



The assimilation factors related to students' migration

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This survey aims to study the students' movements and their interstate migration. It is going to find the factors affecting their motivations for migration. In this line, three factors that have been supposed to be effective in their decision-making to migrate permanently to other cities examined. For those who were going to continue their study in higher degrees, a high academic ranking of the university in the host city assumed to be an important factor for attracting and extending the length of their residence in the city. Many studies (Mol 1971; Bouma 1994; Hugo 1994; Wooden 1994; Western *et al.*; 1998, Behrouzinia 2001, Khoo *et al.* 2005 etc.) found that not only there is a strong relationship between the 'length of residence' in the host society and employment; also this can increase the chance of decision-making to live permanently in the society. Chance of employment or job opportunity in the host society is another factor that has been considered here. Many studies (as mentioned earlier) have shown that this is an important factor to extend the length of residence in the host society. A number of studies (Bouma 1994, Behrouzinia 2001 etc.) also showed that choosing spouse from the host society can extend the period of residence in the society. This encouraged the study to choose the chance of marriage in the host society as the third factor. The study showed that there is a strong relationship between the three factors and the length of residence in the host society. A comparison between the factors showed that the employment factor has had a stronger impact on the students' motivation for migration. Concerning the fact that 87.9 percent of the students who were interviewed aimed to continue their study to higher degree, the factor of a high academic ranking of the university was more important than the factor of marriage. Although the role of marriage in migration motivation is very strong, but because of statistical reason, which was much lower, compared with other factors had less impact on the students' migration.