Abstract
Migration decisions have often been studied as - interregional or international - residential or employment moves without due regard of the underlying socio-economic structure. Especially the spatial clustering of migrants, the establishment of socio-economic networks between immigrants from the same country or origin and the observed herd behaviour of migrants are processes that were difficult to explain until a few years ago, but that have increasingly gained attention in the recent years. In this paper we aim to give a concise overview of the latest literature with respect to the endogenous behaviour of migration processes and we consider a dynamic model for migration processes to explain the characteristics and consequences of migration behaviour for the accumulation of human capital by using concepts from economic (labor) market behaviour.

Because of the stock-flow character of migration processes, a fruitful modelling device is the use of a dynamic model with endogenous moving costs. Though this model is recently been proven to be successful in explaining migration behaviour, the genesis of migration decisions and the completion (or saturation level) of migration flows have not been taken into account yet, while the demand side of migration is largely neglected. Especially with a deficiency of workers in a certain sector, characterised by skill level, migrants can also be welcomed to modify the composition of their labour supply, in the case when workers are complements.
Key words: Migration, Endogenous behaviour, Clustering, Human capital.