

Exercise walk-through

Effects of Migration ■ 2.12

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain **remittances** 侨汇 and their effect on the origin country
- define **brain drain** 人才流失
- state demographic effects on origin and destination populations
- give one social effect in the destination

Method — Remittances

Remittances are money migrants send home. They can lift families out of poverty and are a major income source for many origin countries.

Method — Brain drain

Brain drain is the loss of skilled workers (doctors, engineers) when they emigrate — weakening the origin country's services and economy.

Method — Demographic effects

Emigration removes mostly young working-age adults, aging the **origin** population; immigration adds young workers, often raising fertility in the **destination**.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define remittances and state one effect on the origin country.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

money migrants send home to family **B1**; it raises household income / reduces poverty / is a major income source **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what brain drain is and why it harms the origin country.

Solution 2.2

Method: Brain drain

Worked steps

the emigration of skilled/educated workers **B1**; it leaves the origin short of doctors, engineers, teachers **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A country sees many young adults emigrate for work.

- (a) State the effect on the origin country's age structure.
- (b) State one effect on the destination country's workforce.

Solution 2.3

Method: Demographic effects

Worked steps

(a) it ages — fewer young workers remain **B1**. (b) it gains young workers / a larger labour force **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Money sent home by migrants to their families is called

- A** brain drain
- B** remittances
- C** carrying capacity
- D** counter-flow

Solution 3.1

Method: Remittances

A brain drain

B remittances 

C carrying capacity

D counter-flow

Worked steps

B. migrant money sent home = remittances.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The emigration of a country's doctors and engineers is an example of

A chain migration

B brain drain

C a pull factor

D an intervening obstacle

Solution 3.2

Method: Brain drain

A chain migration

B brain drain



C a pull factor

D an intervening obstacle

Worked steps

B. loss of skilled workers is brain drain.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A destination city receives many young migrant workers.

- (a) State one economic benefit to the destination.
- (b) State one social challenge it may create.

Solution 3.3

Method: Demographic effects

Worked steps

(a) a larger labour force / filled jobs / more tax and spending **B1**. (b) pressure on housing/services or tension over cultural integration **B1**.