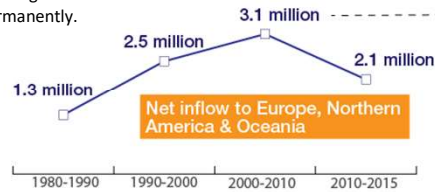
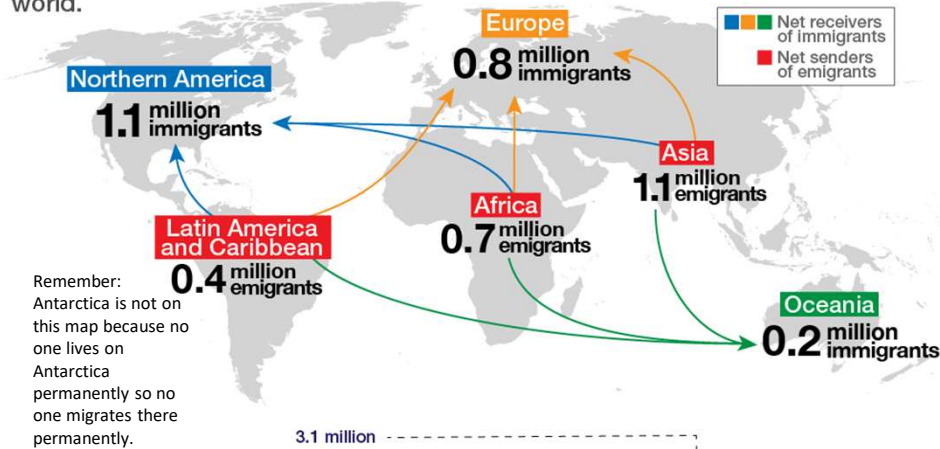
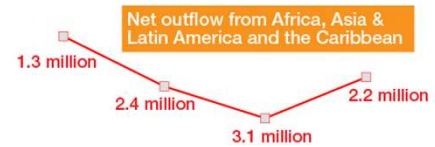


## Global migration

Between 2010 and 2015, Northern America, Europe and Oceania had a net inflow of over two million immigrants a year. The UN believes international migration is a positive force for the economic and social development of the world.



The highest volume of overall net migration could be seen between 2000 and 2010.



Between 2010 and 2015, statistics showed a decrease in magnitude of migration.

Source: UN DESA



### Push Factors

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

### Pull Factors

- 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 Examples

Economic	Poland → UK	Poland joined the EU in 2004. Over 800,000 Polish people have moved to the UK to work and live.
Refugee	Syria → Europe	Approximately 6 million Syrians refugees within Syria and approximately 6 million Syrian refugees outside of Syria.

### Migration Facts (United Nations)

- 258 million international migrants in 2017
- Over 60% of all international migrants live in Asia or Europe
- In 2017, 67% of all international migrants lived in just 20 countries, including the USA, Saudi Arabia and Germany.
- In 2016 there were 25.9 million refugees and asylum seekers.

### Keywords

Migration	The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another place.
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another place.
Demographic	The structure of a population.
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.
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, identity, religion or political beliefs.
Refugee camp	A temporary settlement built to house refugees. Refugee camps are often very crowded.
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.