

Table 1

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Migrants	Refugees
Migrants choose to leave their homeland and settle in a country of their choice. They arrange the most suitable method of travel and pack the possessions they wish to take. They can sell or dispose of possessions they don't wish to take.	Refugees do not choose to leave their homeland. They flee in response to a crisis. They have little choice about where they go and by what means they will travel. They have no time to pack or to distribute possessions. Almost everything is left behind.
Migrants have time to prepare emotionally for their departure and to farewell friends and family appropriately.	Refugees, due to their hurried, often secret departure, are unprepared emotionally for leaving, and may not have time to farewell loved ones.
Migrants take with them their travel documents, passports, and other documentation, including educational qualifications.	Refugees often flee without any documentation whatsoever.
Migrants usually emigrate with their families.	Refugees must often leave family members behind.
Migrants depart for their new country knowing that they can return to their homeland for visits, or return permanently if they cannot settle.	Refugees, although they dream of returning home, know that this is unlikely to happen. ⁷
Migrants are usually well prepared and well motivated to settle in a new country. Many will have found out about schools, employment and local conditions before they left their homeland.	Refugees arrive in their new country ill-prepared and often traumatised. They have little in the way of possessions and financial resources. They are often debilitated by a pervading sense of loss, grief, worry and guilt about the family left behind.
Migrants, due to their better levels of health, education and economic independence, are less likely to encounter negative attitudes in their resettlement country.	Refugees may experience stigma and prejudice in their resettlement country in relation to cultural differences, disease prevalence, low education levels and perceived burdening of the welfare system.