

Migration and Remittance: Trends and Opportunities for Bangladesh

Md. Nur Islam

Assistant Professor, Dept. of economics Kushtia Govt. College, Kushtia. Post code-7000,
National University Bangladesh.

Abstract: Migration and remittances are internationally recognized as significant phenomena for developing countries like Bangladesh. It is a labor surplus state which could contribute to home and foreign countries. This study tries to explore the trends on international voluntary migration to the foreign country and remittances that flow in Bangladesh. The paper is mainly constructed on secondary data which was taken from various publications, government and other organizations from home and abroad. The study covers the year 2001-2017. The major sources of foreign remittances come from the Middle East countries, which encourages our livelihood policy and promotes households, economic growth and development. The remittance trends in year-by-year is increasing in except, 2016 and 2017. A big share of GDP comes from remittances which is enhancing our economic growth and development. In the last few years, Saudi Arabia achieved the first position of sending remittances. Most of the expatriates are un-skilled who migrate to South East Asia, Middle East, the UK, and the USA. It is observed that overseas migration trends are fluctuating year-by-year except in 2007, 2008, 2017 and in the year 2010, 2013, occurred a negative migration growth. As a result, it can be summarized that government should give proper attention to foreign migration and remittances in order to improve the system that migrants can easily move to their destination which can generate employment, reduce poverty, enrich economic growth and development.

Keywords: Migration; Remittance; Employment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another in order to get permanent or temporary shelter. In a broad sense, human migration happened earlier and got initiated with the leading human group available for their heritage in East Africa (Tigno, 2006). Overseas migration is complex, its movement is going-ahead and continually fluctuating at various dimension and setting of migration makes it hard to understand in general (Zeitlyn, 2006). Migration is internal or global. Global migration has turned into an international affairs. During the last ten years many people have crossed the national borders, this number is increasing day-by-day at the rate of around seven millions yearly. The rate is higher than the growth percentage of the world population. About 200 million people are residing outside their homeland; it would be roughly at least 4 percent of world population. Certainly, if the global migration is measured, they would present the world's fifth popular state (ILO, 2004).

Migration, however, has long been an important livelihood strategy for the people involved in the process of migration, especially for the migrant people of developing and least developed countries (Siddiqui, 2003). Foreign migration not only generates huge inflows of worth remittances but also an outlet for unemployed labors who could, create domestic problem. It is also essential for reducing joblessness at home and collecting foreign exchange to encourage economic development (Hadi, 1999). Bangladesh is an enormous worker surplus state and therefore, takes part in the supply side of the international labor market (Siddiqui, 2003). Bangladesh has a long history of migration and it's one of the top most labor supply countries in the world. Every year a huge number of people willingly migrate out of the country for short and long term profession (Siddiqui, 2005). Since Bangladesh has a long past of migration, enhancing oil worth in the year 1970 brought to scope for Bangladeshi migration in the Middle East which contributed to enlarge the area of developed countries of South Asia (Siddiqui, 2003).

Bangladeshi labor migration was geared up when the government took the labor migration policy as a general development plan since 1976 (RMMRU, 2007). Furthermore, Bangladesh became a top most labor supply country during the period 1980. By the passage of time, global migration turns into a part and parcel of the economic growth and development of the country. Remittance stream is one of the main focuses of global labor migration which is very significant for our development (Mannan, 2001).

Besides the worker migrants, overseas employment has a positive aspect for both sending and receiving countries. It helps both receiving and designation countries for financial establishment and development. However, labor migration has turned into an extremely oppressive and multipart phenomenon. The recruitment process of migration has a lack of transparency in the travel to destination countries and during stay there. The violation of migration rights are everywhere by the host and home country. There is no recognition of their contribution and improving their situation. International community handles the voluntary migration for their nationwide and regional development issues (Siddiqui, 2004).

1990 UN Resolution defines a migrant employee as: A person who is future involved, is involved or has been involved in a salaried action in a government of which he or she is not a countrywide workers who come in under the expert migration group are measured to be professionals, whose services are in an overall demand and who produce high salaries. Employees who are enlisted under the experienced/semi-skilled group are employed on short-term worker schemes to implement a specific profession and are in employment on work licenses. They do not have the right of entry into the labor market straight and are recruited done by private organizations and under particular bilateral contracts (MOUs) between the labor trading and labor importing states.

2. BACKGROUND

Labor migration is an important source of earning foreign exchange from the international labor market which contributes to our social and economic development and growth. It has a remarkable positive sign to change our household life style. Bangladesh has a long history of migration. For during the British rule, particular people migrated from Bangladesh to the USA and the UK for their higher education. After our liberation in the year 1971 some skilled and un-skilled workers migrated to oil exporting countries as well as Middle-East. There was much demand for skilled and unskilled labor. Bangladesh is an enormous labor surplus country which started manpower exporting in the year 1976, and the number of the exported labors was 6078. She has a huge number of labor force-around 60 million including the skilled, the semi-skilled and the unskilled.

At present around 90 million Bangladeshi labor migrants work out of the country. Every year the number of migrated people from Bangladesh is around 0.83 million. In the current year, 2017, is migrated from Bangladesh 8, 34,773 people which was better than other years. Bangladeshi migrants are mainly exported to 143 countries in the world; about 90% overseas employment took place in the Middle East, Malaysia, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Oman and Singapore.

There are two types of international labor migration occurring in Bangladesh, one is to the developed or western countries and another is to the Middle East and South East Asian states. One who migrates in the industrialized western countries intends to have permanent residence, work permit or long-term stay there. But the short-term labor migration is occurred in Middle East and South East Asian countries, they come back from the destination for their mother land and contribute here for the development and economic growth. There are four types of labor migrant in Bangladesh; professional, skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia has become the largest source of foreign remittance flows in Bangladesh, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Singapore, the USA and the UK are main sources of remittance earning countries.

The attributes of remittances in economic development of developing countries are gradually being accepted in modern growth literature. In 2013, the World Bank issued a report which showed that in many developing countries, remittance has overdone the size of Official Development Assistance (ODA). For instance Tajikistan remittances is 1129 percent bigger than foreign reserve exchange; in Pakistan, Ecuador, Sudan's remittances are 137%, 227% and 208% respectively (World Bank, 2013). Another report from the World Bank shows that in 2009 the remittance flow in South Asia was USD 75 Billion and it increased to USD 107 Billion in 2013 (World Bank, 2013). The character of remittances to the change is indisputable in the present status of emerging countries.

The study has been organized by seven sections. Section one represents introduction, section two mentions the background; section three represents objectives of the study; section four delineates the hypotheses; section five briefs the methodology of the study; section six provides results and discussion, and finally section seven gives the conclusion.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the present study is to:

- Explore the trends of labor migrants from Bangladesh.
- Find out the trends of remittance inflow to Bangladesh.
- Recommend some measures to promote the labor migrants and remittance inflow.

4. HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis 1: The existing status of labor migrant and remittance in Bangladesh is not at satisfactory level.

Hypothesis 2: The trend of labor migrant in BD is not smooth but it is fluctuating.

Hypothesis 3: The sources of receiving countries of labor migrant from Bangladesh are not available as compared to that of other developing countries.

Hypothesis 4: The remittance flows in Bangladesh is not up to the mark as compared to that of other developing countries.

5. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study was fully based on secondary data and the data would be collected from different secondary sources like Bangladesh Economic Review (BER), Website of Ministry of Expatriate's Welfare and Overseas Employment, Bangladesh Bank, Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), BD Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL) and Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU). Yearly publication of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, and International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labor Organization (ILO), and International economic Journal. Data would also be collected through intensive library and internet. The study covers the period of 2001-2017. Least square method will be applied for trend analysis. Data will be presented in the tabular form to facilitate numerical examinations and graphical representations in order to achieve the objective of the study.

6. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There is much current literature on the migration and remittances which is as follows:

According to J. Hagen and Siegel, there are two broad strands that the studies are related with neo-classical economics which impact on the determining factors of remittances growth in follow (Hagen, & Siegel, 2007)

Different studies on the effect of remittances to show the negative effect on the growth. For instance writer shows that 113 countries found that remittances had a negative effect on growth. The authors of the study attribute this negative effect on the moral hazard problem that remittances create. Essentially, the study concluded that income from remittances allows receiving families to decrease their own work and productivity, which turned into reduction in the labor supply for the developing country (Chami, 2003).

In a study conducted on the effect of remittances and growth for the period (1970-2003) in 101 developing countries, there shows that there is no relation between remittance and per capita growth and other variable such as education and investment. However, these result may be measured to difficult remittances behavior (IMF, 2005).

R. Faini and Ang found that the effect of remittances is positive and it has a role to change the capital market and accumulate household positive assets (R.Faini, 2002). A.P.Ang illustrate that the relationship between remittances and economic growth is positive at the national and regional level in the case of Phillifines. He found the remittances encourage accumulated capital and per-capita income.He summaries that remittances is valuable for improvement and development (Ang, 2007).

N.Glytsos using data from(1969-1998) has shown remittances and growth for rising economy like Bangladesh fluctuates that he added migration has been fluctuating for lack of stillness (Glytsos, 2005). Giuliano and Ruiz-Arranz show that in the socio-economics, wherever the financial system is underdeveloped, remittances improve credit restrictions and work as a substitute for financial development, improving the distribution of capital and therefore speed up economic growth (Giuliano & Ruiz-Arrang, 2006).

7. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Trends in Migration from Bangladesh:

Foreign migration contributes to the national economic growth and development of our country. Officially manpower export started from 1976, and in 2017 now it has reached 11.29 million (BMET, 2017). In 2017, 0.83 million people migrated from Bangladesh to other countries. Manpower exporting is increasing every year by some exception.

Table 1 exhibit the trends in foreign migration from the date of 2001-2017. In the year 2001, the number of manpower exported from Bangladesh was 0.19 million. During the year 2004, exported man power was 0.27 million that is 7.08 percent which was higher than that of the year of 2005. In the year 2005, population migration is decreased and growth rate was negative -7.35 percent. During the year 2009 and 2010 migration slight decreased compared to the year 2008, and the growth rate decreased by -45.71 and -17.89 percent respectively 2008. Furthermore, the overseas employment sharp decreased in the year 2013, which was -32.61 percent. In the last few years overseas migration started growing up day-by-day. In July 2017, total exported manpower was 8, 34,773. This figure is bigger than previous year (Bangladesh Bank, 2017).

Table 1: Trends in Migration from Bangladesh 2001 – 2017

Year	Expatriates (in thousand)	Growth (%)	Year	Expatriates (in thousand)	Growth (%)
2001	189	-	2010	390	-17.89
2002	225	19.04	2011	568	45.64
2003	254	12.86	2012	607	6.86
2004	272	7.08	2013	409	-32.61
2005	252	-7.35	2014	425	3.91
2006	382	51.58	2015	555	30.58
2007	832	117.80	2016	757	36.39
2008	875	5.16	2017	834	10.17
2009	475	- 45.71	-	-	-

Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), 2017

From the figure-1 it can be concluded that though upward trend of migration exists throughout the study period but this trend maintains sluggish nature. The value of coefficient of determination (r-square) indicates that it is not a strong fitted model. Finally we can say this outcome supports our hypothesis two.

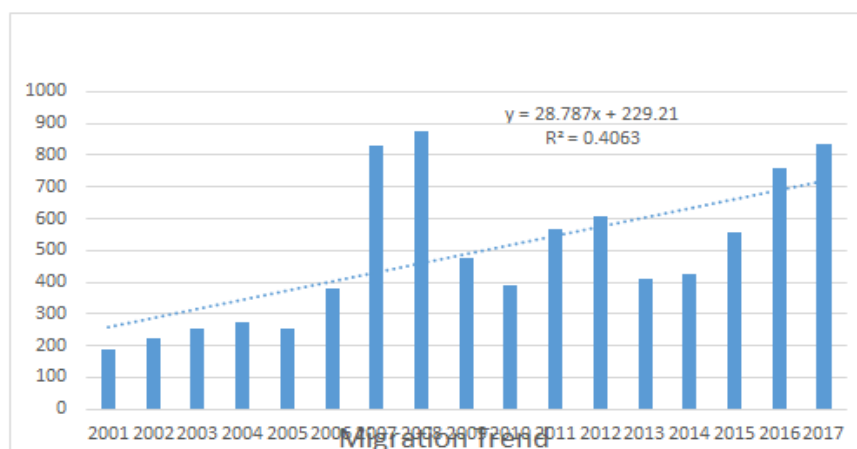


Figure 1: Trends in Migration and Growth rate

Figure 2 shows the highest migration flows in the year 2008 and the highest growth rate 117.80% in the year 2007. Migration increased every single year except 2013 and 2014. The migration growth rate is fluctuating.

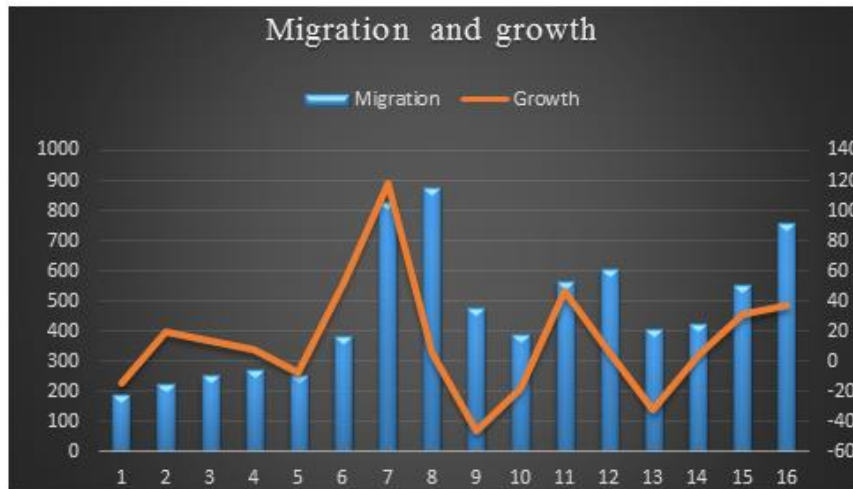


Figure 2: Migration and Growth rate

Trends in Female Migration from Bangladesh:

Bangladesh has a huge female labor forces and the half of the total population in the country is female. Table -2 shows the female migration throughout the dated of 2001-2017, in the year 2001, female migration is 659 and gradually increasing each year from 2001 to 2017 except 2016 and 2017. In the year 2004, growth rate is heist 378.5% and in the year 2016 and 2017 has negative growth. We observe that recent year’s overseas migration is decreasing.

Table 2: Trends in female overseas employment from Bangladesh 2001-2017

Year	No. of expatriate	Growth (%)	Year	No. of expatriate	Growth (%)
2001	659	-	2010	27706	24.67
2002	1217	84.52	2011	30579	10.37
2003	2400	93.50	2012	37304	21.99
2004	11200	378.50	2013	56400	51.19
2005	13600	20.53	2014	76007	34.76
2006	18100	32.98	2015	103718	36.46
2007	18900	5.81	2016	118088	-13.85
2008	20842	9.15	2017	100136	-
2009	22224	6.63	-	-	-

Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), 2017

Figure 3 reveals some interesting results from which we can observe that in 2001 and 2002, there was no noticeable figure of female migration, so one can say that it just started in 2003. Moreover up to 2010 the female migration was stagnant. Just after a few years it shows high momentum.

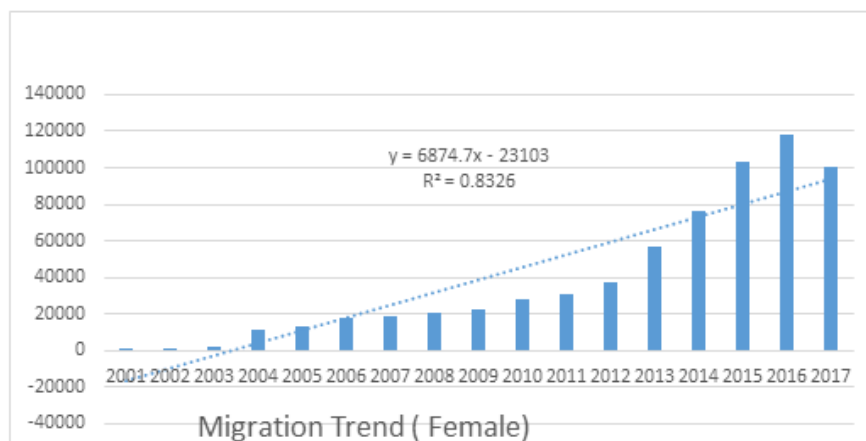


Figure 3: Trends of Female Migration (2001-2017)

Country wise migration flows from Bangladesh 1976-2017

Figure 4 shows that the Bangladeshi migrant goes especially to the Middle East countries. Saudi Arabia is the top receiving country 29.61% and the second position is occupied by the UAE 21.19%. Malaysia, Singapore, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the UK and the USA are the best destinations. Other 22.75% migrants go to the rest of the worlds that is to 143 countries for employment.

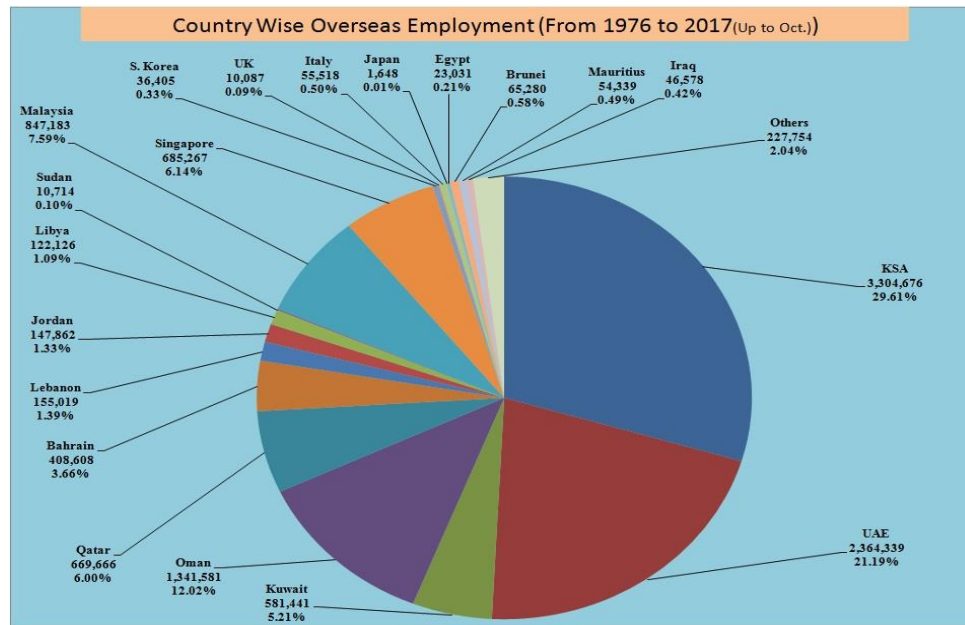


Figure 4: Country Wise migration flows from Bangladesh

Trends in remittance flows in Bangladesh (2001-2017)

Table 3 shows that the migrants' remittances has positive impact on our development and growth. In the year 2001 remittances sent by the migrant was USD 2501.13 million which reached at end of the year 2015, \$ 15316.91million and growth percent was 7.70%. But next two period 2016 and 2017 remittances is down ward, which is less than previous year 2015 and percentage is negative growth. Remittances growth is growing up year-by-year except in 2016 and 2017.

Table 3: Trends in remittance flows to Bangladesh

Year	Remittance		
	In Million(\$)	In billion (Taka)	% increase
2001	2501.13	143.77	-
2002	3061.97	177.29	23.31
2003	3371.97	198.70	12.07
2004	3848.29	236.48	19.01
2005	4802.41	322.76	36.48
2006	4802.41	322.76	24.78
2007	5998.47	413.01	24.50
2008	7914.78	524.96	32.39
2009	9689.26	666.77	22.42
2010	10987.40	760.11	13.40
2011	11650.32	829.91	6.03
2012	12843.43	1018.82	10.24
2013	14461.14	1156.47	12.60
2014	14228.26	1105.84	-1.61
2015	15316.91	1189.93	7.70
2016	14931.18	1168.57	-1.80
2017	12769.45	1010.99	-13.48

Source: Bangladesh Bank 2017.

Figure 5 indicates positive sign of remittance trend. We see that throughout the study period it grows rapidly albeit we cannot deduce what will have happened at the end of 2017.

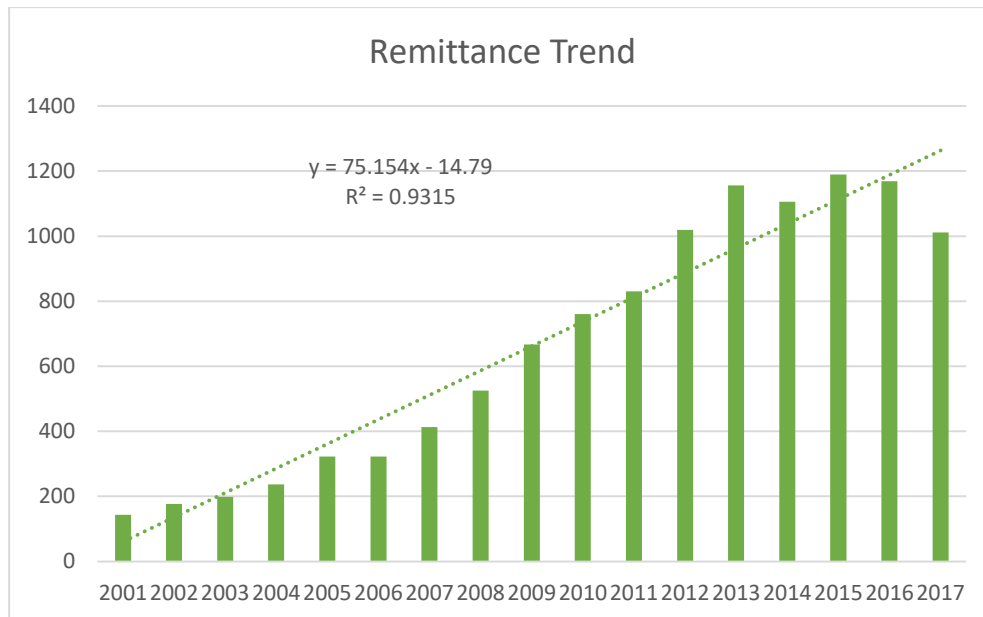


Figure 5: Trends of Migrant's Remittance Flows in Bangladesh (2001-2017)

Contribution of Remittances as percentages of GDP (Gross Domestic Product):

Table 4 exhibits that contribution of remittances to place percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2000-2001, was 4.26% and 9.6 percent in the year 2012-2013, which was growing up year-by-year. It is observed that after the financial year (2012-2013), the rate of percentage decreased in the year 2015, 2016. It is very harmful for our economic development and growth.

Table 4: Remittances growth and percentages of GDP

Year	Employment In (thousand)	Remittance			As % of GDP
		In million (Us dolar)	In billion (Taka)	Growth rate	
2000-01	189	2501.13	143.77	-	4.26
2001-02	225	3061.97	177.29	23.31	5.25
2002-03	254	3371.97	198.70	12.07	5.89
2003-04	272	3848.29	236.48	19.01	5.96
2004-05	252	4802.41	322.76	36.48	6.36
2005-06	382	4802.41	322.76	24.78	6.7
2006-07	832	5998.47	413.01	24.50	7.5
2007-08	875	7914.78	524.96	32.39	8.6
2008-09	475	9689.26	666.77	22.42	9.5
2009-10	390	10987.40	760.11	13.40	9.5
2010-11	568	11650.32	829.91	6.03	9.1
2011-12	607	12843.43	1018.82	10.24	9.6
2012-13	409	14461.14	1156.47	12.60	9.6
2013-14	425	14228.26	1105.84	-1.61	8.2
2014-15	555	15316.91	1189.93	7.70	7.9
2015-16	757	14931.18	1168.57	-1.80	7.11
2016-17	834	12769.45	1010.99	-13.48	-

Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), 2017.

Figure 6 express, the close relationship between migration and remittances. Total migration fluctuated in the years 2005, 2013 and 2014, which increased sharply in 2016 and 2017. From the beginning period of 2001, remittances sent by overseas migrant shows the increase in flow except 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 fiscal years. After 2004 remittances' increasing rate was very high. The highest overseas migrants 0.87 million in the year 2008. On the other hand the highest migrants' remittances is \$15,316.91 million in 2015.

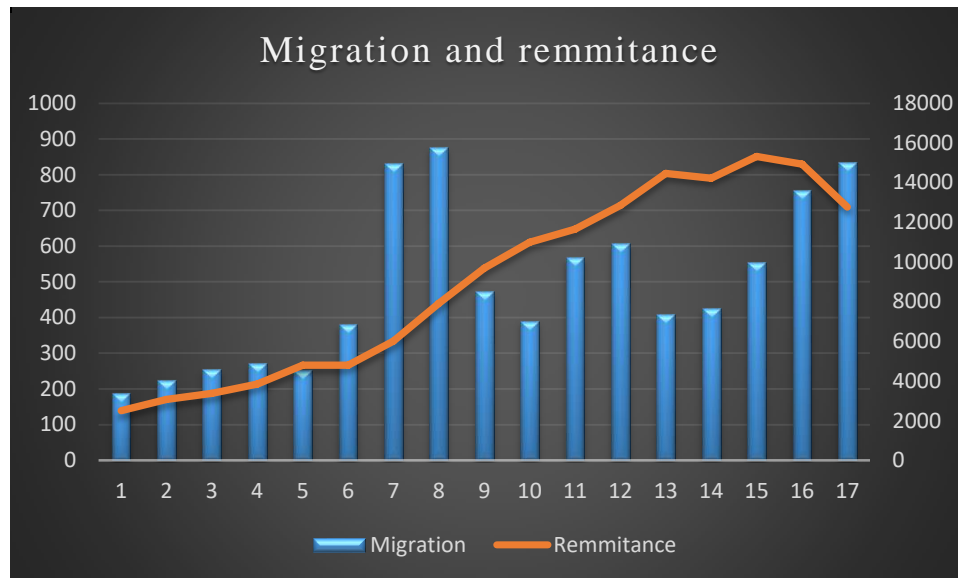


Figure 6: Relationship between migration and remittances (2001-2017)

Trends in Country Wise Migrant's Remittances (In USD million):

Table 5 demonstrates that the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) was the top most position as a remittances sending country. The second sources of remittances earning country is the UAE (United Arab Amirah). In the year 2012-2013, the highest amount of remittances came from Saudi Arabia, which was USD 3829.45 million followed by USD 2829.40 from the UAE, USD 2380.19 from the USA, USD 1186.93 from Kuwait and USD 991.59 million from the UK. We observe that maximum remittances comes from Middle East countries and very recently the industrialized western countries sent a handsome figure of remittances. Malaysia, Singapore and other South East countries are also sending remittances.

Table 5: Trends in country wise remittances (USD in millions)

Country	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
KSA	3664.36	3829.45	3118.88	3345.23	1975.13	2267.22
UAE	2404.78	2829.4	2684.86	2823.77	1760.04	2093.54
Qatar	335.33	286.89	275.53	310.15	261.88	576.02
Oman	400.93	610.11	701.08	915.26	592.92	897.71
Kuwait	1190.14	1186.93	1106.88	1077.78	678.44	1033.31
USA	1498.46	1859.76	2323.32	2380.19	1639.52	1688.86
UK	987.46	991.59	901.23	812.34	548.92	808.16
Malaysia	847.49	997.43	1064.68	1381.53	849.29	1103.62
Singapore	311.46	498.79	429.11	443.44	248.28	300.99
Others	1183.03	1370.78	1640.75	1827.21	1217.86	1285.63
Total	12823.44	14461.13	14246.32	15316.86	9772.28	12055.06

Source: Bangladesh Bank 2017.

Figure 7 shows that the highest remittance comes from Saudi Arabia 22% ; second highest from the UAE 19% and third position is occupied by the USA 15%, Malaysia and Kuwait both are contributing to our economy by sending 8% remittances each.

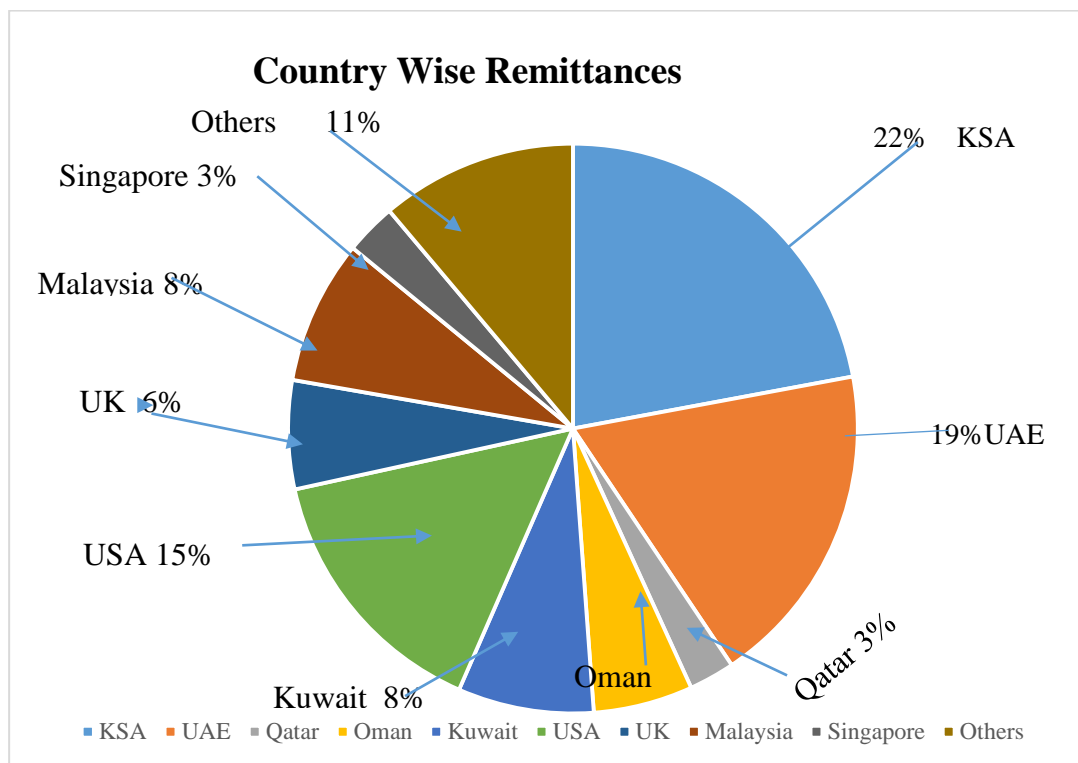


Figure 7: Trends in country wise migrant’s remittances (2001-2017)

Figure 8 shows the close relationship between migration and remittance from the year 2001-2017. The migration and remittances growth rate is fluctuating. In the year 2005 migration growth is negative and the remittances growth is 36.5%. The highest migrated year 2008 and that time the remittances rate was 32.39%. Both the migration and remittances have negative growth rate 2005,2010,2011,2013, 2014 and 2016. There is a big gap between the two growth rates in the year of 2007

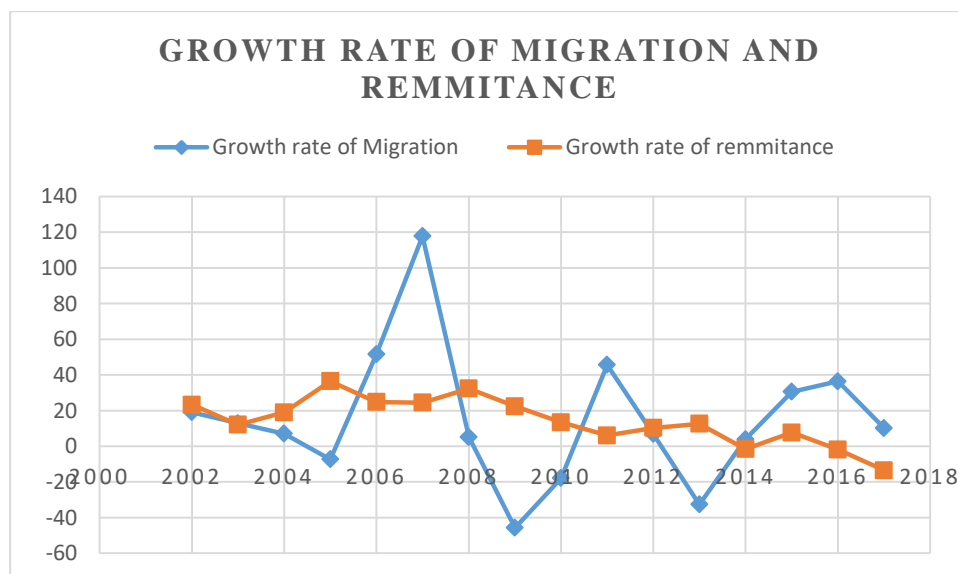


Figure 8: Relationship between Migration and Remittance growth rate

8. CONCLUSION

International migration and remittances are global phenomena which can reduce our huge number of unemployment in the national context of developing Bangladesh. This paper discusses the trends of migration and remittances, there has been shown overseas employment fluctuating in different periods. Our government should take proper step how the

overseas employment can get migrated smoothly to the foreign countries. A large share of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) comes from the migrants' remittances which can help us to refund the international debt and maintain balance of trade. By the foreign migration, government can generate employment which can reduce unemployment. Migrants' remittance has dynamic role for our livelihood policy which could play the vital role for socio-economic growth and development in a country. Migration has socio-economic positive impact which can effort to poverty reduction in our country.

REFERENCES

- [1] Hadi, A. (1999). Overseas Migration and the Well-being of Those left behind in Rural Communities of Bangladesh: Asia -Pacific Population journal, 14(1) 43-58.
- [2] Ang, A.P. (2007). "Workers' Remittances and Economic Growth in the Philippines", http://www.ifwkiel.de/VRCent/DFGIT/paper/degit_12/c012_029.pdf
- [3] Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), 2017 website: <http://www.bmet.org.bd>
- [4] Bangladesh Bank, website: www.bangladesh-bank.org
- [5] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, website: www.bbsgov.org
- [6] Bangladesh Economic Review.2017
- [7] Zeitlyn, B. (2006). Migration from Bangladesh to Italy and Spain. Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Dhaka.
- [8] International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2005. World Economic outlook: Globalization and External Imbalances, Washington, DC.
- [9] ILO, (2004). Report VI: Towards a Fair Deal for Migrant Workers in the Global Economy, Sixth item on the Agenda, international Labor Office, Geneva.
- [10] Hagen, J. & Siegel, M. (2007), "The Determinants of Remittances: A Review of the literature", Maastricht University Working Paper, MGS0G/2007/wp003
- [11] Tigno, J.V. (2006). Trans-national Labour Migration. Issues, Trends and Strategies for East Asian Community Building, Paper presented at the international Conference on Across the Border Issues, from 30-31 March, 2006 organized by Academy of East Asian studies, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul.
- [12] Mannan, M.A. (2001). Bangladeshi Migrants in Saudi Labour Market: An empirical Analyze, is, RMMRU, Dhaka.
- [13] Glytsos, N. (2005). "Dynamic Effective of Migrant Remittances on Growth: An econometric Model with an application to Mediterranean Countries", EconWPA, Discussion paper, No.74.
- [14] Giuliano, P., & Ruiz-Arrang, M. (2006), "Remittances Financial Development and Growth", IZA, Discussion Paper No. 2160.
- [15] Chami, R. Fullenkam, C., & Jahjha, S. (2003), "Are immigrant remittances Flows a source of capital for development", IMF Working Paper, No.189.
- [16] Faini, R. (2002). "Migration, Remittances and Growth, Paper presented at UNU-WIDER conference on poverty", International Migration and Asylum, 27-28 September, Helsinki.
- [17] Refugee and Migratory Movement Resources Unit, (2007). The case for ratification: 1990 UN Convention on the Protection of Migrant Worker's Right's Policy Brief 3, RMMRU, Dhaka.
- [18] Refugee and Migratory Movement Resources Unit, (2008). Migration, Remittance and Development, Policy Brief 4, RMMRU, Dhaka.
- [19] Siddiqui, T. (2003). Migration as a Livelihood Strategy of the Poor. The Bangladesh case, Paper presented at the DFID- RMMRU Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro- poor Policy Choices in Asia, held in Dhaka, 22-24 June, 2003.

- [20] Siddiqui, T. (2005). International Labour Migration from Bangladesh. A descent work perspective. Working Paper No. 66, policy integration Department, National policy Group, International Labour office, Geneva.
- [21] Siddiqui, T. (2003). Migration as a Livelihood Strategy of the Poor. The Bangladesh case, Paper presented at the DFID- RMMRU Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro- poor Policy Choices in Asia, held in Dhaka, 22-24 June, 2003.
- [22] Siddiqui, T. (2004). Efficiency of Migrant Workers' Remittances: The Bangladesh case, Dhaka.
- [23] Siddiqui, T. & Abrar, C.R., (2003). Migrant Workers' Remittances and Micro-finance institutions, International Labour Organization, Geneva.
- [24] World Bank, (2013). Migration and Remittance Flows: Recent trends and Outlook 2013-2016. Migration and Development Brief, 21, Retrieved 12 June, 2017.
- [25] World Bank, (2013). Migration and Remittance Flows: Recent trends and Outlook 2013-2016. Migration and Development Brief, 21, Retrieved 12 June, 2017.