NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

ECONOMICS PROGRAM

CHANGING MIGRATION PATTERNS, DRIVERS AND CONSTRAINTS IN NORTH CYPRUS

HAVAL ALI RASOOL

MASTER'S THESIS

NICOSIA

2018

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HAVAL ALI RASOOL

20166407

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THESIS SUPERVISOR

ASST. PROF. DR BEHIYE CAVUSOGLU

NICOSIA

2018

ACCEPTANCE/APPROVAL

We as the jury members certify the "Changing Migration Patterns, Drivers and Constraints in North Cyprus" prepared by Haval Ali Rasool defended on 10 August 2018 has been found satisfactory for the award of degree of Master.

JURY MEMBERS

Asst. Prof. Dr Behiye Cavusoglu (Supervisor)

Near East University/ Department of Economics

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sağsan(Head of Jury)

Near East University/ Department of Business and Administration

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huseyin Ozdeser

Near East University/ Department of ECONOMICS

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sağsan

Graduate School of Social Sciences

Director

DECLARATION

I Haval Ali Rasool, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "Changing Migration Patterns, Drivers and Constraints In North Cyprus" has been prepared myself under the guidance and supervision of "**Asst. Prof. Dr. Behiye Cavusoglu**" in partial fulfilment of The Near East University, Graduate School of Social Sciences regulations and does not to the best of my knowledge breach any Law of Copyrights and has been tested for plagiarism and a copy of the result can be found in the Thesis.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my parents and friends who have offered me with essential support and encouragement to see me through towards the accomplishment of this study.

ACKNOWLEGMENTS

ABSTRACT

CHANGING MIGRATION PATTERNS, DRIVERS AND CONSTRAINTS IN NORTH CYPRUS

The main emphasis behind the study is to determine the main drivers of international migration. This follows observations which were made which showed that international migration patterns have significantly changed and that such changes and patterns are more likely to continue to increase. A total of 398 questionnaires were distributed to international students studying in North Cyprus and the obtained findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient test and independent t-test. The results from the study showed that a deterioration in economic indicators causes a huge increase in migration levels and much of the economic problems that are responsible for an increase in migration levels pertain to unemployment, inflation and financial crisis. The results also showed that changes in demographic and social factors does not cause a change in migration patterns but changes such as the use of social media amongst members of the society may trigger an increase in migration towards particular countries at the expense of other countries. The study further showed that political and social freedom are the main political factors that drive and influence migration patterns and that the major constraints to international migration are strict immigration policies and laws, high traveling, search costs, lack of information and human trafficking and other criminal offences.

Keywords: Drivers, migration, patterns,

ÖZ

KUZEY KIBRIS'TA DEĞİŞEN GÖÇ KALIPLARI, SEBEPLERİ VE SINIRLILIKLARI

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı uluslararası göçün ana unsurlarını belirlemektir. Çalışmada, uluslararası göç modellerinin önemli ölçüde değiştiğini ve bu tür değişikliklerin ve modellerin artmaya devam etmesinin daha olası olduğunu gösteren gözlemleri takip etmek amaçlanmaktadır. Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta okuyan uluslararası öğrencilere toplam 398 anket dağıtılmış ve elde edilen bulgular tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Pearson korelasyon katsayısı testi ve bağımsız t-testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular, ekonomik göstergelerdeki bozulmanın göç düzeylerinde büyük artışa ve göç düzeylerindeki artışın işsizlik, enflasyon ve finansal kriz ile ilgili ekonomik sorunların çoğuna neden olduğunu göstermiştir. Sonuçlar, demografik ve sosyal faktörlerdeki değişikliklerin göç paternlerinde bir değişikliğe neden olmadığını, ancak toplumun üyeleri arasında sosyal medyanın kullanılması gibi değişikliklerin, diğer ülkeler pahasına, belirli ülkelere yönelik göçü artırabileceğini göstermiştir. Çalışma ayrıca, göçmenlik modellerini yönlendiren ve etkileyen başlıca politik faktörlerin siyasi ve sosyal özgürlük olduğunu ve uluslararası göçün önündeki başlıca kısıtlamaların katı göç politikaları ve yasaları, yüksek seyahat, arama maliyetleri, bilgi eksikliği ve insan kaçakçılığı ve diğer suçlular olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç; öğrenci; göç sebepleri; göç kalıpları; anket; t-test; göçmenlik.

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ABBREVIATIONS

DSF: Demographic and Social Factors

EF: Economic Factors

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

EU: European Union

NAFTA: North American Free Tread Agreement

PF: Political Factors

TRNC: Turkish Republic of North Cyprus

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

INTRODUCTION

The migration is a movement of people from one place to another and the migration of people outlines the changing social and economic patterns that mark the changing cultural landscapes (Flahaux & Haas, 2016). The migration of masses is a consequence of the pull and push factors. The two most significant reasons for the migration are:

a. *Environmental* seeks to identify the changing environmental conditions for the human beings. These could be the natural disasters and changing climatic conditions that push or pull the masses to migrate (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015).

b. Economic seeks to identify the changing career paths and economic conditions that are more likely to pull or push the masses to migrate (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015).

The changing migration patterns around the world including Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia outline the need to research the empirical evidences for the drivers and constraints to understand the pull and push factors for the sustainability of the human being (Clerck, 2015). Conflict, social instability and the economic uncertainty makes it even harder to predict the future migration patterns (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015). However, migration could be regular and irregular, transit and asylum seeking (Collyer & Haas, 2012).

In addition, the changing migration patterns have also outlined the vulnerability of the immigrants in the hazardous occupation (Orrenius & Zavondny, 2009). The displacement and mass migration also have been observed to slow down in the African continent because of the barriers toward the free movement of the people. Similarly, the visa and other immigration restrictions introduced by the host states. The irregular migrations have also been identified as security crisis (Castles, De Haas, & Miller, 2013). The mass migration of Africans is studied as based on two fundamental reasons: (1) poverty and (2) violence. These are the push factors that force the Africans to migrate to Europe in search of welfare and a good life (Flahaux & Haas, 2016).

Consequently, it is also argued that the migration trends could be diversified and not directed toward other regions only. The studies outline that the trends in migration could be within a region as well. For example, the African migration is observed to be quite diversified. The Africans are not only migrating to Europe but they are also migrating within the African region to other African, Gulf States, and Americas (Bakewell & De Haas, 2007). However, the patterns of African migration are quite unique in comparison to other regions (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015).

There are several drivers and constraints for the changing migration patterns have been observed in many studies. The Middle Eastern region is another example of massive migration especially the war zones like Syria and Iraq. In this case, violence and conflict lead to the economic crisis. In this situation, conflict and economic crisis could be observed as the push factors for the mass migration that could be categorized as asylum seeking migration as well (Dewachi, et al., 2014; Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015).

Statement of Problem

The ongoing civil and sectarian violent conflicts have not only affected the economy but also the livelihood of many people around the world (Bilmes & Stiglitz, 2017). The state of many economies around has experienced and is still experiencing political instability, violence and economic instability as a consequence of economic misfortunes such as economic and financial crisis (Alnasrawi, 2001). Such has triggered a huge increase in the number of people migrating to high-income countries.

Aim of the Study

The main aim of this study is to determine the main drivers of international migration. Similarly, the study will also explore the constraints that people face in migrating abroad. The study will also seek to examine possible solutions that can be used to address international migration problems as well as developing measures to curb migration or possibly the rising number of immigrants.

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Research Questions

In line with the given objectives, the study will thus seek to answer the following questions;

- What are the main drivers of international migration patterns?
- What kind of challenges do immigrants face when living abroad?
- What kind of solutions can be used to deal with problems of international migration?

Organization of the study

The study follows a five-chapter outline which involves highlighting the introductory insights about migration patterns in the first chapter. The second chapter of the study looks at theories and empirical studies that address the topic of international migration as well as examining international migration patterns, drivers and challenges in relation to international students. The third chapter looks at the adopted methodology that was used to address the research problem. The fourth chapter looks data analysis and presentation while the last chapter looks at conclusions and recommendations.

Significance of the Study

The study is aimed at including three dimensions of migration patterns in relation to the following dimensions;

a. Political dimensions
b. Economic dimensions
c. Demographic and social dimensions

The existing literature on the drivers and constraints for migration pattern is insufficient to support the main evidences. Therefore, the study is also relevant for the future exploration in the migration crisis.

Definition of Key Terms

Table 1.1: Definition of terms

Term	Definition
Migration	Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location.
Conflict	Conflict refers to some form of friction, or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group
Economic instability	A situation in which the economy of a country experiences a downturn brought on by a financial crisis. An economy facing an economic crisis will most likely experience a falling GDP, a drying up of liquidity and rising/falling prices due to inflation/deflation
IDP	An internally displaced person is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders
Forced Migration	involuntary migration and violent coercion
Vulnerability	The quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally

CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Introduction

There are various ideas that can be given to define and illustrate the concept of migration. For instance, Rooth and Saarela (2007), regard migration as an international movement of people from country to another while Smith (2017), considers it as the movement from one country to the other for either economic, social, political purpose with an intention of staying there permanently. However, what is of great importance is not pinned to the way it is defined but rather on the causes and effects it has on the economy and other essential areas of live. Despite having different and possibly numerous ideas, migration is still considered to be a complex thing that often cause severe economic and psychological downturns (Massey, 2003). This can be reinforced by observations made with contend that there is an increase in the number of people who are migrating from one country to the other and such a growth continues to grow in the midst of political and economic turmoil being experienced around the globe (Castles, 2009). As a result, the hugely debated concept of migration is considered to have adopted changing patterns over the last few decades (Gamso & Yuldashev, 2018; Zhunusova & Herrmann, 2018). On the other hand, it is important to note that though questions have been placed on the successfully migration and settle of immigrants in the intended destination, much is still being placed on drivers and constraints of migration (Flahaux & Haas, 2016).

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Migration is seen as a global threat to security now popularly in European countries. The ongoing conflicts and the violence due to social and political instability force the residents to leave their homes and search for a more socially peaceful and economically stable place to live (Phouxay, 2010). The changing migration patterns are also observed to have negative impact on both the immigrants and the local residents of the host country (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, & Foresti, 2015). The people migrating to other countries are more vulnerable to those staying at their homes (Lexchin & Grootendorst, 2004). The studies outline that the immigrants are more likely to have riskier occupation than those of the residents. They are more prone to the social and economic discrimination and face the barriers to economic and social development (Ravallion, 2009). The changing migration patterns are more likely to put people in a situation where the changing cultural landscape and job opportunities will make their life a misery instead of improving the status of these people (Phouxay, 2008).

The irregular migration trends outline the need to understand the migration flow for proposing better settlement and living conditions for the immigrant who want to settle permanently or the one in transit; who go back to their country after some time (Skeldon, 2006). The changing migration patterns also embark on the changing education and public health services. The literature has also outlined that the end of 20th century has marked the developed nations have become the countries of immigrations (Massey, 2003). The changing migration patterns have also observed the large-scale industrialization period of the Europe that attracted immigrants around the world. However, this pull was not merely based on the economic or social crisis situation in the countries of these immigrants (Massey, 2003; Wissink, Düvell, & Eerdewijk, 2013).

The immigrant's process is driven by the quest for a good life but the studies outline that the complexity of the migration process is beyond the understanding. People migrating to other places often face discrimination. The changing migration patterns bring about a lot of challenges including trafficking, labor exploitation, miserable living conditions and economic deprivation (Phouxay, 2010). The process of migration is often associated with the process of development because the migration process affects the cultural landscapes and so does the development (Castles, 2009).

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The changing migration patterns have substantial impact worldwide. But it is also argued that for global migration, migration is likely to continue however, the migration flow to European countries may be fluctuating (Kobzar, Hellgren, Hoorens, Khodyakov, & Yaqub, 2015). The changing migration patterns are also the result of forced migration and the masses are forced to leave their homes and families and flee to other countries. So, not always voluntary migration leads to irregular migration patterns. The global refugee's number is 10.4 million and in comparison, the Internally Displaced Person's IDPs increased to 26.4 million in 2011 which is increasing (Duvell, 2011; Kobzar, Hellgren, Hoorens, Khodyakov, & Yaqub, 2015).

1.2 The initiation of international migration

There are a significant number of theories that have been put forward to explain the idea behind international migration and these theories are all based on different references, assumptions and various radical concepts. For instance, the neoclassical economic theory asserts that employment conditions and global differentials in wages are the major determinants of migration and that they tend to influence the overall costs of migrating to another country (massey,2003). That is, migration is viewed as being motivated by the need to maximize income. On the other hand, the modern economics of migration contends that migration is not just determined by changes in the labour market but other several factors (arango,2017). Such factors include among others, running away from political instabilities, maximize family productivity, to deal with problems associated with capital constraints etc.

Meanwhile, theories such as the world systems theory and the dual labor market theory only focus on aggregate issues of higher magnitude and do not regard or consider things such as micro-level decision processes (Abreu,2012). The former considers immigration as being necessitated by international market penetration and economic globalization while the latter bases its immigration arguments on economic structural changes.

From the above insights, it can be noted that the concept of migration is approached from quite a number of different perspectives and these are of individual, household and national levels. Hence, it can be said that one of the key factors or determinants of international migration together with its drivers and patterns is the need to maximize

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income. But this is not just limited to income maximization but also extends to include other drivers such as minimizing family risks as well as national and international issues composed of social and structural factors that are prevalent with at national and international levels. But it must also be noted and considered that such models are based on different objectives and should not be judged based on their underlying assumptions but on how effective they are in predicting a given economic situation or phenomenon. This should also be weighed down against the underlying understanding, economic logic and problem-solving abilities.

1.3 Theories of migration

1.3.1 Neoclassical economics: Macro theory

This is one of the prominent theories that offers a sound platform upon which informative description of the concept of international migration is given. This theory was initially aimed at providing how labor migration influences economic development (Lewis, 1954; Massey et al., 1993). Proponents of this theory consider that was causes international migration is basically geographical imbalances in the supply of and demand for labour (Todaro, 1976). In most cases, economies that have a huge supply of labour in contrast to available capital resources often have high market wages and salaries. As a result, the differences in wages will cause people to move to countries where they can get better wages. This movement tends to cause changes in the supply of labour and labour supply often increase in high-wage countries and decrease in low-wage countries and thus causing a fall and an increase in wages respectively. Eventually this will result in an equilibrium in both the high-wage and low-wage countries leaving an international wage differential that only resembles the international costs of migrating (Bauböck, 1998; Cohen, 1996). Thus, this theory assumes that ceteris paribus, an international migration of people from low-wage countries to high-wage countries will eventually lead to equilibrium in the respective countries but the equilibrium wage rate will only be a reflection of the international costs of migration.

This theory thus has implications on labour supply and the flow of capital resources. For instance, it is established that discrepancies in labour supply will trigger movements of labour from one economy to the other (Borjas, 1989). It also implies the need to promote

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a smooth flow of capital resources from rich countries to poor countries. This further denotes that it is not enough to possess a huge labour supply base but to have the sufficient capital resources that can be used to form the required, effective and efficient capital labour ratio that will boost productivity. Thus, by having the right or optimum capital labour-ratio, poor countries can be able to overturn their economic fortunes and develop economic projects that will create employment and increase wages and salaries. As a result, this theory can be said to offer justification of the need by poor countries to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). On the other hand, it can however be noted that capital shortages in poor countries will result in high rates of return on capital investments which makes it more attractive and profitable for international investors to invest in poor countries. This is also beneficial because international capital movements will also be associated with the movement of skilled workers such as technicians and managers and advanced technology (Massey et al.,1994). In such a situation, migration can be noted to have stimulated both technological and human capital diffusion into poor countries. Thus, in this regard, one can contend that international migration is of great benefit to poor countries as they o0ften benefit from technological and human capital diffusion.

The major challenge with this theory is that it implies that labour is homogenous and yet in actual fact it is heterogeneous. Moreover, not all immigrants are qualified and skilled and this can impose huge challenges on rich countries or countries into which immigrants are entering (Lee, 1966). Hence, the question on migration drivers and patterns needs to shift in most cases to examine or include the effects of migration. Nevertheless, there are several implications that can be made as well as assumptions that can be deduced from this theory and these are;

1) International differences in wage rates are a prime cause of migration.
2) Assuming that there are no wage differentials, then no migrations is bound to take place.
3) The international movement of highly skilled workers is as a result of the differences in labour returns (price of labour).

4) Labour markets provide a platform upon which the international flows of labour is created and that the existence of other markets does not pose effects on international migration.

5) In order to regulate migration, there is a huge need for governments to regulate or influence labour markets.

1.3.2 Neoclassical economics: Micro theory

This theory is in contrast to the macroeconomic theory of migration and deals with the microeconomic aspects of migration (Sjaastad, 1962). In other words, it presumes that the decision to migration is as a result of a cost-benefit analysis that would have been done by potential immigrants. This implies that immigrants will make a decision to migrant based on the potential benefits they will get from migrating and such benefits have to outweigh the costs of migrating if they are to migrate. This can be supported by observations made by Brettell and Hollifield (2014), which suggest that migration is some form of investment from which people expect to get a positive and high net returns.

Migration is considered to be an investment in human capital which sees people relocating to nations where they can fully tap into their potential and get the necessary benefits that commensurate with the labour they would have offered. This however, requires them to make certain investments pertaining to migration to cater for migration costs, learning a new culture and language, adapting to the new environment and psychological pressure of having to leave family and friends. Any immigrant has a tendency to weigh the overall migration costs against the potential benefits that will be obtained so as to determine if he or she is to migrate or not (León-Ledesma & Piracha, 2004).

Income is deducted from expected income that obtained in the country of origin and the distinction is summed from 0 to n, marked down by a factor that mirrors the more prominent utility of cash earned in the present than later on. From this coordinated contrast the evaluated costs are subtracted to yield the normal net come back to relocation. This basic leadership process is outlined scientifically by the accompanying condition:

$$ER(O) \text{ ffl } [PI(t)P2(t)YOt) - P3(t)Yo(t)]ertdt - C(0)\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$

Where ER(0) is the expected net return to migration calculated just before departure at time 0; t is time; P1 (t) is the probability of avoiding deportation from the area of destination (1.0 for legal migrants and <1.0 for undocumented immigrants); P2(t) is the probability of employment at the destination; Yd(t) is earnings if employed at the place of destination; P3(t) is the probability of employment in the community of origin; Yo(t) is earnings if employed in the community of origin; r is the discount factor; and C(O) is the sum total of the costs of movement (including psychological costs).

On the off chance that the amount ER(0) is certain for the probable destination, the person will relocate. On the off chance that it is negative the person does not migrate and on the off chance that it is zero, the person will not be sure if he is to migrate or not. The following macroeconomic formulations can be made from this theory:

1) Migration is as a result of international employment and wage differentials.
2) The more educated, trained, experienced and language skilled an individual is, the greater the chances that he or she is going to migrate to other countries that can offer him or her a better salary (Smallbone, Dabic & Kalantaridis, 2017).
3) International migration will be high given the conditions that there are technologies, social conditions and individual characteristics that will increase the net returns to migrate by lowering migration costs (Arango, 2017).
4) Point of 2 and 3, causes people from the same country to have different tendencies to migrate.
5) Total migration levels are a subject of a cost-benefit analysis.
6) International migrations is as a result of wage differentials and only stops when employment rates and earnings have been internationally equalized internationally.
7) The greater the wage differentials, the greater the number of immigrants moving between countries.
8) Discontinuities and disequilibria in labour markets have a tendency to initiate decisions to migrate.

9) Lower levels of migration costs and the attractiveness psychologically conditions have important implications on prospective immigrants' decision to migrate between countries.

10) Government's efforts to control immigration should be basically be centered on areas that influence individuals' expected earnings (Schiff & Ozden, 2007).

1.4 The new economics of migration

Though the neoclassical theory served as an important tool to explain the notion of migration, there have been new developments that emerged which critiqued the assumptions and conclusions of neoclassical theory. Such developments have been in the form of the new economics of migration.

According to Isaac (2013), the new economics of migration new economics of migration establishes that the decision to migrate is not made by individual members but rather by a large group of people such as households or family members. This is done so as to deal with labour market failures and constraints, maximise their income collectively and avoid or minimize risks.

The basic assumption is that individuals can diversify their allocation of resources in a way that will help them to minimise risks which threaten their economic well-being (Smallbone, Dabic, & Kalantaridis, 2017). One of the notable resources that can be reallocated is labour and this often involve other family members being sent to work abroad where employment conditions and opportunities, and wages are better as compared to those of the native countries. Questions on how diversifying labour by migrating to work in foreign countries will help reduce risks can be answered by the idea that if those working in the home countries face a deterioration in working conditions, wages and salaries, then those working abroad can always counter such situations by providing or sending money back home (migrant remittances). However, there are countries that have governmental programs and private insurance markets which help to minimise the risks of having reduced household incomes (Arango, 2017). The challenge however lies in the idea that such mechanisms are not available for use to any member of the society and can only be accessed by the rich and not the poor members of the society and that the system that is available to manage such risks (Arango, 2017).

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Furthermore, there are credit markets which are designed to help households by providing them with financial resources to undertake new projects and still such funds may be accessible at exorbitant costs and may require a one to go through a process filled with stringent procedures which may also require collateral security. Also, the presence of market failures imply that such funds will not always be affordable and ineffective credit programs, and a limited number of private or public insurance. This can be evidenced by the following examples;

- **Crop insurance markets:** The decision to invest in farming is always followed by expectations that one will get the desired farm output that will be sold at a better price at a future date which will see the whole investment paying off. Income obtained from the sale of agricultural commodities is often used to finance the purchase other products for consumption. However, there is always a natural risk that the crops will not do well and this can compromise the household farmers' ability to earn the desired or expected income and this compromises their purchasing power and subsistence (Smith, 2017).

   A lot of solutions have been developed to help deal with potential agricultural risks and these include using new methods of cultivation, high-yielding seeds and introducing new agricultural technology with the hope that it will reduce subjective risks and make it feasible to attain desired agricultural objectives. These methods will help towards ensuring that the produced agricultural output remains high enough to ensure or warranty a certain level of sustainable income. But this does not always guarantee that the desired output levels will be reached for it only serves as a cushion against risks and/or subjective risks confronting farm households. Utilizing another seed assortment may boost farm output on the condition that the farmer is correct. However, in the event that is not correct, the possibility of having inadequate sustenance or income will be high. As a result, having insurance programs to guard against agricultural risks becomes a preeminent priority.

   A successful insurance cover will guarantee that the farmer will have his crops covered by the insurance and gets reimbursed in the event of drought or any other misfortune. The insurance firm pays the farmer up to the level of the insured

agricultural output and thus helping to ensure that there is an improvement in monetary prosperity of the family (Schiff and Ozden, 2002). In the event that agriculture insurance is not accessible, famers have a strong impetus to safeguard their interests by sending one of their family members abroad to send profit home, along these lines ensuring family pay regardless of whether the collect falls flat.

- **Futures markets:** The act of sowing cash crops is the crops will fetch a good price when sold and that the obtained income will be used to sustain the household. However, there are always chances that the price of the crops might drop to lower than expected and causing the family to face income challenges (Smith, 2017). This problem or risk can be avoided through the use of futures markets which make it possible for farmers to sell their crops for future delivery at a guaranteed price (Faist, 2000).

  Investors on the other hand, will loss if the price of the crops falls in the future and gain when the price increase. Futures market therefore are a risk aversion strategy that can be used to deal with agricultural and income risks and this will have an influence of migration. This is because a significant number of countries do not have futures market if available, such markets are not always effective and maybe suffering from imperfections.

- **Unemployment insurance:** There are a lot of families that rely a lot on family wages and given the case that economic conditions are deteriorating, wages are falling or when a family member gets injured at work, the family's standard of living will be compromised as they suffer from a reduction in income. It is therefore the responsibility of the government to come up with insurance programs that insure workers and their families from such challenges. The problem is that these programs are not usually available in low-income countries and if available, they may fail to adequately cover all the affected people. Hence, sending other family members abroad will thus act as an insurance mechanism (Smallbone, Dabic & Kalantaridis, 2017).

  In the event that local labour market conditions have been established to be uncorrelated or negatively correlated with foreign employment conditions, then the incentive to migrate internationally becomes so high as chances to the risk of

having reduced family wages will be low. Thus, international migration guarantees that the family will be able to get a possibly reliable flow of income through remittances made by the immigrants. Also, migration acts as a source of insurance irrespective of whether remittances have been made or not. As a result, both explicit and implicit insurance agreements will have an effect on the household's economic behavior, and efforts to obtain insurance can actually trigger a group of household families to migrate.

- **Capital markets:** Family units may want to expand the profitability of their benefits, yet to do as such they have to financial resources so as to be able to make additional investments. For instance, farmers may try to procure hardware, enhanced seeds, apply composts, or irrigate their fields, yet they may lack the necessary financial capacity to buy such things. Nonfarm families may look to put resources into educating their family members, or to procure capital goods that can be utilized to produce other products that are to be purchased on customer markets and yet still they may not have the necessary funds to cater for such costs (Nyberg– Sorensen, Hear and Engberg– Pedersen, 2002).

In high-income countries, borrowings and private savings are used to finance business ventures and this is coupled by a sound and productive financial system. this is advantageous in a lot of ways because financial support through borrowing can actually help to guard against consumption risks in the midst of constantly changing wages. a lot of financial institutions are unreliable and as a result, a lot of customers are hesitant to endow their funds to them. on the contrary, some family members may not have access to the required collateral security and hence making it difficult for them to access such funds, on the grounds that there is a shortage of loaning capital, that the banking sector serves predominantly the necessities of the wealthy and gives inadequate scope (Faist, 2000).

Most poor families only have access to regular borrowings from high interest-charging neighborhood moneylenders thereby making borrowing costs restrictive. In such a situation, migration becomes the best option as it will allow people to gain access to an elective wellspring of funding to support their families and fund consumption activities. As a result, families will opt a solid impetus to send at least

one specialist abroad to amass investment funds or to move capital back as settlements (Taylor, 1999).

A notable observation that can be made from the above ideas is that the neoclassical idea that income is homogeneous can be refuted. Having access to financial funds is of great importance and families have noteworthy motivating forces to put rare family assets in exercises and ventures that give access to other sources of income, regardless of whether these exercises fail to really build add up to the desired wage level.

The new financial matters of international movement of labour additionally addresses the supposition that wages have an effect on the utility of the household members. These financial scholars contend, conversely, that people migrate to other countries to obtain wages and salaries in supreme terms and to obtain better wages that are above and better than those of other families, and to consequently avert their relative hardship as compared to other family groups (Arango, 2017).

It can thus be noted that the "new economics" of migration have a totally different approach to migration as opposed to the neoclassical theory and these are mainly in terms of propositions and hypotheses. These also tend to have different implications on policy propositions and the followed propositions and hypotheses can be established out of the "new economics" of migration:

1) Households, families and other predefined units of production and consumption are the appropriate units of analysis for migration research. Not the autonomous individual.

2) International migration is determined b y a lot of factors and these factors are not just restricted to the need to maximise income but also extend to include the need to reduce family risks by migrating to other countries.

3) Local production and employment are not mutual and exclusive possibilities but are rather huge drivers of international migration. An increase in domestic economic activities provides huge incentives for other immigrants to flock in and this is mainly because it increases the households' ability deal with risk and capital

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problems. It is from this reason that efforts to combat international migration are considered to be also autonomous and influenced by other external factors behind the control of the nation.

4) Equilibrium in wage differentials does not stop international migration from taking place. There will always remain other pull factors that will trigger and sustain international migration irrespective of the prevalence of disequilibria or imperfect labour conditions within sending countries.

5) Different income distributions and geographical differences of the immigrants imply that the probability of migrating and the same expected gains of migrating will not be the same.

6) Though it is important to note that economic changes and government policies have an effect on migration, it must however, be noted that effort to control international migration cannot be centered on migration policies only but can also be accomplished through the use of futures, capital and insurance markets and these acts as incentives for people to migrate.

7) Government policies and economic changes have a strong effect on international migration through income distributions

1.5 Drivers of Migration

The reasons why people decide to migrate can be divided into two categories: financial and nonfinancial incentives. As regards to financial incentives, potential immigrants compare private costs and private benefits of moving to another country. If the expected increase in earnings exceeds all the cost of relocation, it creates incentives to migrate depending on the resulting difference. The higher is the difference in average wage level between original and potential host countries the more it presents a motivating factor for immigration (Zhunusova & Herrmann, 2018). Existing economic inequalities boost the motivation to move to another country from financial reasons. At the same time, immigrants have time to consider other economic differences, especially high cost of living in the target country. To establish the real income gains from work estimates of purchasing power parity can be used. Furthermore, financial incentives can also be influenced by the tax and welfare systems existing in particular countries. Just like

international capital movements seeking the highest expected rate of return after taxation, so workers may be motivated to move because of diversity of welfare systems with a different grade of generosity and differences in the rates of income tax. The nonfinancial incentives may include many other aspects that can be covered by generally better quality of life and better standard of living, not only in the purely economic sense but for instance also profiting from existing health care and pension system, advanced educational system with opportunities for immigrants and their children, attractive geographical location, existence of a minority originating from the migrant's country in the target country, reuniting of family members or just an opportunity to live in a society tolerant to minorities and immigrants (Gamso & Yuldashev, 2018). The extent of migration is also encouraged by current information society where all necessary information on potential host countries, receiving procedures, accommodation or vacancies can be found in the World Wide Web and also dense transport networks (especially air but also ground traffic with fast trains, highways etc.) allow fast migration movements even from more distant places.

1.5.1 Economic factors

What mainly triggers people to migrate is the level at which the economy in which they reside in is performing (Taylor, 1999). That is, in economies where the economy is experiencing massive increases in growth and development, chances are usually high that employment levels in such an economy will be high and this also extends to include better wages and salaries. As a result, they are dissuaded from seeking employment elsewhere and hence they do not migrate internationally. But the presence of high unemployment levels, poverty levels, inflation, economic and financial crisis triggers people to begin to opt to migrate internationally in search of 'greener pastures'. Thus, it can be said that there is a positive relationship between a less performing economy and international migration level and vice versa.

1.5.2 Political factors

Political tensions have been a major cause of international migration especially from a lot of countries in the Middle East and these immigrants have been flocking into the EU. Political tensions such as civil wars and other forms of armed conflicts often cause a lot of displacements and endangerment to civilians and hence the need to migrate from

areas affected by political tensions to other international countries is always high (Nyberg–Sorensen, Hear & Engberg–Pedersen, 2002). Thus, it can be noted and expected that there is a positive relationship that exists between adverse political factors and international migration patterns.

1.5.3 Demographic and social factors

Demographic factors such as population growth, availability of social services and amenities play an important role towards influencing people's decision to migrate to other international countries. This is because the availability of these demographic and social factors can either favour or compromise people's standard of living and chances of survival (Faist, 2000). As a result, an improvement in demographic and social factors will cause people to stay in their respective economies ceteris paribus whereas a decline in demographic and social conditions can lead to adverse social and economic outcomes as people begin to compete for resources which may trigger a rise in the price of social services, amenities and goods and services beyond people's affordability and hence causing international migration.

1.6 Migration policies

Over the past few years there has been notable effort to deal with a quite a number of economic barriers especially those hindering capital mobility and international trade. However, little has been done to address to soften barriers to international migration with most economies such as the USA strengthening immigration laws as a way of restricting the huge increase in the number of immigrants for security reasons (Smith, 2017). Despite the level of effort that has been put to contain the increasing levels of international migration into the EU and the USA, high income differences in the respective states still continue to serve as an incentive for many potential immigrants. Consequently, international migration into the EU and the USA is increasingly becoming constrained and this has a negative effect on the potential gains that can be obtained from allowing free (Gamso & Yuldashev, 2018). Thus, any successful to devise or curb an excessive outflow of skilled labour through international migration should be devised and founded on the basis of promoting income generating activities. However, observations were made that

the number of immigrants entering the EU and the USA is increasingly getting higher and might rise substantially to prominent levels (Smallborne, Dabic & Kalantaridis, 2017).

The decision to formulate sound migration policies for host nations must be based on quite a number of issues which range from security, health and economic growth. This can be supported by ideas established by Boeri and van Ours (2008), which highlighted that an effective migration policy is one that covers all the key economic, health, social and political aspects. This implies that efforts to devise migration policies that will help to security levels either in the EU or USA must also be weighed against the costs of doing so. Most host economies might miss on the potential benefits of allowing a certain optimum number of immigrants into their countries.

It can also be considered that efforts to control migration must also be centered on examining the skills and qualifications of the immigrants in relation the labour market. If there is a huge need of skilled and qualified workers in a particular area, then those immigrants that possess the necessary skills must be allowed to enter with little or no hindrances. But the major challenge lies in the hostility that may be shown to the immigrants by the locals as they consider them as potential threats to their job security (OADBS, 2005). There are however reasons that tend to disagree with this idea. For instance, ideas given by Boeri and van Ours (2008), established that allowing immigrants to enter into an economy poses effects on wages and salaries. This implies that migrants will cause an increase in the supply of labour and this tends to drive down wages. In addition, this also tends to increase the unemployment rate in the economy. Hence, it is for this reason that international migration policies face a lot of stiff resistance. Thus, migration policies act as a way of reducing the negative effects of a reduction in wages and an increase in unemployment levels otherwise known as supply-side shocks.

Because of the effects of income floors and wage compression on skill composition, it was also established that migration policies have a strong influence on unemployment benefits, family policies, the strength of unions and minimal wage legislation (Brucker & Jahn, 2011).

There are however other ideas which contend differently about how migration policies should be centered. For instance, Boswell (2003), contends that migration policies should be clear of the target between legal migration and illegal migration. This can be supported by ideas given by Cantú-Paz (2001) which suggest that authorities need to restrict illegal migration and place effort towards directing legal migration towards strategic sectors of the economy. This implies that legal migration tends to have significant benefits over illegal migration and the economy benefits more when legal migration is directed towards strategic sectors of the economy.

Legal restrictions can thus serve as drawback to both legal and illegal migration as immigrants have to go through a possibly tiresome process just to have legal access into a country. However, not all countries have effective legal bodies, institutions and apparatus that effectively combat illegal migration. For instance, it is believed that the main reasons why the EU faces a continuous increase in the number of immigrants is because of lack of effectiveness in its restrictions on illegal migration (Menz, 2009). There is however an issue of quotas which have been placed as a way of restriction migration and such quotas work by limiting the number of people entering a foreign nation, issuing residence permit to foreigners and reducing the number of hours worked per week (Boeri, 2010). The notable approach is the use of assessment tools towards evaluating the immigrants' language knowledge, professional experience, educational and vocational background (Menz, 2009). But at often, migration policies seek to remove some of the administrative obstacles that are associated with an immigrant's admission procedures and this is because such limitations or barriers tend to severely restrict the swift processes of an immigrant's entry into a foreign nation.

Some of the causes of international migration are way beyond the control of hoist countries which have received the immigrants. This is because a significant number of factors behind migrations are due to non-economic reasons such as political instabilities (Iredale, 2000). The number of immigrants seeking asylums is often to high and exceeds that of legal migrants and in some cases, immigrants seeking asylums often have special rules applied to them (Menz, 2009). The number one factor is however, economic incentives and just like any other immigrant, both legal and illegal immigrants are attracted

by economic incentives that exists within a particular country. The greater the chances of obtaining such incentives, the more immigrants will flock into that country.

There is however a high tendency that migration policies might fail to yield the desired results and this can be attributed to various reasons. For instance, Castle (2010), outlined that political systems, globalization related issues and changes in social dynamics are some of the key factors that can cause migration policies to fail. Hence, it is from these observations that Castle considers that effective migration policies be linked to conflict prevention, trade, development and long-term political agendas. This also extends to reducing inequality that exists within a society whether be they related to income and wealth distribution or accessing opportunities.

1.7 Empirical literature review

Rotte and Vogler (1998) conducted a study on 86 Asian and African countries placing major focus on trade and development as the main drivers of international migration drawing data from the year 1981 to 1995. The obtained findings showed that the relationship between migration and development is inversely u-shaped. This implies that having economic activities such as trade and development taking place in an economy will help to curb migration. Thus, the more the economy grows, develops and trade, the more income generating opportunities people will be exposed to and hence their interest to seek opportunities elsewhere is reduced. Hence, it can be expected that migration patterns are less likely to be frequent and dominant in countries experiencing high economic growth, development and trade.

Jennissen (2003) also conducted a study that examines the effects of educational level, unemployment and economic growth on migration in Western Europe using data on from the year 1960 to 1998. The findings showed that there is a negative relationship that exists between net migration and unemployment and that the more the economy grows, the lower the rate of unemployment and thereby causing a decline in migration. The level of education was discovered to be positively related to economic growth and that in the midst of an improving economy, less educated people will migrate to other countries in search of jobs.

Sprenger (2013) also did a similar study that looked at factors behind the rising migration levels into the European Union using data from 21 developed countries from the year 2000 to 2009. The estimated results showed that cultural, demographic, geographic, and traditional variables have a significant effect on migration. This points to the idea that an increase in the population level coupled with deteriorating economic conditions and infrastructure will make the available social resources and amenities insufficient to cater for the huge and rising social needs. Hence, people will migrate in search of better places where they can secure these social services and resources. This is because a decline in social services and resources coupled with rising population levels will steer competition for resources and thus causing basic prices to increase probably beyond the reach of many social groups (inflation). Hence, migration is seen as a solution to dealing with that cultural, demographic, geographic, and traditional problems.

Cuaresma et al. (2013) used gravity models to examine the main causes of global bilateral migration flows. The findings revealed that global changes in migration are as a result by bilateral population, GDP or distance differences which means that so long as other countries continue to post huge growth levels as denoted by GDP than other countries, then migration is bound to take place one way of the other. However, the study also revealed that distance continues to stand as one of the major drawbacks of international migration. This is because the greater the distance between the affected countries, the greater the costs of migration and these have to be weighed against the benefits of migration. The decision to migrate internationally will only be made when the expected benefits have been considered to be more than the costs of internationally migrating.

Tabassum (2014) placed focus on examining the determinants of migration and its role in environment restoration in dry areas of Pakistan. This involved the use of data that was collected from 465 randomly selected households using questionnaires. It was highlighted from the results that changes in the environment will affect agricultural production which in turn affects migration. This suggest that food production and available also forms an element among factors that determine migration. Hence, it is worthy to conclude from this study that the standard of living influences people's decision to migrate or not stay in their countries.

Farooq et al. (2014) also conducted a study that uses a profit model to look at the factors that influence international migration in Pakistan. The study was driven by the need to determine how wage differences influence migration and the results established an argument that people in Pakistan are bound to migrant from Pakistan to countries that can offer them high wages. The results also showed that workers are more likely to opt to migrate to European and Middle East countries where they are bound to get better wages and salaries.

Mahendra (2014) used data from the year for 1974 to 2010 to examine the effects of trade liberalization on migration by using North American Free Tread Agreement (NAFTA) as a quasi- natural experiment. The results established that migration and trade are unilaterally related in the short run and inversely related with each other in the long run. The results therefore suggest that an increase in trade is a huge sign that there is an increase in economic activities and output being produced (GDP) and this can mostly be achieved by an increase in employment, investment, capacity utlisation and productivity. These factors have a tendency to draw back potential migrants as well as other immigrants from other countries.

Mahmud et al. (2014) placed effort to look at how social factors affect migration. The results showed that there is a huge difference between the spread or concentration of immigrants within a country. The results revealed that at least 63% of the immigrants preferred to stay in urban areas where they can get a better life style as opposed to rural areas. Thus, social sector development becomes a key element that influences the distribution and concentration of immigrants within a nation.

Mahinchai, (2010) did a study that drew focus on migration patterns from the periods 1994-1995 and 2000-2001 to investigate the drivers of rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration. Such efforts were based on the effects of household head, family size, years of schooling, age and gender were noted to be having a huge influence on both rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration but other factors such as family size, years of schooling, age and gender were noted to be having a huge effect on rural-to-urban migration. This suggesting that a lot of migrants and immigrants favour urban areas because of the quality

of life or standard of living they will enjoy by migrating to urban areas be it paying better jobs.

Beyene (2011) did a study that looks at both the internal and international determinants of in Ethiopia. The results established that changes in internal migration are as a result of social and demographic (education, age, human capital etc.) factors while variations in international migration were considered to be as a result of changes in economic factors such as social capital, network and wealth variables. The study concludes by suggesting that international migration is of great importance especially when skilled and qualified immigrants migrate to other countries. Hence, it can be expected that the migration of skilled and qualified immigrants will result in positive economic effects on the economy into which immigrants have migrated to.

Beine and Parsons (2012) estimated a utility maximization model using data collected from 226 countries from the year 1960 to 2000 to examine the effects of climatic factors on international migration. The results revealed that a significant number of internal migrations are as a result of changes caused by natural disasters and that these changes are exacerbated by environmental changes. However, the study went on to point that countries that heavily depend on agriculture tend to experience low levels of immigrants flocking into them. This implies that industrialization and urbanization also have a strong influence on internal migration. Also, climate changes have also be noted to have a significant influence on migration and the results suggests that climate variations have little if not insignificant effects on internal migration.

Ullah, (2012) applied a gravity model on data from the year 1995 to 2009 which was collected from 23 different locations in Bangladesh to determine factors affecting the international labour migration. The results provided strong evidence that cultural, demographic and economic factors have a huge effect on migration. As result, recommendations were established that improving the Institutional capacity of the economy will have a significant effect on the development of skilled manpower which helps to foster emigration.

Mendoza, (2006) examined how macroeconomic factors affect the migration of people from Mexican to the USA using economic cross-sectional data collected from Mexican states. After employing regression analysis, the results showed that permanent migrant stocks and unemployment rates have a significant positive effect on migration. This emphasis the importance of economic indicators on migration and hence it can be said that economic indicators have a strong influence on migration.

Hix and Noury (2007) shifted focus to examine issues affecting the EU migration policies. The study used regression analysis to examine how 6 pieces of the EU Parliament's migration and immigrant integration legislation affects migration patterns into the EU using time series data from the year 1999 to 2004. The results revealed that significant changes in migration patterns into the EU are as a result of the EU's policy makers' preferences of EU legislators. Which implies that different legislators from different EU states have got a different approach towards migration policies and that migration tends to affect these states in a totally different way. Thus, it can be said that legal and institutional factors are one of the key challenges that undermine migration.

Mayda, (2010) did an analysis of panel data gathered from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries from 1980 to 1995. The results indicated that pull factors especially better income of destination in high-income countries have a tendency to attract immigrants. The study also showed that allowing a certain number of immigrants to enter into an economy allows to enjoy from an increase in GDP. The results emphasised that most of the pull factors have a negative influence on migration while push factors have a positive effect on migration.

Sanderso, (2010) established in a study that looks at the relationship between human development and migration that there is a negative association between improvements in human development and migration. This relationship points to social factors as another determinant of migration and conclusions can be made that improvements in social factors which contribute to human development will have an effect of lowering migration levels.

1.8 Conceptual model

Based on the established ideas, it can be noted that the major reasons that are causing huge changes in international migration patterns are violence, educational reasons and economic instability. This can be illustrated using the diagrammatical figure as shown below;
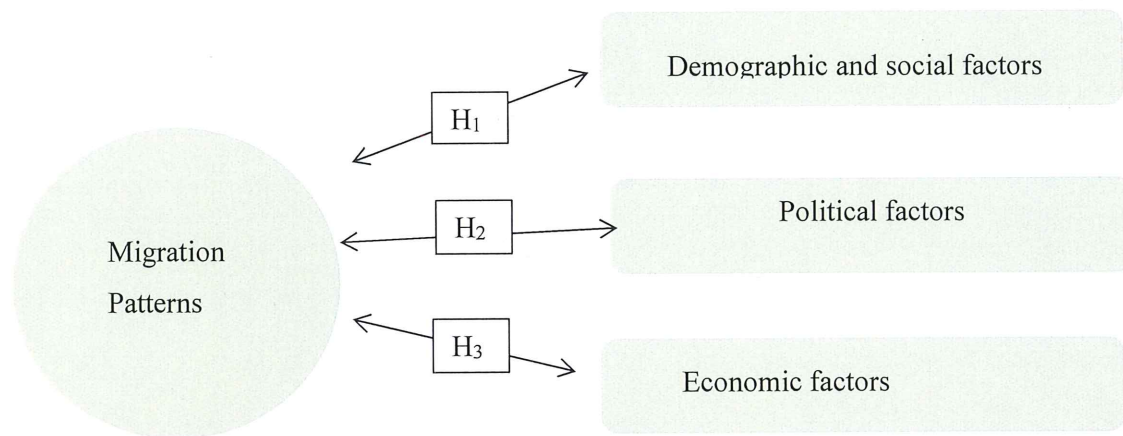
Figure 1.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Author

In line with this conceptual framework, the following hypothesis can thus be formulated;

- *H₁:* Economic factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.
- *H₂:* Political factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.
- *H₂:* Demographic and social factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The study involves the use of a questionnaire that was used to collect data in order to observe and analyze the changing migration patterns, their drivers and constraints. The study is a thus a qualitative study that uses primary data which was collected through the use of a questionnaire.

2.2 Research design

The study is designed to be quantitative. The quantitative research methodology helps finding quantifiable data represented in numbers, figures, ratios, and percentages. The proposed research will be correlational study that would be finding the correlation between the dependent and independent variables of the study:

1. Economic factors – independent variable
2. Political factors – independent variable
3. Demographic and social factors – independent variable
4. Migration patterns – dependent variable

The study will explore the patterns of variation among the above described variables from the patterns of the scores obtained after the evaluation (Hughes, 2008).

2.3 Sample size and sampling procedures

The study will be based on the experiences of international students studying at Near East University (NEU). Based on a report conducted by Top Universities (2018), it was established that NEU has an estimated total of 20 000 international students from more than 70 countries (https://www.topuniversities.com/universities/near-east-university). This therefore implies that the population under study is 20 000 international students and sample size determination will thus be based on the Orcutt and Cochrane (1949) sample size determination formula for large population sizes. In this study, the determination of the sample size is based on a 95% confidence level and 5% level of precision and using the Orcutt and Cochrane (1949) table, a sample size of 398 students is deemed to be most appropriate. Thus, a sample size of 398 will be used and these entails that 398 questionnaires will be distributed to international students studying at NEU.

2.4 Data Collection Procedure

The proposed study will collect data through survey questionnaire. The prominent participants would be international students studying at Near East University. The survey questionnaires will be close ended. The survey questions will not be leading and participants will only express their opinion on the scale of five; from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Similarly, the data collected from the participants will be kept safe and under the supervision of the researcher. Only researcher will have access to the data collected. Also, the data collection procedure will follow strict ethical rules. The survey questionnaire will not include the personal or confidential information of the participant. The participant will only give age, sex and occupation and researcher will assign participant number to each participant while data collection procedure.

2.5 Materials

The study will include: *(a) an ethical approval form, (b) participant information sheet, (c) participant consent form, and (d) a permission letter* from the Near East University. The survey Questionnaire is only document for the data collection and there is no other material to be use in the study yet. However, if the researcher planned to incorporate other research material in the study later, the researcher will covey prior to the concerned agency.

The ethical approval form ensures the validity and reliability of the research conducted and strictly defines its aim and objective. It also ensures the objectivity and ethical limitation of the study. The participant consent form will be obtained before conducting the survey. The aims and objectives of the research would be written and explained by the researcher to the participants prior to the survey. The permission letter will also be obtained from the Near East University to conduct the research. However, the study will incorporate information from: journal articles, books and internet sources like newspapers, websites and reports on migration patterns.

The research instrument was developed using ideas provided in a study conducted by Martiskova (2013), which looks at the reasons why Greeks migrate and a study by Talleraas (2014), which looks at the policy determinants of migration. The use of these ideas in developing the survey instrument is important to this study because quite a number of the issues outlined in it relatively resembles the major reasons why people migrate from their countries to other countries. It also covers a broad aspect which include economic and financial crisis which have been prevalent in countries such as Northern Iraq and Zimbabwe over the past few years. Hence, it can help provide an indication as to how such events influence migration patterns.

The questionnaire is composed of 3 sections and the first section deals with demographic elements, while the second sections covers information and details related to migration and the third section looks at the drivers of migration. Improvements were however, made to the research instrument by Martiskova (2013) so that it remains valid and reliable in addressing the study topic. A 5-point Likert scale which seeks to establish the views of

the respondents on a rating of 1 corresponding to Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree.

2.6 Data Analysis Procedure

The data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 and Microsoft Excel was used to present the obtained findings in the form of tables, bar graphs and pie charts. The data analysis procedures will encompass the use of descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviations. Regression analysis was used to estimate the impact of drivers of international migration on international migration using the following expression;

$$IM = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EF + \beta_2 DSF + \beta_3 PF + \mu \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1).$$

Where IM is International migration, EF is economic factors, DSF is demographic and social factors, PF is political factors while the coefficients and the error term are denoted by β_0 to β_3 and $+ \mu$ respectively.

Pearson correlation coefficient test was also used to determine how migration is correlated with its pull factors. The study sought to establish the validity of the following proposed hypotheses and this was achieved using independent t-tests;

- H_1: Economic factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.
- H_2: Political factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.
- H_3: Demographic and social factors are a major driver of changing migration patterns.

2.7 Validity and reliability tests

7 questionnaires were used as part of a pilot study that sought to determine the validity of the developed research instrument and this was accomplished using facial validity tests. The main goal was to determine if;

- The questions are easy to understand,

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- The questionnaire effectively addresses or covers the research topic.
- The used layout is easy and not vague.
- The used language is easily understandable and,
- The questions are double barreled.

The respondents expressed satisfaction with the developed research instrument and hence, the researcher proceeded to distribute the questionnaires. Validity tests were accompanied by reliability tests which were conducted using Cronbach's alpha which provides an indication of the internal consistency of the variables and an indication of how reliable the variables will be (Martínez-Mesa, González-Chica, Duquia, Bonamigo, & Bastos, 2016).

2.8 Ethical Consideration

The researcher ensures objectivity and unbiased attitude throughout the study. The data will be presented as it is in the results without interpretation and personal opinions of the researcher. All participants will be explained and elaborated on the research objectives through the information leaflet/sheet given by the researcher before the survey questionnaire is given to them. The participants will not be pressurized to part in the research and are allowed to withdraw from the research whenever they want without informing the researcher.

The researcher will not bound the participants to be part of the research and the written consent form will be signed by the participants. The researcher will not give away any kind of material or non-material rewards to the participants that can alter the opinions and answers of the participants. The researcher will not hide or misguide anything to the participants that can lead to the subjectivity and biasness of the researcher.

The study is aimed to be completely objective and there are no physical or emotional threats to participants or the researcher. The participants of the research are not from the vulnerable groups like the criminals, children under 16, people in critical situations, and the mentally or physically disabled people. The researcher will attach the participant

information sheet to the participant consent form to keep the opinions of each participant individual and personal. Lastly, the research will take place in North Cyprus.

The data and participant information will be confidential and private to the researcher only and it will be saved under software security even after the research. The research does not involve any deception or any intention contrary to the actual aims and objectives.

2.8 Limitation and Delimitation

1. There are some issues with data verification as well due to lack of organized and formal data available.
2. Despite these limitations, the researcher has chosen to conduct study in North Cyprus to outline the necessity for new and formal data.
3. The researcher has planned to include participants from international NGOs because the current social and economic drivers and constraints for migration patterns are aimed to be investigated for future relevance as well.
4. The existing evidence is insufficient and the researcher wants to highlight the current factors to propose better recommendations for migration process in the Middle-Eastern region which is in conflict and most states are experiencing economic instability.

CHAPTER 3

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides detailed insights of the analysed findings that were obtained from the collected data. From the 396 questionnaires that were distributed, a total of 299 questionnaires were successfully retrieved and this constituted a response rate of 75.5%. The findings were analysed using SPSS 22 and policy implications are based on the analysis and interpretation of these findings. This chapter therefore looks at data analysis and presentation of the obtained findings.

3.2 Demographic analysis

Information provided in table 3.1 shows that a huge number of participants that participated in this study were mainly male students and they accounted for 61.5% of the total number of participants that participated in this study. On the other hand, female students constituted 38.5% of the total number of participants that participated in this study. This shows that male individuals have a tendency to dominate the list of immigrants recorded in any country.

A huge number of students that took part in the survey fell in the age group of 25-34 years and were recorded to be 132 while those between the age group of 18-24 years were 89,

35-44 years were 74 and those between the age group of 45 years and above were 4. It can be noted that a total of 127 students were of other nationalities other than Kurdish, Syrian, Jordanian, Nigerian and Zimbabwean and this supports findings made by Top University rankings which contends that NEU has students from more than 70 national backgrounds or nationalities. This shows that the university has a multicultural environment.

Information provided in table 3.1, also shows that 53.2% of the students do not have jobs in the country of origin or residence and this can possibly suggest that their main reason to migrate and study in North Cyprus was mainly to get better jobs.

On the other hand, the decision to migrate on the basis to further education and attain better professional qualifications can be as a result of the fact that most students are gainfully employed in their respective countries. This can be supported by the results which show that 115 students occupy middle level jobs and this provides an indication of their financial propensity to meet the necessary immigration costs and other related costs.

Meanwhile, an argument can be established that the possible reasons why most of the students migrate to other countries is in search of better paying jobs can be supported by observations which show that most of the students have better educational qualifications. As noted, 107 students have diplomas, 144 students have bachelor's degrees and 21 students have master's degrees. This possibly suggest that they could not get gainful employment in their countries which matches their educational qualifications and possibly have resorted to education as an 'escape route' to get better jobs in foreign countries.

The decision to migrate can also be looked at on the basis of affordability of educational services. This can be as a result of the fact that a lot of educational institutions in North Cyprus such as NEU have been offering a lot of scholarships to attract a lot of international students. This can be supported by the findings which show that 50.5% of the international students are on scholarships and 3.3% of the international students are on national loans or grants. However, 46.2% of the international students are financing their educational studies on their own.

Table 3.1: Demographic analysis

Variable	Description	Responses	Percentage
Gender	Male	184	61.5%
	Female	115	38.5%
	Total	**299**	**100%**
Age group	18-24 years	89	29.8%
	25-34 years	132	44.1%
	35-44 years	74	24.7%
	45 years and above	4	1.3%
	Total	**229**	**100%**
Nationality	Kurdish	44	14.7%
	Syrian	28	9.4%
	Jordanian	45	15.1%
	Nigerian	28	9.4%
	Zimbabwean	27	9.0%
	Other	127	42.5%
	Total	**299**	**100%**
Do you have a job in your country?	Yes	140	46.8%
	No	159	53.2%
	Total	**299**	**100%**
Employment level	Lower level	42	14.0%
	Middle level	115	38.5%
	Higher level	142	47.5%
	Total	**299**	**100%**
Educational qualification students are into high level jobs	High school	27	9.0%
	Diploma	107	35.8%
	Bachelor's degree	144	48.2%
	Master's degree	21	7.0
	Total	**299**	**100%**
How do you finance your stay in North Cyprus?	Private funds	138	46.2%
	Scholarship programs	151	50.5%
	National loans or grants	10	3.3%
	Total	**299**	**100%**

3.3 Studying abroad as a choice

There are suggestions which outline that most of the migration patterns are as a result of the need to study abroad (Ahmad et. al., 2013; Mahinchai, 2010). The results reveal that studying was not the first choice behind the international students' decision to migrate to North Cyprus with 24.4% in favour and 75.6% against.

Table 3.2: Studying abroad as a choice

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	73	24.4%
No	226	75.6%

This possibly suggests that there are other reasons which triggered the international students to migrate to North Cyprus and these can either be employment or running away from war.

3.4 Crucial factors in deciding to migrate

One of the goals of this study was to determine the crucial factors that determine the international students' decision to migrate. Based on figure 3.1, it can be noted that the crucial factors in deciding to migrate are better education facilities, better employment and career opportunities, less restrictive immigration policies and beautiful tourist attraction places.
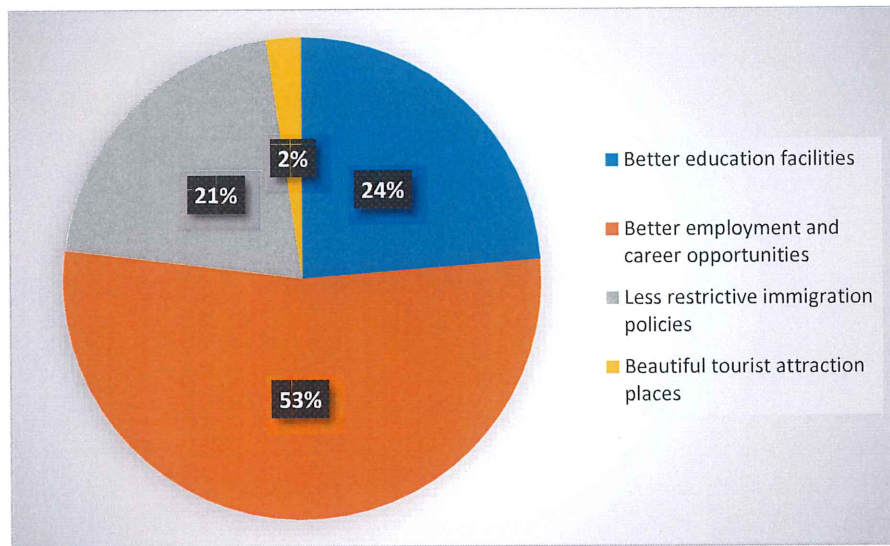
Figure 3.1: Crucial factors in deciding to migrate

53% of the international students expressed sentiments that the major reason behind their decision to migrate is to secure better employment and career opportunities. 24% of the international students indicated that their decision was mainly based on the need to further their education whereas 21% of the international students were mainly influenced by the idea that the immigration policies are less restrictive and 2% of the international students were mainly attracted by the beautiful tourist attractions that are prevalent in North Cyprus.

3.5 Employment challenges and their impact on international migration

Basically, ideas revealed by the theory of international migration developed by Lewis (1954) contends that the main driver of international migration is employment. Which implies that the higher the need and chances to get a job in another country, the greater the level and patterns of international migration. This also implies that challenges encountered by the international students in securing employment in the intended destination country will dissuade them from migrating to that country.

Table 3.3: Problems in finding a job in North Cyprus

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	257	86%
No	42	14%

The study sought to establish if international students encounter challenges or problems in getting a job in North Cyprus and how it possibly affects their future plans to possibly further their stay in that country. Based on the established findings, it can be noted that 257 students (86% of the international students) indicated that they encountered severe challenges in securing a job in North Cyprus. This tends to frustrate both current and future international students desiring to migrate to North Cyprus and can possibly be on the hunt for better destinations to migrate to. This also imposes a huge challenge on their continued stay in North Cyprus as they often lack the necessary means to sustain their living.

3.6 Major constraints to international migration

One of the main objectives of this study was to determine the major constraints to international migration. Using the obtained findings, it can be noted that the major constraints to international migration are strict immigration policies and laws, high traveling, search costs, lack of information and human trafficking and other criminal offences. Of all these constraints, it can also be noted that the major constraint which is negatively affecting international migration high travelling and search costs with 135 international students showing strong concern about this limitation. 121 international students expressed concern that strict immigration policies and laws are a major set to their migration effort and plans. 40 international students voiced their concerns against lack of information while 3 international students hinted against human trafficking and other criminal offences.
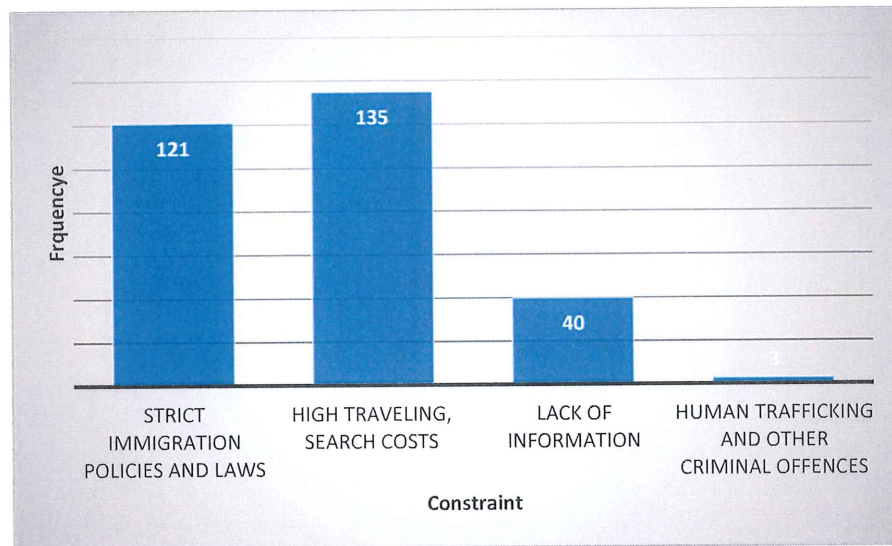
Figure 3.2: Major constraints to international migration

3.7 Variations in migration in relation to nationality

There are ideas which can be established which outline that migration patterns from one country to another are different (Martiskova, 2013). But when it comes to international students studying in North Cyprus, this idea does not hold. This can be supported by the established independent t-tests which were conducted to test if there is a significant difference in migration patterns between international students of different nationalities.

Based on table 3.4 results, it can be noted that there are no significant variations in migration patterns of international students studying in North Cyprus. This entails that universities in North Cyprus are probably having the same effect on all international students in terms of their policies, strategies, efforts to attract and maintain a high number of international students.

Table 3.4: Variations in migration in relation to nationality

	Nationality	N	Mn Std. Dev	t	df.	Sig.
Migration	Kurdish	44	2.604 ± 0.902			
	Syrian	28	2.337 ± 0.800			
	Jordanian	45	2.162 ± 0.743	1.332	63.618	0.188
	Nigerian	28	2.225 ± 1.086			
	Zimbabwean	27	1.709 ± 0.335			
	Other	127	1.7556 ± 0.322			

3.8 Descriptive statistics

In overall, it can be noted that ideas or perceptions about migration have a lower mean effect of 2.038±0.721 as compared to other variables. However, the high standard deviation denotes that the variable migration is more responsive and any effort by immigration officials to alter immigration policies and rules will have a significant influence on migration patterns of international students.

Table 3.5: Descriptive statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.
Migration	299	2.038	0.721
Economic factors	299	2.234	0.684
Demographic and social factors	299	2.152	0.662
Political factors	299	2.146	0.655

Much of the effects are being poised through economic factors which has a highest mean effect of 2.234±0.684. this signifies that economic factors such as employment or better career prospects, travelling and information costs have a significant influence on migration patterns especially when they positively change and create are more conducive atmosphere for international students to desire to migrate. Political factors can be noted to be having a less responsive effect with a mean effect of 2.146±0.655. This possibly

suggests that civil unrests and war are not necessarily causing a huge effect on migration and this can either be as a result of restrictive laws and policies which are making it difficult for international students to migrate.

3.9 Model summary

The model summary results exihibit that 57.4% changes in migration is explained by economic, political, demographic and social factors. This implies that 32.6% of changes in migration is expplained by othert factors outside the model.

Table 3.6: Model summary

R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.574	.570	.47320

3.10 Regression analysis

It can be noted from the established results that there is a positive association between economic factors and international migration of 0.355. This concurrs with the ideas which have been estbalished by Taylor (1999) which outlined that a deterioration of economic conditions will trigger individuals to migrate from their cpountries to other countries with better economic prospects. This is because international migration will serve as a portal to greener pastures which includes better employment and career opportunities. Such will allow individuals to make better income tyhrough wages and salaries that are relatively above what they could havce earned back in their domestic countries. As a result, an improvement in economic conditions in other countries will cause people to migrate to those economies where they can get better wages and salaries.

The obtained results also concurr with the findings made by Nyberg–Sørensen, Hear and Engberg–Pedersen (2002), which asserts that improvements in demographic and social factors in internationbal countries as compared to those of the domestic economic will

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trigger a huge outflux of people to thoser countries. The reasons being that, it will allow them to live better lives and improve their standards of livings as compared to the way they live if they do not migrant. Hence, an improvement in demographic and social factors in internationbal countries provides an a stroing incentives for people to migrate to other countries.

Table 3.7: Regression analysis

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.061	.103		.596	.552
	Economic factors	.355	.065	.337	5.504	.000
	demographic and social factors	.229	.067	.210	3.423	.001
	political factors	.322	.064	.292	4.997	.000

a. Dependent Variable: migration

The results also support the findings made by Faist (2000), which hinted that positive changes in political conditions in other countroies relative to the domestic political situation will cause a huge increase in international migration. This is because war and civil unrests have a tendency to drive people out of the country in search of better places where their lives are safe and secure.

3.11 ANOVA test

Anova tests was copnductyed to determine if the esti mated model is correctly specified and does not suffer from heterogeneity issues. The obtained p-value is significant and this implies that we can reject the statement that the model is incorrectly specified and suffers from heterogeneity issues and conclude that model is a good model.

Table 3.8: ANOVA test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	88.966	3	29.655	132.436	.000[b]
	Residual	66.057	295	.224		
	Total	155.023	298			

a. Dependent Variable: migration

b. Predictors: (Constant), political factors, economic factors, demographic and social factors

3.12 Correlation coefficient tests

Correlation coefficient test was done using Pearson correlation coefficient test so as to determine how migration is correlated with its related drivers.

Table 3.9: Correlation coefficient tests

Correlations

		migration	Economic factors	demographic and social factors	political factors
migration	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	299			
Economic factors	Pearson Correlation	.699**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	299	299		
demographic and social factors	Pearson Correlation	.666**	.740**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	N	299	299	299	
political factors	Pearson Correlation	.679**	.708**	.709**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	299	299	299	299

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the established findings, it can be noted that all the variables are positively and significantly correlated with each other and this possibly suggests that improvements in

any of the variable elements will necessitate or cause an increase on the other variables. For instance, it can be noted that migration is positively and significantly correlated with economic factors, demographic and social factors, and political factors by 699[**], 666[**] and 679[**] and they are all significant at 0.01 significance level. Demographic and social factors can be noted to be highly significantly and positively correlated with economic factors by 0.740 and the correlation can be said to be strong. In addition, it can be said that the correlations between the variables are relatively strong since they all surpass 0.600.

3.13 Hypothesis test

Hypotheses tests were conducted using Independent t-test and the main focus was do determine if the established pull factors behind migration had a significant effect on migration. The obtained Independent t-test results are provided in table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Independent t-test relating migration to its drivers

	Mn. Std. Dev	t	Df.	Sig.
Economic factors	2.132±0.396	-1.725	42	0.000
Demographic and social factors	2.135±0.353	-1.867	42	0.069
Political factors	2.043±0.500	2.225	42	0.032

Based on the provided table 3.10 result, it can be accepted that changes in economic factors have a significant effect on migration. Which implies that improvements in economic conditions in the home country or country of origin will have an adverse effect on migration and vice versa. It can however be accepted that changes in demographic and social factors have no significant effect on migration. Which implies that changes in migration patterns are being caused by other factors other than demographic and social factors. Conclusions can also be made that changes in political factors have a significant effect on migration and this entails that any act of political disturbance will cause the number of immigrants migrating to other foreign countries to rise. The results can be summarized using table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Hypothesis test results

Null hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
Changes in economic factors have no significant effect on migration	Independent t-test	0.000	Reject H_0
Changes in demographic and social factors have no significant effect on migration	Independent t-test	0.069	Accept H_0
Changes in political factors have no significant effect on migration	Independent t-test	0.032	Reject H_0

3.14 Reliability tests

Reliability tests were conducted using Cronbach's alpha with a goal of determining the internal consistency of migration and its drivers.

Table 3.12: Cronbach's alpha values for the model variables

Variable	Cronbach's alpha
Migration	0.885
Economic factors	0.866
Demographic and social factors	0.872
Political factors	0.875
Overall / combined alpha	**0.903**

Number of items = 4

In relation to the model variables, conclusions can be made that the variables have high internal consistencies which surpass the 86% mark with the lowest Cronbach's alpha value of 0.866 being related to economic factors and a highest Cronbach's alpha value of 0.885 being related to migration. In overall, the entire or combined variables have an internal consistency of 90.3% which can be said to be highly reliable. Hence, conclusions can be made that all the variables have high internal consistencies which renders them effective is reliably explaining the topic changing migration patterns: drivers and constraints.

Table 3.13: Cronbach's alpha values for all the variable elements

Migration	Variable element alpha
I decided to come to this country because it is so easy to get a job in this country.	0.839
I am planning to stay in this country after getting my degree.	0.842
I was attracted to come to this country because it is well-developed as compared to my country of origin	0.844
Coming to this country is so easy and cheaper as compared to going to other European countries.	0.839
Immigration policies and requirements of this country are so flexible and less restrictive as compared to other European countries.	0.842
Given other options, I would not have decided to come to this country	0.850
I came to this country because I had no better option.	0.857
Economic factors	
My family background is better that I can manage to migrate to any country.	0.828
The main reason for migrating is that there are fewer career opportunities in my country.	0.829
Economic crisis being experienced in my country is the main reason why I chose to migrate to this country.	0.821
Universities in my country are not well up to standard because of the university crisis.	0.824
There are always better career prospects in other countries as compared to my country of residence.	0.840
A lot of universities in other countries are so attractive as compared to those found in my country.	0.823
Migrating to another country helps to improve my social status and quo in my home country.	0.813

It can be established that all the variable elements or migration and economic factors have high internal consistencies that is above 81% and hence they can be said to be in

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a position to offer reliable explanations about changing migration patterns: drivers and constraints.

Table 3.13: Cronbach's alpha values for all the variable elements**

Political factors	Variable element alpha
War and civil unrests are the major reasons why I opted to migrate to this country.	0.826
Countries with better freedom levels of speech and expression are better to stay in.	0.820
Cases of social unrests are so high in my country of origin such that people longer want to stay in my country.	0.801
I was greatly and peacefully welcomed when I moved to this country.	0.799
My decision to move to another country was based on the idea that the country am moving to is safer and more peaceful than the country I was previously staying in.	0.811
I decided to move to this country because it is ranked better in terms of political and social freedom.	0.807
People of this country are so welcoming and friendly to foreigners.	0.805
Demographic and social factors	
I knew a lot of people before coming to this country	0.826
I came to this country because I have a lot of friends in this country	0.816
I was more attracted to come to this country because I have family ties in this country	0.802
Moving to other countries gives me religious freedom.	0.812
I am much freer and more independent when I move to another country.	0.814
Much of my decision to move out of my country of origin was influenced by the high number of people relocating to other countries.	0.804
Information about people moving out or relocating from my country to other countries is highly accessible on social media.	0.805

*** Extension*

Similar conclusions can be made about the variables political, demographic and social factors and conclusions can be made that they have high internal consistencies which can offer reliable explanations about the changing migration patterns: drivers and constraints. This is because their Cronbach's alpha values are relatively high and above 0.79.

3.15 Discussion of findings

Based on the established findings, it can thus be noted that studying abroad is not a choice for many international students. This is because they are possibly using it as a platform upon which they can gain access into other countries and this in turns makes it easy for them to seek employment. It can also be noted that the crucial factors in deciding to migrate are better education facilities, better employment and career opportunities, less restrictive immigration policies and beautiful tourist attraction places. so long as these factors are not being met in the immigrants' home country, then migration is bound to take place and the extent to which it takes place depends on the extent to which these factors are being sought for. Thus, the better education facilities, employment and career opportunities are being demanded and the less restrictive immigration policies are, the more immigrants will be compelled to migrate. However, the extent to which such migration patterns will take place depends also on the feasibility and ability of the immigrants to secure gainful employment. This implies that migrates will be reluctant to migrate to a country where they will have difficulties in getting a job and chances are very high that migration patterns are more likely to shift and increase to countries which permit or make it so easily feasible for immigrants to secure employment.

It can be drawn from this study that migration patterns tend to shift towards countries that have got fewer immigration constraints. This implies that constraints such as strict immigration policies and laws, high traveling, search costs, lack of information and human trafficking and other criminal offences will dissuade immigrants from migrating to a particular country but will migrate to a country where these factors are not an issue. This can be supported by ideas established by the macroeconomic theory of migration which contends that people tend to make migration decisions based on a wide scale of households or family level collectively with a sole aim of maximising future income. Hence, these constraints are considered to pose a lot of immigration risks and will hinder the immigrants from making a lot of income and possibly lead to losses (net migration costs outweigh net migration benefits or income). Hence, it becomes rational for immigrants to migrate to countries where these constraints are fewer or cannot be encountered. Hence, expectations are that migration patterns are more likely to favour countries with no or fewer migration constraints.

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Implications can also be made from the study that economic factors have a tendency to positively drive migration patterns. In cases where the domestic economy is not performing well, unemployment levels are so high and a lot of economic hardships such as economic crisis are being experienced, tendencies are so high that the number of both migrants and immigrants moving out of that country will be so high. In most cases, economic challenges are also associated with deteriorating infrastructure, social amenities, poor or substandard universities, high poverty level, fewer career opportunities, high unemployment and inflation levels, falling standards of living, high costs of living, low life expectancy, low levels of economic growth and development. As a result, people will migrate to countries where they can have access to more and better career opportunities, attractive universities and improve their social status and standard of living.

On the other hand, it is important to note the existence of a positive correlation between migration and political factors as established by the findings. With a lot of cases or incidences of war and civil unrests taking place around the world, migration patterns have increased a lot especially towards most European countries where immigrants can be assured of peace and safety. So long as other countries do not allow freedom of speech and expression, are associated with a lot of cases of social unrests, then immigrants are more likely to make decisions to move to another country. Hence, it can be concluded that political and social freedom are the main political factors that drive and influence migration patterns especially out of one country into another country where immigrants are greatly and peacefully welcomed.

As noted from the established results, a positive correlation has been established between migration and demographic and social factors. But the established hypothesis outlined that changes in demographic and social factors have no significant effect on migration. This implies that things such as knowing a lot of people before migrating to a country, having a lot of friends in the intended destination country, having family ties in the destination country and having religious freedom do not have a huge role to play in influence immigrants' decision to migrate to other countries. But with the increase in role played by social media, chances are however high that much of the immigrants' decision

to move out of their countries of origin will be influenced by the high number of people relocating to other countries. This is because the information about people moving out or relocating or a country to other countries will be highly accessible on social media platforms.

With all this said and done, it can be deduced that economic, demographic, social and political factors are major drivers of migration patterns and that the major constraints to international migration are strict immigration policies and laws, high traveling, search costs, lack of information and human trafficking and other criminal offences.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

4.1 Conclusions

The main objective of the study was to identify the drivers and constraints of migration patterns. Using the established deductions, conclusions can therefore be made that a deterioration in economic indicators tends to cause a huge increase in migration levels and much of the economic problems that are responsible for an increase in migration levels pertain to unemployment, inflation and financial crisis.

Conclusions can also be made that changes in demographic and social factors does not cause a change in migration patterns but changes such as the use of social media amongst members of the society especially those that have migrated to other countries may trigger an increase in migration towards particular countries at the expense of other countries.

It can also be concluded that political and social freedom are the main political factors that drive and influence migration patterns especially out of one country into another country where immigrants are greatly and peacefully welcomed.

As established from the study, migration relies on a list of a combination of factors and if such factors are not prevalent, migration might not take place. Hence, conclusions can

be made that the crucial factors in deciding to migrate are better education facilities, better employment and career opportunities, less restrictive immigration policies and beautiful tourist attraction places. This is however, conditional on the existence that there are no or fewer constraints that can hamper migration. Hence, the existence of constraints can be said to shift migration patterns in favour or towards countries where there are no or fewer constraints such as strict immigration policies and laws, high traveling, search costs, lack of information and human trafficking and other criminal offences.

Lastly, it can be concluded that studying abroad is not a choice for many international students but are just using it as a platform upon which they can gain access into other countries so as to make it easy for them to seek employment. But the existence of challenges encountered by international students in securing employment in the intended destination country dissuades them from migrating to certain countries.

4.2 Policy implications

In line with the established findings pertaining to economic, demographic, social and political drivers of migration, the following policy implications are necessary so as to control migration levels;

- There is need for governments to come up with proper economic growth and development strategies such as promoting financial development and innovation, and attracting foreign direct investment inflows that help to stimulate economic activities and performance.
- A combination of monetary and fiscal policies is needed to deal with economic catastrophes such as financial crisis and inflation which cause problems such as high costs of living, unemployment, erosion in consumers' incomes, increase in the costs of securing capital.
- Governments should come up with vocational training programs that empower people to become self-employed and cause them to create employment. This will help reduce the high unemployment levels and dissuade immigrants from seeking employment in other countries.

- There is a greater need to introduce policies and programs that are targeted at improving and maximising social welfare so as to combat high poverty levels which may trigger migration.

- Better management of economic resources by the governments should be made a priority and this should be coupled with transparency, and a reduction in corruption levels so as to reduce political tensions and create a political atmosphere that is conducive for economic growth and development.

- Government effort should also be placed at developing, improving and boosting infrastructure and this should include improvement in social amenities and educational institutions so as to produce skilled and trained individuals who are capable of bringing the required economic transformation, growth and development that will bolster improvements in domestic standards of living.

4.3 Suggestions for future studies

The study relied on the use of primary data but the use of secondary data will help provide a wider scope and enlarge insights about migration. Hence, future studies must also make use of secondary data which will allows them to employ more robust econometric methods.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire

Dear Respondent

This questionnaire is in partial fulfilment of the requirements of a Master's degree in Economics at Near East University in North Cyprus. It is based on a study that is entitled "Changing Migration Patterns: Drivers and Constraints in North Cyprus".

Kindly note that all the provided information will be treated with utmost confidentiality, will strictly be used for academic purposes and will not be made public without your consent. There is no right or wrong answer, therefore kindly provide the required information based on your perceptions of the study topic.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Haval Ali Rasool

Economics Department, Near East University

Tel: 009647504807060

E-mail:haval.7@hotmail.com

By singing below, you agree to take part in this study.

Full Name _____

Signature _____   Date_____

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

1. What is your gender?

☐ Male   ☐ Female

2. What is your age group?

18-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above

3. Kindly indicate your nationality.

Nationality

4. Do you have a job in your country?

Yes	No

5. If the answer to the above is yes, kindly indicate your employment level.

Lower level	Middle level	Higher level

6. What is the highest educational qualification do you possess?

High School	Diploma	Degree	Masters	PhD

SECTION B: IMMIGRATION

This part seeks determine how you perceive the following issues and circumstances pertaining to immigration. Kindly provide the required information by ticking the relevant box.

7. How do you finance your stay in North Cyprus?

Private funds	
Scholarship programs	
National loans or grants	

8. Was studying abroad your first choice?

Yes	No

9. Which factors were crucial when choosing to move to North Cyprus?
Better education facilities
Better employment and career opportunities
Less restrictive immigration policies
Beautiful tourist attraction places

10. Did you have problems finding a job in North Cyprus?

Yes	No

11. What do you think are the major constraints to immigration?
Strict immigration policies and laws
High traveling, search and information costs
Lack of information
Human trafficking and other criminal offences

12. There are seven questions that seek to obtain information about immigration. On a rating of 1 to 5, kindly provide answers to the following questions by ticking the relevant box based on whether you;
1 = Strongly disagree
2 = Disagree
3 = Neither agree nor disagree
4 = Agree
5 = Strongly agree

		1	2	3	4	5
A	I decided to come to this country because it is so easy to get a job in this country.					
B	I am planning to stay in this country after getting my degree.					
C	I was attracted to come to this country because it is well-developed as compared to my country of origin					
D	Coming to this country is so easy and cheaper as compared to going to other European countries.					
E	Immigration policies and requirements of this country are so flexible and less restrictive as compared to other European countries.					
F	Given other options, I would not have decided to come to this country					
G	I came to this country because I had no better option.					

SECTION C: DRIVERS OF IMMIGRATION

This part seeks to establish the main drivers of immigration in relation to economic, political and socio-cultural factors (drivers). On a rating of 1 to 5, kindly provide answers to the following questions by ticking the relevant box based on whether you; 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree.

		1	2	3	4	5
H	My family background is better that I can manage to migrate to any country.					
I	The main reason for migrating is that there are fewer career opportunities in my country.					
J	Economic crisis being experienced in my country is the main reason why I chose to migrate to this country.					
K	Universities in my country are not well up to standard because of the university crisis.					
L	There are always better career prospects in other countries as compared to my country of residence.					
M	A lot of universities in other countries are so attractive as compared to those found in my country.					
N	Migrating to another country helps to improve my social status and quo in my home country.					
O	War and civil unrests are the major reasons why I opted to migrate to this country.					
P	Countries with better freedom levels of speech and expression are better to stay in.					
Q	Cases of social unrests are so high in my country of origin such that people longer want to stay in my country.					
R	I was greatly and peacefully welcomed when I moved to this country.					
S	My decision to move to another country was based on the idea that the country am moving to is more safe and peaceful than the country I was previously staying in.					
T	I decided to move to this country because it is ranked better in terms of political and social freedom.					
U	People of this country are so welcoming and friendly to foreigners.					
V	I knew a lot of people before coming to this country					
W	I came to this country because I have a lot of friends in this country					
X	I was more attracted to come to this country because I have family ties in this country					
Y	Moving to other countries gives me religious freedom.					

Z	I am much more free and independent when I move to another country.					
Za	Much of my decision to move out of my country of origin was influenced by the high number of people relocating to other countries.					
ZB	Information about people moving out or relocating from my country to other countries is highly accessible on social media.					

PLAGIARISM REPORT

HAVAL