without their familiarities close to them. This discussion describes how people transport different items including food, and objects with them to different places to make it their own home. This may connect one community to another, which then enables ideas for other places, and encourages diversity and inclusion. For example, the recipe for the food brought to Germany by the Turkish migrant may be altered by another, changing ingredients (????????2014, p.152) which people can produce within their own country in order to produce something slightly different. Migrants sharing part of their culture in order to create diversity and encourages new ideas. One term used when connections are made through migration is called Diaspora. This is when migrants may bring their culture and heritage to a new community, and share their knowledge made from home connections with their new home. (2014, p. 153) For example, when Chinese migrants have travelled to other countries in order to set up a business using their own links from China, their own diaspora may be described as ‘entrepreneurial’. However, although migration can connect people in different places, it can also disconnect people too. Looking at table 4.2, (????????2014, p.159) this shows the percentages of NHS staff who were born outside of the UK, leading us to question why this might be. Doctors may migrate for any reason, (??? 2014, p.160) and this may be due to better pay in the UK, or for safety reasons or they may not be able to secure work in their own countries. Whatever the reason, for financial reasons, doctors may be forced to migrate and separate from their families. There may be emotional costs of separation, and possibly financial costs when communicating back home to their families. They may send money back to their families, which then contributes to its own economy. However, (????? 2014, p. 162) the migration of doctors and other health care workers can affect their own countries with regards to meeting their own medical needs. This may then increase inequalities within the health care industries around the world. For example, it was reported in 2006, that 37 percent of health care professionals lived in America, which may affect other countries as their own health care workers may have migrated out of their own countries (reference). This disconnects countries from its experts, particularly with the necessary medical qualifications to contribute to the countries health care needs, which instead is given to another country.

This essay has discussed what is meant by the term ‘migrant’, and the different ways in which a migrant may be defined, and how migrants may fit into different categories of foreign birth and citizenship. It then discussed how migration can affect places financially and the costs that may or may not be involved, and how these costs can affect different societies. Finally, the essay considered how migration can connect people with places and make new connections, and how this can be positive as well as negative, and how this can affect different countries in terms of needs and costs.

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Bibliography