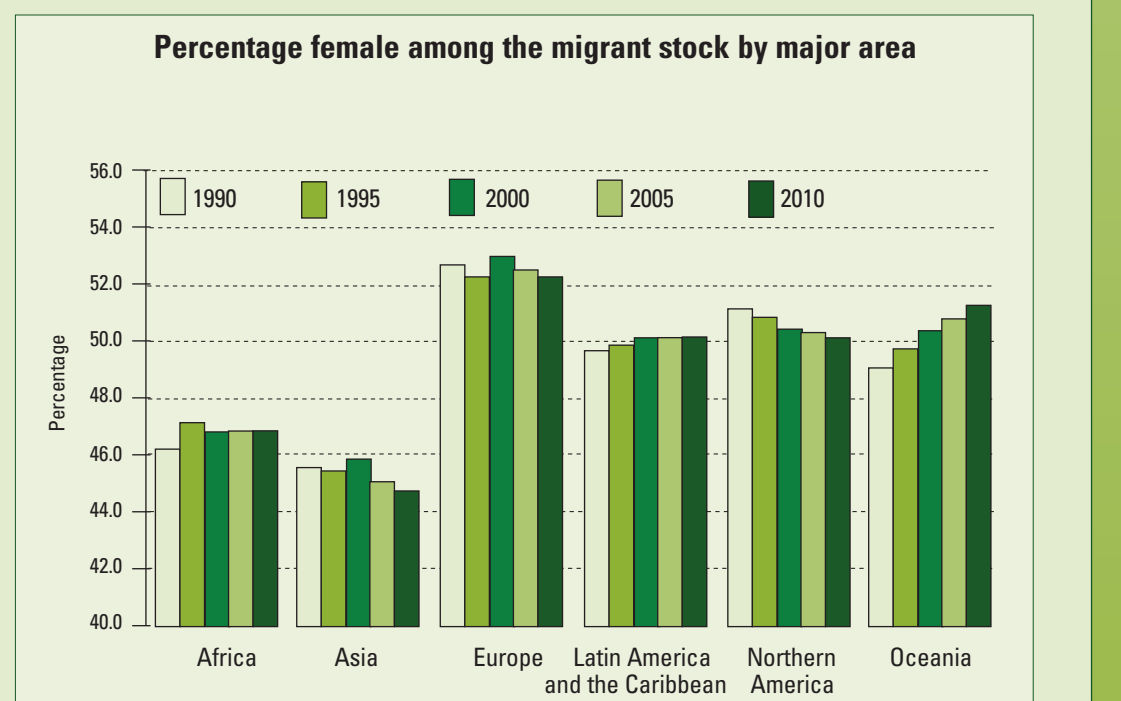
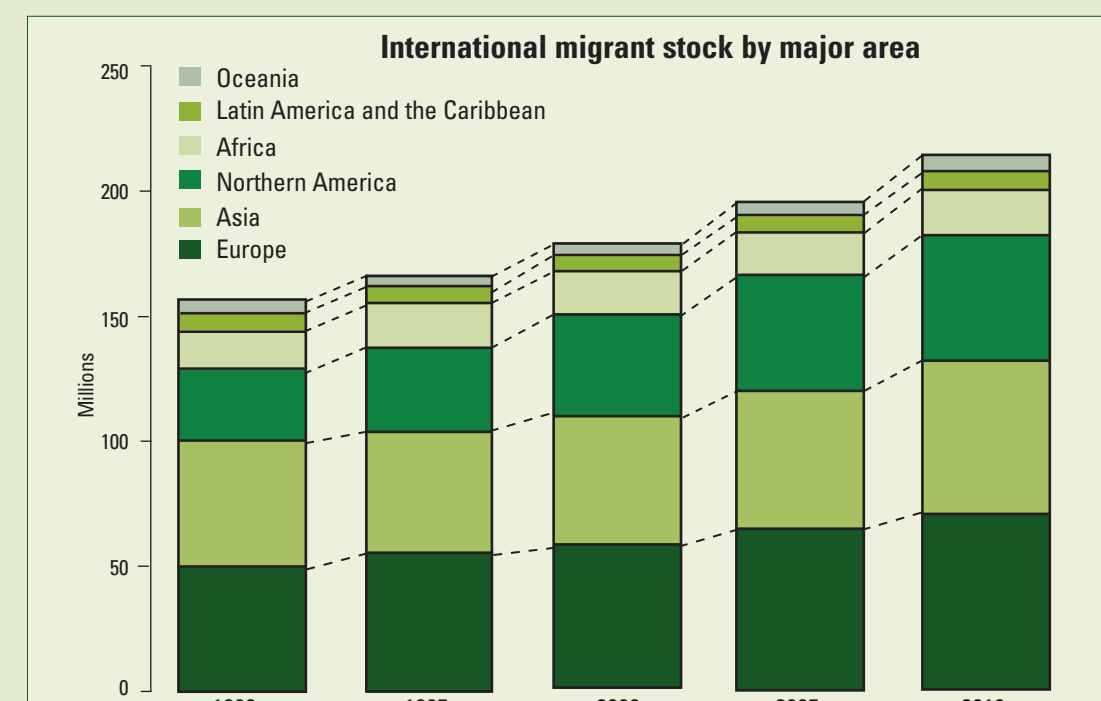
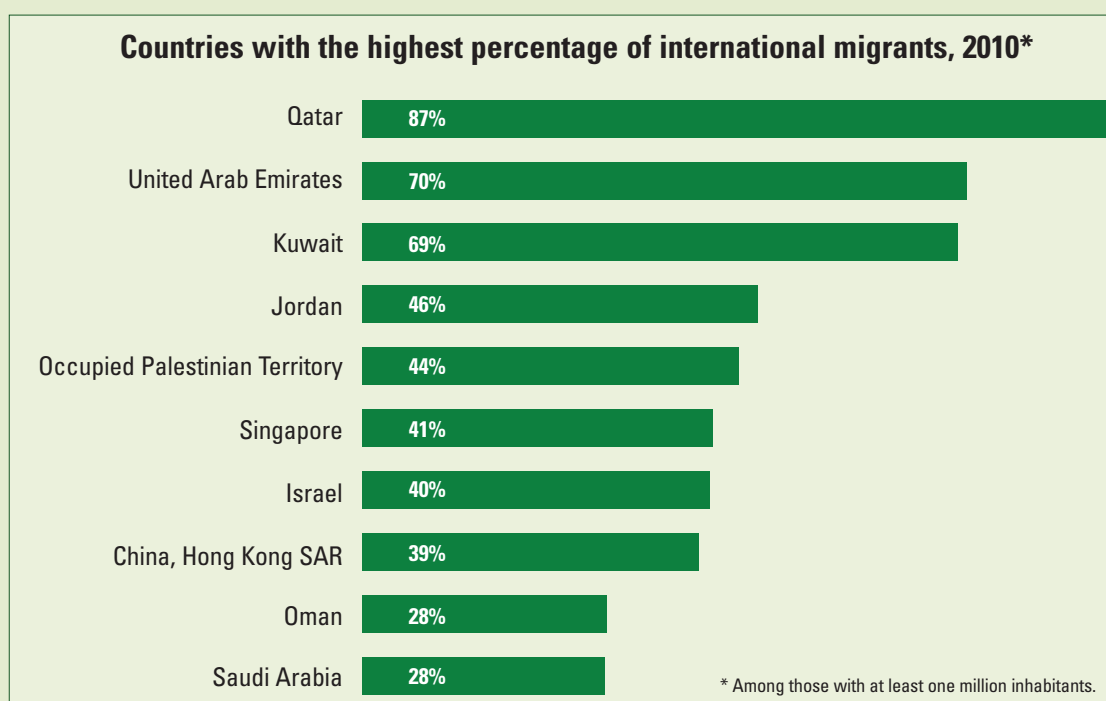
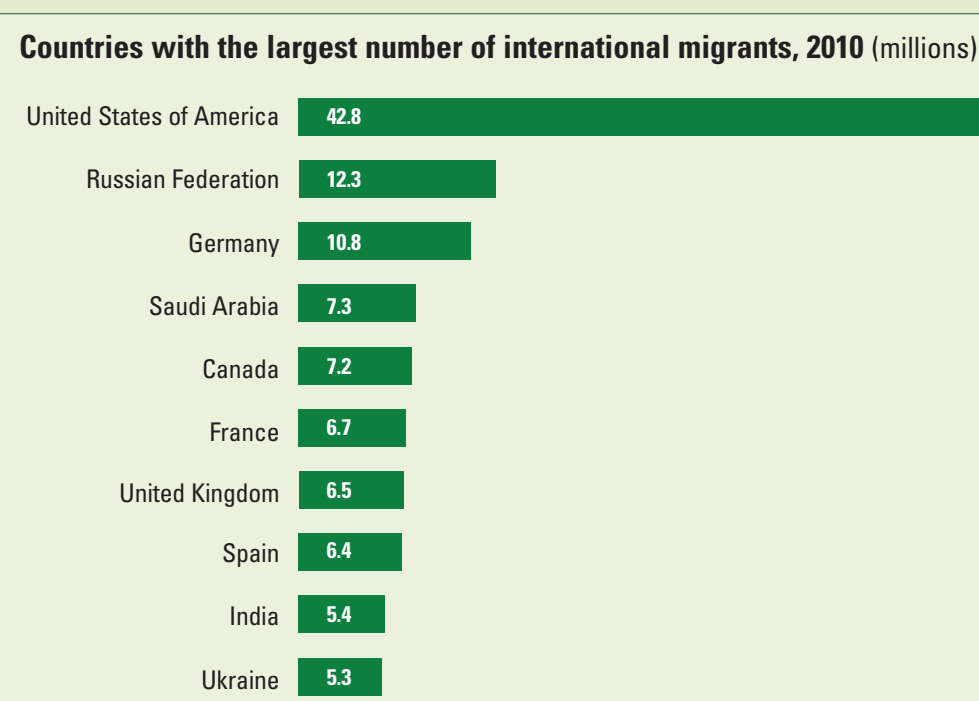


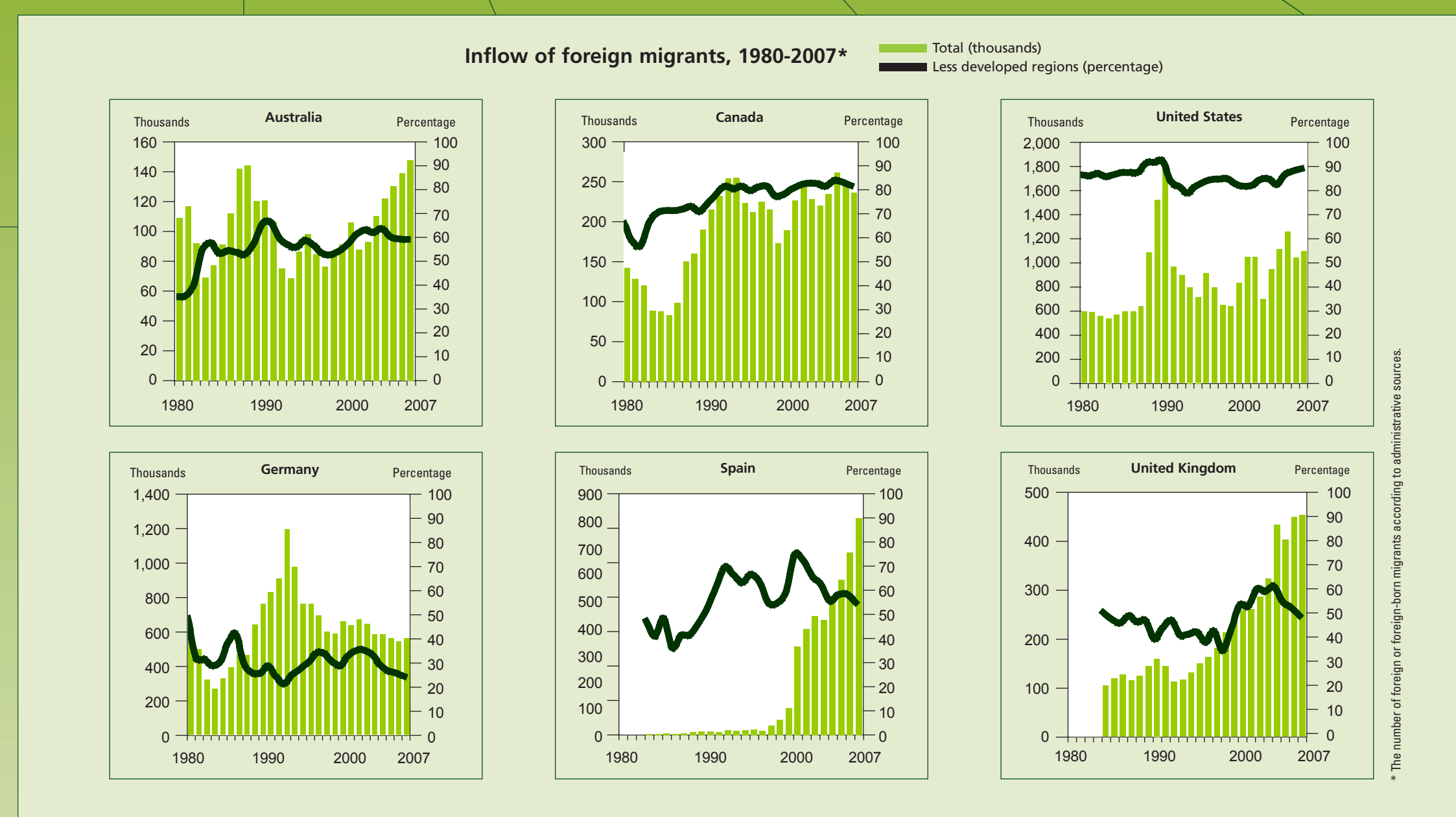
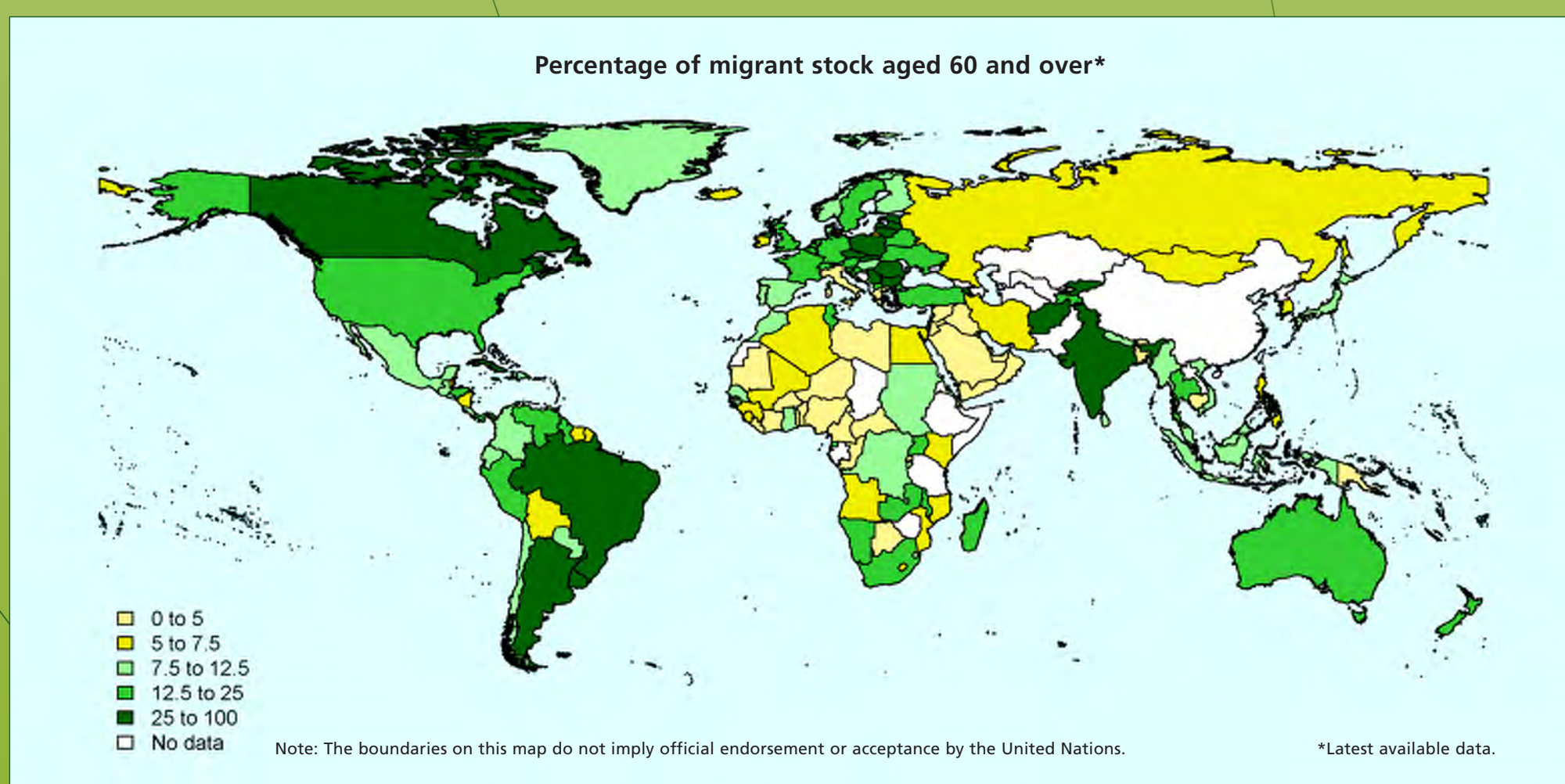
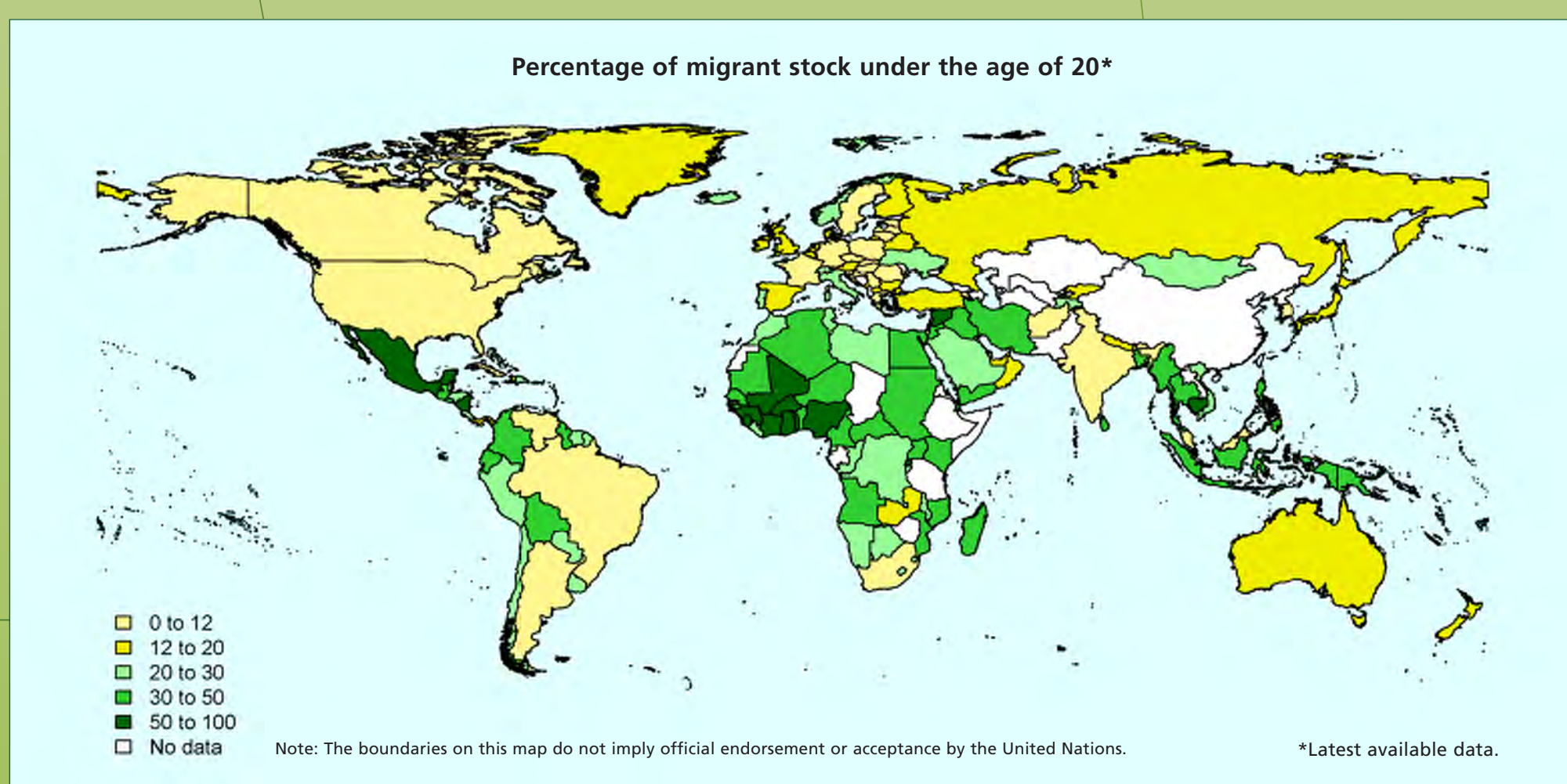
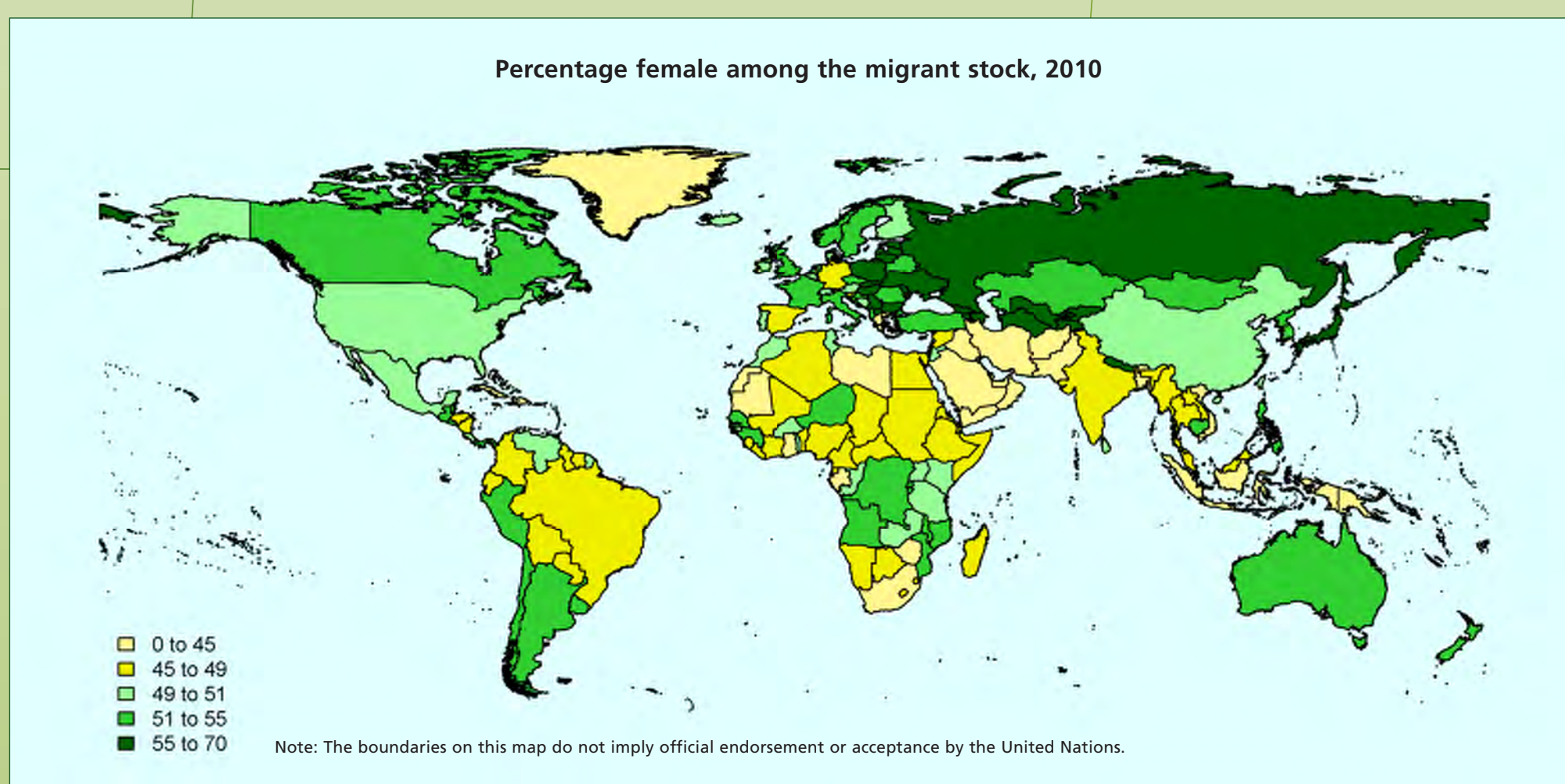
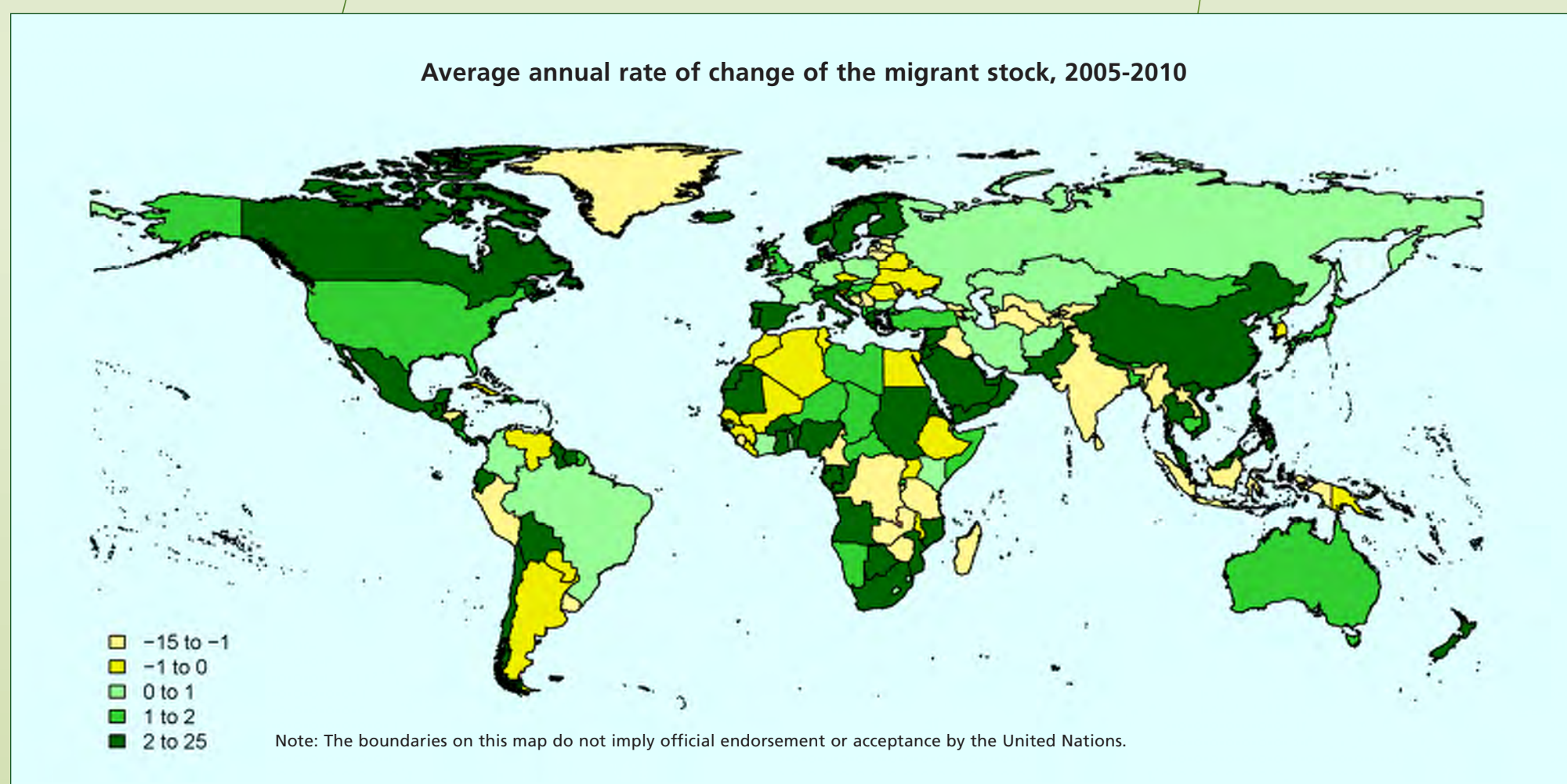
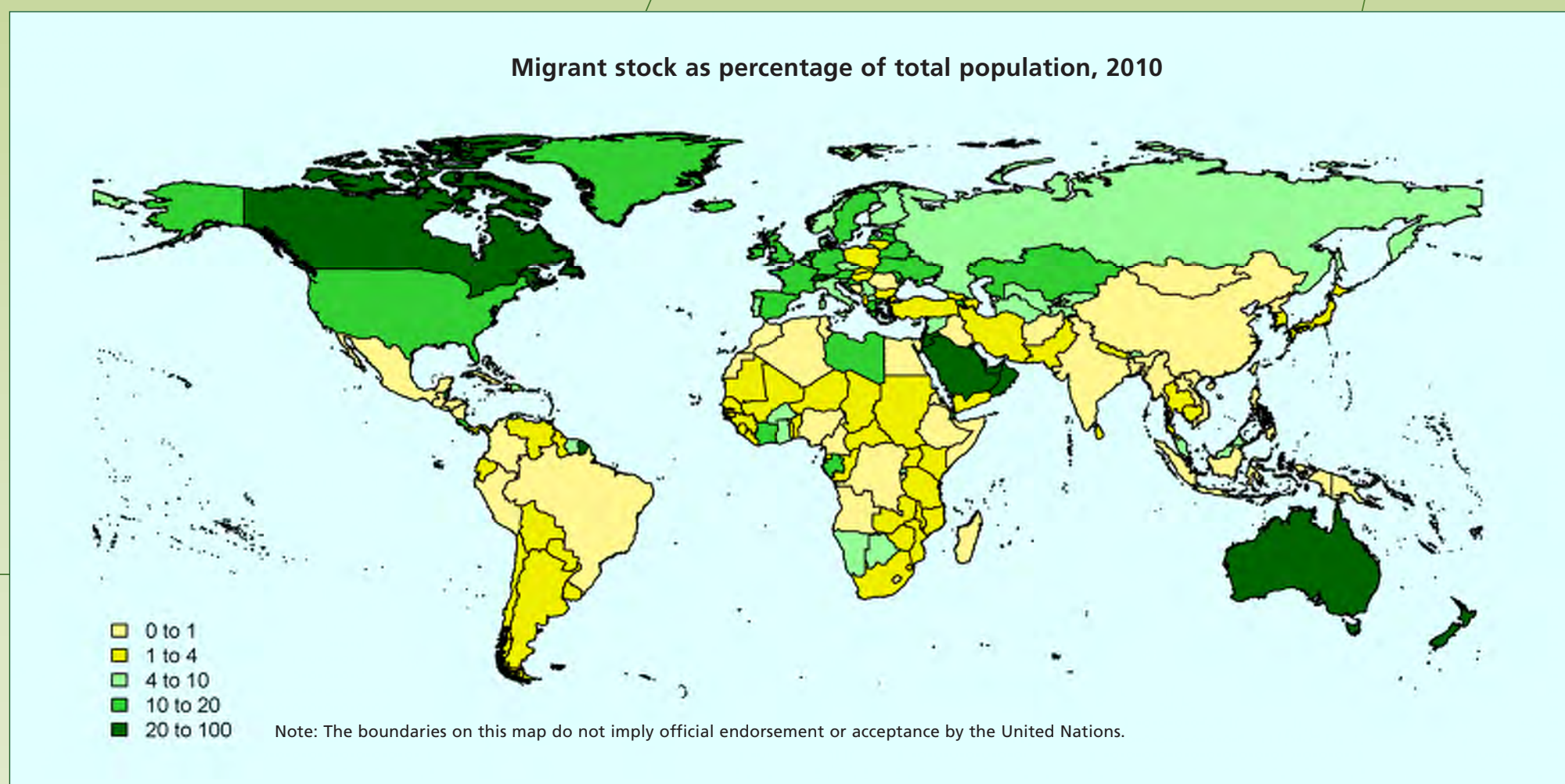
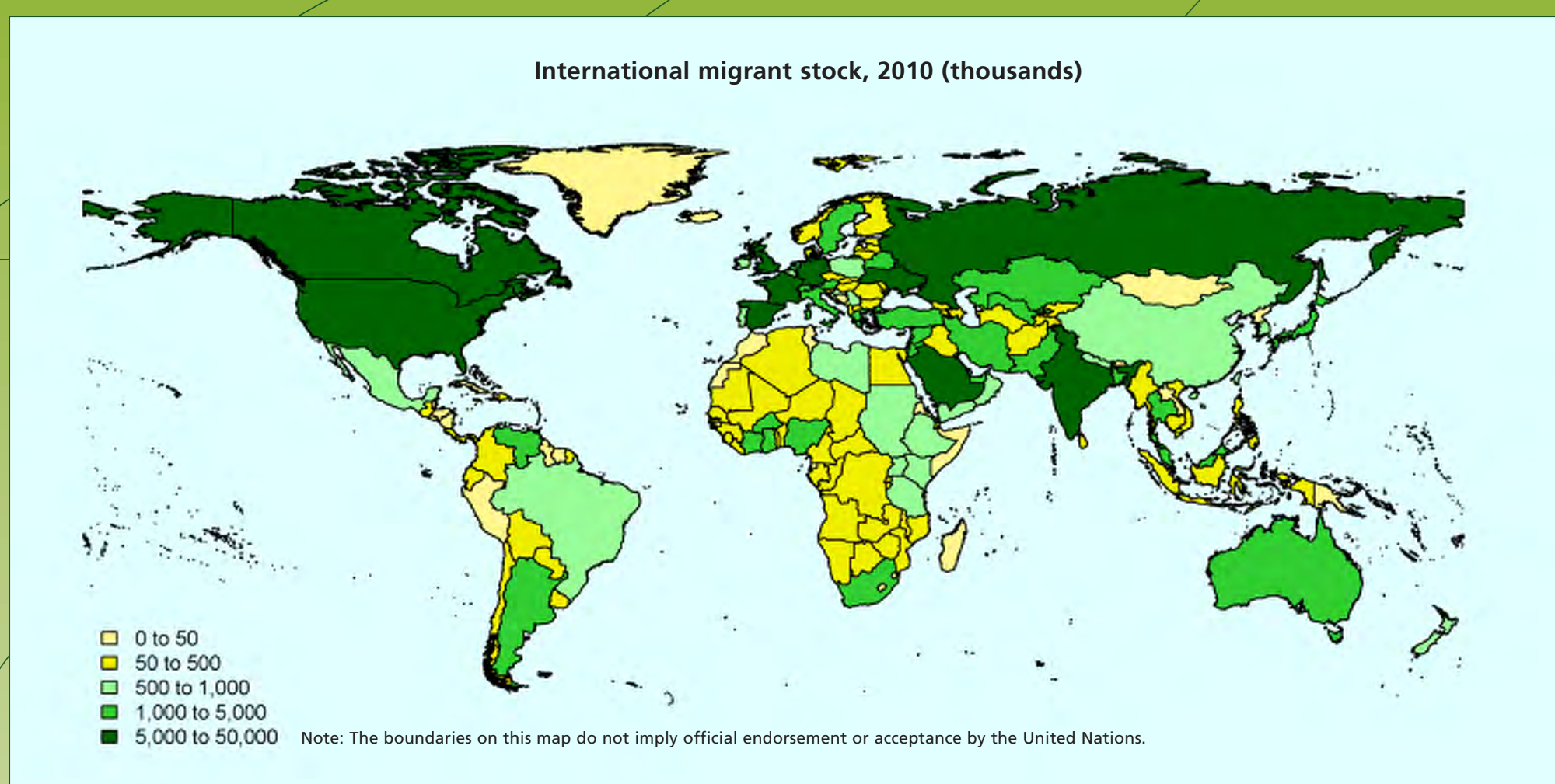


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Main data table with columns for Country or Area, Type of data, Total (thousands), Percentage of total population, Percentage female migrants, Average annual rate of change (percentage), Net migration among the foreign-born (thousands), Refugees (thousands), Net migration (thousands), Remittances (billions of US dollars), States parties to UN treaties (1951, 1967, 1990, 2000, 2005), and similar metrics for 2010.



Definitions and sources, Notes: Type of data, (A) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population, (C) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the population of foreign citizens, (R) indicates that the countries or areas where refugees were added to the estimates of international migrants, etc.



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Introduction: Since the General Assembly held the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006, the demand for policy-relevant data on international migration has increased. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat provides the international community with accurate, timely and policy-relevant information on international migration and development. This wallchart brings together the latest migration indicators produced by the Population Division and its partner organizations.

International migrants: The world is expected to have 214 million international migrants in 2010, 19 million more than in 2005. Sixty per cent of the world's international migrants reside in more developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (70 million in 2010), followed by Asia (61 million) and Northern America (50 million). With 43 million migrants expected in 2010, the United States of America hosts the largest number of international migrants, followed by the Russian Federation (12 million), Germany (11 million) and Saudi Arabia and Canada with 7 million each. In 2010, 64 countries are expected to host more than 500,000 international migrants, up from 57 in 1990.

Percentage of total population that is foreign-born: In 2010, international migrants will constitute 3.1 per cent of the world population. About 1 in every 10 persons living in more developed regions will be a migrant compared to 1 of every 70 persons in developing countries. The proportion of the total population that is foreign-born is the highest in Oceania (17 per cent), Northern America (14 per cent) and Europe (10 per cent). By 2010, international migrants are expected to represent more than 10 per cent of the population in 38 countries with more than 1 million inhabitants. The countries with the highest projected proportion of international migrants among their population are Qatar (87 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (70 per cent), Kuwait (69 per cent), Jordan (46 per cent) and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (44 per cent).

Migrant women: Female migrants constitute almost half (49 per cent) of the global migrant stock. In 2010, the percentage of female migrants will be highest in Europe (52 per cent) and in Oceania (51 per cent). In Latin America and the Caribbean and in Northern America, the number of female migrants will equal that of male migrants. Male migrants continue to outnumber female migrants in Asia (55 per cent) and in Africa (53 per cent).

Migrant children and youth: The percentage of international migrants under the age of 20 in developing countries is likely to be twice as high as in developed countries. Data on the foreign-born by age, covering the majority of international migrants, suggest that migrant children and youth in developing countries constitute about 24 per cent of the migrant stock compared to only 12 per cent in developed countries. Globally, 16 per cent of international migrants are under the age of 20, a proportion significantly below that of persons under 20 in the total population (36 per cent). The percentage of international migrant children and youth is lowest in Northern America (11 per cent) and highest in Africa (41 per cent).

Older migrants: Ageing among the migrant stock is more advanced than among the total population. Based on data covering most international migrants, the percentage of international migrants aged 60 and over is estimated at about 17 per cent, whereas persons in that age group constitute just 11 per cent of the global population. Ageing among international migrants is most advanced in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Oceania, where 22 per cent of international migrants are 60 years or older. In Europe and Northern America, older migrants constitute about 18 per cent of all international migrants, followed by Asia (15 per cent) and Africa (6 per cent).

Growth rate of the migrant stock: Between 2005 and 2010, the global migrant stock is expected to grow by 1.8 per cent annually. The growth rate of the migrant stock in the less developed regions will be 2.0 per cent per year, slightly higher than in the more developed regions (1.7 per cent).

Net migration among the foreign-born: Because the size of the migrant stock is affected not only by the difference between immigration and emigration but also by deaths, the net migration of the foreign-born is higher than 19 million in order to compensate for the number of deaths among the foreign-born that are present in 2005. For the global migrant population to grow by 19 million during 2005-2010, it is estimated that the net migration among the foreign-born population amounts to 24 million over the period.

Refugees: At the end of 2008, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a total of 15.2 million refugees and persons in refugee-like situations, of whom 10.5 million were under the mandate of UNHCR and 4.7 million under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The majority of refugees, 13.1 million or 86 per cent, had found asylum in developing countries. Asia hosted the largest number of refugees (10.4 million), followed by Africa (2.3 million) and Europe (1.6 million).

Net migration: During 2005-2010, the net number of migrants to the more developed regions is estimated at 2.7 million migrants annually. Net migration will be the highest in Europe, followed by Northern America and Oceania. Central America, Southern Asia and Eastern Africa are expected to experience significant net emigration. At the country level, 88 countries are expected to experience positive net migration during 2005-2010.

Inflow of foreign migrants: Data on the inflow of foreign migrants indicate that most legal migrants in the more developed regions originate from the less developed regions. During 2000-2007, more than 80 per cent of the immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States originated from the less developed regions. In Australia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this proportion ranged from 50 to 60 per cent. In Germany, less than one third of foreign migrants who arrived since 2000 originated in the less developed regions.

Remittances: Recorded remittances reached US\$380 billion worldwide in 2007, according to World Bank estimates. Remittances to the less developed regions were estimated to be US\$ 246 billion, more than twice the amount of official development assistance (ODA). The countries that received the largest remittance transfers were India (US\$ 39 billion), China (US\$ 33 billion) and Mexico (US\$ 27 billion). In some countries, remittances constitute an important part of the gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances represented more than 20 per cent of total GDP in Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Tajikistan and the Republic of Moldova; countries that received more than US\$ 1 billion in remittance transfers in 2007. Remittances enable migrant households to invest in health, education and income-generating activities. Through migrant associations in destination countries, funds may be pooled to support development projects in countries of origin. Some Governments leverage the developmental impact of such projects by providing matching funds.

States parties to United Nations instruments: The United Nations has established international legal norms and instruments in the area of international migration. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees defines who is a refugee, sets out the rights of refugees and establishes the legal obligation of States towards refugees. The cornerstone of international refugee protection is the principle of non-refoulement: no refugee shall be forcibly returned to a country where she or he faces persecution. The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees removed the temporal and geographical restrictions to the 1951 Convention. By mid-2008, the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol had each been ratified by 144 countries, while 141 States were parties to both instruments. The 147 States that had ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol hosted 8.2 million refugees in 2008, 41 per cent of the global refugee population. The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families establishes international definitions for different categories of migrant workers and formalizes the responsibility of States with regard to upholding the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. In total, the 41 States parties are hosting 15.3 million international migrants, about 7 per cent of the global migrant stock. None of the States parties to the 1990 Convention are major receiving countries and only five of them host more than 1 million international migrants. In the late 1990s, concerns about human trafficking and migrant smuggling and the close linkage to transnational organized crime prompted the adoption of two protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children had been ratified by 131 countries as of 1 July 2008. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. The Protocol aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, in particular women and children, and to promote cooperation among States parties. The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air had been ratified by 115 countries as of 1 July 2008. Smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or other material benefit of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or permanent resident. The Protocol provides an effective tool to combat and prevent the smuggling of human cargo, reaffirming that migration in itself is not a crime, and that migrants may be victims in need of protection.

- ### International Migration and Development at the United Nations
- The issue of international migration and development remains high on the agenda of the United Nations. Numerous United Nations conferences and summits have addressed the issue of international migration and development during the past two decades, creating an important body of international norms in this area. One of the most comprehensive negotiated texts on international migration and development is Chapter X of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994. The ICPD Programme of Action, inter alia, encourages dialogue and cooperation between Governments of countries of origin and destination with a view to maximizing the benefits of international migration for development.
 - Since 1994, the General Assembly's Second Committee has addressed the issue of international migration and development at regular intervals, whereas the human rights of migrants are a recurrent item on the agenda of the Assembly's Third Committee. The 2005 World Summit recognized that international migration presents both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, destination and transit. It called for the protection of the human rights of migrants and asked Governments to take measures to lower the costs of transferring migrant remittances.
 - In 2006, the General Assembly convened the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the first high-level event in the United Nations exclusively devoted to international migration. Participants in the High-level Dialogue recognized that international migration, development and human rights were inextricably interconnected. They also affirmed that, provided that international migration was supported by appropriate policies, it could be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and countries of destination. In particular, delegates agreed that migrants had significant potential to contribute to the development of their countries of origin. There was consensus that migrant remittances should be considered as private funds, not as a substitute for official development assistance, foreign direct investment or debt relief. The proposal of the Secretary-General to create a forum to continue the global dialogue on international migration and development received widespread support.
 - The Global Forum on Migration and Development is a global, informal and voluntary process, led by Member States. The Global Forum fosters practical cooperation between Governments in order to develop evidence-based measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development. It does not produce normative decisions or negotiated outcomes. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, appointed in the run-up to the 2006 High-level Dialogue, is the main link between the United Nations and the Global Forum process. Following meetings in Brussels (2007), Manila (2008) and Athens (2009), future meetings of the Global Forum will be hosted by Mexico (2010), Spain (2011) and Morocco (2012).
 - The United Nations system continues to address international migration. For example, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs focuses on the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on levels, trends and policies of international migration. Other United Nations entities focus on other aspects of international migration, including labour migration, the human rights of migrants, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and refugees and asylum-seekers. In order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation, the Population Division has convened an annual coordination meeting on international migration since 2002.
 - In response to the 2005 report of the Global Commission on International Migration, the Secretary-General established the Global Migration Group, an inter-agency group with the responsibility of promoting the application of international instruments and norms in the area of international migration, increasing system-wide coherence and strengthening the response of the United Nations system and the international community to the opportunities and challenges presented by international migration. As of late 2009, the Group consisted of 13 United Nations entities and the International Organization for Migration. Members of the Group have contributed and provided support to meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
 - In 2008, the General Assembly decided to convene a second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. In addition, the President of the Assembly will organize a one-day informal thematic debate on international migration and development in 2011.

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