**General impacts of migration on places of origin and destination**

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|  | **Origin** | **Destination** |
| **Positive impacts** | **Socio/Economic**  Increased supply of labour (both quantity and quality).  May keep wage rates low – helps businesses remain competitive and increase profits.  Larger domestic market for products – increases wealth.  Increased wealth means that governments have more money to improve services for people.  Stimulates cultural diversity – eg, introduction of new foods, music, language & fashion.  Provides a pool of skilled labour without having the costs of providing it (ie migrants received education and training elaswhere).  **Political**  May change voting habits in a country (ie become more open towards migrants). | **Socio/Economic**  Remittances sent by migrants are used to educate children, improve housing quality, and boost demand for consumer products in the local market. Money is also used to invest in local businesses – helping to create jobs.  Reduces unemployment rates.  Reduces strain on public services like transport, healthcare, schools etc.  Reduces population growth rates in places where they are very high.  **Political**  Reduces demand for public services like schools, transport and healthcare – there are fewer people left behind to share the available resources.  **Environmental**  Reduced demand for natural resources due to a falling population (eg fuel wood and grazing land) may help areas become more sustainable.  Increased wealth created by migrants may enable governments to improve amenities eg create parks. |
| **Negative impacts** | **Socio/Economic**  Increased intolerance as people of different religions and race start to live close together.  Overcrowding in some areas. Housing shortages may lead to people living in very poor conditions.  Provision of services cannot meet the increased demand created by the new immigrants.  Spread of disease brought by migrants.  Unbalanced population structures; eg places with large numbers of young, single men.  **Political**  Increase political tension between countries. Eg a receiving country may claim that the origin country is doing little to stop emigration, or the origin place may complain that the destination area is doing too little to stop people leaving.  Added costs – border security (walls, fences and patrols).  **Environmental**  Resource exploitation becomes unsustainable eg Water tables getting lower in UAE due to groundwater abstraction. | **Socio/Economic**  Reduces the numbers of working people; can lead to skills shortages.  Reduces numbers of the most highly skilled workers as many leave for a better life elsewhere (brain drain).  Smaller economy; makes it more difficult to create wealth and grow the economy. Also means fewer job opportunities.  Closure of key services to remaining populations (schools, clinics etc)  Unbalanced population structure; eg places with mainly younger and older dependents.  Creates a culture of out-migration which may be difficult to reverse.  **Political**  The place becomes weaker if too many people leave.  **Environmental**  Land is left unattended – yields of crops may fall. |