

2.12 Effects of Migration

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS brain drain 人才流失 • remittances 侨汇 • effects of migration 迁移影响
• migration 迁移

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **effects of migration** 迁移影响 on origin and destination.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Remittances

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

■ Brain drain

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

■ Demographic effects

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

2 Practice

2.1 Define remittances and state one effect on the origin country. [2]

2.2 Explain what brain drain is and why it harms the origin country. [2]

2.3 A country sees many young adults emigrate for work.

(a) State the effect on the origin country’s age structure. [1]

(b) State one effect on the destination country’s workforce. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Money sent home by migrants to their families is called [1]

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

3.2 The emigration of a country’s doctors and engineers is an example of [1]

- **A** chain migration
- **B** brain drain
- **C** a pull factor
- **D** an intervening obstacle

3.3 A destination city receives many young migrant workers.

(a) State one economic benefit to the destination. [1]

(b) State one social challenge it may create. [1]

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 B. migrant money sent home = remittances.

3.2 B. loss of skilled workers is brain drain.

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