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## The Evaluation of Immigration and Economic

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### Abstract

Immigration, with all its significance, is an economic-demographic factor that brings about economic and social changes in every country. This paper aims to analyze trends in migration in major countries of the world and try to diagnose the causes and implications for the global economy in the modern era.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Immigration, Economic

### 1. Introduction

The correlative term "emigration" denotes the act of such persons in leaving their former country. As part of a series of articles on the issue of immigration, BBC in UK and Scotland takes a look at how immigration is defined. Whether the birth - place, the passport, or, the ethnicity, immigration can be measured in different ways. As measures, they all have their limitations. And as some people often seen as immigrants have been born in a country and have the country's passport, there's no firm definition. How long ago, for instance, should the immigrant forebears have moved to Scotland to disqualify you as an immigrant? And because of the name or the color of your skin, could you always be seen as part of an immigrant community, even though you may be a third or fourth generation Scot?

By the Berry [5], the term migrant can be understood as "any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born and has acquired some significant social ties to this country"[12]. However, this may be a too narrow definition when considering that, according to some states' policies; a person can be considered as a migrant even when s/he is born in the country. The UN [7] Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national. From this a broader definition of migrants follows which define by researches and institutes that deal with the immigration trends. The term 'migrant' should be understood as covering all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of 'personal convenience' and without intervention of an external compelling factor. This definition indicates that migrant does not refer to refugees, displaced or others forced or compelled to leave their homes. Migrants are people who make choices about when to leave and where to go, even though these choices are sometimes extremely constrained. Indeed, some scholars make a distinction between voluntary and involuntary migration. While certain refugee movements face neither external obstacles to free movement nor is impelled by urgent needs and a lack of alternative means of satisfying them in the country of present residence, others may blend into the extreme of relocation entirely uncontrolled by the people on the move.

### 2. Materials

According to the special rapporteur of the commission on Human Rights [2] has proposed that the following persons should be considered as migrants:

- a) **Persons** who are outside the territory of the State of which there are nationals or citizens, are not subject to its legal protection and are in the territory of another State;
- b) **Persons** who do not enjoy the general legal recognition of rights which is inherent in the granting by the host State of the status of refugee, naturalized person or of similar status;
- c) **Persons** who do not enjoy either general legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, visas or other agreements.

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This broad definition of migrants reflects the current difficulty in distinguishing between migrants who leave their countries because of political persecution, conflicts, economic problems, environmental degradation or a combination of these reasons and those who do so in search of conditions of survival or well-being that does not exist in their place of origin. It also attempts to define migrant population in a way that takes new situations into consideration [9].

Turning to the concept of migration, it is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants. Internal migration refers to a move from one area (a province, district or municipality) to another within one country. International migration is a territorial relocation of people between nation-states. Two forms of relocation can be excluded from this broad definition: **first**, a territorial movement which does not lead to any change in ties of social membership and therefore remains largely inconsequential both for the individual and for the society at the points of origin and destination, such as tourism; **second**, a relocation in which the individuals or the groups concerned are purely passive objects rather than active agents of the movement, such as organized transfer of refugees from states of origins to a safe haven. The dominant forms of migration can be distinguished according to the motives (economic, family reunion, refugees) or legal status (irregular migration, controlled emigration/immigration, free emigration/immigration) of those concerned. Most countries distinguish between a number of categories in their migration policies and statistics. The variations existing between countries indicate that there are no objective definitions of migration. What follows is a more common categorization of international migrants:

**Temporary labor migrants (also known as guest workers or overseas contract workers)**

people who migrate for a limited period of time in order to take up employment and send money home.

**Highly skilled and business migrants**

people with qualifications as managers, executives, professionals, technicians or similar, who move within the internal labour markets of trans-national corporations and international organizations, or who seek employment through international labor markets for scarce skills. Many countries welcome such migrants and have special 'skilled and business migration' programmes to encourage them to come.

**Irregular migrants (or undocumented / illegal migrants)**

people who enter a country, usually in search of employment, without the necessary documents and permits.

**Forced migration**

in a broader sense, this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or development projects. This form of migration has similar characteristics to displacement.

**Family members (or family reunion / family reunification migrants)**

people sharing family ties joining people who have already entered an immigration country under one of the above-mentioned categories. Many countries recognize in principle the right to family reunion for legal migrants. Other countries, especially those with contract labour systems, deny the right to family reunion.

**Return migrants**

people who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country.

Migration is an important factor in the erosion of traditional boundaries between languages, cultures, ethnic group, and nation-states. Even those who do not migrate are affected by movements of people in or out of their communities, and by the resulting changes. Migration is not a single act of crossing a border, but rather a lifelong process that affects all aspects of the lives of those involved.

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[6], people emigrate from one country to another for a variety of complex reasons. Some are forced to move, due to conflict or to escape persecution and prejudices, while others may voluntarily emigrate. Although such a move may be necessary, it can be quite traumatic on top of the challenges experienced so far. From another perspective, immigration can also represent an act of courage. For example, moving to a different country with different culture and norms can be quite daunting; The potential loneliness to be suffered is not always easy to overcome; There may be the additional pressure to earn enough to live (in a more expensive-to-live-in country) and send back meager savings. An economic migrant, a person searching for work, or better opportunities, will be stepping into the unknown—an exciting prospect if the person is already well-to-do, or daunting at least, if out of desperation. 'Migrant' alternatively may be defined as 'foreign national' using data from these sources [3]. 'Foreign national' is also the definition of migrant used in data obtained from National Insurance Number applications. This is viewed as more problematic, as nationality may change. Moreover, if self-reported, 'nationality' may be interpreted as describing an elective affinity dependent on social and cultural factors and personal feelings, rather than legal status.

**Table No' 1:** The numbers of immigrant in the countries by 2010 – 2017

| Country/ Year  | 2010           | 2012           | 2014             | 2016             | 2017             |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Australia      | 202,212        | 235,943        | 233,708          | 223,654          | 225,617          |
| Czech Republic | 28,046         | 28,607         | 38,490           | 31,589           | 36,702           |
| Germany        | <b>683,529</b> | <b>965,908</b> | <b>1,342,529</b> | <b>2,016,241</b> | <b>2,137,433</b> |
| Italy          | 424,499        | 321,305        | 248,360          | 250,464          | 243,312          |
| Israel         | 16,633         | 16,558         | 24,112           | 27,908           | 26,302           |

Source: made by the Author from source [OECD – data].

### 1.1.1 The movement of immigrants and mobility in the world and the reasons for their existence

People emigrate from one country to another for a variety of complex reasons. Some are forced to move, due to conflict or to escape persecution and prejudices, while others may voluntarily emigrate. Although such a move may be necessary, it can be quite traumatic on top of the challenges experienced so far. From another perspective, immigration can also represent an act of courage. For example:

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An economic migrant, a person searching for work, or better opportunities, will be stepping into the unknown—an exciting prospect if the person is already well-to-do, or daunting at least, if out of desperation. As **Inter Press Service (IPS)** reported, the European Union has recently acknowledged a concern about immigration that has not received much media attention. That is, a large number of people are attempting to leave the devastation of their own country caused by the current form of globalization and other political and economic policies, which, as well as creating winners, is creating a large number of losers, and increasing inequality. Tackling poverty and addressing issues of development and opportunity are important aspects of tackling this type of immigration.

Mobasher, M.D. Sadri, M [10], which has long scientific study of the migration and mobility of populations in the Americas, from South America to the United States, describes **four** main reasons:

#### 1. Security factors

The Security factors can cause danger to individuals, prompting them to migrate. Persecution and discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, political beliefs, or membership status in a particular social group will prompt people to move large distances in search of a safer living location where they can have freedom over their lives. Danger can be imposed upon individuals by something formal, like war, or informal, such as widespread gang activity. In 2016, the Northern Triangle, composed of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, was named one of the most violent regions in the world. All three Northern Triangle countries record thousands of crimes by local and international gangs and armed criminal groups, and most crimes are met with impunity. It is estimated that 10% of the Northern Triangle's population has already left, and it is likely that many more will flee in part due to extreme violence.

#### 2. Economic Factors

Economic migration, whether permanent or seasonal, is a commonly cited reason for migration. In general, it is believed that in economic migration people move from poorer developing areas into richer areas where wages are higher and more jobs are available. It is also common for people from rural areas to move to more competitive urban areas in order to find more opportunities.

The Mexican migration into the United States portrays the importance of both push and pull factors in economic migration. All throughout the 20th century, seasonal Mexican laborers have crossed the border in search of work in the American agricultural industry, as the economic state of Mexico did not match the level of economic prosperity found in America. In the 21st century however, Mexican migration has slowed down significantly, and after the American recession of 2009, economic migration from Mexico to the United States began to decline. Studies show that Mexican household economies have improved due to factors like increases in access to education. As Mexico's financial state improved and the United States temporarily struggled, both push and pull factors eroded, causing the dwindling of migration.

#### *The Economic Theory of Assimilation*

The presumption that immigrants who are selected according to their skills are more likely to assimilate or reach earnings parity with natives, is supported by economic theory. The predominant theoretical framework of immigrant adjustment in the labor market of the receiving country is based on the international transferability of human capital. According to this model, the stock of an immigrant's human capital obtained in the country of origin may not be fully transferable to the requirements of the host country's labor market. There is an expected negative relationship between the transferability of human capital and the initial upon arrival immigrant-native earnings gap. The lower the international transferability of human capital, the higher is the earnings disadvantage of the immigrants at the time of migration. With increasing time of residence in the host country, migrants invest in country specific human capital of the receiving country and adapt their stock of human capital acquired in the country of origin. Therefore, the human capital stock of immigrants grows relative to the human capital stock of natives, and immigrants' earnings approach but may not reach those of similar natives. The extent of human capital transferability between two countries depends on the type of skills of the individual, the similarity of the sending and receiving country with regards to language, culture, labor market structure and institutional settings, and the migration motive. The higher the content of home-country specific human capital the lower is the transferability of this human capital stock to the requirements of the receiving country [4]. A physician from Russia, for example, can more easily transfer his human capital to the requirements in Sweden, whereas the knowledge of a Russian lawyer might be not rewarded at all. The more similar two countries are with regard to language and the stage of economic development, the lower will be the initial earnings disadvantage of the immigrants compared to natives. An important determinant of the transferability of human capital can be found in the migration motive. Here, we can simply distinguish between an economic and non-economic motivation. The decision of economic migrants to move to another country can be modeled as an income maximization problem, i.e. a person decides to move if the discounted future expected income differential between the receiving and the home country is higher than the costs of migration. Economic migrants plan their movement and may have invested in the transferability of their stock of human capital and in the

country-specific human capital of the receiving country in advance. Non-economic migrants, such as asylum seekers and refugees, do not migrate because of economic reasons [11]. Rather, they migrate because of the political situation in their home country. It is reasonable to assume that these migrants do not typically plan migration and therefore do not invest in the transferability of their stock of human capital or in the country-specific human capital of the receiving country in advance. Hence, asylum seekers and refugees are likely to exhibit greater earnings disadvantages than economic migrants when compared to natives.

### 3. Environmental Factors

Migration caused by environmental factors is increasingly involuntary. Environmental factors cause displacement, or the forced movement of people by social or environmental factors. Crop failure for example, often results in both food scarcity and a drop in agricultural jobs, prompting people to move to a place with better job opportunities and climate. Pollution of water, air and soil in both urban and rural settings can also create a serious health risk to locals, forcing them to look for a better life for themselves and their children.

Devastating natural disasters such as tsunamis, hurricanes and earthquakes are environmental factors that the news most often cover. In January 2010 for example, a deadly earthquake hit Haiti, claiming the lives of over 90,000 people, and displacing over 1.5 million others. Despite humanitarian aid, many suffered from disease and a lack of proper shelter and basic supplies. Likewise, recent studies cite global warming as a cause for the increase in violent conflict around the world. The recent example of the Syrian drought from 2006 to 2011 was catastrophic, causing many families to lose their farms and move into big cities. The drought also increased food prices, facilitating poverty. Although global warming did not create the conflict we are witnessing today, environmental factors are important in human migration.

### 4. Social Factors

Social factors motivating migration grow from the human needs and desires to achieve a better quality of life. Migrants often move to ensure better opportunities for themselves or their family, like sending their child to a better, safer school or finding a job that would have not only a sufficient salary, but also important benefits and career growth prospects. In terms of education, the United States graduate programs have been a particularly strong attraction for young, talented individuals around the world. Individuals can also migrate in search of services, such as life-saving surgery and medical treatment that are inaccessible in their home area.

Cobb-Clark [8] Added and explained the migration also from the point of view of the family unit:

### 5. Political problems

Political strife is another key reason for immigration. A dysfunctional political system can no doubt make both daily life and planning for the future harder for families, so immigration (when it's an opportunity) is a natural choice to escape such problems.

### 6. Social inequality

Social inequality can also be a major factor in inciting immigration. The desire to live one's life freely—which we

first saw in the earliest years of the country as people fled across the Atlantic to escape religious persecution—can be manifested in many ways, and often results in a strong will to find a better, more accepting community elsewhere.

### 7. War or other tensions

War within a country is, of course, a major (and time-sensitive) reason to find a new home elsewhere. In cases such as this, you naturally want to protect yourself and your family from the effects of armed conflict (both current and long lasting). This can often times prompt immigrating to the US, perhaps more suddenly than you would consider otherwise.

### 8. "Want for a better life"

All in all, many immigrants' desire to make the move comes from one simple motivation: a desire for a better life somewhere else. Whether it's for pursuing one's education or enjoying more freedoms or a better quality of life, many families choose to immigrate based on their desire to make their children's future brighter in some way.

Many immigrants ultimately make their decision based on the fact that, while no country will ever be "perfect" in every way, some offer a greater chance for growth and promise than others.

Immigration has a significant impact on the contemporary society. Each year, more and more people from all over the world decide to leave their home countries and move to another place. This essay will examine the reasons and the consequences of immigration.

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