

# Pakistanis in Italy and their Motivations Choosing Italy as their Destination Country

Zeeshan Mukhtar  
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

**Abstract:-** In this study we explored the latest migration trends of Pakistani community and their migration decisions. For the better understanding, we conducted a survey and interviewed Pakistanis in different cities of Italy. The survey was fully voluntary and anonymous. According to Italian bureau of Statistics ISTAT, there were 122,884 Pakistanis in Italy till 2016, mostly living in the northern Italy. This study mainly presents the distributional analysis of demographic profile of Pakistanis in Italy. It further aims to understanding their causes of migration and particularly choosing Italy as their destination country and impact on their socio-economic conditions after migration. Lewis (1954), Ranis & Fei (1961) and Harris & Todaro (1970)'s wage differentials and demographic differences theories of migration, Lee (1966)'s Push-pull factors and NELM theory of migration are best suited with Pakistani migrants in Italy. This study concludes that majority of Pakistanis in Italy are from Central-Punjab with lower educational background, lower level of skills and mainly employed in secondary sector doing lower-status jobs in Italy. Pakistanis have a good repute, considered hardworking, and they choose Italy for better work opportunities and flexible immigration policies, and no racism towards them.

## I. PAKISTANIS IN ITALY

Pakistanis living in Italy is one of the biggest Pakistani Diaspora Community in Europe. In 2002, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pakistan, and Pakistani Embassy in Rome speculated more than 50,000 individuals are living in Italy. According to different media reports and Pakistani newspapers in 2017 gave numbers higher than 130,000. According to Italian bureau of Statistics ISTAT, there were 122,884 Pakistanis in Italy till 2016. Mostly Pakistanis are living in the North especially in Lombardy, Milan and Brescia are the dominant regions of Pakistani community. Pakistan has always remained an attractive human resource export country. Flow of Pakistani immigrants in early 1970s was towards western European countries but this trend changed to Gulf states after surge of huge developmental activities and continuous discoveries of black gold in Middle-East. Every single day we heard the news, several issues, and consequences related to migration. People are much more interested in migration because it directly or indirectly affects all areas of social, economic, and political life of the people. This makes the study of migration very important for sociologist and other social scientists.

### A. Study Objectives: -

This research has objective to explore the causes and effects of the Emigrants from Pakistan to make decisions of choosing Italy as their host country. It further aims to understand the reasons of why they migrate. It is also important to analyses the consequences and relationship of migration on the wellbeing of migrant and family members. I really want to get the actual picture and gain insight to the following Questions.

- Why do individuals migrate?
- To explore the motivations of migrations?
- Does migration has affected their Economic conditions?
- Why did they choose Italy particularly?

### B. Significance:

Migration and its determinants are one of the biggest debates of the world. There has been done a lot of work and much more needed to understand the actual reasons, causes or determinants of migration. There has been massive growth of migration from Pakistan to Italy over the last few years. According to ISTAT, 122,884 Pakistanis migrated to Italy till 2016 and follows an increasing trend. The annual report of Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment Pakistan (BE&OE) 2016, highlights the increasing patterns of migration to Italy. These ever-increasing data attracts me to conduct a study on the reasons and factors that why Pakistanis are migrating to Italy and hopefully, this study will be helpful for the researchers and policy makers.

### C. Data and Methodology:

I want to investigate the micro level determinants of Emigrants from Pakistan to Italy on individual level. For this purpose, I have conducted a random survey and built a questioner and interviewed Pakistanis living in Italy. The basic baseline of conducting this survey was to capture data on the demographic profile, circumstances of their migration decision, their place of origin, Marital status, feelings at the time of migration, their education level, father's education, family members, employment status before migration, their last country of residence, employment status in Italy, changes in economic conditions after moving to Italy, language barriers and feelings of any kind of racism, availability of jobs and their motivations choosing Italy as host Country.

### D. Sampling:

This survey was defined for profiling emigrants from Pakistan only (third country nationals) who migrated to Italy. Only migrants age 18 and above were approached. Pakistani students and visitors are eliminated from the survey. This survey was translated into Urdu for the convenience of the respondents.

The survey was fully voluntary and anonymous. Respondents were approached in an ad hoc manner and purposes of conducting survey were briefly elaborated. Some of the respondents were uncomfortable and confused to cooperate. Only the respondents who gave their consent to be asked questions were interviewed. The sample is therefore is not random. Young adult males were more willing to cooperate and responded well to the survey questions.

*E. Data collection and locations:*

The sample structure represents the demographic profile, age, and their motivations to migrate to Italy. According to ISTAT majority of Pakistani community lives in Northern Italy, therefore representation of Northern cities is slightly overrepresented in comparison to Central Italy and Southern Italy. The survey was conducted in Different Italian cities like Rome, Milan, Brescia, Florence, Bologna, Pisa, Bolzano, Parma, Modena, Carpi, Verona, Reggio Emilia, Naples, Prato, Bergamo, Udine, and Venice etc. Data collections activities (May-August, 2018) have been branched out in these Italian regions and collected a data of more than 300 individual migrants.

**II. SURVEY RESULTS (PROFILE OF PAKISTANI MIGRANTS)**

Interview results concludes that majority of Pakistani migrants came from Punjab region, followed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa KPK, and with a small share from Baluchistan, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan, and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. We will primarily focus on Region of origin at district level.

Majority of Pakistanis coming to Italy are from Punjab and more precisely from Central Punjab districts like Gujrat (24%), Mandi Bahauddin (12.7%), Gujranwala (8.7%), Jhelum (7%), Sialkot (6%), Rawalpindi (4.7%), Sargodha (4.7%), Lahore (3.6%), Peshawar (KPK) 3%, and Karachi (Sindh) 3%, are the most repeated region of origins of the Pakistani migrants coming to Italy.

If we look at the data and results, we have acquired, it looks strange and unbelievable because majority of the migrants presents specific Region of origin mostly from central Punjab.

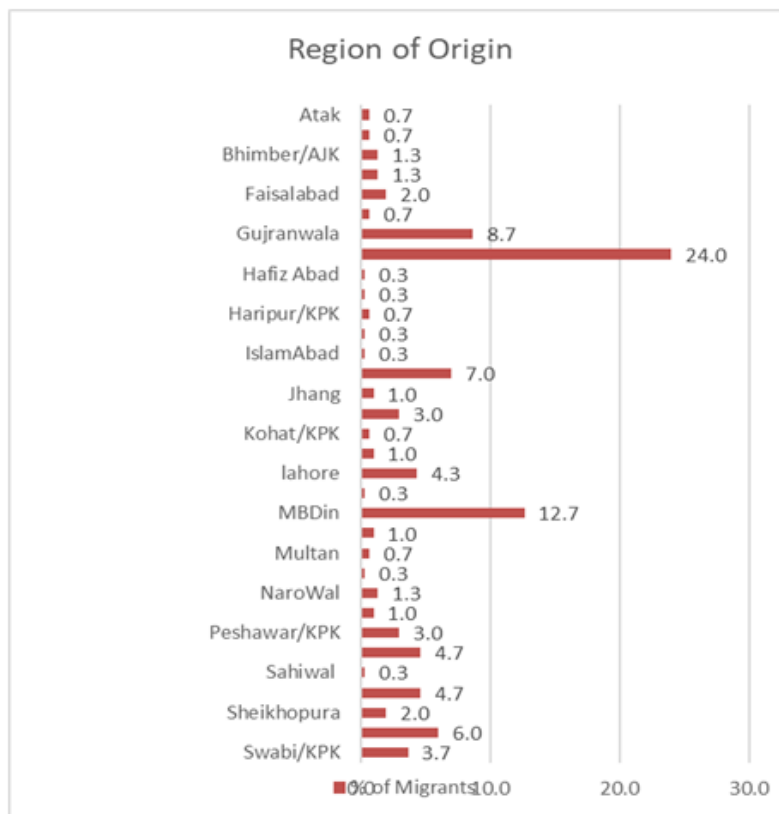


Fig 1:- Region of origin

If we look at the official data published by the Bureau of statistics Pakistan, we come to know that 52% of the total migrants are from Punjab followed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa KPK (26%), and migration rate from Sindh, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and Baluchistan are really low. If we go into more details and look at the top districts of Pakistani migrants, central Punjab completely dominates. Gujrat, Mbdin, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Sargodha are the top districts of overall migrants' region of origin, followed by the KPK's districts like Swat, Swabi, Peshawar, Mardan. Karachi represents Sindh and only Karachi district is included in the top 20 origin districts of overseas Pakistani workers.

But why people from Gujrat have the highest representation in Italy? When I was conducting survey mostly respondents are from Gujrat (24%) mostly with lower level of education and lower level of skills. I asked some of the Gujratis about their overall presentation in Europe and in Italy. There were so many answers but most repeatedly one was cultural factors. It is a cultural characteristic of the society, tradition, or custom held by the people of Gujrat that after finishing their high school they will migrate to Europe. Ana Ballesteros, (2008) conducted a research “Atlas of Pakistani Migration in Spain” collaborating with Casa Asia, an institution of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their studies conclude that the first Pakistanis to arrive in Spain were a group of 300 Gujratis in 1970s and landed in Barcelona. Migrants from Gujrat now make up 44% of total Pakistanis in Spain.

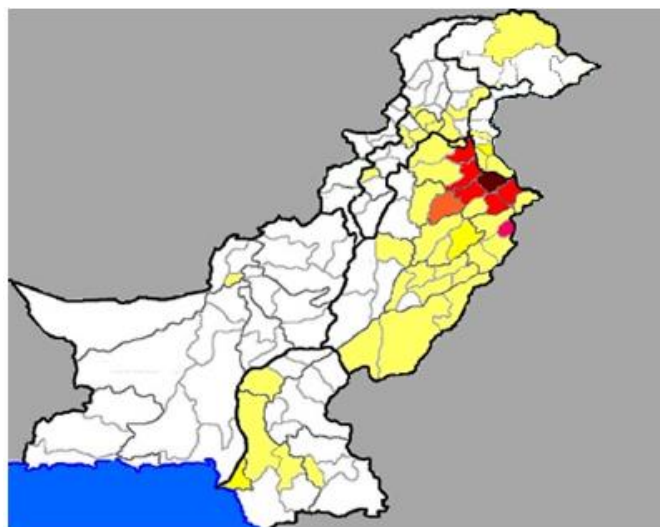


Fig 2

Majority of the Pakistani migrants and newcomers coming to Spain are men between 20-28 and from Gujrat and neighboring districts like Sialkot, Mbdin, Gujranwala, Sargodha and Jhelum.

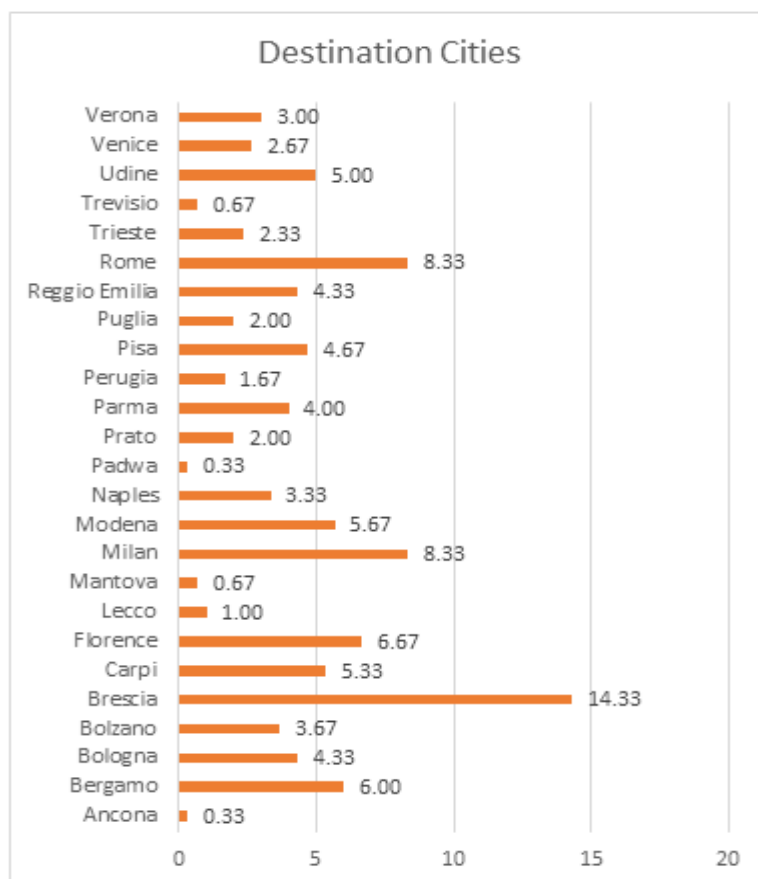


Fig 3:- Migrants’ Destination City in Italy

According to ISTAT majority of Pakistani community lives in Northern Italy, and survey results clearly indicating Northern cities of Italy as destination cities of Pakistani migrants. Brescia, Milan, Rome, Bergamo, Florence, Modena, Carpi, Udine, are the leading destination cities of Pakistani community in Italy.

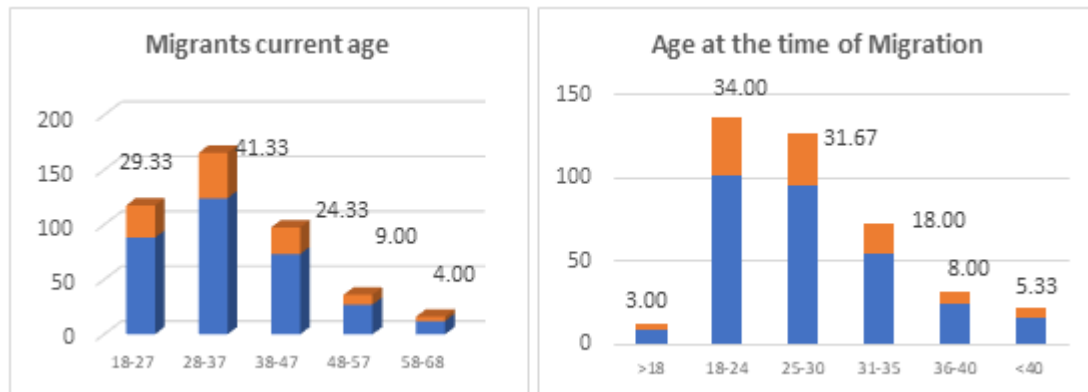
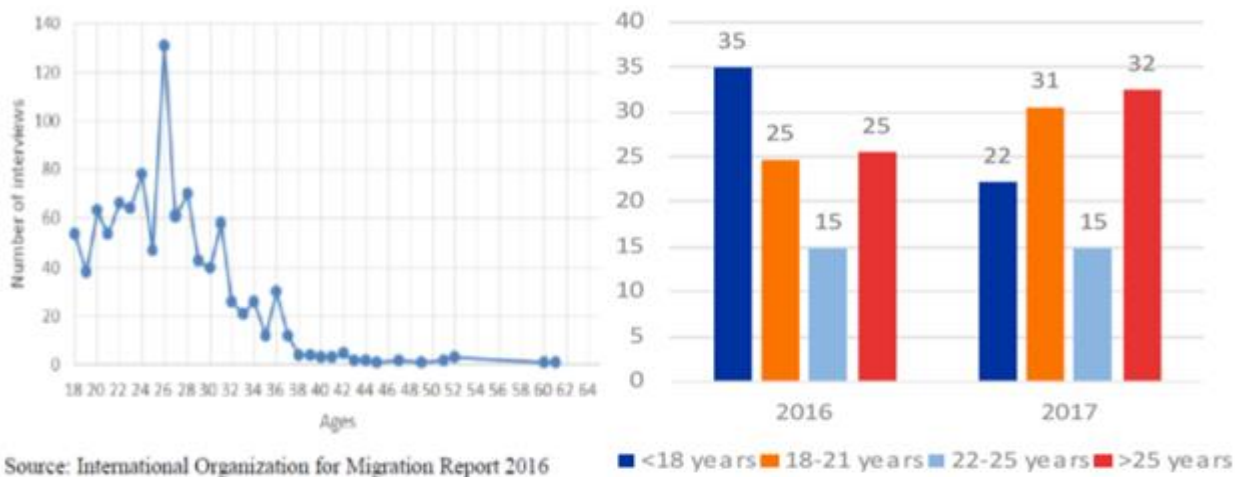


Fig 4:- Migrants age group

In every empirical study on migration age is considered one of the most significant variables. Age really determines people’s decision to migrate. If we analyze the survey results of Pakistani migrants in Italy, most of the migrants decided to migrate at young age (21-30). 41% of the respondents belong to 28-37 age group, followed by the age group of 18-27 (29%), respondents lying in 38-47 are 25%, followed by the 9% of the migrants who belong to 48-57 age group. Pakistani migrants who lie in the category of above 58 are just 4 % of the sample.

It is interesting to see migrants age at the time of migration. Because in this study we have focused mainly the people who are engaged in job market and eliminate respondents who are less than 18 or not working. Just 3% of the respondents were below 18 when they came to Italy and most of them came with their family at very young age. 75 % of the Pakistani migrants migrated at young age of 18-35 years. Pakistanis over 40 are less likely to migrate. If we study the recent studies and Survey reports of International organization for migration (IOM), we come to know that migrants in Italy are very young.



Source: International Organization for Migration Report 2016

Fig 5:- Socio-Demographic profile of Bangladeshis in Italy

If we compare Pakistani migrants with Bangladeshi migrants, age groups are quite similar. At the moment all most 143,000 migrants from Bangladesh are living in Italy mostly in Lazio region. Bangladeshi community has experienced a progressive increase of 3.8% in 2016 as compare to 1.8% in 2008. Bangladeshi workers in Italy has a lower medium level of education and lower skills levels. 38% of the total Bangladeshi migrants have lower secondary school education level. Most of the Bangladeshi arrived recently in Italy are quite younger. 35% Bangladeshi migrants coming to Italy are below 18 in 2016

and 22% in 2017. And 40 % migrants’ age fall in 18-25 age-group category, followed by the 32% migrants greater than 25 in 2017 and 25% in 2016.

In this report, 1031 migrants from all over the world living in Italy were interviewed from different Italian cities. And this report concludes that majority of the respondents migrate at very young age from their homelands with lower education background and skills and poor economic background. All most 90% of the migrants from African countries were below 30 at the time of the migration.

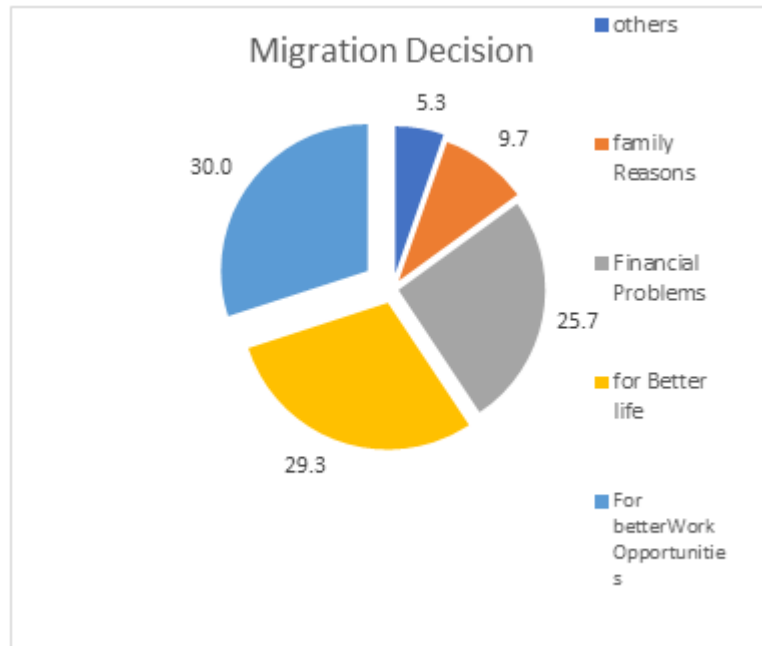


Fig 6:- Migration Decision

Migrants were asked about their decision to leave their home country by open ended questions and migrants were free to mention best possible option which was meant to grasp actual perceptions and subjective ways to understand the most prominent motivations to leave from their place of origin to Italy. 30% migrants said they decided to move for better work opportunities, followed by the 29% migrants who left their country for better and stable life. 26% people said because of poor earnings and financial issues in Pakistan forced them to migrate. some of them leave their country due to family rejoin and very few said they leave their country for higher education, healthy environment, safety, wars and conflict etc. All of them were put into others category in the diagram because they were very few numbers and can't elaborated separately.

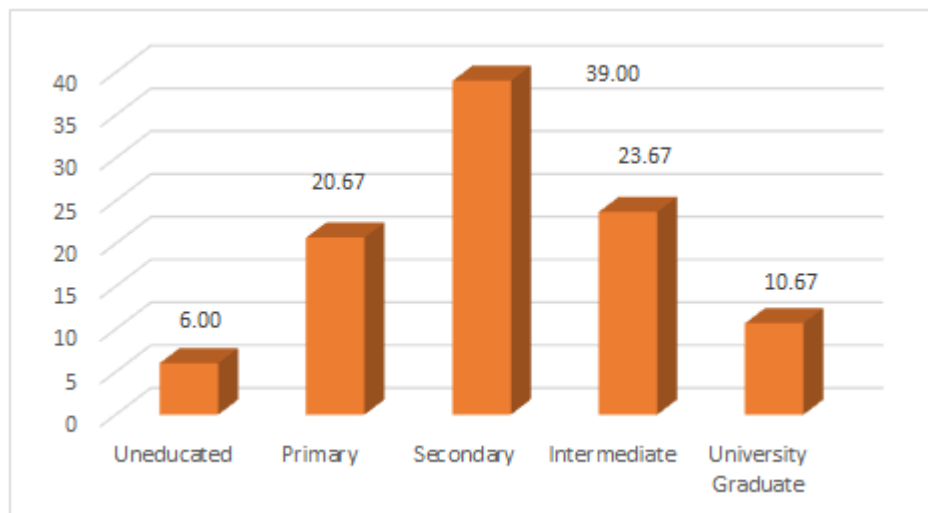


Fig 7:- Education Level of Migrants

Majority of Pakistani migrants (39%) have achieved secondary level of education, followed by the 23.4% with an Intermediate level of education. 21 % of the migrants have just acquired basic primary education and 6% of them have no formal education. But 10.6 % of the respondents have University degrees.

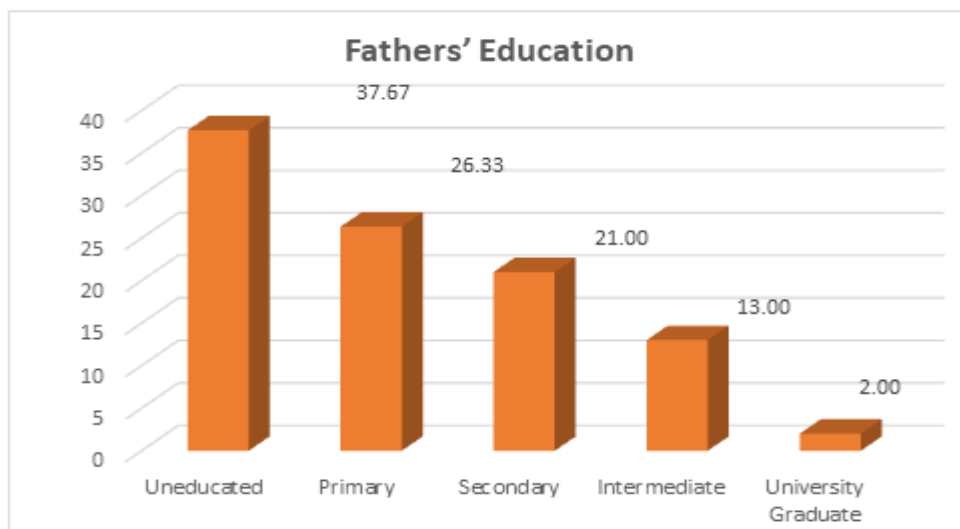


Fig 8:- Fathers' Education level of Migrants

When we talk about migrants' father's education, 38% are uneducated or don't have any kind of formal education, followed by the 27% who had just primary level of education. 21% have acquired secondary level of education, followed by the 13% of the people who have intermediate level of education. Only 2% of them have acquired university degrees.

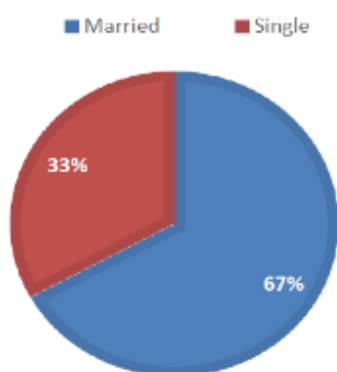


Fig 9:- Civil Status of migrants

67% of the respondents are reported to be married at the time of interview and 33% of them are unmarried. But when we ask about their civil status at the time of migration 63% of the respondents reported to be single at that time. And if we analysis the migrants who come Illegally to Italy, 76% of the respondents were single at the time of migration.

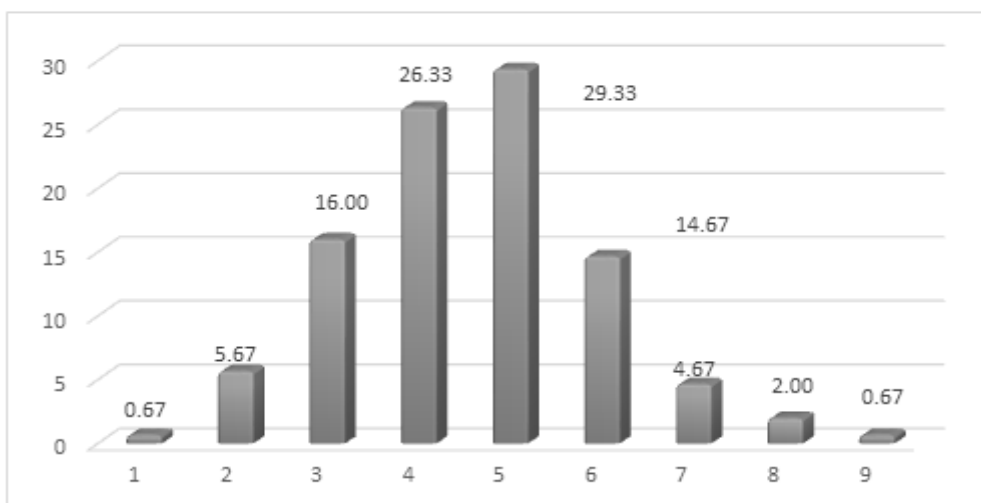


Fig 10:- Family Size of the migrants

Average family size in Pakistan is 6. As in Pakistan most of the people live in joint family systems no. of dependents on family head or household are quite high as compare to Western countries. 30% of respondents have Family size of six individuals. Majority of the migrants claimed that they are the only bread winners of their families. 26% of the migrants have family size of five, followed by the four (16%) and seven (15%) respectively.

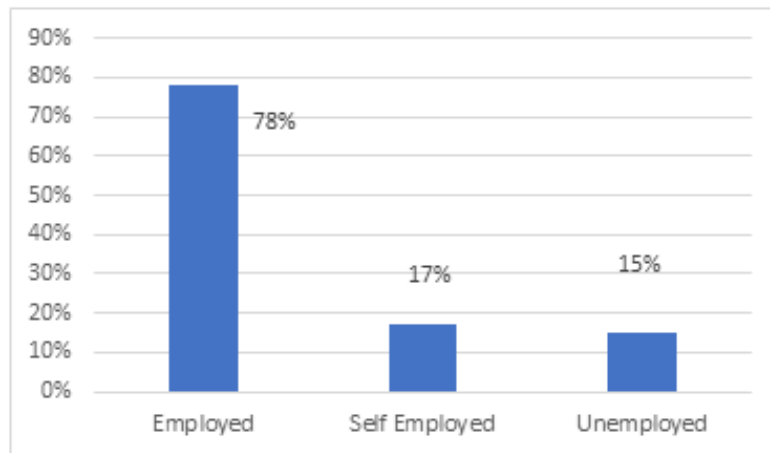


Fig 11:- Employment Status in Italy

When asked about employment status in Italy majority responded positively. 78% of the respondents reported to be employed in different sectors in Italy, while 17% of them are self-employed who are involved in different businesses. 15% of the respondents said that they are unemployed and looking for jobs. Mostly unemployed were seasonal labors and new arrivals. Seasonal labors are involved mostly in agriculture sector like harvesting crops, fruit and vegetables picking, and summer tourist industry. They prefer going back to their homeland when seasonal labor work finished.



Fig 12:- If Self Employed kind of Business doing?

Majority of the Pakistanis doing business in Italy primarily targeting their local community staying it Italy and involved in kind of businesses to satisfy needs of their own community. 19% of the respondents have opened Mini markets (Alimentari shops) to serve mostly foreigners, followed by the money transfers to send remittances to their own country, Car washing (15%), Pizza shops (8%), Indian-Pakistani food restaurants (7%), Barber shops (5%), and Auto workshops mostly dealing with Pakistani customers, transport business, Driving license Schools, Publicity firms and cargo business etc.



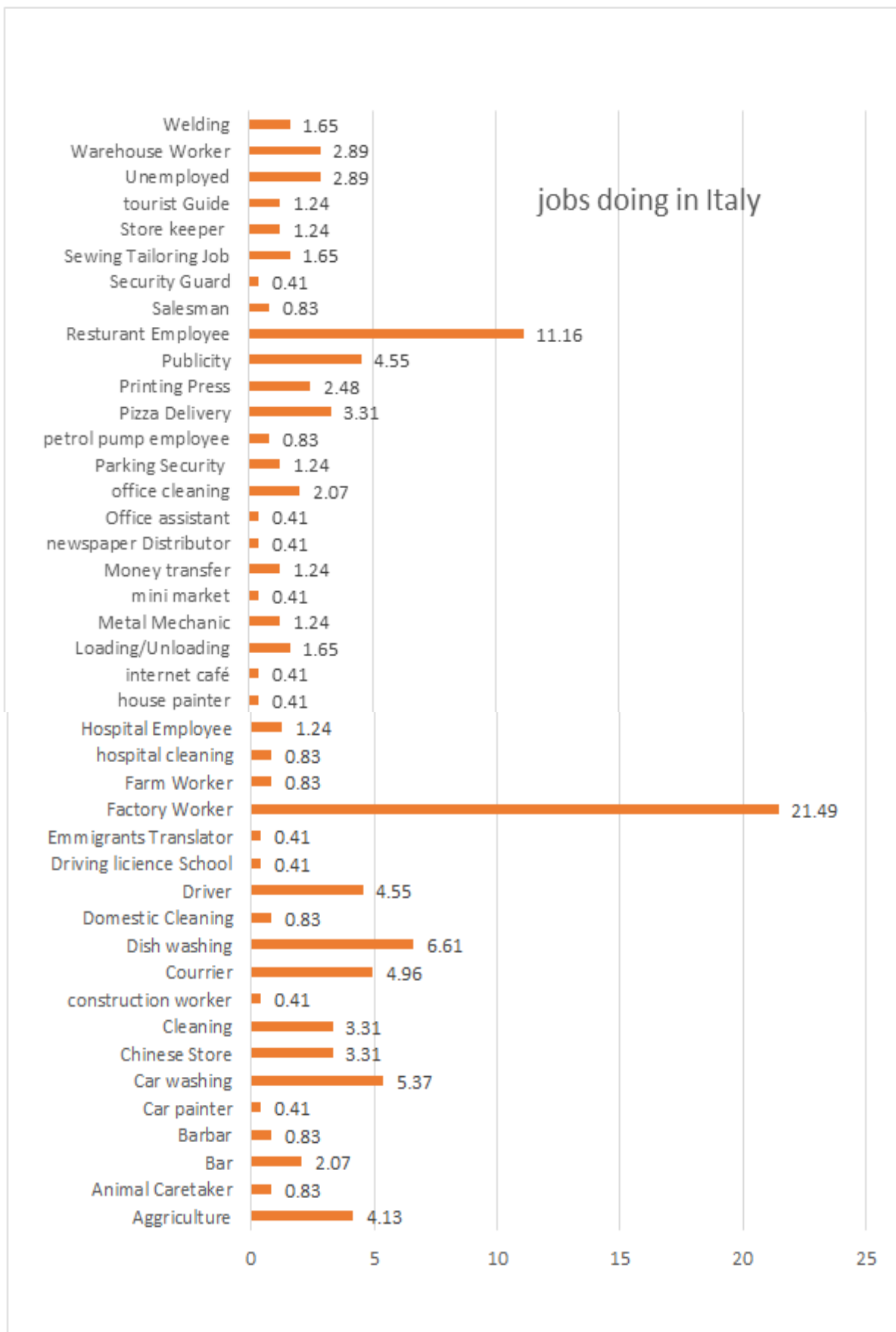


Fig 13:- If Employed What Kind of jobs doing?



Mostly Pakistanis in Italy are employed in manufacturing, restaurants, petrol pumps, cleaning, agriculture sector, publicity, and other lower skills related jobs in Italy. 22% of the respondents are working in different factories, followed by the restaurants (11%), cleaning (6%), Car washing (5.2%), courier services (5%), publicity (5%), driving (4.4%), Chinese stores (3.2%), and other lower skills jobs like Dish washing, Animal caretakers, Agriculture related jobs, construction and domestic jobs etc. Majority of the Pakistanis in Italy are hardworking and flexible when it comes to job market.

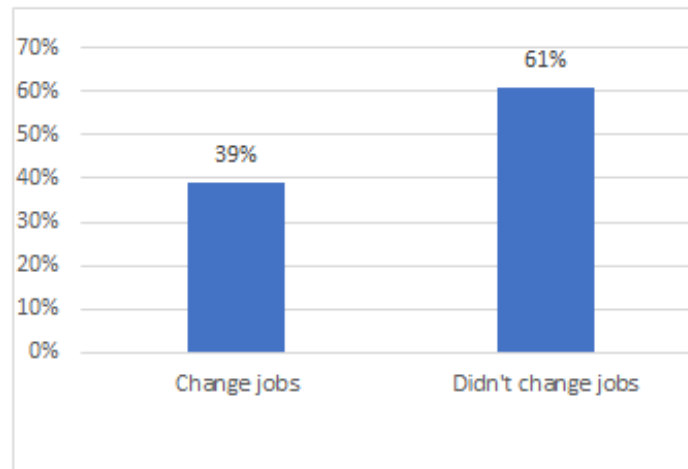


Fig 14:- Change their jobs in the last three years

When asked about changing their jobs in the last three years, 61% of the respondents didn't change their jobs in the last three years. While 39% of them reported to be changed their jobs in the last three years. Mostly, respondents said due to Crisis and fear of unemployment they are not willing to change their jobs. And respondents who are working with their own community members are not willing to change their jobs because of reliability, trust and better mutual understanding.

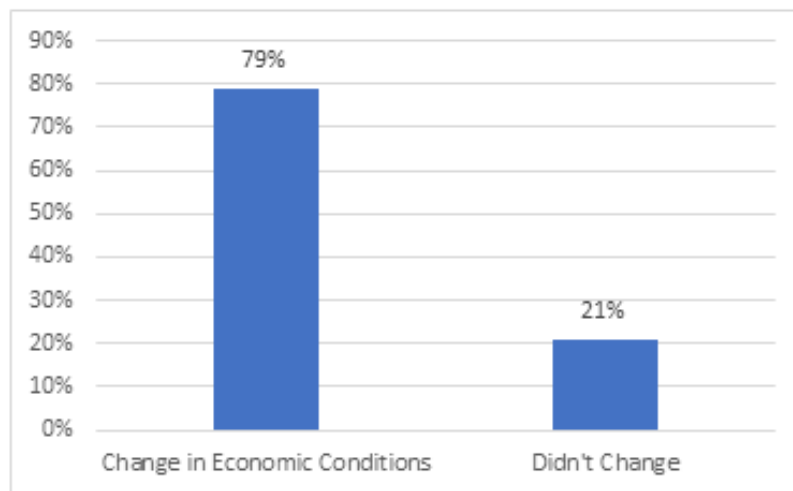


Fig 15:- Change in Socio-Economic Conditions after moving to Italy

79% of the respondents claimed that their economic conditions have changed positively after moving to Italy, and 21 % said that their economic conditions did not change after moving to Italy. When asked in details, how you can claim that your economic conditions are better and positively changed after moving to Italy? Their answer was really simple and convincing. They answered if they compare their childhood with their children, they have better access to basic necessities of life, quality education and health facilities and better accommodation which they never had when they were young. They struggled and took decision to leave Pakistan and choosing Italy as their destination country for better work opportunities and better life and today they are satisfied that they are able to educate their children and fulfil their demands that they never had.

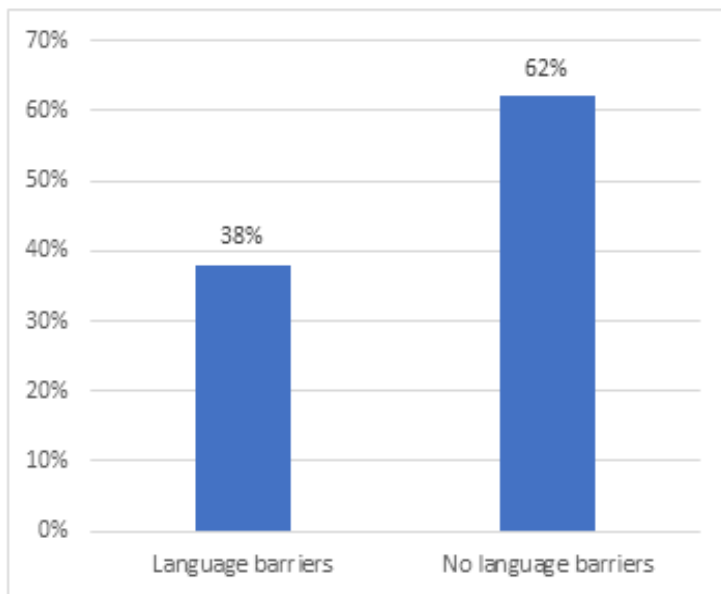


Fig 16:- Do you feel any sort of language Barriers in Italy?

When respondents were asked about language barriers in Italy, 62% of them responded negatively while 38 % of the respondents said they feel that there are some language barriers when it comes to searching jobs or official works like documents renewal processes, banking issues, or dealing with local community. It’s interesting that respondents who can speak and understand Italian well but are not able to read and write in Italian due to lower education and lesser familiarity with reading and writing with their native language or English.

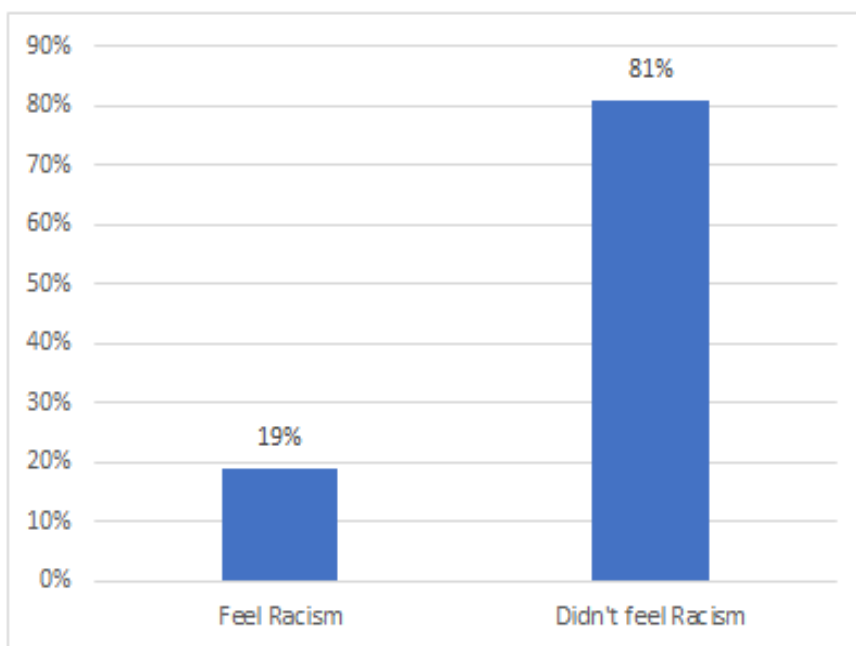


Fig 17:- Do you feel any sort of Racism in Italy?

81% of the Pakistani migrants claimed that they have never felt any sort of racism in Italy at any forum, while 19 % of the respondents said there is racism in Italy especially when you are working with Italians. Some of the respondents who are staying in Italy for the last ten years claimed Italy really is a tolerant country and people are not racists but after the financial crisis and migration pressure things are changing because some of the Italians lost their jobs and now they are more protective and becoming more nationalists which can further create problems for the country.



Fig 18:- Do you Think Italians Are friendly in nature?

58% of the respondents said that Italians are friendly in nature while 42 % of them disagreed. They are not rigid, biased and particularly outgoing with foreigners but they do respect other nationalities. Respondents claimed that they are good with you at work but after work they prefer to be isolated which is quite natural to them especially people from the Center and North. But the people from the south are friendlier and more easygoing with foreigners.

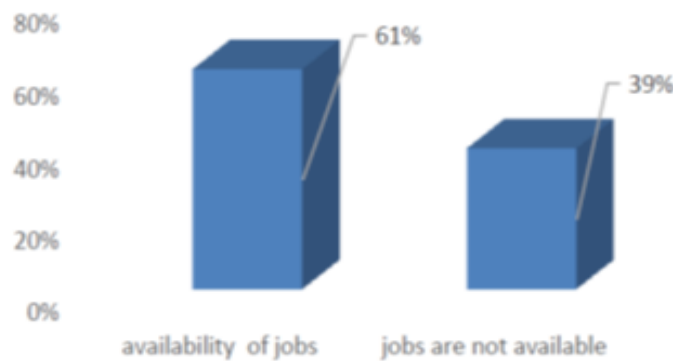


Fig 19:- Availability of Jobs in Italy?

Availability of jobs is one of the most frequent questions is asked by the foreign nationals when they decide to migrate to particular country or region. When this particularly question was being asked from the respondents, 61 % of the respondents said jobs are available in Italy while 39% of them said there are no jobs in Italy.

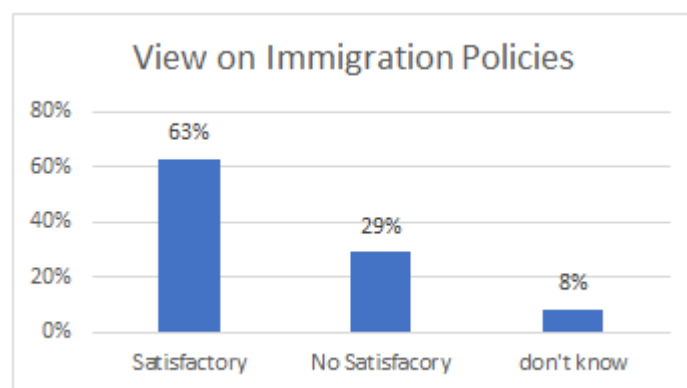


Fig 20:- View on Immigration Policies

When asked about overall view on immigration policies 63% of the respondents said that Italian immigration policies are satisfactory. While 29% of the respondents were not agreed and 8% respondents said they don't have any ideas or they don't know. As we focused mostly respondents from the job market and excluded Asylum seekers and undocumented migrants from the

survey list. Overall view on immigration policies designate how the Government appraises or perceives the overall level of regular or documented immigration into the country including family reunification, temporary work, permanent settlement, integration of non-nationals into society, and language trainings etc.

### III. DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN MIGRATION POLICY

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century since Italy's unification, it has been a country of emigration. Millions of Italians left Italy and migrated to America and other European countries because of Economic and political reasons. From 1880-1915, Italy had seen the largest voluntary emigration in history with 13 million Italians left Italy. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century to late 1990s there has been lot of demographic changes in Italy and new patterns have been manifested, setting Italy as the new destination for the international migrants due to increased demand for foreign workers. Immigrants population increased substantially between 1990 to early 2000s and at the end of 2010 there were 4,570,000 foreign workers in Italy which comprised 7.5% of the total population.

The Foschi Law (1996) and the Martelli Law (1989) were known the first Italian laws on immigration process. These laws had acknowledged migrants' rights and improved status of the foreign workers and their families. These laws were ineffective reducing irregular migration and regulating economic migration flows because of lacking of enough resources for reception and assistance to enforce expulsion to irregular migrants. The Martelli law remained uninterrupted until 1998, when the center-left government after a year-long debates and parliamentary discussions finally, approved the Turco-Napolitano law. For the first time this law separated humanitarian issues from immigration policy. Then it was possible to ensure effective control over illegal immigration, integration and refugees and try to balance civil society pressures. This law remained in force after several amendments, making it stricter. In 2002, the new center-right government passed The Bossi-Fini Act with an aim of reducing integration tools and extending temporary detention for the unauthorized migrants. This law lengthened legal residence period and eligibility for permanent residence and also restricted family reunification process either to invite spouses or dependent children. In 2009, the center-right government took another step and introduced the "safety package," new set of laws to restrict and control unauthorized immigration flow from other EU member states.

Between 2010-2013, there were no significant amendments or reforms in immigration procedures due to international economic crisis which pushed immigration issues to the background. In 2015, immigration became more relevant due to emergence of European refugee's crisis. Italian coalition governments and policy makers since 2011, followed a dual path when it comes to talk about immigration publicly. Italian government, on the one hand asked EU and member states to enhance solidarity in reception, greater cooperation and care for refugees and asylum seekers and on the other hand, there has been noticed stricter enforcement and measurements to control irregular flows and unauthorized immigration. There also have been seen clashes with Brussels and individual member states. In April 2017, the Minniti Decree was

approved with a basic aim of speeding up asylum seekers' application process and distinguishing asylum seekers from unauthorized migrants.

### IV. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

This study has presented the demographic and socio-economic profile of Pakistanis in Italy, their motivations and particularly emphasizing experiences in Italy in details. If we look at the existing literature and theories of migration it can be easily understood the determinants of migration which enforced Pakistanis to take migration decision. Lee (1966) presented the pull-push model for migration which really can be seen from the above-mentioned results. Apart from pull-push factors of migration NELM theory of migration is best suited with profile of Pakistani migrants, which claims that migration decision based on family reasons rather individual preferences.

To answer the question why people do migrate literature review and migration theories helped me understanding general framework. And when we asked people about their migration decisions they responded limited assets, investments and lack of opportunities. They migrated because it was not possible for them to support their families, with limited income and limited chances of growth. Lewis (1954), Ranis & Fei (1961) and Harris & Todaro (1970) explained that migration happens due to wage differentials and geographical differences. When it comes to Pakistani migrant's wage differentials and geographical differences of demand and supply of labor are also one of the biggest reasons of migration. Majority of these migrants were employed in agriculture sector in home country with very limited earnings. Migrants are always attracted to high income countries with a hope of better future and better work opportunities.

Majority of Pakistanis has chosen Italy for the provision of Legal status and flexible Italian Immigration policies. If we review Italian immigration Policies, Government perceives the overall level of Documentation or regular immigration including Permanent settlement policy, temporary work permits, for example seasonal workers or contract and project linked workers, family reunification, asylum seekers and refugee's settlement is really satisfactory. There is no biasness and rigidity when it comes to integration of non-nationals into society and provisions taken by the Italian Government and its involvement in social services, civil and community activities, legal provisions and free language training programs are the best examples of non-discrimination behavior of Italians to the foreigners. Apart from all of them Pakistanis also prefer Italy as their destination country because acceptance of dual Nationality. Italian government does not demand you to renounce other citizenships when you claim for dual citizenship. These are one of the reasons that Pakistanis living in Italy have the second largest diaspora in Europe after United Kingdom.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Awoyemi, Timothy T. and Olowa, Olatomide W. (2012). Determinants of Migration and Remittances in Rural Nigeria.
- [2]. Ahmad N, Hussain Z, Sial M H, Hussain I, Akram, W (2008). Macroeconomic determinants of international migration from Pakistan: Pakistan Economic and Social Review. 85-99
- [3]. Arvind Kumar Pandey, Ravi Srivastava (2017). INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTH ASIA: Drivers, Interlinkage and Policy Issue. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- [4]. ANGUS DEATON (1995). DATA AND ECONOMETRIC TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS: Handbook of Development Economics, Volume III, Edited by J. Behrman and T.N. Srinivasan © Elsevier Science B.V., 1995.
- [5]. Ausländeranteil in Deutschland bis 2016 - Statistik". Statista. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [6]. Atsede Desta Tegegne, Marianne Penker (2016). Determinants of rural out-migration in Ethiopia: Who stays and who goes? DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH. VOLUME 35, ARTICLE 34, PAGES 1011–1044 PUBLISHED 6 OCTOBER 2016.
- [7]. Amrhein C.G. and Flowerdew R. (1989). The effect of data aggregation on a Poisson
- [8]. model of Canadian migration: In M. Goodchild and S. Gopal (eds.) Accuracy of Spatial
- [9]. Databases. London: Taylor and Francis.
- [10]. Antolin P. and Bover O. (1997). Regional migration in Spain: the effect of personal
- [11]. characteristics and of unemployment, wage and house price differentials using pooled
- [12]. cross-section: Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, 59 215-235.
- [13]. Bramley G. and Watkins C. (1996). Steering the Housing Market: New Building and the Changing Planning System. Bristol: Policy Pres
- [14]. Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment Pakistan. (Strengthening Labour Migration Governance in Pakistan)
- [15]. Board of Emigration and Overseas Employment, Government of Pakistan.
- [16]. Beyene, B. M. (2011). Determinants of Internal and International Migration in Ethiopia.
- [17]. Befolkningsstatistik. Statistiska Centralbyrån. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [18]. Costanza Hermanin (2017). Immigration Policy in Italy: Problems and Perspectives. IAI WORKING PAPERS 17 | 35 - DECEMBER 2017
- [19]. Carling, Jorgen (2008). The Determinants of Migrant Remittances. Oxford Review of Economic Policy.
- [20]. CBS StatLine - Bevolking; generatie, geslacht, leeftijd en migratieachtergrond, 1 januari. statline.cbs.nl. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [21]. Docquier, Frederic and Rapoport, Hellel (2005). The Economics of Migrants' Remittances.
- [22]. De Haas, H. (2005). International Migration, Remittances and Development: Myths and Facts. I Third World Quarterly, Vol. 26, No. 8, pp. 1269-1284.
- [23]. Elena Caneva (2014). The integration of migrants in Italy: an overview of policy instruments and actors: Research Report Country Report INTERACT RR2014/05.
- [24]. Faist, T., & J. Gerdes. (2008). Dual Citizenship in an Age of Mobility: Paper commissioned by the Transatlantic Council on Migration for its inaugural meeting held in Bellagio, Italy, in April 2008, Migration Policy Institute.
- [25]. Factbook (2016). Migration and Remittances: available online at <http://www.knomad.org>.
- [26]. International Organization for Migration (2018), Flow monitoring Surveys Top 5 Nationalities Interviewed on the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes, February 2018.
- [27]. Institute of Development Studies, United Nations Statistics Division. Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings: Southern Asia.
- [28]. Garip, Filiz (2006). Social and Economic Determinants of Migration and Remittances: An Analysis of 22 Thai Villages.
- [29]. Global Commission on International Migration (2005), Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action, October 2005, (<http://www.gcim.org/attachements/gcim-complete-report-2005.pdf>, retrieved in Nov. 2006)
- [30]. GMG (Global Migration Group) (2010). Statement of the Global Migration Group on the Human Rights of Migrants in Irregular Situation: Statement adopted by the Principals of the Global Migration Group in Geneva on 30 September 2010.
- [31]. Jørgen Carling (2008). The determinants of migrant remittances: Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Volume 24, Number 3, 2008, pp.582–599.
- [32]. Jonathan Woetzel et al (2016). PEOPLE ON THE MOVE: GLOBAL MIGRATION'S IMPACT AND OPPORTUNITY: [www.mckinsey.com/mgi](http://www.mckinsey.com/mgi).
- [33]. Juan Dolado, Alessandra Goria, and Andrea Ichino (1992). Immigration, human capital and growth in the host country: Evidence from pooled country data.
- [34]. Hillel Rapoport, Frédéric Docquier (2005). The Economics of Migrants' Remittances: IZA Discussion Paper No. 1531 March 2005.
- [35]. Hagen-Zanker, Jasica (2010). Modest Expectations: Causes and Effects of Migration on Migrant Households in Source Countries.
- [36]. Hagen-Zanker, Jasica (2008). Why do People Migrate? A Review of Theoretical Literature.
- [37]. Hein de Haas (2011). The determinants of international migration Conceptualizing policy, origin and destination effects: IMI Working Papers Series 2011, No. 32.
- [38]. <https://www.tuttitalia.it/statistiche/cittadini-stranieri/pakistan/>

- [39]. <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?adminCompAndTimeId=25403%3A280&a=7&b=276743&c=london&d=13&r=1&e=13&f=24438&o=254&g=325264&i=1001x1003x1004x1005&l=1809&m=0&s=1254850668901&enc=1>
- [40]. <http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/saveselections.asp>
- [41]. Katz, Elizabeth (2000). Individual, Household and Community Level Determinants of Migration in Ecuador: Are there Gender Difference.
- [42]. Keuntae Kim, Joel E. Cohen (2010). Determinants of International Migration Flows to and from Industrialized Countries: A Panel Data Approach Beyond Gravity. *IMR Volume 44 Number 4 (Winter 2010):899–932*.
- [43]. Labor Force Survey (2010). Federal Bureau of Statistics, GOVT of Pakistan
- [44]. Migration and Remittances: Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. Determinants of Migration.
- [45]. Leila Ezzarqui (2011). Opportunities and Challenges of Migration.
- [46]. Madhu G. R and H. R. Uma (2014). Rural to Urban Migration-Opportunities and Challenges: *International Journal of Advanced Research (2014), Volume 2, Issue 6, 389-394. ISSN 2320-5407*.
- [47]. Mouhoud, El Mouhoub, Kuhn, Melaine and Arestoff, Florence (2010). Migration and Remittances in South Africa: The Role of Political Factors.
- [48]. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, Government of Pakistan Islamabad. Labour migration from Pakistan: 2015 status report
- [49]. Map Analyser. [www.statbank.dk](http://www.statbank.dk). Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [50]. Muhammad Muzzammil Basra (2016), Export of Manpower Analysis 2016, BE&OE Pakistan.
- [51]. Ministry of Labor and Manpower. The Labor and Human Resource Statistics, 2000-2010.
- [52]. Ministry of Labour, Manpower, and Overseas Pakistanis (2017). Year Book, 2013–14, Islamabad: retrieved 2017-03-04
- [53]. OECD report (2003). Recent Trends in International Migration in Asia and Central Europe.
- [54]. Office for National Statistics UK (2011). Census of Ethnic group, local authorities in the United Kingdom: Retrieved 28 February 2015.
- [55]. Pong-Sul AHN (2005). Prospects and Challenges of Out-Migration from South Asia and its Neighboring Countries: (*Labour & Development, Vol 11, no.1, June 2005*).
- [56]. Piyasiri Wickramasekera (2002). Asian Labour Migration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Globalization.
- [57]. Pakistanis in Scotland. Retrieved 25 November 2017.
- [58]. Pakistanis in Wales. Archived from the original on 22 October 2008. Retrieved 25 November 2017.
- [59]. Regional and Country Profiles South Asia.
- [60]. Randall S. Kuhn (2005). The Determinants of Family and Individual Migration: A Case-Study of Rural Bangladesh. Research Program on Population Processes POP2005-05 Population Aging Center PAC2005-04.
- [61]. Robert Ebihart Msigwa (2013). Determinants of Internal Migration in Tanzania. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development. ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 (Online) Vol.4, No.9, 2013*
- [62]. Susan Richter and J. Edward Taylo (2006). Gender and the Determinants of International Migration from Rural Mexico Over Time. University of California, Davis.
- [63]. Sari Pekkala Kerr, William R. Kerr (2013). Economic Impacts of Immigration: A Survey, Harvard Business School.
- [64]. Staiger, and Stock J.H (1997). Instrumental Variables Regression with Weak Instruments: *Econometrics, 557-586*.
- [65]. Tony Champion et al (1998), THE DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN ENGLAND: A REVIEW OF EXISTING DATA AND EVIDENCE. The Department of Geography University of Newcastle upon Tyne ISBN 0 902155 39 3 Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.
- [66]. Todaro (1969). A Model of Labor Migration to developed Countries: *The American Economic Review, 138-148*.
- [67]. The Express Tribune (2017). 2.43 million Pakistanis working in Europe [tribune.com.pk](http://tribune.com.pk). 24 April 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [68]. Vitarika Sharma et al (2015), Migration in South Asia: A Review, Report. New Delhi: Population Council.
- [69]. Vreemde afkomst (2012). [www.npdata.be](http://www.npdata.be). Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- [70]. Wayback Machine (2013). Migration and issues: Archived from the original on 25 December 2013.
- [71]. World Bank (2017). Migration, prospective and Remittances: [www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances](http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances). The Web site provides updates of data and information on migration and remittances.
- [72]. Wickramasekara, Piyasiri (2000). Asian Labour Migration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Globalization. In: Report and Conclusions: ILO Asia-Pacific Regional Symposium for Trade Union Organizations on Migrant Workers, 6-8, December 1999, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ILO. Bangkok, International Labour Office: Bureau of Workers Activities.