

Quantifying Global International Migration Flows

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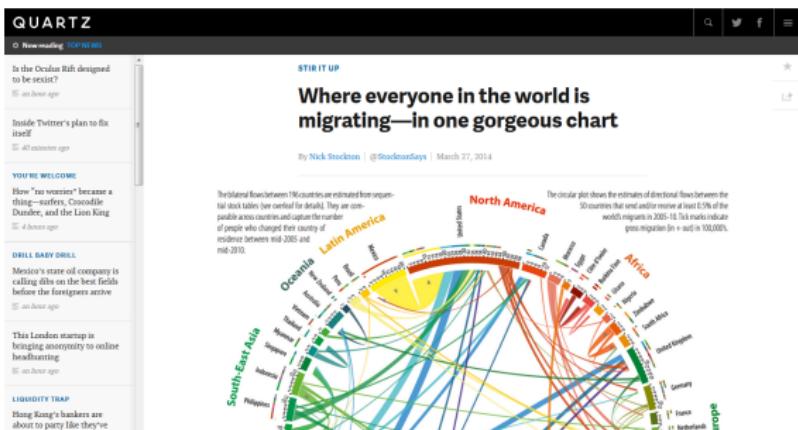
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Motivations for Quantifying Global Migration Flows

- Static measures of migration are plentiful.
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- Static measures of migration are plentiful.
- Dynamic flow data are trickier.
- It's been hard to get a glimpse of where people move to and from
- Lack of understanding of patterns & trends, giving rise to speculations.





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- Stocks are numbers of migrants living in a country at a point in time
- Flows are human movements between countries over time.
- Stocks are static, easy to define, and collected in censuses.
- Flows are dynamic, difficult to define, and collected by registers & surveys.

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- **Events** capture all moves, typically over annual periods.
- They are plentiful in Europe, but sparse everywhere else.
- Flows can also be measured as **transitions**.
- – > number of people changing residence between 2 points in time.
- **Be warned:** events and transitions cannot be compared.

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= **foreign-born migrant stock**

From lifetime to 5-year transitions

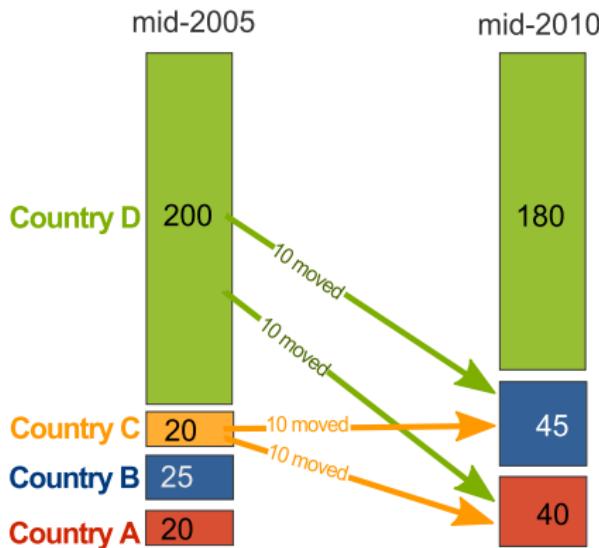
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 - Most widely available are data on lifetime migration.
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- The UN recently published global bilateral stock tables for 1990, 2000 & 2010.
- Stocks cannot capture contemporary patterns & trends.
- But the new data allow indirect estimation of global flows.

Linking migrant flow to stock data

- A simplified example for people born in Country D.
- 5-year migration flows are estimated from changes in stocks between 2005 and 2010.



Migrant Stock Data

Consider stock data where no natural change:

		<i>Place of Residence (t)</i>				<i>Place of Residence ($t + 1$)</i>							
		A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum		
<i>Birthplace</i>	A	1000	100	10	0	1110	<i>Birthplace</i>	A	950	100	60	0	1110
	B	55	555	50	5	665		B	80	505	75	5	665
	C	80	40	800	40	960		C	90	30	800	40	960
	D	20	25	20	200	265		D	40	45	0	180	265
	Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000		Sum	1160	680	935	225	3000

- Column sums are total population
- Diagonal elements represent native born population

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<i>Birthplace</i>	A	1000	100	10	0	1110	<i>Birthplace</i>	A	950	100	60	0	1110
	B	55	555	50	5	665		B	80	505	75	5	665
	C	80	40	800	40	960		C	90	30	800	40	960
	D	20	25	20	200	265		D	40	45	0	180	265
	Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000		Sum	1160	680	935	225	3000

- Row totals match over time (no births or deaths)
- Difference in table elements are due to migrations flows.

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		<i>Place of Residence (t)</i>				<i>Place of Residence ($t + 1$)</i>						
		A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
<i>Birthplace</i>	A	1000	100	10	0	1110	A	950	100	60	0	1110
	B	55	555	50	5	665	B	80	505	75	5	665
	C	80	40	800	40	960	C	90	30	800	40	960
	D	20	25	20	200	265	D	40	45	0	180	265
	Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000	Sum	1160	680	935	225	3000

- People change their residence (column), not their birthplace (row).
- Birthplace (row) populations at t and $t + 1$ are margins in a flow table...

Migrant Stock Data in Flow Tables

<i>Birthplace=A</i>		<i>Destination</i>					<i>Birthplace=B</i>		<i>Destination</i>				
<i>Origin</i>	A	B	C	D	Sum	<i>Origin</i>	A	B	C	D	Sum		
	A				1000		A				55		
	B				100		B				555		
	C				10		C				50		
	D				0		D				5		
Sum		950	100	60	0	1110	Sum		80	505	75	5	665
<i>Birthplace=C</i>		<i>Destination</i>					<i>Birthplace=D</i>		<i>Destination</i>				
<i>Origin</i>	A	B	C	D	Sum	<i>Origin</i>	A	B	C	D	Sum		
	A				80		A				20		
	B				40		B				25		
	C				800		C				20		
	D				40		D				200		
Sum		90	30	800	40	960	Sum		40	40	0	180	265

Missing Data

- The marginal totals (from the stock tables) are known.
 - Missing non-diagonal elements represent the number of migrant transitions over the period required.
 - Missing diagonal elements are the non-movers over the period.
 - Migration is a rare event. Make a simple assumption of maximising the missing diagonals.
 - Use model based methods for the non-diagonal elements.

Migrant Stock Data in Flow Tables

<i>Birthplace=A</i>		<i>Birthplace=B</i>								
<i>Origin</i>	<i>Destination</i>					<i>Destination</i>				
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum
	A				1000					55
	B				100					555
	C				10					50
	D				0					5
Sum	950	100	60	0	1110	Sum	80	505	75	5 665

<i>Birthplace=C</i>		<i>Birthplace=D</i>									
<i>Origin</i>	<i>Destination</i>					<i>Destination</i>					
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
	A				80					20	
	B				40					25	
	C				800					20	
	D				40					200	
Sum	90	30	800	40	960	Sum	40	40	0	180	265

Migrant Stock Data in Flow Tables

Birthplace=A		Birthplace=B							
Origin	Destination				Origin	Destination			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
	A	950				55			55
	B	100				505			555
	C		10			50			50
	D		0	0		5			5
Sum		950	100	60	0	1110	80	505	75
Birthplace=C		Birthplace=D							
Origin	Destination				Origin	Destination			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
	A	80				20			20
	B	30				25			25
	C		800			0			20
	D		40	40		180			200
Sum		90	30	800	40	40	0	180	265

Missing Flow Model

- Estimate the missing flows using a spatial interaction model:
- Internal migration estimation based on simple models:

$$y_{ij} = \alpha_i \beta_j m_{ij}$$

- y_{ij} is the expected number of migrants in transition from origin i to destination j and $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, R$ for R origins and destinations.
- α_i and β_j parameters represent the background factors that are related to the characteristics of the origin and destination.
- m_{ij} is some auxiliary information on migration flows, such as inverse of distance.
- A spatial interaction model is a log-linear or Poisson regression model.

$$\log y_{ijk} = \log \alpha_i + \log \beta_j + \log m_{ij}$$

Model Based Imputation

- We need a slightly modified version for our data array y_{ijk} :

$$\log y_{ijk} = \log \alpha_i + \log \beta_j + \log \lambda_k + \log \gamma_{ik} + \log \kappa_{jk} + \delta_{ijk} I(i=j) + \log m_{ij}$$

- λ_k parameters represent background factors that related to the characteristics of each birthplace
- γ_{ik} and κ_{jk} parameter sets represent the factors specific to each origin-birthplace and destination-birthplace specific combinations respectively.
- δ_{ijk} is the parameter set of non-movers and $I(\cdot)$ is the indicator function,

$$I(i=j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i=j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

- We can obtain the maximum likelihood estimate of all parameters in the model without the non-diagonal cells.
- Once we have estimated the parameters we can predict the non-diagonal cells.

Poisson Likelihood

- The probability of observing n_{ijk} migrant transitions during a unit interval, is given by the Poisson distribution function:

$$P(N_{ijk} = n_{ijk}) = \frac{y_{ijk}^{n_{ijk}}}{n_{ijk}!} \exp(-y_{ijk}).$$

- The likelihood function for $\mathbf{Y} = \{y_{ijk}, i, j, k = 1, \dots, R\}$ given $\mathbf{n} = \{n_{ijk}, i, j, k = 1, \dots, R\}$ migrant transitions, provided that migrant transitions are independent, is

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathbf{Y}; \mathbf{n}) &= P(N_{111} = n_{111}, N_{121} = n_{121}, \dots, N_{RRR} = n_{RRR}) \\ &= \prod_{ijk} \frac{y_{ijk}^{n_{ijk}}}{n_{ijk}!} \exp(-y_{ijk}) \\ l(\mathbf{Y}; \mathbf{n}) &= \sum_{ijk} \{n_{ijk} \log(y_{ijk}) - y_{ijk} - \log(n_{ijk}!)\} \end{aligned}$$

Poisson Log-Likelihood

The log-likelihood function corresponding to the spatial interaction model, where for simplicity δ_{ijk} is now referred to as δ_{iik} , is

$$\begin{aligned}
 l(\theta; \mathbf{n}) &= \sum_{ijk} \{ n_{ijk} \log(\alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij}) - \alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} - \log(n_{ijk}!) \} \\
 &= \sum_i n_{i++} \log(\alpha_i) + \sum_j n_{+j+} \log(\beta_j) + \sum_k n_{++k} \log(\lambda_j) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{ik} n_{i+k} \log(\gamma_{ik}) + \sum_{jk} n_{+jk} \log(\kappa_{jk}) + \sum_{ijk} n_{ijk} \log(\delta_{iik}) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{ijk} \alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} \log(m_{ij}) + c,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\theta = \{\alpha_i, \beta_j, \lambda_k, \gamma_{ik}, \kappa_{jk}, \delta_{iik}, i, j, k = 1, \dots, R\}$ and

$$c = \sum_{ijk} n_{ijk} \log(m_{ij}) - \sum_{ijk} \log(n_{ijk}!).$$

Partial Differentials

Differentiation of the likelihood function with respect to each parameter gives the likelihood equations:

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \alpha_i} = \frac{n_{i++}}{\alpha_i} - \sum_{jk} \beta_j \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j} = \frac{n_{+j+}}{\beta_j} - \sum_{ik} \alpha_i \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \lambda_k} = \frac{n_{++k}}{\lambda_k} - \sum_{ij} \alpha_i \beta_j \gamma_{ik} \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \gamma_{ik}} = \frac{n_{i+k}}{\gamma_{ik}} - \sum_j \alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \kappa_{jk} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \kappa_{jk}} = \frac{n_{+jk}}{\kappa_{jk}} - \sum_i \alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \gamma_{ik} \delta_{iik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \delta_{iik}} = \frac{n_{ijk}}{\delta_{iik}} - \alpha_i \beta_j \lambda_k \kappa_{jk} \gamma_{ik} m_{ij} = 0,$$

Iterative Solution

The likelihood equations can be used to derive maximum likelihood estimators for $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\alpha}_i, \hat{\beta}_j, \hat{\lambda}_k, \hat{\gamma}_{ik}, \hat{\kappa}_{jk}, \hat{\delta}_{iik})$;

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\alpha}_i &= \frac{n_{i++}}{\sum_{jk} \hat{\beta}_j \hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\kappa}_{jk} \hat{\delta}_{iik} m_{ij}}, & \hat{\gamma}_{ik} &= \frac{n_{i+k}}{\sum_j \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\beta}_j \hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\kappa}_{jk} \hat{\delta}_{iik} m_{ij}} \\ \hat{\beta}_j &= \frac{n_{+j+}}{\sum_{ik} \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\kappa}_{jk} \hat{\delta}_{iik} m_{ij}}, & \hat{\kappa}_{jk} &= \frac{n_{+jk}}{\sum_i \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\beta}_j \hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\delta}_{iik} m_{ij}} \\ \hat{\lambda}_k &= \frac{n_{++k}}{\sum_{ij} \hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\beta}_j \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\kappa}_{jk} \hat{\delta}_{iik} m_{ij}}, & \hat{\delta}_{iik} &= \frac{n_{ijk}}{\hat{\alpha}_i \hat{\beta}_j \hat{\lambda}_k \hat{\gamma}_{ik} \hat{\kappa}_{jk} m_{ij}}\end{aligned}$$

Which require only the marginal totals, (n_{i++} , n_{+j+} , n_{++k} , n_{i+k} and n_{+jk}) and the diagonal values (n_{ijk} , where $i = j$).

Iterative Solution

Can be solved by iteration using six steps for each parameter set:

$$\hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} = \frac{n_{i++}}{\sum_{jk} \hat{\beta}_j^{(0)} \hat{\lambda}_k^{(0)} \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(0)} \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(0)} \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(0)} m_{ij}}, \quad \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(4)} = \frac{n_{i+k}}{\sum_j \hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} \hat{\beta}_j^{(2)} \hat{\lambda}_k^{(3)} \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(0)} \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(0)} m_{ij}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j^{(2)} = \frac{n_{+j+}}{\sum_{ik} \hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} \hat{\lambda}_k^{(0)} \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(0)} \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(0)} \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(0)} m_{ij}}, \quad \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(5)} = \frac{n_{+jk}}{\sum_i \hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} \hat{\beta}_j^{(2)} \hat{\lambda}_k^{(3)} \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(4)} \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(0)} m_{ij}}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_k^{(3)} = \frac{n_{++k}}{\sum_{ij} \hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} \hat{\beta}_j^{(2)} \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(0)} \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(0)} \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(0)} m_{ij}}, \quad \hat{\delta}_{iik}^{(6)} = \frac{n_{ijk}}{\hat{\alpha}_i^{(1)} \hat{\beta}_j^{(2)} \hat{\lambda}_k^{(3)} \hat{\gamma}_{ik}^{(4)} \hat{\kappa}_{jk}^{(5)} m_{ij}}$$

Conditional maximization of the likelihood function and converges to give estimates of all the parameters in θ .

Estimate Missing Using Log-linear Model

		Birthplace = A					Birthplace = B				
		Destination					Destination				
Origin	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
	950	100	10	0	1000	55	505	50	5	55	
					100	505				555	
					10	75				50	
					0	5				5	
	Sum	950	100	60	0	1110	80	505	75	5	665

		Birthplace = C					Birthplace = D				
		Destination					Destination				
Origin	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
	80	30	800	40	80	20	25	0	20	20	
					40	40				25	
					800	0				20	
					40	180				200	
	Sum	90	30	800	40	960	40	45	0	180	265

Estimate Missing Using Log-linear Model

Birthplace=A		Birthplace=B										
Origin	Destination				Origin	Destination						
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D			
	A	950	0	50	0	1000	A	55	0	0	0	55
	B	0	100	0	0	100	B	25	505	25	0	555
	C	0	0	10	0	10	C	0	0	50	0	50
	D	0	0	0	0	0	D	0	0	0	5	5
Sum	950	100	60	0	1110	Sum	80	505	75	5	665	

Birthplace=C		Birthplace=D										
Origin	Destination				Origin	Destination						
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D			
	A	80	0	0	0	80	A	20	0	0	0	20
	B	10	30	0	0	40	B	0	25	0	0	25
	C	0	0	800	0	800	C	10	10	0	0	20
	D	0	0	0	40	40	D	10	10	0	180	200
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Background
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Migration Statistics
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Estimating Flows
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Flow Imputation
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Natural Change
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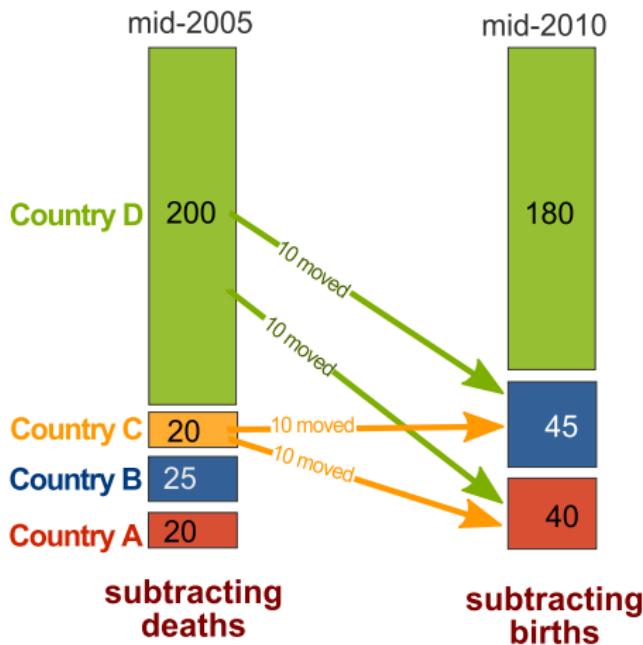
Results
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Key Findings
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Flow Table

		<i>Destination</i>				Sum
		A	B	C	D	
<i>Origin</i>	A	0	50	0	50	50
	B	35		25	0	60
	C	10	10		0	20
	D	10	10	0		20
	Sum	55	20	75	0	150

Accounting for births and deaths



To avoid estimating moves of dead or not yet born people.

Figure source: Science Vol.343 (6178)

Migrant Stock Data with Natural Change

Migrant Stock Data with Natural Change:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)					$t + 1$	Place of Residence ($t + 1$)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum		A	B	C	D	Sum
A	1000	100	10	0	1110	<i>Birthplace</i>	1060	60	10	10	1140
B	55	555	50	5	665		45	540	40	0	625
C	80	40	800	40	960		70	75	770	70	985
D	20	25	20	200	265		30	30	20	230	310
Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000		1205	705	840	310	3060

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Demographic Data:

Deaths ($t, t + 1$)			
A	B	C	D
Sum	70	30	50

Births ($t, t + 1$)			
A	B	C	D
Sum	80	20	60

Sum 70 30 50 10

Sum 80 20 60 60

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	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
A					A				
B					B				
C					C				
D					D				
Sum	70	30	50	10	Sum	80	20	60	60

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Demographic Data:

Birthplace	Deaths ($t, t + 1$)				Birthplace	Births ($t, t + 1$)			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
A	60.6	4.2	0.6	0	A	80	20	60	60
B	3.3	23.1	2.8	0.2	B	70	30	50	10
C	4.9	1.7	45.5	1.6	C	1.2	1	1.1	8.2
D	1.2	1	1.1	8.2	D	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
Sum	70	30	50	10					

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Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000	Sum	1205	705	840	310	3060

Demographic Data:

Birthplace	Deaths ($t, t + 1$)				Birthplace	Births ($t, t + 1$)			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
A	60.6	4.2	0.6	0	A				
B	3.3	23.1	2.8	0.2	B				
C	4.9	1.7	45.5	1.6	C				
D	1.2	1	1.1	8.2	D				
Sum	70	30	50	10	Sum	80	20	60	60

Migrant Stock Data with Natural Change

Migrant Stock Data with Natural Change:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)					Birthplace	Place of Residence ($t + 1$)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum		A	B	C	D	Sum
A	1000	100	10	0	1110	A	1060	60	10	10	1140
B	55	555	50	5	665	B	45	540	40	0	625
C	80	40	800	40	960	C	70	75	770	70	985
D	20	25	20	200	265	D	30	30	20	230	310
Sum	1155	720	880	245	3000	Sum	1205	705	840	310	3060

Demographic Data:

Birthplace	Deaths ($t, t + 1$)				Birthplace	Births ($t, t + 1$)			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
A	60.6	4.2	0.6	0	A	80	0	0	0
B	3.3	23.1	2.8	0.2	B	0	20	0	0
C	4.9	1.7	45.5	1.6	C	0	0	60	0
D	1.2	1	1.1	8.2	D	0	0	0	60
Sum	70	30	50	10	Sum	80	20	60	60

Correct for Births and Deaths

Migrant Stock Data Altered for Natural Change:

	Place of Residence (t)					<i>Birthplace</i>	Place of Residence ($t + 1$)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum		A	B	C	D	Sum
A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7		980	60	10	10	1060
B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5		45	520	40	0	605
C	75.2	38.3	754.5	38.4	906.4		70	75	710	70	925
D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4		30	30	20	170	250
Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840		1125	685	780	250	2840

Correct for Births and Deaths

Migrant Stock Data Altered for Natural Change:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)							
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum			
Birthplace	A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7	Birthplace	A	980	60	10	10	1060
	B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5		B	45	520	40	0	605
	C	75.2	38.3	754.5	38.4	906.4		C	70	75	710	70	925
	D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4		D	30	30	20	170	250
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840		Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840

Correct for Births and Deaths

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	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)						
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum		
Birthplace	A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7	A	980	60	10	10	1060
	B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5	B	45	520	40	0	605
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	D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4	D	30	30	20	170	250
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840

Average Across Row Differences:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum
Birthplace	A					A				
	B					B				
	C					C				
	D					D				
	Sum					Sum				

Correct for Births and Deaths

Migrant Stock Data Altered for Natural Change:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)						
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum		
Birthplace	A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7	A	980	60	10	10	1060
	B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5	B	45	520	40	0	605
	C	75.2	38.3	754.5	38.4	906.4	C	70	75	710	70	925
	D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4	D	30	30	20	170	250
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840

Average Across Row Differences:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)					
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
Birthplace	A					1052.3	A				1052.3
	B					620.2	B				620.2
	C					915.7	C				915.7
	D					251.7	D				251.7
	Sum						Sum				

Correct for Births and Deaths

Migrant Stock Data Altered for Natural Change:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)					
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
Birthplace	A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7	980	60	10	10	1060
	B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5	45	520	40	0	605
	C	75.2	38.3	754.5	38.4	906.4	70	75	710	70	925
	D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4	30	30	20	170	250
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	1125	685	780	250	2840

Average Across Row Differences:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)						
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum		
Birthplace	A					1052.3	A				1052.3	
	B					620.2	B				620.2	
	C					915.7	C				915.7	
	D					251.7	D				251.7	
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840

Correct for Births and Deaths

Migrant Stock Data Altered for Natural Change:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)					
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
Birthplace	A	939.4	95.8	9.4	0	1044.7	980	60	10	10	1060
	B	51.7	531.9	47.2	4.8	635.5	45	520	40	0	605
	C	75.2	38.3	754.5	38.4	906.4	70	75	710	70	925
	D	18.8	24	18.9	191.8	253.4	30	30	20	170	250
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	1125	685	780	250	2840

Average Across Row Differences:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)					
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum	
Birthplace	A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3
	B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2	48.4	528.8	43	0	620.2
	C	76.3	40.9	758.7	39.7	915.7	69.8	70.6	706.6	68.7	915.7
	D	18.3	24.5	18.2	190.7	251.7	30.7	29	20.5	171.5	251.7
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	1125	685	780	250	2840

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

	Place of Residence (t)						Place of Residence ($t + 1$)					
	A	B	C	D	Sum		A	B	C	D	Sum	
Birthplace	A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3	A	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3
	B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2	B	48.4	528.8	43	0	620.2
	C	76.3	40.9	758.7	39.7	915.7	C	69.8	70.6	706.6	68.7	915.7
	D	18.3	24.5	18.2	190.7	251.7	D	30.7	29	20.5	171.5	251.7
	Sum	1085	690	830	235	2840	Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

	Place of Residence (t)					Place of Residence ($t + 1$)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum	A	B	C	D	Sum
Birthplace	A 942	B 101	C 9.4	D 0	Sum 1052.3	A 976.1	B 56.5	C 9.9	D 9.8	Sum 1052.3
	B 48.4	B 523.5	C 43.7	D 4.6	Sum 620.2	B 48.4	B 528.8	C 43	D 0	Sum 620.2
	C 76.3	B 40.9	C 758.7	D 39.7	Sum 915.7	C 69.8	B 70.6	C 706.6	D 68.7	Sum 915.7
	D 18.3	B 24.5	C 18.2	D 190.7	Sum 251.7	D 30.7	B 29	C 20.5	D 171.5	Sum 251.7
	Sum 1085	Sum 690	Sum 830	Sum 235	Sum 2840	Sum 1125	Sum 685	Sum 780	Sum 250	Sum 2840

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)					Sum
	A	B	C	D	Sum	
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3	
B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2	
C	76.3	40.9	758.7	39.7	915.7	
D	18.3	24.5	18.2	190.7	251.7	
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	A	B	C	D	Sum	
A	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3	
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Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

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A	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3	
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C	69.8	70.6	706.6	68.7	915.7	
D	30.7	29	20.5	171.5	251.7	
Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840	

Estimated Flow Table:

Origin	Destination				
	A	B	C	D	Sum
A		3.3	0	3.2	6.6
B	34.1		0.6	9.8	44.5
C	0	27.1		25.7	52.8
D	12.4	9.7	2.3		23.8
Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3
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A	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3
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D	12.4	9.7	2.3		23.8
Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7

Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}
A	1205
B	705
C	840
D	310
Sum	3060

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3
B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2
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D	12.4	9.7	2.3		23.8
Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7

Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}	$-P^t$
A	1205	1155
B	705	720
C	840	880
D	310	245
Sum	3060	3000

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)					Sum
	A	B	C	D		
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3	
B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2	
C	76.3	40.9	758.7	39.7	915.7	
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	A	B	C	D		
A	976.1	56.5	9.9	9.8	1052.3	
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D	30.7	29	20.5	171.5	251.7	
Sum	1125	685	780	250	2840	

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	A	B	C	D		
A		3.3	0	3.2	6.6	
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D	12.4	9.7	2.3		23.8	
Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7	

Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}	$-P^t$	$+D$
A	1205	1155	70
B	705	720	30
C	840	880	50
D	310	245	10
Sum	3060	3000	160

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3
B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2
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C	0	27.1		25.7	52.8
D	12.4	9.7	2.3		23.8
Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7

Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}	$-P^t$	$+D$	$-B$
A	1205	1155	70	80
B	705	720	30	20
C	840	880	50	60
D	310	245	10	60
Sum	3060	3000	160	220

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)				
	A	B	C	D	Sum
A	942	101	9.4	0	1052.3
B	48.4	523.5	43.7	4.6	620.2
C	76.3	40.9	758.7	39.7	915.7
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Sum	46.6	39.5	1.8	38.8	127.7

Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}	$-P^t$	$+D$	$-B$	=Net
A	1205	1155	70	80	40
B	705	720	30	20	-5
C	840	880	50	60	-50
D	310	245	10	60	15
Sum	3060	3000	160	220	0

Altered Migrant Stock Data and Estimated Flows

Altered Migrant Stock Data:

Birthplace	Place of Residence (t)					Sum
	A	B	C	D		
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Demographic Accounting:

	P^{t+1}	$-P^t$	$+D$	$-B$	=Net
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B	705	720	30	20	-5
C	840	880	50	60	-50
D	310	245	10	60	15
Sum	3060	3000	160	220	0

Background



Migration Statistics



Estimating Flows



Flow Imputation



Natural Change



Results



Key Findings



Validating our estimates

- Difficult because there is no other global dataset on bilateral flows.

Validating our estimates

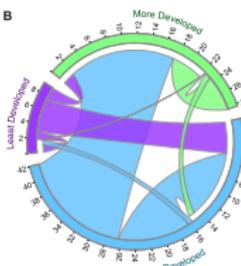
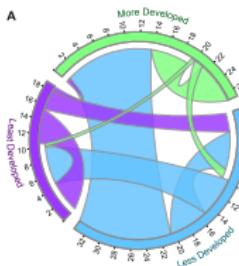
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- Comparing with **UN net estimates** yields similar net.

Validating our estimates

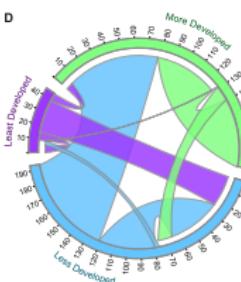
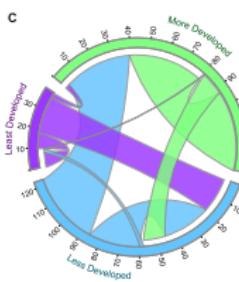
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- **Gravity models** at the global level return plausible parameters.

Validating our estimates

- Difficult because there is no other global dataset on bilateral flows.
- Comparing with **UN net estimates** yields similar net.
- Gravity models** at the global level return plausible parameters.
- Comparing with **UN stocks** that our estimates are based upon:



A: flows 1990-95



B: flows 2005-10

C: stocks 1990

D: stocks 2010

Background
○

Migration Statistics
○○○

Estimating Flows
○○○○

Flow Imputation
○○○○○○○○○○

Natural Change
○○○○

Results
●○○○○○○

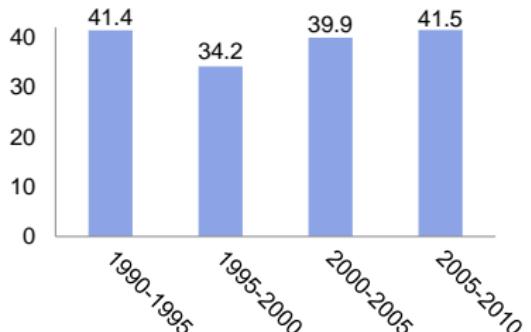
Key Findings
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Estimated global intensity of migration flows

- global intensity of migration has not been continuously upwards

Estimated global intensity of migration flows

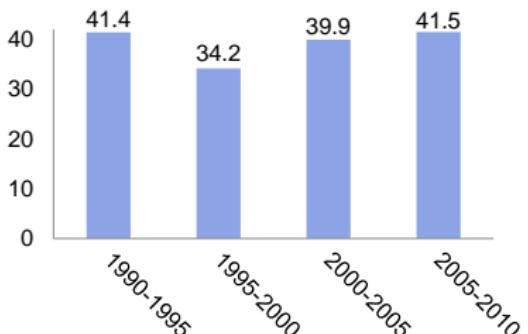
- global intensity of migration has not been continuously upwards



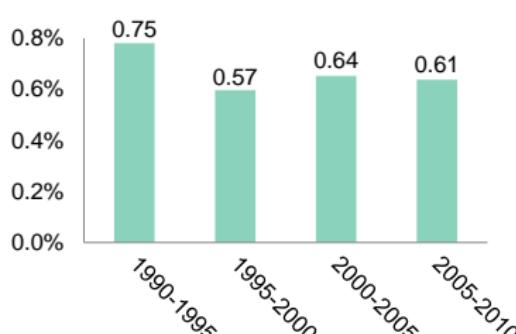
Number of migrants, in millions

Estimated global intensity of migration flows

- global intensity of migration has not been continuously upwards



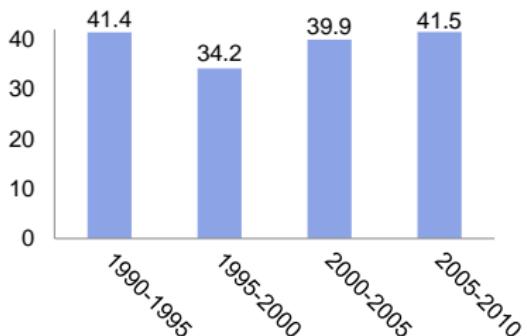
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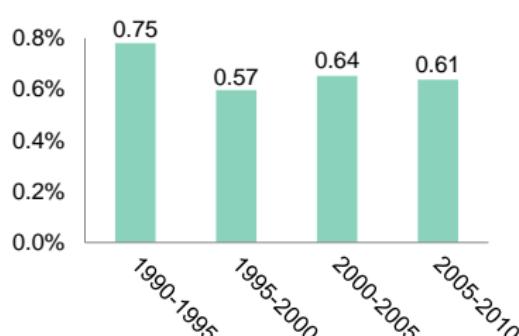
% of world population

Estimated global intensity of migration flows

- global intensity of migration has not been continuously upwards
- around 0.6% of the world's population move over 5-year periods



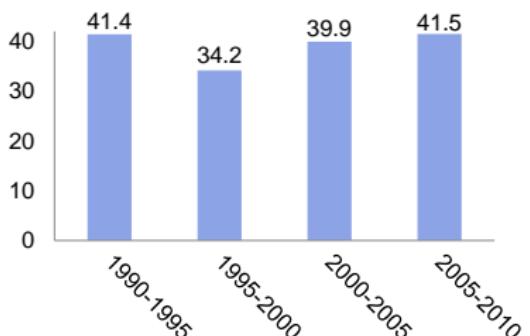
Number of migrants, in millions



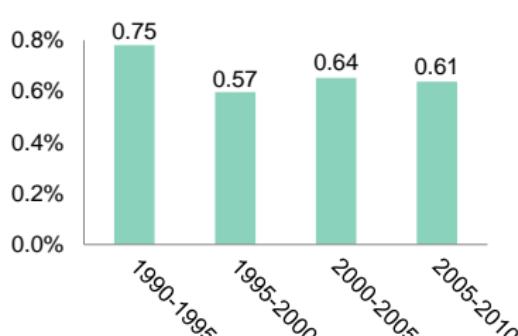
% of world population

Estimated global intensity of migration flows

- global intensity of migration has not been continuously upwards
- around 0.6% of the world's population move over 5-year periods
- higher intensities in 1990-95 mostly due to violent conflicts in Afghanistan and Rwanda

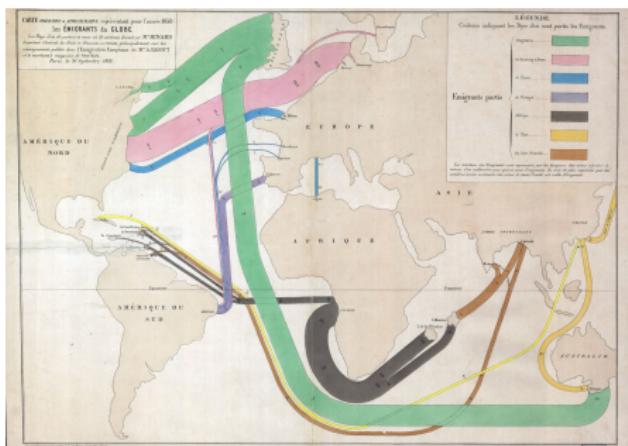


Number of migrants, in millions

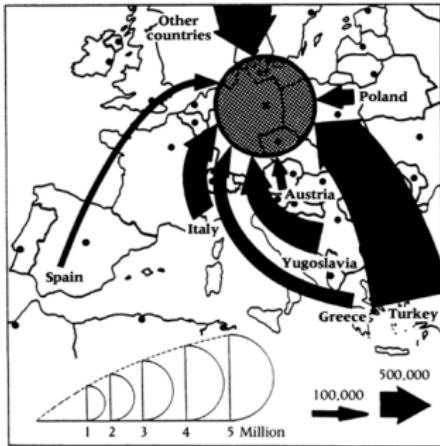


% of world population

Visualizing migration flow data: earlier approaches

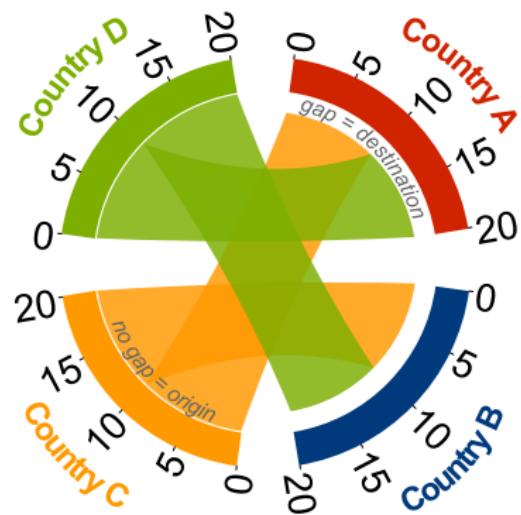
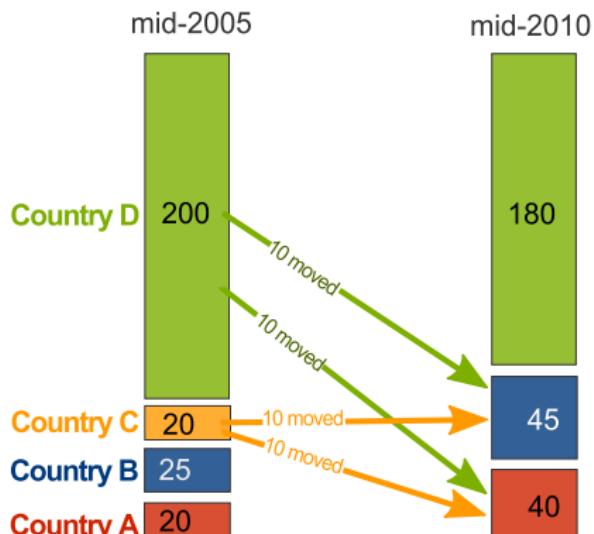


The Emigrants of the World, 1858.
By Charles Joseph Minard

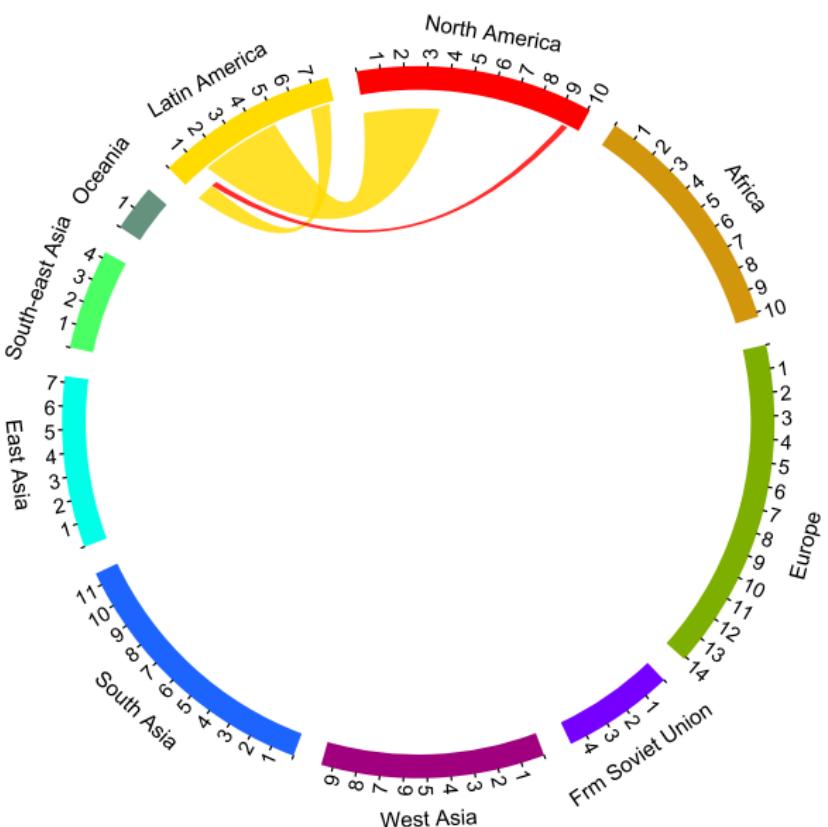


Foreign population in Germany,
1990. By Fassmann & Münz

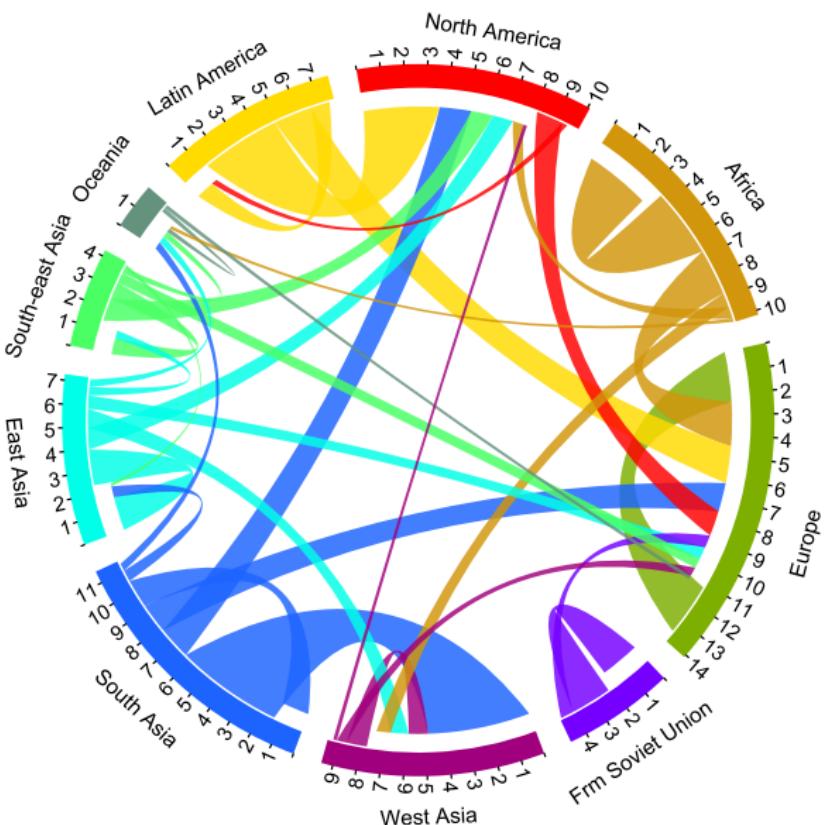
Introducing the Circular Migration Plot



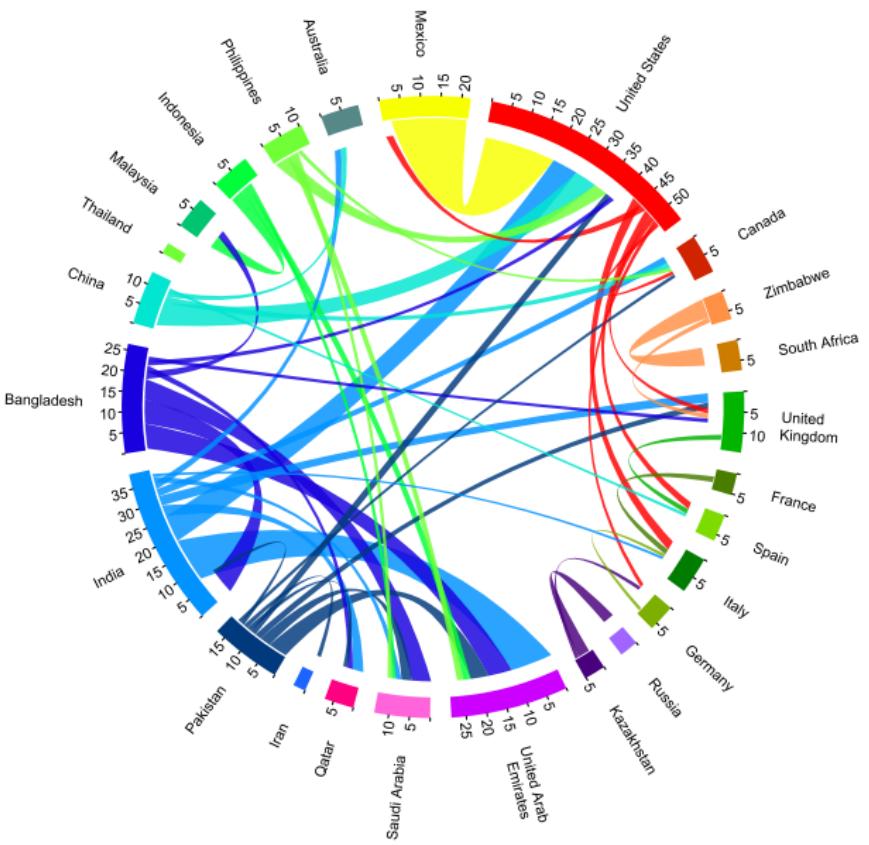
Circular Migration Plot for world regions, 2005-10



Circular Migration Plot for world regions, 2005-10



Circular Plot for key senders & receivers, 2005-10



Background
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Migration Statistics
○○○

Estimating Flows
○○○○

Flow Imputation
○○○○○○○○○○

Natural Change
○○○○

Results
○○○○○●○○

Key Findings
○○

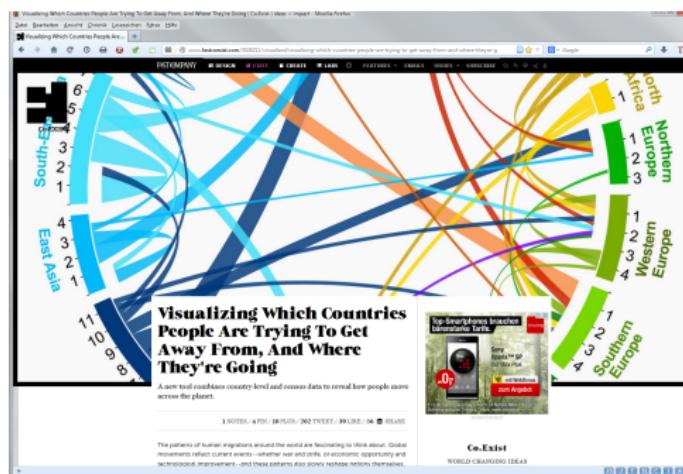
An interactive data visualisation

The Global Flow of People

Developed together with Null2, Berlin

Key Findings

- Present estimates of global international migration flows.
- Our methodology is fully transparent and results are replicable.
- 5-year migration flows estimated from changes in bilateral stock data.
- Our estimates suggest a stable rate of global migration since 1990.
- Circular migration plots convey the complexities of migration in a clear and compelling manner.



Questions?? Comments??

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