.**



**Push factors** (reasons why people leave their source country)

- lack of job opportunities and transport links
- natural disasters
- war
- food shortages

**Pull factors** (reasons why people are attracted to a host country)

- better job opportunities
- better transport links
- family links
- improved living conditions and access to services such as shops, schools and health care