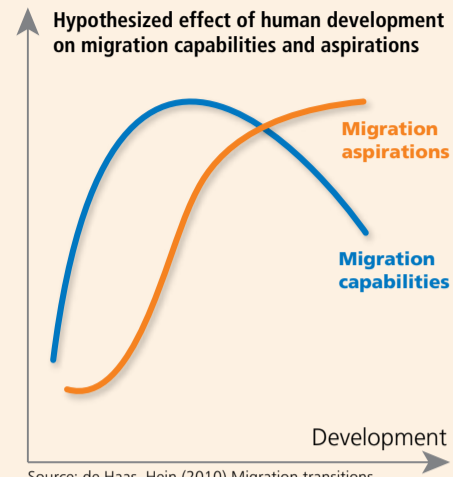




Migration issues are a hot topic. This thematic map provides recent migration data on Africa. According to migration specialist Prof. Hein de Haas [first Oxford, now University of Amsterdam] (international) migration is a result of aspirations and capabilities. When countries and people have a low development level (as measured by the Human Development Index, HDI) they may have rising aspirations (especially young people with social media information about the world), but low capabilities. See Figure 1. In a study based on global data about international migration, Hein de Haas has shown that higher HDI levels go together with initially (much) higher emigration levels, and slowly rising immigration levels. Only at high HDI levels do countries become net importers of migrants. See figure 2. If the same is true for Africa, the continent's relatively fast development over the last two decades must have resulted in rising migration levels; and, if Africa continues to develop economically and socially, this will result in MORE (international) migration, not less, until Africa has reached high HDI levels. Indeed, Africa's total emigration increased from 21.6 million in 2000 to

32.6 million in 2015, an increase of 51 per cent, above the increase in population numbers (x 1.46 during this period). And indeed, immigration levels lag behind (from 14.7 million to 19.8 million - x 1.35 -; excluding the split between Sudan and South Sudan). The latest revision (2015 data) of the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Population Division) has been used here to check the evidence. In total, 32.6 million Africans were living outside their countries of birth, but 16.4 million of these international migrants migrated within Africa. Of the 16.2 million Africans living outside Africa, 9.2 million have gone to Europe, 4.6 million to Asia and Oceania, and 2.3 million to the Americas. Much of the migration within Africa was a result of turmoil and calamities, which distorts the picture significantly. Intercontinental migration confirms Hein de Haas's theory, although at a lower level than his global calculations of 2010. Africa's international migration has only started.



Source: de Haas, Hein (2010) Migration transitions

### Africa: all international emigration, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

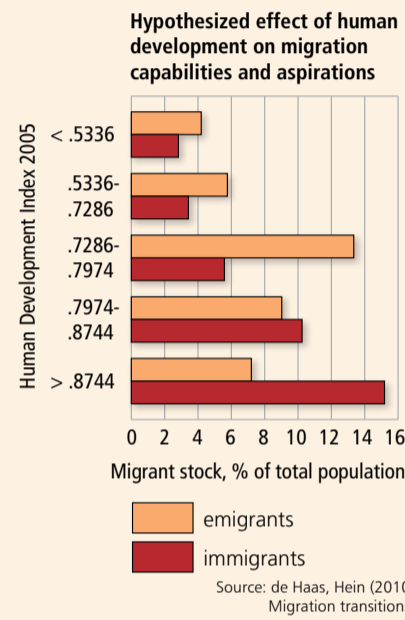
Emigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782
>100	Somalia (182)	Lesotho (165) Comores (145)	Cape Verde (313) Sao Tome P (189)	Seychelles (133) Mauritius (129)
80-100	CAR (88)		Morocco (89) Swaziland (86)	
70-79	Burkina Faso (76) Eritrea (71)			
60-69	Guinea Bissau (67) Liberia (67)	Benin (62) Zimbabwe (61)	Eq Guinea (68) Namibia (63)	
50-59	Mali (59) South Sudan (53)	Togo (56) Sudan (53)	Tunisia (59)	
40-49	Gambia (42)	Senegal (42)	CongoRep (44)	W. AVERAGE (47) Algeria (44)
30-39	Côte d'Ivoire (37) Guinea (36) W. AVERAGE (31)	Mauritania (32)	Egypt (37) W. AVERAGE (35) Gabon (35) Ghana (31)	
20-29	Mozambique (28) W. AVERAGE (27)* Burundi (26) Sierra Leone (24) Niger (20)	W. AVERAGE (29)** Angola (28) Rwanda (24) Uganda (20)	Botswana (26) Libya (23)	
10-19	Djibouti (19) DR Congo (18) Chad (17) Malawi (17)	W. AVERAGE (19) Cameroon (14)	South Africa (16) Zambia (16) Kenya (10)	
5-9	Ethiopia (8)	Tanzania (7) Madagascar (7) Nigeria (6)		

W.AVERAGE = average weighted by population \* without Somalia \*\* without Nigeria

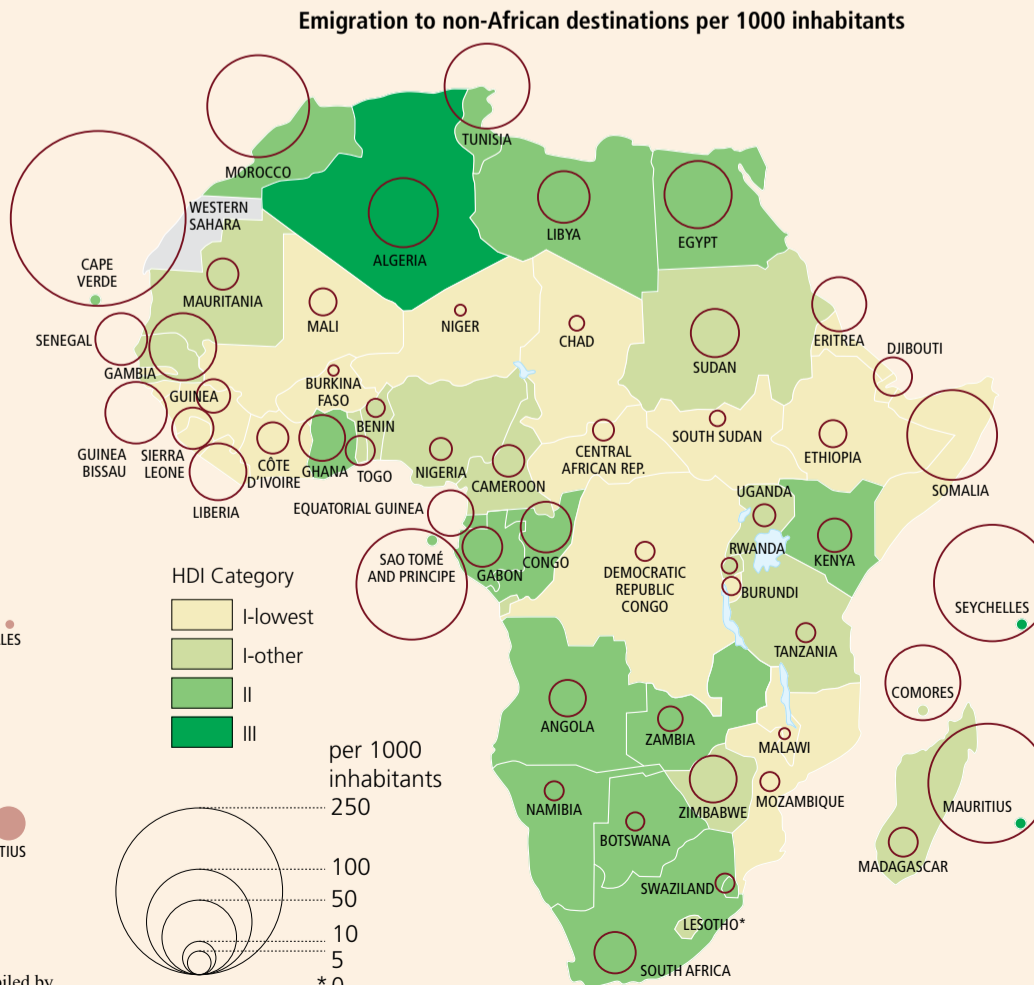
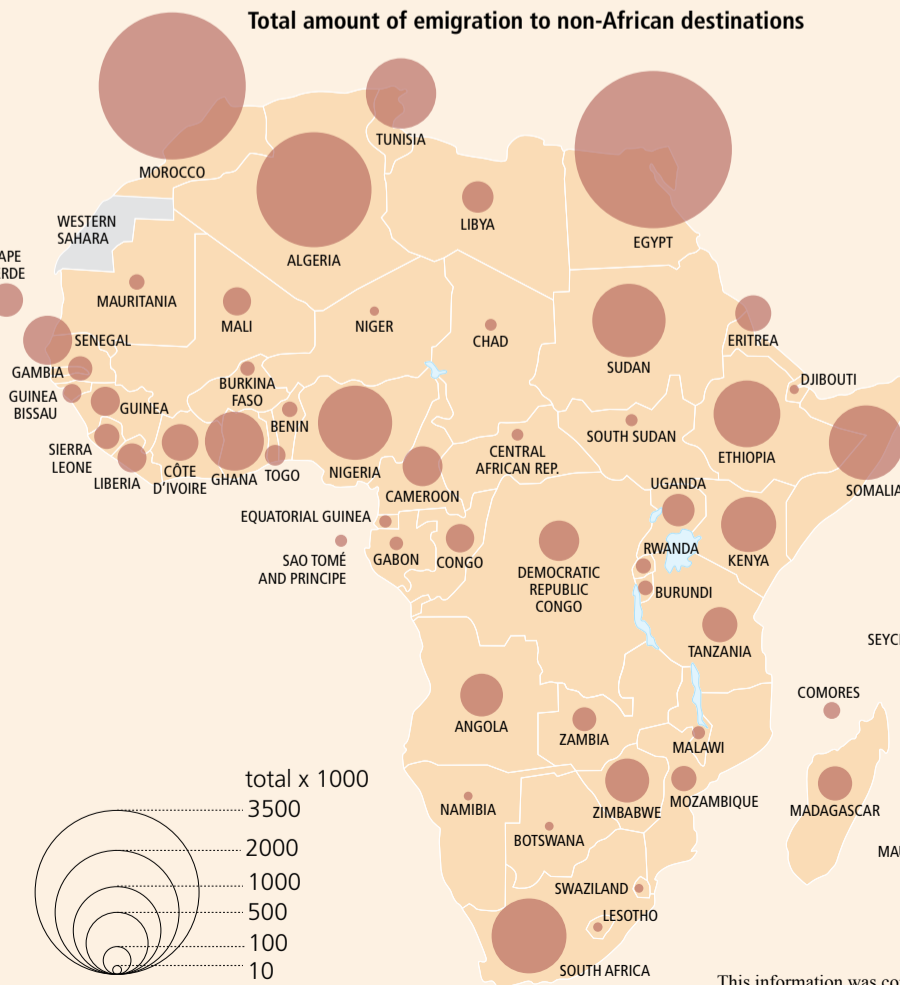
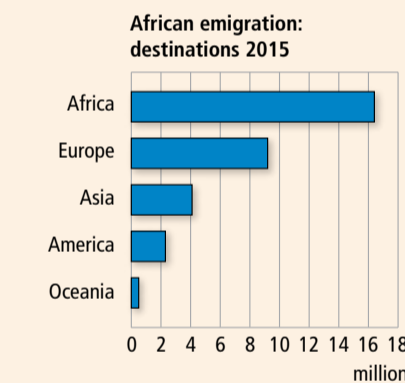
Sources: Immigration and Emigration data for 2015: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>  
HDI data for 2015: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_African\\_countries\\_by\\_Human\\_Development\\_Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_Human_Development_Index)  
Population in 2015: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_past\\_and\\_future\\_population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_past_and_future_population)

### Africa: emigration to non-african destinations, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

Emigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782
>120			Cape Verde (275)	
110-119				Mauritius (116) Seychelles (111)
100-109			Sao Tome (100)	
70-99			Morocco (85)	
60-69	Somalia (66)			
50-59			Tunisia (59)	
40-49		Comores (46)		W. AVERAGE (46) Algeria (43)
30-39	Gambia (32)		Egypt (37) W. AVERAGE (30)	
20-29	Guinea Bissau (27) Eritrea (24) Liberia (23)	Senegal (22)	CongoRep (21)	
10-19	Sierra Leone (14) Djibouti (12) Chad (12)	Sudan (19) Zimbabwe (18) Angola (12)	Libya (19) Eq. Guinea (17) Ghana (15) South Africa (14) Gabon (13)	
5-9	Côte d'Ivoire (8) Guinea (8) W. AVERAGE (7)	Cameroon (9) Mauritania (8) W. AVERAGE (7)	Kenya (8) Zambia (5)	
<5	Mozambique (3) DR Congo (3) Burundi (3) South Sudan (2) Burkina Faso (1) Malawi (1) Niger (1)	Nigeria (4) Uganda (4) Tanzania (3) Benin (3) Rwanda (2) Lesotho (0)	Botswana (3) Namibia (3) Swaziland (3)	



Source: de Haas, Hein (2010) Migration transitions



This information was compiled by Ton Dietz, Mayke Kaag and Nel de Vink.



Africa: all international immigration, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

Table with 5 columns: Immigration per 1000 inhabitants, Lowest HDI category Ia, HDI other category Ib, HDI category II, HDI category III. Rows show immigration levels for various HDI categories and the number of countries in each.

Africa: immigration from non-african destinations, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

Table with 5 columns: Immigration per 1000 inhabitants, Lowest HDI category Ia, HDI other category Ib, HDI category II, HDI category III. Rows show immigration levels for various HDI categories and the number of countries in each.

The African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL)

The African Studies Centre Leiden, founded in 1947, is the only knowledge institute in the Netherlands devoted entirely to the study of Africa. It undertakes research and is involved in teaching about Africa and aims to promote a better understanding of African societies.

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Education The ASCL organizes a one-year and a two-year Masters in African Studies in cooperation with Leiden University's Faculty of Humanities. The two-year (Research) Masters prepares for a research career.

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LeidenASA The Leiden African Studies Assembly, founded in December 2015, is a network of Leiden based Africanists aiming to set up a general Leiden University Africa policy.

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