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A global analysis of intentions to migrate

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Contents

Abstract

This Technical Report analyses *intentions to migrate* in different forms: desire to move abroad, actual plans, and preparations. By using data from the Gallup World Poll survey for the period 2010-2015, this report measures and maps these intentions globally, and then estimates their likely drivers, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It also takes into account the differentiation of these intentions either across countries with different income levels, or broad geographical areas. First, the report shows that worldwide migration intentions – spelled out separately by Gallup in terms of wishing, planning, and preparing to migrate – largely differ in magnitude. For policy makers, the share of population that expressed a desire to migrate is an imperfect measure of what is often portrayed as potential migration. Second, the empirical analysis shows that being young, male, foreign-born, highly educated, unemployed, as well as having networks abroad is associated with higher probability of preparing for international migration. The results also confirm the non-linear relation between migration preparation and individual income. Finally, the report finds that being dissatisfied with one's own standard of living is associated with a higher probability to desire and to plan a journey abroad, while the relation with preparation to migrate is less clear.

1 Overview

In the last decade there has been a **growing interest from both policy and academic communities** on the *intentions to migrate*, their determinants, and eventual consequences. Social scientists strive to provide a conceptual framework to explain how migration decisions come about, by distinguishing between the *aspiration* to migrate– and the *capabilities/abilities* to do so (De Haas 2010; Carling and Schewel 2017a). In the same vein, economists seek empirical evidence on the drivers of *migration potential* and how this materialises into concrete movements; indeed, those wishing to move abroad need to have both the means and the concrete opportunities to translate their migration desire into an actual decision (Docquier *et al.* 2017). Policy makers are eager to better understand migration in all its phases and to anticipate future migration movements (Laczko *et al.* 2017). In an operational perspective, having a firmer grasp of the characteristics and the motivations of individuals seeking to move abroad may be beneficial to design future migration policies. For instance, information campaigns targeting would-be migrants could take into account that, as we find in this report, those who prepare to migrate tend to be more educated as compared to the overall population. While this analysis does not necessarily include the ones who are forced to migrate (e.g. asylum seekers), it does provide valuable insights on would-be voluntary migrants.

The **aim** of this report is to provide a systematic analysis of different forms of *intentions to migrate*. The analysis is based on data from the Gallup World Poll, a rich worldwide survey containing information on migration intentions for the period 2010-2015 for more than 160 countries. Gallup investigates intentions to migrate mainly in three forms: the wish to move abroad, the plan, and the concrete preparation. This report first sets out to describe these three forms of intentions to migrate individually, by aggregating countries by income and continent. More precisely, the main objective of the report is to quantify the likely drivers for migration intentions. In practice, it focuses on two sets of drivers: individual demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions; and subjective well-being.

The **added value** of this report consists of its wide geographical coverage. As previously mentioned, to highlight cross-country variations in migration intentions, two groupings are formed: one based on distinct levels of economic development, and the other on geographical areas. Additionally, the report focuses not only on the wish to move abroad, but also on the plan and migration preparation, which have been often neglected in previous studies. Finally, the report does not limit itself to a pure description of developments in global trends, but proposes estimates of the drivers of the migration intentions.

Overall, the **results** of the analysis suggest that wishing to migrate, often the exclusive focus in previous studies and portrayed as *potential migration*, should be instead interpreted as a proxy for life dissatisfaction rather than for potential migration. The investigation of the drivers of migration intentions confirms that the demographic and socio-economic individual characteristics, having previous migration experiences, and an international network of family and friends, are the likely drivers of migration intentions. Having said this, these relationships should not be interpreted as causal. Importantly, when looking at migration preparation, its non-linear association with individual income is also confirmed.

The report is structured as follows. Section 2 briefly reviews the economic and policy-oriented literature on potential migration and aspirations. Section 3 presents the data source. It then provides a descriptive analysis of both worldwide *migration intentions*-wish, plan, and preparation to migrate - and the characteristics of *those who intend to migrate*. Section 4 shows the results from the empirical analysis regarding the determinants of the intentions to migrate. Section 5 offers some concluding remarks.

2 Relevant literature

Much of the recent literature investigating potential migration and aspirations to move abroad is based on the Gallup World Poll. Esipova *et al.* (2011) have conducted the first investigation of potential migration worldwide by using Gallup data from 2009 to 2013. The authors pointed out that while 630 million people expressed the wish to move permanently abroad in 2011, only 8 percent of the global population is planning to migrate, and even a lower share is actually preparing for the journey. The authors observe that the majority of those wishing to migrate is constituted by underemployed individuals. Moreover, those desiring to move abroad tend to have transnational social networks. Those individual characteristics of potential migrants are also confirmed by the OECD (Xenogiani *et al.* 2015). Analogous patterns are also found when looking at the purported subsequent steps of potential migration (plan, preparation) in different regions of the world. The share of the population desiring to move abroad ranges from 16 percent (for Asia and Oceania) to 30 percent (for Sub-Saharan Africa) over the period 2007-2013. The percentage of those planning and then actually preparing to migrate is lower in all the regions. Overall, OECD countries constitute the most desired destinations. When focusing on the attractiveness of Europe for potential migrants, Gubert and Senne (2016) show that in 2011 UK and France are the most desired destinations, followed by Germany, Spain, and Italy.

Besides the descriptive analyses, recent contributions have focused on the identification of the drivers of *migration aspiration rates* by aggregating Gallup individual-level data at the country-level (i.e. by the origin and the desired destination country of potential migrants). For instance, when analysing the determinants of aspirations and realized migration rates, Docquier *et al.* find that income and employment probability in the desired destination country, as well as the presence of networks, are the main drivers of the wish to migrate (Docquier *et al.* 2014). *Potential* migration is more likely to translate into *actual* migration for those individuals with higher education, and when the growth prospects in the desired destination country are favourable. Similarly, Dao *et al.* (2018) use Gallup data to estimate migration aspiration rates, while controlling for educational levels. Their results suggest that relatively young and educated people tend to display higher aspirations to migrate. Moreover, they find that geographic dyadic variables (such as the distance between the country of origin of potential migrants and their desired destination) and the presence of networks at destination are relevant drivers for migration aspiration of both highly and low educated individuals. Income is a significant determinant of the aspirations of low skilled individuals only.

The drivers of potential migration have been scrutinized also by focusing on the individual dimension (i.e. by using Gallup data disaggregated at the individual level). The pioneering study of Dustmann and Okatenko (2014) have explored the drivers of the *likelihood to move from the place one is living* by using data from the 2006 Gallup wave. Despite the *likelihood to move* represents a generic movement, which embraces both internal and international migration, their results confirm the drivers of international migration movements. Indeed, they find that the likelihood to move increases with personal income for those individuals coming from the poorest world-regions (Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia), while this relation is not strong for those coming from richer regions (Latin America). This is in line with the inverse U-shaped relation between income and migration (Clemens 2014). They also provide evidence that the satisfactions with local amenities (such as public services and security) tend to reduce the likelihood to

move to another place. Overall, this is consistent with the general finding that happiness and life satisfaction negatively correlates with desired migration, even though the causal effects have not been established yet (for a review of the relationship between well-being and desire to migrate, see Ivlevs 2014).

The role of networks in fostering the wish to migrate is confirmed when using Gallup data. Having a relative or friend living in a given destination increases the attractiveness of that country for potential migrants (Bertoli and Ruyssen 2016). Manchin and Orazbayev (2016) confirm the positive effect of networks on migration intentions. In addition, they show that the role of networks is stronger when friends and family who are abroad also send remittances. Indeed, remittances might be used either to sustain part of the migration costs or to signal the possibility of getting good wages abroad, as well as the intensity of the ties between the would-be migrant and the network abroad. Having strong social bonds and networks in the origin country act as deterrents for the aspiration to move abroad. Finally, to have a deep understanding of migration intentions, cultural aspects cannot be neglected. In particular, by using an instrumental variable approach, Ryussen and Salomone (2018) retrieve the causal effects of gender discrimination on potential female migration. Women's awareness of gender discrimination increases their desire to move. However, actual preparation of their migration journey is mainly guided by traditional drivers such as income and networks.

3 Facts and Figures

3.1 Data source

The Gallup World Poll is a unique public opinion survey covering more than 150 countries in the world and representing 99% of the world population. For each country, Gallup interviews[1] approximately 1,000 individuals who are representative of the country's population older than 15. The survey includes a series of questions which are repeated every year to different individuals[2]. For most of the countries in Tables 7 and 8[3], the time coverage of the questions on *migration intentions* is from 2010 to 2015[4].

In addition to the information on demographic characteristics and socio-economic status of the respondents, Gallup inquires about different dimensions of subjective well-being, such as one's own assessment of the personal financial situation, the environment one is living, and the general life standards. A broad set of questions focuses on perceptions and opinions of different topics, such as corruption, migration, religion, and discrimination.

Gallup provides an unprecedented source of information on individual migration aspirations, thus allowing extensive analyses of potential migration (Esipova *et al.* 2011). Recent scholarship has moved some criticisms to the very questions asked by Gallup, and consequently on the kinds of insights that can be derived from these surveys. Carling and Schewel hold that the questions are 'exceedingly hard to interpret' by respondents, as they imply a counterfactual at the beginning of the 'wish'-question (2017b: 7). In addition, the inclusion of words such as 'permanently' might unnecessarily restrict the analysis to a form of migration that excludes circular or temporary migration, or simply an aspiration to migrate which has not factored in a pre-defined duration. Other critical aspects and caveats also exist. As summarized by Clemens and Pritchett (2016), Gallup data could suffer from the *reference point* and the *embedding* problems, which are common in survey data. Specifically, the reference point issue refers to the fact that preferences expressed by individuals depend on their *reference* situation. For example, if an individual feels that he/she cannot migrate, he/she will tend to undervalue the earnings he/she would have got by moving abroad. The *embedding* problem refers to the fact that individual preferences could depend on the context where the question is asked. For instance, if emigration from a given country is perceived as dangerous and difficult (due to the presence of legal restrictions or to the fact that previous emigrants from the same country do not find good labour market conditions abroad), individuals might not express the wish to migrate. Differently, in a scenario where emigration is easy and emigrants fare well abroad, individuals might be more inclined to declare the willingness to migrate.

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[1] Either by face-to-face interviews, or by telephone.
[2] Even though Gallup aims at being consistent in its coverage, there are still a limited number of gaps (i.e. missing values) in both geographical and time scope.
[3] For the list of countries, see the Appendix A.
[4] For further details on the methodology, see (Gallup 2017b).

3.2 Descriptive analysis

3.2.1 Migration intentions: the general picture

Intentions to migrate, which constitute the focus of the analysis, are captured by the following Gallup questions (Gallup 2017b).

- **Migration wish** (or **desire**): Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?
- **Migration plan**: Are you planning to move permanently to another country in the next 12 months, or not? (asked only of those who would like to move to another country).
- **Migration preparation**: Have you done any preparation for this move? (asked only of those who are planning to move to another country in the next 12 months).

While the wish to migrate represents a generic indication of the desire to move, the other two questions (namely, plan and preparation) reveal more concrete intentions and indeed arrangements that people may undertake before leaving. In other words, the question related to wish to migrate may be recording a simple general aspiration present in the population, along the lines of having a fairer taxation system, be in full employment (as opposed to unemployment or part-time)[5], or successfully completing tertiary education. The following two questions narrow down the respondents to not only those who aspire to move, but also those who have the means to achieve and are taking steps towards carrying out an international journey. Thus, lumping all these three questions together to measure a single concept – which is what indicators should do – may be problematic. Consequently, we should expect that a relatively large share of the population would be attracted by the possibility to move abroad, while a lower portion would actually plan or be prepared to undertake the migration journey and to bear the related costs.

When looking at intentions to migrate in different countries, grouped by their income-level, we can observe that the wish to migrate is consistently higher than the plan and the preparation over the period 2010-2015. Figure 1 shows the averages[6] for the shares of those who wish, plan, and prepare to migrate, out of the total population by income levels. The graph displays substantial differences across groups of countries: low income countries display the highest percentage of population wishing to move (more than one fourth of the total population), followed by lower and upper middle income countries, with approximately 22% of the population expressing the desire to migrate. Similar patterns can be observed for the plan to migrate, which is the highest for low income countries (with 5% of the population planning to move), closely followed by middle income countries (around 2% plans to move), and by high income countries, where slightly more than 1% of the population expresses the plan to move. Importantly, in all groups of countries, less than 1% of the total population actually prepares for migration.

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[5] As for instance, in the same Gallup World Poll, the Underemployment Index does.

[6] Henceforth, we use averages for the pool of all countries included in the groups we formed (i.e. income- and geographical-based) in the period 2010-2015. We weight observations according to the individual weights provided by Gallup. Because of the models we run in the subsequent sections of this report, those who have answered 'don't know' or 'refused to answer' have been recoded as missing, thus they are taken out from the samples.

Figure 1. Intentions to migrate by income-level. Average for 2010-2015
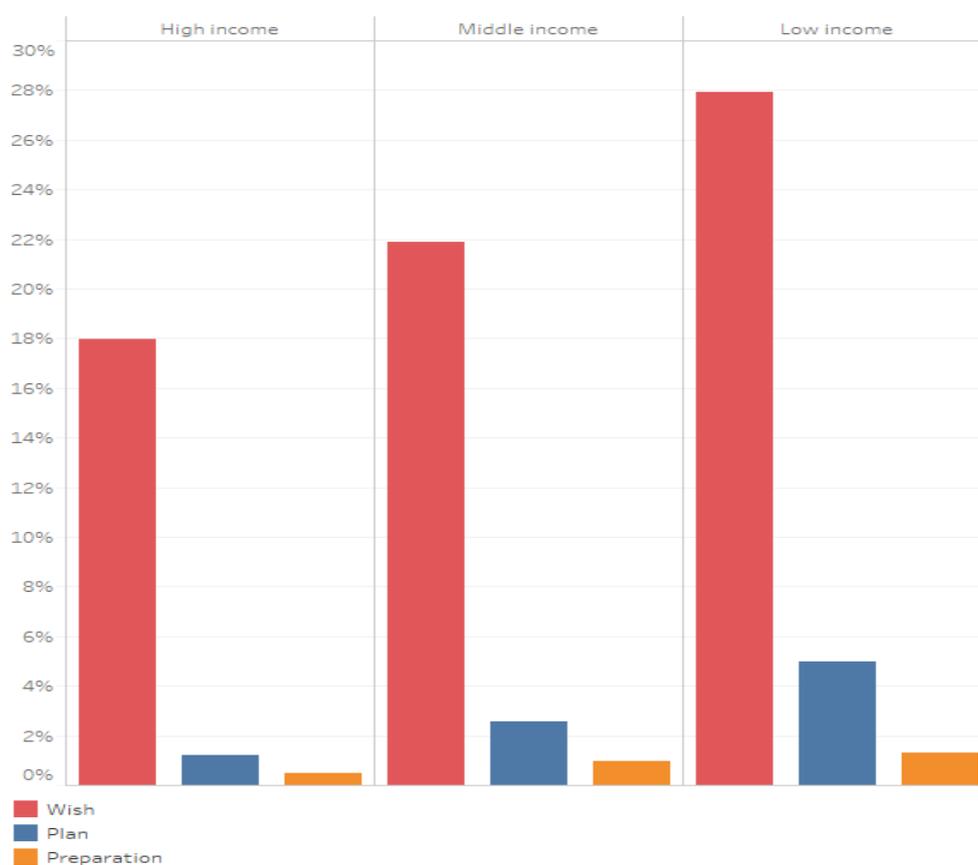
Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

Comparable figures can be observed when disaggregating intentions to migrate by geographical areas (Figure 2). Africa and Latin America display the highest proportions of population that wish to move abroad (more than 20%), followed by Europe and Asia. The plan and preparation to migrate exhibit less variation between regions. Indeed, in all geographical areas, intentions to migrate do not exceed 5% of population, while preparation to migrate approximately 1%.

Figure 2. Intentions to migrate by geographical area. Average for 2010-2015

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

Importantly, intentions to migrate appear to be relatively stable over time (Figure 3), except for a decrease of the wish and the plan to migrate in 2012.

Figure 3. Intentions to migrate, 2010-2015

Measure Names
- Wish
- Plan
- Preparation

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

3.2.2 The profile of those who intend to migrate

3.2.2.1 Demographic characteristics

This section sketches the profile of *those who intend to migrate* - i.e. those wishing, planning, and preparing to migrate - by looking at their demographic characteristics and by comparing them to those of the overall surveyed population. The list of variables and the descriptive statistics are reported in Appendix A (see Tables from 7 to 27). In the descriptive statistics, countries are grouped either by income-level, or by geographical areas.

Figure 4[7] plots the demographic characteristics of the surveyed population (aged 15+) and of those who *intend to migrate* for high, middle, and low income countries. For all the groups of countries, those wishing to migrate are on average younger than the *overall population* aged 15 and older. Figure 4 illustrates this by showing that the pale-brown left-hand columns in each of the top-tier quadrants – representing the average

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[7] Figures 4 to 8 are based on the tables in Appendix A.

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ages of the population in the three groups of countries – is higher than the three others, which stand for the average ages of those who wish, plan, and prepare to migrate, in all groups of countries. On the contrary, the shares of males, foreign-born, single individuals are higher among those who intend to migrate than in the overall population. Finally, those who intend to migrate, on average, have more contacts[8] abroad as compared to the overall population.

Interestingly, the *more concrete the migration intentions* become, the more individuals are "*selected*" along the demographic characteristics. To be accurate, those planning and preparing for the move abroad tend to be men and are, on average, younger than those simply wishing to migrate. The share of foreign-born individuals is higher among those preparing to move than among the other groups. Similarly, the more concrete the migration aspiration becomes, the more individuals tend to have networks abroad.

Figure 4. Demographic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average for 2010-2015
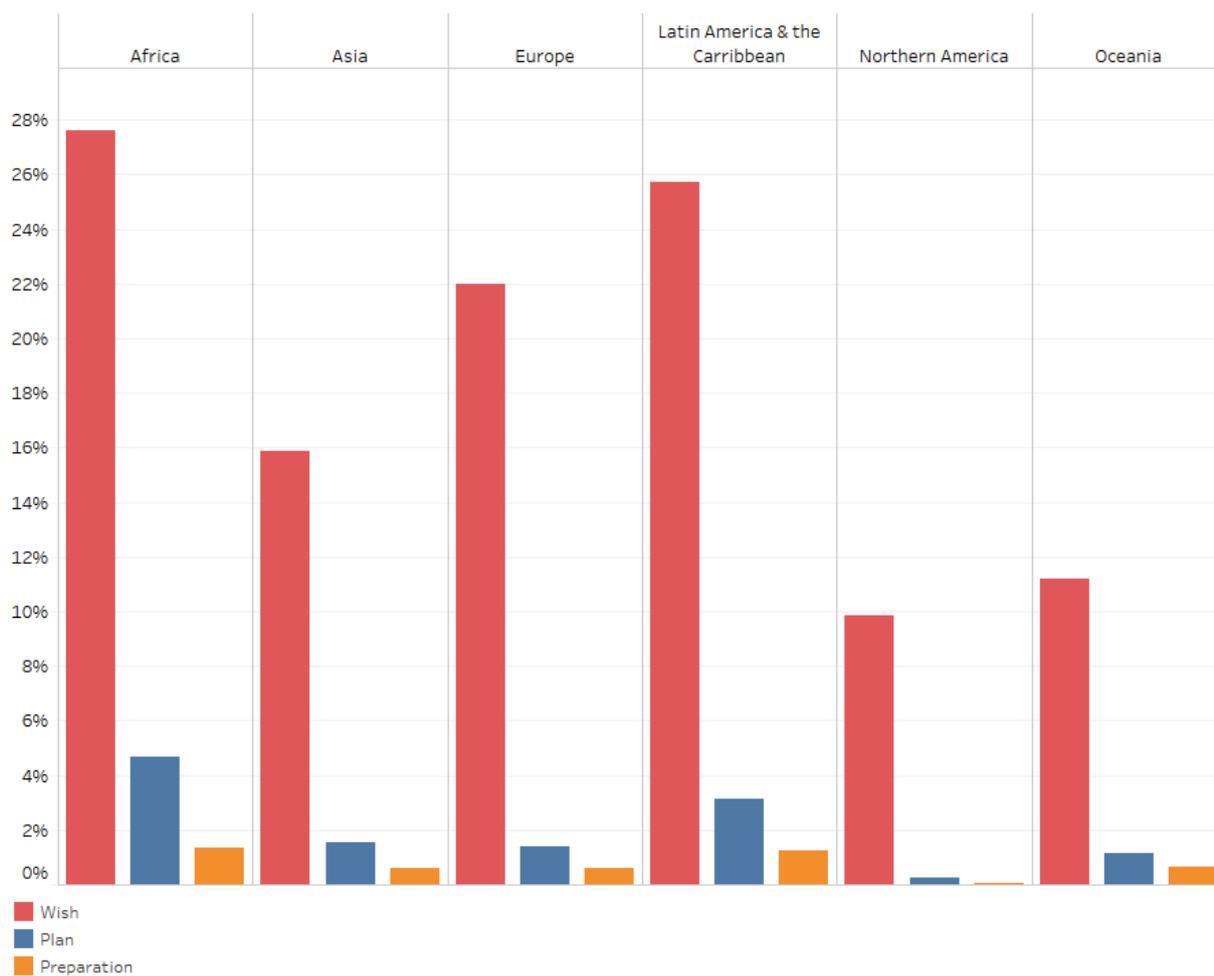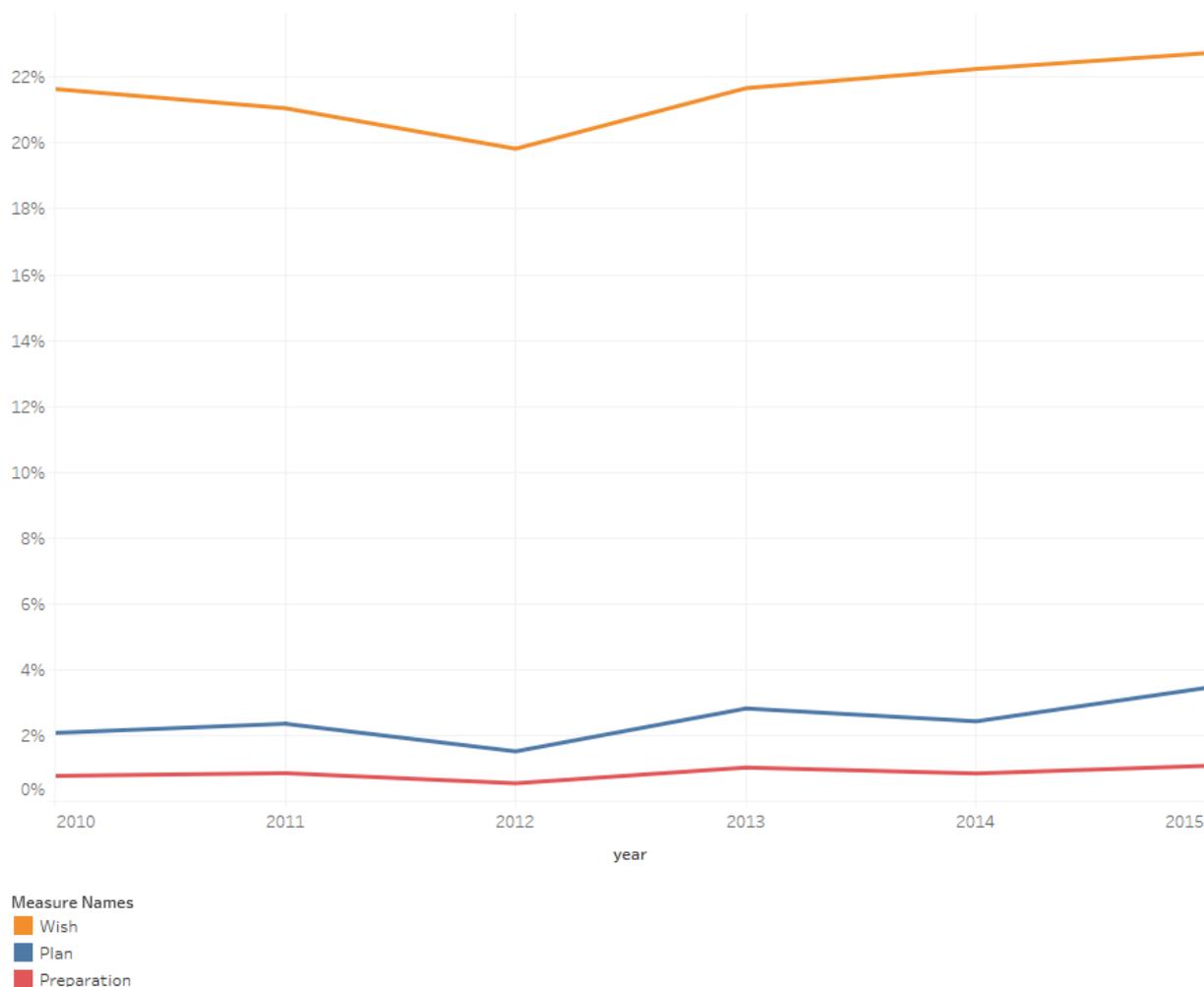

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

3.2.2.2 Socio-economic characteristics

When considering the socio-economic characteristics of migrants - i.e. *education level, income,* and *labour market status -* the following patterns emerge. For all groups of

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[8] For the definition of networks and of the other variables, see Table 7 in Appendix A.

countries (except for the low income and for the African area[9]), the majority of the population completed secondary education, followed by a narrower share of individuals having attained only primary education, while the tertiary-educated is the smallest group (Figure 5). Across groups of countries, the percentage of individuals with primary education is higher among those expressing the intentions to migrate than in the overall population, while the opposite holds for the percentage of the tertiary educated. In other words, those with primary education tend not to express an intention to migrate, whereas the tertiary educated are more likely to hold such views. For all groups of countries, the more concrete the intention to migrate becomes, the higher the share of highly educated.

Figure 5. Education level of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average for 2010-2015
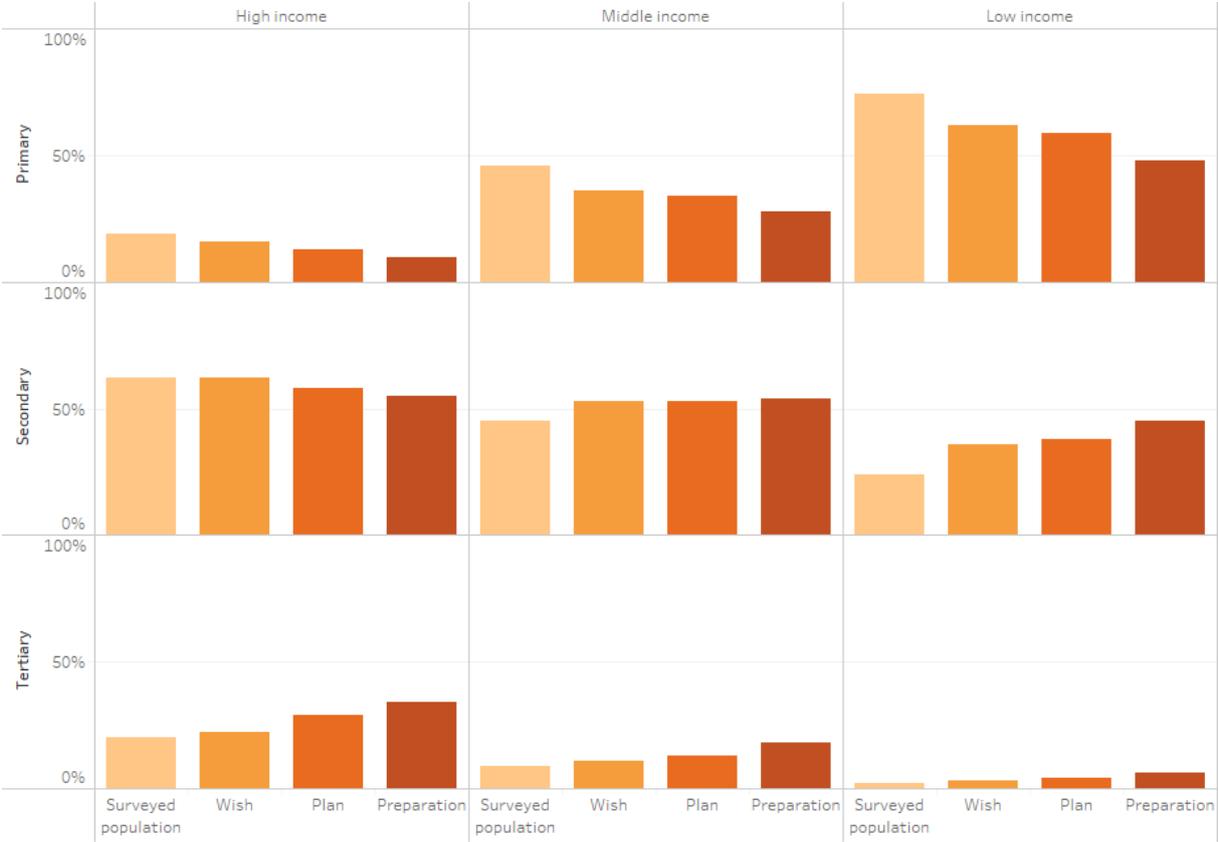
Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

For low income countries, the above-mentioned pattern is reversed, as the majority of individuals in the overall population completed primary education. A smaller share of the population has secondary education, and the lowest has tertiary education. Potential migrants in low income countries mirror this distribution: the majority is indeed low educated. Similarly, when grouping countries by geographical areas, the majority of the population is low-skilled for African countries. However, the share of the low educated

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[9] Results for continent-based groups are not shown here, but in the Appendix A.

decreases the more concrete the migration decision becomes, while the tertiary-educated tend to increase among those preparing for moving abroad from Africa.

In relation to the labour market status, in all the groups of countries the employed constitute the majority of the population (Figure 6), followed by those out of the workforce and the unemployed. The share of the employed is higher among those who intend to migrate and increases the more concrete the intention becomes (with the exception of low income countries), while the contrary can be observed for those out of the workforce. For all the groups of countries, the share of unemployed follows a somewhat different pattern: while being higher among those who intend to migrate than in the overall population, it gradually increases among those wishing and planning to migrate, but then drops for those preparing to move abroad. Again, this might underline that, among the unemployed, the desire and plan to migrate might be voiced by a sizable part of the population, but only those with the means can then start to make arrangements for the journey, hence explaining the relative drop for this category. This insight is further corroborated by looking at income.

Figure 6. Labour Market status of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average for 2010-2015

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

On average, individual income (measured in international dollars) is higher among those who intend to migrate than in the overall population for both middle and low income

countries. For high income countries[10], the reverse is true, as those who intend to move earn, on average, less than the overall population (Figure 7). Across all groups of countries, the more concrete the migration intention becomes, the higher the individual income.

This is consistent with an economically-driven image of international migration, whereby people in low and middle income countries see large relative gains from an international move, but face high costs in undertaking it, so are selected on the basis of income (i.e. only those relatively well-off can afford it). In high income countries, on the other hand, it is those with a relatively lower income as compared to the group average who may face relative gains from migration, but are less constrained when it comes to material barriers to face the journey as they already belong to the relatively wealthy.

Figure 7. Individual income of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average for 2010-2015

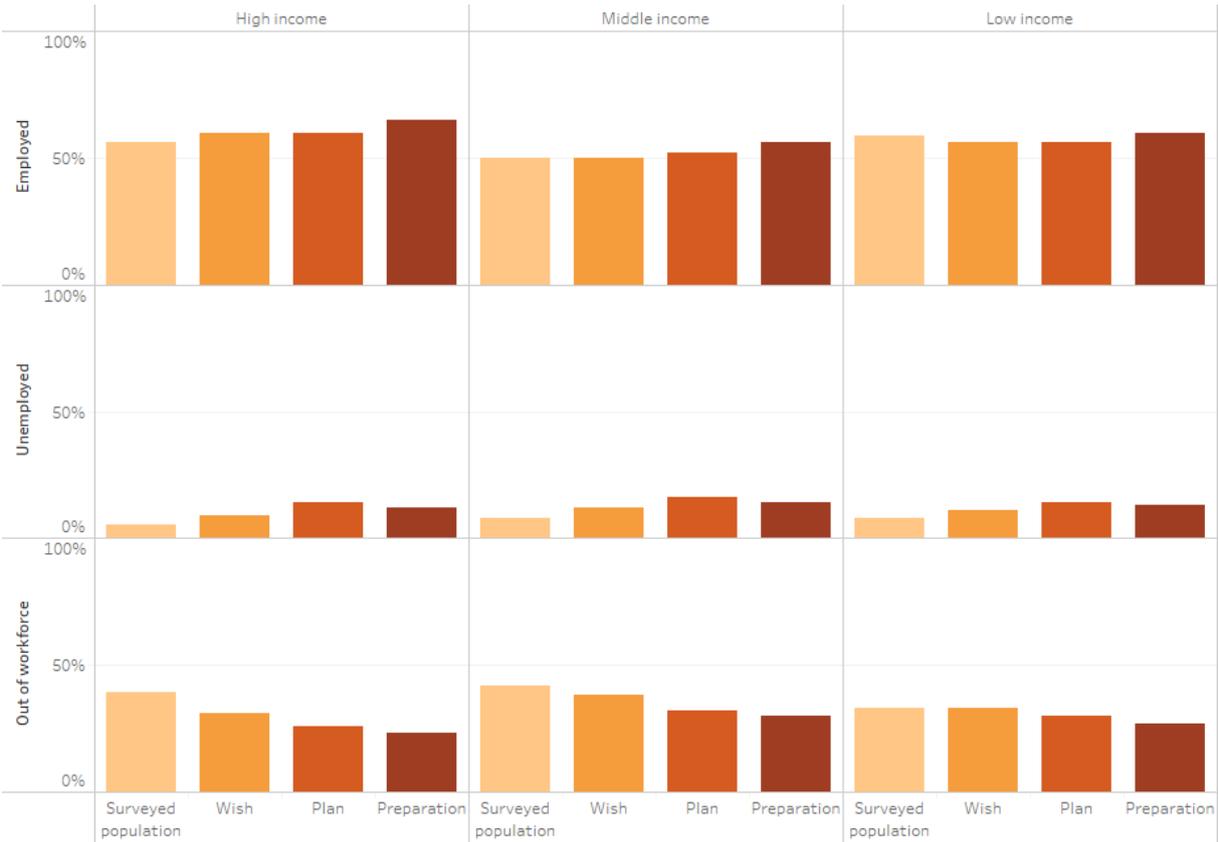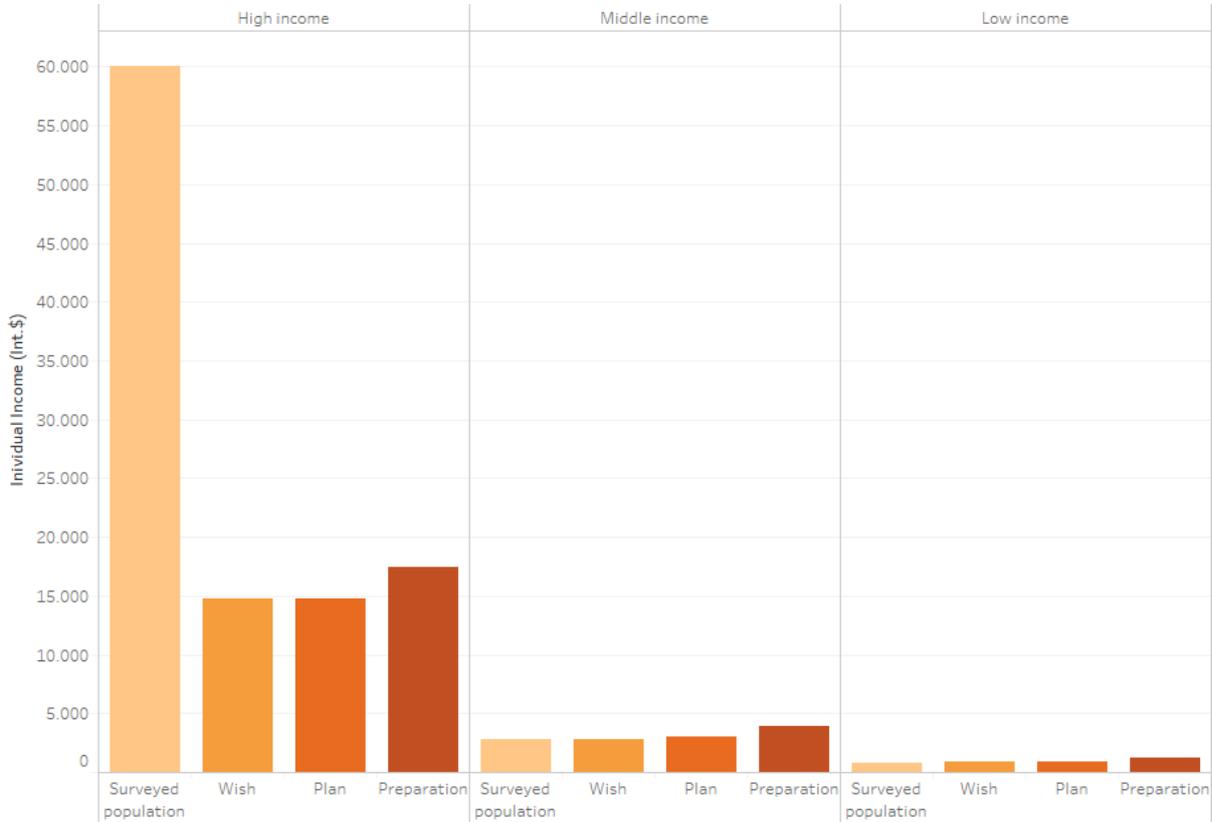*Notes*. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

3.2.2.3 Perceptions & life satisfaction

Life satisfaction, perceptions of one's own situation, and expectations about individual economic prospects may influence the intentions to move to another country, thus shaping the final migration decision (Castles *et al.* 2014: 37–39, 50–51). The Gallup World Poll is a rich source of information on well-being and life evaluation, as well as on perceptions on different economic, social, and political issues. In this analysis, we examine the possible relationship between intentions to migrate and individual

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[10] And in Europe, when referring to the geographical areas, see Appendix A.

perceptions, by focussing on several dimensions of *life satisfaction* and on *expectations*. Specifically, we look at general *life standard satisfaction*, *life satisfaction in the area where one is living*, the presence of *opportunities for children*, the *satisfaction with household income,* and the *confidence in country elections*. In relation to expectations, we look at expectations on *general life standards* and on *economic conditions in the area one is living* (for the definition of each of the variables, see Table 7 in Appendix A)[11].

Tables from 20 to 28 in Appendix A show the descriptive statistics for the different groups of countries by income level and by geographical areas. In general, those who express the intention to move abroad also tend to report less satisfaction than individuals in the overall population, both in terms of general living standards and conditions in the area they live. The literature suggests that, in general, life satisfaction is substantially determined by gender and age (OECD 2013): more precisely, young males tend to be comparatively less satisfied. Thus, taking into account that our descriptive statistics reveal that those who intend to migrate are predominantly male and young, it should not come as a surprise that those who intend to migrate overall tend to report less satisfaction than individuals in the overall population. Those intending to migrate also tend to express lower satisfaction with the opportunities for their children, and to be less confident in the country elections. Importantly, in the subsequent analysis, the report makes use only of those variables having full coverage in terms of countries and years, which are plotted in Figure 8 below.

The first one, *household income satisfaction*, is used as a proxy of the satisfaction of one's own economic conditions and financial possibilities. On average, those preparing to migrate are more satisfied than those wishing and those planning to move, as well as the overall population, in all the groups of countries. The share of individuals reporting that overall their life standards are getting better is slightly higher among those preparing to move abroad than for the other groups of individuals, especially in low income countries. Finally, the share of those thinking that local economic conditions are worsening is higher among those who intend to move than in the overall population in all groups of countries. In middle and low income countries, the share of population holding negative expectations on local conditions increases between the desire and plan to migrate, but this trend is reversed when concrete preparations come into play.

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[11] These variables are chosen since they correlate with migration intentions.

Figure 8. Satisfactions and expectations of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average for 2010-2015
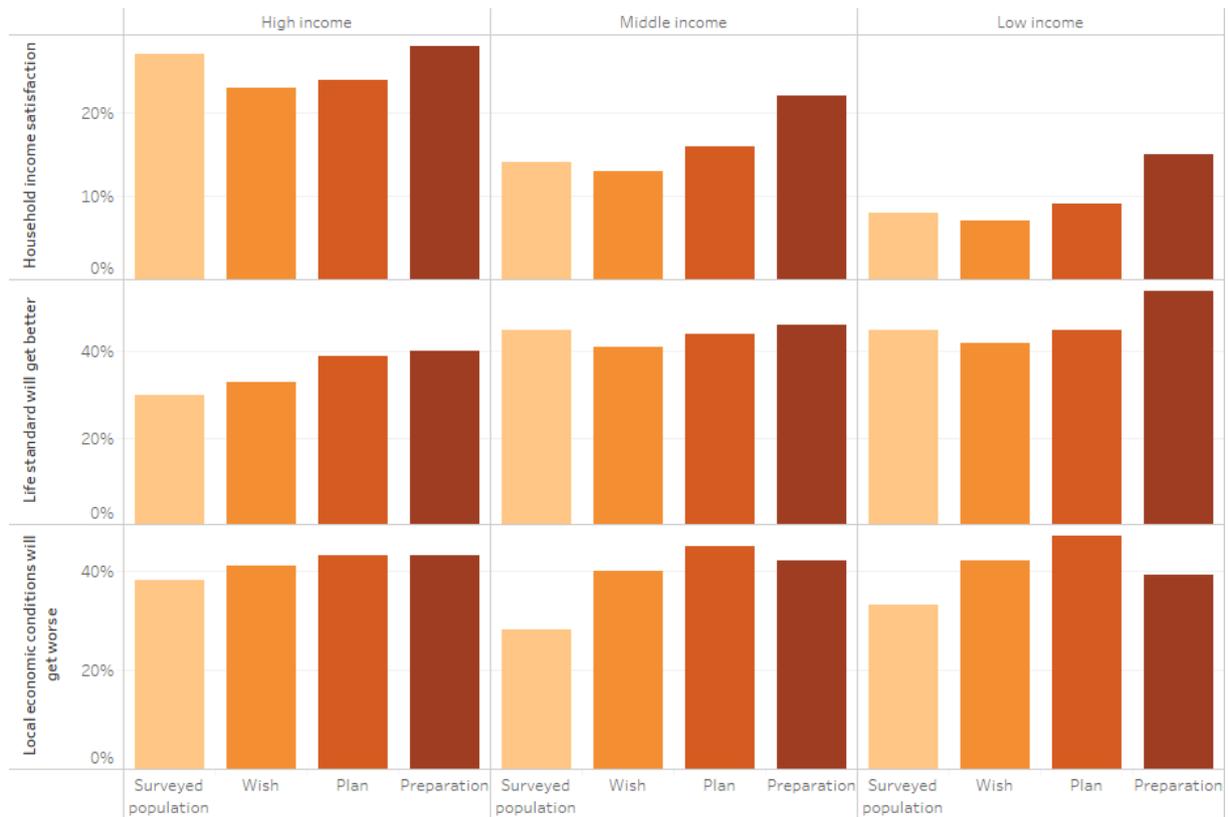
Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (waves 2010-2015).

4 Empirical analysis

This section shows the estimation results of different sets of logistic models for *migration intentions*. We run the models for each of the three steps of the potential migration separately. As the dependent variable, we use *migration desire*[12], *migration plan*[13], and *migration preparation*[14]. In the first set of models, we include demographic and socio-economic controls. In the second set, we investigate the association between individual perceptions and life satisfaction with migration intentions. The regression tables report the odd ratios from the logistic models[15].

It should be stressed that we do not account for endogeneity issues arising, for instance, by the presence of unobserved factors influencing both migration intentions and general life satisfaction, education, and the presence of network abroad. In other words, the results are not interpreted as causal.

4.1 Migration desire

Table 1 below shows the results for *migration desire*[16]. The model is estimated for the countries grouped by their income level. The results with countries grouped by geographical areas are reported in Appendix B (Tables 28 and 29).

The results in Table 1 show that the probability of wishing to migrate is lower for all the age classes when compared to that of individuals aged 15-19, across groups of countries. Again for all groups of countries, the older the individuals, the lower the probability of desiring to migrate. For instance, in middle income countries, those aged 20-24 have 9 percent lower probability than those aged 15-19 of desiring to migrate. This probability decreases when the age increases, with those aged 65+ reaching 83 percent lower probability of migration desire than the youngest (again in the case of middle income countries). Overall, men have higher probability to desire to migrate than women: from 20 percent higher probability in high income countries, to 33 percent in low income countries. Being foreign-born increases the probability of migration desire, especially in high income countries. The presence of relatives and friends abroad is also positively associated with the desire to move: indeed, having network in another country is related to a 61 to 73 percent higher probability of wishing to migrate. Having children is related to higher probability of migration desire for middle and low income countries, and to lower probability in high income countries. Married individuals have approximately 30 percent lower probability of wishing to migrate than singles.

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[12] This is a dummy equal to 1 if the individual expresses the desire to move permanently abroad, and equal to 0 otherwise. Those who have answered 'don't know' or 'refused to answer' have been recoded as missing, thus they are taken out from the sample.

[13] This is equal to 1 if those individuals wishing to migrate are also planning to move abroad, and equal to 0 if they are neither desiring, nor planning.

[14] This is equal to 1 for those individuals preparing to move, and 0 for all the others.

[15] The odd ratio is the odd of the outcome (e.g. migration desire) given the fact that individuals belong to a particular group (e.g. the group of males), compared to the odd of the outcome when the individuals belong to the baseline group (i.e. females). An odd ratio greater than 1 indicates that, for instance, males have higher probability than females of migration desire (while an odd ratio lower than 1 indicates a negative association between being male and migration desire).

[16] In this report, we use migration desire and migration wish interchangeably.

When considering the education level, those with secondary and those with tertiary education have higher probability than individuals with primary education of expressing a desire to migrate. There are some differences among country groups: being tertiary educated is associated with 22 percent higher probability of wishing to move abroad with respect of holding primary education in high income countries. This probability is higher for other country groups, especially for middle income countries, where it reaches almost 35 percent. Regarding the labour market status, unemployed individuals have approximately 40 percent higher probability of expressing the wish to migrate than the employed, for all the country groups. Instead, being out of the workforce is associated with lower desire to move abroad than being employed, for all the country groups.

Some differences among the country groups emerge when looking at per-capita income quintiles. First, for middle and high income countries, individuals from the 2nd to the 5th quintiles of the income distribution have lower probability than those in the 1st quintile of expressing a desire to migrate. The higher the income quintiles (i.e. the wealthier an individual), the stronger the negative association between migration wish and income becomes. In high income countries, those in the 2nd income quintile have 10 percent lower probability than those in the poorest quintile of expressing the migration desire. Individuals in the highest quintile have almost 20 percent lower probability of migration desire than those in the 1st quintile. Second, for low income countries, income is not significantly related to migration intentions in low income countries. When grouping countries by geographical areas, we find similar results for all the covariates. Importantly, income is not always significantly related to migration desire, except for Africa, Asia and Europe, where those individuals in the 4th and 5th quintiles have lower probability to desire to move abroad.

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Age 20-24	0.924**	0.910***	0.921***
	(0.0290)	(0.0155)	(0.0282)
Age 25-29	0.841***	0.841***	0.872***
	(0.0281)	(0.0156)	(0.0290)
Age 30-34	0.764***	0.761***	0.759***
	(0.0264)	(0.0153)	(0.0284)
Age 35-39	0.655***	0.687***	0.666***
	(0.0232)	(0.0147)	(0.0269)
Age 40-44	0.617***	0.613***	0.539***
	(0.0221)	(0.0138)	(0.0244)
Age 45-49	0.536***	0.525***	0.505***
	(0.0197)	(0.0126)	(0.0248)
Age 50-54	0.452***	0.436***	0.390***
	(0.0171)	(0.0109)	(0.0219)
Age 55-59	0.374***	0.372***	0.334***
	(0.0148)	(0.0106)	(0.0229)
Age 60-64	0.273***	0.286***	0.286***
	(0.0115)	(0.00897)	(0.0217)
Age 65+	0.150***	0.170***	0.195***
	(0.00596)	(0.00521)	(0.0135)
Having kid	0.933***	1.053***	1.104***
	(0.0163)	(0.0116)	(0.0284)
Gender	1.205***	1.260***	1.336***
	(0.0170)	(0.0122)	(0.0256)
Foreign-born	1.704***	1.660***	1.365***
	(0.0380)	(0.0472)	(0.0729)
Network abroad	1.734***	1.734***	1.611***
	(0.0265)	(0.0172)	(0.0319)
Married	0.725***	0.700***	0.668***
	(0.0153)	(0.00942)	(0.0175)
Other (marital st.)	0.909***	0.835***	0.789***
	(0.0215)	(0.0141)	(0.0289)
Secondary edu.	1.117***	1.234***	1.445***
	(0.0252)	(0.0140)	(0.0314)
Tertiary edu.	1.222***	1.349***	1.280***
	(0.0322)	(0.0230)	(0.0684)
Unemployed	1.444***	1.418***	1.385***
	(0.0404)	(0.0233)	(0.0461)
Out of workforce	0.931***	0.880***	0.954**
	(0.0169)	(0.00989)	(0.0206)
2nd income quint.	0.908***	0.963**	0.963
	(0.0205)	(0.0149)	(0.0297)
3rd income quint.	0.868***	0.947***	0.984
	(0.0197)	(0.0145)	(0.0298)
4th income quint.	0.864***	0.936***	0.989
	(0.0196)	(0.0143)	(0.0295)
5th income quint.	0.825***	0.938***	0.976
	(0.0190)	(0.0146)	(0.0292)
Constant	0.237***	0.432***	0.447***
	(0.0144)	(0.0212)	(0.0278)
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	248,785	473,276	107,127
Pseudo R2	0.1017	0.1460	0.1113

Notes. Odd ratios from logistic regressions are reported. Robust standard errors. *, **, *** denote significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Repeated cross-sections for the years from 2010 to 2015.

Besides the demographic and the socio-economic variables, we investigate the relationship between migration desire and different dimensions of life satisfaction and perceptions about economic prospects. See Table 2 below. Specifically, when including the questions about the expectations on individual life standard, those who think that *life standard will get better* have approximately 30 percent lower probability of desiring to migrate than those who have a more pessimistic view of the future prospects, in all the groups of countries. Those who feel satisfied with their household income have lower probability of expressing the desire to migrate. Again, those individuals answering that *local economic conditions are getting worse* have higher probability of migration desire than those with better expectations. Overall, these findings suggest that more dissatisfaction with life conditions, and more pessimistic view about future standards of living and local economy, are associated with higher desire to move to another country.

Table 2. Migration desire & perceptions, by income level groups of countries

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Local economic conditions worse	1.880***	1.753***	1.634***
	(0.0290)	(0.0179)	(0.0331)
Life standard better	0.798***	0.749***	0.771***
	(0.0130)	(0.00760)	(0.0150)
Household income satisfaction	0.712***	0.777***	0.802***
	(0.0130)	(0.0112)	(0.0283)
Observations	248,785	473,276	107,127

Notes. Odd ratios from logistic regressions are reported. Robust standard errors. *, **, *** denote significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Repeated cross-sections for the years from 2010 to 2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign-born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

4.2 Migration plan

Table 3 below shows the results for the *migration plan*, by grouping countries by their income level. The results for geographical areas are shown in the Appendix B (see Tables 30 and 31).

Differently from the case of migration desire, individuals in the age groups 20-24 have the highest probability of planning to migrate in all the groups of countries. From the age of 40, individuals have lower probability to planning to migrate than those in the baseline age class (i.e. 15-19). In all groups of countries, men have higher probability than women of planning to migrate, and married individuals are less likely to plan to migrate. Having children is associated with lower probability of migration plans in high- and middle income countries, and with higher probability in the group of low income countries. Foreign-born have approximately twice as high a probability of planning to migrate than native-born, and those having network abroad approximately 3 times higher probability than those without international connections. Importantly, these associations are higher than in the case of migration desire.

Differently from the migration desire, having secondary education is associated with higher probability of planning to migrate than having primary education in the case of middle and low income countries only. Instead, having tertiary education is associated with higher probability of planning to migrate in all groups of countries. Similar to the migration desire, unemployed individuals have from 72 to 86 percent higher probability of planning to move abroad than those in employment. Those out of the workforce have from 13 to 21 percent lower probability of planning to migrate than those in employment.

As for the case of the desire to migrate, both in high and middle income countries individuals in the 2nd to the 4th income quintiles have lower probability than those in the 1st quintile of planning to migrate. As for the migration wish, there is a negative, non-linear association between migration intentions and income. For high income countries, this negative association becomes progressively stronger the higher the income quintile until the fourth quintile, but then weakens in the fifth quintile (those in the 2nd quintile have 30 percent lower probability of planning to migrate, and those in the 4th quintile 40 percent lower probability, but those in the fifth have a 27 percent lower probability). This tells us that, individuals at the bottom of the income distribution are most likely to wish and plan to migrate, no matter the income level of the country. The assessment of the relationship between income and intention to migrate is further complicated by the fact that, as in the case of migration desire, this very relationship is not statistically significant for low income countries (except for a negative relationship for the third quintile). While one may speculate that this is due to very low income levels of this latter set of countries, which in turn impact the very capabilities not only to migrate, but also the aspiration to move, this remains a conjecture and further research is needed.

Table 3. Migration plan: main results, by income level. 2010-2015

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Age 20-24	1.326***	1.280***	1.179***
	(0.124)	(0.0526)	(0.0694)
Age 25-29	1.300***	1.239***	1.072
	(0.131)	(0.0549)	(0.0696)
Age 30-34	1.078	1.140***	0.906
	(0.116)	(0.0559)	(0.0674)
Age 35-39	0.826*	1.009	0.728***
	(0.0924)	(0.0532)	(0.0603)
Age 40-44	0.709***	0.765***	0.636***
	(0.0831)	(0.0438)	(0.0594)
Age 45-49	0.541***	0.632***	0.518***
	(0.0667)	(0.0400)	(0.0552)
Age 50-54	0.421***	0.531***	0.464***
	(0.0556)	(0.0355)	(0.0555)
Age 55-59	0.368***	0.416***	0.420***
	(0.0501)	(0.0327)	(0.0636)
Age 60-64	0.268***	0.317***	0.324***
	(0.0435)	(0.0290)	(0.0543)
Age 65+	0.115***	0.198***	0.194***
	(0.0181)	(0.0169)	(0.0312)
Having kid	0.778***	0.949*	1.141**
	(0.0422)	(0.0257)	(0.0588)
Gender	1.421***	1.491***	1.266***
	(0.0649)	(0.0359)	(0.0482)
Foreign-born	2.525***	2.258***	1.763***
	(0.146)	(0.132)	(0.160)
Network abroad	3.503***	3.907***	2.704***
	(0.175)	(0.101)	(0.107)
Married	0.488***	0.646***	0.597***
	(0.0317)	(0.0210)	(0.0313)
Other (marital st.)	0.832**	0.850***	0.844**
	(0.0602)	(0.0348)	(0.0628)
Secondary edu.	1.094	1.258***	1.526***
	(0.0818)	(0.0355)	(0.0671)
Tertiary edu.	1.364***	1.378***	1.406***
	(0.116)	(0.0553)	(0.127)
Unemployed	1.867***	1.720***	1.763***
	(0.134)	(0.0610)	(0.103)
Out of workforce	0.869**	0.788***	0.844***
	(0.0551)	(0.0227)	(0.0373)
2nd income quint.	0.697***	0.919**	0.906
	(0.0488)	(0.0367)	(0.0565)
3rd income quint.	0.686***	0.889***	0.869**
	(0.0487)	(0.0346)	(0.0536)
4th income quint.	0.591***	0.920**	0.910
	(0.0429)	(0.0355)	(0.0547)
5th income quint.	0.724***	0.984	0.933
	(0.0506)	(0.0377)	(0.0553)
Constant	0.0114***	0.0166***	0.0485***
	(0.00237)	(0.00219)	(0.00588)
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	210,844	384,697	84,877
Pseudo R2	0.1943	0.2010	0.1535

Notes. Odd ratios from logistic regressions are reported. Robust standard errors. *,**,*** denote significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Repeated cross-sections for the years from 2010 to 2015.

When looking at individual perceptions, the results show that those individuals expecting worse economic conditions in the area where they live are twice as likely to plan for migration than those expecting better conditions (see Table 4 below). Instead, individuals expecting better life standards tend to have approximately 30 percent lower probability of planning to migrate. Income satisfaction is negatively associated with the plan to move abroad, meaning that those more satisfied are less likely to move abroad. Overall, these results do not differ much from those on migration desire.

Table 4. Migration plan & perceptions, by income level groups of countries

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Local economic conditions worse	2.391***	2.154***	2.066***
	(0.117)	(0.0519)	(0.0813)
Life standard better	0.816***	0.788***	0.769***
	(0.0410)	(0.0192)	(0.0298)
Household income satisfaction	0.747***	0.889***	0.750***
	(0.0428)	(0.0296)	(0.0133)
Observations	210,844	384,697	84,877

Notes. Odd ratios from logistic regressions are reported. Robust standard errors. *, **, *** denote significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Repeated cross-sections for the years from 2010 to 2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign-born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

4.3 Migration preparation

Table 5 below shows the results of logistic regressions on *migration preparation*, with countries grouped by their income level (Tables 32 and 33 in Appendix B show the data for geographical areas).

Overall, the results for the migration preparation are slightly different from the previous ones on migration desire and plan. Firstly, in high income countries, age is significantly related to migration preparation only for those aged 40 and older. Indeed, for the oldest cohorts of individuals, the probability of preparing for the journey abroad is from 40 to 84 percent lower than for the youngest cohort (15-19). For middle and low income countries those aged from 25-29 have the highest probability to prepare for moving abroad. Males have higher probability of migration preparation than women, and being married is associated with lower probability of moving. Foreigners are approximately twice as likely to prepare for an international journey. Moreover, those having network abroad have from 4 to 6 times higher probability of those without international connections to prepare for migration. This association is more sizable than for cases of migration plan and preparation.

Holding tertiary education is positively related to higher probability of preparing for the migration journey. Indeed, the probability of those highly educated of preparing to move is between 1.6 and 2 times higher than that of the primary educated. Importantly, the association with tertiary education is higher than for the previous migration intentions. The unemployed have from 38 to 56 percent higher probability than those in employment to prepare for the migration. Instead, those out of the workforce have from 15 to 27

percent lower probability of preparing for the migration, except for high income countries (where the relation is not significant).

The results for the migration preparation are also slightly different from the migration desire and plan when considering income. In high income countries, the negative relationship between income and intention to migrate is confirmed from the 2nd to 4th quintile, but this negative relationship reduces in intensity the higher the income quintile[17]. The 5th quintile is not significantly related to migration preparation, differently from the wish and plan to migrate. In middle income countries, only those in the 4th and 5th quintile of the income distribution have significantly higher probability than those in the bottom quintile to prepare for an international journey (15 and 38 higher probability for the 4th and 5th quintiles, respectively). Interestingly, the sign of this relationship is the opposite to that of the migration wish and plan, where individuals in the higher quintiles have lower probability to express their migration intention. Migration preparation is instead closer to the final migration decision: in middle income countries, only those in the highest quintiles have the means to bear the migration cost[18]. This different pattern between wish and plan, on the one hand, and preparation, on the other, might be due to the fact that the former might be interpreted as a proxy for dissatisfaction, while preparation is rather something closer the final migration decision. Finally, in low income countries, income is not significantly related to migration preparation, as for the case of migration wish and plan.

These results seem to support the migration-hump hypothesis, namely the inverted U-shaped relation between development/income and migration (Clemens 2014), both within the middle income countries and among the three groups of countries (high, middle, and low income). For relatively low levels of income, individuals do not have the means to bear the migration-related costs. Instead, for intermediate levels of wealth migration increases with respect to income, and it then tends to diminish.

When grouping countries by geographical areas, the following results should be underlined. Age is positively and significantly related to the migration preparation only for individuals aged below 40 for Africa, Asia, and Europe. In particular, in Africa and Asia individuals aged 25-29 have higher probability than those in the baseline group (age 15-19) to prepare for the migration. The highest probability is 20-24 for Europe. Being foreign-born is positively related to the migration preparation only for the case of Africa. Importantly, in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, individuals in the 5th income quintile have the highest propensity to prepare for the journey abroad, while in Europe those in the highest quintiles have lower probability to express the migration preparation. Again, this might be explained by the migration hump hypothesis. In low income countries, only the few at the top of income ladder may face the costs of emigration, while those in more economically advanced countries do not face the same potential gains from migration. According to the hypothesis, it is those in the central position of the income distribution within middle income countries who numerically constitutes the bulk of emigration globally, as they have the incentives to emigrate as well as the means to undertake the journey.

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[17] Indeed, being in the 2nd quintile is associated with 0.37 lower probability of migration preparation, being in the 3rd with 0.33 lower probability, being in the 4th with 0.29 lower probability than those in the first quintile.
[18] Being in the 2nd and 3rd income quintile is not significantly related to the migration preparation.

Table 5. Migration preparation: main results, by income level groups of countries

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Age 20-24	1.153	1.367***	1.287**
	(0.168)	(0.0926)	(0.144)
Age 25-29	1.017	1.540***	1.357**
	(0.160)	(0.110)	(0.162)
Age 30-34	1.028	1.375***	1.102
	(0.170)	(0.107)	(0.152)
Age 35-39	0.761	1.242**	0.785
	(0.130)	(0.105)	(0.122)
Age 40-44	0.596***	0.889	0.890
	(0.104)	(0.0814)	(0.152)
Age 45-49	0.411***	0.627***	0.690*
	(0.0793)	(0.0637)	(0.132)
Age 50-54	0.376***	0.603***	0.447***
	(0.0730)	(0.0640)	(0.105)
Age 55-59	0.299***	0.383***	0.449***
	(0.0628)	(0.0485)	(0.124)
Age 60-64	0.247***	0.361***	0.408***
	(0.0632)	(0.0534)	(0.129)
Age 65+	0.158***	0.239***	0.236***
	(0.0379)	(0.0300)	(0.0711)
Having kid	0.797***	0.924*	1.031
	(0.0661)	(0.0382)	(0.0961)
Gender	1.343***	1.482***	1.304***
	(0.0936)	(0.0554)	(0.0969)
Foreign-born	2.329***	2.639***	1.911***
	(0.206)	(0.208)	(0.285)
Network abroad	4.261***	6.626***	6.226***
	(0.343)	(0.305)	(0.534)
Married	0.506***	0.694***	0.666***
	(0.0496)	(0.0349)	(0.0616)
Other (marital st.)	0.837	0.854**	1.174
	(0.0914)	(0.0548)	(0.158)
Secondary edu.	1.299**	1.365***	1.622***
	(0.168)	(0.0639)	(0.135)
Tertiary edu.	1.935***	1.681***	1.990***
	(0.275)	(0.102)	(0.288)
Unemployed	1.568***	1.496***	1.386***
	(0.176)	(0.0846)	(0.147)
Out of workforce	0.729***	0.817***	0.847**
	(0.0725)	(0.0373)	(0.0695)
2nd income quint.	0.628***	1.005	1.064
	(0.0711)	(0.0689)	(0.135)
3rd income quint.	0.662***	1.012	0.920
	(0.0733)	(0.0660)	(0.116)
4th income quint.	0.708***	1.153**	1.121
	(0.0779)	(0.0740)	(0.133)
5th income quint.	0.869	1.389***	1.189
	(0.0917)	(0.0865)	(0.136)
Constant	0.00526***	0.00197***	0.00797***
	(0.00156)	(0.000445)	(0.00177)
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	210,810	384,422	84,070
Pseudo R2	0.1752	0.1977	0.1687

Notes. Odd ratios from logistic regressions are reported. Robust standard errors. *, **, *** denote significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Repeated cross-sections for the years from 2010 to 2015.

The models which include the questions on perceptions and life satisfaction show that expecting better life standards tend to decrease migration preparation, for high- and middle income countries (while for low income countries the relation is not significant) (Table 6). Being satisfied with household income tends to increase the preparation for the migration journey in low income countries only. Finally, those expecting worse economic conditions in the area where they live have from 1.5 to 2.4 times higher probability of preparing for migration.

Table 6. Migration preparation & perceptions, by income level groups of countries. 2010-2015

	(1) High income	(2) Middle income	(3) Low income
Local economic conditions worse	2.440***	1.923***	1.506***
	(0.177)	(0.0713)	(0.115)
Life standard better	0.830**	0.837***	1.071
	(0.0613)	(0.0309)	(0.0789)
Household income satisfaction	0.845*	1.062	1.455***
	(0.0729)	(0.0489)	(0.153)
Observations	210,810	384,422	84,070

Notes. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Robust standard errors. Odd ratios are reported. Repeated cross sections for the period 2010-2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

5 Conclusion

This report provides a systematic analysis of worldwide migration intentions, namely wishes, plans, and preparations to migrate. Summing up, these are the main findings:

- The fact that in the recent past 30 percent of the worldwide population has expressed the wish to move abroad, while less than 1 percent have actually migrated (Abel 2017) indicates that the migration desire greatly over-estimates the pool of potential migrants. Despite this, the **migration desire** has been extensively used both in academic and policy debates as a proxy for potential migration (Gallup 2017a). However, and especially for policy-makers, it is upon the preparation for migration where more attention should be paid. Those **preparing to migrate** are closer to the final migration decision; hence, these are the ones that should be best **considered as potential migrants**.

- The standard **drivers of international migration movements are confirmed**, especially when looking at the concrete **migration preparation**. Being young, male, and foreign-born tends to be associated with higher preparation for the migration. Notably, the presence of an international network of relatives and friends is decisive in fostering the intentions to move to another country. Similarly, the highly educated are considerably more likely to express the desire to move than those with primary education. This emerges as a clear pattern in all the groups of countries, independently of their income level. Being unemployed is also associated with higher migration preparation than being employed. This suggests that seeking a job abroad remains an essential motivation for moving to another country.

- Both the migration **wish and plan** clearly **correlate** with **individual perceptions** and different dimensions of **life satisfaction**. Importantly, those individuals satisfied with their own income and general life standards tend to have lower probability of wishing and planning to move abroad than those more discontent. Instead, the relation with these aspects of life satisfaction and **migration preparation** is **less clear** and disappears for some groups of countries. For some geographical areas, namely Africa and Latin America, the relation goes in the opposite direction: those individuals satisfied with their income have higher probability of preparing for the migration movement than those dissatisfied. Finally, expecting worse economic conditions in the area where one is living is associated with higher intentions to move abroad, for all the groups of countries.

- The **migration hump theory** (Clemens 2014) is also supported by the results. Indeed, the inverse U-shaped relationship between income and migration preparation emerges either when comparing groups of countries (high, medium, and low income) or within the middle income groups. In low income countries individuals may not have the means to bear the migration costs, and indeed no significant relation between income and migration preparation is found. For increasing level of countries' wealth, income is positively related to migration preparation, with the wealthiest individuals expressing the higher migration intentions. For high income countries the direction of the relationship is even

reversed: the migration preparation tends to decrease for increasing level of individual wealth. When focussing on the group of middle income countries, we find that individuals in the top two quintiles only are more likely to prepare the migration journey than those in the bottom of the income distribution, thus further supporting the migration hump argument.

To conclude, if policy-makers are interested in understanding potential migration, they should focus on the individuals preparing for the international journey and on the traditional drivers of migration.

6 Appendix A

6.1 Variables used: definition, description, and coverage

Table 7. Definition of the variables

Migration intentions	
Migration wish	Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country? (WP1325).
Migration plan	Are you planning to move permanently to another country in the next 12 months, or not? (asked only of those who would like to move to another country). (WP10252).
Migration preparation	Have you done any preparation for this move? (asked only of those who are planning to move to another country in the next 12 months). (WP9455).
Demographic characteristics	
Gender	(WP1219)
Age	*Current age* (WP1220). The Gallup World Poll surveys individuals aged 15 and older. 5-years age classes are used.
Marital status	*Current marital status* (WP1223). A categorical variable which takes the following values is defined: Single, Married, Other (the category Other includes separated, divorced, widowed, domestic partner).
Foreign-born	Were you born in this country? (WP4657)
Children	How many children under 15 years of age are now living in your household? (WP1230)
Network Abroad	Do you have relatives or friends who are living in another country whom you can count on to help you when you need them, or not? (WP3333)
Socio-economic characteristics	
Education level	What is your highest completed level of education? (WP 3117) Elementary: Completed elementary education or less (up to eight years of basic education); Secondary: Completed some secondary education up to three years tertiary education (nine to 15 years of education); Tertiary: Completed four years of education beyond "high school" and/or received a four-year college degree.
Labour market status	The labour market status is based on Gallup variable *EMP_2010*. A categorical variable taking the following values is defined: Employed, Unemployed, Out of Workforce. The category Employed includes employed full time for an employer, employed full time for self, employed part time-do not want to work full time, employed part time-want to work full time.
Individual annual income	Variables used: Per Capita Annual Income in International Dollars (INCOME_4); Per Capita Income Quintiles (INCOME_5)
Perceptions & Life evaluation	
Children Opportunities	Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day? (WP 130)
Life Satisfaction in area you live	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the city or area where you live? (WP 83)
Local economic conditions worse	Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse? (WP 88).
Confidence in elections	In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about honesty of elections? (WP 144).
Life standards better	*Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?* (WP31). A binary variable is defined: equal to 1 for those responding that the standard of living is getting better, equal to 0 otherwise.
Life standard satisfaction	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do? (WP 30). A binary variable is defined: equal to 1 for those responding satisfied, equal to 0 otherwise.
Household income satisfaction	Which one of these phrases comes closest to your own feelings about your household's income these days? (WP 2319) A binary variable is defined: equal to 1 for those responding Living comfortably on present income, equal to 0 otherwise.

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup data.

Table 8. Groups of countries used in the analysis: by income level

High income	Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Cyprus, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Middle income	Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Pakistan, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rep. Congo, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.
Low income	Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Table 9. Groups of countries used in the analysis: by geographical areas

Africa	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana,, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rep. Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Asia	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.
Europe	Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Northern Cyprus, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.
Latin America & the Caribbean	Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Northern America	Canada, United States.
Oceania	Australia, New Zealand.

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup data. The World Bank classification of countries by income level is used. Middle income includes the World Bank groups of Upper-middle income and Lower-middle income.

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6.2 Descriptive analysis

Table 10. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. High income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.49	0.53	0.62	0.61
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Average age (years)	44.47	36.44	32.87	33.09
	(18.58)	(15.60)	(13.29)	(13.19)
Foreign-born	0.13	0.15	0.29	0.28
	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Having kid	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.36
	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Marital status				
Single	0.28	0.42	0.51	0.50
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.52	0.41	0.34	0.34
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Other	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.16
	(0.39)	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Network abroad	0.23	0.37	0.59	0.64
	(0.42)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.48)
Education level				
Primary	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.10
	(0.39)	(0.37)	(0.34)	(0.31)
Secondary	0.62	0.62	0.58	0.55
	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.20	0.22	0.29	0.34
	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.45)	(0.47)
Employment status				
Employed	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.65
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.48)
Unemployed	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.12
	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.34)	(0.32)
Out of the workforce	0.39	0.31	0.26	0.23
	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.42)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.l$)	60057.24	14811.91	14706.53	17413.27
	(1.45e07)	(64832.15)	(47376.01)	(71796.44)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 11. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Middle income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.60
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Average age (years)	37.50	31.47	30.76	31.12
	(16.65)	(13.66)	(12.53)	(12.35)
Foreign-born	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06
	(0.15)	(0.18)	0.21	(0.24)
Having kid	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.58
	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.49)
Marital status				
Single	0.33	0.48	0.51	0.51
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.53	0.39	0.53	0.36
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Other	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12
	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.33)	(0.33)
Network abroad	0.30	0.46	0.67	0.79
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.41)
Education level				
Primary	0.46	0.36	0.34	0.28
	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.45)
Secondary	0.45	0.53	0.53	0.54
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18
	(0.28)	(0.31)	(0.34)	(0.39)
Employment status				
Employed	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Unemployed	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.14
	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.37)	(0.35)
Out of the workforce	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.30
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.46)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.l$)	2798.22	2803.26	3059.73	3895.21
	(6198.38)	(8222.97)	(11313.76)	(6836)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 12. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Low income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.49	0.53	0.54	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Average age (years)	33.72	28.92	28.95	29.87
	(15.54)	(12.65)	(12.31)	(12.43)
Foreign-born	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05
	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.22)
Having kid	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.81
	(0.38)	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.39)
Marital status				
Single	0.33	0.48	0.49	0.49
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.54	0.42	0.40	0.39
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Other	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.12
	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.33)
Network abroad	0.33	0.41	0.56	0.77
	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.42)
Education level				
Primary	0.74	0.62	0.59	0.48
	(0.44)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Secondary	0.24	0.36	0.38	0.45
	(0.43)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06
	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Employment status				
Employed	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.60
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.48)
Unemployed	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.13
	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.35)	(12.10)
Out of the workforce	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.27
	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.45)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	807.03	872.63	888.80	1249.86
	(2823.07)	(2452.70)	(1973.57)	(2687.79)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 13. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Africa

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.49	0.55	0.57	0.57
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Average age (years)	34.24	28.70	29.07	29.74
	(15.57)	(12.21)	(11.87)	(11.74)
Foreign-born	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07
	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.25)
Having kid	2.47	2.47	2.65	2.31
	(2.51)	(2.51)	(2.71)	(2.54)
Marital status				
Single	0.39	0.55	0.54	0.55
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.47	0.34	0.35	0.34
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Other	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10
	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.29)
Network abroad	0.32	0.41	0.59	0.79
	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.41)
Education level				
Primary	0.63	0.52	0.51	0.40
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Secondary	0.33	0.44	0.44	0.51
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.09
	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.28)
Employment status				
Employed	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.58
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Unemployed	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.15
	(0.29)	(0.33)	(0.36)	(0.35)
Out of the workforce	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.27
	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.44)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	1390.14	1445.23	1609.76	2242.47
	(6388.64)	(9273.15)	(12281.9)	(5235.73)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 14. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Asia

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.50	0.56	0.66	0.68
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Average age (years)	37.53	32.42	31.39	31.85
	(16.35)	(13.93)	(12.57)	(12.12)
Foreign-born	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.16
	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Having kid	1.44	1.50	1.69	1.61
	(1.80)	(1.92)	(2.17)	(2.07)
Marital status				
Single	0.29	0.42	0.46	0.45
	(0.45)	().49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.64	0.52	0.48	0.49
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Other	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Network abroad	0.22	0.36	0.56	0.67
	(0.42)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Education level				
Primary	0.42	0.31	0.27	0.22
	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.42)
Secondary	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.50
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.27
	(0.33)	(0.38)	(0.42)	(0.44)
Employment status				
Employed	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.59
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Unemployed	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.10
	(0.24)	(0.29)	(0.37)	(0.31)
Out of the workforce	0.42	0.39	0.34	0.31
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.46)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	6047.09	6403.48	7684.51	9398.33
	(17270.14)	(15318.99)	(19271.62)	(26083.98)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 15. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Europe.

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.55
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Average age (years)	46.04	36.64	33.13	32.92
	(18.65)	(15.63)	(13.68)	(13.70)
Foreign-born	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.11
	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.32)
Having kid	0.50	0.61	0.57	0.49
	(0.92)	(1.00)	(1.08)	(1.11)
Marital status				
Single	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.49
	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.53	0.43	0.34	0.34
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.47)
Other	0.21	0.16	0.49	0.17
	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.50)	(0.38)
Network abroad	0.26	0.43	0.66	0.71
	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.45)
Education level				
Primary	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.18
	(0.41)	(0.42)	(0.41)	(0.38)
Secondary	0.62	0.61	0.58	0.57
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.25
	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.44)
Employment status				
Employed	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Unemployed	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.15
	(0.23)	(0.30)	(0.37)	(0.36)
Out of the workforce	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.29
	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	14279.22	10661.34	9338.13	10748.68
	(76895.85)	(31095.96)	(44850.9)	(66855.52)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 16. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Latin America and Caribbean

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.48	0.51	0.57	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Average age (years)	38.24	32.07	31.44	31.61
	(17.33)	(14.16)	(13.28)	(13.21)
Foreign-born	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.20)	(0.21)
Having kid	1.21	1.32	1.35	1.31
	(1.40)	(1.42)	(1.48)	(1.53)
Marital status				
Single	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.52
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.34	0.24	0.23	0.23
	(0.47)	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.42)
Other	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.25
	(0.45)	(0.44)	(0.44)	(0.43)
Network abroad	0.44	0.60	0.80	0.88
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.40)	(0.33)
Education level				
Primary	0.38	0.31	0.28	0.24
	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.43)
Secondary	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.53
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Tertiary	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.22
	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.42)
Employment status				
Employed	0.52	0.52	0.57	0.59
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Unemployed	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.14
	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.36)	(0.35)
Out of the workforce	0.39	0.35	0.27	0.27
	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.44)	(0.45)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	3087.89	2749.32	2906.86	3552.16
	(5186.91)	(4885.10)	(4678.55)	(5664.12)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 17. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Northern America

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.49	0.52	0.78	0.85
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.42)	(0.37)
Average age (years)	46.52	38.69	37.68	38.94
	(19.27)	(16.70)	(16.47)	(12.31)
Foreign-born	0.13	0.18	0.20	0.22
	(0.33)	(0.38)	(0.40)	0.43
Having kid	0.64	0.68	0.94	1.29
	(1.11)	(1.12)	(1.40)	(1.48)
Marital status				
Single	0.30	0.43	0.46	0.11
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.31)
Married	0.49	0.38	0.22	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.52)
Other	0.21	0.19	0.32	0.38
	(0.41)	(0.39)	(0.47)	(0.51)
Network abroad	0.16	0.25	0.28	0.52
	(0.36)	(0.43)	(0.45)	(0.52)
Education level				
Primary	0.09	0.07	0.07	-
	(0.28)	(0.26)	(0.26)	-
Secondary	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.58
	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.51)
Tertiary	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.42
	(0.44)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0.51)
Employment status				
Employed	0.64	0.68	0.62	0.89
	(0.48)	().47)	(0.49)	(0.33)
Unemployed	0.05	0.09	0.05	-
	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.23)	-
Out of the workforce	0.30	0.23	0.33	0.11
	(0.46)	(0.42)	(0.47)	(0.33)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.l$)	1036345	45241.58	16847.22	16193.65
	(6.97e+07)	(407735.4)	(24500.15)	(24029.69)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 18. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Oceania

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Gender (male)	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Average age (years)	45.84	35.33	32.02	32.42
	(18.99)	(15.94)	(13.29)	(12.78)
Foreign-born	0.25	0.30	0.41	0.38
	(0.43)	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Having kid	0.70	0.81	0.83	0.77
	(1.11)	(1.11)	(0.07)	(0.96)
Marital status				
Single	0.27	0.46	0.48	0.42
	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.52	0.34	0.31	0.35
	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.48)
Other	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.23
	(0.41)	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.43)
Network abroad	0.27	0.35	0.57	0.57
	(0.44)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Education level				
Primary	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.24)
Secondary	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.67
	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.48)
Tertiary	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.27
	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.42)	(0.45)
Employment status				
Employed	0.66	0.69	0.75	0.83
	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.38)
Unemployed	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.10
	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.31)
Out of the workforce	0.29	0.21	0.11	0.07
	(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.31)	(0.26)
Income				
Individual annual income (Int.I$)	21506.64	18408	21250.06	21189.93
	(22802.31)	(18299.96)	(29230.11)	(22079.79)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 19. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. High income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life standard satisfaction	0.73	0.63	0.58	0.61
	(0.45)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.87	0.73	0.66	0.66
	(0.34)	(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Household income satisfaction	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.28
	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.43)	
Children opportunities	0.81	0.73	0.68	0.69
	(0.39)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.46)
Confidence in elections	0.59	0.56	0.41	0.43
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Expectations				
Life standard will get better	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.40
	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Local economic conditions will get worse	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.43
	(0.26)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 20. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Middle income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life standard satisfaction	0.58	0.49	0.51	0.55
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.75	0.62	0.57	0.60
	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Household income satisfaction	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.22
	(0.35)	(0.33)	(0.37)	(0.41)
Children opportunities	0.67	0.57	0.55	0.56
	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Confidence in elections	0.43	0.33	0.32	0.29
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.46)
Expectations				
Life standard will get better	0.45	0.41	0.44	0.46
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Local economic conditions will get worse	0.28	0.40	0.45	0.42
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.49)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 21. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Low income countries

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life satisfaction				
Life standard satisfaction	0.40	0.34	0.37	0.44
	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.48)	(0.50)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.68	0.54	0.51	0.54
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Household income satisfaction	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.15
	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.28)	(0.36)
Children opportunities	0.59	0.52	0.51	0.52
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Confidence in elections	0.41	0.35	0.35	0.32
	(0.59)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.47)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.54
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Local economic conditions worse	0.33	0.42	0.47	0.39
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 22. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Africa

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life standard satisfaction	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.47
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.64	0.51	0.50	0.53
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Children opportunities	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.57
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Household income satisfaction	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.21
	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.40)
Confidence in elections	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.36
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.48)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Local economic conditions worse	0.33	0.41	0.46	0.38
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.48)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 23. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Asia

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life satisfaction				
Life standard satisfaction	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.57
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.81	0.68	0.63	0.64
	(0.39)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Children opportunities	0.75	0.62	0.56	0.57
	(0.43)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Household income satisfaction	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.24
	(0.39)	(0.36)	(0.39)	(0.42)
Confidence in elections	0.49	0.34	0.26	0.26
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.44)	(0.44)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.45	0.40	0.41	0.42
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Local economic conditions worse	0.20	0.34	0.40	0.40
	(0.40)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.49)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 24. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Europe

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life satisfaction				
Life standard satisfaction	0.62	0.51	0.64	0.51
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.50)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.84	0.68	0.67	0.59
	(0.37)	(0.47)	(0.547)	(0.49)
Children opportunities	0.75	0.67	0.55	0.62
	(0.43)	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Household income satisfaction	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.21
	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.36)	(0.41)
Confidence in elections	0.54	0.40	0.30	0.34
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.23	0.26	0.54	0.32
	(0.42)	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Local economic conditions worse	0.32	0.47	0.41	0.50
	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves)

Table 25. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Latin America & the Caribbean

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life satisfaction				
Life standard satisfaction	0.70	0.64	0.64	0.68
	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.47)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.80	0.71	0.67	0.68
	(0.40)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Children opportunities	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.54
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Household income satisfaction	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.21
	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.36)	(0.41)
Confidence in elections	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.30
	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.46)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.58
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Local economic conditions worse	0.29	0.39	0.41	0.40
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.49)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 26. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Northern America

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
Life satisfaction				
Life standard satisfaction	0.81	0.70	0.72	0.69
	(0.40)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.48)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.87	0.71	0.63	0.57
	(0.34)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.52)
Children opportunities	0.86	0.74	0.60	0.84
	(0.35)	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.39)
Household income satisfaction	0.43	0.34	0.29	0.45
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.52)
Confidence in elections	0.56	0.44	0.36	0.45
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.53)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.48	0.54	0.52	0.68
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.48)
Local economic conditions worse	0.21	0.27	0.49	0.52
	(0.41)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(0.52)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

Table 27. Perceptions of the overall surveyed population and of those who intend to migrate. Average share (for the period 2010-2015) and standard deviation. Oceania

	Overall surveyed population	Migration Desire	Migration Plan	Migration Preparation
	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.44)
Life satisfaction in area you live	0.91	0.74	0.67	0.66
	(0.30)	(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.48)
Children opportunities	0.91	0.85	0.85	0.83
	(0.29)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.38)
Household income satisfaction	0.43	0.33	0.36	0.37
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.48)	(0.49)
Confidence in elections	0.56	0.63	0.58	0.55
	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Expectations				
Life standard better	0.48	0.50	0.58	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Local economic conditions worse	0.31	0.46	0.46	0.54
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)

Notes. KCMD elaboration based on Gallup World Poll Survey (2010-2015 waves).

7 Appendix B

Table 28. Migration desire: main results, by geographical areas.

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Age 20-24	0.904***	0.977	0.906***	0.844***	1.225	1.368
	(0.0202)	(0.0246)	(0.0297)	(0.0288)	(0.298)	(0.266)
Age 25-29	0.833***	0.936**	0.797***	0.768***	1.419	1.366
	(0.0200)	(0.0261)	(0.0277)	(0.0279)	(0.350)	(0.323)
Age 30-34	0.724***	0.915***	0.685***	0.696***	0.995	0.928
	(0.0194)	(0.0275)	(0.0248)	(0.0269)	(0.256)	(0.222)
Age 35-39	0.621***	0.814***	0.605***	0.645***	0.956	0.805
	(0.0184)	(0.0258)	(0.0224)	(0.0259)	(0.261)	(0.185)
Age 40-44	0.504***	0.738***	0.571***	0.591***	0.883	0.821
	(0.0167)	(0.0243)	(0.0213)	(0.0248)	(0.234)	(0.191)
Age 45-49	0.425***	0.664***	0.490***	0.528***	0.665	0.715
	(0.0154)	(0.0233)	(0.0186)	(0.0232)	(0.184)	(0.161)
Age 50-54	0.325***	0.555***	0.404***	0.472***	0.651	0.548***
	(0.0133)	(0.0206)	(0.0157)	(0.0214)	(0.178)	(0.128)
Age 55-59	0.302***	0.478***	0.319***	0.399***	0.802	0.633*
	(0.0148)	(0.0203)	(0.0128)	(0.0208)	(0.216)	(0.155)
Age 60-64	0.230***	0.385***	0.230***	0.315***	0.384***	0.419***
	(0.0128)	(0.0177)	(0.00977)	(0.0181)	(0.116)	(0.109)
Age 65+	0.178***	0.238***	0.114***	0.197***	0.244***	0.268***
	(0.00923)	(0.0109)	(0.00464)	(0.0101)	(0.0696)	(0.0642)
Children	1.081***	1.011	0.978	1.055**	0.827	1.068
	(0.0182)	(0.0164)	(0.0173)	(0.0223)	(0.106)	(0.135)
Gender	1.360***	1.321***	1.180***	1.111***	1.175	0.997
	(0.0189)	(0.0190)	(0.0166)	(0.0210)	(0.121)	(0.0966)
Foreign-born	1.588***	1.963***	1.481***	1.527***	1.654***	1.370***
	(0.0671)	(0.0560)	(0.0394)	(0.101)	(0.238)	(0.142)
Network abroad	1.619***	1.726***	1.626***	2.029***	1.473***	1.546***
	(0.0233)	(0.0258)	(0.0239)	(0.0386)	(0.189)	(0.227)
Married	0.631***	0.725***	0.747***	0.745***	0.737**	0.521***
	(0.0119)	(0.0146)	(0.0162)	(0.0192)	(0.103)	(0.0800)
Other (marital st.)	0.763***	0.893***	0.919***	0.891***	1.008	0.881
	(0.0197)	(0.0289)	(0.0225)	(0.0221)	(0.162)	(0.136)
Secondary edu.	1.343***	1.320***	1.036*	1.249***	1.175	0.934
	(0.0208)	(0.0236)	(0.0218)	(0.0281)	(0.306)	(0.161)
Tertiary edu.	1.270***	1.638***	1.065**	1.292***	1.214	0.767
	(0.0381)	(0.0386)	(0.0271)	(0.0444)	(0.327)	(0.149)
Unemployed	1.343***	1.400***	1.539***	1.408***	1.275	1.495**
	(0.0305)	(0.0359)	(0.0420)	(0.0447)	(0.252)	(0.275)
Out of workforce	0.854***	0.904***	0.977	0.879***	1.098	0.757**
	(0.0137)	(0.0148)	(0.0175)	(0.0190)	(0.149)	(0.103)
2nd income quint.	0.972	0.988	0.881***	0.997	0.867	0.934
	(0.0220)	(0.0222)	(0.0197)	(0.0298)	(0.146)	(0.139)
3rd income quint.	0.984	0.937***	0.849***	1.033	0.914	0.758*
	(0.0218)	(0.0208)	(0.0192)	(0.0305)	(0.152)	(0.119)
4th income quint.	0.989	0.949**	0.827***	0.988	0.982	0.905
	(0.0217)	(0.0210)	(0.0187)	(0.0296)	(0.164)	(0.140)
5th income quint.	0.939***	1.033	0.777***	0.963	0.803	0.726*
	(0.0207)	(0.0229)	(0.0178)	(0.0305)	(0.138)	(0.123)
Constant	0.503***	0.394***	0.834***	0.218***	0.145***	0.290***
	(0.0262)	(0.0186)	(0.0445)	(0.0143)	(0.0480)	(0.0821)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	195,409	292,711	216,232	108,887	7,857	8,092
Pseudo R2	0.1107	0.1358	0.1210	0.1241	0.0540	0.0971

Table 29. Migration desire & perceptions, by geographical Areas

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Local economic conditions worse	1.677***	1.801***	1.835***	1.728***	1.771***	1.934***
	(0.0243)	(0.0287)	(0.0269)	(0.0340)	(0.226)	(0.194)
Life standard better	0.752***	0.771***	0.755***	0.807***	0.578***	0.594***
	(0.0105)	(0.0116)	(0.0126)	(0.0155)	(0.0656)	(0.0631)
Household income satisfaction	0.795***	0.776***	0.692***	0.852***	0.581***	0.479***
	(0.0180)	(0.0152)	(0.0134)	(0.0239)	(0.0662)	(0.0522)
Observations	195,409	292,711	216,232	108,887	7,857	8,092

Notes. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$. Robust standard errors. Odd ratios are reported. Repeated cross sections for the period 2010-2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign-born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

Table 30. Migration plan: main results, by geographical areas

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Age 20-24	1.198***	1.389***	1.573***	0.995	7.246**	2.586*
	(0.0551)	(0.0916)	(0.146)	(0.0793)	(7.199)	(1.258)
Age 25-29	1.131**	1.410***	1.453***	1.002	1.369	1.667
	(0.0555)	(0.103)	(0.146)	(0.0869)	(1.334)	(1.020)
Age 30-34	0.977	1.343***	1.099	0.947	3.564	2.037
	(0.0549)	(0.107)	(0.118)	(0.0887)	(3.974)	(1.310)
Age 35-39	0.805***	1.112	1.011	0.795**	8.407**	1.060
	(0.0507)	(0.0946)	(0.113)	(0.0787)	(8.270)	(0.643)
Age 40-44	0.648***	0.908	0.711***	0.712***	7.388*	0.112**
	(0.0456)	(0.0841)	(0.0812)	(0.0748)	(7.991)	(0.102)
Age 45-49	0.486***	0.870	0.534***	0.602***	0.619	0.736
	(0.0406)	(0.0859)	(0.0648)	(0.0664)	(0.673)	(0.502)
Age 50-54	0.412***	0.771**	0.392***	0.532***	0.215	0.478
	(0.0376)	(0.0817)	(0.0497)	(0.0628)	(0.289)	(0.318)
Age 55-59	0.431***	0.544***	0.306***	0.369***	2.639	1.162
	(0.0471)	(0.0678)	(0.0408)	(0.0539)	(2.491)	(0.720)
Age 60-64	0.321***	0.502***	0.184***	0.323***	-	-
	(0.0395)	(0.0717)	(0.0304)	(0.0511)		
Age 65+	0.200***	0.256***	0.0900***	0.211***	0.124*	0.209**
	(0.0248)	(0.0362)	(0.0134)	(0.0300)	(0.142)	(0.146)
Having kid	1.010	0.885***	0.832***	1.003	0.482	1.241
	(0.0353)	(0.0384)	(0.0455)	(0.0509)	(0.253)	(0.444)
Gender	1.337***	1.852***	1.310***	1.259***	4.750***	1.376
	(0.0384)	(0.0748)	(0.0573)	(0.0573)	(2.373)	(0.395)
Foreign-born	2.164***	2.070***	2.326***	2.856***	1.599	1.941**
	(0.150)	(0.133)	(0.167)	(0.349)	(0.751)	(0.539)
Network abroad	2.978***	3.639***	3.713***	4.939***	2.457	3.418***
	(0.0890)	(0.148)	(0.181)	(0.279)	(1.463)	(1.596)
Married	0.579***	0.632***	0.583***	0.665***	0.490	0.570
	(0.0230)	(0.0324)	(0.0368)	(0.0424)	(0.357)	(0.269)
Other (marital st.)	0.747***	1.078	0.956	0.840***	1.650	0.894
	(0.0413)	(0.0934)	(0.0676)	(0.0502)	(1.083)	(0.432)
Secondary edu.	1.430***	1.285***	1.027	1.218***	0.726	1.768
	(0.0464)	(0.0633)	(0.0667)	(0.0702)	(0.686)	(1.002)
Tertiary edu.	1.430***	1.549***	1.176**	1.354***	1.151	1.808
	(0.0822)	(0.0952)	(0.0914)	(0.108)	(1.065)	(1.133)
Unemployed	1.646***	1.586***	2.407***	1.635***	0.918	1.864
	(0.0704)	(0.0946)	(0.161)	(0.112)	(0.880)	(0.863)
Out of workforce	0.741***	0.887***	1.053	0.712***	2.679*	0.498
	(0.0256)	(0.0403)	(0.0619)	(0.0400)	(1.439)	(0.212)
2nd income quint.	0.928	0.882**	0.751***	0.894	0.632	0.715
	(0.0445)	(0.0550)	(0.0510)	(0.0685)	(0.379)	(0.331)
3rd income quint.	0.923*	0.823***	0.726***	0.899	0.431	0.333**
	(0.0433)	(0.0502)	(0.0505)	(0.0671)	(0.343)	(0.169)
4th income quint.	0.928	0.848***	0.672***	0.957	0.362**	0.649
	(0.0428)	(0.0515)	(0.0471)	(0.0708)	(0.185)	(0.291)
5th income quint.	0.945	1.032	0.693***	1.027	0.378	0.690
	(0.0428)	(0.0611)	(0.0474)	(0.0790)	(0.236)	(0.325)
Constant	0.0463***	0.0264***	0.0087***	0.0087***	0.0017***	0.0108***
	(0.00490)	(0.00330)	(0.00184)	(0.00177)	(0.00280)	(0.00942)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	152,332	252,639	174,927	85,931	6,477	5,865
Pseudo R2	0.1506	0.2049	0.2229	0.1775	0.2060	0.1875

Table 31. Migration plan & perceptions, by geographical areas

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Local economic conditions worse	2.148***	2.165***	2.536***	1.920***	4.761***	2.271***
	(0.0626)	(0.0902)	(0.114)	(0.0885)	(2.052)	(0.621)
Life standard better	0.746***	0.822***	0.801***	0.834***	0.343**	0.978
	(0.0214)	(0.0336)	(0.0389)	(0.0389)	(0.152)	(0.304)
Household income satisfaction	0.982	0.793***	0.727***	0.944	0.834	0.605
	(0.0447)	(0.0394)	(0.0437)	(0.0602)	(0.398)	(0.194)
Observations	152,332	252,639	174,927	85,931	6,477	5,865

Notes. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Robust standard errors. Odd ratios are reported. Repeated cross sections for the period 2010-2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

Table 32. Migration preparation: main results, by geographical areas

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Age 20-24	1.265***	1.440***	1.347**	1.223	-	1.201
	(0.107)	(0.166)	(0.179)	(0.151)		(0.879)
Age 25-29	1.423***	1.781***	1.100	1.340**	0.445	1.767
	(0.123)	(0.220)	(0.159)	(0.180)	(0.681)	(1.253)
Age 30-34	1.221**	1.544***	1.094	1.154	2.001	2.735
	(0.120)	(0.204)	(0.167)	(0.168)	(2.430)	(2.065)
Age 35-39	0.993	1.405**	0.958	0.920	0.816	0.594
	(0.109)	(0.196)	(0.156)	(0.145)	(1.191)	(0.506)
Age 40-44	0.892	1.043	0.608***	0.799	0.680	0.0711**
	(0.108)	(0.156)	(0.100)	(0.134)	(0.843)	(0.0850)
Age 45-49	0.452***	0.951	0.380***	0.704**	0.431	0.631
	(0.0715)	(0.151)	(0.0696)	(0.120)	(0.477)	(0.509)
Age 50-54	0.359***	0.927	0.312***	0.728*	-	0.412
	(0.0593)	(0.154)	(0.0595)	(0.129)		(0.304)
Age 55-59	0.392***	0.687**	0.168***	0.435***	1.751	0.792
	(0.0811)	(0.131)	(0.0349)	(0.0937)	(1.962)	(0.559)
Age 60-64	0.361***	0.625**	0.145***	0.443***	-	-
	(0.0829)	(0.134)	(0.0369)	(0.116)		
Age 65+	0.262***	0.322***	0.0937***	0.287***	0.0895	0.224*
	(0.0548)	(0.0710)	(0.0203)	(0.0591)	(0.144)	(0.182)
Having kid	0.956	0.993	0.649***	1.069	0.628	1.155
	(0.0550)	(0.0682)	(0.0531)	(0.0824)	(0.494)	(0.546)
Gender	1.376***	1.899***	1.238***	1.193**	13.43***	1.267
	(0.0704)	(0.122)	(0.0785)	(0.0836)	(9.259)	(0.503)
Foreign-born	2.735***	2.166***	2.186***	2.668***	1.321	1.586
	(0.269)	(0.213)	(0.231)	(0.458)	(0.854)	(0.561)
Network abroad	7.026***	5.262***	4.732***	7.747***	7e+06***	2.734
	(0.437)	(0.365)	(0.358)	(0.812)	(6.788e+06)	(1.689)
Married	0.651***	0.650***	0.683***	0.644***	2.768	0.700
	(0.0435)	(0.0517)	(0.0640)	(0.0633)	(2.464)	(0.423)
Other (marital st.)	0.909	1.081	1.061	0.750***	13.03***	1.039
	(0.0887)	(0.144)	(0.108)	(0.0705)	(10.76)	(0.659)
Secondary edu.	1.585***	1.361***	1.230**	1.274***	0.581	1.074
	(0.0917)	(0.112)	(0.126)	(0.115)	(0.368)	(0.718)
Tertiary edu.	1.938***	1.816***	1.697***	1.571***	baseline group	1.251
	(0.171)	(0.178)	(0.200)	(0.182)		(0.951)
Unemployed	1.309***	1.311***	2.139***	1.457***	-	1.029
	(0.0968)	(0.126)	(0.213)	(0.160)		(0.712)
Out of workforce	0.697***	0.831**	1.079	0.801**	0.607	0.203**
	(0.0428)	(0.0616)	(0.0921)	(0.0698)	(0.550)	(0.153)
2nd income quint.	1.108	0.918	0.706***	0.991	0.754	0.297*
	(0.105)	(0.0976)	(0.0739)	(0.127)	(0.808)	(0.219)
3rd income quint.	1.036	0.942	0.691***	1.070	0.124*	0.263*
	(0.0949)	(0.0952)	(0.0723)	(0.131)	(0.148)	(0.186)
4th income quint.	1.157*	1.018	0.826*	1.258*	0.127**	0.696
	(0.102)	(0.103)	(0.0830)	(0.150)	(0.129)	(0.395)
5th income quint.	1.337***	1.378***	0.824**	1.548***	0.0859***	0.562
	(0.114)	(0.134)	(0.0811)	(0.186)	(0.0760)	(0.325)
Constant	0.007***	0.0056***	0.0025***	0.0022***	3.1e-10***	0.0107***
	(0.00122)	(0.00116)	(0.000808)	(0.000662)	(5.29e-10)	(0.00970)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	151,383	252,547	174,879	85,904	4,936	5,865
Pseudo R2	0.1789	0.1891	0.2051	0.1771	0.3315	0.1729

Table 33. Migration preparation & perceptions, by geographical areas

	(1) Africa	(2) Asia	(3) Europe	(4) Latin America & Caribbean	(5) North America	(6) Oceania
Local economic conditions worse	1.608***	2.330***	2.279***	1.767***	3.759**	3.219***
	(0.0833)	(0.148)	(0.146)	(0.125)	(2.476)	(1.110)
Life standard better	0.891**	0.766***	0.890*	0.977	1.170	0.842
	(0.0441)	(0.0479)	(0.0611)	(0.0714)	(0.662)	(0.360)
Household income satisfaction	1.233***	0.919	0.873*	1.218**	1.090	0.546
	(0.0834)	(0.0659)	(0.0712)	(0.109)	(0.733)	(0.228)
Observations	151,383	252,547	174,879	85,904	4,936	5,865

Notes. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Robust standard errors. Odd ratios are reported. Repeated cross sections for the period 2010-2015. The three models include as controls: age classes, gender, children, foreign born, network abroad, marital status, education level, labour market status, income quintiles, country dummies, year dummies, constant term.

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