

**TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT  
STOCK: THE 2013 REVISION - MIGRANTS BY  
AGE AND SEX**

CD-ROM DOCUMENTATION



United Nations



**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**  
Population Division

# **TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK: THE 2013 REVISION - MIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX**

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# DESA

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This publication has been issued without formal editing.

Suggested citation:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Age and Sex. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Age)

## 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 age and sex. It describes the contents of the dataset *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Age and Sex*. 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 Age and Sex*, 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](mailto: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](http://www.unmigration.org).



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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### **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>.



## CD-ROM DOCUMENTATION

The CD-ROM entitled *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision - Migrants by Age and Sex* provides estimates of the international migrant stock by age and sex 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 workbooks UN\_MigrantStock\_2013.xls and UN\_MigrantStockByAge\_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\_MigrantStock\_2013.xls, the estimates for the period 1990-2013 are presented in 6 tables, numbered 1 to 6, each presented on a separate worksheet. In the Excel workbook UN\_MigrantStockByAge\_2013.xls, the estimates for the period 1990-2013 are presented in 20 tables, numbered 1 to 20, each presented on a separate worksheet. In all of these tables in both Excel workbooks, 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, in the Excel workbook UN\_MigrantStockByAge\_2013.xls, a sixth column provides information on whether the estimates of international migrant stock by age and sex 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\_MigrantStock\_2013.xls is as follows:

**Table 1** *International migrant stock at mid-year by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013.* This table presents the complete set of estimates of the international migrant stock by sex and by major area, region, country or area. The estimates refer to the mid-point (1 July) of each year indicated.

**Table 2** *Total population at mid-year by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013 (thousands)*. This table presents estimates of the total population obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. The estimates refer to the mid-point (1 July) of each year indicated.

**Table 3** *International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population, 1990-2013*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 1 by those in Table 2 and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to the mid-point (1 July) of each year indicated.

**Table 4** *Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013*. The figures are obtained by dividing the number of female international migrants by the total migrant stock in Table 1 and expressing the result as a percentage. The estimates refer to the mid-point (1 July) of each year indicated.

**Table 5** *Annual rate of change of the migrant stock by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013 (percentage)*. Presents the estimated exponential annual rate of change of the international migrant stock, expressed as a percentage.

**Table 6** *Estimated refugee stock at mid-year by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013*. Presents the number of refugees, the refugee population as a percentage of the total migrant stock and the estimated exponential rate of change of the refugee population per year expressed as a percentage. All indicators are based on the estimates of refugee populations or persons in refugee-like situations prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and, where appropriate, by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The content of the Excel workbook UN\_MigrantStockByAge\_2013.xls is as follows:

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

**Table 2** *International migrant stock at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2000*. This table presents the complete set of estimates of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2000.

**Table 3** *International migrant stock at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2010*. This table presents the complete set of estimates of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2010.

**Table 4** *International migrant stock at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2013*. This table presents the complete set of estimates of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area for 1 July 2013.

**Table 5** *Total population at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990 (thousands)*. This table presents estimates of the total population obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. The estimates refer to 1 July 1990.

**Table 6** *Total population at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2000 (thousands)*. This table presents estimates of the total population obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. The estimates refer to 1 July 2000.

**Table 7** *Total population at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2010 (thousands)*. This table presents estimates of the total population obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. The estimates refer to 1 July 2010.

**Table 8** *Total population at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2013 (thousands)*. This table presents estimates of the total population obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. The estimates refer to 1 July 2013.

**Table 9** *International migrant stock as percentage of the total population by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 1 by those in Table 5 and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 1990.

**Table 10** *International migrant stock as percentage of the total population by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2000*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 2 by those in Table 6 and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2000.

**Table 11** *International migrant stock as percentage of the total population by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2010*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 3 by those in Table 7 and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2010.

**Table 12** *International migrant stock as percentage of the total population by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2013*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 4 by those in Table 8 and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2013.

**Table 13** *Percentage distribution of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 1 for the individual age groups by the total of these age groups for males and females separately and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 1990.

**Table 14** *Percentage distribution of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2000*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 2 for the individual age groups by the total of these age groups for males and females separately and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2000.

**Table 15** *Percentage distribution of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2010*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 3 for the individual age groups by the total of these age groups for males and females separately and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2010.

**Table 16** *Percentage distribution of the international migrant stock by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 2013*. The percentages shown are calculated by dividing the entries in Table 4 for the individual age groups by the total of these age groups for males and females separately and expressing the results in percentages. The estimates refer to 1 July 2013.

**Table 17** *Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by age and by major area, region, country or area, 1990*. The figures are obtained by dividing the number of female international migrants by the total migrant stock in Table 1 and expressing the result as a percentage. The estimates refer to 1 July 1990.

**Table 18** *Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by age and by major area, region, country or area, 2000*. The figures are obtained by dividing the number of female international

migrants by the total migrant stock in Table 2 and expressing the result as a percentage. The estimates refer to 1 July 2000.

**Table 19** *Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by age and by major area, region, country or area, 2010.* The figures are obtained by dividing the number of female international migrants by the total migrant stock in Table 3 and expressing the result as a percentage. The estimates refer to 1 July 2010.

**Table 20** *Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by age and by major area, region, country or area, 2013.* The figures are obtained by dividing the number of female international migrants by the total migrant stock in Table 4 and expressing the result as a percentage. The estimates refer to 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 AGE AND SEX

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 age and sex.

#### 1. Reference years

The dataset *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Age and Sex* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Age) contains estimates of the total number of international migrants by country or area by sex and age. 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.

Using country of citizenship as the basis for the identification of international migrants has also an important impact on the age distribution of 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 countries 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<sup>1</sup>, while 76 per cent of countries or areas had at least one data source on the age 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 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 age, 53 per cent of migrant stock was based on an empirical data source for the 1990 census round, 70 per cent for the 2000 census round, and 55 per cent for the 2010 census round.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.



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
Age distribution	58	82	122	122	53	70	55

The availability of data on total migrant stock, as well as on the age 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, while 29 per cent had data on the age 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 age, 52 per cent of countries in Asia, 65 per cent of those in Latin America and the Caribbean and 61 per cent of those in Oceania had data for the 2000 round of population censuses.

TABLE 2. AVAILABILITY OF DATA ON THE TOTAL NUMBER AND AGE 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
<i>International migrant stock by sex</i>							
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
<i>International migrant stock by age</i>							
World	232	123	130	55	53	56	24
Africa	58	25	17	7	43	29	12
Asia	50	17	26	15	34	52	30
Europe	48	23	38	16	48	79	33
Latin America and the Caribbean	48	38	31	10	79	65	21
Northern America	5	3	4	3	60	80	60
Oceania	23	17	14	4	74	61	17

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, while 12 per cent of countries had recent data on the age of international migrants. Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean also had a relatively large number of countries or areas with no data for the 2010 census round 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 30 per cent on the age 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 21 per cent of countries had data on the age of international migrants.

#### *4. Standardization of age groups*

Data on the age of international migrants are presented for standard five-year age groups commonly used in demographic analysis, that is, 0 to 4, 5 to 9, etc. In many cases, the available data required some form of redistribution to ensure that the reported data could be used for estimates by five-year age group. The most common reason for redistribution was that the data contained at least one age group spanning ten years or more. In addition, a significant number of datasets included age groups that did not end in a 4 or a 9. Lastly, in several datasets the oldest age group was larger than 65 and over. Various demographic methods, including interpolation and Sprague coefficients, were used to standardize the age groups.

#### *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*. In relation to the age of international migrants, the estimation method took into consideration the change in the size of the migrant stock, the ageing of the migrant stock, the age distribution of newly arriving and departing migrants, and the age distribution of the total population in the country of destination based on the *World Population Prospects: The 2013 Revision*. Certain variations in these assumptions have been applied for specific groups, such as refugees who tend to be younger than other international migrants.

#### *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. In relation to the age of international migrants, the estimation method also took into consideration the change in the size of the migrant stock, the ageing of the migrant stock and the age distribution of newly arriving and departing migrants and the age distribution of the total population in the country of destination. The age distribution of the newly arriving migrants is based on a combination of the migrant stock in the destination country and Castro's migration models. Certain variations in these assumptions have been applied for specific groups, such as refugees who tend to be younger than other international migrants.

#### *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.





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POPULATION DIVISION**

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AGE AND SEX**  
POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Age

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NOTES

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