Machine Learning of the Reverse Migration Models for Population Prediction: A Review

Nur Huzeima Mohd Hussain, Azreen Anuar, Thuraiya Mohd, Suraya Masrom, Nur Azfahani Ahmad

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, Malaysia
Centre of Graduate Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, Malaysia
Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Tapah Campus Malaysia

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Accepted: 27 February 2021; Published online: 5 April 2021

Abstract: Human migration from rural to urban has historically been prominent in the urbanisation process which associated with economic development that leads to city growth. However, the dwindling supply of natural resources and pressure from the pandemic has threatened economic growth and resulted in changes in human migration: urban to rural. This anecdotal evidence of reverse migration need to be examined and predict related to challenges and expansion of sustainable development. The prediction of human migration; related to population size and growth are important for various policy on strategy, planning and industry. Moreover, predicting population mobility can sense the law of migratory flow in advance, and take effective preventive measures, such as crowd evacuation and epidemic diseases. However, migration predictions are notorious for bearing high error, time consuming, complexity and challenging. Therefore, aligning with IR 4.0, this study adopted a significant way to minimize the prediction errors by using a machine learning approach that can predict data in an intelligent way within a broad dataset. This paper present the investigation of the significant models of machine learning in developing reverse migration prediction. Thus, aims of this study is to identify the machine learning models for reverse migration through systematic literature review (SLR) screening. As SLR has recognised to presents a reliable review, this paper measures both, the review from Scopus and Google scholar to determining the signature algorithm for the models. The findings highlighted the decision tree, random forest and linear regression to be the propose algorithms that pursuit the development of the machine learning models for reverse migration in Malaysia.

Keywords: reverse migration, machine learning models, population prediction

1 Introduction

Globalization has brought together the prosperity of industrialization and urbanization which fuelled by the natural resources of oil and gas. These rapid growths in urban areas have significantly shifted massive population mobility from rural to urban in the 1970s 1. Within 30 years of this tiger economic growth in Malaysia, the depletion of natural resources has subsequently deceased the industrial demand in FDI and resulted in deindustrialization. Without industry, the city has lost its vital component of economic growth and threatened de-urbanization. Thus, there is emerging evidence of population moving in reverse; urban to rural migration to make better living and well-being. The changes in population mobility are affecting the law, planning strategy, health issues, education strategy and many more in the industry. As population impinge major effects on the national growth, it is crucial to equip the government and policymakers with the changes, consequences and prediction towards future strategy. Therefore, there are needs in managing population with adequate information on the processes of migration, their magnitude and structure. The underlying theories are far from being clear, migration involves relocating across an international boundary for some time, but in practices, the theories of migration vary between different countries to conceptualize in the contemporary world 2. There are numerous traditional models in human mobility has been established namely the Radiation model 3 and Gravity model 4. The Gravity models were implemented by Zipf 5 in 1946 denoted movement of people between different places. Meanwhile, the radiation model is seen to better capture a long-range trip than gravity-based models and is defined as a ‘universal model’ of the population mobility and migration trends. Given this circumstance, the machine learning model has become a very promising approach in resolving the issues and it has been shown to be effective in different kinds of forecasting and
categorizing problem 6. In addition, the demand for machine learning functionality is increasing very rapidly and in more fields of science, technology, and society. Therefore, this paper attempt to review various kind of algorithm and techniques from established references in order to develop significant machine learning models for reverse migration. The concern is to initiate a comprehensive dataset of the changes in population mobility to equip the national demographic prediction towards future expansion. This paper adopted the systematic literature review (SLR) techniques in screening reliable models and excluding the challenges and limitations. With the aid of Scopus and Google scholar searching engine, this paper shortlisted n=7 reviews out of the n=50 database discovered through the selection processes. The findings indicated three types of algorithm models namely decision tree, random forest and linear regression as the significant models pursuing the study purposes. Thus, this machine learning of the reverse migration model development is sufficient in assisting the strategic demographic planning development and benefits the society needs towards a sustainable future.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Machine Learning

Industrial Revolution 4.0 facing many issues in the industries can be resolved with artificial intelligence methods including machine learning 6. A significant role was played by data science in many industries such as engineering, education, science, medicine, business, finance, accounting, marketing, economics, stock market, and law, among others. Due to data availability, variety of open-source machine learning tools and powerful computing, machine learning has been attracting a lot of attention from the research and business communities 6.

Therefore, the determination of major factors is extremely important in adapting machine learning model to reverse migration. This requires pre-processing and exploration of the collected datasets. The accuracy results produced by the machine learning model are highly dependent to the pattern of the dataset, parameter tunings, and feature selections. The main purpose of this paper is to explore machine learning algorithms that were typically implemented in the reverse migration study.

2.1.1 Machine Learning Task and Tools

Machine learning is all about specific design algorithms that allow computer to learn. Learning is a process of findings statistical regularities or other patterns of data 7. Machine learning is categorized into three broad categories supervised learning, unsupervised learning and reinforcement learning 9. Figure 1 shows the diagram of ML tools.

Based on figure 1, supervised learning algorithms can be described as the classes predetermined. This means that the classes are formed in a finite set manner, defined by the human, which in practice means that a certain segment of data will be labeled with this classification 7. The algorithms learn from the training dataset and apply some kind of patterns to the test dataset for prediction or classification 11. Next, the machine learning algorithm's task is to identify patterns and build mathematical models. After that, these models evaluated based on the predictive capacity in relation to measures of difference in data itself 7.

![Figure 1: Machine Learning Tools](image-url)
Unsupervised learning algorithms is much complicated since the computer need to learn to perform specified tasks without showing it how to perform. Unsupervised data learning requires the identification of patterns without the participation of a target variable. Unsupervised learning refers to the process of grouping knowledge into clusters using automated data methods or algorithms that have not been categorized or classified.

This type of machine learning was designed to extract structure from data samples. Clustering means dividing the available data instances into sub-groups based on the similarities between the instances in a certain group. These sub-groups are referred to as clusters, so the technique is known as clustering.

Reinforcement learning algorithms can be defined as an algorithm that learns a policy of how to act given an observation of the world. Each action has an environmental effect, and the environment delivers feedback that guides the learning algorithm. Reinforcement learning is a form of learning that allows choices based on which steps to take to make the result more positive. The learner has no knowledge of what actions to take before a scenario is presented. In general, reinforcement learning gives low performance since the functions are randomly chosen without predicting the potential effects.

2.1.2 Machine learning models in Reverse Migration Prediction

According to migration, it is known to be the migration of individuals from one ecological area to another region, probably of temporary or permanent origin. Depending on the circumstances that led to the decision to migrate, the community of individuals migrating on the basis of the current conditions and the reasons for it varies from one person to another. The industrialization and rapid urbanization process has brought both opportunities and challenges with it. Despite the technologically well-equipped cities and lifestyle, people are becoming more dependent on jobs, industrial goods, vehicles and machinery.

Machine Learning are applicable in varies disciplines such as business, computer engineering, industrial engineering, bioinformatics, medical, pharmaceuticals, physicals, and statistics to gather knowledge and predict future events. Human migration models were really important to governments as they can have wider forecasts of how the demographics of an area may change in the upcoming years, how labour markets would be impacted, how spreading infectious diseases, and how global economy will change.

Most of previous research shows that there is a lack of study on what are the appropriate approaches in prediction of trends reverse migration. The motivations behind migration flows, and the emergence of new types of migration that transcend the short-term and long-term mobility has make forecasting became complicated and difficult to conceptualize in the contemporary world. In previous studies, machine learning methods have shown better performance than conventional models, especially when the data is complicated.

Error! Reference source not found. Thus, this study to explores machine learning model namely five machine learning models, “extreme” gradient boosting regression (XG Boost model), Random Forest, Linear Regression, Decision Tree and Artificial Neural Network Model (ANN model) in human forecasting.

3 Method using the Systematic Literature Review

Systematic Literature Review was utilised to obtain related literature on machine learning model for reverse migration. The researcher will review the literatures on reverse migration modelling and machine learning to identify factual studies published to the current date. This section outlines the systematic literature review methodology to provide a suggestion of machine learning model for reverse migration. Figure 2 shows the phases of systematic literature review method used in this study. There are four phases in systematic literature review method (see below figure 2).

![Figure 2. Phases Involved in Systematic Literature Review](image)

3.1 Phase 1: Identification of literature

First, a comprehensive search for relevant topics or terms were identified that related to machine learning...
models for reverse migration. Queries searching that allows systematic search via established publication databases was conducted at this phase. Justified by the large abstracts and citations databases of peer-reviewed publications, the reviewer used Google Scholar, and Scopus for identification of literature review or queries searching. The reviewer registered with Scopus before to search, according to the details of the protocol for this systematic review, and can be accessed at https://login.ezaccess.library.uitm.edu.my/menu.

At this phase, published papers that related were obtained from the two search engine databases. The search terms and keyword were specified for each database including keyword like “reverse migration”, “artificial intelligence”, “machine learning model for migration”, “population migration in Malaysia”, “de-urbanization” were used during the search. The search string is summarised as Table 1.

| Database         | Keywords                                                                 |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scopus           | TITITLE-ABS-KEY ("Reverse Migration")                                    |
|                  | TITITLE-ABS-KEY("Reverse Migration" OR "Machine Learning")              |
|                  | TITITLE-ABS-KEY((Systematic review" OR “systematic literature”) AND ("reverse migration") AND (“machine learning")) |
| Google Scholar   | (Systematic review” OR “systematic literature”) AND ("reverse migration") AND ("machine learning") |
|                  | ("Reverse Migration" OR "Machine Learning")                               |

### 3.2 Phase 2: Screening of the Identified Literature

At this phase, the identified literatures which include 50 studies were screened to suit the context of machine learning model in reverse migration modelling. 16 literatures suit the topic of this paper; the machine learning model in reverse migration modelling. The screening was done to exclude any literatures duplicates (similar authors, similar research title).

### 3.3 Phase 3: Eligibility and Exclusion

Next is the eligibility and exclusion phase. In this phase, the remaining 16 literatures were reviewed thoroughly and 9 full text articles were excluded by with reason such as the literature did not have information on machine learning model in reverse migration. At this stage, 7 literature remained relevant and used for the Systematic Literature Review. Figure 3 show the flow diagram for systematic literature review.

![Figure 3: Systematic Review Flow Diagram](image-url)
The data in Table 2 was analysed and abstracted. A systematic review was tabulated with items checklist, author(s), title of publication, year of publication, country or region of study and machine learning model. The machine learning tools checklist of items was categorised into three (3) items namely issues, frequency used of algorithm and finding.

First, the machine learning tools checklist was categorized into issued related with human migration prediction in machine learning model. Next, frequency of used machine learning algorithm which is namely into five machine learning model Random Forest, Gradient Boosting Regression, Artificial Neural Network Model, Linear Regression and Decision Tree. Last categorized is finding, to show the best algorithm and machine learning model in reverse migration. Based on finding in table 2 show the most frequently used in algorithm Random forest, Linear Regression and Decision Tree.

3.4. Phase 4: Items Abstraction

Final phase is abstraction. In the abstraction phase, the frequently used model was modelswere reduced from five (5) to three (3) tools. The reduction was based on two reduction factors. First, the machine learning model's suitability for reverse migration, and second, the frequency of the suggested model from the study.

This abstraction later formed the suggested machine learning model and it was categorised into three (3) algorithms. These three (3) algorithms machine learning model were deemed as suitability model for reverse migration, categorised into Random Forest, Linear Regression and Decision Tree. The abstraction data was discussed later in the below section.

| Machine Learning Tools Checklist | Author | Error! Reference source not found. | Frequency used of Algorithm | Issues | Year of Publication | Country of Study | Domain/Attribute |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Name of Publication              |        |                                   |                             |       |                     | New Zealand | Human migration prediction in ML model |
| Forecasting migration trends to New Zealand | 21 | A Machine Learning Approach to Modeling Human Migration | /                            | /     | 2019                |              |     |
| Error! Reference source not found. | 9      | Machine Learning Methods in Individual Migration Behavior | /                            | /     | 2017                | Atlanta     |     |
|                                   | 6      | Machine learning building price prediction with green building determinant | /                            | /     | 2018                | Russian     |     |
|                                   | 23     | Analyzing and Predicting Internal Migration Patterns in the USA | /                            | /     | 2019                | Malaysia    |     |
|                                   | 24     | An introduction to statistical learning: With applications in R. New York, NY: Springer | /                            | /     | 2020                | US          |     |
|                                   | 25     | Practical machine learning tools and techniques with Java implementations | /                            | /     | 1960                | US          |     |

Table 2: Machine Learning Tools Checklist
4 The Suggested Machine Learning Tools Use in Reverse Migration

After examining the studies made by the other researchers, the reviewers gathered all data to analyse and to know the most frequently used algorithm by other researchers in determining machine learning model to predict reverse migration. Based on the finding in Table 2, reviewers recommend some suitable machine learning algorithms chosen, explain the description of model, and show the most frequently used algorithm namely Random Forest, Linear Regression and Decision Tree. This machine learning model is outperform human and traditional way for forecasting reverse migration. Meanwhile, Section 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, explain in detail each of the suggested machine learning algorithms that is suitable to be adapted in reverse migration modelling aspect.

4.1 Random Forest

According to Izenman, 2006 as cited in Mohd 6one of advance tree structures from Decision Tree is Random Forest. Bootstrap, Bagging or Aggregation is a type of ensembled machine learning model. Random forests are an effective tool in prediction 24. The bootstrap is efficient statistical method for estimating a quantity from a data sample such as the mean. The Random Forest model takes a lot of data samples, calculates the mean, and then combines all the mean values to provide a better approximation of the true mean value. Each time a split in a tree is considered, a random subset of predictors is chosen from the full set. At each split, the number of predictors equals the square root of the total number of predictors. For each division, the number of predictors is equal to the square root of the total number of predictors 21. The number of trees built on bootstrapped training samples must be sufficient to settle down the error rate 26. Four parameters are used for Random Forests: the sample size, the number of trees, the number of features chosen for each division, and the depth of the tree 21. The better performance is achieved with a large number of trees in the forest but the optimal number is achieved when the minimum error cannot be reduced even with an increasing number of trees. The depth of the tree and the size of the subsample have a similar effect to the performance of a Random Forest, so it is sufficient to tune either of these 21.

4.2 Linear Regression Model

One of the most understood and well-known algorithms in machine learning and statistics is linear regression. It is also a forecasting model that focuses on minimizing the error and ensuring or making the most accurate and reasonable forecast in explaining the ability of the dataset 6. A standard linear regression is used to explain the relation between a set of predictors and a variable in response. It is a very easy method for numerical predictions and serves as an elementary unit for more complex models Error! Reference source not found.. Linear Regression model also used to predict and analyze internal migration pattern in USA 23.

4.3 Decision Tree Model

Another common model used to solve regression and classification problems is the Decision Tree 11. The algorithm generates a tree structure consisting of a root node and branches. Each internal node represents an attribute test, each branch denotes the result of a test called a decision node, and each leaf node contains a class label called a terminal node. Decision Tree model was used to predict people movements within Russian regions 9. The most accurate model of predict on people movement was using the decision tree method. An example of the decision tree is seen in Figure 4.
Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper presents a systematic literature review on the machine learning of the reverse migration models for population prediction. This paper reviews established references in determining a suitable test and best practice of the machine learning performance before developing a significant ML for the reverse migration models. This machine learning model provides a better performance in forecasting reverse migration rather than traditional way. Moreover, as there is a high-resolution on socio-economic data that are increasingly available in countries recording on human migration flows, it is possible to use human migration machine learning models rather than conventional gravity or radiation models to support demographic database in future. This paper adopted the systematic literature review (SLR) techniques in assisting the selection of significant models that suitable for the reverse migration. The screening of related reviews from Scopus and Google Scholar searching engine, this paper disclose n=50 databases, then excluded of n=43 databases which is duplicate, similar author and similar research tittle before shortlisted into n=7 reviews through the selection processes identification, screening, eligibility and abstraction. The final result led to identification of the three types of algorithm models namely decision tree, random forest and linear regression as significant models for this study. Thus, this paper acknowledges SLR as a reliable reviewing mechanism to assist other researchers especially those who want to implement a machine learning model in their case study related to reverse migration modelling. As for recommendation for future study, the researchers aim to apply Machine Learning (ML) model in reverse migration prediction. Due to the industrial revolution 4.0, many important issues in the industry can be effectively solved by the ML model since it is designed to effectively predict and classify problems.

References

1. Ariffin, J. (Ed.). (1994). From kampung to urban factories: findings from the HAWA study. University of Malaya Press.
2. Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2016) Migration forecasting: Beyond the limits of uncertainty Issues No.6, November 2016
3. Simini, F., González, M. C., Maritan, A., & Barabási, A. L. (2012). A universal model for mobility migration patterns. Nature, 484(7392), 96-100.
4. Lenormand, M., Bassolas, A., & Ramasco, J. J. (2016). Systematic comparison of trip distribution laws and models. Journal of Transport Geography, 51, 158-169.
5. Zipf, G. K. (1946). The P 1 P 2/D hypothesis: on the intercity movement of persons. American sociological review, 11(6), 677-686
6. Kang, C., Liu, Y., Guo, D., & Qin, K. (2015). A generalized radiation model for human mobility: spatial scale, searching direction and trip constraint. PloS one, 10(11), e0143500.
7. Mohd, T., Jamil, S., & Masrom, S. (2020). Machine learning building price prediction with green building determinant. IAES International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 9(3), 379–386.
8. Nasteski, V. (2017). An overview of the supervised machine learning methods. Horizons.B, 4 Retrieved December 3, 2020 from https://doi.org/10.20544/horizons.b.04.1.17.p05
9. Nath, A., Agarwal, S., & Ghosh, A. (2016). Classification of Machine Learning Algorithms. International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering, 3(March), 6–11
10. Tarasyev, A. (2018). Machine Learning Methods in Individual Migration Behavior. Russian Regions in the Focus of Changes: Conference Proceedings. — Ekaterinburg, 2018, 72–81
11. Kotsiantis, S. B., Zaharakis, I., & Pintelas, P. (2007). Supervised machine learning: A review of classification techniques. Emerging artificial intelligence applications in computer engineering, 160(1), 3-24.
12. Hofmann, T. (2001). Unsupervised learning by probabilistic latent semantic analysis. *Machine learning*, 42(1-2), 177-196.

13. Alloghani, M., Al-Jumeily, D., Mustafina, J., Hussain, A., & Aljaaf, A. J. (2020). A systematic review on supervised and unsupervised machine learning algorithms for data science. In *Supervised and Unsupervised Learning for Data Science* (pp. 3-21). Springer, Cham.

14. R. S. Sutton (1992) “Introduction: The Challenge of Reinforcement Learning”, *Machine Learning, Kluwer Academic Publishers* 8, Page 225-227.

15. Adewale, J. G. (2005). Socio-economic factors associated with urban-rural migration in Nigeria: A case study of Oyo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 17(1), 13-16.

16. Nur Huzeima, M. H., Byrd, H., & Nur Azyfani, A. (2017). The Urban migrant future desire: a study of reverse migration in Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Sustainable Environment (MySE)*, 3(2), 177-192.

17. Dinkelman, T., and Mariotti, M. (2016). The long-run effects of labor migration on human capital formation in communities of origin. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 8(4):1–35.

18. Balcan, D.; Colizza, V.; Gonc¸alves, B.; Hu, H.; Ramasco, J. J.; and Vespignani, A. (2009). Multiscale mobility networks and the spatial spreading of infectious diseases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 106(51):21484–21489.

19. Fagiolo, G., and Mastorillo, M. (2013). International migration network: Topology and Modelling : Physical Retrieved December 5, 2020 from https://journals.aps.org/pre/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevE.88.012812

20. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

21. Robinson, C., & Dilkina, B. (2018, June). A machine learning approach to modeling human migration. In *Proceedings of the 1st ACM SIGCAS Conference on Computing and Sustainable Societies* (pp. 1-8).

22. Tamosiunaite, D. (2019). Forecasting migration trends to New Zealand. Retrieved December 2, 2020 from http://arno.uvt.nl/show.cgi?fid=148969

23. Noah Friedman, Sam Gussman, and J., & Wood, R. (2015). Analyzing and Predicting Internal Migration Patterns in the USA. 2.Retrieved December 3, 2020 http://snap.stanford.edu/class/cs224w

24. Gareth, J., Daniela, W., Trevor, H., & Robert, T. (2013). An introduction to statistical learning: with applications in R. Springer

25. Witten, I. H., & Frank, E. (2009). *Data mining: Practical machine learning tools and techniques with Java implementations (2nd ed.)*. San Diego, CA: Elsevier Science & Technology Books

26. James, G., Witten, D., Hastie, T. J., & Tibshirani, R. J. (2017). An introduction to statistical learning: With applications in R.NY, NY: Springer

27. Dey, A. (2016). Machine learning algorithms: a review. *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies*, 7(3), 1174-1179.

28. Knight Frank (2017). Global Cities: The 2017 Report. The Future of Real Estate in the Worlds Leading Cities. Global Cities

29. Talha R., Baharudin N., & Jantang I. (2007). Population and Housing Census 2000 - Migration Patterns in Malaysia 23rd. *Population Census Conference Utilization of the 2000 and 2005 Rounds of Asia-Pacific Censuses* 16th. - 18th. April 2007.Christchurch, New Zealand: UNSD-New Zealand Statistics Department in Christchurch, New

30. Elias O. K., & Ramli R. (2009). Female Migration in the context of National Migration Trends and Patterns: A comparison of the 1980-1990 period with the present. In J. Ariffin (Ed.), *Readings on Women and Development in Malaysia*: A Sequel pp. 179-199

31. Department of Statistics (2017). Migration Survey Report Malaysia 2016. Retrieved December 2, 2020 from https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epProductFreeDownloadSearch seam

32. Mohr, F., Wever, M., & Hüllemerie, E. (2018). ML-Plan: Automated ML via hierarchical planning. *Machine Learning*, 107(8-10), 1495-1515.

33. Simon, P. (2013). *Too big to ignore: the business case for big data* (Vol. 72). John Wiley & Sons.

34. Breiman, L. (2001). Random forests. Machine learning, 45(1), 5-32.

35. W. Richert, L. P. Coelho, “Building Machine Learning Systems with Python”, Packt Publishing Ltd., ISBN 978-1-78216-140-0

36. Cioffi, R., Travaglioni, M., Piscitelli, G., Petrillo, A., & De Felice, F. (2020). Artificial intelligence and machine learning applications in smart production: Progress, trends, and directions. *Sustainability*, 12(2), 492.

37. Sathyaraju, R., & Abraham, A. (2013). Comparison of supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms for pattern classification. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Artificial Intelligence*, 2(2), 34-38.
38. Kotthoff, L., Thornton, C., Hoos, H. H., Hutter, F., & Leyton-Brown, K. (2017). Auto-WEKA 2.0: Automatic model selection and hyperparameter optimization in WEKA. *The Journal of ML Research, 18*(1), 826-830.

39. Rose, L. M., Herrmannsdoerfer, M., Williams, J. R., Kolovos, D. S., Garcés, K., Paige, R. F., & Polack, F. A. (2010, October). A comparison of model migration tools. In *International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems* (pp. 61-75). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

40. Hutter, F., Kotthoff, L., & Vanschoren, J. (2019). *Automated machine learning: methods, systems, challenges* (p. 219). Springer Nature.

41. Toch, E., Lerner, B., Ben-Zion, E., & Ben-Gal, I. (2019). Analyzing large-scale human mobility data: a survey of machine learning methods and applications. *Knowledge and Information Systems, 58*(3), 501-523.

42. Berry, M. W., Mohamed, A., & Yap, B. W. (Eds.). (2019). *Supervised and Unsupervised Learning for Data Science*. Springer Nature.

43. Zweig, D., Tsai, K. S., & Singh, A. D. Reverse entrepreneurial migration in China and India(n.d.): The role of the state. *World Dev.*, 138, 105192.

44. Wang, J., Kong, X., Xia, F., & Sun, L. (2019). Urban human mobility: Data-driven modeling and prediction. *ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter, 21*(1), 1-19.

45. Hussain, N. H. M., & Byrd, H. (2016). Balik Kampong’: Is Malaysia Facing the Trends of De-Urbanization. *International Journal of the Malay World and Civilisation* (Iman), 4(2016), 35-43.

46. Nourshargh, S., Renshaw, S. A., & Imhof, B. A. (2016). Reverse migration of neutrophils: where, when, how & why?. *Trends in Immunology, 37*(5), 273-286.

47. Dandekar, A., & Ghai, R. (2020). Migration and Reverse Migration in the Age of COVID-19. *Economic and Political Weekly, 55*(19), 28-31.

48. Sikdar, S., & Mishra, P. (2020). *Reverse Migration during Lockdown: A Snapshot of Public Policies* (No. 20/318).

49. Lloyd, S., Mohseni, M., & Rebentrost, P. (2013). Quantum algorithms for supervised and unsupervised machine learning.

50. Feurer, M., Klein, A., Eggensperger, K., Springenberg, J., Blum, M., & Hutter, F. (2015). Efficient and robust automated machine learning. In *Advances in neural information processing systems* (pp. 2962-2970).