**Figure 4.4** For low-skilled migrants, incomes surge at the destination

*Sources:* Panel a: Bangladesh–Malaysia: Mobarak, Sharif, and Shrestha (2021); India–Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries: Gaikwad, Hanson, and Tóth (2023); India–United Arab Emirates (UAE): Clemens (2019); Philippines–Republic of Korea: Clemens and Tiongson (2017); Tonga–New Zealand: McKenzie, Stillman, and Gibson (2010). Panel b: Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett (2019).

*Note:* In panel a, income gains are taken from experimental studies. Percentage increases in income reflect comparisons in local currency. Incomes are not typically adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) because most spending continues to occur in the origin country through remittances, and in some cases expenses in destinations are covered under contractual agreements. One such estimate for the India–UAE corridor suggests that 85 percent of the earnings of Indian migrant workers in the UAE are spent in India. In panel b, percentage increases are calculated as real income gains for observably equivalent low-skilled male workers and adjusted for potential differences in unobservable characteristics.