KNOMAD
Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
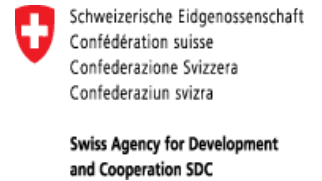
Review of global flow estimates and the identification of major migration corridors

Bernhard Köppen, Rainer Muenz, and Thomas Buettner

November 2023

Review of global flow estimates and the identification of migration corridors*

Bernhard Köppen, Rainer Muenz, and Thomas Buettner†

Abstract

Despite the fact that only 3.5 percent of the world population live outside their country of birth, some countries and regions are strongly affected by emigration or immigration. This makes international migration an important driver of demographic change.

This paper tries to identify the most prominent migration corridors at a country-to-country level. It covers the period 1960 to 2020. As available data show, long-term stable relations and emerging stable dyads stand out. The majority of flows is directed to high income countries originating from upper- and lower middle-income countries. Strong, sudden, and often short-term migration flows, typically emerge as a result of armed conflicts or political violence or the break-up of countries.

Despite great advances in data collection, the detailed picture of global country-country migrant flows remains incomplete. The lack of a comprehensive, high-quality data base covering not only stocks, but also flows is and remains the pivotal obstacle for the analysis of international migration at a global level. In the current situation it occurs, that methodological progress enabling the handling of large migration data sets is much more advanced than (raw) data collection and the harmonization of that information. Therefore, some results of the novel methods converting information on stocks into flow estimates might be instructive, but cannot be fully used for research and sound policy advice, as long, as the raw-data problem is not solved or significantly tempered.

_____

†Bernhard Köppen is professor of Human Geography at Universität Koblenz-Landau (Germany). Rainer Muenz was Advisor on Migration and Demography at the European Commission and is professor at Central European University (Vienna, Austria). Thomas Buettner is senior demographer who was working at the United Nations Population Division before his retirement. The authors may be contacted at koeppen@uni-koblenz.de; rainer.muenz54@gmail.com; planetbuettner@gmail.com. The analysis and proposals expressed in this paper are the authors' personal views and do not represent the positions of their current or former employers.

Contents

Tables

Figure

Maps

Textbox

1 Introduction

According to UN estimates the global number of international migrants was 281 million in 2020, representing about 3.6% of the world population. However, such numbers are based on actual or estimated migrant stock data (people living outside their country of birth) and do not necessarily reflect recent migrant flows and relevant migration corridors. Furthermore, a certain amount of mobile people not living in a foreign country (e.g., Puerto Ricans living in mainland USA, people born in mainland China living in Hong-Kong as well as Palestinians living in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria under UNRWA mandate) are defined as international migrants. Recent estimates by Azose and Raftery (2019) as well as data published by OECD (2021) suggest that slightly more than 0.1 % of the world's population are actually migrating at any given year since 1990. The model of Azose and Raftery shows an estimated migration rate of 0.11% to 0.13% annually based on averages for intervals of 5 years during the period 1990 to 2015 despite migration flows in certain corridors being volatile in terms of volume and occasionally even direction. Abel (2018) also provides an analysis considering the aspect of gender. As result, it occurs that "the trends in global migration flow for each gender followed similar paths, with slightly higher male's shares throughout" (Abel 2018, 38). Recent imbalances in favor of male flows are interpreted to relate with increases in male migrant stocks of South-Asians in oil-rich (and economically well off) Gulf States with a demand for foreign labor migration.

While annual migration rates are rather stable as two comprehensive studies (Abel & Sander 2014; Azose and Raftery 2019) show, the absolute number of people living outside their country of birth (migrant stock) is increasing at an impressive pace. At the same time public and scientific interest in international migration has also increased significantly. As a consequence, scientific studies on migration have tripled in the past three decades (Pisarevskaya et al. 2020).

In this context, it is particularly challenging that available, reliable data on migration flows between nation states and on migrant stocks in countries are far from being complete and fully reliable. This might wonder, as "policy has recently been putting a lot of focus to quantitative data" (Pitoski, Lampoltshammer & Parycek 2021), but unerring measurement of migration on a global scale in its regional complexity remains an only partially solved exercise, yet. Methodological difficulties on how to process the available data accordingly to gain meaningful information for correct analysis and evidence-based interpretation represents is an additional challenge. Thus, with problems in determining the status-quo, the undertaking of producing dependable projections for estimating future trends becomes even more difficult.

However, recent progress in demographic science delivered solid methodological procedures for assessing international migration flows and trace important corridors.

The aim of this paper is to describe most important corridors of migration within the last 30 years and address the need for updated information on trends in current international migration and projections.

This approach improves the ability to measure, evaluate and manage international migration and provides an improved basis for an informed debate on migration policies.

2 General framework of analysis

Any synoptical analysis of global migration and of main drivers has to rely on available longitudinal data on migration, socio-economic development and political settings. Main constraints are data gaps and incoherent definitions as well as diverging data collection and measurement approaches at national level. While the availability and quality of stock data (persons living outside their country of birth) has improved over the past decades, flow data are not documented to the same extent. Beyond the partial lack of data there are latent inconsistencies in the way international migrants are defined and data on them are collected. This represents an enduring challenge for comprehensive studies of global international migration.

It is, however, possible to operationalize summary theories such as the assumption of a development-migration nexus (Clemens 2014, Nyberg-Sørensen, Van Hear, Engberg-Pedersen 2002), a migration hump (Martin & Taylor 1996) or a migration transition (Zelinsky 1971). Hence, the analysis and interpretation of data in this paper refer to such very general theories for assessing the globally structuring patterns of international migration and socio-economic development.

Despite an ongoing scholarly debate, the link between migration and development is well established (IOM 2018, De Haas 2009). The migration transition hypothesis (with ties to stages of demographic transitions; Skeldon 2012, De Haas et al. 2018; Natale, Migali and Münz 2018) proves to have explanatory value.

The hypothesis suggests (in very brief) that economic development in general and economic growth have an impact on increasing or decreasing flows of migration. It is supposed that disparities in income and development induce to migration towards places of higher development. Though, it is taken into account that migration requires a certain level of skills and resources of the concerned individual. Poor people may have a desire to migrate but are unable to afford and organize it due to a blatant lack of financial resources, networks, information and/or other basic requirements related to poverty and a generally low level of development in their local/national environment. As a consequence, least developed countries as well as poor people in low- and middle-income countries are not necessarily at the origin of high migration flows. Hence, emigration rises to a relative height with an increasing level of income and development, because access to cash income, a higher level of skills and the formation of migrant networks are basic requirements. Finally, with further levels of economic development and an increase in individual wealth as well as favorable living conditions in (former) sending countries, emigration gradually decreases, and such countries (may finally also) become the destination of immigration.

The use of migration transition and migration hump theories as guiding orientation for the analysis of international migration flows in this paper serves as an empirically grounded general scheme which does not inevitably have explanatory properties for all cases of significant migration flows in a global perspective. In any event a conclusion postulated by Massey and other migration scholars is still valid: "at present, there is no single, coherent theory of international migration, only a fragmented set of theories that have developed largely in isolation from one another, sometimes but not always segmented by disciplinary boundaries" (Massey et al., 1993, 432).

2.1 Data on global migration flows and their limits

As a base for analysis of global migration trends, data on migrant stock provided by UN DESA is quite often used as main source of information: mainly due to its availability and (almost) universal coverage. Solid and reliable data on global migration flows and time series are, however, only available for a limited number of countries with immigration being better documented that emigration. As a consequence, the extensive UN DESA dataset (which is updated and improved on a regular basis) continues to include estimates as well as politically mandated figures not representing all international migrants (see Box). The global assessment of international migration flows between pairs of countries (= migration corridors) is therefore based on a mix of (partially inconsistent) empirical data and estimates.

The global assessment of international migration flows between all pairs of countries ideally requires reliable data in the form of timeseries covering a matrix of all country-by-country corridors. Countries with a developed statistical system tend to perform better in this context than less developed countries, often lacking resources in collecting and aggregating data on border crossings, residence permits or establishing a population register with regular updates.

At the same time the definition of an "international migrant" (as used in national statistics) may vary from country to country. And even countries with developed statistical systems put a stronger focus on identifying and registering immigrants than on tracking emigration. The techniques and definitions on which event is counted, may differ. As a result, available data on immigrants are usually more accurate while emigration data are less reliable.

The United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (United Nations 1998) suggest the concept of long-term and short-term migrants. Long-term migrants in this definition move to a country other than their former place of residence for longer than 12 months. Short-term migration in this context is longer than 3 but less than 12 months. However, "only a few countries adopt the UN definition" when collecting and publishing their national migration data (Willekens 2019, 232).

Furthermore the "coverage of migrants is often incomplete. In some countries, international migration statistics do not cover the entire migrant population. Undercount of migration continues to exist, in particular for emigration, as already mentioned. By implication, return migration is underreported as well (Willekens 2019, 232). In sum: Deficiencies in documentation and data collection at aggregate level combined with the absence of a shared (and implemented) common definition of immigration and emigration does reduce the comparability of available data and the scope of any global analysis.

Textbox 1: United Nations DESA data on International Migrant Stock: characteristics, coverage and shortcomings

The underlying data source for the flow estimates utilized in this report is UN DESA data, with the international migrant stock as pivotal information. The data set provides demographic information on stocks of migrants by age, sex, destination and origin for the mid-point (July 1) of each year: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. The information is obtained from population censuses, population registers and nationally representative surveys wherever available. Part of the information is based on estimates.

Data coverage depends on the extent and quality of national statistics. Among the 232 countries included in the 2020 UN international migrant stock some 87 % had at least one data source on the total stock and 76 % had at least one data source on the origin of international migrants. Missing information is estimated with another country or group of countries as a model (this procedure was relevant for 6 countries). In the case of countries with sparse data reported, techniques of interpolation or extrapolation are applied.

Thus, the published UN data tends to be more accurate for countries with a well-established and functioning statistical system and remain less reliable (or are replaced by estimates) for other countries.

Country of birth, country of citizenship

For countries lacking data on place of birth, information on the country of citizenship is used as the basis for the identification of international migrants (equating international migrants with foreign citizens). This approach has clear shortcomings for accuracy as it does not include naturalised immigrants who are now citizens of the destination country while including domestic born persons with foreign citizenship. Accepting these shortcomings allows for the creation of a geographically more complete dataset.

China

Hong Kong, Macau:

Until the 1990s, Hong Kong was a British colony and Macau a Portuguese colony. Over time, large numbers of citizens from (mainland) China have moved as political refugees and economic migrants to these territories under European control. As they were living on a territory controlled by another sovereign state they were counted as international migrants (which is correct). When China regained control over Hong Kong (1997) and Macau (1999) under the paradigm of "one country, two systems", mainland Chinese living in these two former colonies (2.6 million) and people born in Hong Kong/Macao (0.5 million) living in mainland China were and are still counted as (international) migrants although this no longer fits with the shared definition of a migrant (migrant = person living outside his/her country of birth). Today, one can hardly speak of "two systems" anymore.

Taiwan:

Officially most UN member states see Taiwan as a province not being under control of the Beijing government. The People's Republic of China claims Taiwan as part of its territory. From an administrative position, Taiwan is a de facto self-ruled country which is not recognized by most sovereign countries of the world. UN DESA as a consequence neither publishes data for Taiwanese living abroad nor for migrants living in Taiwan. Taiwanese data indicate, however, that there are 0.8 million foreign-born people residing in Taiwan. We have included them in our analysis. Over 1 million Taiwanese-born people living in the People's Republic of China are not included in the analysis as the precise number is unknown.

India, Pakistan

The partition of British India when India and Pakistan (which initially also comprised the territory of Bangladesh/East Pakistan) became independent in 1947-1948 and the first two subsequent wars between these two countries (1948-49 and 1963) led to a massive 'population exchange' involving at least 9 million Hindus and Sikhs moving into India and approximately 5 million Muslims moving to both parts of Pakistan from 1946to 1965. Flows between India and East Pakistan/Bangladesh continued after the 1960s, while

migration between (West) Pakistan and India almost came to a standstill. UN DESA data show residents of India born in Pakistan and residents of Pakistan born in India (as reflected in Indian and Pakistani national data). Some of these ethno-religious migrants/refugees of the 1940s to 1960s are still alive and count in statistics. However, this (in the case of India-Pakistan, declining) stock does not indicate any recent migration flow.

Palestine, Israel, Middle East

In 1947-48, the British Mandate (de facto colony) of Palestine was divided between Israel and a Palestinian territory administered by Jordan (West Bank) and Egypt (Gaza). This partition was the result of the first Arab-Israeli war. As a consequence, 800.000 Palestinians living on territory that became part of Israel fled or were forced to leave. Most of them settled in the West Bank and Gaza as well as in the neighboring countries Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. In this context the UN in established UNRWA, a specialized relief agency dealing with the Palestinian refugees of 1948 and their children. In 1967, the second Arab-Israeli war ended with the occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan (and temporarily also the Sinai Peninsula) by Israel, which induced a second outflow of Palestinian refugees to neighboring countries.

In 2020, UNRWA counted 5.8 million Palestinians as refugees falling under its mandate while the UN DESA database on international migrants showed 4.0 million Palestinians for the same year (most of them in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria under UNRWA mandate). We have to assume that only a very small number of them were actually born on today's territory of Israel and expelled in 1948 or born in the West Bank/Gaza and fleeing in or after 1967. The vast majority are descendants of refugees who left in 1948 or 1967. For this reason, most of Palestinians under UNRWA mandate living in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria cannot be considered as "international" cross border migrants in an statistical and academic understanding as they are living in their country of birth (though usually without citizenship).

At the same time there are about 0.6 million Israeli citizens living in occupied Palestinian and Syrian territory (i.e. outside the internationally recognized borders of Israel). Some settlement areas have been unilaterally annexed by Israel (East Jerusalem, Golan; not recognized by most UN member states). Other settlements are under full Israeli control (settlements in the West Bank). However, in UN DESA data, Israeli citizens who have moved to East Jerusalem, the Golan and the West Bank are not shown as migrants living outside their country of birth. It is also not fully clear how Palestinians and Druze (without Israeli citizenship) leaving annexed territory (East Jerusalem, Golan) are registered/counted.

Puerto Rico, USA

Puerto Rico was annexed to the USA in 1898. It is an associated territory of the United States of America, and its residents are US citizens which allows them to move to mainland USA without the requirement of visas or residents permits. Thus, the 2.1 million US citizens born in Puerto Rico and residing in the 50 US states and Washington D.C. do not "qualify" as international migrants.

International refugees

Furthermore, the coverage of recognized or registered refugees and asylum seekers in population censuses is uneven. Depending on national procedures and definitions they are either covered by population censuses as any other international migrant; or they are reported differently (and in the worst

case: not reported all). Very often, refugees from recent flows are not covered by censuses which are the basis for UN estimates. Hence, refugee statistics reported by international agencies are a main additional source of information. For those regions deemed not to have included refugees in their reported statistics, the UN DESA estimates on international migrant stocks is completed with data provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East (UNWRA). The definition of 4 million Palestinians under UNRWA mandate living outside Israel, the West Bank and Gaza (but mostly born in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) as "international migrants" clearly indicates the shortcomings of such an approach. UNHCR data also include non-migrant refugees, i.e. children of refugees born into a refugee like situation registered by UNHCR or by national authorities as refugees or asylum seekers.

Migrant workers with no (visible) destination country

A considerable number of labour migrants does not appear in migration statistics. On the one hand this includes hundreds of thousands of people working in the merchant marine and cruise ship industries. On the other hand, seasonal workers as well as workers on short-term contracts spending less than 12 months in a country do not count as international migrants.

Military

Both military personal and their family members stationed on a long-term basis in a foreign country are normally not registered in the de facto country of residence and therefore don't count as international migrants.

Indirect estimation

For several countries migration data are not directly available. Some information is estimated by UN DESA by using comparable countries with available data as proxies.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020)

As a consequence, it is not always possible to simply aggregate reported data, as there is a lack of reliable information (such as precise numbers and origins/destination of international migrants) for several nation states, including some important countries of origin. This problem calls for an alternative approach for estimation. State of the art global estimates of bilateral flows are based on observed variations in national migrant stocks over the time (stock to flow estimate). "Recent methodological advances led to the first complete global estimates of bilateral migration flows in 2013 constructed on the basis of observed changes in migrant stocks, which are easy to measure relative to directly counting flows" (Azose & Raftery, 2019, 116).

The idea of estimating flows from migrant stocks is not novel (Willekens 1977). Abel and Sander made significant progress in improving and finally exercising "stock-to-flow" transformations by providing the first complete global data set giving estimates of bilateral migration flows. This included comprehensive data sets for four consecutive five-year intervals 1995-2010 (Abel & Sander 2014).

Azose & Raftery, however, pointed out that "the statistical model underlying these state-of-the-art estimates relies on a strong assumption that the number of global migrants is as small as possible while maintaining consistency with changes in population by place of birth. As such, the only migration flow estimates currently available on a global scale are best viewed as a lower bound on global migration" (Azose & Raftery, 2019, 116). Their method will be employed in this paper.

Whereas this approach does deliver plausible results, the tendency of underestimating actual numbers remains prevalent. Comparing the data of both approaches – the most recent "lower bound" estimates by Abel & Cohen (2019) as well as the higher (and probably more likely) results by Azose & Raftery (2019) – with actual data from countries with a well stablished statistical system, suggests that the reported actual flows of migrants tend to be higher than most estimates derived from fluctuations in stocks.

Furthermore, highly implausible flows may occur when estimating flows indirectly based on a partially unfirm migrant stock entry data. This does not devaluate the efforts made by Abel, Azose, Cohen, Raftery and Sander at all. It means, that interpretation and policy advice based on these models require careful review, when particular corridors are studied.

As a matter of fact, model estimation techniques are only as good as the data being fed to the model. Shortcomings in the input are inevitably carried through model forward and generate blurred results.

For assessing global migration, the datasets provided by Abel & Cohen (2019) and Azose & Raftery (2019) are an invaluable base and without alternative of similar quality, despite the above-described imponderables. However, as this report shows, the estimated flows for individual pairs may sometimes be implausible/unlikely when looked closely at. It is possible to gain a general picture on broader tendencies but not gather robust knowledge on a micro-scale. Indeed, there is a variety of concepts and methods, which makes it difficult to get a concise overview. For a comprehensive display concerning data problems in quantitative migration research and the successive development of sound statistical models see Willekens (2019).

The choice of the latest data set published by Guy Abel as a base for this report is the result of a comparison of 6 different possible estimation methods. Two (migrant) stock differencing approaches (Beine et al. 2011 & Beine et al. 2015), one migration rate method (Dennett 2016) and three demographic accounting approaches (Abel 2013, Abel 2018; Azose & Raftery 2019). Stock differencing has not been chosen, because it does not deliver any clear picture. Also, the migration rate approach is not applicable for this study, as it does not provide absolute numbers. Demographic accounting approaches give the most consistent results when compared to the other methods. The method introduced by Azose & Raftery (2019) is currently most favorable for estimating migration flows between pairs of countries (i.e., corridors).[1]

Azose & Raftery (2019) introduce a pseudo-Bayesian (PB) model that allows the consideration of return and transit migration between pairs of countries. We have chosen this method as a basis for this report, but used the version implemented by Abel & Cohen (2021), as it uses updated base data and contains an additional estimation interval from 2015 to 2020[2]. Estimated migration flows for 194 countries were used

---

[1] For the time being, the respective publicly shared dataset ends with the 2010-2015 interval.
[2] The Azose/Raftery dataset ends with the 2010-2015 interval.

for quinquennial periods beginning in 1990 and ending in 2020. For comparisons with annual migration statistics from National Statistical Offices, the estimates have been interpolated into single year intervals.

Our study does focus on the total number of estimated migrants. Further analysis of the age and gender dimensions are recommended for a better and comprehensive understanding of global bilateral migration flows. First knowledge concerning this aspect is provided by Abel (2018) (see also the introduction of this paper).

2.2   Migration Drivers

The information provided by detailed global migration estimates is not primary of scientific relevance but offers a valuable basis for policy advice. As mentioned above, international migration includes a political dimension as it is tied to economic development, societal and demographic changes. Economical, societal and political conditions (in both, place of origin and destination), are triggers for international migration. Likewise, migration has an impact on the home country and the country of destination. Thus, the drivers of migration (directly and indirectly) tend to reveal broader political, societal and economic situations.

Figure 1: Potential migration drivers

Driver	Indicators
Income	→ GDP per Capita, Income Differential, Wage, Income …
Unemployment	→ Unemployment Rate, Employment Rate, Employment Opportunities …
Age & Status	→ Age, Marital Status, Young Population, Male, Children Status, Female …
Distance	→ Physical Distance, Contiguity
Networks	→ Existing Migrant Community, Migration Experience, Family Networks …
Education	→ Education Level …
Culture & Language	→ Language Proximity, Colonial Relationship, Former Colony …
Populatedness	→ Population (Growth), Population Density …
Freedoms & Development	→ Political Freedom, Political Instability, Personal Freedom …
Land & Household	→ Land Ownership, Household Size, Home Ownership, Agricultural Engageme
Policy	→ Migration Policy (Restrictiveness), Social Protection …
Living Costs & Conditions	→ Cost of Living, Poverty …
Climate	→ Temperature …
Violence	→ Scale of Violence …

Source: Own synopsis based on Pitoski, Lampoltshammer & Parycek (2021)

Without considering possible, case related drivers of migration, the significance of observed or estimated flows remains limited. Hence, meaningful conclusions concerning global international migration pairs require additional information and considerations.

Research on drivers of migration is well established and extensive knowledge has been achieved.

Regarding findings on migration drivers, regardless of the underlying paradigm or theory, economic aspects, demographic properties (such as age and gender or education and also including individual relations) and the impact of crisis (forced migration) are major factors, which can be pictured via variables.

Recently, Pitoski, Lampoltshammer & Parycek (2021) provided a comprehensive analysis on the 'ever growing literature' on drivers of human migration and collect evidence on the most pertinent migration factors in the scientific debate (Figure 1).
Certainly, a ranking of migration drivers extracted from the quantity of scholarly research can hardly identify 'the' most relevant driver. Given the fact of shifting interests/attention concerning specific migration topics, the effects of 'trends in research bias' needs to be considered. However, extensive and well-established scientific knowledge allows to identify recurrent, most important drivers of international migration.

On the one hand, forced displacement hints at violent conflicts, civil and interstate wars as extremely powerful drivers. On the other hand, income opportunities (economic opportunities in countries of destination as well as lack of perspective in the place of origin) are a clear and prominent motivation to migrate. Furthermore, migration policy and administrative practice (residence and work permits issued by countries of destination) and other political circumstances (e.g., degree of free movement) have an impact. The educational level of migrants, family/kin ties (including marriage migration and family reunion), as well as demographic factors (such as age) and the existence as well as size of diasporas (encouraging migration from the former homeland, facilitating transnational marriages and channeling towards places populated by co-ethics) also prove to be influential and relevant for the direction of migration flows. Certainly, migration is based on an individual decision and the respective personal motivation is potentially unique. Nonetheless, the above-mentioned factors, namely the opportunity related bundle(s) tend to be steady and major factors to consider, when interpreting flows of international migration alongside particular corridors.

Recent analysis delivers steady and unison findings. Key drivers are mostly interconnected and mainly structural: especially living conditions/lack of economic opportunities in the country of origin, demographic change and social networks between places of origin and destination (Migali et al. 2018/JRC Report). Furthermore, economic development and migration seem to be strongly connected in the way as presupposed by the migration hump theory (emigration increases with higher economic development of a country up to a certain GDP/cap level and then decreases).

In practical terms, relating migration to development indicators such as GDP and HDI is one of the few statistical exercises, which can be managed in a global perspective because many other relevant factors aren't available for each nation state. De Haas (2010) points out, that some migration drivers, such as a lack of political freedom, do not inevitably translate into significantly higher numbers of migrants, as autocratic states often create obstacles for emigration while visa regimes of potential destination countries specifically target citizens of countries who are likely to ask for asylum.

3 Most relevant migration corridors

When looking at the most prominent migration corridors of the last 20 years, 'everlasting' relations and emerging stable (bundles of) corridors between certain sending and receiving countries stand out. Most relevant destinations in this respect are the United States of America, Germany, Russia, the Gulf States (the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in particular) and India. The post-Soviet space shows strong migration corridors oriented towards the Russian Federation[3] and in the past (1985-2005) also towards Germany. The Gulf States mainly recruit from a small range of South and Southeast Asian countries as well as from Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The USA experiences the widest range of sending countries in Central America and East Asia.

Strong, sudden and often short-term migration flows, typically including return migration in the aftermath, emerge in relation with major crisis or conflicts.

Main regional corridors of migration including internal migration within larger defined 'world regions' can be derived from United Nations, IOM and World Bank publications.

Related to their pioneering comprehensive quantification of migrant flows, Abel & Sander (2014) have introduced a new method to visualize stocks of migrants by origin and destination by way of circular plots facilitating the identification of larger corridors.[4] Azose & Raftery also visualize their results by using the Pseudo Bayes method compared to computed minimum migration for the same period (2010-2015) by circular plots.

Abel (et al. 2021), based on his migration flow estimates, identified international networks comprising countries related by migration flow corridors. For the 5-year interval between 2015-2020 the analysis identifies 15 corridor networks (Map 1). Among them are:

- The US and Canada as main destination of migration flows with Central America and the Caribbean as one main source region and East Asia (plus the Philippines and Viet Nam) as the other source.
- Migration flows from South Asia, Egypt and Yemen towards the Golf States and return migration from the Gulf States as well as migration flows from Bangladesh and Nepal to India; and a geographically partly overlapping network of refugee and return flows between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan;
- Migration flows within South America with Venezuela being the most important country of origin (largest flows towards Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Chile), followed by Bolivia and Peru (flows towards Brazil, Argentina, Chile);
- Migration flows within continental Europe as well as from the Maghreb and Turkey to Europe;
- Migration flows from Central Asia and the Caucasus to Russia and return migration from Russia;
- Migration flows within Western Africa between ECOWAS member states with Ivory Coast/Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria being the most important destinations;
- Migration flows within Southern Africa with the Republic of South Africa being the main destination;
- Migration flows within Oceania with Australia being the main destination;

---

[3] A finding being true for the last 20 years, but given the recent war between Russia and Ukraine likely to re-shape.
[4] http://download.gsb.bund.de/BIB/global_flow/

- Migration flows within Southeast Asia (2 networks) with on the one hand Thailand and on the other hand Malaysia/Singapore as main destination with respective return flows;
- Refugee flows in Central and Eastern Africa (2 networks) with Rwanda and the DR Congo on the one hand and Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea on the other hand as main source countries.

Map 1: International migration networks

16 International Migration networks according to Abel, DeWaard, Trang Ha & Almquist (2021)
Database: Abel et. al 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries
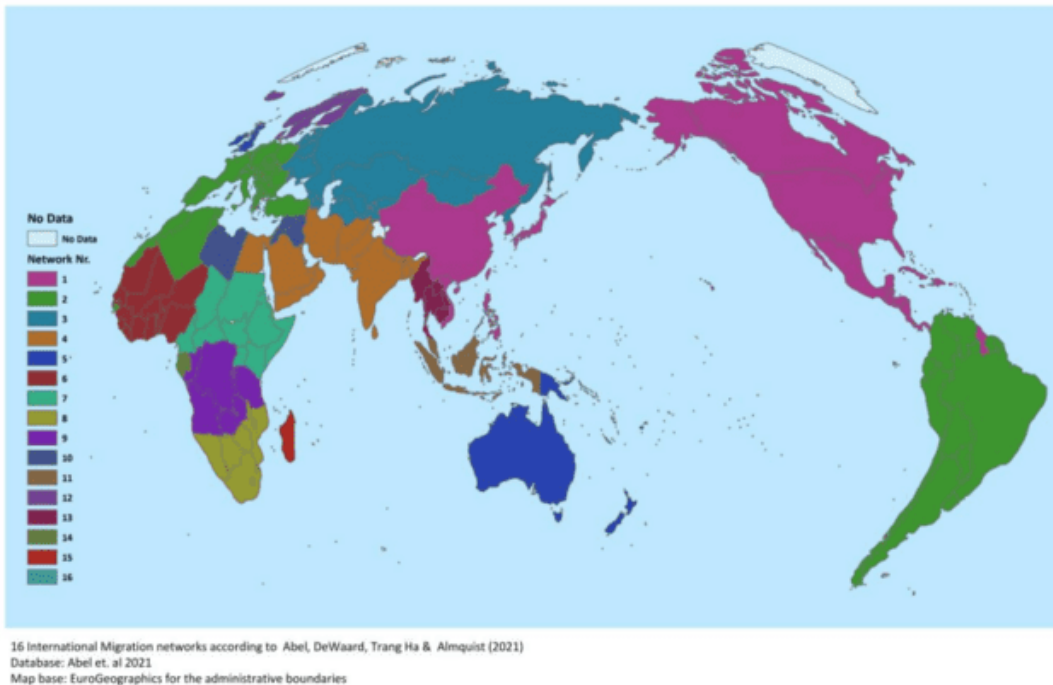
Source: Abel et al. 2021

3.1 Global international migration 1990 until 2020 – Most important corridors

In order to identify the most relevant corridors, the volume of country-to-country specific flow estimates (provided by Abel 2021 based on UN DESA) have been identified and sorted. Only directional flows exceeding 900.000 migrants between 1990 and 2020 were finally considered as being large enough for further analysis and visualization.

When analysing the results published by Guy Abel based on UN DESA data, certain flows appear to be highly unlikely. This might be due to measurement problems and inconsistencies of the underlying data processed by the algorithm or properties of the applied algorithm itself. Clearly implausible flows have been excluded from analysis (e.g., allegedly strong flows between India and Pakistan between 1990 and 2020 as well as considerable migration flows from Germany to Kazakhstan). Furthermore, the periodically strong flows between China and Hong-Kong as well as from Puerto Rico to the USA (and similar cases) were not included, as these flows de jure and de facto represent internal mobility and not migration

between sovereign countries. Taiwan had to be excluded from our study because relevant information is not included in the UN DESA migration data set (see Box 1).

It occurs that during the period 1990 to 2020 the most important regions of origin were: Central America, South Asia, South-Eastern Asia, Western Asia, Eastern Africa and parts of Europe. During the same period the following regions of destination stand out: North America (USA, Canada, Mexico), the Gulf States, Russia and Northwestern Europe. This is consistent with findings of reports on global migration regularly published by international agencies such as IOM or UNDPD (which also rely on the UN DESA Migration data set, thus the rough outcomes from the PB (Pseudo Bayes) method estimations cannot differ completely). Our findings are also consistent with OECD and Eurostat reports using other data sources (i.e., national data provided by their member states).

While economic drivers tend to be the most relevant ones, major military conflicts, civil wars and political violence do cause sudden and strong flows of migration (and – to a lesser extent – re-migration in the aftermath of such conflicts). Nonetheless, also the intensity and direction of flows related to economic and other aspects than forced migration, is steered via immigration politics of (potential) countries of destination, possible changes and transition of potential countries of origin and the general ability of migrants to move.

Maps of the most relevant 25 corridor flows (corrected for implausible results) for five-year intervals between 1990-95 and 2015-20 give a visual impression showing the evolution of both directions and countries involved (Map 2 to Map 7).

The map series also suggest that the assumptions of both migration hump and migration transition theory are of explanatory value. In line with basic assumptions of these theories there is only a very small number of low-income countries represented in any the top 25 list of corridors. The main exceptions (low-income countries of origin figuring in the top 25 corridor ranking) are clearly related to violent conflict and political crisis (outflows from DR Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Myanmar to specific neighboring countries). More permanent and stable flows are mainly directed from lower and upper middle-income countries (World Bank classification) towards high income countries as well as between lower and upper middle-income countries.

When looking at absolute numbers, however, it needs to be considered that due to low demographic potential, demographically small countries of origin are much less likely to ever reach top 25 corridor ranking beyond times of political violence and wars affecting large parts of the population (e.g., Rwanda in the 1990s, Syria after 2010, Myanmar after 2015). Nonetheless the fact sheets for selected countries (Chapter 3.2) giving information on the GDP/capita in countries of destination are generally supporting the expected pattern.

1990-1995

Map 2: 25 strongest corridors 1990-1995

1990-1995 Strongest Corridors
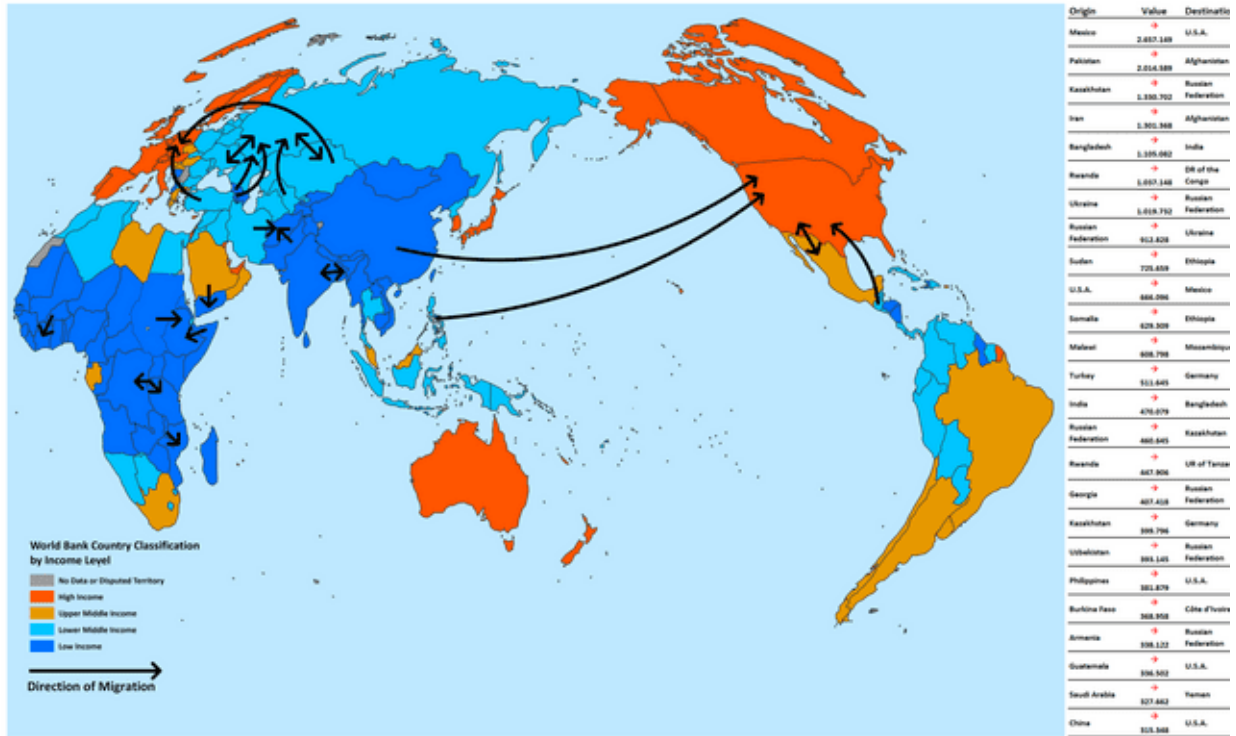
25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel & Cohen 2021

During the early 1990s the top-25 corridors included:

- Immigration to the USA from Central America (Mexico, Guatemala) including return migration (US-Mexico) and from East/Southeast Asia (China, Philippines);
- Immigration to Russia from other post-Soviet countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; ethnic Russians as well as labor migrants and educational migrants) including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);
- Ethnic migration (from Kazakhstan) as well as marriage and family migration (from Turkey) to Germany;
- Continuing (from Bangladesh) and new (from Nepal) labor migration to India; including return migration (to Bangladesh); labor migration from Myanmar to Thailand;
- Massive refugee flows (Afghanistan to Pakistan, DR Congo to Tanzania; Guinea to Liberia);
- Return of refugees and irregular migrants (Pakistan and Iran to Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia to Yemen).

1995-2000

Map 3: 25 strongest corridors 1995-2000

1995-2000 Strongest Corridors
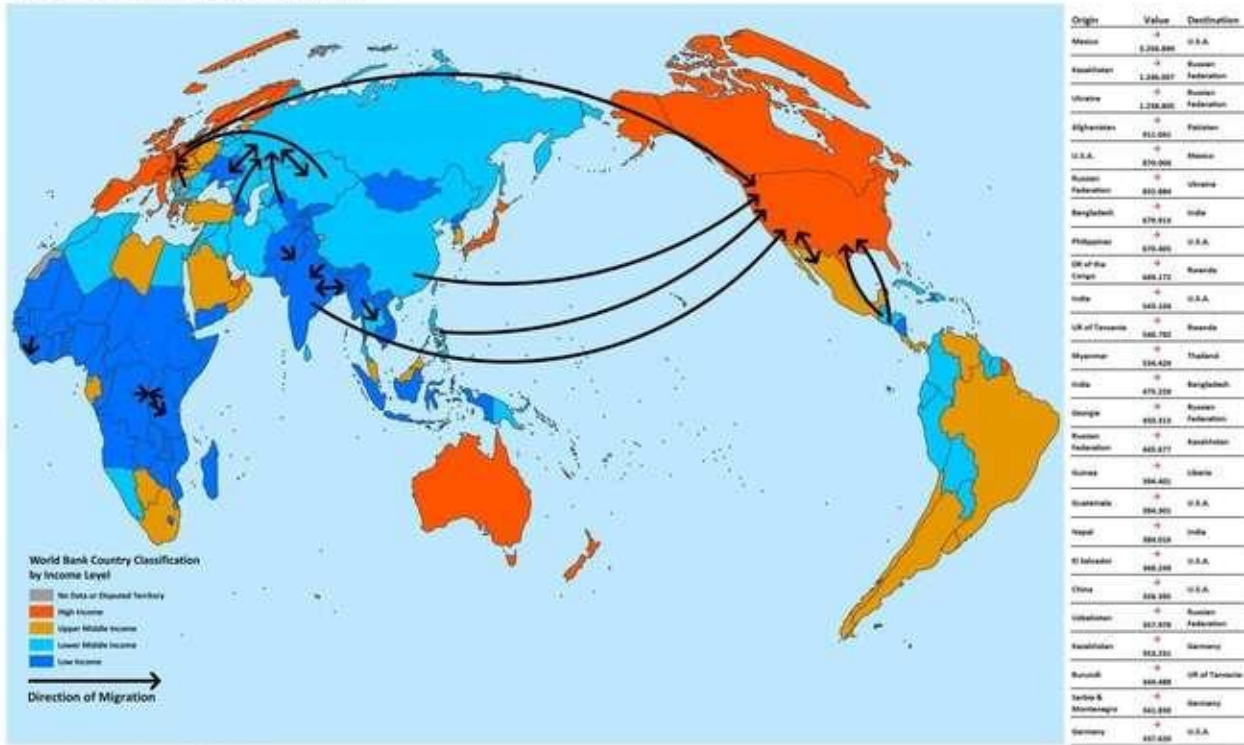
25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel & Chohen 2021

During the late 1990s the top-25 corridors included:

• Continuing immigration to the USA including old (Mexico, Guatemala; China, Philippines) and new top countries of origin (India, Germany, El Salvador); including increasing return migration (US-Mexico);

• Continuing immigration to Russia from other post-Soviet countries (Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; ethnic Russians as well as labor migrants and educational migrants) including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);

• Continuing ethnic migration (from Kazakhstan) as well as refugee and family migration (from Serbia) to Germany;

21

• Continuing (from Bangladesh) and new (from Nepal) labor migration to India; including return migration (to Bangladesh); labor migration from Myanmar to Thailand;

• Massive refugee flows (Afghanistan to Pakistan, DR Congo to Tanzania; Guinea to Liberia);

• Return of refugees and irregular migrants (Pakistan and Iran to Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia to Yemen).

2000-2005

Map 4: 25 strongest corridors 2000-2005

25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries
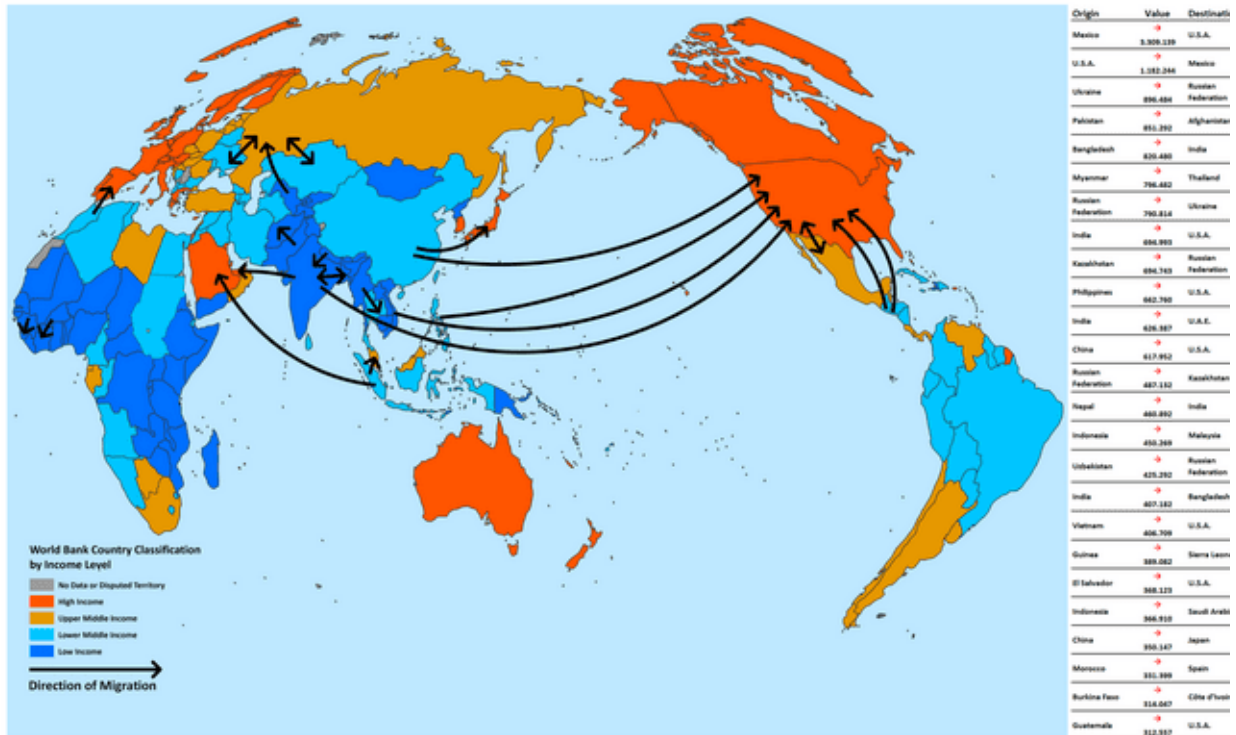
Source: Abel & Cohen 2021

During the early 2000s the top-25 corridors included:

- Continuing immigration to the USA including old (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador; China, India, Philippines) and new top countries of origin (Vietnam); including return migration (US-Mexico);
- Continuing immigration to Russia from a declining number of other post-Soviet countries (Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; ethnic Russians as well as labor migrants and educational migrants) including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);
- Labor migration from Indonesia to Saudi Arabia and from Indonesia to Malaysia;
- Migration from China to Japan;
- Continuing (from Bangladesh, Nepal) labor migration to India; including return migration (to Bangladesh);
- Continuing labor migration (Bangladesh to India; Burkina Faso to Ivory Coast/Côte d'Ivoire; Indonesia to Malaysia; Myanmar to Thailand;)
- Labor migration from India to UAE.
- Labor migration from Morocco to Spain;
- Massive refugee flows (Guinea to Liberia).

2005-2010

Map 5: 25 strongest corridors 2005-2010

2005-2010 Strongest Corridors
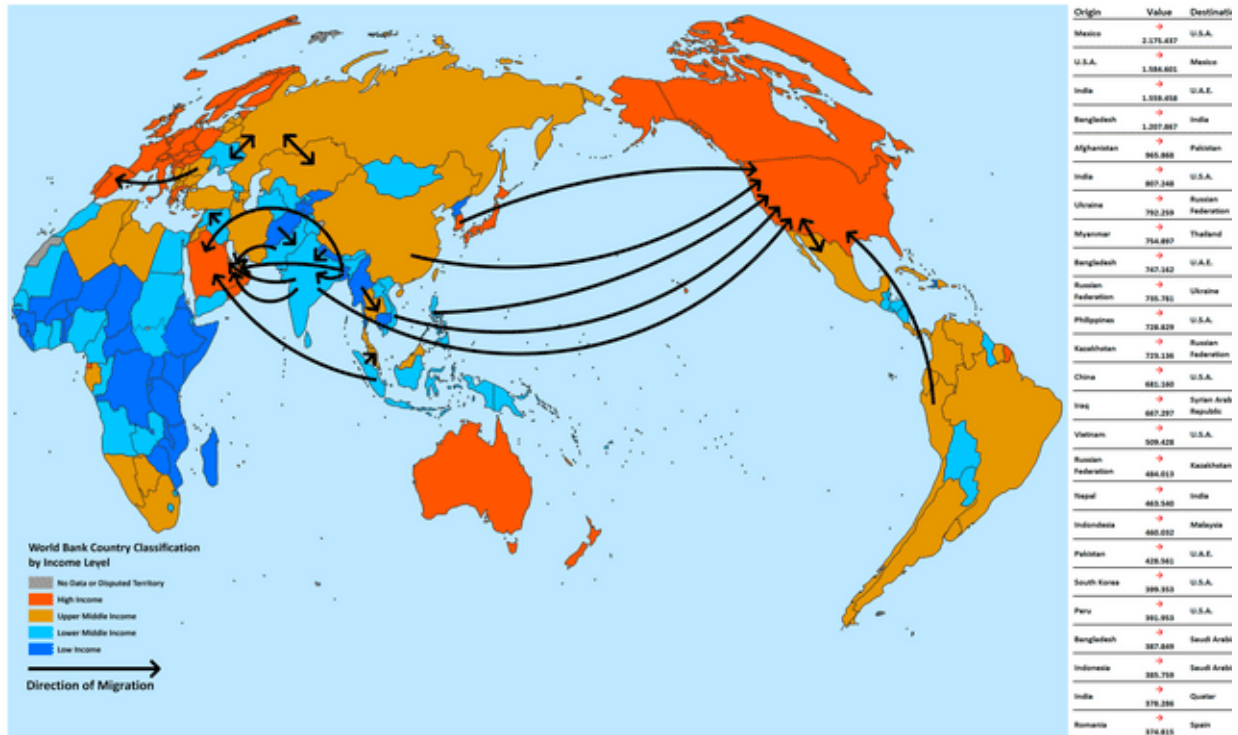
25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel and Cohen 2021

During the late 2000s the top-25 corridors included:

- Continuing immigration to the USA including old (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador; China, India, Philippines) and new top countries of origin (Peru, South Korea); including increasing return migration (US-Mexico);
- Continuing immigration to Russia from two post-Soviet countries (Kazakhstan, Ukraine; mainly labor migrants and educational migrants) including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);
- Continuing (from Indonesia and Pakistan) and new (from Bangladesh, India) labor migration to Saudi Arabia;
- Continuing labor migration from Bangladesh and Nepal to India; including return migration to Bangladesh;
- Continuing labor migration (Indonesia to Malaysia; Myanmar to Thailand);
- Continuing (from India) and new (from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan) labor migration to UAE;
- Labor migration from Romania to Spain;
- Massive refugee flows (Iraq to Syria).

2010-2015

Map 6: 25 strongest corridors 2010-2015

2010-2015 Strongest Corridors

Origin	Value	Destination
Syrian Arab Republic	→ 2,405,930	Turkey
Mexico	→ 1,815,127	U.S.A.
U.S.A.	→ 1,435,368	Mexico
Syrian Arab Republic	→ 1,106,047	Lebanon
India	→ 1,025,147	U.S.A.
Syrian Arab Republic	→ 967,307	Iraq
China	→ 927,992	U.S.A.
Ukraine	→ 915,350	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	→ 824,698	India
Russian Federation	→ 718,567	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	→ 654,522	Russian Federation
India	→ 614,689	Saudi Arabia
Pakistan	→ 604,221	Afghanistan
Syrian Arab Republic	→ 599,809	Jordan
India	→ 596,327	U.A.E.
Nepal	→ 590,588	India
Turkey	→ 585,344	Germany
India	→ 569,715	Oman
Zimbabwe	→ 562,522	South Africa
Bangladesh	→ 516,982	Saudi Arabia
Nepal	→ 479,334	Malaysia
Russian Federation	→ 516,117	Kazakhstan
Myanmar	→ 452,991	Thailand
Sudan	→ 442,138	South Sudan
Malaysia	→ 429,782	Singapur

World Bank Country Classification by Income Level

- No Data or Disputed Territory
- High Income
- Upper Middle Income
- Lower Middle Income
- Low Income

→ Direction of Migration

25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel and Cohen 2021

During the early 2010s the top-25 corridors included:

- Continuing immigration to the USA from old top countries of origin (Mexico, China, India); including increasing return migration (US-Mexico);
- Continuing immigration to Russia from two post-Soviet countries (Kazakhstan, Ukraine; mainly labor migrants and educational migrants); including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);
- Continuing labor migration from Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia to Saudi Arabia;
- Continuing labor migration from India to UAE.
- Continuing labor migration from Bangladesh, and Nepal to India; Myanmar to Thailand; including return migration (India to Bangladesh);
- Labor migration from India to Oman; from Malaysia to Singapore; from Nepal to Malaysia;
- Labor migration and refugee flows from Zimbabwe to South Africa (RSA);
- Massive refugee flows (Syria to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq; Sudan to South Sudan);
- Return of refugees (Pakistan to Afghanistan).

2015-2020

Map 7: 25 strongest corridors 2015-2020

2015-2020 Strongest Corridors

Origin	Value →	Destination
Mexico	1.740.516	U.S.A.
Venezuela	1.626.475	Colombia
Syrian Arab Republic	1.414.099	Turkey
U.S.A.	1.406.855	Mexico
India	1.301.497	U.S.A.
Ukraine	904.242	Russian Federation
Russian Federation	822.990	Ukraine
Venezuela	790.696	Peru
Kazakhstan	774.736	Russian Federation
South Sudan	767.442	Uganda
Bangladesh	739.485	India
Russian Federation	569.125	Kazakhstan
Myanmar	566.060	Bangladesh
India	550.875	U.A.E.
India	482.696	Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic	484.271	Germany
South Sudan	471.767	Sudan
Turkey	468.711	Germany
Poland	464.527	Germany
Bangladesh	462.829	Saudi Arabia
U.A.E.	459.411	India
Zimbabwe	418.190	South Africa
Philippines	407.422	U.S.A.
Colombia	392.981	Venezuela
China	387.775	U.S.A.

World Bank Country Classification by Income Level
No Data or Disputed Territory
High Income
Upper Middle Income
Lower Middle Income
Low Income
Direction of Migration

25 most important migration flows/country to country
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel and Cohen 2021

During the late 2010s the top-25 corridors included:

- Continuing immigration to the USA from old top countries of origin (China, India, Mexico, Philippines); including return migration (US-Mexico);
- Continuing immigration to Russia from two post-Soviet countries (Kazakhstan, Ukraine; mainly labor migrants and educational migrants); including return migration (Russia to Ukraine, Kazakhstan);
- Continuing labor migration from Bangladesh and India to Saudi Arabia;
- Continuing labor migration from India to UAE; including return migration to India;
- Continuing labor migration from Bangladesh to India;
- Labor migration from Poland to Germany;
- Massive refugee flows (Myanmar to Bangladesh; South Sudan to Sudan, Uganda; Syria to Turkey, Germany; de facto refugees from Venezuela to Colombia, Peru).

Whole period 1990-2020

Map 8: Consolidated 25 strongest corridors 1990-2020

1990-2020 Consolidated Strongest Corridors

World Bank Country Classification by Income Level (2020)
- No Data or Disputed Territory
- High Income
- Upper Middle Income
- Lower Middle Income
- Low Income

Dominant Direction of Migration
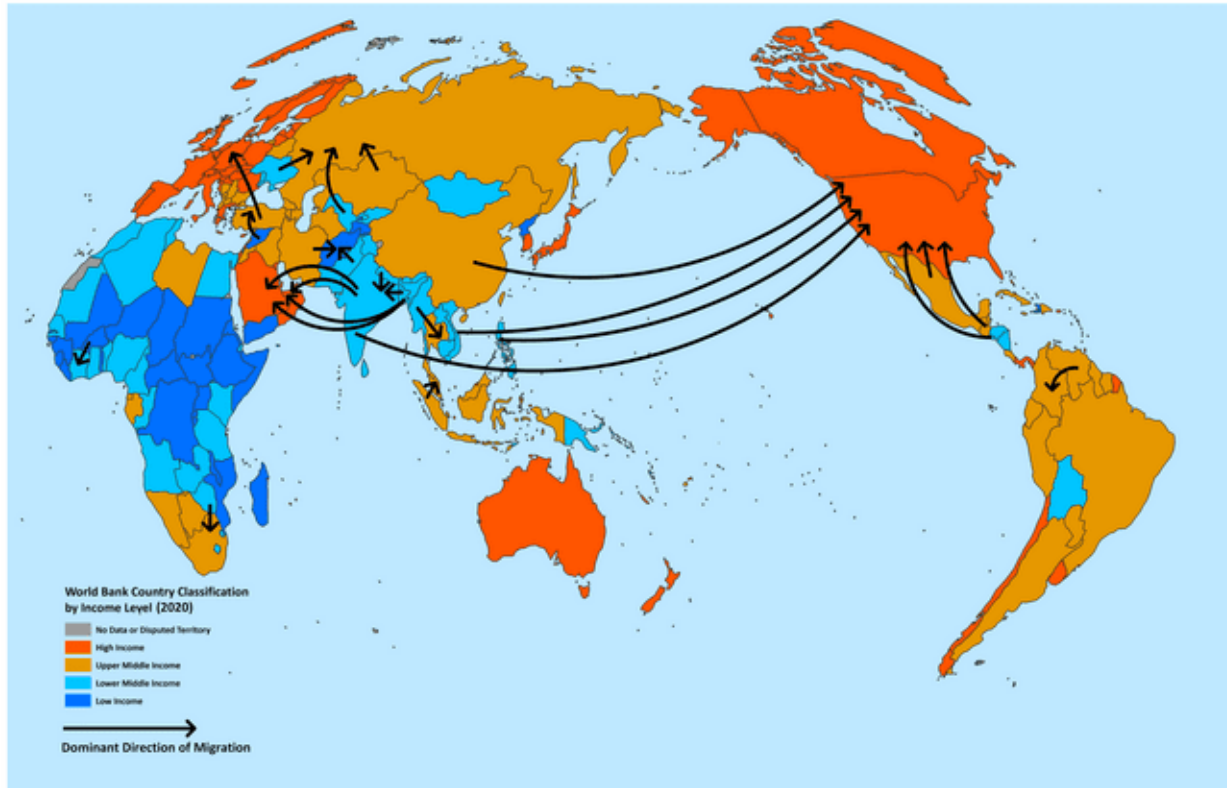
25 most important migration relations/country to country pairs by dominant direction according to volume
Data: Abel 2021
Map base: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Source: Abel and Cohen 2021

The synoptical table and map of country-to-country pairs which have been amongst the 25 strongest corridors for at least one five-year interval between 1990 and 2020 (Table 2 and Map 8) give a comprehensive overview.

An identification of the quantitatively most relevant corridors[5] delivers a top group of country-to-country pairs:

- Among all corridors the Mexico-USA (15.0 million) and USA-Mexico (7.1 million) migrant flows hold an outstanding position with numbers exceeding by far all other corridors. The five-year intervals reveal an increase of (re-)migration flows bound for Mexico remaining on high level from 2000-2005 on but never exceeding the numbers of immigration to the USA. However, during the time span from 2000-2005 onwards, migration between Mexico and the USA is successively getting smaller and subsequently return migration also started to drop.

---

[5] Using Jenks natural breaks; 5 classes breakdown.

- The USA also has seen stable inflows from India (4.6 million, return: 0.9 million), PR China USA (3.3 million; return: 1.1 million), the Philippines (3.2 million; return 1.0 million), and to a lesser extent from Guatemala (1.6 million).
- The India-USA corridor counts increasing numbers from each five-year interval to the following.

A second distinct group of pairs includes:

- Migration flows from Kazakhstan (5.4 million) and Ukraine (5.8 million) to Russia,
- from Russia to Ukraine (4.8 million).

When analyzing these corridors in five-year intervals since 1990, the relation between sending and receiving countries proved to be stable and strongly connected to economic drivers as well as partial re-migration of people who had been mobile or forced to move within the Soviet Union (prior to 1990).

A third and larger cluster of country-to-country pairs with significant volumes contains:

- Flows of refugees from Afghanistan to Pakistan (3.9 million) and return flows from Pakistan to Afghanistan (2.5 million) comprising several waves of arrivals from and returns to Afghanistan;
- Refugee flows from Syria to Turkey (3.8 million).
- With Syria-Turkey, this cluster includes a suddenly emerging, conflict related corridor. This and the other corridors originating from Syria starting from the 2010-2015 interval are relevant by volume in our global comparison but have not led to permanent and recurrent flows.
- The same is true for the massive flows from Venezuela to Colombia (2.1 million) and other Latin American countries emerging since 2015.

More stable and continuing flows include:

- Turkey to Germany (2.3 million; return: 1.4 million).
- Nepal to India (2.2 million; return: 1.0 million).

Within global migration networks India is an instructive example, as it represents both: an important destination for immigration – mainly labor migration from Bangladesh (5.4 million) and Nepal (2.2 million) – as well as a significant country of origin (labor migration towards the Gulf states, the USA (4.6 million) and return migration to Bangladesh (2.3 million).

A fourth group also represents networks of global migration with the Gulf states and upper-middle income countries in Southeast Asia representing major junctions:

- Flows of temporary labor from India to the United Arab Emirates (3.8 million; return: 1.3 million) and to Saudi Arabia (1.9 million; return: 1.1 million);
- Bangladesh to UAE (2.0 million; return: 0.3 million) and to Saudi Arabia (2.0 million; return: 0.4 million);
- Myanmar to Thailand (3.1 million; return: 0.7 million);
- Indonesia to Malaysia (1.6 million; return: 0.7 million).

The emergence of the Gulf states as important destinations for politically administered labor migration started with the corridor from India to the United Arab Emirates (3.8 million; return to India: 1.3 million) and from Indonesia to UAE appearing on the map. Flows to the Gulf States fully took off during the 2000-2005 interval on, including the subsequent raise of re-migration from the Gulf States.

Major African migration corridors are partially labor related (e.g., to the Republic of South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire), but often also an effect of violent conflict and permanent crisis (e.g., Somalia to Kenya, DR Congo to Tanzania) and the partition of a country (Sudan to South Sudan) with subsequent population exchange and refugee flows.

Table 1: Main corridors of migration flows between 1990-95 and 2015-20 (Abel based on UN DESA)

Nr.	Origin	Destination	Migrants* 1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015		2015-2020	1990-2020
1	Mexico	USA	2.657.149	↗	3.256.899	↗	3.309.139	↘	2.175.437	↘	1.815.127	↘	1.740.516	**14.954.267**
	USA	Mexico	666.096	↗	870.004	↗	1.182.244	↗	1.584.601	↘	1.435.368	↗	1.404.933	7.143.246
2	Ukraine	Russian Federation	1.019.732	↗	1.238.805	↘	896.484	↘	792.259	↗	915.350	↘	904.242	**5.766.872**
	Russian Federation	Ukraine	912.828	↘	832.884	↘	790.814	↘	735.781	↘	716.567	↗	822.990	4.811.864
3	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation	1.330.702	↘	1.246.007	↘	694.743	↗	723.136	↘	654.322	↗	774.738	**5.423.648**
	Russian Federation	Kazakhstan	460.645	↘	445.677	↗	487.132	↘	484.013	↗	516.117	↗	569.125	2.962.709
4	Bangladesh	India	1.105.082	↘	679.914	↗	820.480	↗	1.207.867	↘	824.698	↘	728.485	**5.366.526**
	India	Bangladesh	470.079	↗	475.229	↘	407.184	↘	312.868	↘	304.949	↘	289.987	2.260.296
5	India	USA	232.024	↗	543.104	↗	694.993	↗	807.248	↗	1.025.147	↗	1.301.497	**4.604.013**
	USA	India	64.017	↗	79.972	↗	132.856	↗	169.845	↗	212.181	↗	261.754	920.625
6	Pakistan	Afghanistan	2.014.589	↘	129.454	↗	851.292	↘	134.783	↗	604.221	↘	211.695	**3.946.034**
	Afghanistan	Pakistan	100.338	↗	911.041	↘	119.075	↗	965.868	↘	182.119	↗	194.810	2.473.251
7	India	United Arab Emirates	238.439	↗	268.429	↗	626.387	↗	1.559.458	↘	596.327	↘	550.875	**3.839.915**
	United Arab Emirates	India	67.227	↗	95.837	↗	112.959	↗	204.746	↗	391.376	↗	438.411	1.310.556
8	Syria	Turkey	595	↗	1.391	↗	3.954	↘	2.375	↗	2.403.930	↘	1.414.099	**3.826.344**
	Turkey	Syria	676	↘	560	↗	1.268	↘	562	↗	672	↗	212.677	216.415
9	PR China	USA	315.348	↗	358.395	↗	617.952	↗	681.160	↗	927.992	↘	387.775	**3.288.622**
	USA	PR China	104.362	↗	135.703	↗	158.590	↗	193.967	↗	258.721	↗	303.363	1.154.706
10	Philippines	USA	381.879	↗	670.405	↘	662.760	↗	728.829	↘	406.117	↗	407.422	**3.257.412**
	USA	Philippines	117.806	↗	127.804	↗	150.767	↗	178.584	↘	224.300	↗	231.792	1.031.053
11	Myanmar	Thailand	194.294	↗	534.424	↗	796.482	↘	754.897	↘	452.991	↘	383.651	**3.116.739**
	Thailand	Myanmar	31.643	↘	40.485	↗	73.485	↗	132.958	↗	188.871	↗	205.037	672.479
12	Iran	Afghanistan	1.301.368	↘	241.057	↘	235.669	↗	262.111	↗	366.796	↘	287.255	**2.694.256**
	Afghanistan	Iran	214.052	↗	249.708	↘	244.761	↘	269.732	→	269.879	↗	319.101	1.567.233
13	Turkey	Germany	511.645	↘	257.230	↘	213.568	↗	225.428	↗	581.344	↘	468.711	**2.257.926**
	Germany	Turkey	190.172	↗	269.317	↘	221.004	↘	204.349	↘	167.712	↗	360.371	1.412.925
14	Nepal	India	218.652	↗	384.016	↗	460.892	↗	463.540	↗	590.588	↘	128.236	**2.245.924**
	India	Nepal	239.232	↘	123.607	↗	125.874	↗	129.421	↘	110.799	↗	296.415	1.025.348
15	Venezuela	Colombia	69.878	↗	77.721	↗	87.505	↗	122.128	↗	142.816	↗	1.626.478	**2.126.526**
	Colombia	Venezuela	157.104	↘	129.032	↘	89.447	↗	127.788	↘	117.413	↗	392.981	1.013.765
16	Uzbekistan	Russian Federation	393.145	↘	357.979	↗	425.292	↘	360.467	↘	291.855	↘	288.089	**2.116.827**
	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan	237.509	↘	230.365	↘	221.120	↗	230.065	↗	237.035	↗	243.637	1.399.731
17	El Salvador	USA	293.287	↗	368.249	→	368.123	↗	352.954	↘	329.633	↘	295.591	**2.007.837**
	USA	El Salvador	36.849	↗	56.673	↗	81.360	↗	100.228	↗	118.315	↗	130.253	523.678
18	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	368.958	↘	336.925	↘	314.047	↗	321.811	↘	314.103	↗	329.531	**1.985.375**
	Côte d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso	199.326	↗	234.116	↗	278.316	↘	277.545	↘	260.078	→	260.320	1.509.701
19	Bangladesh	United Arab Emirates	105.961	↘	105.127	↗	264.336	↗	747.162	↘	389.198	↘	367.440	**1.979.224**
	United Arab Emirates	Bangladesh	17.540	↗	26.853	↗	29.894	↗	42.095	↗	100.296	↗	112.997	329.675
20	Zimbabwe	South Africa	136.160	↗	275.910	↗	309.445	↘	293.947	↗	542.322	↘	418.193	**1.975.977**
	South Africa	Zimbabwe	6.008	→	6.101	↗	9.752	↗	17.250	↗	30.882	↗	60.401	130.394
21	Vietnam	USA	255.419	↘	236.900	↗	406.709	↗	509.428	↘	254.558	↗	300.760	**1.963.774**
	USA	Vietnam	68.415	↗	97.289	↗	111.809	↗	118.784	↗	150.073	↗	156.245	702.615
22	India	Saudi Arabia	185.946	↘	122.595	↗	231.070	↗	254.237	↗	614.883	↘	482.496	**1.891.227**
	Saudi Arabia	India	116.604	↗	133.537	↗	144.792	↗	186.658	↗	204.415	↗	282.322	1.068.328
23	Bangladesh	Saudi Arabia	168.866	↘	60.803	↗	236.811	↗	387.849	↗	516.982	↘	462.829	**1.834.140**
	Saudi Arabia	Bangladesh	51.450	↗	61.631	↘	58.277	↗	67.448	↗	86.806	↗	120.262	445.874
24	Indonesia	Malaysia	91.270	↗	129.560	↗	450.269	↗	460.032	↘	167.131	↗	309.024	**1.607.286**
	Malaysia	Indonesia	31.001	↗	50.669	↗	74.945	↗	91.102	↗	133.724	↗	140.871	522.312
25	Guatemala	USA	336.502	↗	394.301	↘	312.557	↘	196.824	↘	166.128	↗	199.758	**1.606.070**
	USA	Guatemala	22.849	↗	35.685	↗	53.174	↗	83.339	↗	107.018	↗	129.962	432.027

*Observation periods are separated in mid years

Note: Corrected for highly implausible flows.

Source: Abel and Cohen 2021

Most large migration flows tend to be directed from lower and upper middle-income countries to high income countries (and showing smaller re-migration flows in the opposite directions) or between countries of same income category (Map 8). Empirical evidence shows that low-income countries are normally not places of origin of high-volume (Map 2 – 8, Table 2, Chapter 3.2). Exceptions mostly relate to violent conflicts representing forced migration.

3.2   Inconsistent and implausible results

Divergent data on the same country-to-country flows needs to be considered when analyzing and interpreting migration. Discrepancies are evident when comparing – for example – estimations on migration flows from/to Germany (e.g., dataset of Abel based on UN DESA) with OECD and Eurostat data (based in the case of Germany on information provided by Destatis[6]) (Figure 2, Figure 3).

Divergent data on migration from Turkey, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan to Germany and return migration from Germany to these three countries are examples that illustrate apparent inconsistencies (Table 1). Numbers published by the German National Statistical Office (Destatis) tend to differ significantly from the model results from Abel as well as Azose & Raftery (based on UN DESA data). The results of the algorithm-based models even suggest that migration flows from Germany to the Russian Federation and to Kazakhstan have been stronger than flows into the opposite direction (with another particular anomaly for Germany and Russia in the 2005-2010 interval, which is one reason we choose Germany as an example). This is in sharp contrast to migration flows reported in German official statistics.

Table 2: Comparison of migration data: German statistical office (Destatis) and Abel (based on UN DESA); corridor flows between Turkey, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Germany

Origin		Destination		2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	∑ 2000-2015	Δ Destatis
Turkey	→	**Germany**	Destatis	250.089	151.916	149.590	551.595	
			Abel	213.568	225.428	581.344	1.020.340	468.745
			Azose/Raftery	236.584	231.220	228.787	696.591	144.996
Germany	→	**Turkey**	Destatis	184.159	179.217	164.415	527.791	
			Abel	221.004	204.349	167.712	593.065	65.274
			Azose/Raftery	269.814	269.762	242.464	782.040	254.249
Russian Federation	→	**Germany**	Destatis	339.831	195.779	202.871	738.481	
			Abel	125.187	112.358	126.151	363.696	-374.785
			Azose/Raftery	133.391	136.285	160.886	430.562	-307.919
Germany	→	**Russian Federation**	Destatis	71.979	72.546	65.563	210.088	
			Abel	282.963	607.298	307.626	1.197.887	987.799
			Azose/Raftery	311.397	236.233	190.487	738.117	528.029
Kazakhstan	→	**Germany**	Destatis	191.678	24.042	16.554	232.274	
			Abel	121.237	69.723	77.463	268.423	36.149
			Azose/Raftery	163.110	108.602	121.307	393.020	160.746
Germany	→	**Kazakhstan**	Destatis	13.596	10.347	7.591	31.534	
			Abel	98.216	94.230	122.623	315.069	283.535
			Azose/Raftery	183.139	209.476	136.115	528.730	497.196

Source: German Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) data for all migration flows to/from Germany

---

[6] Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis): Federal Statistical Office of Germany

Figure 2: Emigration estimates for Germany in comparative perspective
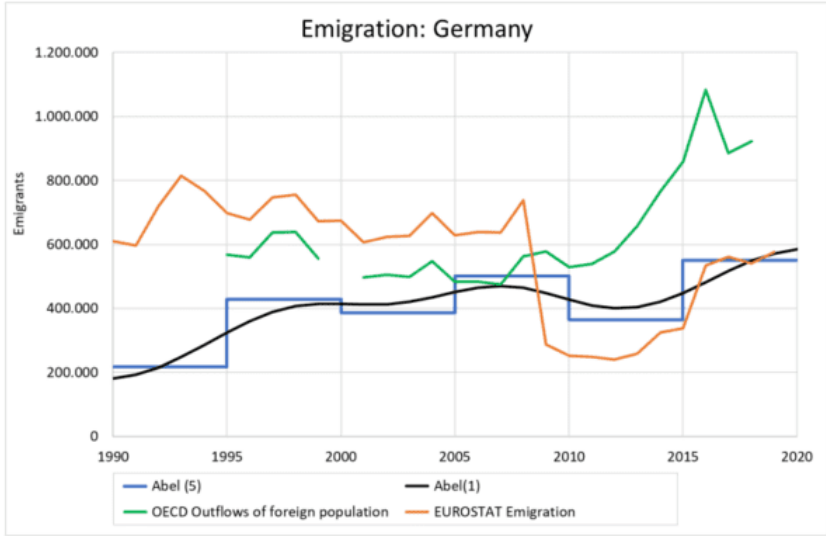
Source: Abel, 2021; EUROSTAT, 2021a; OECD, 2021a, authors calculations

Figure 3: Immigration estimates for Germany in comparative perspective
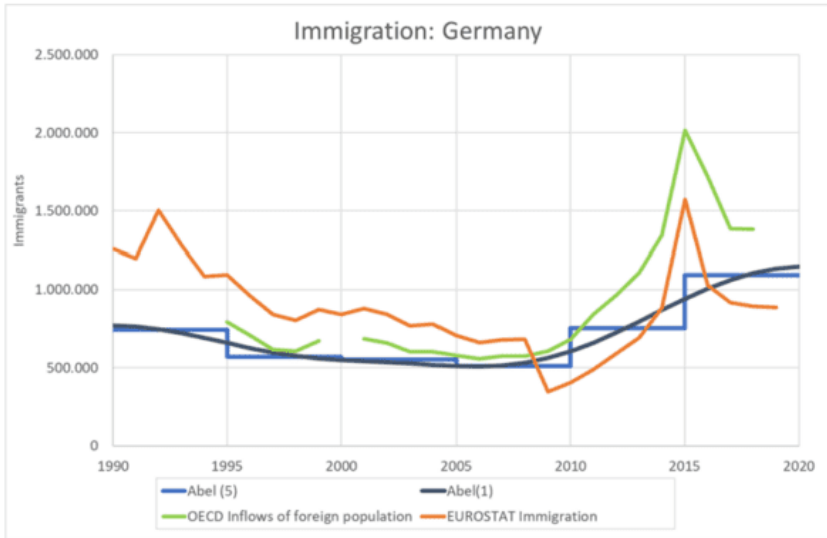
Source: Abel & Cohen, 2021; EUROSTAT, 2021b; OECD, 2021b, authors calculations

A comparison of estimates for flows between the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Germany with nationally collected flow data for the years 2016 to 2019 also documents significant divergences (Table 3, Table 4).

Table 3: Comparison of migration data: Russian Federal Statistical Office (Goskomstat) and Abel (based on UN DESA); corridor flows between the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Germany, 2016-2019

Origin		Destination	Goskomstat					Abel (weighted)	Δ Abel/Goskomstat
			2016	2017	2018	2019	∑	2016-2019	2016-2019
Russian Fed.	→	Kazakhstan	32.226	38.944	45.625	47.145	163.940	455.300	405.185
Kazakhstan	→	Russian Fed.	69.356	71.680	72.141	86.311	299.488	619.790	475.250
Russian Fed.	→	Ukraine	59.455	102.491	122.954	97.106	382.006	658.392	440.984
Ukraine	→	Russian Fed.	178.274	150.182	137.776	161.351	627.583	723.394	276.659
Russian Fed.	→	Germany	4.694	4.372	5.209	4.308	18.583	124.490	137.030
Germany	→	Russian Fed.	4.153	3.704	3.247	2.631	13.735	188.237	221.561

Source: Russian Federal Statistical Office (Goskomstat)

When compared with actual flow data from national statistics, it occurs that the estimates delivered by the algorithm based on UN Data tend to significantly overestimate flows in the observed period. Furthermore, a dominant flow direction from Germany to Russia appears which does not match information from German and Russian sources and therefor ise rather unlikely (**Table 4**). At the same time, migration from Russia to the Ukraine seems to be strongly overestimated in the flow estimates.

Table 4: Comparison of migration the migration balance of the Russian Federation with Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Germany, 2016-2019

Migration Balance		2016-2019	Goskomstat	Abel (weighted)	Δ Abel/Goskomstat
Russian Fed.	&	Kazakhstan	135.548	164.490	28.942
Russian Fed.	&	Ukraine	245.577	65.002	-180.575
Russian Fed.	&	Germany	-4.848	63.746	68.594

Source: Russian Federal Statistical Office (Goskomstat)

Obviously, the analysis of flow estimates for some pairs of countries does not only show considerable discrepancies with empirical data published by national statistical offices. Estimates derived from stock data also show implausible flows.

The most striking example is presumed high and stable migration between Pakistan and India. The flow estimates (Abel 2021 based on UN DESA) suggest strong and steady migration from Pakistan to India and vice versa for the whole period since 1990: more than 300.000 migrants for each direction during each 5-year interval).

Table 5: Migration data: Abel (based on UN DESA); corridor flows between India and Pakistan, 1990-2020

Origin		Destination	Abel					
			1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
India	→	Pakistan	120.9111	470.576	717.358	38.2970	384.068	311.990
Pakistan	→	India	492.787	462.777	368.257	370.808	332.601	316.878

Source: Abel et al. 2021

However, massive migration and refugee flows between India and Pakistan mainly have taken place in 1947-1950 and have come to an end in the 1960s. Unfortunately, for both countries, data on international migrant flows published by the respective national statistical offices is sparse or non-available. Nonetheless, recent high-volume migration between the two states – even if not documented – is very unlikely. Hence, the calculated, very high numbers from the dataset are either due to input and carry-forward errors of unreliable raw data, when run through the model or processed deficiently by the algorithm itself.

Estimated high volume migration from Morocco to Israel during the period 1990-95 to 2015-2020 (between 35,000 and 90,000 per 5-year period) represents another example of unlikely flow estimates. The exodus of Jews from Morocco to France and Israel has mainly taken place from 1948 until 1967 and Israeli migration statistics do not show any relevant recent migration flows between the two countries.

Table 6: Migration data: Abel (based on UN DESA); corridor flows between Morocco and Israel, 1990-2020

Origin		Destination	Abel					
			1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Morocco	→	Israel	87.995	60.614	51.134	69.704	43.020	32.219
Israel	→	Morocco	14.941	16.995	16.935	15.353	16.986	17.933

Source: Abel et al. 2021

When analyzing flow estimates derived from stock data the possibility of partially dysfunctional information provided in the dataset has to be considered. There are different reasons for inconsistent (or even implausible) data:

- First, the definition of "International migration" (i.e., who is registered and counted as an international migrant) can differ between countries and data collecting and processing bodies.
- Second, the base data on migration for all countries of the world strongly depends on estimates for those nations who do or cannot deliver exact census, register or flow-based information.[7] Thus, if estimate based raw data are not fully reliable, all further processing will carry errors through the algorithm and the result will be accordingly.

---

[7] UN DESA provides comprehensive explanatory notes on this matter.

- Third, stock-to-flow algorithms might be not sufficiently elaborate (yet) to anticipate anomalous migrant populations, thus underestimating the impact of the age structure of migrant groups on calculated flows. Mortality of older migrant groups could be misinterpreted as return migration.
- Some countries do not give migrant stock data by country of birth but by (foreign) citizenship. In this case naturalization could be misinterpreted as return migration.

The majority of calculated flows, however (and this is important), seem to display a convincingly reliable picture in terms of volume (in a general way, not necessarily in detail) and direction of migration flows in main corridors, also when cross-checking with register data. While the stock-to-flow estimates represent a big step forward for analyzing the global picture (given the incomplete information on flows and their origin/destination provided by many countries), we have to consider that this estimation method may produce implausible results in terms of volume and direction. To conclude, it can be stated that the general direction and the relative importance and rough rank of global flows can be derived from the model estimates. It is in line with political and economic conditions as known and reported by various sources (national data, international organizations collecting data, scientific and non-scientific evidence). However, the data is not complete and not always coherent, which has to be considered, when drawing conclusions from that information.

3.3 Demographic fact sheets for selected countries

The hierarchical approach for filtering dominant flows applied in this paper excludes corridors of lower intensity. However, with a local perspective, migration can be an important phenomenon at national or regional level even though the total volume is not significant on a global scale. Therefore, a selection of demographic fact sheets for countries with the strongest flows plus further examples have been extracted as case studies for a more comprehensive picture.

3.3.1   Bangladesh

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:   164.689.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   26,8 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   8%

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 74,1 years   ♂ 70,5 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):   2,1

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   7.401.763

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   2.115.408

Refugee population [2019]:   854.820

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   None of concern to UNHCR

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   No

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	1.727.796	1.460.786	2.221.910	4.032.561	3.126.895	3.252.929
Immigration	913.974	741.234	729.332	797.618	820.851	1.409.318
Balance	-813.822	-719.552	-1.492.578	-3.234.943	-2.306.044	-1.843.611

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,394	0,434	0,478	0,514	0,557	0,595	0,632

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   133 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
273	329	356	414	776	1.245	1.846

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 401%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
					LM	LMC
L	L	L	L	L		

*   HIC / H = High income
          UMC/HM = Upper middle income
          LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
          LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Bangladesh to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	WB Class*	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
India	LMC	728.485	India	LM	824.698
Saudi Arabia	HIC	462.829	Saudi Arabia	H	516.982
United Arab Emir.	HIC	367.440	United Arab Emi.	H	389.198
Malaysia	UMC	220.884	U.S.A	H	184.467
U.S.A	HIC	202.260	Oman	H	177.113
United Kingdom	HIC	159.848	Kuwait	H	160.243
Kuwait	HIC	142.336	Malaysia	UM	143.947
Oman	HIC	140.551	United Kingdom	H	108.323
Qatar	HIC	133.959	Italy	H	82.378
Italy	HIC	104.618	Qatar	H	79.089
Bahrain	HIC	66.391	Canada	H	42.969
Singapore	HIC	53.735	Singapore	H	40.322
Australia	HIC	52.336	Maldives	UM	40.122
Canada	HIC	49.476	Bahrain	H	39.707
Maldives	UMC	38.773	Australia	H	39.620
Myanmar	LMC	33.633	Myanmar	LM	30.926
China	UMC	25.267	China	UM	27.619
Thailand	UMC	24.510	Thailand	UM	27.132
Japan	HIC	21.615	Indonesia	LM	20.742
Indonesia	UMC	21.405	South Africa	UM	18.397
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
India	LM	1.207.867	India	L	820.480
United Arab Emirates	H	747.162	U. Arab Emi.	H	264.336
Saudi Arabia	H	387.849	Saudi Arabia	H	236.811
Malaysia	UM	315.964	Malaysia	UM	202.645
United Kingdom	H	192.036	U. Kingdom	H	109.379
Kuwait	H	176.248	U.S.A	H	95.305
Qatar	H	155.303	Kuwait	H	78.013
U.S.A	H	151.996	Italy	H	58.730

Singapore	H	112.090	Qatar	H	41.863
Oman	H	75.186	Bahrain	H	35.690
Italy	H	73.405	Singapore	H	29.575
Bahrain	H	67.604	Oman	UM	28.937
Canada	H	45.688	Canada	H	28.151
Australia	H	42.675	Myanmar	L	19.864
China	UM	25.971	China	LM	19.269
Jordan	UM	23.735	Maldives	LM	17.310
Spain	H	21.018	Australia	H	15.673
Maldives	UM	20.031	Indonesia	LM	11.476
Indonesia	LM	17.564	Japan	H	8.789
South Africa	UM	16.441	Spain	H	8.705

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
India	L	679.914	India	L	1.105.082
United Arab Emirates	H	105.127	Saudi Arabia	UM	168.866
U.S.A	H	101.137	U. Arab Emir.	H	105.961
Malaysia	UM	75.401	U.S.A	H	46.707
United Kingdom	H	67.674	U. Kingdom	H	46.069
Saudi Arabia	UM	60.803	Malaysia	UM	43.746
Kuwait	H	50.097	Oman	UM	31.332
Singapore	H	44.531	China	L	18.305
Thailand	LM	36.503	Singapore	H	17.878
Myanmar	L	29.420	Myanmar	L	17.071
Cambodia	L	23.701	Qatar	H	12.426
China	LM	21.526	Kuwait	H	11.997
Canada	H	18.637	Canada	H	11.376
Qatar	H	14.521	Indonesia	LM	10.281
Hong Kong, China	H	12.947	Cambodia	L	9.794
Indonesia	L	12.674	Italy	H	9.660
Bahrain	UM	12.216	Bahrain	UM	9.651
Korea, Rep.	UM	11.173	Jordan	LM	5.237
Italy	H	11.045	Vietnam	L	5.210
Japan	H	9.241	Australia	H	5.181

Main immigration to Bangladesh from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Myanmar	LMC	566.093	India	LM	304.949
India	LMC	289.987	U. Arab Emi.	H	100.296
Saudi Arabia	HIC	120.262	Saudi Arabia	H	86.806
United Arab Emir.	HIC	112.997	Malaysia	UM	65.461
Malaysia	UMC	62.700	Kuwait	H	29.853
Kuwait	HIC	38.240	Myanmar	LM	27.325
Oman	HIC	27.799	U. Kingdom	H	24.536
U.S.A	HIC	26.043	Nepal	L	22.588

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	HIC	23.772	U.S.A	H	21.446
Qatar	HIC	19.057	China	UM	17.998
China	UMC	18.830	Indonesia	LM	17.532
Indonesia	UMC	17.497	Qatar	H	16.119
Bahrain	HIC	12.655	Oman	H	12.561
Singapore	HIC	9.913	Bahrain	H	12.077
Italy	HIC	9.393	Singapore	H	9.282
Lao PDR	LMC	8.374	Lao PDR	LM	8.558
Thailand	UMC	5.878	Italy	H	7.803
Canada	HIC	5.597	Canada	H	4.469
Australia	HIC	4.619	Vietnam	LM	3.661
Nepal	LMC	3.767	Thailand	UM	3.462

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
India	LM	312.868	India	L	407.184
Myanmar	L	167.513	Saudi Arabia	H	58.277
Saudi Arabia	H	67.448	Indonesia	LM	49.035
U. Arab Emirates	H	42.095	U. Arab Emirates	H	29.894
Malaysia	UM	39.650	Malaysia	UM	27.054
Indonesia	LM	20.968	Myanmar	L	20.089
China	UM	17.189	China	LM	16.748
Kuwait	H	17.162	United Kingdom	H	16.743
United Kingdom	H	16.526	Kuwait	H	15.301
U.S.A	H	15.627	Nepal	L	14.424
Oman	H	8.391	U.S.A	H	13.609
Nepal	L	8.300	Oman	UM	10.111
Lao PDR	LM	8.226	Lao PDR	L	7.521
Bahrain	H	7.626	Qatar	H	6.783
Qatar	H	6.870	Bahrain	H	5.716
Thailand	UM	6.391	Singapore	H	5.477
Singapore	H	5.531	Thailand	LM	5.198
Italy	H	5.371	Vietnam	L	2.669
Vietnam	LM	3.244	Italy	H	2.163
Cambodia	L	2.924	Canada	H	2.117

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
India	L	475.229	India	L	470.079
Saudi Arabia	UM	61.631	Myanmar	L	201.624
Myanmar	L	26.889	Saudi Arabia	UM	51.450
U. Arab Emirates	H	26.853	Thailand	LM	22.560
Malaysia	UM	19.475	United Kingdom	H	17.613
United Kingdom	H	19.321	U. Arab Emirates	H	17.540
China	LM	13.585	Kuwait	H	17.153
Kuwait	H	12.736	China	L	16.664
Oman	UM	12.699	Malaysia	UM	15.600
Bahrain	UM	11.344	Lao PDR	L	15.412
Indonesia	L	10.409	U.S.A	H	12.034

U.S.A	H	9.740	Bahrain	UM	12.019
Lao PDR	L	5.968	Indonesia	LM	9.073
Nepal	L	5.741	Oman	UM	6.608
Qatar	H	4.692	Qatar	H	4.354
Singapore	H	3.140	Vietnam	L	3.662
Brazil	UM	2.331	Brazil	UM	3.025
Norway	H	2.224	Japan	H	2.304
Vietnam	L	1.993	Singapore	H	2.184
Italy	H	1.895	Nepal	L	2.057

Bangladesh is an important sending country with a decreasing negative balance since the 2005-10 (partly due to the inflow of refugees).

Migration from Bangladesh is mainly oriented towards neighboring India and the Gulf states. The latter has significantly increased from the 2000-2005 interval onwards. Furthermore, migration to other countries of high and upper middle income is documented. Some of the destination countries are located in the vicinity (e.g., Singapore, Malaysia) but also distant such as Europe (UK) and the USA.

Immigration to Bangladesh is shaped by return migration from the Gulf States Malaysia and Singapore and, to a lesser extent, from low-income countries (mainly Rohingya refugee migration from Myanmar).

3.3.2 Egypt

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]	102.334.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	33,9%
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	8,2 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 74,1 years ♂ 69,5 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:	3,3
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	Yes
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	3.610.461
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	543.937
Refugee population [2019]:	324.740
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	None of concern to UNHCR
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	620.331	435.807	374.262	638.375	744.736	763.685
Immigration	174.885	224.630	302.627	312.047	454.402	536.645
Balance	-445.446	-211.177	-71.635	-326.328	-290.334	-227.040

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,548	0,578	0,613	0,637	0,668	0,691	0,707

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   116 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
766	965	1.450	1.186	2.646	3.563	3.019

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 108%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
	LM	LM	LM	LM	LM	LMC
L						

*   HIC / H = High income
         UMC/HM = Upper middle income
         LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
         LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Egypt to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Saudi Arabia	HIC	141.753	Kuwait	H	144.845
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	107.688	Saudi Arabia	H	129.267
U.S.A	HIC	78.337	U. Arab Emirates	H	95.780
Kuwait	HIC	62.701	U.S.A	H	55.878
Italy	HIC	60.638	Jordan	UM	54.191
Jordan	UMC	42.730	Qatar	H	45.074
Bahrain	HIC	28.484	Italy	H	33.107
Canada	HIC	24.505	Oman	H	26.084
Qatar	HIC	21.079	Canada	H	19.445
Oman	HIC	20.028	Lebanon	UM	17.230
Lebanon	UMC	14.000	West Bank Gaza	LM	16.257
United Kingdom	HIC	13.877	Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	11.490
Australia	HIC	13.583	Germany	H	9.991
West Bank Gaza	LMC	12.757	Bahrain	H	8.603
France	HIC	12.051	United Kingdom	H	7.956
Germany	HIC	11.718	Australia	H	7.196
Greece	HIC	10.976	Iraq	UM	6.143
Syrian Arab Rep.	LIC	9.903	France	H	5.904
Iraq	UMC	8.485	Israel	H	4.250
Israel	HIC	7.620	Greece	H	3.747
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
U. Arab Emirates	H	255.124	U. Arab Emirates	H	75.243
Qatar	H	65.482	Saudi Arabia	H	53.610
Saudi Arabia	H	64.627	Lebanon	UM	35.915
Jordan	UM	35.983	U.S.A	H	25.086
Italy	H	28.423	Italy	H	24.925
U.S.A	H	26.418	Qatar	H	20.808
Kuwait	H	24.679	Jordan	LM	15.509
Bahrain	H	17.568	Kuwait	H	15.136

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Lebanon	UM	13.644	Canada	H	10.073
Canada	H	13.211	Bahrain	H	9.816
West Bank Gaza	LM	12.763	France	H	8.607
Australia	H	7.520	West Bank Gaza	LM	7.264
Israel	H	6.814	Australia	H	6.860
United Kingdom	H	6.771	Israel	H	6.273
Germany	H	6.356	Germany	H	6.128
France	H	5.069	Greece	H	6.080
Oman	H	4.487	Iraq	LM	5.929
Russian Fed.	UM	4.117	United Kingdom	H	5.595
Iraq	LM	3.609	Libya	UM	3.722
Greece	H	3.462	Oman	UM	3.269
1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
U. Arab Emirates	H	67.173	Jordan	LM	161.895
U.S.A	H	60.650	Saudi Arabia	UM	103.884
Jordan	LM	59.577	Lebanon	LM	81.571
Saudi Arabia	UM	45.730	U. Arab Emirates	H	71.259
Lebanon	UM	43.737	U.S.A	H	26.441
Kuwait	H	30.140	Yemen, Rep.	L	19.105
Greece	H	15.248	West Bank Gaza	LM	14.141
Canada	H	14.076	Greece	UM	12.991
Australia	H	8.930	Kuwait	H	11.691
West Bank Gaza	LM	7.779	Israel	H	9.917
Italy	H	7.379	Iraq	LM	9.534
United Kingdom	H	7.376	Canada	H	9.100
Israel	H	6.981	Australia	H	8.077
Bahrain	UM	6.798	Germany	H	7.998
France	H	6.593	Oman	UM	7.031
Germany	H	4.923	Italy	H	6.920
Libya	UM	4.038	Libya	UM	6.711
Netherlands	H	3.927	Bahrain	UM	6.155
Iraq	LM	3.734	United Kingdom	H	4.948
Oman	UM	2.862	Uganda	L	4.689

Main immigration to Egypt from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Saudi Arabia	HIC	114.441	U. Arab Emirates	H	104.690
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	111.312	Saudi Arabia	H	85.257
Kuwait	HIC	51.388	Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	82.396
West Bank Gaza	LMC	28.311	Kuwait	H	25.545
Qatar	HIC	23.884	U.S.A	H	17.895
U.S.A	HIC	22.286	Qatar	H	16.459
Syrian Arab Rep.	LIC	21.859	Jordan	UM	14.505
Jordan	UMC	16.082	Italy	H	12.159

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Lebanon	UMC	13.833	Lebanon	UM	11.611
Eritrea	LIC	13.705	Bahrain	H	9.200
Italy	HIC	13.049	West Bank Gaza	LM	7.869
Oman	HIC	9.367	Canada	H	6.173
Bahrain	HIC	9.182	Ethiopia	L	5.736
Yemen, Rep.	LIC	7.486	Australia	H	5.330
Canada	HIC	7.375	Oman	H	4.478
Somalia	LIC	7.109	Libya	UM	4.049
Germany	HIC	5.837	France	H	4.025
Libya	UMC	5.758	United Kingdom	H	3.751
Australia	HIC	5.524	Greece	H	3.694
United Kingdom	HIC	4.784	Iraq	UM	2.909

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Saudi Arabia	H	77.357	Saudi Arabia	H	58.161
U. Arab Emirates	H	51.375	Jordan	LM	42.367
Kuwait	H	19.250	U. Arab Emirates	H	32.665
U.S.A	H	16.856	West Bank Gaza	LM	26.144
Jordan	UM	16.409	Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	20.746
Lebanon	UM	15.613	Kuwait	H	18.339
Italy	H	11.053	U.S.A	H	14.511
Uganda	L	9.734	Lebanon	UM	13.556
West Bank Gaza	LM	9.395	Iraq	LM	5.825
Qatar	H	6.549	Italy	H	5.429
Bahrain	H	5.902	Australia	H	4.484
Libya	UM	5.234	Oman	UM	4.222
Canada	H	5.183	Canada	H	4.177
Australia	H	4.883	Libya	UM	3.873
Greece	H	4.741	Greece	H	3.615
France	H	4.063	Uganda	L	3.613
Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	3.800	Bahrain	H	3.471
Iraq	LM	3.708	United Kingdom	H	3.306
Oman	H	3.680	Yemen, Rep.	L	3.237
United Kingdom	H	3.384	France	H	2.850

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Saudi Arabia	UM	51.042	Saudi Arabia	UM	40.869
Jordan	LM	37.829	Kuwait	H	20.738
U. Arab Emirates	H	26.873	U. Arab Emirates	H	19.826
Lebanon	UM	13.480	Jordan	LM	18.485
Kuwait	H	13.245	U.S.A	H	9.286
U.S.A	H	9.984	Lebanon	LM	8.027
West Bank Gaza	LM	5.860	Italy	H	5.407
Italy	H	5.505	Australia	H	4.780
Libya	UM	4.780	West Bank Gaza	LM	4.208
Oman	UM	4.663	Iraq	LM	4.100
Ethiopia	L	4.620	Canada	H	3.327

Australia	H	4.513	France	H	3.046
Canada	H	3.544	United Kingdom	H	2.971
Iraq	LM	3.230	Oman	UM	2.738
France	H	2.916	Somalia	L	2.713
United Kingdom	H	2.836	Bahrain	UM	2.606
Bahrain	UM	2.810	Israel	H	2.360
Yemen, Rep.	L	2.776	Germany	H	2.105
Greece	H	2.589	Libya	UM	1.560
Israel	H	2.550	Greece	UM	1.514

Egypt is an important migrant sending country with considerable return flows and underreported inflows from irregular and transit migrants arriving from Egypt's southeastern neighborhood. If full information would be available Egypt might not have a negative migration balance.

Migration flows from and return to Egypt are regionally shaped and concentrated within Western Asia (Gulf states, Middle East) mainly liked to temporary labor migration. Furthermore. The USA, Canada and some Western European countries are relevant destinations. Corridors tend to be with high income and upper middle-income countries. Migration (for which there is evidence) flows from Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia are underreported.

3.3.3 Ethiopia
Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]   114.964.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   39,9 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   5,3 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 67,9 years   ♂ 64,1 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:   4,3

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   Yes

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   946.129

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   1.085.517

Refugee population [2019]:   3.772.712

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   1.733.628

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	86.821	353.988	241.548	219.627	321.067	179.549
Immigration	909.747	83.551	90.750	131.276	360.234	290.128
Balance	822.926	-270.437	-150.798	-88.351	39.167	110.579

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
n.a.	n.a.	0,292	0,355	0,421	0,462	0,485

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   173 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
254	134	124	162	342	641	856

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 588%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
L	L	L	L	L	L	LIC

*   HIC / H = High income
        UMC/HM = Upper middle income
        LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
        LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Ethiopia to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	LIC	45.797	U.S.A	H	87.062
U.S.A	HIC	31.245	South Africa	UM	44.450
Eritrea	LIC	18.393	Somalia	L	39.531
Saudi Arabia	HIC	17.168	Saudi Arabia	H	31.858
Israel	HIC	10.140	Israel	H	22.146
Kenya	LMC	6.077	Canada	H	12.817
South Africa	UMC	5.987	Yemen, Rep.	LM	10.075
Uganda	LIC	5.464	Italy	H	9.809
Canada	HIC	4.561	Germany	H	6.572
Italy	HIC	3.711	Egypt	LM	5.736
Germany	HIC	3.218	Kenya	LM	5.669
Sweden	HIC	2.968	Sweden	H	5.336
Yemen, Rep.	LIC	2.855	Australia	H	5.273
United Kingdom	HIC	2.482	Eritrea	L	4.977
Netherlands	HIC	2.367	United Kingdom	H	4.359
Djibouti	LMC	2.209	Norway	H	3.682
Egypt	LMC	2.123	Netherlands	H	3.138
Australia	HIC	1.977	Djibouti	LM	2.884
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	1.421	Switzerland	H	2.868
Norway	HIC	1.410	France	H	2.190
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	L	50.251	U.S.A	H	61.925
U.S.A	H	48.203	Somalia	L	43.337
Israel	H	31.362	Israel	H	27.674
Saudi Arabia	H	13.783	United Kingdom	H	18.409
South Africa	UM	11.873	Kenya	L	17.606
Italy	H	10.307	Italy	H	12.066
Canada	H	7.848	Saudi Arabia	H	8.611
Kenya	L	5.493	Canada	H	5.917

Germany	H	4.846	Germany	H	4.884
Sweden	H	3.852	Norway	H	4.779
United Kingdom	H	3.564	Eritrea	L	3.831
Yemen, Rep.	LM	3.263	South Africa	UM	3.704
Australia	H	2.960	Sweden	H	3.531
U. Arab Emirates	H	2.838	France	H	2.883
France	H	2.568	Egypt	LM	2.766
Djibouti	LM	2.339	Australia	H	2.499
Netherlands	H	2.159	Djibouti	LM	2.077
Norway	H	1.938	Finland	H	1.974
Switzerland	H	1.317	Algeria	LM	1.741
Spain	H	1.309	Switzerland	H	1.649

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	L	63.209	Somalia	L	53.952
U.S.A	H	40.394	Saudi Arabia	UM	4.975
Saudi Arabia	UM	25.369	Kenya	L	4.101
Libya	UM	24.065	Israel	H	4.031
United Kingdom	H	22.639	Eritrea	L	4.011
Uganda	L	19.047	U.S.A	H	3.696
Kenya	L	17.779	Djibouti	LM	1.654
U. Arab Emirates	H	13.944	Germany	H	1.340
Netherlands	H	11.088	Canada	H	1.140
Canada	H	9.899	Yemen, Rep.	L	1.085
Israel	H	9.716	Sweden	H	922
Chad	L	8.972	Italy	H	832
Yemen, Rep.	L	8.476	Uganda	L	545
Djibouti	LM	7.785	Netherlands	H	488
Kuwait	H	6.455	United Kingdom	H	480
Central African Rep	L	6.377	Libya	UM	463
Sweden	H	5.417	U. Arab Emirates	H	354
Denmark	H	5.349	Congo, Dem. Rep.	L	311
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LM	4.620	France	H	291
Algeria	LM	4.550	Greece	UM	219

Main immigration to Ethiopia from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	LIC	97.939	Eritrea	L	145.670
Eritrea	LIC	47.341	Somalia	L	104.234
Saudi Arabia	HIC	31.924	U.S.A	H	24.714
U.S.A	HIC	29.156	Kenya	LM	21.814
South Africa	UMC	14.168	Saudi Arabia	H	13.526
Kenya	LMC	10.625	Israel	H	9.053
Israel	HIC	10.053	Italy	H	3.448
Yemen, Rep.	LIC	10.021	Libya	UM	3.427

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Canada	HIC	4.502	Uganda	L	3.193
Italy	HIC	4.081	Canada	H	3.035
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	3.268	Djibouti	LM	2.905
Djibouti	LMC	3.205	Yemen, Rep.	LM	2.774
Germany	HIC	2.627	South Africa	UM	2.456
Sweden	HIC	2.541	U. Arab Emirates	H	2.426
United Kingdom	HIC	2.367	United Kingdom	H	1.939
Uganda	LIC	1.942	Germany	H	1.902
Australia	HIC	1.941	Sweden	H	1.720
Netherlands	HIC	1.715	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LM	1.207
France	HIC	1.252	Australia	H	1.158
Norway	HIC	1.238	Netherlands	H	1.126

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	L	48.186	Somalia	L	32.837
Eritrea	L	25.680	Saudi Arabia	H	12.445
U.S.A	H	12.213	U.S.A	H	9.280
Saudi Arabia	H	10.951	Israel	H	6.222
Israel	H	6.180	Kenya	L	4.618
Kenya	L	5.477	Uganda	L	4.583
Djibouti	LM	3.245	Congo, Dem. Rep.	L	2.568
Uganda	L	2.256	Djibouti	LM	1.974
Italy	H	2.095	Canada	H	1.855
Canada	H	2.075	Germany	H	1.711
Germany	H	1.637	Sweden	H	1.493
United Kingdom	H	1.345	U. Arab Emirates	H	1.174
Sweden	H	1.222	United Kingdom	H	1.142
Libya	UM	1.188	Eritrea	L	1.046
Netherlands	H	914	Netherlands	H	987
Australia	H	681	Yemen, Rep.	L	826
Yemen, Rep.	LM	650	Italy	H	740
U. Arab Emirates	H	644	Kuwait	H	730
France	H	626	Libya	UM	599
Tanzania	L	583	Australia	H	493

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Somalia	L	45.202	Somalia	L	629.309
Kenya	L	7.512	Saudi Arabia	UM	53.438
Saudi Arabia	UM	6.815	U.S.A	H	30.343
U.S.A	H	4.551	Israel	H	24.654
Israel	H	4.481	Italy	H	22.233
Djibouti	LM	2.542	Djibouti	LM	22.010
Italy	H	1.919	Eritrea	L	20.105
Germany	H	1.701	Kenya	L	18.994
Canada	H	1.331	Germany	H	18.225
Sweden	H	1.056	Canada	H	16.192
Eritrea	L	915	Yemen, Rep.	L	12.647

Netherlands	H	559	Sweden	H	7.947
United Kingdom	H	499	France	H	4.482
Yemen, Rep.	L	441	Kuwait	H	4.127
U. Arab Emirates	H	409	Belgium	H	3.822
Libya	UM	387	Greece	UM	3.223
France	H	379	U. Arab Emirates	H	2.662
Uganda	L	288	Netherlands	H	2.648
Greece	H	267	Libya	UM	1.962
Belgium	H	257	South Africa	UM	1.634

Ethiopia is a sending and receiving country with a migration balance that has turned from negative to positive in 2005-10.

Emigration of Ethiopian citizens is directed mainly towards high income countries in the Gulf (mainly Saudi Arabia), the USA, Canada and a small number of Western European countries. Other emigration flows are characterized by refugees returning to their home countries. Immigration comprises both return migration and refugee flows from neighboring countries in crisis/conflict (Eritrea, Somalia). Migration flows to Israel are overstated as most Falasha migration has taken place prior to 1995. Migration from Israel to Ethiopia (as estimated) are fully implausible.

3.3.4   India

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:   1.380.004.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   26,2 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   10,1 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 70,5 years   ♂ 68,1 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):   2,2

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   Yes

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   17.869.492

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   4.878.704

Refugee population [2019]:   207.334

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   None of concern to UNHCR

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	1.905.069	2.398.165	3.712.362	5.317.964	5.195.118	5.318.984
Immigration	2.074.931	1.725.357	2.171.196	2.822.018	2.893.055	2.656.250
Balance	169.862	-672.808	-1.541.166	-2.495.946	-2.302.063	-2.662.734

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,429	0,461	0,495	0,536	0,579	0,624	0,645

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   131 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
368	374	443	715	1.358	1.606	2.100

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 374 %

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
				LM	LM	LMC
L	L	L	L			

* HIC / H = High income
  UMC/HM = Upper middle income
  LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
  LIC / L = Low income

From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from India to…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
U.S.A	HIC	1.301.497	U.S.A	H	1.025.147
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	550.875	Saudi Arabia	H	614.883
Saudi Arabia	HIC	482.496	U. Arab Emi.	H	596.327
Oman	HIC	374.726	Oman	H	569.715
United Kingdom	HIC	309.827	Kuwait	H	373.346
Nepal	LMC	296.415	Canada	H	306.394
Canada	HIC	294.344	Bangladesh	LM	304.949
Bangladesh	LMC	289.987	United Kingdom	H	288.972
Australia	HIC	261.293	Qatar	H	273.490
Kuwait	HIC	226.446	Australia	H	200.904
Bahrain	HIC	127.687	Nepal	L	110.799
Qatar	HIC	104.662	Italy	H	71.295
Italy	HIC	91.198	Bahrain	H	57.049
Germany	HIC	72.588	Afghanistan	L	35.155
New Zealand	HIC	67.919	Singapore	H	33.908
Malaysia	UMC	44.028	Germany	H	29.031
Singapore	HIC	36.510	New Zealand	H	28.554
Netherlands	HIC	25.464	Malaysia	UM	27.874
Spain	HIC	23.926	Sri Lanka	LM	24.708
Sri Lanka	LMC	23.389	France	H	15.873
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
U. Arab Emirates	H	1.559.458	U.S.A	H	694.993
U.S.A	H	807.248	U. Arab Emir.	H	626.387
Qatar	H	378.286	Bangladesh	L	407.184
United Kingdom	H	368.194	United Kingdom	H	301.919
Bangladesh	L	312.868	Canada	H	252.184
Saudi Arabia	H	254.237	Saudi Arabia	H	231.070
Canada	H	242.173	Qatar	H	199.248
Kuwait	H	227.426	Nepal	L	125.874

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Australia	H	226.261	Australia	H	88.496
Oman	H	185.222	Kuwait	H	87.375
Nepal	L	129.421	Italy	H	84.710
Bahrain	H	117.030	Bahrain	H	82.996
Singapore	H	72.430	Oman	UM	67.636
Italy	H	60.092	Singapore	H	46.583
Malaysia	UM	36.514	Germany	H	39.253
Germany	H	29.775	Malaysia	UM	36.709
New Zealand	H	28.600	Spain	H	35.979
Spain	H	25.994	France	H	32.082
South Africa	UM	25.287	New Zealand	H	27.289
Sri Lanka	LM	23.258	Sri Lanka	LM	23.117

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
U.S.A	H	543.104	Bangladesh	L	470.079
Bangladesh	L	475.229	Nepal	L	239.232
U. Arab Emirates	H	268.429	U. Arab Emir.	H	238.439
United Kingdom	H	152.135	U.S.A	H	232.024
Canada	H	140.982	Saudi Arabia	UM	185.946
Kuwait	H	129.688	Canada	H	88.013
Nepal	L	123.607	Oman	UM	83.752
Saudi Arabia	UM	122.595	United Kingdom	H	55.110
Malaysia	UM	59.629	Kuwait	H	36.776
Singapore	H	37.300	Malaysia	UM	33.346
Oman	UM	33.660	Sri Lanka	L	32.820
Australia	H	31.347	Singapore	H	23.220
Bahrain	UM	27.920	Bahrain	UM	19.093
Sri Lanka	LM	25.479	Italy	H	18.840
Italy	H	20.133	Australia	H	17.194
Thailand	LM	18.142	Bhutan	L	12.955
China	LM	16.092	South Africa	UM	9.726
Myanmar	L	15.083	Myanmar	L	9.129
Hong Kong, China	H	14.319	Germany	H	8.991
New Zealand	H	10.529	Afghanistan	L	8.041

Main immigration to India from…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Bangladesh	LMC	728.485	Bangladesh	LM	824.698
U. Arab Emir.	HIC	438.411	Nepal	L	590.588
Saudi Arabia	HIC	282.322	U. Arab Emir.	H	391.376
U.S.A	HIC	261.754	U.S.A	H	212.181
Oman	HIC	141.227	Saudi Arabia	H	204.415
Kuwait	HIC	137.337	Kuwait	H	98.769
Nepal	LMC	128.236	United Kingdom	H	82.465
United Kingdom	HIC	90.780	Oman	H	64.360

Qatar	HIC	90.286	Qatar	H	61.008
Canada	HIC	73.577	Canada	H	59.389
Australia	HIC	53.114	Australia	H	39.243
Bahrain	HIC	35.344	Sri Lanka	LM	33.888
Sri Lanka	LMC	26.528	Uganda	L	33.330
Malaysia	UMC	21.009	Bahrain	H	32.939
Singapore	HIC	18.161	Malaysia	UM	21.827
Italy	HIC	14.697	Singapore	H	16.990
China	UMC	14.503	China	UM	13.937
Myanmar	LMC	9.946	Italy	H	13.523
New Zealand	HIC	8.409	Myanmar	LM	12.363
Germany	HIC	6.876	Bhutan	LM	8.765

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Bangladesh	L	1.207.867	Bangladesh	L	820.480
Nepal	L	463.540	Nepal	L	460.892
U. Arab Emir.	H	204.746	Saudi Arabia	H	144.792
Saudi Arabia	H	186.658	U.S.A	H	132.856
U.S.A	H	169.845	U. Arab Emir.	H	112.959
Kuwait	H	67.837	Sri Lanka	LM	74.780
Sri Lanka	LM	65.334	Kuwait	H	62.938
United Kingdom	H	60.030	Myanmar	L	60.680
Myanmar	L	56.035	United Kingdom	H	53.897
Uganda	L	50.941	Oman	UM	44.694
Canada	H	47.553	Canada	H	35.307
Oman	H	44.648	Uganda	L	29.307
Qatar	H	23.763	China	LM	15.707
Bahrain	H	20.186	Malaysia	UM	14.033
Australia	H	18.236	Australia	H	11.562
Malaysia	UM	15.795	Bahrain	H	11.448
China	UM	13.943	Singapore	H	10.396
Italy	H	10.797	Qatar	H	6.822
Singapore	H	10.459	Thailand	LM	5.039
Bhutan	L	7.923	Bhutan	L	4.925

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Bangladesh	L	679.914	Bangladesh	L	1.105.082
Nepal	L	384.016	Nepal	L	218.652
Saudi Arabia	UM	133.537	Saudi Arabia	UM	116.604
U. Arab Emir.	H	95.837	Kuwait	H	91.456
U.S.A	H	79.972	Myanmar	L	84.992
Sri Lanka	LM	72.316	China	L	82.092
Oman	UM	55.188	U. Arab Emir.	H	67.227
United Kingdom	H	50.032	U.S.A	H	64.017
Kuwait	H	42.949	Sri Lanka	L	60.751
Canada	H	27.587	United Kingdom	H	54.307
Myanmar	L	11.977	Oman	UM	23.511

50

Country	Class	Value	Country	Class	Value
China	LM	10.719	Canada	H	22.516
Australia	H	9.223	Brunei	H	10.047
Bahrain	UM	9.144	Darussalam	H	9.298
Malaysia	UM	6.571	Australia	UM	7.916
Brunei	H	5.769	Bahrain	H	4.485
Darussalam	H	4.481	Germany	LM	4.230
Germany	L	4.466	Thailand	UM	4.094
Bhutan	H	4.043	Malaysia	H	4.002
Singapore	H	3.367	France	L	3.002
France			Bhutan		

India is the most important migrant sending country in the world; but India also experiences considerable immigration as well as return migration. Emigration and the negative migration balance have been increasing since the 1990s.

Migration from India is characterized by flows oriented to high income countries, foremost the U.S.A, the Gulf States, United Kingdom and a few other Western European Countries, Australia and South Africa. Most of them already have large Indian diasporas that have emerged since the 19th century. The importance of labor migration to the Gulf states has been rising significantly since the 2000-2005 interval. That has also led to significant return migration to India.

Immigration flows to India originate from lesser developed Bangladesh and Nepal on high and stable levels coupled with return migration from India to these countries. Furthermore, re-migration from important destinations, especially the Gulf states, dominates.

In absolute terms, within the framework of global migration India represents a country of significant emigration and immigration flows. In relative terms compared to India's total population flows are marginal.

3.3.5   Kazakhstan

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:   18.777.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   29,1 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   12,2 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 77,4 years   ♂ 68,8 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):   2,8

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   No

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   4.203.899

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   3.732.073

Refugee population [2019]:   9.128

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   None of concern to UNHCR

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020; including probable immigration overestimates):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	2.077.156	1.903.480	957.563	954.652	910.003	1.096.159
Immigration	638.730	642.158	999.316	920.841	1.068.315	1.005.825
Balance	-1.438.426	-1.261.322	41.753	-33.811	158.312	-90.334

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,69	0,664	0,685	0,747	0,764	0,806	0,825

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   51 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
1.647	1.288	1.229	3.771	9.070	10.511	9.812

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 698 %

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
			UM	UM	UM	
LM	LM	LM				LMC

*   HIC / H = High income
       UMC/HM = Upper middle income
       LMC/ LM = Lower middle income
       LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main emigration flows from Kazakhstan(*implausible flows in terms of volume)

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.*	UMC	774.738	Russian Fed.	UM	654.322
Germany	HIC	108.854	Germany	H	77.463
Ukraine	LMC	89.818	Ukraine	LM	73.960
Uzbekistan	LMC	37.873	Uzbekistan	LM	34.631
Belarus	UMC	21.443	Belarus	UM	18.157
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	6.528	U.S.A	H	7.157
Azerbaijan	UMC	6.371	Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	5.911
U.S.A	HIC	6.218	Azerbaijan	UM	5.546
Turkey	UMC	6.182	Turkey	UM	4.560
Korea, Rep.	HIC	3.703	Korea, Rep.	H	3.006
Kyrgyzstan	LMC	3.010	Greece	H	2.406
Turkmenistan	UMC	2.835	Turkmenistan	UM	2.304
Greece	HIC	2.724	Kyrgyzstan	LM	2.238
Moldova	LMC	2.598	Tajikistan	LM	2.124
Tajikistan	LIC	2.355	Moldova	LM	1.765
Czechia	HIC	2.195	Israel	H	1.517
Poland	HIC	1.850	Czechia	H	1.474
Israel	HIC	1.679	Canada	H	1.255
Canada	HIC	1.488	Armenia	LM	1.104
Bulgaria	UMC	1.303	Latvia	H	1.034
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	UM	723.136	Russian Fed.	UM	694.743
Ukraine	LM	70.882	Germany	H	121.237
Germany	H	69.723	Ukraine	LM	57.170
Uzbekistan	LM	29.700	Uzbekistan	L	23.128
Belarus	UM	18.227	Belarus	LM	15.601
Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	5.153	Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	4.669
Azerbaijan	UM	4.673	Azerbaijan	LM	4.141
Turkey	UM	4.361	Turkey	UM	3.863

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Kyrgyzstan	L	2.545	Kyrgyzstan	L	2.900
Korea, Rep.	H	2.412	Greece	H	2.326
Turkmenistan	LM	2.284	Korea, Rep.	H	2.223
Greece	H	2.134	Israel	H	2.130
U.S.A	H	2.042	Turkmenistan	LM	2.112
Tajikistan	L	1.922	Moldova	LM	1.943
Israel	H	1.887	U.S.A	H	1.755
Moldova	LM	1.726	Tajikistan	L	1.748
Czechia	H	1.438	Czechia	UM	1.607
Latvia	UM	1.144	Italy	H	1.345
Lithuania	UM	1.016	Canada	H	1.328
Estonia	H	984	Latvia	UM	1.303

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	LM	1.246.007	Russian Fed.	LM	1.330.702
Germany	H	353.231	Germany	H	399.796
Ukraine	L	89.233	Ukraine	LM	123.703
U.S.A	H	57.507	U.S.A	H	34.523
Belarus	LM	36.738	Belarus	LM	30.959
Uzbekistan	L	22.550	Israel	H	29.655
Greece	H	20.313	Uzbekistan	LM	21.546
Latvia	LM	9.704	Greece	UM	21.385
Korea, Rep.	UM	7.356	Latvia	LM	6.713
Turkey	UM	5.852	Turkey	LM	6.483
Kyrgyzstan	L	5.060	Korea, Rep.	H	6.320
Israel	H	4.817	Turkmenistan	LM	5.480
Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	4.353	Kyrgyzstan	L	4.755
Azerbaijan	L	4.191	Azerbaijan	L	4.084
Canada	H	2.777	Moldova	LM	3.640
United Kingdom	H	2.589	Canada	H	3.397
Turkmenistan	LM	2.519	Australia	H	3.259
Moldova	L	2.450	United Kingdom	H	3.214
Czechia	UM	1.717	Italy	H	3.053
Netherlands	H	1.510	Korea, Dem. Rep.	LM	2.867

Main immigration to Kazakhstan from… (*implausible flows in terms of volume)

2015-2019			**2010-2015**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	UMC	569.125*	Russian Fed.	UM	516.117
Germany*	HIC	104.508	Germany*	H	122.623
Ukraine	LMC	81.659	Ukraine	LM	76.056
Uzbekistan	LMC	47.762	U.S.A	H	55.354
U.S.A	HIC	33.674	Uzbekistan	LM	48.381
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	30.278	Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	31.410
Korea, Rep.	HIC	18.062	Turkey	UM	30.574
Belarus	UMC	16.735	Belarus	UM	15.816

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Turkey	UMC	15.582	Korea, Rep.	H	13.586
Latvia	HIC	9.384	Tajikistan	LM	13.498
Tajikistan	LIC	9.222	Israel	H	13.069
Israel	HIC	7.730	Lithuania	H	11.119
Lithuania	HIC	6.660	Netherlands	H	10.066
Azerbaijan	UMC	6.178	Greece	H	9.643
Canada	HIC	5.424	Latvia	H	8.340
Greece	HIC	4.991	Kyrgyzstan	LM	7.742
Italy	HIC	4.266	Canada	H	7.569
France	HIC	3.631	Poland	H	7.144
Spain	HIC	3.289	Italy	H	6.286
Turkmenistan	UMC	2.908	Azerbaijan	UM	6.207

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Russian Fed.	UM	484.013	Russian Fed.	UM	487.132
Germany*	H	94.230	Germany*	H	98.216
Ukraine	LM	66.293	Ukraine	LM	91.302
Uzbekistan	LM	55.382	Uzbekistan	L	79.130
Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	32.008	U.S.A	H	40.480
U.S.A	H	23.778	Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	24.839
Korea, Rep.	H	23.764	Belarus	LM	19.213
Turkey	UM	20.736	Israel	H	15.278
Belarus	UM	15.312	Korea, Rep.	H	13.135
Greece	H	10.856	Kyrgyzstan	L	11.842
Poland	H	10.766	Greece	H	11.025
Israel	H	9.378	Tajikistan	L	9.598
Armenia	LM	9.181	Turkey	UM	9.542
Azerbaijan	UM	7.059	Latvia	UM	9.312
Tajikistan	L	6.377	Turkmenistan	LM	9.263
Latvia	UM	5.675	Poland	UM	9.237
Lithuania	UM	5.457	Armenia	LM	9.017
Kyrgyz Republic	L	4.831	Azerbaijan	LM	5.814
Turkmenistan	LM	4.648	Japan	H	5.685
Moldova	LM	4.439	Lithuania	UM	5.590

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Russian Fed.	LM	445.677	Russian Fed.	LM	460.645
Ukraine	L	59.391	Ukraine	LM	69.204
Uzbekistan	L	33.460	Uzbekistan	LM	32.001
Germany	H	24.433	Belarus	LM	15.035
Belarus	LM	12.928	Korea, Dem. Rep.	LM	8.108
Turkey	UM	12.518	Turkey	LM	6.791
Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	11.975	Azerbaijan	L	6.284
Tajikistan	L	6.688	Kyrgyzstan	L	5.287
Azerbaijan	L	6.464	Tajikistan	L	5.258
Turkmenistan	LM	3.842	Armenia	L	3.786
	L	3.690	Korea, Rep.	H	3.754

Kyrgyzstan	L	2.611	Moldova	LM	3.460
Moldova	UM	2.595	Georgia	L	3.383
Korea, Rep.	L	2.393	Turkmenistan	LM	3.229
Armenia	L	2.191	Lithuania	LM	2.084
Georgia	H	1.551	Estonia	LM	1.625
Greece	LM	1.402	Latvia	LM	1.327
Lithuania	H	1.291	U.S.A	H	1.156
U.S.A	LM	1.211	Germany	H	1.048
Latvia	H	1.170	Poland	LM	964
Israel					

In terms of migration, Kazakhstan is strongly interconnected with neighboring Russia and Central Asian countries as well as with Germany: The Russian Federation, Uzbekistan and Ukraine being the most important countries of destination. This has to do with mobility pattern and forced relocation going back to Soviet times (that is, before 1990). That has created the multiethnic composition of Kazakhstan's population, which is partially reflected the flows (e.g., Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Germany but also smaller flows as Israel or Korea). Quantitatively relevant migratory ties with Germany are based on this emigration of Kazakhstan's ethnic German minority (including non-ethnic German family members). Numbers derived from the data set occur not to be fully accurate in terms of volume as they overestimate inflow/return migration from Germany to Kazakhstan. Phenomenon of re-patriation – namely in the 1990-2000 intervals – and labor migration overlap.

Immigration to Kazakhstan relates strongly to the dominant countries of emigration and should be seen in a context of re-migration as well as re-patriation.

3.3.6 Mali

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]   20.251.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   47,0 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   3,9 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 59,5 years   ♂ 58,0 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:   5,9

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   Yes

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   1.303.511

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   485.829

Refugee population [2019]:   275.779

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   207.751

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	317.109	244.274	265.415	364.986	524.915	439.139
Immigration	145.594	102.586	196.561	252.784	224.477	236.173
Balance	-171.515	-141.688	-68.854	-112.202	-300.438	-202.966

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,234	0,265	0,312	0,367	0,408	0,417	0,434

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   184 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
317	282	270	489	710	751	879

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 226%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
L	L	L	L	L	L	LIC

*   HIC / H = High income
         UMC/HM = Upper middle income
         LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
         LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Mali to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	138.475	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	124.010
Nigeria	LMC	57.606	Mauritania	LM	89.508
Mauritania	LMC	47.775	Nigeria	LM	73.049
Niger	LIC	34.197	Niger	L	58.852
France	HIC	31.718	France	H	46.749
Gabon	UMC	24.213	Gabon	UM	35.638
Guinea	LIC	20.357	Congo, Rep.	LM	17.809
Senegal	LMC	14.783	Burkina Faso	L	15.032
Italy	HIC	14.667	Italy	H	14.368
Congo, Rep.	LMC	11.383	Senegal	L	9.474
Burkina Faso	LIC	11.253	Guinea	L	8.147
Spain	HIC	5.574	Spain	H	5.138
Gambia, The	LIC	4.454	Togo	L	4.076
Cameroon	LMC	3.686	Ghana	LM	3.440
Germany	HIC	3.618	Cameroon	LM	3.234
Togo	LIC	3.273	Gambia, The	L	2.436
Ghana	LMC	3.152	Benin	L	1.883
Benin	LMC	1.496	Canada	H	1.875
Canada	HIC	890	Germany	H	1.237
USA	HIC	520	Russian Fed.	UM	1.073
2005-2010			2000-2005		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	93.568	Nigeria	L	59.788
France	H	46.839	Côte d'Ivoire	L	58.064
Nigeria	LM	42.101	France	H	28.693
Gabon	UM	34.193	Guinea	L	27.841
Spain	H	22.134	Niger	L	19.113
Congo, Rep.	LM	21.274	Gabon	UM	17.367
Guinea	L	21.268	Spain	H	12.774
Niger	L	13.909	Cameroon	LM	7.849
Burkina Faso	L	12.309	Burkina Faso	L	6.322

Senegal	LM	8.316	Senegal	L	6.309
Togo	L	5.739	Ghana	L	3.306
Ghana	LM	5.688	Togo	L	2.429
Sierra Leone	L	4.833	Gambia, The	L	2.415
United Kingdom	H	4.043	Mauritania	L	2.386
USA	H	3.190	Italy	H	2.078
Italy	H	2.602	Congo, Rep.	LM	1.971
Gambia, The	L	2.342	Benin	L	1.473
Liberia	L	2.273	Sierra Leone	L	718
Benin	L	2.042	Canada	H	669
Germany	H	1.951	Liberia	L	647
1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Côte d'Ivoire	L	123.843	Côte d'Ivoire	L	96.794
Nigeria	L	29.856	Burkina Faso	L	41.422
France	H	16.619	Niger	L	39.947
Guinea	L	15.056	France	H	36.464
Burkina Faso	L	12.972	Nigeria	L	29.766
Gabon	UM	9.752	Mauritania	L	29.541
Niger	L	6.672	Gabon	UM	11.619
Congo, Rep.	L	6.361	Congo, Rep.	L	10.902
Senegal	L	4.203	Senegal	L	4.441
Liberia	L	3.810	Guinea	L	1.853
Mauritania	L	2.775	Tanzania	L	1.395
Ghana	L	1.869	Ghana	L	1.342
Togo	L	1.627	Togo	L	1.090
Gambia, The	L	1.590	Germany	H	1.022
Spain	H	1.227	Cent. African Rep.	L	953
Sierra Leone	L	1.037	Spain	H	845
USA	H	872	Gambia, The	L	716
Benin	L	613	Canada	H	663
Canada	H	600	Congo, Dem. Rep.	L	561
Italy	H	590	South Africa	UM	517

Main immigration to Mali from…

2015-2020			**2010-2015**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	107.902	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	107.924
Burkina Faso	LIC	21.413	Guinea	L	27.032
Mauritania	LMC	19.487	Burkina Faso	L	21.447
Nigeria	LMC	17.828	Nigeria	LM	13.975
Niger	LIC	14.144	Senegal	L	10.056
France	HIC	9.637	Niger	L	8.355
Guinea	LIC	9.411	Mauritania	LM	7.578
Gabon	UMC	7.110	France	H	7.013
Senegal	LMC	6.974	Congo, Rep.	LM	4.465

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Congo, Rep.	LMC	5.349	Gabon	UM	4.463
Spain	HIC	2.056	Spain	H	2.140
Liberia	LIC	1.619	Gambia, The	L	1.354
Ghana	LMC	1.534	Cameroon	LM	1.241
Togo	LIC	1.438	Togo	L	1.162
Cameroon	LMC	1.357	Ghana	LM	1.029
Italy	HIC	1.286	Tanzania	L	662
Gambia, The	LIC	1.201	Benin	L	544
China	UMC	1.136	Congo, Dem. Rep.	L	466
Benin	LMC	698	Sierra Leone	L	383
Tanzania	LMC	603	China	UM	363

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	130.314	Côte d'Ivoire	L	99.430
Burkina Faso	L	30.753	Burkina Faso	L	14.626
Guinea	L	23.301	Nigeria	L	13.371
Senegal	LM	14.873	Gabon	UM	12.356
Nigeria	LM	13.861	Congo, Rep.	LM	8.330
Niger	L	8.704	France	H	7.832
France	H	6.029	Ghana	L	5.822
Gabon	UM	3.939	Guinea	L	5.380
Mauritania	LM	3.112	Niger	L	4.533
Congo, Rep.	LM	2.142	Senegal	L	4.391
China	UM	2.044	Tanzania	L	3.360
Tanzania	L	1.433	Gambia, The	L	2.524
Cameroon	LM	1.342	Togo	L	2.522
Gambia, The	L	1.136	Cameroon	LM	2.118
Spain	H	1.086	Mauritania	L	1.698
Ghana	LM	959	USA	H	1.694
Libya	UM	836	Benin	L	1.324
Zambia	LM	814	Algeria	LM	843
Togo	L	760	Liberia	L	725
Morocco	LM	543	Sierra Leone	L	570

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Côte d'Ivoire	L	50.941	Côte d'Ivoire	L	64.925
Burkina Faso	L	10.018	Guinea	L	33.587
Mauritania	L	7.320	Mauritania	L	12.780
Senegal	L	6.867	Senegal	L	8.028
Niger	L	6.451	Burkina Faso	L	6.449
France	H	5.366	Niger	L	4.338
Nigeria	L	4.083	France	H	3.680
Guinea	L	3.086	Sierra Leone	L	2.252
Gabon	UM	2.913	Gabon	UM	2.127
Congo, Rep.	L	2.010	Liberia	L	1.986
Gambia, The	L	1.066	Gambia, The	L	1.666
Ghana	L	631	Nigeria	L	1.463

Sierra Leone	L	305	Ghana	L	812
Togo	L	291	Congo, Rep.	L	646
Liberia	L	187	Togo	L	257
Tanzania	L	115	Benin	L	82
Benin	L	97	Cameroon	L	69
Germany	H	78	Algeria	LM	48
Guinea-Bissau	L	76	Libya	UM	44
Cent. African Rep.	L	73	Germany	H	41

Mali is a net emigration country with considerable return migration.

Emigration flows are mainly oriented on a more temporary base towards neighboring ECOWAS countries (Ivory Coast/Côte d'Ivoire in particular), Gabon and on a more permanent base towards Western Europe (with France, Italy, Spain as main destinations).

Return migration from ECOWAS countries to Mali reflect the temporary character of both labor migration in this region as well as temporary displacement related to conflict and political violence.

3.3.7 Mexico

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]   128.933.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   25,8 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   11,2 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 77,8 years   ♂ 72,1 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:   2,1

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   No

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   11.185.737

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   1.197.624

Refugee population [2019]:   291.708

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   None of concern to UNHCR

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	2.761.809	3.313.286	3.459.391	2.264.646	1.954.309	1.875.343
Immigration	742.219	1.014.754	1.252.350	1.714.758	1.531.511	1.575.096
Balance	-2.019.590	-2.298.532	-2.207.041	-549.888	-422.798	-300.247

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,656	0,677	0,708	0,737	0,748	0,766	0,779

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   74 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
3.112	3.928	7.158	8.278	9.271	9.617	9.946

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 39%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
UM	UM	UM	UM	UM	UM	UMC

*   HIC / H = High income
        UMC/HM = Upper middle income
        LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
        LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Mexico to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	HIC	1.740.516	USA	H	1.815.127
Canada	HIC	22.783	Canada	H	30.564
Spain	HIC	20.184	Spain	H	14.433
Guatemala	UMC	13.979	Germany	H	11.069
Germany	HIC	7.433	Guatemala	LM	10.954
Chile	HIC	5.388	France	H	4.869
Colombia	UMC	4.918	Italy	H	4.859
Venezuela, RB	UMC	4.539	Australia	H	4.588
France	HIC	4.535	United Kingdom	H	4.044
Italy	HIC	4.396	Switzerland	H	3.427
Peru	UMC	3.242	Colombia	UM	3.039
United Kingdom	HIC	3.124	Chile	H	2.955
Bolivia	LMC	2.846	Honduras	LM	2.401
Honduras	LMC	2.784	Bolivia	LM	2.362
Switzerland	HIC	2.754	Netherlands	H	2.117
Netherlands	HIC	2.307	Argentina	UM	1.932
Australia	HIC	2.018	Panama	UM	1.882
Argentina	UMC	2.017	China	UM	1.754
Brazil	UMC	1.953	Japan	H	1.746
Cuba	UMC	1.516	Israel	H	1.703
2005-2010			2000-2005		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	2.175.437	USA	H	3.309.139
Canada	H	15.966	Spain	H	38.768
Spain	H	14.857	Canada	H	32.225
Guatemala	LM	7.648	Germany	H	10.065
Germany	H	6.929	France	H	7.293
France	H	3.469	Guatemala	LM	5.841
Italy	H	2.975	Italy	H	5.598
Colombia	UM	2.575	Bolivia	LM	4.518

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	H	2.100	United Kingdom	H	4.430
Bolivia	LM	2.037	Switzerland	H	2.772
Brazil	UM	1.806	Israel	H	2.231
Switzerland	H	1.746	Chile	UM	2.139
Australia	H	1.713	Colombia	LM	2.081
Israel	H	1.624	Brazil	LM	2.068
Chile	UM	1.578	Venezuela, RB	UM	1.955
Costa Rica	UM	1.387	Russian Feder.	UM	1.573
Argentina	UM	1.339	Argentina	UM	1.558
Panama	UM	1.320	Ecuador	LM	1.399
Russian Fed.	UM	1.205	Netherlands	H	1.393
Honduras	LM	1.145	Panama	UM	1.351

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
USA	H	3.256.899	USA	H	2.657.149
Canada	H	12.441	Canada	H	23.881
Spain	H	10.191	El Salvador	LM	22.137
Guatemala	LM	5.915	Spain	H	7.861
Panama	UM	2.289	Guatemala	LM	7.796
United Kingdom	H	2.257	Panama	LM	3.672
Costa Rica	UM	1.992	Germany	H	3.267
France	H	1.315	Australia	H	3.183
Bolivia	LM	1.245	United Kingdom	H	2.762
Honduras	LM	1.198	Honduras	L	2.378
Germany	H	1.162	Italy	H	2.191
Puerto Rico	UM	1.067	Bolivia	LM	2.032
Argentina	UM	976	France	H	1.999
Colombia	LM	956	Switzerland	H	1.765
Chile	UM	954	Israel	H	1.242
Italy	H	903	Argentina	UM	1.233
Japan	H	773	Belize	LM	1.202
Brazil	UM	730	Sweden	H	1.135
Venezuela, RB	UM	655	Brazil	UM	1.056
Switzerland	H	631	Costa Rica	LM	964

Main immigration to Mexico from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
USA	HIC	1.404.933	USA	H	1.435.368
Venezuela, RB	UMC	41.070	Venezuela, RB	UM	11.444
Honduras	LMC	15.316	Spain	H	10.687
Spain	HIC	12.934	Guatemala	LM	8.750
Canada	HIC	11.408	Canada	H	8.726
El Salvador	LMC	8.202	Colombia	UM	6.816
Guatemala	UMC	6.719	Argentina	UM	5.009
Argentina	UMC	4.938	Honduras	LM	3.539

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	HIC	4.903	France	H	3.486
Haiti	LIC	4.391	El Salvador	LM	2.666
Chile	HIC	4.262	Chile	H	2.391
Germany	HIC	4.230	Germany	H	2.224
France	HIC	4.112	Brazil	UM	2.123
Puerto Rico	HIC	3.850	China	UM	2.013
China	UMC	3.541	Peru	UM	1.686
Colombia	UMC	3.343	Italy	H	1.563
Bangladesh	LMC	3.296	United Kingdom	H	1.489
Peru	UMC	2.402	Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	1.480
Nicaragua	LMC	2.342	Costa Rica	UM	1.435
India	LMC	2.279	Dominican Rep.	UM	1.400

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	1.584.601	USA	H	1.182.244
Puerto Rico	H	10.338	Guatemala	LM	8.388
Canada	H	10.142	Canada	H	5.519
Argentina	UM	9.026	Peru	LM	4.992
Guatemala	LM	8.758	Spain	H	3.987
Venezuela, RB	UM	8.044	Philippines	LM	3.429
Peru	UM	7.814	Argentina	UM	3.419
Spain	H	7.003	Venezuela, RB	UM	2.974
Bangladesh	L	6.777	China	LM	2.466
France	H	5.357	El Salvador	LM	2.318
Cuba	UM	5.247	Cuba	LM	2.006
Colombia	UM	4.289	Bangladesh	L	1.945
China	UM	4.033	Guam	H	1.864
El Salvador	LM	3.930	Puerto Rico	H	1.862
Germany	H	2.956	Honduras	LM	1.838
Honduras	LM	2.872	Costa Rica	UM	1.597
Korea, Rep.	H	2.737	France	H	1.441
Guam	H	2.709	Colombia	LM	1.315
Italy	H	2.428	Japan	H	1.295
Nicaragua	LM	2.171	Germany	H	1.274

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	870.004	USA	H	666.096
Italy	H	17.280	Guatemala	LM	17.459
Germany	H	11.950	Italy	H	4.899
Canada	H	9.970	Spain	H	3.929
Guatemala	LM	6.766	Peru	LM	3.530
United Kingdom	H	6.264	Canada	H	3.052
France	H	5.774	Cuba	LM	3.030
Greece	H	5.765	El Salvador	LM	2.462
Argentina	UM	5.190	Liberia	L	2.385
Libya	UM	4.575	Argentina	UM	2.361
Japan	H	4.542	Colombia	LM	2.283

Spain	H	4.231	France	H	2.180
Guam	H	4.211	Panama	LM	2.000
El Salvador	LM	4.206	Chile	UM	1.758
Cuba	LM	3.464	Nicaragua	L	1.705
Bangladesh	L	3.334	Japan	H	1.517
Peru	LM	3.026	Venezuela, RB	LM	1.498
Switzerland	H	2.754	Bolivia	LM	1.415
Colombia	LM	2.601	Honduras	L	1.381
Venezuela, RB	UM	2.087	Belize	LM	1.149

Mexico is the second most important sending country but has a receding negative balance since 1995-2000. In terms of volume, Mexico and the USA play an outstanding role representing the largest global migration flow corridor until today. Canada, Spain and Germany are very distant second places of destination. These destinations of Mexican emigrants are all high-income countries.

Immigration to Mexico is dominated by return migration from the USA and a bit of re-migration from high income countries. Furthermore, other Central and a few South American countries both as countries of origin of immigrants and as destination countries of return migrants. All these countries have a lower GDP/Cap than Mexico.

3.3.8 Morocco

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]	36.911.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	26,8 %
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	11,9 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 77,5 years ♂ 75,1 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:	2,4
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	No
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	3.262.222
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	102 358
Refugee population [2019]:	9.756
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	None of concern to UNHCR
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	658.568	739.252	888.693	858.641	708.180	625.403
Immigration	192.442	206.808	233.856	297.217	340.798	368.160
Balance	-466.126	-532.444	-654.837	-561.424	-367.382	-257.243

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,457	0,487	0,529	0,58	0,616	0,658	0,686

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   121 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
1.206	1.432	1.335	2.018	2.840	2.875	3.204

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 140%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
LM	LM	LM	LM	LM	LM	LMC

*   HIC / H = High income
           UMC/HM = Upper middle income
           LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
           LIC / L = Low income

From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Morocco to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	HIC	193.067	France	H	222.006
Spain	HIC	122.919	Italy	H	155.068
Italy	HIC	113.402	Spain	H	83.908
Belgium	HIC	46.117	Belgium	H	59.048
Germany	HIC	34.527	Israel	H	43.020
Israel	HIC	32.219	Germany	H	35.540
Netherlands	HIC	19.805	Netherlands	H	30.628
Canada	HIC	14.625	Canada	H	24.205
USA	HIC	14.420	USA	H	22.390
United Kingdom	HIC	4.981	United Kingdom	H	5.680
Switzerland	HIC	4.440	Switzerland	H	5.320
Sweden	HIC	2.732	Sweden	H	3.012
Luxembourg	HIC	2.208	Tunisia	LM	2.443
Tunisia	LMC	2.165	Norway	H	1.615
Algeria	LMC	1.646	Denmark	H	1.372
Norway	HIC	1.348	Algeria	UM	1.275
Romania	HIC	1.112	Ukraine	LM	972
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	944	U. Arab Emirates	H	939
Finland	HIC	905	Austria	H	760
Senegal	LMC	883	Finland	H	718
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Spain	H	353.866	Spain	H	331.399
France	H	159.488	France	H	277.114
Italy	H	91.962	Italy	H	91.276
Israel*	H	69.704	Israel*	H	51.134
Belgium	H	42.022	Netherlands	H	33.856
Germany	H	31.470	Germany	H	28.877
Netherlands	H	29.922	Belgium	H	22.618
Canada	H	25.030	Canada	H	16.699
USA	H	21.310	USA	H	13.168

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Switzerland	H	5.973	United Kingdom	H	4.528
United Kingdom	H	5.216	Switzerland	H	3.331
U. Arab Emirates	H	3.143	Sweden	H	1.610
Sweden	H	2.752	Algeria	LM	1.395
Denmark	H	1.373	Tunisia	LM	1.039
Norway	H	1.337	Norway	H	968
Ukraine	LM	1.116	Denmark	H	791
Algeria	UM	1056	Ukraine	LM	784
Tunisia	UM	764	Greece	H	756
Russian Fed.	UM	724	Russian Fed.	UM	558
Jordan	UM	720	Libya	UM	535

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
France	H	228.049	France	H	197.673
Spain	H	175.415	Italy	H	92.885
Italy	H	92.801	Israel*	H	87.995
Israel*	H	60.614	Spain	H	71.491
Netherlands	H	59.080	Belgium	H	67.114
Belgium	H	42.269	Netherlands	H	55.393
USA	H	22.809	Germany	H	30.401
Germany	H	17.870	USA	H	12.191
Canada	H	12.468	Canada	H	9.363
United Kingdom	H	4.959	Tunisia	LM	5.255
Switzerland	H	3.865	Switzerland	H	4.790
Denmark	H	2.266	United Kingdom	H	4.131
Norway	H	1.767	Sweden	H	2.047
Sweden	H	1.667	Libya	UM	2.001
Tunisia	LM	1.227	Denmark	H	1.996
Libya	UM	1.224	Norway	H	1.529
Algeria	LM	1.078	U. Arab Emirates	H	1.192
U. Arab Emirates	H	992	Algeria	LM	1.183
Portugal	H	956	Lebanon	LM	1.017
Ukraine	L	678	Portugal	H	866

Main immigration to Morocco from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
France	HIC	123.543	France	H	109.276
Spain	HIC	85.544	Spain	H	88.311
Italy	HIC	46.708	Italy	H	41.441
Belgium	HIC	24.121	Belgium	H	20.310
Netherlands	HIC	20.285	Netherlands	H	18.570
Israel*	HIC	17.933	Israel*	H	16.986
Germany	HIC	12.097	Germany	H	9.343
USA	HIC	8.796	USA	H	7.274
Canada	HIC	8.008	Canada	H	6.143

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	HIC	2.649	Algeria	UM	3.631
Algeria	LMC	2.363	United Kingdom	H	2.246
Switzerland	HIC	1.946	Senegal	L	1.791
Syrian Arab Rep.	LIC	1.446	Switzerland	H	1.670
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	1.213	Mauritania	LM	1.354
Sweden	HIC	1.061	Libya	UM	1.266
Libya	UMC	1.029	Tunisia	LM	1.161
Senegal	LMC	946	U. Arab Emirates	H	984
Tunisia	LMC	942	Guinea	L	872
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC	832	Congo, Rep.	LM	840
Denmark	HIC	646	Sweden	H	766

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	H	107.416	France	H	82.827
Spain	H	57.480	Italy	H	34.078
Italy	H	42.114	Spain	H	28.630
Belgium	H	19.110	Belgium	H	24.412
Netherlands	H	18.625	Netherlands	H	17.473
Israel*	H	15.353	Israel*	H	16.935
Germany	H	9.070	Germany	H	8.341
USA	H	5.565	USA	H	4.629
Canada	H	4.392	Canada	H	3.005
Algeria	UM	3.314	United Kingdom	H	1.657
United Kingdom	H	1.773	Switzerland	H	1.340
Senegal	LM	1.417	Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	1.090
Switzerland	H	1.414	Tunisia	LM	1.071
Tunisia	UM	1.090	Senegal	L	1.004
Libya	UM	890	Algeria	LM	958
Sweden	H	593	Libya	UM	748
Denmark	H	541	Denmark	H	564
Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	528	Sweden	H	508
Guinea	L	504	Norway	H	433
U. Arab Emirates	H	489	U. Arab Emirates	H	411

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	H	80.208	France	H	79.378
Belgium	H	28.265	Belgium	H	30.498
Italy	H	26.126	Italy	H	18.873
Israel*	H	16.995	Israel*	H	14.941
Spain	H	16.737	Spain	H	14.456
Netherlands	H	13.842	Netherlands	H	11.823
Germany	H	8.497	Germany	H	7.338
USA	H	2.606	USA	H	1.956
Canada	H	2.132	Canada	H	1.739
Senegal	L	1.509	Senegal	L	1.463
United Kingdom	H	1.171	Guinea	L	1.372
Switzerland	H	1.132	United Kingdom	H	1.043

Algeria	LM	1.071	Mauritania	L	1.030
Tunisia	LM	1.000	Algeria	LM	1.005
Libya	UM	553	Switzerland	H	869
Sweden	H	433	Tunisia	LM	826
Denmark	H	406	Sweden	H	357
Congo, Rep.	L	402	Denmark	H	310
Syrian Arab Rep.	LM	377	Norway	H	244
Norway	H	310	Libya	UM	234

*Not very plausible.

Morocco is a net emigration country with a declining negative balance since 2000-05.

Emigration from Morocco is predominantly oriented to European high-income countries with France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands being the main destinations. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have a sizeable Moroccan Diaspora originating in the recruitment of labour between the 1920s and the 1970s. Italy's and Spain's Moroccan Diaspora has emerged more recently. These diasporas now facilitate marriage migration as main legal gate of entry as the recruitment of long-term labour migrants from Morocco no longer plays an important role. The data also show significant flows between Morocco and Israel which are not very plausible.

Immigration from Western Europe to Morocco mainly takes place in form of return migration. There are estimated flows from and to other Northern African countries, but not nearly as large as the described major links. Morocco is, however, known as an intermediate place for irregular migrants bound for Europe. Thus, the numbers given by the model (based UN DESA data) do not give the full picture of the migration/migrant situation of/in Morocco at all.

3.3.9 Myanmar

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:   54.410.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   25,5 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   10,0 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 69,8 years   ♂ 63,7 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):   2,2

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   Yes

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   1.387.852

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   76.446

Refugee population [2019]:   773.652

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   312.018

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	784.483	650.730	1.324.270	1.513.123	826.053	1.173.835
Immigration	73.420	112.971	119.828	185.439	297.919	356.999
Balance	-711.063	-537.759	-1.204.442	-1.327.684	-528.134	-816.836

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,342	0,38	0,414	0,461	0,515	0,557	0,583

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   147 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
n.a.	n.a.	191	245	979	1.287	1.408

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 639 %

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
					LM	LMC
L	L	L	L	L		

*   HIC / H = High income
         UMC/HM = Upper middle income
         LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
         LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Myanmar to…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Bangladesh	LMC	566.093	Thailand	UM	452.991
Thailand	UMC	383.651	Malaysia	UM	105.152
Malaysia	UMC	67.573	USA	H	90.315
USA	HIC	64.926	Saudi Arabia	H	74.061
Saudi Arabia	HIC	33.509	Bangladesh	LM	27.325
Korea, Rep.	HIC	12.152	Korea, Rep.	H	16.679
Australia	HIC	12.021	Australia	H	16.305
India	LMC	9.946	India	LM	12.363
United Kingdom	HIC	5.214	United Kingdom	H	5.364
China	UMC	4.050	China	UM	4.841
Vietnam	LMC	3.947	Vietnam	LM	4.535
Canada	HIC	3.024	Canada	H	3.178
New Zealand	HIC	1.126	Lao PDR	LM	1.632
Germany	HIC	1.025	Norway	H	1.526
Norway	HIC	1.019	New Zealand	H	1.221
Lao PDR	LMC	646	Pakistan	LM	1.146
Pakistan	LMC	618	Germany	H	1.034
Finland	HIC	473	Denmark	H	979
Denmark	HIC	428	Netherlands	H	678
Sweden	HIC	379	Finland	H	612
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Thailand	UM	754.897	Thailand	LM	796.482
Malaysia	UM	223.040	Malaysia	UM	166.482
Bangladesh	L	167.513	Saudi Arabia	H	102.852
Saudi Arabia	H	115.486	USA	H	70.029
USA	H	78.004	India	L	60.680
India	LM	56.035	Bangladesh	L	20.089
Australia	H	28.759	Australia	H	15.976
United Kingdom	H	13.136	United Kingdom	H	13.511

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Canada	H	12.276	Canada	H	12.558
U. Arab Emirates	H	7.603	China	LM	9.083
China	UM	7.486	Vietnam	L	6.977
Vietnam	LM	7.391	Pakistan	L	6.578
Korea, Rep.	H	6.793	Japan	H	5.994
Norway	H	3.205	U. Arab Emir.	H	5.774
Hong Kong, China	H	2.986	Korea, Rep.	H	5.195
Germany	H	2.659	Hong Kong, China	H	3.251
Pakistan	LM	2.410	Germany	H	2.865
New Zealand	H	2.154	Italy	H	2.711
Sweden	H	1.863	Spain	H	2.098
Singapore	H	1.855	New Zealand	H	1.865

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Thailand	LM	534.424	Bangladesh	L	201.624
Bangladesh	L	26.889	Thailand	LM	194.294
USA	H	19.608	Saudi Arabia	UM	116.662
Malaysia	UM	13.040	India	L	84.992
India	L	11.977	USA	H	44.948
Saudi Arabia	UM	11.745	Pakistan	L	17.879
China	LM	7.909	Malaysia	UM	16.136
Vietnam	L	5.075	China	L	14.334
Hong Kong, China	H	4.421	Australia	H	13.449
Australia	H	3.223	Canada	H	13.104
Canada	H	2.872	United Kingdom	H	12.577
United Kingdom	H	2.280	Hong Kong, China	H	11.534
Korea, Rep.	UM	1.678	U. Arab Emir.	H	6.446
Japan	H	1.150	Nepal	L	5.326
Pakistan	L	875	Singapore	H	4.311
Singapore	H	847	Japan	H	3.725
New Zealand	H	491	Vietnam	L	3.370
Macao SAR, China	H	469	Korea, Rep.	H	2.618
Germany	H	246	Oman	UM	2.303
Philippines	LM	238	Italy	H	1.958

Main immigration to Myanmar from…

2015-2019			**2010-2015**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Thailand	UMC	205.037	Thailand	UM	188.871
Malaysia	UMC	39.661	Bangladesh	LM	30.926
Bangladesh	LMC	33.633	Malaysia	UM	28.540
Saudi Arabia	HIC	29.217	Saudi Arabia	H	19.578
India	LMC	14.623	India	LM	10.810
USA	HIC	14.486	USA	H	7.228
China	UMC	7.774	China	UM	3.970
Australia	HIC	3.741	Australia	H	2.516

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Korea, Rep.	HIC	2.123	United Kingdom	H	1.170
United Kingdom	HIC	1.415	Vietnam	LM	1.019
Vietnam	LMC	1.221	Canada	H	849
Pakistan	LMC	1.132	Pakistan	LM	620
Canada	HIC	897	Korea, Rep.	H	388
Norway	HIC	342	Norway	H	257
Lao PDR	LMC	334	Germany	H	176
New Zealand	HIC	265	Lao PDR	LM	174
Germany	HIC	217	New Zealand	H	162
Denmark	HIC	195	Sweden	H	140
Sweden	HIC	167	Denmark	H	124
Netherlands	HIC	128	Netherlands	H	75

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Thailand	UM	132.958	Thailand	LM	73.485
Bangladesh	L	12.700	Bangladesh	L	19.864
Saudi Arabia	H	11.465	Saudi Arabia	H	8.661
Malaysia	UM	10.127	India	L	7.466
India	LM	7.623	China	LM	3.594
USA	H	3.440	USA	H	2.233
China	UM	3.398	Malaysia	UM	1.455
Australia	H	926	Australia	H	823
United Kingdom	H	670	United Kingdom	H	642
Vietnam	LM	624	Vietnam	L	505
Pakistan	LM	507	Pakistan	L	480
Canada	H	389	Canada	H	244
Korea, Rep.	H	149	Korea, Rep.	H	83
Germany	H	82	New Zealand	H	46
New Zealand	H	55	France	H	43
Denmark	H	43	Germany	H	35
Norway	H	36	Philippines	LM	26
Sweden	H	29	Lao PDR	L	21
France	H	26	Russian Feder.	UM	13
Netherlands	H	25	Netherlands	H	11

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Thailand	LM	40.485	Thailand	LM	31.643
Bangladesh	L	29.420	Bangladesh	L	17.071
India	L	15.083	India	L	9.129
Saudi Arabia	UM	13.794	Saudi Arabia	UM	6.172
China	LM	5.443	China	L	5.037
USA	H	2.818	USA	H	1.553
Australia	H	1.297	United Kingdom	H	755
Pakistan	L	1.134	Australia	H	704
United Kingdom	H	1.132	Pakistan	L	578
Malaysia	UM	1.033	Malaysia	UM	285
Canada	H	340	Canada	H	171

Vietnam	L	280	Vietnam	L	74
Oman	UM	133	France	H	50
Nepal	L	96	Lao PDR	L	37
France	H	81	Russian Feder.	LM	30
New Zealand	H	67	New Zealand	H	25
Korea, Rep.	UM	58	Germany	H	19
Germany	H	53	South Africa	UM	10
Russian Feder.	LM	38	Switzerland	H	8
Lao PDR	L	37	Sweden	H	7

Myanmar is a net emigration country characterized by labor migration as well as refugee flows.

Emigration from Myanmar is strongly oriented to relatively wealthier nations and countries with a higher degree in political freedom. Temporary labor migration is mainly oriented towards Thailand, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The main destination for permanent emigration is the USA. Since 2010 a growing number of Rohingya refugees have fled or been expelled from Myanmar. Main destination was Bangladesh. Smaller numbers of people fled to Malaysia.

Immigration to Myanmar relates strongly to return migration from the most important destinations of temporary labor migration.

3.3.10 Nigeria

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]	206.140.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	43,5 %
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	4,5 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 55,1 years ♂ 53,3 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:	5,4
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	Yes
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	1.670.455
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	1.308.568
Refugee population [2019]:	2.269.468
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	2.195.779
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	263.557	272.972	536.936	579.344	749.441	744.950
Immigration	191.814	176.755	380.660	292.713	451.723	450.128
Balance	-71.743	-96.217	-156.276	-286.631	-297.718	-294.822

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,465	0,482	0,526	0,539

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   161 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
568	408	568	1.268	2.280	2.687	2.230

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 293%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
				LM	LM	LMC
L	L	L	L			

*   HIC / H = High income
         UMC/HM = Upper middle income
         LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
         LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Nigeria to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	HIC	189.428	USA	H	163.225
Niger	LIC	81.100	United Kingdom	H	83.253
Italy	HIC	64.150	Niger	L	80.939
Benin	LMC	63.887	Benin	L	60.732
United Kingdom	HIC	62.853	Cameroon	LM	54.897
Cameroon	LMC	60.493	Ghana	LM	52.753
Ghana	LMC	52.449	Italy	H	38.543
Germany	HIC	33.123	South Africa	UM	33.600
Togo	LIC	25.529	Canada	H	28.912
Mali	LIC	17.828	Togo	L	25.541
Canada	HIC	12.905	Mali	L	13.975
Chad	LIC	8.412	Germany	H	13.723
Ireland	HIC	7.957	Gabon	UM	12.894
Gabon	UMC	7.937	Chad	L	8.184
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	7.195	Ireland	H	7.932
South Africa	UMC	5.300	Spain	H	6.616
Australia	HIC	4.905	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	6.222
Spain	HIC	3.740	Australia	H	5.961
Austria	HIC	3.553	U. Arab Emirates	H	4.779
Liberia	LIC	3.174	Austria	H	3.608
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	108.263	USA	H	92.226
United Kingdom	H	97.143	United Kingdom	H	85.228
Ghana	LM	78.307	Benin	L	59.953
Benin	L	53.753	Cameroon	LM	40.354
Spain	H	23.349	Ghana	L	34.859
Italy	H	22.452	Togo	L	29.072
South Africa	UM	22.349	Italy	H	27.083
Togo	L	20.460	Spain	H	26.442

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Canada	H	16.278	Niger	L	18.119
Niger	L	14.574	Canada	H	15.070
Mali	L	13.861	Mali	L	13.371
Cameroon	LM	12.640	Germany	H	12.960
Germany	H	12.285	Ireland	H	11.533
Ireland	H	11.656	Côte d'Ivoire	L	10.370
Gabon	UM	7.983	Gabon	UM	9.685
U. Arab Emirates	H	7.561	South Africa	UM	5.943
Liberia	L	6.346	Liberia	L	3.980
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	6.055	U. Arab Emirates	H	3.745
Austria	H	3.570	Austria	H	3.723
Australia	H	3.329	France	H	3.143

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	82.034	USA	H	64.054
United Kingdom	H	37.084	United Kingdom	H	43.668
Benin	L	26.896	Cameroon	L	24.354
Ghana	L	15.926	Benin	L	23.229
Togo	L	13.926	Italy	H	13.193
Cameroon	L	13.164	Ghana	L	9.877
Côte d'Ivoire	L	9.810	Germany	H	9.083
Italy	H	9.330	South Africa	UM	8.867
Niger	L	7.640	Chad	L	8.078
Ireland	H	7.208	Togo	L	7.779
Chad	L	6.938	Niger	L	7.150
Liberia	L	6.825	Canada	H	5.422
Canada	H	5.758	Côte d'Ivoire	L	4.400
Mali	L	4.083	Ireland	H	4.223
Gabon	UM	3.917	Austria	H	3.321
Germany	H	3.206	Gabon	UM	3.139
Spain	H	2.698	Netherlands	H	2.108
Netherlands	H	1.890	Spain	H	1.637
South Africa	UM	1.358	France	H	1.592
Austria	H	1.331	Mali	L	1.463

Main immigration to Nigeria from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Benin	LMC	84.645	Benin	L	108.975
Mali	LIC	57.606	Mali	L	73.049
Ghana	LMC	53.633	Ghana	LM	54.371
Niger	LIC	49.132	Niger	L	53.377
Cameroon	LMC	47.447	Togo	L	35.530
USA	HIC	33.810	Cameroon	LM	24.820
Togo	LIC	29.822	USA	H	22.888
United Kingdom	HIC	21.757	United Kingdom	H	17.286

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Chad	LIC	15.646	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	13.624
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	8.422	Guinea	L	5.744
Italy	HIC	6.678	Italy	H	4.994
South Africa	UMC	5.073	Spain	H	4.069
Canada	HIC	5.072	Chad	L	3.802
Spain	HIC	3.778	Liberia	L	3.771
Liberia	LIC	3.213	Canada	H	2.860
Gabon	UMC	2.909	South Africa	UM	2.590
Germany	HIC	2.834	Ireland	H	2.337
Ireland	HIC	2.631	Burkina Faso	L	2.166
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	2.053	Germany	H	2.060
Burkina Faso	LIC	1.637	Sierra Leone	L	1.922

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Benin	L	78.723	Benin	L	89.654
Mali	L	42.101	Mali	L	59.788
Togo	L	28.540	Ghana	L	55.486
Ghana	LM	23.007	Togo	L	40.985
Niger	L	20.829	Côte d'Ivoire	L	30.646
Cameroon	LM	20.278	Niger	L	24.267
USA	H	18.495	Cameroon	LM	24.184
Chad	L	14.278	USA	H	14.116
United Kingdom	H	13.300	United Kingdom	H	8.724
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	7.241	Chad	L	7.369
Italy	H	4.658	Burkina Faso	L	7.344
Spain	H	2.536	Italy	H	2.753
Liberia	L	2.120	Liberia	L	1.635
Canada	H	2.079	Germany	H	1.401
Germany	H	1.870	Gabon	UM	1.211
Ireland	H	1.749	Ireland	H	1.126
Gabon	UM	1.550	Canada	H	1.044
South Africa	UM	835	Qatar	H	917
Burkina Faso	L	726	Congo, Rep.	LM	769
U. Arab Emirates	H	666	South Africa	UM	645

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Benin	L	35.006	Mali	L	29.766
Mali	L	29.856	Ghana	L	28.504
Ghana	L	24.200	Togo	L	20.855
Cameroon	L	14.570	Niger	L	20.637
Niger	L	11.230	Liberia	L	17.695
USA	H	10.221	Benin	L	14.848
Togo	L	8.327	Cameroon	L	12.629
United Kingdom	H	7.456	Côte d'Ivoire	L	11.446
Mauritania	L	6.929	Guinea	L	7.226
Côte d'Ivoire	L	5.039	Sierra Leone	L	6.195
Burkina Faso	L	4.107	USA	H	5.388

Chad	L	3.264	United Kingdom	H	4.169
Italy	H	2.428	Chad	L	2.775
Senegal	L	2.136	Senegal	L	1.490
Germany	H	1.797	Germany	H	1.123
Gabon	UM	1.319	Italy	H	1.118
South Africa	UM	1.008	Gabon	UM	976
Canada	H	750	South Africa	UM	971
Liberia	L	747	Burkina Faso	L	529
Austria	H	652	Austria	H	407

Nigeria is a net emigration country with an increasing negative balance, but also experiencing sizeable and increasing immigration from neighboring countries.

Permanent emigration from Nigeria mainly takes place to the USA and Great Britain. Italy is the only other European high income destination country with significant (documented) flows. Western and Central African countries are main destination for temporary labor migration from Nigeria. Immigration to Nigeria mainly takes place from neighboring African countries. This partly relates to return migration from the above-mentioned destination countries, but Nigeria also is an importer of temporary labor from ECOWAS countries and Cameroon.

3.3.11 Pakistan

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]	220.892.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	34,8 %
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	6,7 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 68,0 years ♂ 66,1 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:	3,6
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	Yes
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	6.328.400
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	3.276.580
Refugee population [2019]:	1.528.852
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	100.680
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	2.286.718	738.872	1.426.079	1.670.974	1.825.264	1.941.003
Immigration	546.592	1.202.396	426.503	1.340.534	694.376	780.164
Balance	-1.740.126	463.524	-999.576	-330.440	-1.130.888	-1.160.839

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,402	0,426	0,447	0,486	0,512	0,536	0,557

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   154 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
372	490	576	749	987	1.357	1.285

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 123%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
				LM	LM	LMC
L	L	L	L			

*   HIC / H = High income
      UMC/HM = Upper middle income
      LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
      LIC / L = Low income

From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Pakistan to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Saudi Arabia	HIC	276.679	Afghanistan	L	604.221
USA	HIC	218.127	Saudi Arabia	H	258.606
Afghanistan	LIC	211.695	United Kingdom	H	123.756
United Kingdom	HIC	178.499	USA	H	110.509
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	157.458	U. Arab Emirates	H	109.089
Germany	HIC	131.324	Canada	H	85.971
Canada	HIC	89.030	Oman	H	80.882
Qatar	HIC	84.017	Kuwait	H	57.283
Italy	HIC	72.680	Turkey	UM	50.522
Oman	HIC	67.644	Italy	H	41.379
Kuwait	HIC	65.371	Australia	H	40.064
Iran, Islamic Rep.	UMC	56.721	Malaysia	UM	33.147
Australia	HIC	42.042	Sweden	H	27.147
Bahrain	HIC	35.153	Germany	H	22.815
Singapore	HIC	28.987	Iran, Islamic Rep.	UM	21.917
France	HIC	25.053	Austria	H	21.499
Greece	HIC	23.353	Qatar	H	20.017
Spain	HIC	22.928	Singapore	H	16.872
Malaysia	UMC	22.138	Bahrain	H	9.747
Turkey	UMC	17.234	Belgium	H	8.925
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
U. Arab Emirates	H	428.561	Afghanistan	L	851.292
United Kingdom	H	231.344	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	170.961
Saudi Arabia	H	158.064	Saudi Arabia	H	81.666
Afghanistan	L	134.783	United Kingdom	H	65.351
USA	H	121.136	U. Arab Emirates	H	47.749
Qatar	H	99.534	USA	H	36.437
Kuwait	H	76.118	Canada	H	22.505
Canada	H	61.549	Germany	H	21.252

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Singapore	H	58.874	Kuwait	H	18.355
Spain	H	36.656	Netherlands	H	12.175
Italy	H	34.951	Italy	H	9.682
Oman	H	32.282	Singapore	H	8.170
Bahrain	H	31.923	Oman	UM	8.126
Australia	H	19.346	Australia	H	6.358
Germany	H	18.211	Qatar	H	5.869
Malaysia	UM	17.408	Bahrain	H	5.575
Iran, Islamic Rep.	UM	14.938	Norway	H	5.554
Greece	H	13.079	Greece	H	5.391
France	H	10.280	Denmark	H	4.411
South Africa	UM	10.170	Spain	H	4.351

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	141.309	Afghanistan	L	2.014.589
Afghanistan	L	129.454	Saudi Arabia	UM	68.732
U. Arab Emirates	H	87.632	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	63.503
United Kingdom	H	85.031	United Kingdom	H	31.205
Saudi Arabia	UM	71.205	U. Arab Emirates	H	25.199
Kuwait	H	41.978	USA	H	17.069
Canada	H	41.665	Germany	H	10.452
Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	24.040	Kuwait	H	10.394
Singapore	H	18.410	Canada	H	9.191
Malaysia	UM	10.246	Oman	UM	6.003
Bahrain	UM	9.137	Australia	H	3.221
Italy	H	8.497	Singapore	H	2.948
Germany	H	7.739	Bahrain	UM	2.821
Oman	UM	6.607	Netherlands	H	2.339
Australia	H	5.903	France	H	1.782
France	H	3.655	Italy	H	1.655
Norway	H	3.569	Denmark	H	1.550
Greece	H	3.177	Turkmenistan	LM	1.443
Netherlands	H	3.140	Norway	H	1.321
South Africa	UM	2.967	Greece	UM	943

Main immigration to Pakistan from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Afghanistan	LIC	194.810	Afghanistan	L	182.119
Saudi Arabia	HIC	160.978	Saudi Arabia	H	125.298
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	117.755	U. Arab Emirates	H	112.200
United Kingdom	HIC	57.567	United Kingdom	H	56.583
USA	HIC	40.332	USA	H	37.347
Kuwait	HIC	39.072	Kuwait	H	32.100
Oman	HIC	25.223	Iran, Islamic Rep.	UM	19.448
Canada	HIC	21.855	Qatar	H	16.991

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Qatar	HIC	18.164	Canada	H	16.446
Iran, Islamic Rep.	UMC	15.034	Singapore	H	14.348
Singapore	HIC	14.605	Oman	H	12.238
Bahrain	HIC	9.910	Bahrain	H	9.827
Malaysia	UMC	9.440	Italy	H	8.415
Italy	HIC	9.159	Spain	H	6.999
Australia	HIC	7.395	Germany	H	4.814
Spain	HIC	6.084	Malaysia	UM	4.535
Germany	HIC	5.085	Australia	H	3.975
Greece	HIC	3.200	Greece	H	3.880
France	HIC	2.725	Nepal	L	2.986
Norway	HIC	2.136	France	H	2.771

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Afghanistan	L	965.868	Afghanistan	L	119.075
Saudi Arabia	H	102.490	Saudi Arabia	H	87.760
Iran, Islamic Rep.	UM	51.370	U. Arab Emirates	H	39.420
U. Arab Emirates	H	50.888	United Kingdom	H	37.037
United Kingdom	H	39.201	USA	H	27.695
USA	H	29.123	Kuwait	H	20.177
Kuwait	H	20.494	Nepal	L	16.133
Canada	H	12.609	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	15.030
Oman	H	8.229	Canada	H	9.734
Singapore	H	7.936	Oman	UM	9.410
Italy	H	6.297	Myanmar	L	6.578
Qatar	H	6.054	Singapore	H	6.019
Bahrain	H	5.849	Germany	H	4.150
Germany	H	4.442	Bahrain	H	4.096
Spain	H	3.266	Italy	H	2.939
Greece	H	2.602	France	H	1.785
Myanmar	L	2.410	Norway	H	1.545
Australia	H	1.995	Australia	H	1.421
Malaysia	UM	1.978	Netherlands	H	1.314
France	H	1.868	Sri Lanka	LM	1.253

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Afghanistan	L	911.041	Saudi Arabia	UM	132.622
Saudi Arabia	UM	87.317	Kuwait	H	120.053
Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	67.370	Afghanistan	L	100.338
United Kingdom	H	30.003	United Kingdom	H	54.527
U. Arab Emirates	H	29.229	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LM	35.492
USA	H	17.101	U. Arab Emirates	H	22.701
Kuwait	H	13.853	Myanmar	L	17.879
Oman	UM	9.476	USA	H	14.469
Canada	H	6.012	Oman	UM	5.970
Germany	H	4.343	France	H	5.582
Bahrain	UM	2.998	Germany	H	3.811

Singapore	H	2.832	Bahrain	UM	3.701
Italy	H	1.957	Canada	H	3.545
France	H	1.880	Indonesia	LM	2.339
Norway	H	1.263	Sri Lanka	L	2.239
Netherlands	H	1.126	Norway	H	2.065
Australia	H	1.084	Thailand	LM	1.832
Russian Fed.	LM	1.054	Singapore	H	1.727
Greece	H	985	Hong Kong, China	H	1.511
Denmark	H	954	Russian Fed.	--	1.355

Migration from and to Pakistan is characterized by both refugee flows from (and back to) Afghanistan. Emigration of Pakistani citizens is predominantly oriented towards high income countries. Permanent emigration mainly takes place towards the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom to a smaller extent to Australia. Temporary labor migrants mainly go to the Gulf States (Saudi Arabia and UAE in particular) and to a smaller extent to Malaysia and Iran. Pakistani emigration to Western Europe has partly been caused by asylum seekers.

Immigration in the past was mainly due to refugee flows from Afghanistan and returning Pakistani labour migrants. Depending on the political situation in their home country Afghan refugees have been repatriated in several waves.

3.3.12 People's Republic of China

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:	1.439.324.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	17,4 %
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	17,4 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 79,0 years ♂ 74,5 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):	1,7
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	Yes
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	10.461.170
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	1.039.675
Refugee population [2019]:	304.041
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	None of concern to UNHCR
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	NF (Not Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	1.120.014	936.410	2.220.072	2.384.056	2.279.673	2.307.570
Immigration	401.660	515.779	603.353	787.721	983.082	994.393
Balance	-718.354	-420.631	-1.616.719	-1.596.335	-1.296.591	-1.313.177

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,499	0,545	0,588	0,64	0,699	0,739	0,761

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   85 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
318	610	959	1.753	4.550	8.067	10.217

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 965 %

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
				UM	UM	UMC
		LM	LM			
L	L					

*   HIC / H = High income
     UMC/HM = Upper middle income
     LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
     LIC / L = Low income

From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from PR China to…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	HIC	387.775	USA	H	927.992
Canada	HIC	259.677	Korea, Rep.	H	315.933
Australia	HIC	255.624	Japan	H	175.744
Japan	HIC	236.189	Australia	H	172.699
Korea, Rep.	HIC	222.130	Canada	H	137.288
Italy	HIC	112.280	Italy	H	67.326
Singapore	HIC	85.197	United Kingdom	H	58.573
Germany	HIC	80.296	Singapore	H	50.317
United Kingdom	HIC	70.426	Vietnam	LM	36.393
New Zealand	HIC	66.029	Russian Fed.	UM	30.799
Spain	HIC	61.303	Germany	H	28.536
France	HIC	44.766	France	H	21.372
Vietnam	LMC	41.247	New Zealand	H	19.936
Russian Fed.	UMC	33.288	Spain	H	19.493
Netherlands	HIC	25.094	Bangladesh	LM	17.998
Thailand	UMC	19.418	Netherlands	H	15.992
Philippines	LMC	19.199	India	LM	13.937
Bangladesh	LMC	18.830	Indonesia	LM	12.371
Brazil	UM	17.241	Brazil	UM	10.350
Peru	UM	16.421	Thailand	UM	9..999
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	681.160	USA	H	617.952
Korea, Rep.	H	269.114	Japan	H	350.147
Canada	H	243.529	Canada	H	227.999
Australia	H	191.864	Korea, Rep.	H	174.657
Japan	H	186.079	Australia	H	117.122
Singapore	H	140.398	Spain	H	87.396
Spain	H	94.591	Italy	H	84.429
Italy	H	75.363	France	H	49.137

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	H	56.385	Singapore	H	46.040
France	H	45.728	New Zealand	H	45.108
Russian Fed.	UM	39.739	United Kingdom	H	43.044
Germany	H	38.388	Germany	H	42.270
Vietnam	LM	34.473	Russian Fed.	UM	39.378
New Zealand	H	29.685	Vietnam	L	35.770
Netherlands	H	19.325	Thailand	LM	25.462
Bangladesh	L	17.189	Netherlands	H	21.808
Brazil	UM	16.208	Bangladesh	L	16.748
India	LM	13.943	India	L	15.707
Sweden	H	12.064	Brazil	UM	13.514
Jordan	LM	11.285	Philippines	LM	11.610

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
USA	H	358.395	USA	H	315.348
Canada	H	106.807	Canada	H	144.498
Japan	H	81.161	India	L	82.092
Singapore	H	61.854	Japan	H	78.288
Korea, Rep.	UM	49.096	Singapore	H	77.555
United Kingdom	H	45.596	United Kingdom	H	59.262
Vietnam	L	37.178	Korea, Rep.	H	36.125
Australia	H	30.512	Vietnam	L	35.123
New Zealand	H	14.859	Australia	H	32.602
Bangladesh	L	13.585	Indonesia	LM	26.606
Indonesia	L	12.213	Italy	H	23.608
Philippines	LM	11.782	Philippines	LM	21.576
India	L	10.719	Germany	H	20.180
Italy	H	9.503	Bangladesh	L	16.664
Germany	H	8.254	Malaysia	UM	12.750
Malaysia	UM	7.464	New Zealand	H	12.042
Russian Fed.	LM	7.306	Russian Fed.	LM	11.146
Myanmar	L	5.443	Netherlands	H	10.503
France	H	5.230	Nepal	L	8.855
Netherlands	H	4.813	France	H	8.538

Main immigration to PR China from…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
USA	HIC	303.363	USA	H	258.721
Korea, Rep.	HIC	116.761	Korea, Rep.	H	96.432
Japan	HIC	86.190	Japan	H	91.503
Canada	HIC	75.089	Canada	H	77.357
Australia	HIC	62.721	Vietnam	LM	58.916
Singapore	HIC	52.398	Singapore	H	51.208
Vietnam	LMC	35.341	Australia	H	49.088
Bangladesh	LMC	25.267	Bangladesh	LM	27.619

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
United Kingdom	HIC	24.049	United Kingdom	H	22.404
Italy	HIC	21.545	Spain	H	22.105
Spain	HIC	18.391	Philippines	LM	22.028
Indonesia	UMC	17.029	Italy	H	21.835
India	LMC	15.956	Indonesia	LM	20.056
France	HIC	13.237	Brazil	UM	17.432
New Zealand	HIC	11.591	India	LM	16.379
Thailand	UMC	11.146	Thailand	UM	13.736
Philippines	LMC	10.697	France	H	13.324
Germany	HIC	10.162	New Zealand	H	10.633
Brazil	UMC	9.257	Germany	H	9.340
Netherlands	HIC	7.405	Peru	UM	7.431

2005-2010 | | | **2000-2005** | | |

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
USA	H	193.967	USA	H	158.590
Vietnam	LM	77.865	Vietnam	L	61.439
Japan	H	77.583	Japan	H	49.785
Korea, Rep.	H	67.920	Canada	H	46.948
Canada	H	59.959	Singapore	H	35.551
Singapore	H	35.077	Korea, Rep.	H	32.587
Australia	H	27.694	Philippines	LM	26.583
Bangladesh	L	25.971	Indonesia	LM	25.244
Philippines	LM	25.022	Bangladesh	L	19.269
Indonesia	LM	24.241	United Kingdom	H	17.942
United Kingdom	H	17.207	Australia	H	17.600
Italy	H	16.933	India	L	13.885
India	LM	14.477	Myanmar	L	9.083
Thailand	UM	14.237	Malaysia	UM	8.995
Spain	H	9.325	Italy	H	8.509
France	H	8.826	Thailand	LM	5.984
New Zealand	H	8.586	Peru	LM	5.583
Myanmar	L	7.486	Russian Fed.	UM	5.280
Germany	H	7.402	Brazil	UM	5.032
Peru	LM	7.297	Germany	H	5.028

1995-2000 | | | **1990-1995** | | |

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
USA	H	135.703	USA	H	104.362
Canada	H	40.453	Vietnam	L	51.017
Vietnam	L	39.311	Indonesia	LM	28.642
Japan	H	38.028	Japan	H	27.648
Singapore	H	25.690	Canada	H	20.639
Philippines	LM	25.349	Bangladesh	L	18.305
Indonesia	L	23.473	Singapore	H	17.954
Bangladesh	L	21.526	Philippines	LM	16.327
India	L	16.092	Myanmar	L	14.334
Australia	H	16.003	Australia	H	12.023
Korea, Rep.	UM	13.264	Malaysia	UM	9.735

United Kingdom	H	12.956	Korea, Rep.	H	9.614
Brazil	UM	10.863	Russian Fed.	LM	8.205
Italy	H	8.872	Brazil	UM	6.502
Russian Fed.	LM	8.705	France	H	5.289
Malaysia	UM	8.524	Thailand	LM	4.939
Myanmar	L	7.909	Italy	H	4.331
France	H	6.771	United Kingdom	H	3.615
Germany	H	5.707	India	L	2.995
Nepal	L	4.272	Netherlands	H	2.640

The PR China, in absolute terms, is one of the most important net emigration countries with a relatively stable negative balance between 1995-2000 and 2010-15.

Flows from PR China are mainly directed to high income countries, foremost the classical immigration countries USA, Canada and Australia, but also within East Asia with Japan and South Korea being important destinations. The most important European destination country is Italy followed by the UK and Germany. and in Western Europe. Furthermore, Asian countries are important destinations of emigration, which should be deemed to relate with re-migration.

Immigration to the PR China is mainly shaped by return migration of Chinese citizens. To a smaller extent there is genuine immigration of students, temporary expat and labor migration as well as and some permanent immigrants (ethnic Chinese and bridal migration from neighboring Asian countries related to the gender imbalance among young Chinese adults).

In absolute terms Chinese emigration is large, but relative to Chia's total population size migration rates are comparatively small.

3.3.13 Philippines

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]:   109.581.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   30,0 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   8,6 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 75,3 years   ♂ 67,1 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020):   2,6

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   Yes

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   6.094.307

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   225.525

Refugee population [2019]:   425.143

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   178.897

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	978.594	1.320.591	1.603.441	1.999.618	1.423.154	1.054.482
Immigration	279.673	369.066	361.618	463.945	588.359	718.714
Balance	-698.921	-951.525	-1.241.823	-1.535.673	-834.795	-335.768

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,593	0,609	0,632	0,654	0,671	0,701	0,718

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   107 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
716	1.062	1.073	1.244	2.217	3.001	3.485

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 225 %

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
LM	LM	LM	LM	LM	LM	LMC

*   HIC / H = High income
         UMC/HM = Upper middle income
         LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
         LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Philippines to…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	HIC	407.422	USA	H	406.117
Canada	HIC	126.903	Canada	H	219.201
Saudi Arabia	HIC	68.048	Saudi Arabia	H	113.027
U. Arab Emirates	HIC	62.211	Australia	H	82.728
Japan	HIC	54.974	Japan	H	73.136
Australia	HIC	52.603	Qatar	H	64.258
Italy	HIC	35.641	U. Arab Emir.	H	60.418
United Kingdom	HIC	27.934	Malaysia	UM	57.808
New Zealand	HIC	22.566	Italy	H	54.152
Kuwait	HIC	22.105	Kuwait	H	52.395
Qatar	HIC	17.961	United Kingdom	H	30.161
Germany	HIC	15.738	Hong Kong, China	H	22.957
Hong Kong, China	HIC	14.418	China	UM	22.028
Korea, Rep.	HIC	14.202	Korea, Rep.	H	21.712
Malaysia	UMC	13.860	Germany	H	18.203
China	UMC	10.697	Oman	H	17.102
Spain	HIC	10.543	New Zealand	H	16.197
Bahrain	HIC	9.953	Macao SAR, China	H	16.094
Norway	HIC	5.933	Norway	H	9.860
Oman	HIC	5.343	Spain	H	8.666
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	728.829	USA	H	662.760
U. Arab Emirates	H	259.587	Canada	H	211.491
Canada	H	229.817	U. Arab Emir.	H	106.313
Australia	H	93.517	Japan	H	88.512
United Kingdom	H	75.963	Italy	H	62.473
Japan	H	71.074	Saudi Arabia	H	61.811
Qatar	H	63.592	United Kingdom	H	59.621
Saudi Arabia	H	61.518	Australia	H	59.220

Italy	H	50.635	Germany	H	28.211
Kuwait	H	41.685	Hong Kong, China	H	28.070
Spain	H	34.582	China	LM	26.583
Hong Kong, China	H	33.485	Spain	H	22.207
Germany	H	26.422	Kuwait	H	20.467
China	UM	25.022	Bahrain	H	14.302
Bahrain	H	22.860	Korea, Rep.	H	11.922
Korea, Rep.	H	20.163	Malaysia	UM	11.502
New Zealand	H	19.018	France	H	10.103
Ireland	H	12.897	Ireland	H	9.347
Macao SAR, China	H	10.346	New Zealand	H	8.877
Singapore	H	9.141	Qatar	H	8.619

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	670.405	USA	H	381.879
Malaysia	UM	114.713	Saudi Arabia	UM	96.597
Canada	H	104.925	Canada	H	92.849
Japan	H	82.342	Malaysia	UM	77.692
Hong Kong, China	H	46.311	U. Arab Emir.	H	51.876
U. Arab Emirates	H	37.322	Australia	H	41.804
Australia	H	32.379	Japan	H	34.517
Saudi Arabia	UM	29.128	Hong Kong, China	H	29.232
China	LM	25.349	Italy	H	24.245
Cambodia	L	20.383	China	L	16.327
Kuwait	H	18.379	United Kingdom	H	15.114
United Kingdom	H	16.104	Qatar	H	14.844
Korea, Rep.	UM	14.910	Germany	H	9.267
Italy	H	14.865	Korea, Rep.	H	8.148
Qatar	H	10.476	Guam	H	7.553
Spain	H	9.820	Brunei	H	5.133
Guam	H	6.581	Darussalam	H	5.113
Brunei Darussalam	H	5.622	Kuwait	UM	4.884
Thailand	LM	5.374	Bahrain	L	4.517
New Zealand	H	4.802	Cambodia	H	4.476
			Spain		

Main immigration to Philippines from…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	HIC	231.792	USA	H	224.300
Saudi Arabia	HIC	75.003	U. Arab Emir.	H	62.149
U. Arab Emir.	HIC	72.276	Canada	H	53.000
Canada	HIC	68.782	Saudi Arabia	H	52.043
Japan	HIC	31.976	Japan	H	25.221
Australia	HIC	30.951	Australia	H	22.534
Kuwait	HIC	24.523	Kuwait	H	15.757

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Qatar	HIC	21.939	Italy	H	14.628
China	UMC	19.199	United Kingdom	H	14.621
United Kingdom	HIC	16.138	Hong Kong, China	H	13.546
Italy	HIC	15.963	Qatar	H	12.303
Hong Kong, China	HIC	14.836	China	UM	9.787
Malaysia	UMC	14.351	Malaysia	UM	5.721
Korea, Rep.	HIC	8.416	Bahrain	H	5.450
Germany	HIC	6.932	Korea, Rep.	H	5.237
Bahrain	HIC	6.071	Germany	H	5.199
Spain	HIC	5.547	Spain	H	4.974
Oman	HIC	5.210	Guam	H	4.233
New Zealand	HIC	5.084	New Zealand	H	3.204
India	LMC	4.214	India	LM	2.769

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	178.584	USA	H	150.767
Saudi Arabia	H	43.012	Saudi Arabia	H	32.905
Canada	H	39.888	Canada	H	24.439
Japan	H	28.355	Malaysia	UM	21.027
U. Arab Emir.	H	26.698	Japan	H	16.828
Australia	H	16.228	U. Arab Emir.	H	14.635
Italy	H	13.866	Australia	H	12.294
Hong Kong, China	H	12.513	China	LM	11.610
Malaysia	UM	11.196	Hong Kong, China	H	11.439
Kuwait	H	9.627	Italy	H	9.051
United Kingdom	H	8.511	Kuwait	H	7.480
China	UM	8.280	United Kingdom	H	7.115
Korea, Rep.	H	8.000	Qatar	H	6.172
India	LM	6.913	Guam	H	4.478
Qatar	H	6.264	Germany	H	2.363
Germany	H	5.064	Bahrain	H	2.306
Guam	H	4.714	Papua New Guin.	L	2.137
Bahrain	H	3.042	Korea, Rep.	H	2.126
Spain	H	2.719	Brunei	H	1.640
France	H	2.387	Darussalam	H	1.593
			Spain		

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
USA	H	127.804	USA	H	117.806
Saudi Arabia	UM	33.760	Saudi Arabia	UM	25.263
United Kingdom	H	26.795	China	L	21.576
Canada	H	20.941	Canada	H	13.292
Australia	H	12.962	Australia	H	10.129
Malaysia	UM	12.464	Malaysia	UM	10.005
U. Arab Emir.	H	12.436	Hong Kong, China	H	9.100
Italy	H	12.221	Italy	H	7.790
Japan	H	12.135	Japan	H	7.244

China	LM	11.782	Vietnam	L	7.207
Hong Kong, China	H	9.086	U. Arab Emir.	H	6.738
Bahrain	UM	8.889	Kuwait	H	6.503
Kuwait	H	5.653	Qatar	H	4.397
Qatar	H	5.184	United Kingdom	H	4.279
Guam	H	4.837	Guam	H	3.052
Germany	H	4.495	Germany	H	2.471
Korea, Dem. Rep.	L	3.846	Thailand	LM	2.419
Austria	H	2.681	Lao PDR	L	1.845
Brazil	UM	2.499	Greece	UM	1.204
Oman	UM	2.052	Spain	H	1.034

The Philippines is one of the most important net sending country with an increasing negative balance between 1990-95 and 2000-05 and a decreasing negative balance between 2000-05 and 2015-20.

Flows from the Philippines are mainly directed to high income countries, foremost the classical immigration countries USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. European destinations also play a role. The most important European destination countries are Italy and the UK. There is also temporary labor migration to the Gulf States (mainly to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE) and within Asia with Malaysia and Hong Kong being important destinations.

Immigration to the Philippines mainly reflects the return of Filipino labor from abroad.

3.3.14 Senegal

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]   16.744.000

Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:   42,6 %

Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:   4,8 %

Life expectancy [2015-2020]:   ♀ 69,4 years   ♂ 65,3 years

Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:   4,6

Conflicted situation/war [2020]:   No

Native-born people abroad [2020]:   693.765

Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:   274.929

Refugee population [2019]:   16.273

Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:   None of concern to UNHCR

Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:   PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	219.824	286.935	273.404	307.122	322.971	215.541
Immigration	144.175	59.989	71.150	90.844	108.748	115.306
Balance	-75.649	-226.946	-202.254	-216.278	-214.223	-100.235

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,376	0,378	0,39	0,434	0,468	0,506	0,512

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   168 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
484	473	366	689	1.401	1.910	442

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 139%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
LM				LM		LMC
	L	L	L		L	

*   HIC / H = High income
       UMC/HM = Upper middle income
       LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
       LIC / L = Low income
From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Senegal to…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Italy	HIC	45.623	France	H	71.506
Gambia, The	LIC	33.667	Italy	H	66.443
France	HIC	28.625	USA	H	29.331
USA	HIC	26.623	Gambia, The	L	28.225
Spain	HIC	13.769	Spain	H	20.029
Mauritania	LMC	10.336	Gabon	UM	18.486
Gabon	UMC	7.675	Mali	L	10.056
Mali	LIC	6.974	Mauritania	LM	7.496
Guinea	LIC	6.750	Guinea-Bissau	L	7.384
Guinea-Bissau	LIC	4.945	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	6.464
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	4.088	Congo, Rep.	LM	6.321
Germany	HIC	3.298	Canada	H	6.206
Belgium	HIC	2.252	Brazil	UM	5.845
Brazil	UMC	2.114	Guinea	L	5.207
Sierra Leone	LIC	1.957	Belgium	H	4.624
Canada	HIC	1.764	Germany	H	3.646
Congo, Rep.	LMC	1.757	Switzerland	H	2.315
South Africa	UMC	1.275	Portugal	H	2.169
Portugal	HIC	1.175	Sierra Leone	L	2.019
Switzerland	HIC	985	South Africa	UM	1.930
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	H	64.013	France	H	68.488
Spain	H	51.339	Italy	H	35.347
Italy	H	42.672	Gambia, The	L	34.278
Gambia, The	L	28.984	Spain	H	28.437
USA	H	22.783	USA	H	14.175
Mali	L	14.873	Mauritania	L	13.892
Gabon	UM	12.524	Gabon	UM	10.925
Mauritania	LM	10.763	Sierra Leone	L	10.372

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Guinea-Bissau	L	7.312	Guinea	L	9.590
Sierra Leone	L	7.096	Congo, Rep.	LM	5.979
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	5.969	Guinea-Bissau	L	5.173
Guinea	L	5.309	Mali	L	4.391
Congo, Rep.	LM	4.221	Côte d'Ivoire	L	4.339
Canada	H	3.864	Cameroon	LM	3.904
Belgium	H	3.015	Canada	H	2.788
Germany	H	2.567	Germany	H	2.199
South Africa	UM	1.931	Belgium	H	2.191
Portugal	H	1.764	Western Sahara		1.863
Switzerland	H	1.621	Portugal	H	1.354
Morocco	LM	1.417	Morocco	LM	1.004

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	H	55.231	France	H	63.578
Gambia, The	L	43.451	Italy	H	35.258
Guinea	L	33.843	Mauritania	L	16.113
Italy	H	23.842	Gambia, The	L	10.089
Côte d'Ivoire	L	23.703	Côte d'Ivoire	L	10.007
Mauritania	L	16.782	Guinea-Bissau	L	9.158
USA	H	13.147	Mali	L	8.028
Spain	H	11.362	Gabon	UM	7.333
Gabon	UM	9.881	USA	H	6.920
Liberia	L	7.548	Spain	H	5.445
Mali	L	6.867	Congo, Rep.	L	4.659
Congo, Rep.	L	4.543	Germany	H	4.196
Guinea-Bissau	L	4.102	Belgium	H	3.007
Sierra Leone	L	3.142	Guinea	L	2.483
Burkina Faso	L	2.520	Canada	H	2.350
Canada	H	2.457	Switzerland	H	2.170
Nigeria	L	2.136	South Africa	UM	2.066
Germany	H	2.050	Burkina Faso	L	1.996
Portugal	H	1.836	United Kingdom	H	1.826
Togo	L	1.788	Portugal	H	1.762

Main immigration to Senegal from…

2015-2020			2010-2015		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
France	HIC	18.134	Guinea	L	23.515
Gambia, The	LIC	15.163	Mauritania	LM	14.970
Mali	LIC	14.783	Gambia, The	L	14.157
Italy	HIC	9.959	France	H	11.782
Mauritania	LMC	9.045	Mali	L	9.474
Guinea	LIC	7.062	Italy	H	6.503
Spain	HIC	6.217	Spain	H	5.278
Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	5.210	Guinea-Bissau	L	4.497

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
USA	HIC	5.161	Côte d'Ivoire	LM	4.132
Guinea-Bissau	LIC	4.771	USA	H	2.999
Gabon	UMC	3.300	Gabon	UM	1.833
Sierra Leone	LIC	2.778	Sierra Leone	L	1.812
Congo, Rep.	LMC	1.623	Congo, Rep.	LM	1.081
Saudi Arabia	HIC	910	Morocco	LM	554
Canada	HIC	905	Niger	L	472
Morocco	LMC	883	Cameroon	LM	472
Benin	LMC	766	Burkina Faso	L	469
Germany	HIC	727	Canada	H	451
Niger	LIC	726	Algeria	UM	431
Brazil	UMC	717	Benin	L	415

2005-2010			2000-2005		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Guinea	L	18.567	Gambia, The	L	12.419
Gambia, The	L	13.386	Mauritania	L	11.130
France	H	10.956	France	H	9.174
Mauritania	LM	9.759	Guinea-Bissau	L	6.660
Mali	L	8.316	Mali	L	6.309
Italy	H	6.590	Guinea	L	5.426
Guinea-Bissau	L	4.151	Italy	H	5.241
Côte d'Ivoire	LM	4.139	Côte d'Ivoire	L	4.251
Spain	H	2.499	Gabon	UM	1.396
USA	H	2.049	USA	H	1.253
Gabon	UM	1.554	Sierra Leone	L	1.067
Sierra Leone	L	1.379	Spain	H	758
Congo, Rep.	LM	1.009	Congo, Rep.	LM	664
Cameroon	LM	598	Morocco	LM	506
Benin	L	597	Burkina Faso	L	458
Morocco	LM	528	Saudi Arabia	H	444
Algeria	UM	450	Benin	L	333
Burkina Faso	L	419	Germany	H	331
Saudi Arabia	H	370	Algeria	LM	323
Germany	H	354	Niger	L	272

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Mauritania	L	12.448	Guinea	L	61.563
Gambia, The	L	10.679	Mauritania	L	24.310
France	H	8.222	Gambia, The	L	12.685
Italy	H	4.652	Sierra Leone	L	12.593
Guinea-Bissau	L	4.605	Guinea-Bissau	L	12.139
Guinea	L	4.446	France	H	5.580
Mali	L	4.203	Mali	L	4.441
Côte d'Ivoire	L	2.756	Côte d'Ivoire	L	2.773
Gabon	UM	1.231	Italy	H	2.769
Sierra Leone	L	1.170	Liberia	L	903
USA	H	617	Gabon	UM	768

Congo, Rep.	L	507	Morocco	LM	390
Morocco	LM	455	Algeria	LM	304
Spain	H	406	Benin	L	276
Algeria	LM	339	Niger	L	229
Germany	H	289	USA	H	219
Benin	L	276	Spain	H	205
Burkina Faso	L	260	Burkina Faso	L	203
Niger	L	225	Congo, Rep.	L	195
Congo, Dem. Rep.	L	194	Togo	L	191

Senegal is a net emigration country with a stable balance between 1995-2000 and 2010-15. Emigration from Senegal is directed toward high income countries and upper middle-income countries in Europe (Italy, France and Spain in particular) as well as to the USA. Temporary migration also takes place from Senegal to Western African countries as well as to Mauretania and Gabon.

The Gambia is also an important destination which has to do with the fact that the of this country is a de facto enclave surrounded by Senegalese territory.

Immigration to Senegal mainly consist of return migration of Senegalese people from countries which also are the main destination of emigration flows.

3.3.15 Ukraine

Data: UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank Group, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Freedom House

Total Population [2020]	43.734.000
Share of population aged 0-14 years [2020]:	16,0 %
Share of population aged 60 years and older [2020]:	23,6 %
Life expectancy [2015-2020]:	♀ 69,4 years ♂ 76,6 years
Total Fertility Rate [2015-2020]:	1,4
Conflicted situation/war [2020]:	Yes
Native-born people abroad [2020]:	6.139.144
Stock of foreign-born population in country [2020]:	4.997.387
Refugee population [2019]:	2.454.245
Internally displaced persons (IDP) [2019]:	734.000
Freedom House Index/Status [2020]:	PF (Partly Free)

Total Migration (Abel Data 2020):

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Emigration	1.512.522	1.924.832	1.424.880	1.194.644	1.341.844	1.471.901
Immigration	1.588.237	1.462.877	1.259.260	1.468.663	1.471.900	1.520.930
Balance	75.715	-461.955	-165.620	274.019	130.056	49.029

Human Development Index:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
0,725	0,686	0,694	0,738	0,755	0,765	0,779

Human Development Index Ranking in 2019:   74 (of 189)

GDP/cap pa (USD) [current prices]:

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
1.570	936	636	1.827	2.965	2.125	3.659

Change of GDP/cap pa (USD) 2000 to 2019:   + 18%

World Bank Analytical Classification*

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
LM		LM	LM	LM	LM	LMC
	L					

*   HIC / H = High income
     UMC/HM = Upper middle income
     LMC/ LC = Lower middle income
     LIC / L = Low income

From 2020 on, the thresholds & codes have been changed to three letter codes by the World Bank.

Main migration from Ukraine to…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	UMC	904.242	Russian Fed.	UM	915.350
Kazakhstan	UMC	81.659	Kazakhstan	UM	76.056
Belarus	UMC	60.888	Belarus	UM	57.526
Poland	HIC	51.176	Uzbekistan	LM	43.072
Uzbekistan	LMC	44.863	USA	H	36.869
USA	HIC	39.300	Germany	H	26.057
Germany	HIC	32.607	Italy	H	23.572
Czechia	HIC	29.873	Poland	H	21.041
Italy	HIC	26.391	Moldova	LM	20.132
Moldova	LMC	24.452	Israel	H	13.782
Romania	HIC	24.404	Czechia	H	10.775
Hungary	HIC	20.387	Azerbaijan	UM	9.524
Israel	HIC	14.683	Spain	H	7.703
Spain	HIC	10.559	Georgia	UM	7.329
Azerbaijan	UMC	9.940	Canada	H	7.167
Georgia	UMC	8.271	Latvia	H	6.221
Canada	HIC	8.195	Kyrgyzstan	LM	6.150
Lithuania	HIC	7.292	Hungary	H	5.242
Kyrgyzstan	LMC	6.818	Armenia	LM	4.879
Estonia	HIC	6.088	Portugal	H	4.242
2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Destination	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Destination**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	UM	792.259	Russian Fed.	UM	896.484
Kazakhstan	UM	66.293	Kazakhstan	LM	91.302
Belarus	UM	53.663	Belarus	LM	58.796
Uzbekistan	LM	44.919	Italy	H	50.775
USA	H	30.493	Uzbekistan	L	48.735
Germany	H	23.495	Moldova	LM	33.236
Poland	H	22.907	Poland	UM	30.788
Moldova	LM	22.382	USA	H	29.547

Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Italy	H	18.987	Germany	H	23.878
Israel	H	14.393	Spain	H	23.681
Czechia	H	13.443	Czechia	UM	20.776
Azerbaijan	UM	9.277	Israel	H	16.951
Spain	H	7.476	Azerbaijan	LM	10.242
Kyrgyzstan	L	7.243	Kyrgyzstan	L	8.718
Georgia	LM	6.953	Latvia	UM	8.405
Latvia	UM	6.876	Georgia	LM	7.635
Canada	H	6.233	Portugal	H	7.042
Armenia	LM	4.785	Canada	H	6.512
Lithuania	UM	4.196	Armenia	LM	5.498
Estonia	H	4.165	Lithuania	UM	5.226

1995-2000			1990-1995		
Destination	WB Class	Migrants	Destination	WB Class	Migrants
Russian Fed.	LM	1.238.805	Russian Fed.	LM	1.019.732
Germany	H	131.512	Belarus	LM	71.273
USA	H	125.971	Kazakhstan	LM	69.204
Belarus	LM	78.061	Germany	H	54.050
Kazakhstan	LM	59.391	Poland	LM	44.779
Uzbekistan	L	40.233	Moldova	LM	38.282
Poland	UM	40.075	Uzbekistan	LM	36.294
Moldova	L	30.050	USA	H	33.617
Israel	H	23.839	Israel	H	33.224
Latvia	LM	21.045	Kyrgyzstan	L	12.179
Kyrgyzstan	L	13.556	Latvia	LM	10.787
Greece	H	11.934	Georgia	L	8.667
Azerbaijan	L	8.764	Azerbaijan	L	7.901
Canada	H	8.555	Turkmenistan	LM	7.275
Hungary	UM	7.914	Lithuania	LM	6.368
Georgia	L	6.420	Canada	H	6.260
Czechia	UM	5.815	Estonia	LM	5.712
Lithuania	LM	5.728	Tajikistan	L	4.885
Estonia	UM	5.376	Greece	UM	4.185
United Kingdom	H	5.081	Armenia	L	3.420

Main immigration to Ukraine from…

2015-2019			2010-2015		
Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Russian Fed.	UMC	822.990	Russian Fed.	UM	716.567
USA	HIC	91.249	USA	H	102.259
Kazakhstan	UMC	89.818	Germany	H	74.112
Belarus	UMC	56.565	Kazakhstan	UM	73.960
Uzbekistan	LMC	53.315	Belarus	UM	53.399
Germany	HIC	46.804	Uzbekistan	LM	49.819
Italy	HIC	35.550	Poland	H	33.892
Israel	HIC	27.466	Italy	H	33.527

Origin	WB Class	Migrants	Origin	WB Class	Migrants
Latvia	HIC	26.685	Israel	H	29.791
Poland	HIC	25.254	Lithuania	H	23.741
Lithuania	HIC	21.224	Moldova	LM	23.729
Moldova	LMC	19.139	Tajikistan	LM	18.429
Tajikistan	LIC	17.856	Latvia	H	16.905
Canada	HIC	16.402	Georgia	UM	16.514
Spain	HIC	16.262	Spain	H	15.693
Georgia	UMC	13.483	Canada	H	15.589
Czechia	HIC	11.289	Czechia	H	14.841
Azerbaijan	UMC	10.923	Kyrgyzstan	LM	14.274
France	HIC	8.905	Greece	H	12.242
Kyrgyzstan	LMC	7.531	Netherlands	H	11.359

2005-2010			**2000-2005**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	UM	735.781	Russian Fed.	UM	790.814
USA	H	108.113	Belarus	LM	59.061
Poland	H	71.668	Kazakhstan	LM	57.170
Kazakhstan	UM	70.882	Uzbekistan	L	45.873
Germany	H	54.954	USA	H	44.423
Belarus	UM	54.075	Poland	UM	37.197
Uzbekistan	LM	43.697	Moldova	LM	27.053
Israel	H	39.057	Germany	H	24.566
Moldova	LM	32.584	Israel	H	22.020
Georgia	LM	23.586	Georgia	LM	20.737
Italy	H	18.506	Latvia	UM	10.717
Canada	H	17.159	Azerbaijan	LM	10.432
Latvia	UM	16.194	Kyrgyzstan	L	10.045
Lithuania	UM	14.973	Turkmenistan	LM	9.894
Spain	H	14.185	Lithuania	UM	8.912
Armenia	LM	13.877	Vietnam	L	8.839
Greece	H	12.601	Armenia	LM	7.708
Azerbaijan	UM	11.075	Canada	H	7.702
Kyrgyzstan	L	10.897	Tajikistan	L	6.537
Vietnam	LM	9.933	Estonia	UM	4.832

1995-2000			**1990-1995**		
Origin	**WB Class**	**Migrants**	**Origin**	**WB Class**	**Migrants**
Russian Fed.	LM	832.884	Russian Fed.	LM	912.828
Uzbekistan	L	108.583	Kazakhstan	LM	123.703
Kazakhstan	LM	89.233	Uzbekistan	LM	111.644
Belarus	LM	58.589	Belarus	LM	70.449
Georgia	L	55.185	Poland	LM	48.598
Moldova	L	52.896	Georgia	L	47.980
Poland	UM	39.987	Moldova	LM	47.850
Armenia	L	33.275	Armenia	L	38.527
Azerbaijan	L	28.968	Azerbaijan	L	32.595
USA	H	24.124	Kyrgyzstan	L	23.067
Israel	H	20.178	USA	H	20.834

Tajikistan	L	16.338	Israel	H	18.042
Germany	H	13.079	Tajikistan	L	14.921
Turkmenistan	LM	11.993	Lithuania	LM	13.504
Kyrgyzstan	L	11.814	Latvia	LM	13.265
Lithuania	LM	10.519	Estonia	LM	10.898
Latvia	LM	9.425	Turkmenistan	LM	7.062
Romania	LM	6.694	Canada	H	6.133
Canada	H	5.925	Romania	LM	5.962
Estonia	UM	5.585	Vietnam	L	3.340

Ukraine is a country that reported (prior to 2022) considerable immigration and emigration.

Like other nations formerly belonging to the USSR, the strongest outflows from Ukraine were towards Russia while Russia also was by far the most important place of origin of immigrants. Belarus and Kazakhstan were distant second countries of origin and destination. Other destination countries were Poland, the USA and Germany. Estimated immigration flows from Germany to Ukraine are most likely overstated.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has completely changed the picture as several million Ukrainians (mainly women and children) left the country with Czechia, Germany, Poland, Romania and Moldova being the most important destinations.

4 Conclusion

The production of detailed and overarching estimates of global migration flows is an important, yet challenging task. The results of flow estimates serve as fundamental basis for policy planning, scholarly research, and demographic projections. Sound policy advice in this context depends on reliable information. Migration often includes a political dimension. However, for many countries available migration data and estimates derived from migration models still have a high degree of uncertainty.

Observed long term stable relates/flows towards countries of higher income should be expected to remain relevant also in the future. Especially if an economic gap between particular countries of origin and countries of destination persists and established migration pattern (e.g., prominent diaspora in destination countries, cultural proximity, historic ties e.g.) prevail. This could be expected for USA bound migration from Mexico, India, Philippines, and PR China. Western Europa bound Migration from North African countries, Eastern Europe and Turkey, flows from Bangladesh and Nepal to India. The flows from Egypt and Asian lower middle-income countries directed to the Gulf states can also be included in this group, as long as the Gulf States uphold current policies of labor recruitment and admission. Not easy to predict are effects of demographic change in Europe. Countries with significant shortage of labor and skills (as a consequence of low fertility and demographic ageing) will most likely implement immigration policies based on recruitment, which could open new or reinforce existing corridors.

Forced migration does shape the picture of global migration, however, respective future flows or re-migration after conflict/crisis are difficult to estimate as future violent conflicts are hard to predict. Intensity and duration of armed conflicts as well as lack of food supply during such conflicts are relevant factor in this context. 'Internationalized' conflicts, with either direct or indirect engagement of third parties tend to be more intensive, longer lasting and more difficult to solve (Balch-Lindsay et al. 2008, Cunningham 2010). Recent examples of large-scale flows produced by political oppression, conflict and war are outflows from Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine and Venezuela.

This report briefly illustrates the availability, structure and limitations migration flow data generated through novel methods of estimation. The outcome of such estimates is not only of academic interest but represents a valuable basis for sound policy advice. Provided that reliable source data is available, meaningful results can be obtained. Thus, an important concern of this study is to further raise attention on the need for improvement of flow data collection and aggregation.

A set of concepts and methods for estimating world migration has been developed in the last decades. Still, research on migration in quantitative terms is facing essential problems.

Firstly, migration flow data is far from complete. Only a minority of countries (representing, however, the majority of relevant destination countries) collect and deliver data on migration flows. At the same time, many countries of origin and nations with low capacity in public administration and organizational deficits do not see migration data collection as a priority. Given the latent political dimension of migration, it is relevant to know, what kind of information is collected and published, and which definitions apply. If stock data and many raw data are not fully reliable, estimating techniques cannot reach their full potential. Shortcomings in underlying empirical data feed into any model, are carried through and reduce the quality of the output. In an ideal world with full data collection and availability migration flow estimates would become unnecessary as researchers and policy makers could directly rely on the collected flow data.

Second, there is no binding and commonly applied definition of migration amongst institutions delivering raw data. Gaps, under- and overcounts are inevitable when data is merged and harmonized in order to create comprehensive global datasets. Thus, significant parts of international migration are either not counted or underrepresented. This is particularly true for irregular migrants.

Third, algorithms designed to produce flow data need to be robust concerning various migrant group profiles (e.g., specific age structures etc.) in order to deliver plausible and reliable information.

This has become obvious, when finding implausible flows between India and Pakistan, Germany and Kazakhstan, Germany and Turkey and Germany and Russia. The same is true for assumed migration between Ethiopia, Morocco and Israel. In these cases, estimated size and direction of flows had to be qualified as implausible. It was not possible to check whether this is due to defective raw data or rooted within the algorithm. However, the latter possibility must be also considered and should be subject to further analysis.

Even though the mentioned problems exist, the new PB (Pseudo Bayes) flow estimate models allow to display general trends in migration. This should be kept in mind, when using this information as basis for further research or policy advice. We need, however, to be aware of the shortcomings of data based on estimates under current conditions.

As a consequence, efforts to generate more exact basal data resting first on clear definitions should be made. Migration experts and concerned policy consultants do advocate for this since long, nonetheless the struggle remains an ongoing priority.

Additionally, the data should contain further information for precise conclusions and on order to enable convincing projections. Strictly speaking, age and gender and should be available in yearly terms instead of the common five-year intervals, the latter also blurring the picture. Efforts in this way are currently made. The further extension, e.g., by successively incorporation more information including qualitative data would significantly enhance knowledge on global migration flows. In a nutshell: scientific research has developed methods to produce meaningful data on migration and draw new conclusions. However, this ability cannot be used due to a lack of basic information.

The lack of a comprehensive and high-quality data base is and remains the pivotal obstacle for monitoring global international migration. In the current situation it occurs, that methodological progress in order to manage large migration data is much more advanced than the advances made in (raw-) data collection and the harmonization of that information. As a consequence, some results of the novel and powerful methods remain poorly instructive and cannot be used for research and sound policy advice, as long, as the raw-data problem is not solved or significantly tempered.

Improvements in basic data quality and the collection of additional information linked to migration, is also needful, as novel forms of international migration tend to evolve. Transit migration with long term stays in one country are difficult to derive from current data. Migration is not necessarily (any more) a possible once in a lifetime decision for individuals. The vivid flows of migration and re-migration for some countries are an indicator. For instance, Pries (1997, 2010) introduced the phenomenon of transnational migration in scholarly debate. In a globalized economy and mobile word, individual steps of migration are not imperatively definite but may be sequential and 'home'' may include more than one place.

The availability of comprehensive, detailed and reliable flow estimates would, in a further step, allow to better investigate assumed links between changes in national socio-economic conditions and the intensity and direction of migration, as laid out in the migration hump theory.

Despite great advances in methodology, the detailed picture on global country-country migrant flows remains rather uncertain. Uncertainty will remain a characteristic in quantitative migration research as a matter of fact. The reconstruction of migration flows remains an important, yet complex undertaking and the introduction of more performant estimation techniques does not mean that the end of needed efforts is in sight.

5   References

Abel, Guy J., DeWaard, J., Trang Ha, J. and Z.W. Almquist (2021) "The form and evolution of international migration networks". Population Space and Place, 27 (3) [e2432]. https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2432.

Abel, Guy. J, and Joel E. Cohen (2019) "Bilateral International Migration Flow Estimates for 200 Countries". Scientific Data 6 (1): 82. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-019-0089-3.

Abel, Guy, and Joel E. Cohen (2021) "Bilateral international migration flow estimates for 200 countries" (Version 6) [dataset]. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4470464.v6

Abel, Guy. J. (2018) "Estimates of global bilateral migration flows by gender between 1960 and 2015". International Migration Review, 52(3), 809–852. https://doi.org/10.1111/imre.12327.

Azose, Jonathan J., and Adrian Raftery (2019) "Estimation of Emigration, Return Migration, and Transit Migration between All Pairs of Countries." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *116*(1), 116–122. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1722334116

Abel, Guy J. (2013) "Estimating global migration flow tables using place of birth data". Demographic Research, 28, 505– 546. https://doi.org/10.4054/demres.2013.28.18.

Abel, Guy J., and Nikola Sander (2014) "Quantifying Global International Migration Flows ". Science, 343(1520): 1520–1522. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1248676.

Balch-Lindsay, Dylan, Andrew J. Enterline, Joyce A. Kyle (2008) "Third-party intervention and the civil war process". Journal of Peace Research, 45 (3), 345–363.

Borjas, George J. (1989) "Economic Theory and International Migration". International Migration Review 23, 3, 457- 485.

Boyd, Monica (1989) "Family and Personal Networks in International Migration: Recent Developments and New Agendas". International Migration Review 23, 3, 638-670.

Beine, Michel, François Docquier, and Çaglar Özden (2011) "Diasporas". Journal of Development Economics 95, 30–41

Beine, Michel, and Christopher Parsons (2015). "Climatic Factors as Determinants of International Migration". Scandinavian Journal of Economics 117, 723–767.

Castles, Stephen and Mark J. Miller (2003) "The Age of Migration". Hampshire, London: Macmillan.

Cunningham, David E. (2010) "Blocking Resolution: How external states can prolong civil wars". Journal of Peace Research, 47 (2), 115–127

Clemens, Michael (2014) "Does development reduce migration?" In: International Handbook on Migration and Economic Development (ch. 6). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 152-185

de Haas, Hein (2009) "Mobility and Human Development". Human Development Research Paper 2009/01. New York: UNDP

de Haas, Hein (2010) "Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective." International Migration Review, 44 (1), 227–264. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2009.00804.x.

de Haas, Hein, Mathias Czaika, Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Edo Mahendra, Katharina Natter, Simona Vezzoli, and Maria Villares-Varela (2018) "International Migration: Trends, Determinants and Policy." *International Migration Institute Working Papers No. 142*. Oxford: IMI

Dennett, Adam (2016). "Estimating an Annual Time Series of Global Migration Flows - An Alternative Methodology for Using Migrant Stock Data". In: Wilson, Alan (ed.) Global Dynamics. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, 125–142

IOM (2017). "World Migration Report 2018". (M. McAuliffe and M. Ruhs, eds.), *World Migration Report*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration

IOM (2019). "World Migration Report 2020". (M. McAuliffe and A. Triandafyllidou, eds.), *World Migration Report*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration

Martin, Philip L., and J.-Edward, Taylor (1996) ''The Anatomy of a Migration Hump.'' In: Taylor j.-Edward (ed.): Development Strategy, Employment, and Migration: Insights from Models. Paris: OECD, Development Centre, 43–62

Natale, Fabrizio, Silvia Migali and Rainer Münz (2018). "Many more to come? Migration from and within Africa". Brussels-Luxemburg: European Commission, Joint Research Centre.

Massey, Douglas S. and España, Felipe Garciá (1987) "The Social Process of International Migration ". Science 237, 733-738

Massey, Douglas S. (1993): ''Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal". Population and Development Review19 (3), 431–466

Migali, Silvia, Fabrizio Natale, Guido Tintori, Sona Kalantaryan, Sandra Grubanov-Boskovic, M. Scipioni, F. Farinosi, C. Cattaneo, B. Benandi, M. Follador, Bidoglio, G., Simon McMahon, and Thomas Barbas (2018) International Migration Drivers, EUR 29333 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. https://doi: 10.2760/63833

Morris, Lydia (2002), "Managing Migration: Civic Stratification and Migrants Rights". IMR Volume, 37 (1). London: Routledge.

Nyberg-Sørensen, Nina; Nicholas Van Hear, Poul Engberg-Pedersen (2002) "The Migration-Development Nexus: Evidence and Policy Options". International Migration 40 (5) SI 2/2002, 49-73

OECD (2016) "Perspectives on Global Development 2017: International Migration in a Shifting World". Paris. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/persp_glob_dev-2017-en

OECD (2020) "International Migration Outlook 2020". Paris. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/ec98f531-en.

Pitoski, Dino, Thomas J. Lampoltshammer, and Peter Parycek (2021) "Drivers of Human Migration: A Review of Scientific Evidence." Social Sciences, 10, 1, 1-16. https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci10010021.

Pisarevskaya, Asya, Nathan Levy, Peter Scholten, and Joost Jansen (2020) "Mapping migration studies: An empirical analysis of the coming of age of a research field". Migration Studies, 8, 455–81

Portes, Alejandro, Luis E. Guarnizo and Patricia Landolt (1999) "The Study of Transnationalism: Pitfalls and Promise of an Emergent Research Field ". Ethnic and Racial Studies, 22, 2, 217-234

Pries, Ludger (2010) „Transnationalisierung: Theorie und Empirie grenzüberschreitender Vergesellschaftung". Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-531-92595-0

Pries, Ludger. ed. (1997) „Transnationale Migration". (Soziale Welt, special issue 12). Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Sassen, Saskia (1988) "The Mobility of Labor and Capital. A study in international investment and capital flow ". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Skeldon, Ron (2012) "Migration Transitions Revisited: Their Continued Relevance for the Development of Migration Theory". Population, Space and Place, 18 (2), 154–166. https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.667.

Stark, Oded (1991) "The Migration of Labor ". Cambridge: Blackwell.

Willekens, Frans (2019) "Evidence-Based Monitoring of International Migration Flows in Europe". Journal of Official Statistics, Vol. 35, No. 1, 2019, 231–277

Willekens, Frans (1977) "The Recovery of Detailed Migration Patterns from Aggregate Data: An Entropy Maximizing Approach." *IIASA Research Memoranda 77-58*. Laxenburg: IIASA

United Nations (1998) "Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration". *Statistical Papers Series M, No. 58*, Rev. 1. New York: Statistics Division, United Nations Statistical Office. New York: UN DESA https://unstats.unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/ seriesm_58rev1e.pdf (Accessed June 2021).

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). "World Population Prospects 2019: Methodology of the United Nations population estimates and projections". New York: UN DESA

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019) "Population Facts No. 2019/6, December 2019: How certain are the United Nations global population projections?" New York: UN DESA

Zelinsky, Wilbur (1971) "The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition". Geographical Review 61(2), 219-249 https://doi:10.2307/213996.

Selected Datasets

EUROSTAT (2021a). "Emigration by age and sex" [dataset: migr_emi2]. Retrieved May 30, 2021, from https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

EUROSTAT (2021b). "Immigration by age and sex" [dataset: migr_emi8]. Retrieved May 30, 2021, from https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm8&lang=en

OECD (2021a) "Emigration by age and sex" [dataset]. Retrieved May 29, 2021, from https://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=MIG&lang=en

OECD (2021b) "Immigration by age and sex" [dataset]. Retrieved May 29, 2021, from https://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=MIG&lang=en

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2019) "World Population Prospects 2019: Volume I: Comprehensive Tables". New York: UN DESA

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019)." World Population Prospects 2019: Volume II: Demographic Profiles". New York: UN DESA