



# **Factors of international migration: contemporary trends**

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Progress Report

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## What had been done before

- August, 11 - cultural vs. economic factors comparison
- November, 11 - adding more cultural variables, division of immigrants in groups - with/without tertiary education
- April, 12 – presentation of final models, tiny countries expulsion
- July, 12 – new data matrix, final model

According to the United Nations recommendations, an **international immigrant** is defined as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence for at least one year for any purpose\*

\* [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1e.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1e.pdf)

# Theoretical background and hypotheses

*Wage / employment /levels of economic development differentials (“neo-classical economics,” “push-pull”, NELM)*

***E. Lewis, E. Lee, O. Stark, R. Skeldon***

## **Hypothesis 1:**

*Migrants share is more likely to be higher in those countries where immigrants can raise their living standards*

*No one is above the law*

***A. Dicey, J. Raz, F. Hayek***

## **Hypothesis 2:**

*Migrants share is more likely to be higher in societies where one is able to pursue his personal inspirations being certain that government will not be used to frustrate his efforts*

# Theoretical background and hypotheses

*Historical, cultural, linguistic links, localized “cultures of emigration”*

***E. Wallerstein, M. Kritz and H. Zlotnik***

## **Hypothesis 3:**

*Migrants share is more likely to be higher in countries which have common cultural or historical links*

*International Migration by Educational Attainment, “brain drain”*

***F. Docquier and M. Abdeslam; R. Adams, Jr.***

## **Hypothesis 4:**

*Highly-educated migrants have long-term goals and ambitions while low-educated migrants’ motives are more simple and short-term*

# Previous data and variables (179 countries)

## **Raising living standards (H1)**

- GDP per capita
- Human Development Index difference btw sending and receiving countries
- Human Security Index difference btw sending and receiving countries
- Petroleum Exporting Countries

## **Everyone is equal before the law (H2)**

- Rule of law
- Civil liberties and Political rights index
- Democracy index

## **Educational attainment (H4)**

- Common colonial relationship
- HDI difference
- Citizenship

## **Historical and cultural links (H3)**

- Common colonial relationship
- Common official language

# Generalised determinants of migration (t-values)

| Independent variables   | Dependent variable: <i>share of immigrants</i> , 2010 |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
|   | 179 cases   | 150 cases                 |
| Log, size of population, 2010   | <b>-0.24***</b><br>(-4,4)                             | <b>-0.39***</b><br>(-5,4) |
| HDI difference between sending and receiving countries                  | <b>5,49***</b><br>(5,1)                               | <b>4,92***</b><br>(4,2)   |
| Human Security Index difference between sending and receiving countries | --  | --                        |
| Rule of law   | <b>0.47***</b><br>(4,6)                               | <b>0.61***</b><br>(5,7)   |
| Petroleum Exporting Countries   | <b>0.78*</b><br>(2,1)                                 | <b>0.84*</b><br>(2,4)     |
| Common colonial relationship  | <b>1.05***</b><br>(3,6)                               | <b>0.89**</b><br>(2,8)    |
| Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>   | 0,50  | 0,48                      |

# Determinants of migration by educational attainment (t-values)

| Independent variables                                  | Dependent variables                        |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <i>share of highly-educated immigrants</i> | <i>share of low-educated immigrants</i> |
| Log, size of population, 2010                          | -0.14<br>(-1,9)                            | <b>-0.24***</b><br><b>(-3,6)</b>        |
| HDI difference between sending and receiving countries | <b>3.59**</b><br><b>(2,7)</b>              | <b>2.57*</b><br><b>(2,2)</b>            |
| Rule of law  | <b>0.58***</b><br><b>(4,42)</b>            | <b>0.55***</b><br><b>(4,7)</b>          |
| Petroleum Exporting Countries                          | 0.72<br>(1,5)                              | 0.56<br>(1,3)                           |
| Common colonial relationship                           | 0.32<br>(0,8)                              | <b>0,96**</b><br><b>(2,9)</b>           |
| Citizenship  | <b>0.11**</b><br><b>(2,8)</b>              | 0,04<br>(1,2)                           |
| Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>                                | 0,34                                       | 0,38                                    |

# The construction of the common colonial relationship variable

*179 destination countries \* 5 origin countries*

|   |             |      |             |      |             |      |             |      |             |      |                              |
|---|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|------------------------------|
|   | Algeria     |      | Portugal    |      | Spain       |      | Italy       |      | Morocco     |      | Common colonial relationship |
| France<br>(destination country)         | <b>1,00</b> | 0,14 | <b>0,00</b> | 0,11 | <b>1,00</b> | 0,05 | <b>0,00</b> | 0,05 | <b>1,00</b> | 0,13 | <b>0,751</b>                 |
|   | Ukraine     |      | Kazakhstan  |      | Belarus     |      | Azerbaijan  |      | Uzbekistan  |      | Common colonial relationship |
|   | India       |      | Ireland     |      | Poland      |      | Pakistan    |      | Germany     |      | Common colonial relationship |
| United Kingdom<br>(destination country) | <b>1,00</b> | 0,09 | <b>1,00</b> | 0,06 | <b>0,00</b> | 0,07 | <b>0,00</b> | 0,06 | <b>0,00</b> | 0,04 | <b>0,717</b>                 |



## New data

188\*188 countries = 35 344\*

Dependent variable – number of immigrants

Independent variables:

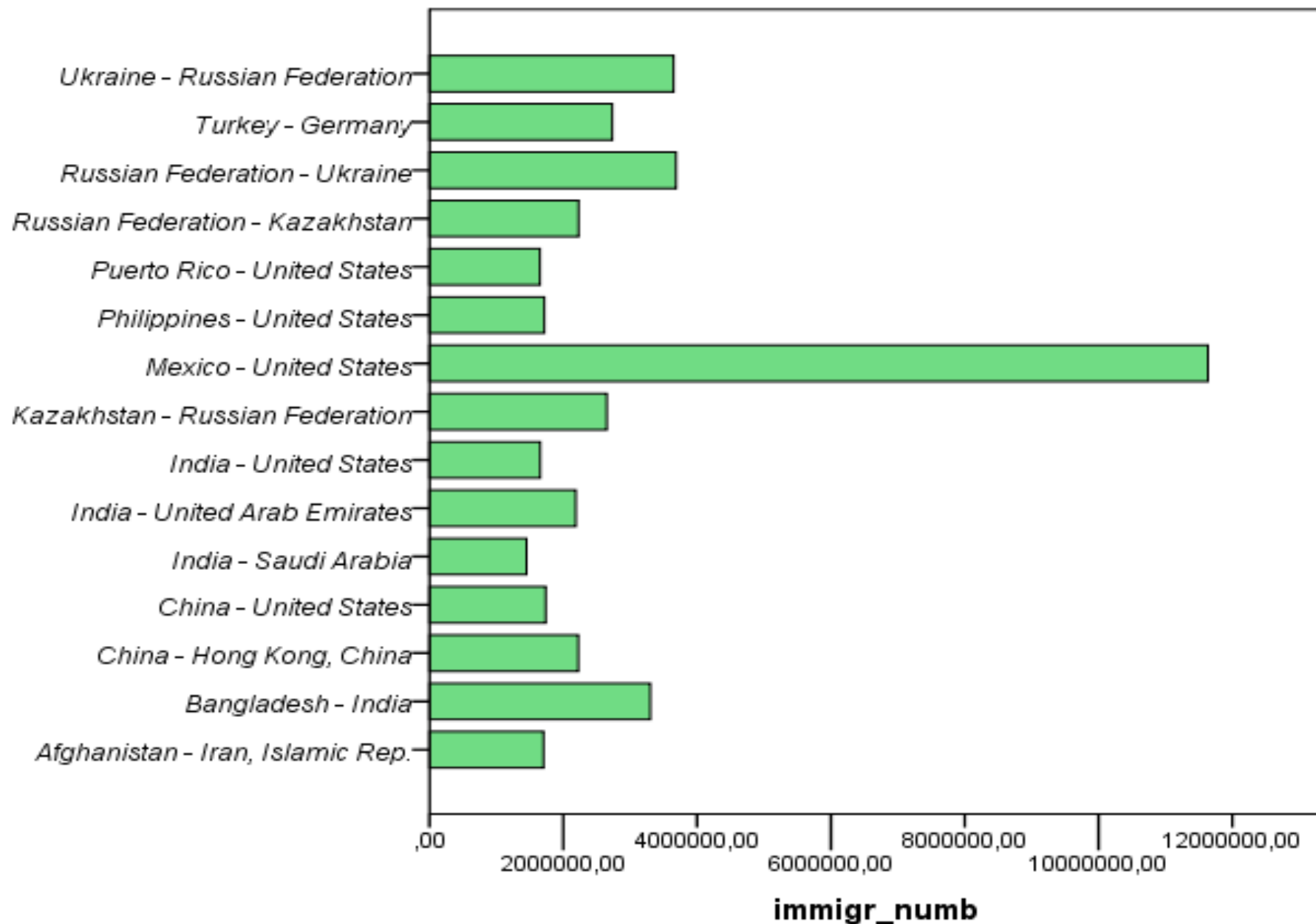
- $\Delta$  HDI (Human Development Index)
- $\Delta$  HSI (Human Security Index)
- $\Delta$  Rule of law
- Colony
- Petroleum exporting countries

Poisson regression analysis

$$\text{Log } M_{ij} = b_0 + b_1 \Delta \text{ HDI}_{ij} + b_2 \Delta \text{ HSI}_{ij} + b_3 \Delta \text{ Rule of law}_{ij} + b_4 \text{ Colony}_{ij} + b_5 \text{ Oil}_{ij} + \text{offset}(\text{log\_population} * 1000) + \epsilon_i$$

\* *Many thanks to Olga, Alexandra and Boris for their assistance in the data implementation*

## The largest migrants streams in the world (within 188 countries, 2010)



| Independent variables   | Dependent variable: <i>number of immigrants</i> , 2010 |
|---|--|
|   | Offset=log(population*1000)                            |
| HDI difference between sending and receiving countries                  | <b>5.325e-01 ***</b><br>(3.6)                          |
| Human Security Index difference between sending and receiving countries | <b>-7.652e-01***</b><br>(4.8)                          |
| Rule of law   | <b>2.283e-01***</b><br>(2.2)                           |
| Petroleum Exporting Countries   | <b>2.617e-02***</b><br>(2,6)                           |
| Common colonial relationship  | <b>2.404e+00***</b><br>(2.4)                           |

(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1350115861 on 33563 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 1190949145 on 33558 degrees of freedom

(1841 observations deleted due to missingness)

AIC: Inf

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 9

# Conclusions

**H1:** countries with high HDI attract immigrants by their potential for comfortable adaptation due to well-developed conditions in these countries, high educational standards and quality of education itself

**H2:** countries with high Rule of Law index can be attractive due to their guarantees for human rights protection. Trust issues are essential in migration processes. That is why personal and social security reasons are important requirements

**H3:** Countries with colonial linkages have not only common historical background but cultural links as well. It obviously helps for better adaptation in a receiving country.

**H4:** highly educated immigrants do not choose the same countries to migrate with the low educated immigrants

**Thank you for attention!**