E c o n o m i c   &   S o c i a l   A f f a i r s

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK: THE 2013 REVISION - MIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND ORIGIN

CD-ROM DOCUMENTATION

United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK: THE 2013 REVISION - MIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND ORIGIN

CD-ROM DOCUMENTATION

United Nations

DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas**:** (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

Note

PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development on population and development issues and undertakes studies on population levels, trends and dynamics, monitors population policies and conducts research on the interrelationships between population and development.

In the area of international migration, the Population Division estimates the global number of international migrants at regular intervals, monitors levels, trends and policies of international migration, and collects and analyses information on the relationship between international migration and development. The Population Division maintains the United Nations Global Migration Database, which includes the most comprehensive dataset on international migrants enumerated in the countries or areas of the world and classified by country of origin, sex and age. Depending on the nature of the national data available, country of origin is recorded either as country of birth or country of citizenship.

This report presents estimates of the number of international migrants by destination and origin. It describes the contents of the dataset *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Destination and Origin*. This dataset contains time-series of estimates and projections of the number of international migrants in the 232 countries or areas for the years 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013. The Population Division gratefully acknowledges the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for supporting the completion of this work. The dataset is presented in Excel files which, together with this report, are available on CD-ROM.

For further information about the dataset *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Destination and Origin*, please contact the Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA by telephone (+1 212) 963-3179, fax (+1 212) 963-2147 or email (migrationp@un.org). More information on the activities of the Population Division in the area of international migration can be found at www.unmigration.org.

CONTENTS

TABLES

The dataset makes use of the following symbols:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not reported separately.
A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.
A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.
A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.
A zero (0) indicates that the value is zero, rounded to zero or that data are not available.
Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1990-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

Numbers and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

References to countries and areas:

The designations "more developed regions" and "less developed regions" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to areas.

More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia and New Zealand, and Japan.

Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, currently comprises 49 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

The designation sub-Saharan Africa is commonly used to indicate all of Africa except northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. These major areas are further divided into 22 geographical regions.

Names and composition of geographical areas follow those of "Standard country or area codes for statistical use" (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at http**:**//unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm.

The CD-ROM entitled *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision - Migrants by Destination and Origin* provides estimates of the international migrant stock by destination and origin for the mid-point (1 July) of each year: 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE DATASET

This section describes the worksheets contained in the Excel workbook UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2013.xls. Each worksheet has a name located on its tab. The description of each worksheet is presented below following its name.

Contents: The workbook opens on this worksheet, which provides an index to the rest of the worksheets in the workbook and has links that take the user to the selected worksheet by clicking either on its name (left column) or on the title of each table. The contents of the workbook are described below.

1.   Worksheets providing estimates

In the Excel workbook UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2013.xls, the estimates for the period 1990-2013 are presented in 12 tables, numbered 1 to 12, each presented on a separate worksheet. In all of these tables the classification of countries or areas by region, major area and development group is the same and corresponds to the classification currently used in reporting population information.

Each table presents estimates for the regions, major areas, development groups and the world as a whole according to the definition of regions used currently and presented in the annex of the workbook. The tables have a consistent layout that includes a first column showing the sort order of the items listed, a second column showing the name of each country, area and geographical grouping, a third column showing the existence of notes that provide special information on particular entries (see the description of the worksheet Notes below), and a fourth column showing the "country code" for each country, area or geographical grouping. For countries or areas, this code consists of three digits and was established by the International Standards Organization (ISO). For geographical groupings, the codes presented are those used by the Population Division. These four columns are repeated in all the tables. The fifth column, which contains codes indicating the type of data used in deriving the estimates presented, is included only in the tables showing estimates of the international migrant stock or indicators derived from those estimates. The codes used are: B, which indicates that estimates were derived from data on the foreign-born population; C, which indicates that estimates were derived from data on foreign citizens, also called foreigners; R, which indicates that the number of refugees or persons in refugee-like situations as reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were added to the estimates, and I, which indicates that there were no data on international migrants for the country or area concerned and that the estimates presented were imputed. In addition, a sixth column provides information on whether the estimates of international migrant stock by destination and origin were based on empirical data, indicated with the symbol E, or were imputed, identified by the symbol I.

The content of the Excel workbook UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2013.xls is as follows:

Table 1 *Total migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 1990.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the total international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 1990.

Table 2 *Male migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of*

destination, 1990. This table presents the complete set of estimates of the male international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 1990.

Table 3 *Female migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 1990.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the female international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 1990.

Table 4 *Total migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2000.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the total international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2000.

Table 5 *Male migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2000.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the male international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2000.

Table 6 *Female migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2000.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the female international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2000.

Table 7 *Total migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2010.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the total international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2010.

Table 8 *Male migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2010.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the male international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2010.

Table 9 *Female migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2010.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the female international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2010.

Table 10 *Total migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2013.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the total international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2013.

Table 11 *Male migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2013.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the male international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2013.

Table 12 *Female migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2013.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the female international migrant stock by origin and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2013.

2   Worksheets providing additional information

Annex: *Classification of countries and areas by major area and region.* This Table presents the list of countries or areas ordered alphabetically and the major area and region to which each belongs. It also identifies the countries or areas included in the more developed regions, the group of least developed countries and in sub-Saharan Africa. In this series, 232 countries or areas are covered and their classification by development group, major area and region is the one currently used by the Population Division.

Notes: This worksheet lists the notes that provide certain specificities about the countries or areas covered or the nature of the estimates presented.

B. METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING THE MIGRANT STOCK BY DESTINATION AND ORIGIN

This section provides information on the type of data and sources that have been used to collect the information and on the methodologies that have been applied to estimate the distribution of the migrant stock by destination and origin.

1. Reference years

The dataset *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013) contains estimates of the total number of international migrants by country or area by destination and origin. Estimates refer to 1 July of the reference year, namely 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013.

2. Types of data, definitions and sources

Most of the statistics used to estimate the international migrant stock by country or area were obtained from population censuses. Additionally, population registers and nationally representative surveys provided information on the number and composition of international migrants.

In estimating the international migrant stock, international migrants have been equated with the foreign-born whenever possible. In most countries lacking data on place of birth, information on the country of citizenship of those enumerated was used as the basis for the identification of international migrants, thus effectively equating international migrants with foreign citizens.

The approach of equating international migrants with foreign citizens when estimating the migrant stock has important shortcomings. In countries where citizenship is conferred on the basis of *jus sanguinis*, people who were born in the country of residence may be included in the number of international migrants even though they may have never lived abroad. Conversely, persons who were born abroad and who naturalized in their country of residence are excluded from the stock of international migrants when using citizenship as the criterion to define international migrants.

In countries where citizenship is conferred mainly on the basis of *jus sanguinis*, children born to international migrants tend to be considered foreign citizens and are thus included in the count of international migrants. Conversely, in countries where citizenship is conferred mainly on the basis of *jus soli*, children born to international migrants are granted citizenship upon birth and are thus excluded from the migrant stock.

Despite these drawbacks, information by country of citizenship was used because ignoring it would have resulted in a lack of data for 43 countries or areas, equal to nearly 20 per cent of all counties and areas of the world.

The coverage of refugees in population censuses is uneven. In countries where refugees have been granted refugee status and allowed to integrate, they are normally covered by the population census as any other international migrant. In such cases, there is no reason to make a special provision for the consideration of refugees in estimating the international migrant stock. However, in many countries, refugees lack freedom of movement and are required to reside in camps or other designated areas. In these cases, population censuses may ignore refugees. Furthermore, when refugee flows occur rapidly in

situations of conflict, it is uncommon for a population census to take place soon after and to reflect the newly arrived refugee population.

Consequently, for many countries hosting large refugee populations, the refugee statistics reported by international agencies are the only source of information on persons who are recognized as refugees or find themselves in refugee-like situations. In order to ensure that the estimates of the international migrant stock reflect properly the numbers of refugees, the figures on refugees reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) were added to the estimates of the international migrant stock for most developing countries. For developed countries, where refugees admitted for resettlement as well as recognized asylum-seekers are routinely included in population counts, be it by censuses or population registers, no such adjustment was made.

3. Data coverage

Among the 232 countries or areas included in this publication, 214, representing 92 per cent of the total, had at least one data source on the total migrant stock by sex since the 1990 census round[1], while 85 per cent, or 197 countries or areas, had at least one data source on the origin of international migrants.

In relation to coverage, for the 1990 and 2000 census rounds 84 per cent and 89 per cent of the total migrant stock was based on an empirical data source, respectively (Table 1). For the 2010 round of censuses, which was still ongoing as of 2013, the coverage for total migrant stock was slightly lower: 79 per cent. In relation to origin, 72 per cent of migrant stock was based on an empirical data source for the 1990 census round, 87 per cent for the 2000 census round, and 63 per cent for the 2010 census round.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS BASED ON AN EMPIRICAL DATA SOURCE FOR THE 1990, 2000 AND 2010 CENSUS ROUNDS

	Total number of countries or areas	Number of international migrants for which estimates were based on an empirical data source by census round					
		Number (millions)			Percentage		
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Total stock by sex	232	130	155	173	84	89	79
Country of origin	50	111	151	140	72	87	63

The availability of data on total migrant stock, as well as on the origin of international migrants differs significantly between countries and regions (Table 2). For the 2000 census round, 52 per cent countries in Africa had a data source on total migrant stock as well as on the origin of international migrants. In Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean two out of every three countries had data on international migrant stock for the 2000 census round, while for the other major areas availability of data was above 90 per cent. With regard to origin, 56 per cent of countries in Asia, 71 per cent of those in Latin America and the Caribbean and 74 per cent of those in Oceania had data for the 2000 round of population censuses.

For the 2010 round of census, which was still ongoing as of 2013, 31 per cent of countries in Africa had a data source on total migrant stock for the 2010 round of census, while 19 per cent of countries had recent data on the origin of international migrants. Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean also had a

---

[1] The 1990 census round covers the period 1985 to 1994, while the 2000 census round covers the period 1995 to 2004. Figures for the 2010 census round (2005-2014) was still ongoing as of 2013.

relatively large number of countries or areas with no recent data on international migrants or their basic demographic characteristics. In Asia, 54 per cent of the countries had a recent data source on total migrant stock and 24 per cent on the origin of international migrants. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 38 per cent of countries had a data source on total migrant stock for the 2010 round of censuses, while 25 per cent of countries had data on the origin of international migrants.

TABLE 2. AVAILABILITY OF DATA ON THE TOTAL NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS FOR THE 1990, 2000 AND 2010 CENSUS ROUNDS

	Total number of countries or areas	Countries or areas with at least one data source on international migrant stock by census round					
		Number			Percentage		
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
International migrant stock by sex							
World	232	182	175	117	78	75	50
Africa	58	43	30	18	74	52	31
Asia	50	35	37	27	70	74	54
Europe	48	38	44	36	79	92	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	48	40	37	18	83	77	38
Northern America	5	5	5	5	100	100	100
Oceania	23	21	22	13	91	96	57
International migrant stock by country of origin							
World	232	154	155	73	66	67	31
Africa	58	39	30	11	67	52	19
Asia	50	21	28	12	42	56	24
Europe	48	35	42	25	73	88	52
Latin America and the Caribbean	48	38	34	12	79	71	25
Northern America	5	4	4	4	80	80	80
Oceania	23	17	17	9	74	74	39

4. Standardization of the place of origin

Data on the origin of international migrants follow the "Standard country or area codes for statistical use" (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/ m49/m49.htm. In many cases, the available data required some form of redistribution to ensure that the reported data were consistent with the standard country or area codes. The most common reason for redistribution was that the data contained at least one origin spanning more than one country or region. In addition, a significant number of datasets included an origin that was not part of the standard list of countries or areas. Various methods, including applying a constant distribution of migrants by country of origin based on the relevant major area or region of destination and aggregating the values into the category "Other North" and "Other South", were used to standardize the place of origin.

5. Estimates for countries with two or more data sources

For countries or areas with at least two data points, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the migrant stock for the four reference years. For the total migrant stock, estimates were also adjusted on the basis of other relevant information, including the estimated size of the total population in the country of destination based on the *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. For the origin of

international migrants, estimates were also adjusted on the basis of other relevant information, including the overall size and growth rate of the migrant stock in the country of destination and the growth rates of migrant stock by origin in the relevant major area or region of destination.

6. Estimates for countries with only one data source

For countries or areas with only one data source, different approaches were utilised. For the total migrant stock, the growth rates of the total migrant stock in the relevant major area or region were considered. For the origin of international migrants, estimates were also adjusted on the basis of other relevant information, including the overall size and growth rate of the migrant stock in the country of destination. In addition, where the change in the total stock was relatively minor (under five per cent), a constant distribution of the origin was used. Where the change was more significant and there was information about a relevant event that might affect the distribution of the origin, such as the movement of refugees, this information was taken into consideration.

7. Estimates for countries with no data

For countries or areas without any data sources, another country or group of countries was used as a model. These "model" countries were selected on the basis of various characteristics, including the use of the same criterion for enumerating international migrants, geographical proximity and migration experience.

Estimates based on at least one data source are denoted by the symbol (E), while estimates based on a regional model are identified by the symbol (I), signifying that they were obtained by imputation.

United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
POPULATION DIVISION

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK: THE 2013 REVISION –
MIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND ORIGIN
POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Origin

Order Form

Qty	*Item*	*Price (in US$)*
	Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Destination and Origin	$ 150.00
	Total:	$

Ship to: (Please print clearly)

Name:

Institution:

Address:

Telephone: **Fax:**

NOTES

1.   Data contained in the above data sets are copyrighted by the United Nations. No portion of the data files contained in CD-ROM can be reproduced, distributed or used to prepare derivative works or for commercial purposes without express permission of the United Nations. For further information, please contact the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations (Room DC2-1950), New York, NY 10017, United States of America; fax number (+1 212) 963-2147 or (+1 212) 963-2638.

2.   The data are in EXCEL readable files.

3.   The Order Form should be accompanied by a Cheque or an International Money Order in **United States Dollars drawn on a United States Bank** for the correct amount, made payable to the UNITED NATIONS POPULATION DIVISION, and mailed to:

The Director, Population Division/DESA, United Nations, DC2-1960, New York, NY 10017, USA.

Credit cards are not accepted.