

ANNEX

I. DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

This annex provides information on each of the indicators and concepts used in the international migration profiles presented in part III of this report.

Population

Total (thousands): De facto population, both sexes combined, as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands.

Males (thousands): De facto male population as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands.

Females (thousands): De facto female population as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands.

Rate of growth per 1,000 population: Average annual (exponential) rate of change in population size, including change due to migration, expressed in per thousand population.

Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population: Average annual (exponential) rate of change in population size due to births and deaths, expressed in per thousand population. It does not include change due to international migration.

Source: *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.5). Data are also available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

International migrant stock

Total (thousands): The estimated total number of international migrants, both sexes combined, as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands. The basic data used to estimate the number of international migrants were obtained mostly from population censuses. For 165 countries or areas, the estimate shown corresponds to the number of persons born in a country other than that in which they lived, that is, the foreign-born population. For a further 50 countries or areas where information on place of birth was not available, the estimate shown corresponds to the number of foreigners. For the remaining 13 countries or areas, no information on the number of foreign-born or foreign persons was available; the estimates were imputed using a model. In all cases, the migrant stock includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. In principle, refugees become part of a country's population and there is no reason to expect that they would be explicitly excluded from census enumerations. However, in countries where refugees are kept in camps or where they remain largely isolated from the local population, it is not certain that censuses include them. Consequently, in order to make adequate allowance for the presence of refugees, mid-year average of the number of refugees reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were added to the estimates of the international migrant stock in developing countries where they are likely not to have been included in the census data available. Each country profile includes a footnote that describes the type of data underlying the estimates and indicates whether the number of refugees was separately added to the estimates.

Males (thousands): The total number of male migrants as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands. Information on the number of international migrants by sex was available for 202 countries. In most of the 26 countries with no information by sex, the proportion of males was assumed to equal the regional average.

Females (thousands): The total number of female migrants as of 1 July of the years indicated, in thousands. Information on the number of international migrants by sex was available for 202 countries. In most of the 26 countries with no information by sex, the proportion of females was assumed to equal the regional average.

Percentage of population: The number of international migrants as a percentage of the total population of the country where they live.

Source: Trends in the Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision (United Nations, POP/DB/MIG/Rev.2005), data in digital form. Data are also available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

Data for the international migrant stock were not available for the following countries or areas: Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Djibouti, Eritrea, Holy See, Maldives, Pitcairn, Somalia and Western Sahara. For these countries or areas, the number was imputed using a model. The imputed numbers are not published separately, but are included in the regional aggregates.

Refugees

Total (thousands): The total number of persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1969 Organization of the African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; and those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves. Also included are Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Data refer to the number of refugees by mid-year estimated by the United Nations Population Division.

Percentage of international migrant stock: The number of refugees as a percentage of all international migrants in the country where they live.

Sources: Trends in the Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision (United Nations, POP/DB/MIG/Rev.2005), data in digital form. Data are also available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

Net migration

Total (thousands): Net average annual number of international migrants during the period, that is, the average annual number of immigrants less the average annual number of emigrants defined as individuals born in a country other than that to which they arrive or from which they depart, including both citizens and non-citizens.

Rate per 1,000 population: The net number of international migrants during the period divided by the average population of the country, per thousand population.

Number per 100 births: Ratio of the net number of migrants to the number of births during the period, expressed per 100 births. This ratio provides an index of the relative role of migration and births in a country's population growth.

Source: *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.5). Data are also available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

Remittances

Total (millions of US dollars): The sum of three types of transactions (workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers) as reported by the World Bank, expressed in current US dollars (million). The main source of data used by the World Bank is the Balance of Payments Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For countries that do not report data on remittances in the Balance of Payment Statistics of the IMF, or that report only certain types of remittances, the World Bank uses alternative estimates provided by World Bank country desks or data from central banks. The three components of remittance flows are defined in the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual* (IMF, 1993) as follows: *Workers' remittances* consist of current private transfers by migrants, that is, individuals living and working in a country other than their own for a year or longer. *Compensation of employees* consists of wages, salaries and other benefits, in cash or in kind, earned by non-resident individuals—that is, individuals working in a country other than their own for less than a year—for work performed and paid for by residents of those countries. Included are contributions paid by resident employers on behalf of non-resident employees to social security schemes or similar private insurance or pension funds to secure benefits for employees. Employees, in this context, include seasonal and other short-term workers, and border workers whose center of economic interest is in their own country. *Migrants' transfers* consist of household and personal effects and the financial claims and liabilities transferred by migrants moving for one year or longer from one country or another; that is, the net worth of migrants that are transferred at the time of migration.

Percentage of gross domestic product: The percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) attributable to remittances.

Per capita (US dollars): Remittances divided by the total population, in current US dollars.

Sources: Remittance data were provided by the Development Prospects Group of the World Bank. Some data are also available in *Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration* (World Bank, 2006). GDP data were provided by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Data are also available online at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/default.htm>.

Government views and policies on international migration

Immigration levels. View: The Government's assessment of the current level of documented immigration into the country, including immigration for permanent settlement, temporary and highly-skilled work and family reunification. It is divided into three categories: too low; satisfactory; too high. Government views towards asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants are not taken into consideration.

Immigration levels. Policy: Government policies towards the overall level of immigration. They are divided into four categories: those aimed at raising the level of immigration; those aimed at maintaining the level of immigration; those aimed at lowering the level of immigration; and no intervention.

Emigration levels. View: The Government's assessment of the current level of overall emigration from the country. It is divided into three categories: too low; satisfactory; too high.

Emigration levels. Policy: Government policies towards nationals leaving to reside outside the country. They are divided into four categories: those aimed at raising the level of emigration; those aimed at maintaining the level of emigration; those aimed at lowering the level of emigration; and no intervention.

Data on Government positions for 1995 refer to 1996. The profiles by major area, region and special group show the percentage of countries in the area or region that fall under each category. The major sources of information used to document Governments' views and policies on international migration are of four broad types. The first type of sources comprises official Government responses to the United Nations Population Inquiry Among Governments, of which ten rounds were conducted between 1963 and 2005. The second type of sources consists of documents and statements issued by Governments, including laws, regulations as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements. The third type of sources includes materials prepared by international organizations such as regional commissions, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system as well as other inter-governmental organizations. The fourth type of sources consists of non-governmental materials, including press articles, articles in academic journals, proceedings of conferences and seminars, reports prepared by research centers and non-governmental organizations, as well as correspondence and personal communications with experts.

Source: *World Population Policies 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales no. E.06.XIII.5, 2006). Data are also available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

States parties to United Nations legal instruments

This section indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant instrument and, if so, the year of ratification. The profiles by major area, region and special group show the number of countries in the area or region that have ratified the instrument. The United Nations instruments listed in the country profiles are: *The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*; *the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*; and *the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*. Two relevant Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have also been included: *the 1949 ILO Convention concerning Migration for Employment (revised)* (No. 97), and *the 1975 ILO Convention concerning Migration in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers* (No. 143). In addition, the country profiles list two Protocols that supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: *The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* and *the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*. Ratification includes acceptance, approval, accession or succession. Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treaty if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act.

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection. Data available online, as of March 2006, at: <http://untreaty.un.org>.

Projected population in 2050 (UN medium variant)

Total population (thousands): Total population projected for 2050 according to the official United Nations medium variant projection, in thousands.

Total population assuming zero migration after 2005 (thousands): Total population projected for 2050 assuming zero net international migration for each country or area for the period 2005-2050, in thousands.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.5) and *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, CD-ROM* (United Nations, Sales No.E.05.XIII.12). Selected data are also available online at: <http://unpopulation.org>.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS BY MAJOR AREA AND REGION OF THE WORLD

Africa			
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Middle Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>
Burundi	Angola	Algeria	Benin
Comoros	Cameroon	Egypt	Burkina Faso
Djibouti	Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Cape Verde
Eritrea	Chad	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Congo	Sudan	Gambia
Kenya	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tunisia	Ghana
Madagascar		Western Sahara	Guinea
Malawi	Equatorial Guinea		Guinea-Bissau
Mauritius	Gabon	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mozambique	Sao Tome and Principe		Mali
Réunion		Botswana	Mauritania
Rwanda		Lesotho	Niger
Seychelles		Namibia	Nigeria
Somalia		South Africa	Saint Helena
Uganda		Swaziland	Senegal
United Republic of Tanzania			Sierra Leone
Zambia			Togo
Zimbabwe			

Asia			
<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-Central Asia</i>	<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
China	Afghanistan	Brunei Darussalam	Armenia
China, Hong Kong SAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Azerbaijan
China, Macao SAR	Bhutan	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	Bahrain
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Indonesia	Cyprus
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Georgia
Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Malaysia	Iraq
Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Myanmar	Israel
	Maldives	Philippines	Jordan
	Nepal	Singapore	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Thailand	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory
	Tajikistan		Oman
	Turkmenistan		Qatar
	Uzbekistan		Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

Europe

<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Western Europe</i>
Belarus	Channel Islands	Albania	Austria
Bulgaria	Denmark	Andorra	Belgium
Czech Republic	Estonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	France
Hungary	Faeroe Islands	Croatia	Germany
Moldova	Finland	Gibraltar	Liechtenstein
Poland	Iceland	Greece	Luxembourg
Romania	Ireland	Holy See	Monaco
Russian Federation	Isle of Man	Italy	Netherlands
Slovakia	Latvia	Malta	Switzerland
Ukraine	Lithuania	Portugal	
	Norway	San Marino	
	Sweden	Serbia and Montenegro ²	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹	Slovenia	
		Spain	
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ³	

Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Central America</i>	<i>South America</i>
Anguilla	Belize	Argentina
Antigua and Barbuda	Costa Rica	Bolivia
Aruba	El Salvador	Brazil
Bahamas	Guatemala	Chile
Barbados	Honduras	Colombia
British Virgin Islands	Mexico	Ecuador
Cayman Islands	Nicaragua	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Cuba	Panama	French Guiana
Dominica		Guyana
Dominican Republic		Paraguay
Grenada		Peru
Guadeloupe		Suriname
Haiti		Uruguay
Jamaica		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Martinique		
Montserrat		
Netherlands Antilles		
Puerto Rico		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Saint Lucia		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Turks and Caicos Islands		
United States Virgin Islands		

¹ Also referred to as United Kingdom.

² In 2006, the General Assembly admitted the Republic of Montenegro to the United Nations. The *International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment* still reflects the status quo ante; that is treating Serbia and Montenegro as one State.

³ Also referred to as TFYR Macedonia.

Northern America

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint Pierre et Miquelon
United States of America

Oceania

Australia/New Zealand

Australia
New Zealand

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
(Federated States of)
Nauru
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau

Polynesia

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Niue
Pitcairn
Samoa
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna Islands
