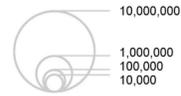


# Spatial Relatedness Network of the Global System of International Migration

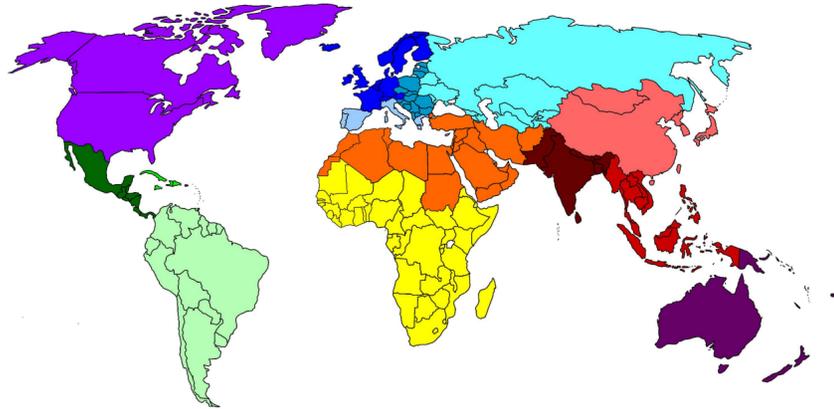
The nodes in network S1 represent individual migrant groups defined by their country of origin. The links between these nodes correspond to the spatial relatedness of migrant groups in terms of their similarity in their spatial distributions. The spatial relatedness measure  $D_{ij}$  quantifies the conditional probability of the joint spatial concentration of two migrant groups where the concentration is assessed based on the localisation quotient. It means that groups that are proximate to each other in the network are comparatively more frequently concentrated in the same countries. Only the links in which  $D_{ij} > 0.1$  were used for the construction of the network. They correspond to 28.5% of the most significant observations on the right side of the size distribution in S3. Only the links in which  $D_{ij} > 0.3$  are visible in S1. The node size is proportional to the square root of the population size of particular groups and the colours of the nodes represent the respective world macroregions of individual source countries as indicated in the legend-map (S2).

S1 - Spatial relatedness network of the global system of international migration (nodes coloured by the world macroregions membership)

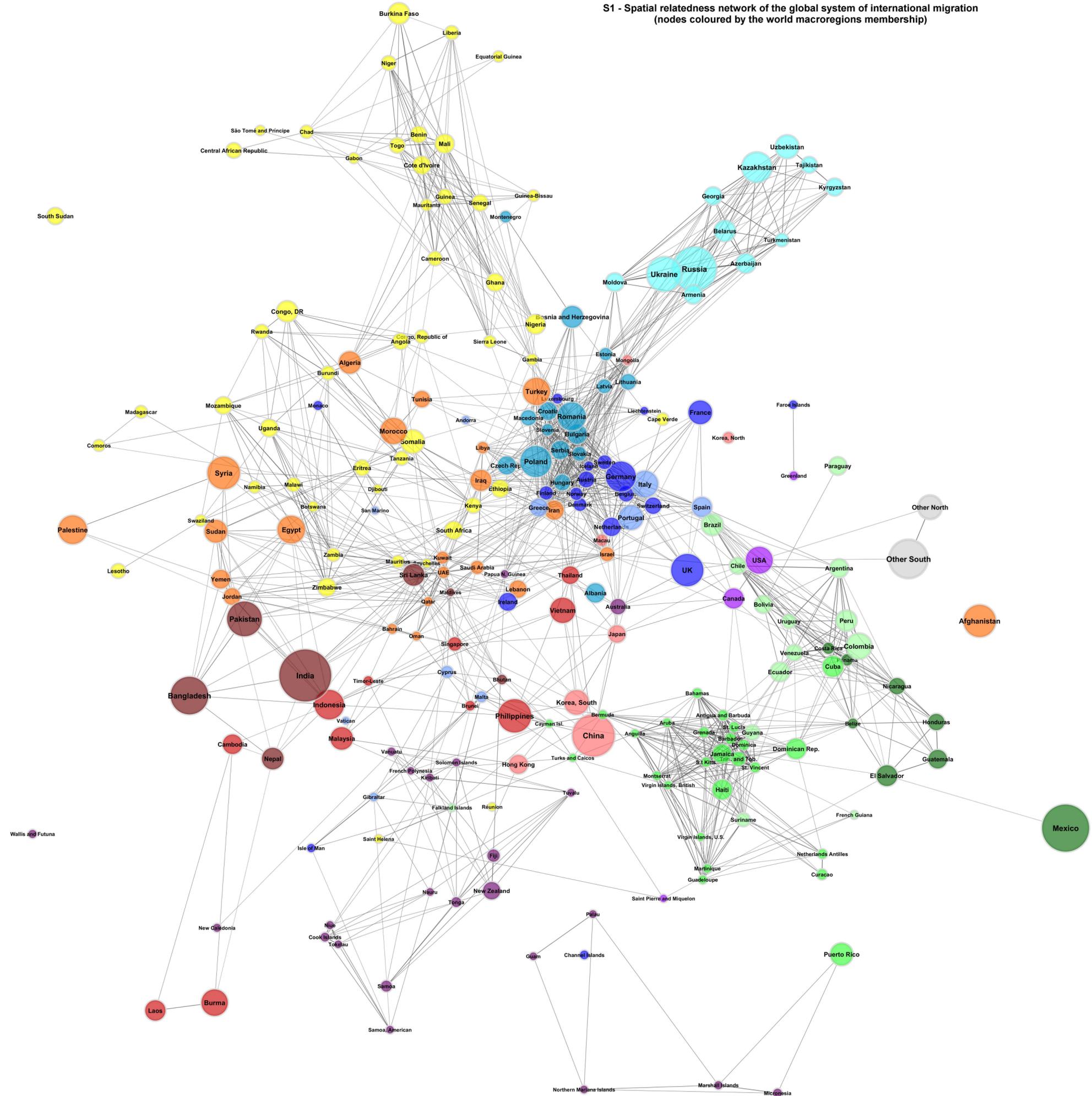
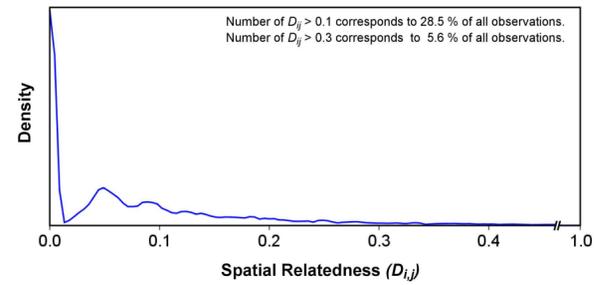
Population size (refers to node size in S1)



S2 - World macroregions (correspond to node colours in S1)



S3 - Size distribution of spatial relatedness links ( $D_{ij}$ ): Kernel density estimates



The Authors:  
Josef Novotný, Jiří Hasman

Sources of data:  
United Nations Population Division (2015): Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin

Designed for printing on A2 (594 x 420 mm)  
© Journal of Maps, 2016