# Key Terms

**Migration:** The movement of people from one location to another.

**Temporary Migration:** Migration for a limited period, this might only be for a few weeks or even several years.

**Seasonal Migration:** Migration just for a particular season e.g. the ski season or the harvesting season.

**Internal Migration:** Migration within a country's borders e.g. Birmingham to London.

**Rural-urban migration:** This is a type of internal migration. It is the movement of people from rural areas (the countryside) to urban areas (towns and cities).

**International Migration:** Migration between countries e.g. Syria to Germany

**Forced Migration:** When people are forced to migrate. The Push factors dominate.

**Voluntary Migration:** When people freely choose to migrate e.g. for better weather or better universities. The Pull factors dominate.

**Economic Migration:** Migration for work e.g. better salary or promotion

**Commuting:** Movement from home to workplace.
**Emigrant:** A person who leaves a country to migrate to another.

**Immigrant:** A migrant arriving in a new country.

**Migration Balance:** The difference between emigrants and immigrants. If a country has more emigrants than immigrants that it is experiencing net migration loss. If a country has more immigrants than emigrants then it is experiencing net migration gain.
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**Push Factor:** Things that are driving you from the location that you live e.g. crime and pollution

**Pull Factor:** Things that are attracting you to a new location e.g. better job and nice weather.