### Definitions

- **International migrants**: Individuals who were born in one country, but who are currently residing in another country for a period of at least one year.

- **International migrant stock**: The number of individuals who have migrated to a country, regardless of their current residence.

- **Refugees**: Individuals who have fled their country due to armed conflict, persecution, or a natural disaster.

### Average annual rate of change

The estimated exponential annual rate of change provides a measure of the rate at which the number of international migrants is growing or shrinking over time. This measure is calculated using the formula for exponential growth or decay, where the rate of change is constant over time.

### International migrant stock by origin and destination

The table below provides the estimated international migrant stock by origin and destination for the years 2013 and 2010. The data is presented in millions of individuals.

### Countries with the largest numbers of international migrants

The table lists the countries with the largest numbers of international migrants, both in terms of the absolute number of migrants and as a percentage of the total population.

### Notes

- All data were accessed on 15 July 2013.

---

#### Table: International Migrant Stock by Origin and Destination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country A</td>
<td>Country B</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country A</td>
<td>Country C</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country A</td>
<td>Country D</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table: Countries with the largest numbers of international migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013 (millions)</th>
<th>2010 (millions)</th>
<th>Percentage 2013/2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country A</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country B</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country C</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**

- The International Migrant Stock is calculated using the methodology of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
- All data are based on the 2013 Revision of the United Nations World Population and Housing Census Database (WPHC).
- The data includes both temporary and permanent migrants.
- The coverage of the data includes developed and developing countries.

---

The number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 13 million, or 5.9 per cent, compared to 2000. Ninety per cent of all international migrants (212 million) lived in urban areas. Europe hosts the largest single group, total 57 million, followed by Asia (51 million) and Northern America (14.9 million). The developed regions host 52 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 23 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent) hosts an almost equal proportion of males and females in migration. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions. Women in developing countries are more likely to migrate than men, but the gender gap is narrower in the developed regions. Women made up 58 per cent of international migrants in the developing countries, compared to 52 per cent in the developed regions. The number of international migrants aged 65 or over represented 13 per cent of the total population. In 2013, 26 million international migrants aged 65 and over. Some 70 per cent of all older international migrants live in the developing regions. In 2013, women accounted for 35 per cent of international migrants aged 65 or over, compared to 31 per cent of the total population. In the developed regions, women accounted for 41 per cent of international migrants aged 65 or over. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions. Women in developing countries are more likely to migrate than men, but the gender gap is narrower in the developed regions. In 2013, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 13 million, or 5.9 per cent, compared to 2000. Ninety per cent of all international migrants (212 million) lived in urban areas. Europe hosts the largest single group, total 57 million, followed by Asia (51 million) and Northern America (14.9 million). The developed regions host 52 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 23 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent) hosts an almost equal proportion of males and females in migration. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions. Women in developing countries are more likely to migrate than men, but the gender gap is narrower in the developed regions. In 2013, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 13 million, or 5.9 per cent, compared to 2000. Ninety per cent of all international migrants (212 million) lived in urban areas. Europe hosts the largest single group, total 57 million, followed by Asia (51 million) and Northern America (14.9 million). The developed regions host 52 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 23 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent) hosts an almost equal proportion of males and females in migration. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions. Women in developing countries are more likely to migrate than men, but the gender gap is narrower in the developed regions. In 2013, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 13 million, or 5.9 per cent, compared to 2000. Ninety per cent of all international migrants (212 million) lived in urban areas. Europe hosts the largest single group, total 57 million, followed by Asia (51 million) and Northern America (14.9 million). The developed regions host 52 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 23 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent) hosts an almost equal proportion of males and females in migration. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions. Women in developing countries are more likely to migrate than men, but the gender gap is narrower in the developed regions. In 2013, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 13 million, or 5.9 per cent, compared to 2000. Ninety per cent of all international migrants (212 million) lived in urban areas. Europe hosts the largest single group, total 57 million, followed by Asia (51 million) and Northern America (14.9 million). The developed regions host 52 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 23 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent) hosts an almost equal proportion of males and females in migration. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, or 74 per cent of the global migrant stock, were of working age (15-64 years). In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was 48 per cent. Womenaccount for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points compared to 50 per cent in 2000. Women in developing countries are under-represented compared to their share of the global population. In 2013, women were under-represented among international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In the developed regions, persons of working age account for 69 per cent of total international migrants, compared to 57 per cent of all international migrants in the developing regions. In contrast, the share of persons aged 65 or over among international migrants is significantly higher in the developed regions. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants in the developed regions was 58 per cent, compared to 50 per cent in the developing regions.