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WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2005 REVISION

The Report entitled *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision* was released by the United Nations Population Division this summer. It presents estimates and projections of urban and rural populations for major areas, regions and countries of the world, as well as for all urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2005 and all capital cities. The *2005 Revision* updates the estimates and projections issued in the *2003 Revision*.

According to the *2005 Revision*, the world continues to urbanize quickly. In 2005, it had 3.2 billion urban residents, nearly four times as many as in 1950. Urban dwellers represented 49 per cent of the global population in 2005 compared to 29 per cent in 1950. By 2008, half of the world's population is projected to be urban; by 2030, nearly 5 billion urban residents are expected worldwide, representing 60 per cent of the population at that time (figure 1).

While the world is urbanizing rapidly, the number of rural dwellers is high and still growing. In 2005, 3.3 billion people lived in rural areas, mainly in developing countries. However, starting in 2019, the rural population is projected to decline slowly. Consequently, the number of rural dwellers in 2030 is expected to be slightly lower than in 2005. Among the major areas, Asia is home to the majority of rural dwellers, accounting for 71 per cent in 2005, with India, China, Indonesia and Bangladesh (in order of rural population size) having the largest number of rural residents worldwide.

At the global level, virtually all the population growth expected during 2005-2030 will be concentrated in urban areas.

Between 2005 and 2030, the world's population is expected to increase by 1.7 billion people, from 6.5 billion in 2005 to 8.2 billion in 2030. Virtually all this increase is expected to be concentrated in urban areas (table 1). That is, rural-urban migration and the

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transformation of rural into urban settlements will more than absorb the natural increase expected in rural areas.

There are striking differences in urban population change between the more developed regions and the less developed regions. While a majority of the inhabitants of the less developed regions still live in rural areas, in the more developed regions the population is already highly urbanized. In 2005, 74 per cent of the population of the more developed regions was urban, compared to 43 per cent in the less developed regions. Because urbanization tends to rise as the level of

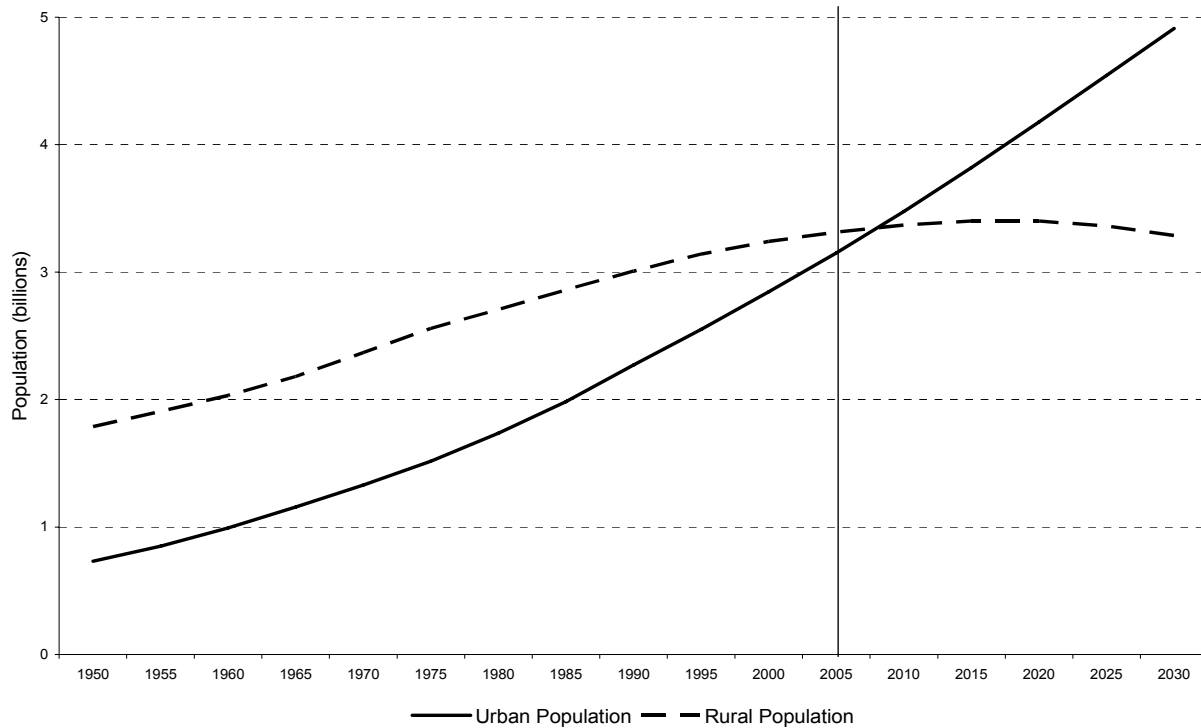
Figure 1. Urban and rural populations of the world, 1950-2030

Table 1. Total, urban and rural populations by development group, selected periods, 1950-2030

	<i>Population (billions) and percentage urban</i>				<i>Average annual rate of change (percentage)</i>	
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>1950-2005</i>	<i>2005-2030</i>
World						
Total population	2.52	4.07	6.46	8.20	1.71	0.95
Urban population	0.73	1.52	3.15	4.91	2.65	1.78
Rural population	1.79	2.56	3.31	3.29	1.12	-0.03
<i>Percentage urban</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.83</i>
More developed regions						
Total population	0.81	1.05	1.21	1.25	0.73	0.13
Urban population	0.42	0.70	0.90	1.01	1.37	0.47
Rural population	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.24	-0.40	-1.07
<i>Percentage urban</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.35</i>
Less developed regions						
Total population	1.71	3.03	5.25	6.95	2.04	1.12
Urban population	0.31	0.82	2.25	3.90	3.61	2.20
Rural population	1.40	2.21	3.00	3.05	1.39	0.06
<i>Percentage urban</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.08</i>

development increases and since socio-economic development is expected to continue in all countries, the levels of urbanization are generally projected to rise in the future. Thus, by 2030 the less developed regions are expected to have 56 per cent of their populations living in urban areas, nearly triple the proportion they had in 1950 (18 per cent). In more developed regions, the proportion urban is projected to reach 81 per cent by 2030.

Despite their lower levels of urbanization, the less developed regions have more than twice as many urban dwellers as the more developed regions (2.3 billion vs. 0.9 billion in 2005). The projected continued growth of the population of the less developed regions combined with the near stagnation of the population in the more developed regions implies that the gap in the number of urban dwellers between the two will continue to increase. By 2030 the urban population in the less developed regions is projected to be nearly four times as large as that in the more developed regions (3.9 billion vs. 1 billion people).

Despite their lower levels of urbanization, the less developed regions have more than twice as many urban dwellers as the more developed regions.

There are marked differences in the level and pace of urbanization among the major areas constituting the less developed regions of the world (see back cover). Africa and Asia are the least urbanized major areas with just 38 per cent and 40 per cent of their populations, respectively, living in urban areas in 2005. A combination of a large starting population and a projected rate of urban population growth that remains relatively high over the next 25 years results in a marked increase of the urban populations of both continents. By 2030, it is expected that Asia will rank first and Africa second in terms of the number of urban dwellers. Put differently, at the global level, almost 7 out of every 10 urban residents in the world will likely live in Africa or Asia by 2030, and their populations will be 54 per cent urban in Asia and 51 per cent urban in Africa.

In contrast, the region constituted by Latin America and the Caribbean is already highly urbanized, with 77 per cent of its population living in urban areas in 2005. By 2030, that proportion is projected to reach 84 per cent.

In Europe the proportion of the population residing in urban areas is expected to rise from 72 per cent in 2005 to 78 per cent in 2030. In Northern America, the projected increase in the proportion urban is from 81 per cent in 2005 to 87 per cent in 2030. In Oceania, the equivalent rise is from 71 per cent in 2005 to 74 per cent in 2030.

The twentieth century witnessed the emergence of mega-cities, that is, cities with 10 million inhabitants or more (table 2). Never before had such large populations been concentrated in cities. In 1950 there were just two mega-cities, New York and Tokyo, but their number had reached 20 by 2005 and is expected to rise to 22 by 2015, of which 17 will be located in developing countries. In 2005, the mega-cities accounted for 9 per cent of the world's urban population.

In 1950 there were just two mega-cities, New York and Tokyo, but their number had reached 20 by 2005 and is expected to rise to 22 by 2015, of which 17 will be located in developing countries.

The populations of mega-cities, being large already, tend to grow less rapidly than other urban centres. Among the 20 mega-cities in existence in 2005, 13 had populations that grew by less than the average annual growth rate of the world's urban population during 1975-2005 (2.4 per cent). Only seven of the 20 mega-cities grew faster: Dhaka in Bangladesh, Lagos in Nigeria, Delhi in India, Karachi in Pakistan, Jakarta in Indonesia, Mumbai (Bombay) in India and Manila in the Philippines. For the future, six of the 22 mega-cities projected to exist in 2015 are projected to grow by more than 1.9 per cent per year, the average annual growth rate projected for the global urban population during 2005-2015. These cities are: Lagos in Nigeria, Dhaka in Bangladesh, Karachi in Pakistan, Jakarta in Indonesia, Guangzhou in China and Delhi in India (in order of their expected annual growth rates).

With 35 million residents in 2005, the metropolitan area of Tokyo is by far the most populous urban agglomeration in the world. Tokyo had slightly more residents than the entire country of Kenya in 2005 (34 million). Tokyo is also the most populous capital in the world. After Tokyo, the next largest urban agglomerations are Mexico City and the urban agglomeration of New York-Newark, with 19 million inhabitants each, followed by São Paulo

Table 2. World's urban agglomerations with populations of 10 million inhabitants or more in 2005

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Agglomeration</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Population (millions), 2005</i>
1	Tokyo	Japan	35.2
2	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	Mexico	19.4
3	New York-Newark	United States of America	18.7
4	São Paulo	Brazil	18.3
5	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	18.2
6	Delhi	India	15.0
7	Shanghai	China	14.5
8	Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	14.3
9	Jakarta	Indonesia	13.2
10	Buenos Aires	Argentina	12.6
11	Dhaka	Bangladesh	12.4
12	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	United States of America	12.3
13	Karachi	Pakistan	11.6
14	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11.5
15	Osaka-Kobe	Japan	11.3
16	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	11.1
17	Lagos	Nigeria	10.9
18	Beijing	China	10.7
19	Manila	Philippines	10.7
20	Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	10.7

and Mumbai (Bombay) with 18 million people each. In 2015 it is expected that Tokyo will still be the largest urban agglomeration with 35 million inhabitants, followed by Mumbai (Bombay) and Mexico City with 22 million people each, and São Paulo with 21 million inhabitants.

The majority of urban dwellers live in small cities (table 3). Although the number of mega-cities and large urban agglomerations has been increasing over time and their share of the urban population has been rising, the majority of urban dwellers in both more and less developed regions reside in cities with less than a half million inhabitants. In 2005, 53.4 per cent of urban dwellers in the more developed regions lived in cities with less than a half million inhabitants and 50.7 per cent in less developed regions also lived in such small cities. Although the proportion of the urban population living in small cities is expected to decline slightly by 2015, it is projected to remain over 50 per cent (52.9 per cent) in the more developed regions and to fall just under 50 per cent (49.8 per cent) in the less developed

regions. That is, the trend towards concentration of the population in larger urban settlements has not yet resulted in a marked decline of either the proportion or the number of persons living in small urban centres.

The majority of urban dwellers in both more and less developed regions reside in cities with less than a half million inhabitants.

The data of the *2005 Revision* have been issued on a CD-ROM. They are also accessible via the population database posted on the United Nations Population Division website at www.unpopulation.org. The results of the *2005 Revision* have also been issued in printed form. Two wall charts and the analytical report corresponding to the *2005 Revision* are forthcoming. For additional information, please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, Two United Nations Plaza, Room. DC2-1950, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone +1-212-963-3179; facsimile +1-212-963-2147.

Table 3. Distribution of urban population by size class of settlement and by development group, selected periods, 1975-2015

Development group	Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)	Population (millions)			Percentage of urban population		
		1975	2005	2015	1975	2005	2015
World	All urban areas	1 516	3 150	3 819	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	53	293	359	3.5	9.3	9.4
	5 million to 10 million	117	204	273	7.7	6.5	7.1
	1 million to 5 million	317	713	910	20.9	22.6	23.8
	500 000 to 1 million	170	318	347	11.2	10.1	9.1
	Fewer than 500 000	859	1 622	1 930	56.6	51.5	50.5
More developed regions	All urban areas	701	898	945	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	42	88	91	6.1	9.8	9.6
	5 million to 10 million	50	54	67	7.1	6.0	7.1
	1 to 5 million	137	194	200	19.5	21.6	21.2
	500 000 to 1 million	73	82	87	10.5	9.1	9.2
	Fewer than 500 000	398	480	500	56.9	53.4	52.9
Less developed regions	All urban areas	815	2 252	2 874	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	11	204	268	1.3	9.1	9.3
	5 million to 10 million	68	150	206	8.3	6.7	7.2
	1 to 5 million	180	519	710	22.1	23.0	24.7
	500 000 to 1 million	97	237	260	11.9	10.5	9.0
	Fewer than 500 000	460	1 142	1 430	56.5	50.7	49.8

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In resolutions 59/241 and 60/227, the General Assembly decided to hold a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development from 14 to 15 September 2006 and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive overview of studies and analyses on the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development. Pursuant to that request, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs prepared the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development (A/60/871), which was presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on 6 June 2006.

The report recognized that there is a strong nexus between international migration and development and underscored that international migration can be beneficial for development provided it is supported by the appropriate policies. As the world entered a new era of globalization in the last decades of the twentieth century, labour markets have become increasingly interdependent and mobility has increased, both in magnitude and complexity. As a result, more countries are both important sources of migrants and destinations for them, and there is a greater recognition of the benefits that migration may bring to both the countries of origin and those of destination.

International migration can be beneficial for development provided it is supported by the appropriate policies.

The report provides a comprehensive review of various aspects of international migration, including the economic impact of international migration on countries of destination and on countries of origin; the crucial role of remittances; the expanding influence of transnational communities; return migration; the movement of highly skilled or highly educated persons; the mobility of students; the relevance of the international human rights framework and the necessity to safeguard the rights of migrants; gender aspects of migration; the challenge of integration; and the problems raised by trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

The report notes that international migration is an integral part of a globalized world and that development is linked to migration. People living outside their countries of birth numbered an estimated 191 million in 2005: 115.4 million of whom lived in developed countries and 75.2 million in developing countries. About one third of the 191 million international migrants were persons born in a developing country who were living in a developed country in 2005 (South-to-North migration); another third were persons who had been born in a developing country and were living in another developing country in 2005 (South-to-South migration). Thus, in terms of the overall number of migrants in 2005, South-to-South migration was roughly equal in magnitude to South-to-North migration.

If, instead of focusing on developed countries alone, one focuses on high-income countries (whether developed or developing), almost 60 per cent of all international migrants in 2005 lived in high-income economies, including countries in Europe, Northern America, Oceania and high-income countries in Asia such as the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore or the United Arab Emirates.

The report notes that countries of origin and destination of international migrants share a common set of migration-related objectives. These objectives include ensuring that international migration occurs in an orderly, safe and humane fashion; that the rights and safety of international migrants are protected; that migrants are protected against discrimination, xenophobia and any form of exploitation; and that the beneficial aspects of international migration are enhanced.

The report outlines a number of policy recommendations. It describes how co-development initiatives, that is, the concerted efforts to improve economic and social conditions in countries of origin and destination with the active participation of migrants, can enhance the impact of international migration on development. It suggests that international migration be included in national

development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies.

The report underscores that the full benefits of international migration can only be realized when the human rights of international migrants are respected and when people migrate out of choice not out of constraint. It recognizes the risks involved in international migration, especially when migrants are victims of trafficking or are smuggled into a country. It concludes that international cooperation is essential to combat these crimes.

The full benefits of international migration can only be realized when the human rights of international migrants are respected.

The report recognizes that temporary worker programmes can be beneficial to both countries of destination and those of origin as well as to migrants themselves. However, temporary migration is not a long-term solution for the structural labour shortages that exist in high-income countries. The Report suggests that more could be done to foster entrepreneurship among international migrants and hence take full advantage of their entrepreneurial skills. Significant attention is paid to the catalyst role that transnational communities can play in the development of countries of origin, through remittances, circular and return migration and the transfer of information, know-how and technology.

Temporary migration is not a long-term solution for the structural labour shortages that exist in high-income countries.

Attention is given in the report to the increasing demand for highly skilled workers in both developed and developing countries. The negative effects of skill shortages in some, generally small, developing countries is discussed and policy options to mitigate them are offered.

The report draws attention to the paucity of sound and timely information on international migration and its nexus with development. It argues that without adequate evidence to guide the formulation of policy and test its impact, some of the potential benefits of international migration may remain elusive. It calls for the improvement of data on the various aspects of international migration and for research that is policy relevant.

Without adequate evidence to guide the formulation of policy and test its impact, some of the potential benefits of international migration may remain elusive.

The report provides a comprehensive overview of multilateral initiatives, regional processes and bilateral arrangements to address international migration in a cooperative framework. However, it notes that there is no intergovernmental body at the global level focusing on the systematic consideration of the interrelations between international migration and development. To fill this void, the Secretary-General proposes the creation of a global consultative forum, led by and open to all the 191 States Members of the United Nations, which would offer Governments a venue to discuss issues related to international migration and development in a systematic and comprehensive way. As described in the report, such a forum would not produce negotiated outcomes, but it would provide Governments with timely exposure to promising policy ideas, as analyzed by the most relevant, qualified bodies from both inside and outside the United Nations system. The forum could provide impetus for increased coherence in migration policies and actions at the national and international levels.

The following are some of the main findings of the Secretary General's report:

1. International migrants numbered 191 million in 2005. Between 1990 and 2005, high-income countries as a whole registered the highest increase in the number of international migrants (41 million).
2. Three-quarters of all migrants lived in just 28 countries in 2005. The United States accounted for one in every five migrants in the world.
3. Migrants constitute at least 20 per cent of the population in 41 countries, 31 of which have less than a million inhabitants.
4. Female migrants constitute nearly half of all migrants worldwide and they are more numerous than male migrants in developed countries.
5. The lure of a well-paid job in a wealthy country is a powerful driver of international migration. The attraction has intensified as income differentials among countries continue to grow. Many advanced

and dynamic economies need migrant workers to fill jobs that cannot be outsourced and that don't find local takers at going wages. Population ageing also underlies this growing demand, as it gives rise to deficits of workers relative to dependants. And as younger generations become better educated, fewer in their ranks are being content with lowly paid and physically demanding jobs.

6. At the point of origin, deeper poverty does not lead in a simple way to higher migration. The poorest people generally do not have the resources to bear the costs and risks of international migration. International migrants are usually drawn from middle-income households. However, when migrants establish themselves abroad, they help friends and relatives to follow and, in the process, the costs and risks of migration fall, making it possible for poorer people, though not for the poorest, to join the stream. Low-skilled migration has the largest potential to reduce the depth and severity of poverty in communities of origin.

7. Migrants' remittances increase family incomes and help defray education and health costs, thereby improving human capital. Households with migrants are not only more likely to invest but by spending more they help to raise incomes elsewhere in the economy. Because of multiplier effects, most of the economic impact of remittances is found in the broader economy and depends on the ability of households to make productive investments.

8. Much can be done to increase the benefits of remittances, while respecting their character as private funds. An immediate task is to reduce transfer fees. As banks, credit unions and even micro-finance institutions join money-transfer companies in serving developing communities, fees have started to fall. But there is still ample room to cut fees and to expand access to financial institutions by migrants and their families. Such access allows migrants and their families to save, obtain credit and acquire productive assets.

9. The foreign exchange inflows associated with remittances also improve a country's creditworthiness, lower its borrowing costs, and provide reliable financing in times of instability.

10. Governments understand that their citizens abroad can be development assets and are strengthening ties with them. Collective remittances

by migrant associations support small-scale development projects, often with the support of local and national authorities. As consumers, migrants contribute to the expansion of trade, tourism, and telecommunications in their countries of origin and destination. And migrants often become entrepreneurs, either at destination or at home once they return, spawning businesses that can generate wealth and create jobs. Migrants also promote foreign investment in countries of origin and contribute to the transfer of knowledge and of productive and technological know-how.

11. Migrants who return home often bring expertise and savings. Some use their savings to start businesses that contribute to job creation, even if on a modest scale. Some pass their expertise along to others as teachers or trainers. Migrants form part of a new critical mass of skilled workers that helps launch new ventures in countries of origin and promote economic development.

12. Although the migration of skilled persons has a number of positive effects, small economies are vulnerable to "brain drain," particularly in such crucial sectors as health and education. Small and poor countries, particularly those in Africa and the Caribbean, need assistance both to train enough skilled workers and to retain them.

13. When migrants are able to employ their skills, their work clearly benefits both them and receiving societies. To avoid skill wastage, it is necessary to improve the portability of qualifications and the mutual recognition of degrees and certifications.

14. The benefits of international migration—not only for migrants themselves, but equally for receiving societies—are contingent on the protection of migrant rights. Labour rights are the mainstay in the prevention of exploitation and ought to be safeguarded.

15. The success of migration hinges on the mutual adaptation of migrants and the host society, which is in the best interests of both. The cornerstone of integration is equal treatment and the prohibition of discrimination of any sort as well as effective protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia.

16. The policies of both countries of origin and countries of destination shape the position of women

and men during the migration process. Although both can be agents of change, migrant women are more likely to see their personal development thwarted. Measures to improve the outcomes of migration for women include providing them an independent legal status and the permission to work when admitted for family reunification and safeguarding their rights as workers when they become economically active.

17. Trafficking in persons is one of the most pressing problems related to the movement of people. No reliable estimates of the number of persons involved exist but the evidence available indicates that its geographical scope has expanded and that the majority of victims are women or children. International cooperation to uncover and combat complex transnational trafficking networks is on the increase.

18. There is considerable scope for international migration to be part of co-development strategies. At the national level, co-development initiatives would benefit from better coordination and coherence between migration and development policies. This requires closer cooperation among the authorities in charge of migration and those working on development strategies and development cooperation. At the bilateral level, co-development strategies need the active participation of stakeholders in both countries of origin and countries of destination.

The full text of the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development is available at the migration website of the Population Division at www.unmigration.org.

EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

**BEIRUT, LEBANON
15-17 MAY 2006**

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), organized the Expert Group Meeting entitled "International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Challenges and Opportunities". The Meeting was hosted by ESCWA and took place in Beirut, Lebanon from 15 to 17 May 2006. The Meeting was a part of the preparatory process for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that the General Assembly would conduct from 14 to 15 September 2006.

The Meeting was attended by 46 government officials, experts and representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and of other international organizations. Opening statements were made by H.E. Ambassador Reda Ahmed Shehata, Foreign Policy Advisor of Bahrain and former Commissioner of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), Mr. Atif Kubursi, Deputy Executive Secretary of

ESCWA, and Mr. Bela Hovy, Chief of the Migration Section of the United Nations Population Division.

Participants noted that the Arab region displayed very diverse migration patterns. While some countries in the region were an important source of migrant labour, others were among the major destinations of migrant workers in the world.

The number of international migrants in the Arab region increased from 13 million in 1990 to 20 million in 2005.

According to Population Division estimates, the number of international migrants in the Arab region increased from 13 million in 1990 to 20 million in 2005. Some countries in the Arab region were among those hosting some of the largest migrant populations in the world both in absolute and in relative terms (that is, as a proportion of the total population). Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) were a major destination of migrants from other developing countries, especially from

other Arab countries and from countries in Southern Asia and South-eastern Asia. In 2005, the proportion of women among international migrants in the Arab region, at 35 per cent, was significantly lower than the proportion female among all international migrants in the world (49.6 per cent).

In 2005, the proportion of women among international migrants in the Arab region, at 35 per cent, was significantly lower than the proportion female among all international migrants in the world (49.6 per cent).

Participants remarked that high unemployment and underemployment as well as a shortage of jobs for young workers were major problems facing many countries in the region, particularly those that had experienced or were experiencing very high levels of population growth. Although migration offered the possibility of relieving somewhat labour market pressures in those countries, the importance of creating employment opportunities was highlighted and it was suggested that Governments need to do more to liberalize their economies.

Participants pointed out that in some countries of the Arab region the amount of remittances flowing from abroad was significantly higher than the amount of foreign direct investment or official development assistance. Remittances improved the well-being of families remaining in the countries of origin and helped reduce poverty. However, there was a paucity of information on remittance flows at the national level. Household surveys were useful in providing evidence about the impact of remittances on household expenditures, including expenditures on education and health.

The large and growing volume of labour migration to Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was a dominant feature of international migration flows in the Arab region. Participants noted that Government policies to increase the share of citizens in the labour force of those countries had had limited success. Because of rising unemployment among citizens, it was important for GCC countries to review their labour migration policies. In addition, participants emphasized that receiving countries needed to work on ensuring that the human rights of migrants were effectively protected.

The large and growing volume of labour migration to Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was a dominant feature of international migration flows in the Arab region.

Although most migrants originating in the Arab region continued to migrate to Europe, it was reported that there were also significant numbers of highly skilled migrants from the region in Australia, Canada and the United States. Migrants who had obtained their education in the country of destination were better integrated in labour market its compared to migrants who had obtained their training in the country of origin. Participants considered policy measures to mitigate the impact of highly skilled migration on countries of origin, including (a) encouraging return and circular migration by allowing the possibility of re-emigration; (b) improving human resource development and working conditions in countries of origin; (c) sharing the costs of highly skilled migration between countries of origin, destination and the migrants themselves; and (d) implementing ethical recruitment policies.

Participants noted that some Governments in the Arab region had recently taken measures to strengthen linkages with their expatriate communities by creating ministries for citizens abroad and allowing citizens abroad to vote in national elections. The importance of dual citizenship was emphasized. To promote the potential economic benefits that linkages with expatriate communities could bring, countries of origin were urged to create an enabling environment for investment.

Governments in the Arab region have recently taken measures to strengthen linkages with their expatriate communities by creating ministries for citizens abroad and allowing citizens abroad to vote in national elections.

The contributions that returning migrants could make to development were acknowledged and measures to encourage circular and return migration, particularly of those possessing needed skills or capital, were reviewed. It was noted that return migration was less likely to occur if provisions in bilateral agreements regarding the portability of social security, pension and health benefits failed to be implemented.

Participants agreed that the fight against the negative aspects of international migration, such as trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and irregular migration, required concerted action at the intergovernmental level. International cooperation could contribute to minimize the negative aspects of international migration.

It was underscored that understanding the dynamics, causes and consequences of international migration and the formulation of appropriate policy responses was hampered by a lack of reliable migration information. Interventions were urgently needed to increase the availability and improve the timely dissemination of data on international migration. Participants noted that the United Nations

could act as catalyst in promoting data collection, compilation and dissemination in the Arab region.

Participants welcomed the opportunity to discuss international migration and development policies at the regional level. It was suggested that the governance of international migration in the Arab region would benefit from a continuation of the dialogue. In order to discuss complementary migration policies between countries of origin and destination, it was proposed to create a regional framework or forum.

The documents presented at the meeting, including the agenda and presentations, are available on the migration website of the Population Division at www.unmigration.org.

WORLD CONTRACEPTIVE USE 2005: CD-ROM AND WALL CHART

The United Nations Population Division has released a CD-ROM and a wall chart entitled *World Contraceptive Use 2005*. Both publications present the most recent estimates (as of 1 October 2005) of contraceptive prevalence, defined as, the percentage of women currently using contraception among those aged 15-49 who are married or in union (a union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship). Prevalence levels are reported by method of contraception for countries and country aggregates, including the world, the more and the less developed regions and the major areas (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania).

For countries, the most recent data refer to those collected since 1980 by surveys based on nationally representative samples of women of reproductive age. For country aggregates, the most recent estimates were derived by the United Nations Population Division from information yielded by surveys and from assumptions about levels and trends in contraceptive use in countries lacking such information.

The two publications also present data on the number of women aged 15-49 who were married or in union in 2005 and on trends in contraceptive prevalence. The wall chart includes, as an indicator of recent trends, the estimated annual change in

contraceptive prevalence between 1995 and 2005. In the CD-ROM, trend estimates are based on all available contraceptive prevalence data collected between 1990 and 2002 and are presented for individual countries. The wall chart also presents information on the unmet need for family planning for countries with the required data.

Worldwide, the estimated level of contraceptive prevalence was 61 per cent in 2005. Thus, 664 million out of the more than one billion women of reproductive age who are married or in union use contraception. This level was higher in the more developed regions (69 per cent) and lower in the less developed regions (59 per cent). Among major areas of the world, contraceptive prevalence was lowest in Africa (27 per cent). By contrast, the estimated prevalence of contraceptive use was fairly high in Asia (63 per cent) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (72 per cent).

Nine out of 10 contraceptive users worldwide rely on modern methods.

Nine out of 10 contraceptive users worldwide rely on modern methods. For the world as a whole, it is estimated that the most commonly used modern methods are female sterilization (21 per cent of women aged 15-49 who are married or in union), intra-uterine devices or IUDs (14 per cent), and oral pills (8 per cent). Short-acting and reversible

methods are more popular in the more developed regions, whereas longer-acting and highly effective clinical methods are used more frequently in the less developed regions. Thus, in the more developed regions, contraceptive prevalence is highest for oral pills (16 per cent) and male condoms (14 per cent). In contrast, the most popular methods in the less developed regions are female sterilization (22 per cent) and IUDs (15 per cent).

Short-acting and reversible methods are more popular in the more developed regions, whereas longer-acting and highly effective clinical methods are used more frequently in the less developed regions.

Contraceptive use has increased substantially over the decade from 1995 to 2005 in the less

developed regions of the world. For example, the estimated level of contraceptive prevalence has increased by at least one percentage point per year in 28 per cent of all developing countries, and by at least two percentage points per year in 10 per cent of those countries. Levels of contraceptive use in the more developed regions, being quite high already, changed little over the same decade.

The wall chart can be downloaded from www.unpopulation.org, the Population Division's website. The CD-ROM is available for purchase (see information and pricing on the website) from the office of Director, Population Division, United Nations, Two United Nations Plaza, Room. DC2-1950, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone +1-212-963-3179; facsimile +1-212-963-2147.

WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS 2004, VOLUME III: ANALYTICAL REPORT

The Population Division has released the *Analytical Report of the 2004 Revision of World Population Prospects*. This is the last of the three-volume publication disseminating the results of the *2004 Revision*. It provides a comprehensive overview and in-depth analysis about past and future demographic trends for 192 countries and areas, as well as for regional aggregates, including the more and the less developed regions, the major geographic areas and the world as a whole. The analysis provides an overview of past trends starting in 1950 and of expected changes up to 2050.

The *Analytical Report* combines analysis and documentation. In the first two chapters, it discusses trends in population size and the ageing of populations. The analysis of past and future trends in fertility (chapter III) documents the growing diversity of fertility levels and the persisting tendency of fertility to decline. Global mortality trends are discussed in chapter IV. A considerable part of this chapter is devoted to an analysis of the severe demographic impact of the HIV pandemic. International migration and the impact it has on population change is documented in chapter V. The last three chapters are devoted to the documentation of methods and data used for the preparation of the *2004 Revision*. Chapter VI describes the methodology and models used for the preparation of

this *Revision*. It is followed by a listing of country-specific data sources and estimation methods presented in chapter VII. Chapter VIII provides information on the datasets available in digital form on the results of the *2004 Revision* and a form to order the datasets on CD-ROM. The report contains an executive summary highlighting the main findings stemming from the *2004 Revision* presented in the six official languages of the United Nations.

The complete set of volumes presenting the results of the *2004 Revision* includes also the first volume, entitled *Comprehensive Tables*, which presents the demographic profiles for each country or region as well as the major demographic indicators for all regional groupings and countries for the period 1950-2050. The second volume contains the age and sex distributions of populations, also for 1950-2050.

Summary findings of the *2004 Revision* have been presented in a wall chart, and data for specific countries can be accessed on the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org. For more information, contact the office of Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, Two United Nations Plaza, Room. DC2-1950, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone +1-212-963-3179; facsimile +1-212-963-2147.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, 39TH SESSION

The thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 April 2005, from 3 to 7 April 2006 and on 10 May 2006. Its special theme was "International migration and development".

The documents before the Commission included the report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on international migration and development. The report addressed the demographic, social and economic aspects of international migration and development; interactions between international migration and population factors; and policy responses.

Other reports before the Commission covered the following topics: the intersessional meeting of the Bureau of the Commission; the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on international migration and development; the flows of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and the programme of work of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2005.

The Commission heard five keynote addresses on different aspects related to the special theme. The

keynote speakers were: Rita Süßmuth, OTA University, Berlin; Papa Owusu-Ankomah, Minister for the Interior of Ghana; Margarita Escobar, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs for Salvadoreans Living Abroad; J. Edward Taylor, Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California at Davis; and Patricia A. Sto. Tomas, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Philippines.

The Commission decided that the special theme for its forty-first session in 2008 will be "Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development". The Commission also adopted a resolution on international migration and development which included directions for action at the national, regional and international levels (see next page). Noting that a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development would be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council transmit the Commission's report on its thirty-ninth session to the High-level Dialogue.

The Commission also adopted a resolution on its methods of work in which it decided, among other things, to adopt a two-year planning horizon for its work programme.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN 2006

Resolution 2006/1 Methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, in which the Assembly designated the Commission on Population and Development as part of the three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism responsible for monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/48 of 27 July 2005 and Council decision 2005/213 of 31 March 2005,

Recalling its decisions 2004/2 and 2005/2 on its methods of work,

Emphasizing that the Commission should play a key role in supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Affirming that its annual review of follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development should be comprehensive so as to respond to issues of heightened and emerging concern,

Emphasizing the breadth of experience of non-governmental organizations in the follow-up to the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation² and the need to continue to promote their effective participation in and valuable contribution to the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which the Assembly requested that each functional commission examine its methods of work in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, while recognizing that each functional commission had its own specificity;

2. *Decides* that the Commission will adopt a multi-year programme of work limited to a two-year planning horizon, and also decides to select a special theme for each year based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;¹

3. *Also decides* that, in considering each annual theme, the Commission will continue to review and assess both its substantive and policy aspects as well as the progress made in programme implementation in relation to that theme;

4. *Further decides* that the Commission, at its general debate, with participation open to all Member States and observers, including through the use of keynote speakers and experts on the special theme, will address the challenges to the implementation of the goals, objectives and commitments of the Programme of Action as well as the means for accelerating their implementation;

5. *Decides* that the outcomes of the discussions of the Commission, including on its special theme, where possible and appropriate, should contain substantive recommendations for furthering the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation;²

6. *Also decides* to include in its programme of work new and emerging issues, as necessary, agreed by the Commission upon the recommendation of Member States in that regard;

7. *Invites* Member States, in order to maintain and enhance the quality and impact of the Commission's debates, to consider including among their representatives at the sessions of the Commission, those with technical expertise in the

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

particular areas of population and development under consideration;

8. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission to meet as frequently as necessary in preparation for annual sessions of the Commission, as well as to facilitate the provision to Member States of regular and informal open-ended briefings, in conjunction with the Secretariat, on the status of such preparatory activities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure strengthened cooperation and coordination between relevant entities of the United Nations system in the technical preparation of future sessions of the Commission.

Resolution 2006/2 International migration and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,¹ in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,² in particular section II.C on international migration,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the relevant provisions on international migration contained, inter alia, in the

¹ See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, annex, and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1) and A/S-21/PV.9.*

Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,³ the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,⁴ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁵ and their periodic reviews, and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,⁶

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005,⁷

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions relevant to international migration and development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005, which are relevant to the setting up and organizing of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development which will be held during the sixty-first session of the Assembly and which will discuss the overall theme of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize the development benefits and minimize the negative impacts,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by the Heads of State and Government⁸ to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights

³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶ See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁸ See the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as contained in General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹¹ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²

Recalling also the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹³ which entered into force in July 2003,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,¹⁴

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as the full respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute one of the important aspects of international migration,

Noting that the proportion of women and girls among international migrants amounted to nearly 50 per cent in 2005 and deeply concerned about the risks that women and girls, including women

migrant workers, are exposed to in the context of migration, such as gender-based discrimination, multiple aggravated forms of discrimination, violence, including sexual violence, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, commercial sexual exploitation and economic exploitation, sexual abuse and other forms of abuse,

Recognizing that the increasing feminization of international migration requires greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Recognizing also the impact of migration on the effectiveness of public services, and the need to address, as appropriate, the shortages of workers, including health and education workers, giving appropriate attention to enhancing the capacity of developing countries in this regard,

Noting the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁵ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁶ both focusing on international migration and development, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁷

Taking note also of the report of the Global Commission on International Migration entitled “Migration in an interconnected world: new directions for action”,¹⁸ including its contribution to the debate on international migration and development, and taking note further of the report as

⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I to III.

¹⁵ E/CN.9/2006/3.

¹⁶ E/CN.9/2006/4.

¹⁷ E/CN.9/2006/5.

¹⁸ Geneva, Global Commission on International Migration, October 2005.

an input for consideration at the High-level Dialogue,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Acknowledges* the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin and destination;

3. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to consider the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits and minimizing the negative impacts;

4. *Requests* States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ and the international instruments to which they are party;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts, in particular acts of racial discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urges them to reinforce measures in this regard;

6. *Recognizes* that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require a concerted international response, and to that end urges all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;

7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration;

8. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to enact domestic legislation and to take further effective measures to combat and prosecute international trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;

9. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws, consistent with their international obligations;

10. *Invites* Governments, with the assistance of the international community, where appropriate, to seek to make the option of remaining in one's own country viable for all people, in particular through efforts to achieve sustainable development, leading to a better economic balance between developed and developing countries;

11. *Calls upon* States to facilitate family reunification in an expeditious and effective manner, with due regard for applicable laws, as such reunification has a positive effect on the integration of migrants;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of public awareness of opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration;

13. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries as well as to strengthen protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse, by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;

14. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education impacts the development efforts of developing countries;

15. *Acknowledges* the need to analyse the impact of certain forms of temporary migration and return migration;

16. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such action;

17. *Invites* the countries of origin and destination, in accordance with domestic legislation, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the contribution of migrants and migrant communities to the development of their countries of origin;

18. *Recalls* the commitments contained in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS¹⁹ to develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that would facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services;²⁰

19. *Invites* Governments to set up or, where they already exist and where necessary, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for, inter alia, data collection, analysis, the subsequent elaboration of policies, programmes and projects, and their monitoring and evaluation, including by improving skills and increasing resources, with a view to their providing timely, reliable and disaggregated information, including, inter alia, sex- and age-specific information, on international migration flows in countries of origin, transit and destination and their effects on development, and in this regard invites the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

20. *Invites* relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation on methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants;

21. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building

partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

22. *Invites* Governments, where appropriate, to consider the linkages between international migration and development in policy formulation by, inter alia, promoting, through a comprehensive approach at the national level, collaboration and coordination among the governmental authorities in charge of international migration, and those focusing on development or development cooperation, and other relevant policy areas;

23. *Recognizes* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Urges* the relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations working on international migration, including the International Organization for Migration, to enhance within their respective mandates the coordination of their activities, and to strengthen cooperation and collaboration;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on international migration and development and, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, funds and programmes, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on international migration and development set out in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits;

26. *Looks forward* to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

27. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session to the High-level Dialogue.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 50.

Decision 2006/101
Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in the year 2008

The Commission on Population and Development decides that the special theme for the forty-first session of the Commission in 2008 shall be “Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development”.

Decision 2006/102
Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-ninth session

The Commission on Population and Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meeting, held in Banjul on 19 and 20 December 2005 (E/CN.9/2006/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on international migration and development (E/CN.9/2006/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2005: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/2006/6).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Studies

World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, Volume III: Analytical Report
ST/ESA/SER.A/246. Sales No. E.05.XIII.7

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision, Executive Summary
ESA/P/WP.200

Fourth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, New York, 26-27 October 2005
ESA/P/WP.199

Wall Charts

World Contraceptive Use 2005
ST/ESA/SER.A/254. Sales No. E.06.XIII.4

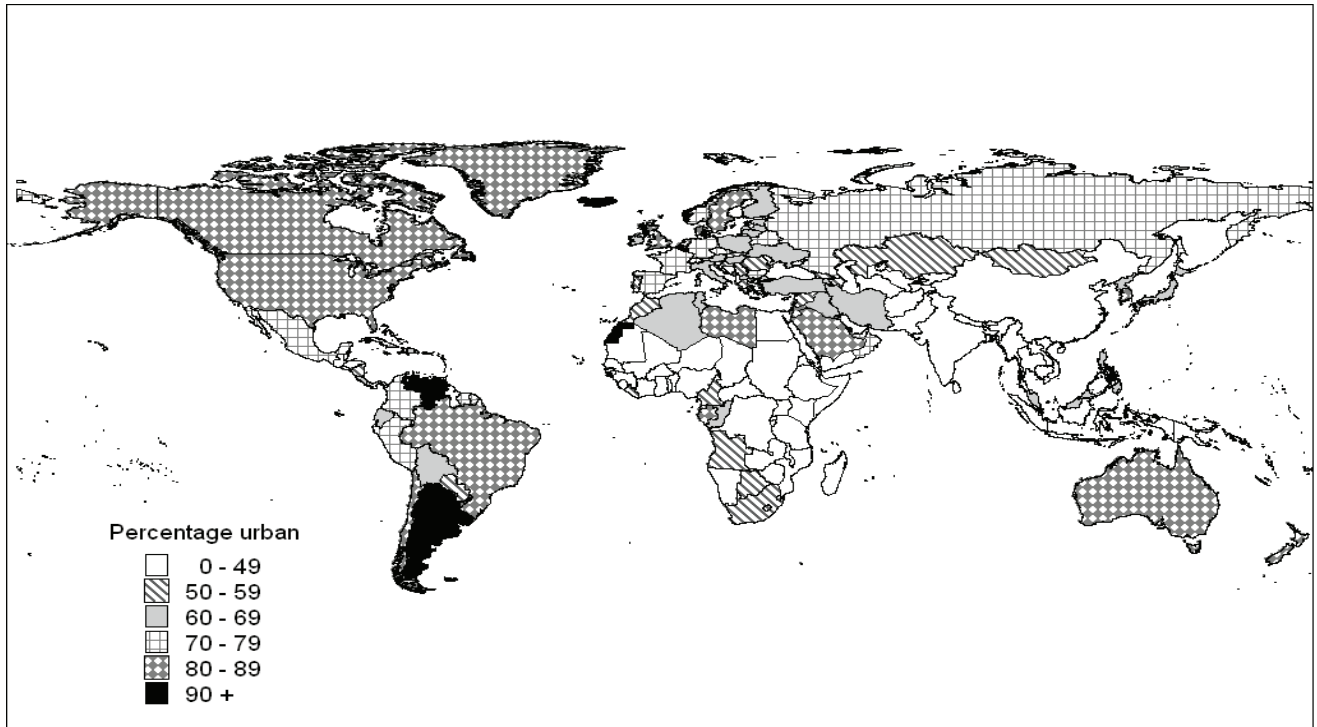
Databases

International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2005 Revision
(CD-ROM) POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2005

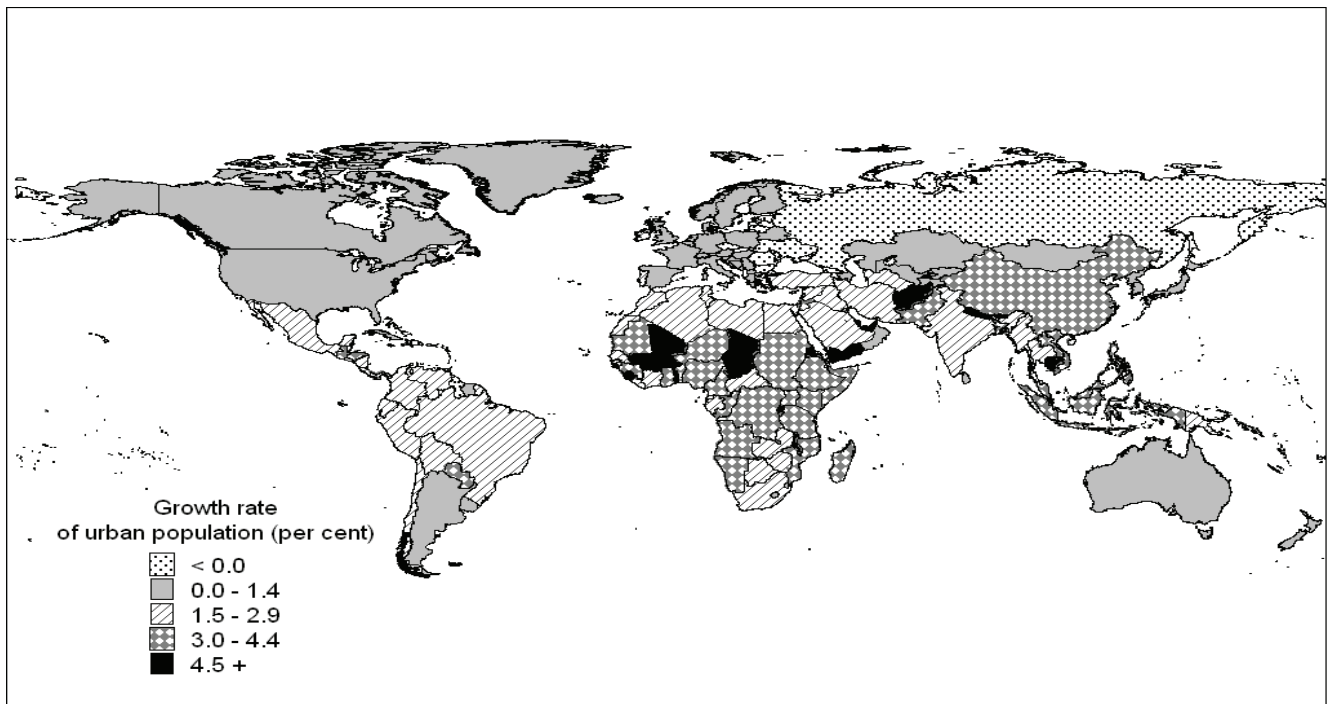
Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision
(CD-ROM) POP/DB/MIG/Rev.2005

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Percentage of the population living in urban areas, 2005



Average annual growth rate of the urban population, 2000-2005



Note: The boundaries shown on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.