

William's Update

Remittances

William Clinton Co

August 21, 2025

Table of contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Top 10 Sending Countries (2010-2017)	1
1.2	Top 10 Receiving Countries (2010-2017)	2
1.3	William's Observations	2
1.4	Visual Analysis	2
1.4.1	Figure 1: Remittances Received vs GDP	3
1.4.2	Figure 2: Remittances as Percentage of GDP Over Time	3
1.4.3	Figure 3: Global Remittance Flows - Sending Countries	4
1.4.4	Figure 4: Remittances Sent as Percentage of GDP	4
1.4.5	Figure 5: Additional Remittance Analysis	5
1.5	Conclusion	6

1 Introduction

This analysis examines global remittance flows from 2010-2017, focusing on the top sending and receiving countries. The dataset reveals interesting patterns in international money transfers, particularly highlighting Germany's unique position as both a major sender and receiver of remittances.

1.1 Top 10 Sending Countries (2010-2017)

The following table shows the top 10 countries by total remittances sent during 2010-2017 (in millions USD):

Rank	Sending Country	Total Remittances (Million USD)
1	United States	1,025,087.66
2	Saudi Arabia	295,636.66
3	United Arab Emirates	204,207.79
4	United Kingdom	194,395.51
5	Canada	184,804.10
6	Germany	176,999.86
7	France	162,190.98
8	Spain	137,090.99

Rank	Sending Country	Total Remittances (Million USD)
9	Hong Kong SAR, China	132,248.11
10	Australia	123,373.93

1.2 Top 10 Receiving Countries (2010-2017)

The following table shows the top 10 countries by total remittances received during 2010-2017 (in millions USD):

Rank	Receiving Country	Total Remittances (Million USD)
1	India	523,835.10
2	China	482,773.75
3	Philippines	212,205.74
4	Mexico	201,757.07
5	France	171,763.41
6	Nigeria	163,255.25
7	Egypt, Arab Rep.	135,392.65
8	Pakistan	124,323.55
9	Germany	122,335.26
10	Bangladesh	102,036.41

1.3 William's Observations

An interesting pattern emerges from this data: Germany is the only high-income country among the top 10 receiving countries, while simultaneously being among the top sending countries (ranked 6th in sending and 9th in receiving). This dual position is particularly noteworthy. From my understanding, this occurs because Germany is bordered by significantly wealthier countries with higher GDP per capita, such as Luxembourg and Switzerland.

1.4 Visual Analysis

The following figures provide additional insights into remittance:

1.4.1 Figure 1: Remittances Received vs GDP

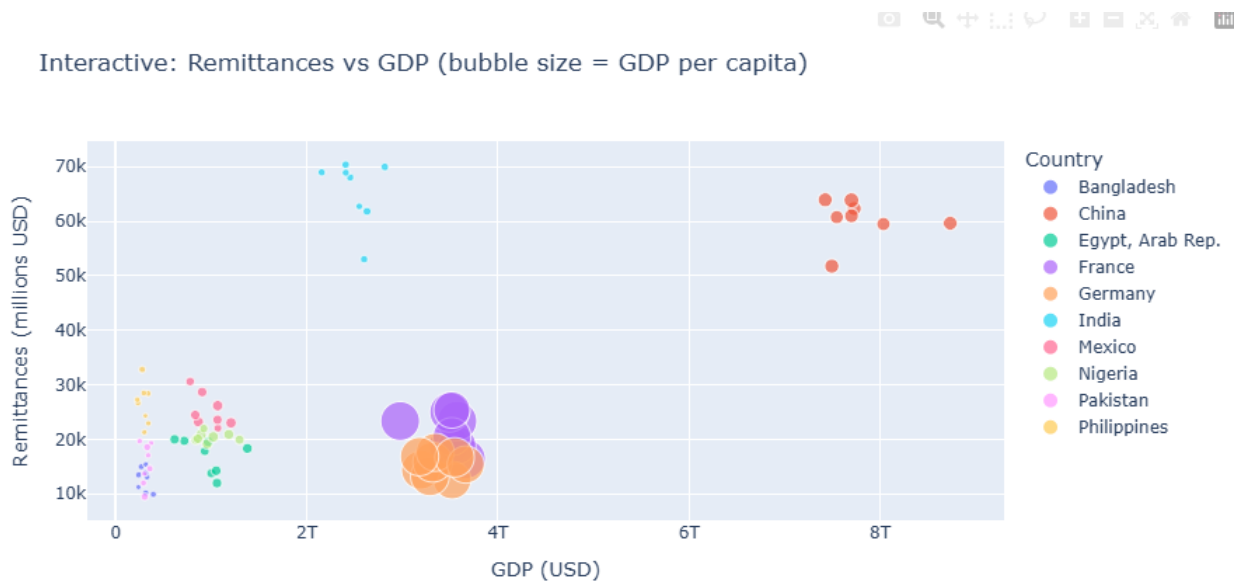


Figure 1: Remittances Received vs GDP

This relationship follows expected patterns, showing a positive correlation between GDP and total remittances received.

1.4.2 Figure 2: Remittances as Percentage of GDP Over Time

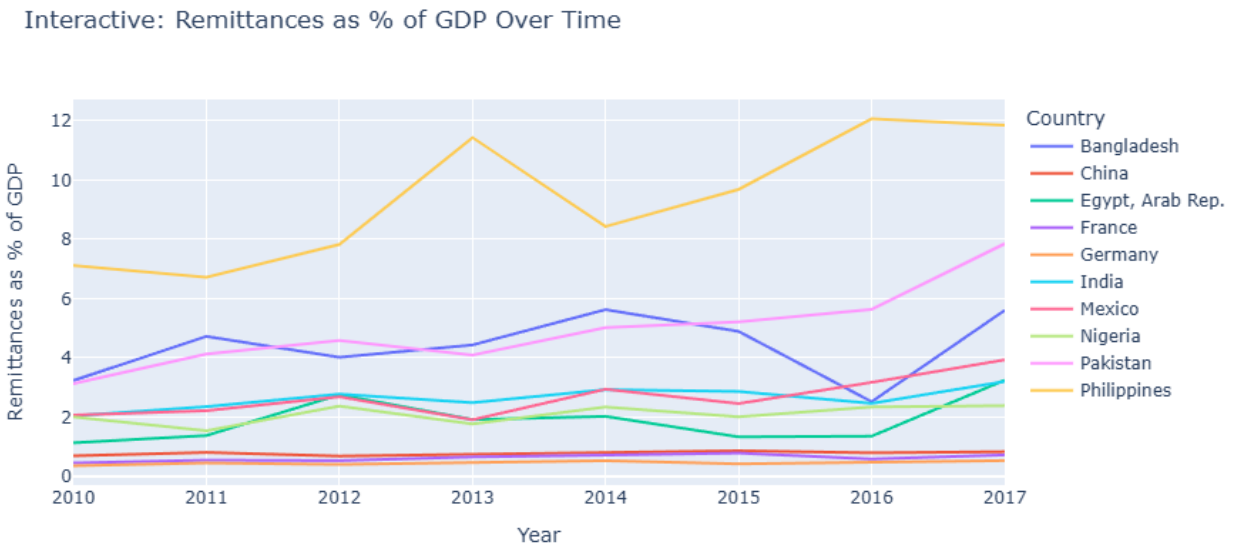


Figure 2: Remittances as Percentage of GDP

Remittances as a percentage of GDP have been slightly increasing over time.

1.4.3 Figure 3: Global Remittance Flows - Sending Countries

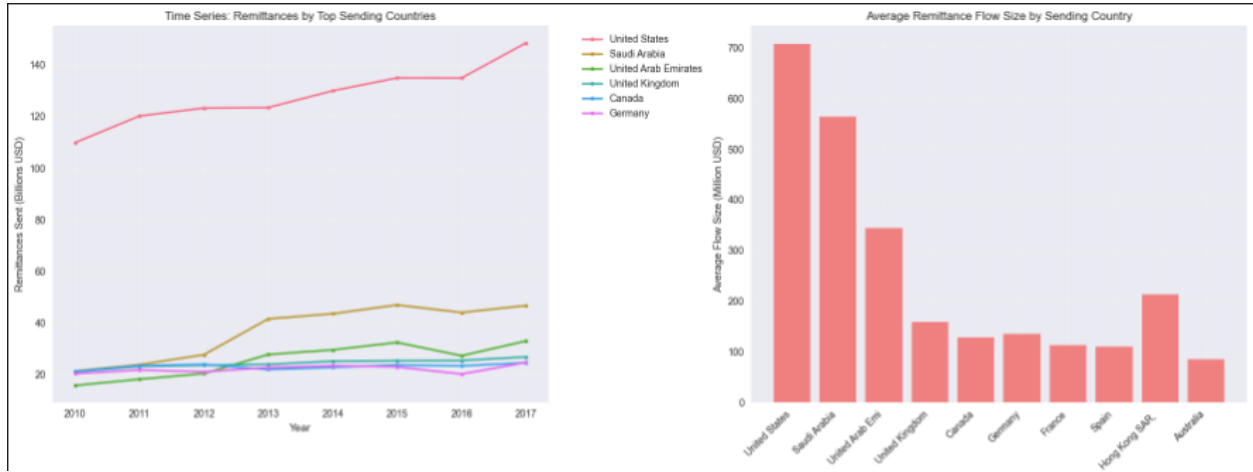


Figure 3: Global Remittance Flows

The United States is disproportionately large in the amount of remittances it sends compared to other countries.

1.4.4 Figure 4: Remittances Sent as Percentage of GDP



Figure 4: Remittances Sent as Percentage of GDP

Gulf countries and Canada are notable outliers in terms of the percentage of GDP sent as remittances, reflecting their significant migrant worker populations.

1.4.5 Figure 5: Additional Remittance Analysis

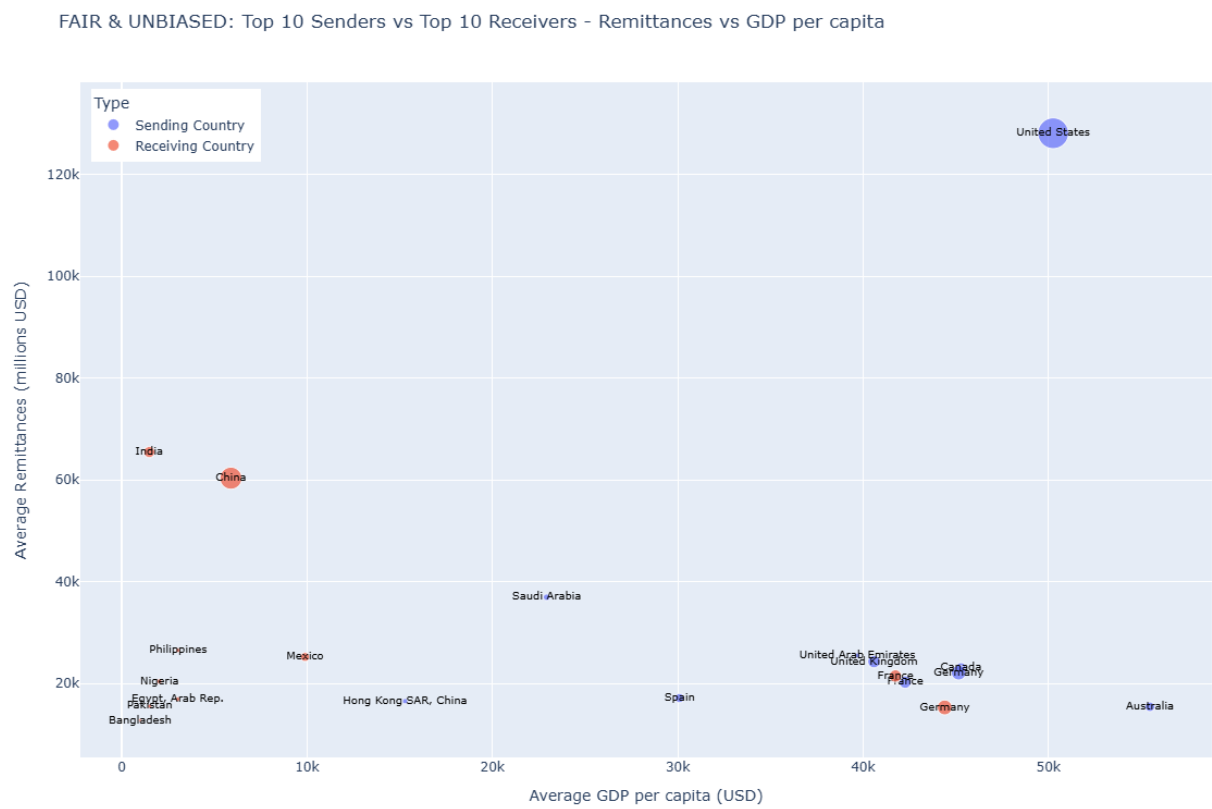


Figure 5: Additional Analysis

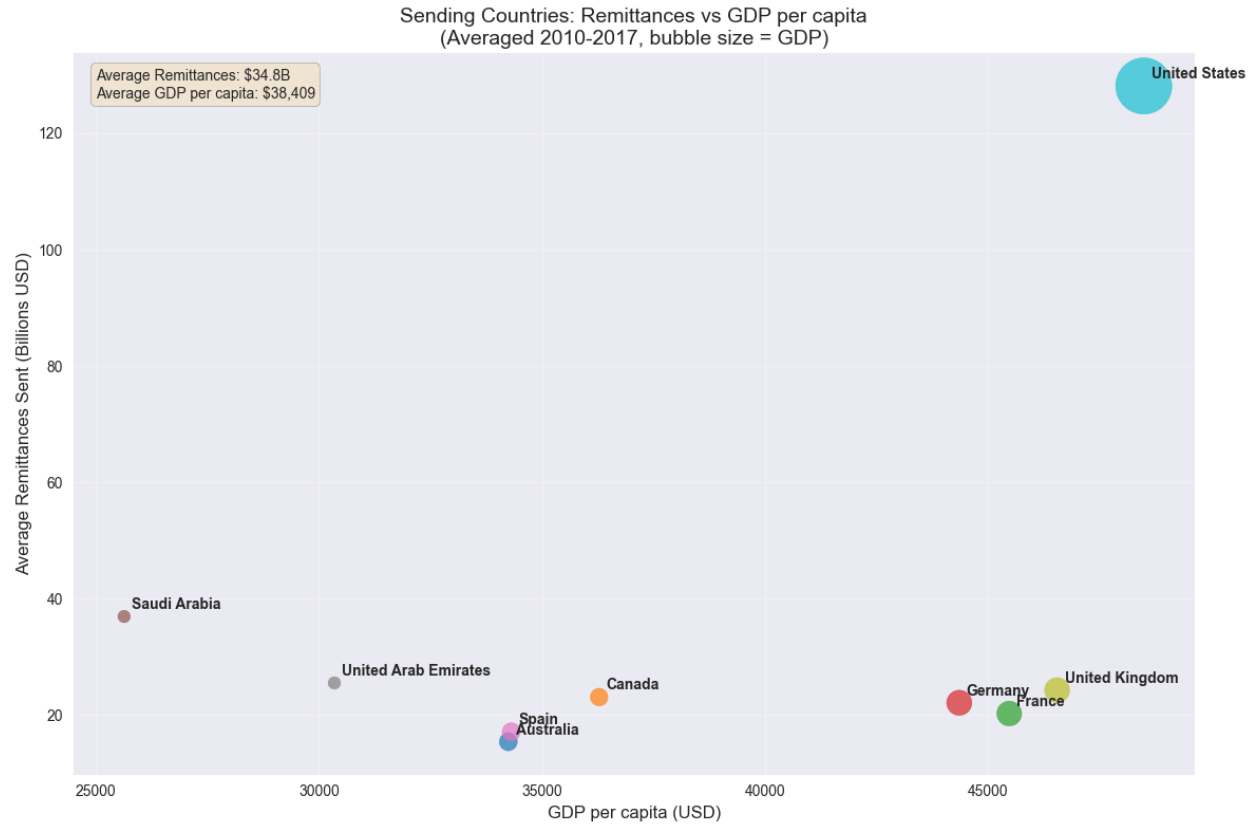


Figure 6: Comparative Analysis

Both of these figures confirm the patterns observed in previous graphs, reinforcing our findings about global remittance flows.

1.5 Conclusion

This analysis of global remittance flows from 2010-2017 reveals several important patterns:

1. **Dominance of High-Income Sending Countries:** The United States leads significantly in total remittances sent, followed by Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE) and other developed nations.
2. **Developing Countries as Primary Recipients:** India and China dominate as receiving countries, reflecting their large diaspora populations and economic development needs.
3. **Germany's Unique Position:** Germany's presence in both top sending and receiving lists highlights the complexity of modern migration patterns, potentially driven by its geographic position and economic relationships with neighboring higher-income countries.