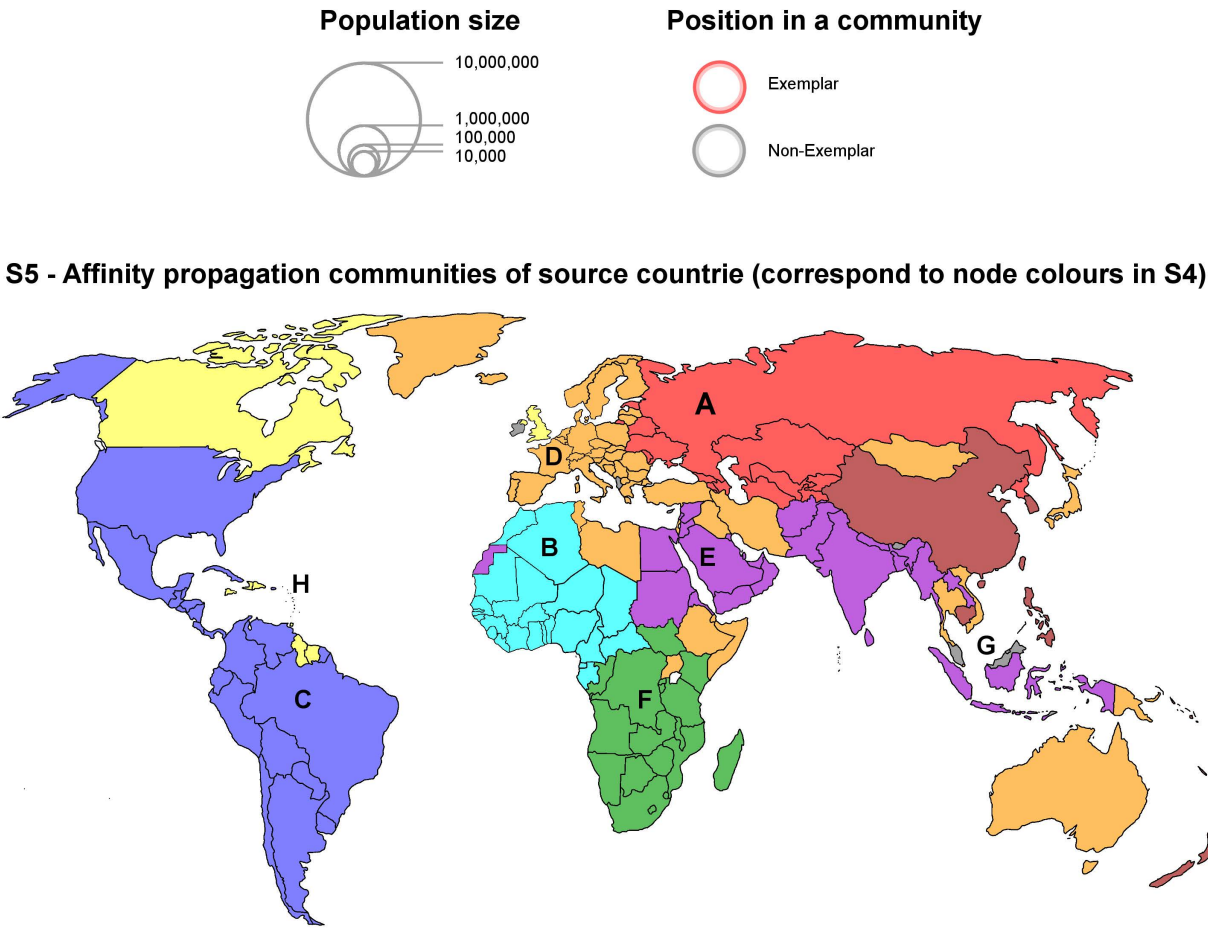


Spatial regimes of the Global System of International Migration

The network in S4 corresponds to that in S1 but here the colours of the nodes represent the affinity propagation communities as shown in S5. The affinity propagation technique was used to classify migrant groups into mutually exclusive communities with internally similar and externally dissimilar destination choices. These communities of migrant groups can thus be referred to as the distinct spatial regimes of the global system of international migration. Exemplars (most typical members) of particular communities are marked by the red node borders in S4. Table S6 compares the internal density and external relatedness of particular affinity propagation communities and maps in S7 indicate where migrant groups from individual affinity propagation communities concentrate.



S6 - Internal density of affinity propagation communities (diagonal) and their external relatedness

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Average
A (Azerbaijan)	0.448									0.037
B (Benin)	0.015	0.287								0.037
C (Costa Rica)	0.017	0.029	0.272							0.049
D (Hungary)	0.090	0.063	0.067	0.251						0.073
E (Jordan)	0.026	0.028	0.018	0.085	0.210					0.050
F (Malawi)	0.019	0.059	0.018	0.083	0.046	0.250				0.051
G (Malta)	0.035	0.020	0.041	0.086	0.064	0.071	0.195			0.066
H (St. Vincent)	0.016	0.027	0.113	0.070	0.041	0.040	0.071	0.343		0.056
I (Tonga)	0.015	0.012	0.041	0.051	0.045	0.030	0.100	0.035	0.163	0.042

Exemplars in parenthesis (applicable nodes can be identified by their red captions in S1)

The last column shows the average external relatedness

S7 - Share of migrant groups from particular affinity propagation communities (as in S4) concentrated in particular destination countries

