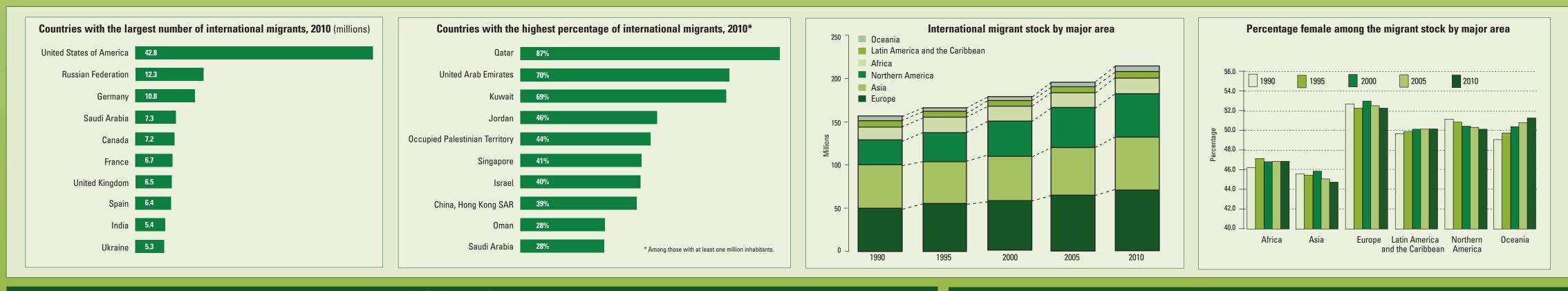
United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division

www.unmigration.org www.unpopulation.org

International Migration 2009

COUNTRY OR AREA	of (thousands)	INTERNATIONAL ercentage of total opulation	tage annual ra of chang	e Net migration te among the	REFUGEES Total (thousands)	NET MIGRATION Average an annual net net migrat migration rate (per 1, (thousands) populatio	tion (millions cer ,000 of US of	er- tage 195 [°] total RC	INSTRUM I 1967 1990		00	COUNTRY OR AREA	Type of data (t	Total thousands)	ITERNATIONAL entage total ulation	le of change	Net migration among the foreign-born	(thousands)	NET MIGRATIO Average annual net migration (thousands)	je annual i gration per 1,000	Total Per- (millions centage of US of total dollars) GDP	STATES PARTIES TO UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS 1951 1967 1990 2000 2000 RC RP MWC HTP MSP
World	(1)	2010 (2) 3.1 4	(3) (1	(4) (5) .8 24 359.8	End-2008 (6) 15 150.4	2005-2010 (7)	(8) (9) — 380 050	(10) (11) 0.7 144) (14) (1!		Eastern Europe (continued)		(1)	(2)	(3) (4)	-2010 (5)	End-2008 (6)	2005-2010 (7)		2007 (9) (10)	(as of 1 July 2009) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)
More developed regions Less developed regions Least developed countries	127 711 86 232 11 531	10.3 5 1.5 4	51.5 1 15.3 2	.7 14 715.3 2.0 9 644.5 .1 1 089.9	2 081.0 13 069.4 1 880.8	- 2 700.5	2.2 134 457 -0.5 245 593 -0.4 17 334	0.4 46 1.9 98 5.4 39	i 46 2 3 98 39	2 41 4 9 90 7	40 75 23	Romania Russian Federation	B B B R	133 12 270 131	8.7 5	i1.3 -0.1 i7.8 0.3 i6.0 1.0	5.3 853.9 10.8	1.6 3.5 0.3	-40.0 50.0 4.0	-1.9 0.4 0.7	4 713 0.4	1991 1991 2002 2002 1993 1993 2004 2004 1993 1993 2004 2004
Sub-Saharan Africa Africa Eastern Africa	18 007 19 263 5 034	1.9 4		.7 2 245.2 .7 2 326.8 .4 151.7	2 133.4 2 332.9 1 074.6	- 532.0	-0.4 18 615 -0.5 36 853 -1.1 2 901	2.5 44 3.1 48 2.5 14	8 48 16	5 36 3	28 32 10	Ukraine Northern Europe Channel Islands ⁶	B B	5 258 10 657 75	11.6 5 10.8 5	i7.2 -0.5 i3.0 2.5 i3.0 1.8	181.7 1 588.8 8.8	7.2 445.8 	-16.0 285.8 0.3	-0.3 2.9 2.0		2002 2002 2004 2004
Burundi Comoros Djibouti	B R 61 B 14 B R 114	2.0 5 13.0 4	15.9 0	0.2 0.2 0.7 8.3	21.1 — 9.2	-2.0 -	8.1 0 -3.1 12 - 29	0.0 1963 2.7 3.4 1977		 . 2005 200		Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands	B B B	484 182 3	13.6 5 6.5 4	51.0 2.8 59.6 -2.0 13.8 1.5	78.9 -9.7 0.3	23.4 0.0 	6.0 — —	1.1 — —		1952 1968 2003 2006 1997 1997 2004 2004 - - - - -
Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya	I 16 B R 548 B R 818	0.6 4 2.0 5	47.1 -0 50.8 0	2.4 2.3 0.2 18.4 0.7 61.8	4.9 83.6 320.6	-60.0 - -37.9 -	2.3 -0.8 358 -1.0 1 588 0.1 11	 1.8 1969 6.6 1966 0.1 1055	0 1969 5 1981	 . 2005 200	 05	Finland ⁷ Iceland Ireland	B B B	226 37 899	11.3419.64	50.5 5.5 19.4 10.0 19.6 7.5	60.2 15.2 295.8	6.6 0.0 9.7	11.0 4.0 40.0	2.1 12.8 9.1	772 0.3 41 0.2 580 0.2	1955 1968
Madagascar Malawi Mauritius ¹ Mayotte	C 38 B R 276 B 43 B 72	1.8 5 3.3 6	51.6 -0 53.3 1	.0 -0.6 0.2 9.8 .0 3.1 1.6 15.4	4.2	-4.0 -	-0.1 11 -0.3 1 - 215 3.9	0.1 1967 0.0 1987 3.2	' 1987	. 2005 200	05	Latvia Lithuania	B B B	44 335 129	15.0 5 4.0 5	i0.6 1.1 i9.3 -2.5 i6.6 -5.0 i1.2 5.4	4.0 -25.4 -28.6	 0.0 0.8	-2.0 -20.0 27.0	-0.9 -6.0		1997 1997 2003 2003
Mozambique Réunion Rwanda	B 72 B R 450 B 175 B R 465	1.9 5 20.9 5	52.1 2 50.2 4	1 67.8 1.0 34.6 .3 53.1	 3.2 55.1	-4.0 -	-0.2 99 0.3 51	 1.3 1983 1.5 1980	3 1989 	. 2006 200 3 2003 200	-	Norway ⁸ Sweden United Kingdom Southern Europe	B B B	485 1 306 6 452 14 664	14.1 5 10.4 5	51.2 5.4 52.2 3.2 53.5 2.0 50.1 5.2	126.8 234.4 828.2 3 771.4	36.1 77.0 292.1 191.0	30.0 189.5 738.7	5.7 3.3 3.1 4.9	775 0.2	1953 1967 2003 2003 1954 1967 2004 2006 1954 1968 2006 2006 13 13 2 11 11
Seychelles Somalia Uganda	B 11 I R 23 B R 647	12.8 4 0.2 4	12.5 5 15.9 1	.0 2.6 .4 2.8 0.2 25.0	 1.8 162.1	-0.4 - -50.0 -	-4.8 11 -5.6 -0.9 452	1.5 1980 1978		4 2004 200 	04	Albania Andorra	C C	89 56 28	2.8 5 64.4 4	5.2 53.1 1.5 17.3 2.1 50.3 -4.7	8.3 6.8 -6.1	0.1	-15.0 1.1 -2.0	-4.8 13.3 -0.5	1 468 13.6 	13 13 2 11 11 1992 1992 2007 2002 2002 1993 1993 1996 2002 2002
United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	B R 659 B R 233 B R 372	1.8 4		8.8 -104.7 1.2 -35.8	321.9 83.5 3.5	-60.0 - -17.0 -	-1.4 14 -1.4 59 11.1	0.1 1964	1968 1969	. 2006 200 . 2005 200	06 05		B R B C	700 9 1 133	15.9 5 29.8 5	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	66.6 0.4 194.6	1.6 2.2	2.0 — 30.0	0.5	1 394 2.7 	1992 1992 2003 2003 - - - - - - 1960 1968
Middle Africa Angola Cameroon	B R 65 B 197	0.3		0.6 135.7 3.1 12.8 .5 -4.2	620.6 12.7 81.0	16.0	-0.2 195 0.9 -0.2 167	0.5 9 1981 0.8 1961	1981			Holy See ⁹ Italy Malta	I B C	1 4 463 15	100.0 5 7.4 5	52.5 0.1 53.1 7.5 51.6 5.6	0.1 1 508.1 4.1	 47.1 4.3	0.0 330.0 1.0	14.3 5.6 2.5	 3 165 0.2	1956 1967 1954 1972 2006 2006 1971 1971 2003 2003
Central African Republic Chad Congo	C 80 B R 388 B 143	3.4 4	18.0	.2 9.6 .6 51.9 2.1 20.5	7.4 330.5 24.8	-15.0 -	0.2 -1.4 -2.8 15	1981	1967 1981 1970				B B B	43 919 12	8.6 5	i1.5 -5.0 i0.3 3.7 i3.5 0.5	-10.0 183.5 0.6	24.7 0.4 	-1.0 40.0 0.2	-1.6 3.8 6.5	 3 941 1.8 	2006 2006 2006 2006 1960 1976 2004 2004
Dem. Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	B R 445 C 7 C 284	1.1 4		.5 -5.4 5.0 2.0 8.0 48.5	155.2 — 9.0	2.0	-0.3 3.1 0.7 11	1986 0.1 1964	5 1986 1973	. 2005 200 . 2003 . 		Serbia Slovenia Spain	B B B	525 164 6 378	8.1 4	66.7 -5.0 16.6 -0.4 17.9 6.5	-120.5 2.4 1 918.9	96.7 0.3 4.7	 4.4 350.0	— 2.2 7.9	284 0.6	2001 2001 2001 2001 1992 1992 2004 2004 1978 1978 2002 2002
Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa Algeria	C 5 2 010 2 C R 242	0.9 4 0.7 4	15.2 0	.8 219.8 0.0 4.3		-144.5 - -28.0 -	-8.8 2 -0.7 20 007 -0.8 2 120	1.4 1978 4.2 5 1.6 1963	5 4 3 1967 2005	5 2004 200	4 04	Western Europe Austria	BR B	130 23 453 1 310	12.4 4 15.6 5	i8.3 1.5 i9.0 0.7 i0.5 2.5	13.4 1 543.7 193.5	1.7 924.3 37.6	-2.0 326.3 32.0	-1.0 1.7 3.9	41 254 0.5 2 965 0.8	1954 1973 2005 2007
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	B R 245 C 682 C 49	10.4 3 0.2 4	85.5 2 19.7 -0		97.9 6.7 0.8	4.0 -85.0	-0.8 7 656 0.6 16 -2.7 6 730	5.9 1981 0.0 9.0 1956	2004 5 1971 1993	4 2004 200 3	04	Germany	C B B	975 6 685 10 758	10.7513.14	49.4 2.0 51.3 0.6 46.7 0.3	124.5 412.0 563.7	17.0 160.0 582.7	40.0 100.0 110.0	3.8 1.6 1.3	13 745 0.5	1953 1969 2004 2004 1954 1971 2002 2002 1953 1969 2006 2006
Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara	B R 753 C 34 I 4	0.3 4	l9.3 -0 l3.1 2	2.1 0.5	181.6 0.1 	-4.0 · 9.5 1	0.7 1 769 -0.4 1 716 19.6 24 1 525		· 1968	. 2003 200	-	Monaco	C B B	13 173 24	35.2 5 71.6 5	18.3 1.1 50.2 2.1 50.6 0.8	1.0 21.8 1.9	0.1 3.1	0.2 4.0 0.1	5.6 8.4 2.1		1957 1968 2008 2008 1953 1971 2009 1954 2001 2001
Southern Africa Botswana Lesotho Namibia	2 163 C 115 C R 6 B 139	5.8 4 0.3 4	l6.3 7 l5.5 0	7.3 738.1 7.2 38.1 0.3 0.5 .1 11.4	54.1 3.0 — 6.8	3.0 -7.2	2.4 1 535 1.6 141 -3.5 443 -0.1 16	0.5 5 1.1 1969 27.7 1981 0.2 1995	1969 1981 2005	. 2002 200 5 2003 200	04		B B	1 753 1 763 7 480	23.2 4	52.1 0.2 19.7 1.2 50.1 1.7	71.3 153.9 769.1	77.6 46.1 350.3	20.0 20.0 - 1 049.1	1.2 2.7 -1.8	2 035 0.5	1956 1968 2005 2005 1955 1968 2006 2006 27 27 15 26 23
South Africa Swaziland Western Africa	B 1863 B R 40 8 8440 8440	3.7 4 3.4 4	12.7 8 17.7 0	3.0 684.0 0.9 4.0 1.8 1 081.6	43.5 0.8 202.4	140.0 -1.2	2.8 834 -1.0 100 -0.6 12 216	0.3 1996 3.5 2000	5 1996	. 2004 200 	04	Caribbean	B B	1 379 6 21	39.2 5	8.7 0.9 55.0 3.5 56.2 2.8	94.9 1.1 3.2	0.6	-124.6 0.2 —	-3.0 13.7 —	7 278 8.0 24 2.0	9 8 1 6 6 - - - - - - 1995 1995
Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde	CBR 232 B R 1 043 B 12	2.5 4 6.4 5	15.5 4 50.8 6	I.3 50.9 5.0 307.5 .5 1.1	6.9 0.6	10.0 -13.0	1.2 224 -0.9 50 -5.1 139	4.1 1962 0.7 1980	. 1970	. 2004 200 3 2002 200	04 02	Aruba Bahamas Barbados	B B B	34 33 28	31.959.74	55.4 0.5 48.5 1.1 50.7 1.4	1.7 2.5 2.6		0.8 0.4 -0.3	7.7 1.2 -1.0	13 0.3 140 4.1	
Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana	C B 2 407 B 290 B 1 852	11.2 4 16.6 5	15.1 0 50.5 4	0.3 131.4 0.5 68.1 0.1 251.5	24.8 14.8 18.2	-29.0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-1.4 179 1.8 47 -0.4 117	0.9 1961 7.4 1966	1970	 . 2003 200	 03	British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Cuba	B B B	9 36 15	63.0 4	18.6 0.1 18.4 1.0 28.9 -0.1	0.2 2.3 0.3	 0.5		— 7.3 -3.5	·· ··	
Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia	C R 395 B R 19 B 96	1.2 5		0.3 9.8 0.0 1.2 0.1 3.3	21.5 7.9 10.2	-2.5 -	-6.1 151 -1.6 29 13.3 65		5 1976	2004 200 . 2007 . . 2004 200		Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada	B B B	6 434 13	4.2 4	15.6 3.9 11.0 2.0 54.2 3.0	1.1 50.2 2.0		-0.6 -28.0 -1.0	-9.0 -2.8 -9.7	26 7.9 3 414 9.3 55 9.2	1978 1978 2008 2007
Mali Mauritania Niger	B R 163 C R 99 B R 202	2.9	2.2 8	0.3 6.9 3.1 35.7 2.0 29.4	9.6 27.0 0.3	2.0	-3.2 344 0.6 2 -0.4 78	5.019730.119871.91961	/ 1987 2007	7 2005 200		Guadeloupe Haiti Jamaica	B B B	105 35 30	0.3 4 1.1 4	i2.7 2.3 i3.2 3.0 i9.4 2.0	14.2 5.9 3.5	 0.0 	-0.7 -28.0 -20.0	-1.5 -2.9 -7.4	 1 222 18.2 2 144 18.8	
Nigeria Saint Helena ² Senegal	C R 1 128 B 0 B R 210	9.7 4	19.4 0 51.2 -0	8.0 214.2 0.5 0.0 0.9 -1.3	10.1 33.2	-0.1 -2	-0.4 9 221 21.9 -1.7 1 192	5.6 1967 10.7 1963			-	Montserrat Netherlands Antilles	B B B	71 0 53	1.8 4 26.4 5	54.4 2.0 16.3 -0.4 56.8 2.6	8.7 0.0 7.7		-0.4	-1.0 — 8.7	 32 1.2	
Sierra Leone Togo Asia	B R 107 B R 185 61 324 61 324	2.7 5 1.5 4	50.2 0 14.6 2	-36.4 0.3 8.1 0.1 6 768.6	7.8 9.4 10 378.2	-1.1 ·	2.2 148 -0.2 229 -0.3 145 200	8.9 1981 9.2 1962 1.1 19	2 1969) 19 8		19	Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	B B B	324 5 10	9.6 4	52.7 -1.7 16.3 2.2 51.3 3.2	-18.3 0.6 1.7	 	-4.3 — -0.2	-1.1 — -1.2		2002 2004 2004
Central Asia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan	4 970 B 3 079 B 223	19.5 5 4.0 5	58.2 -5	0.7 228.4 5.1 -57.6	7.4 4.4 0.4	-20.0 - -15.0 -	-2.7 2 629 -1.3 223 -2.8 715	0.2 1999 19.1 1996) 1999 5 1996 2003	3 2003 200	08 03	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	B B B	9 34 6	2.6 5	51.9 3.0 54.0 -1.9 18.6 1.0	1.4 -2.4 0.4	 0.0	-1.0 -4.0	-9.2 -3.0 —	31 5.5 109 0.5	1993 2003 2000 2000 2007 2007
Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	B 284 B 208 B 1176	4.0 5 4.2 5	57.1 -1 57.1 -1 57.1 -1 57.1 -1	.5 -9.8 .5 -61.7	1.8 0.1 0.8	-5.0 - -80.0 -	-5.9 1 691 -1.0 -3.0		3 1998 	. 2005 200 . 2008 .		United States Virgin Islands Central America	B R	62 1 547 47	1.0 5	i3.3 0.9 i0.0 2.9 i2.1 2.8	4.1 229.2 6.7	 36.7 0.3	-0.8 -634.0 -0.2	-7.3 -4.3 -0.7	 39 356 3.4 75 5.9	- - - - 8 8 6 8 7 1990 1990 2001 2003 2006
Eastern Asia China ³ China, Hong Kong SAR ⁴ China, Macao SAR ⁵	6 485 I 686 B 2 742 B 300	0.1 5 38.8 5	50.0 3 57.0 0	9 460.5 8.0 110.8 0.2 81.1 .5 26.2	303.3 301.0 0.1	-346.2 - 22.7	-0.2 36 448 -0.3 32 833 3.3 317 19.3 399	24	2 1982 	· · ·	-	El Salvador	BR BR BR	489 40 59	0.7 5	50.0 2.0 52.5 2.3 54.4 2.1	53.3 5.4 7.1	18.1 0.0 0.1	6.0 -55.9 -40.0	1.3 -9.1 -3.0	6352.43 71118.2	19781978200320031983198320032004200419831983200320042004
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	B 300 I 37 C 2 176 C 10	0.2 5 1.7 5	53.1 0 55.0 1		 2.0 0.0	 30.0	 0.2 1 577 -0.8 194	 0.0 1981	 1982			Mexico	BR BR BR	24 726 40	0.7 4	18.4 -1.6 19.4 3.6 18.3 2.8	-1.5 131.7 5.8	0.0 1.1 0.1	-20.0 -486.0 -40.0	-2.8 -4.5 -7.1	27 136 2.7	1992 1992 2005 2008 2000 2000 1999 2003 2003 1980 1980 2005 2004 2006
Republic of Korea South-Eastern Asia Brunei Darussalam	B 535 6715 B 148	1.1 5 1.1 4	52.7 -0 19.6 3	0.6 -5.2 0.5 1 212.2 0.5 25.3	0.2	-6.0 - -293.3 -	-0.1 1 128 -0.5 31 893 1.8	0.1 1992 2.9 3	2 1992 3 3 2	 2 5	4	Panama South America Argentina	B B	121 4 554 1 449	1.2 5	3.4 3.5 1.6 3.4 -0.6	20.7 445.0 -1.9	16.9 313.0 2.8	2.2 -290.6 6.0	0.7 -0.8 0.2	16 800 0.7 607 0.2	1961 1967 2007 2002 2002
Cambodia Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic	C 336 C R 123 C R 19	0.1 4		2.0 41.4 2.0 -9.5	0.2	-146.0	-0.1 353 -0.6 6 174 -2.4 1			. 2007 200 . 2003 200		Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Chile	B B B	146 688 320	0.4 4 1.9 5	17.7 4.9 16.3 0.0 53.5 6.5	35.1 18.2 93.5	0.7 3.9 1.6	-20.0 -45.8 6.0	-2.1 -0.2 0.4	4 382 0.3 3 0.0	1972 1972 2005 2004 2004
Malaysia Myanmar Philippines	B R 2 358 C 89 C R 435	8.4 4 0.2 4	l5.2 3 l8.7 -1	3.0 362.6 .0 -1.1 3.0 67.4	36.7 — 0.1	26.0 -100.0	1.01 803-2.0125-2.016 302	1.0		. 2009 . . 2004 200	 04	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	B R B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	110 394 2 108	2.9 4 57.0 4	17.9 0.1 18.4 23.2 10.4 1.0 10.0 1.5	2.6 272.4 0.1	0.2 101.4 	-24.0 -70.0 	-0.5 -5.2 —		1961 1980 1995 2004 1955 1969 2002 2002 2002 - - - - -
Singapore Thailand Timor-Leste	B 1 967 B R 1 157 B 14	1.7 4 1.2 5	18.4 3 52.6 3	5.5 501.0 8.3 207.9 8.0 2.3	0.0 112.9 0.0	60.0 2.0	22.0 0.9 1 635 1.8	0.7		 1		French Guiana Guyana Paraguay Peru	B B B	108 12 161 38	1.542.54	i0.0 1.5 i6.5 3.0 i8.3 -0.8 i2.4 -2.0	9.3 1.9 -3.4 -3.1	 0.1 1.1	1.2 -8.0 -8.0 -125.0	5.5 -10.5 -1.3 -4.4	484 4.0	2004 2008 1970 1970 2008 2004 2008 1964 1983 2005 2002 2002
Viet Nam Southern Asia Afghanistan Rangladaah	C R 69 14 304 B 91	0.8 4 0.3 4	14.6 0 13.6 1	18 15.9 0.6 841.2 .0 10.6 0 70.8	2.4 3 099.1 0.0	-575.1 · 200.0	-0.5 5 500 -0.3 56 605 7.5	3.3 2 2005	2 2 1 5 2005	 I <u> </u>		Suriname Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	C B B	39 80 1 007	7.542.45	12.4 -2.0 15.4 3.0 54.0 -1.0 50.1 -0.1	-5.1 6.5 -1.3 15.2	0.0 0.1 201.2	-125.0 -1.0 -10.0 8.0	-4.4 -2.0 -3.0 0.3	140 6.2 96 0.4	1964 1963 2003 2002 2002 1978 1978 2007 2007 1970 1970 2001 2005 2005 1986 2002 2005
Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran (Islamic Benublic of)	B R 1 085 B 40 B R 5 436 B R 2 129	5.7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18.5 1 18.7 -1	.0 79.8 .5 3.9 .6 -265.8	28.4 184.5 980.1	2.0 -200.0	-0.7 6 562 2.9 -0.2 38 666 -1.4 1 115	 3.3		 		Northern America Bermuda Canada	B I	50 042 20 7 202	14.2 5 30.7 5	io.1 -o.1 io.1 1.9 i1.7 1.2 i2.2 2.7	5 760.4 1.8 1 071.3	453.2 173.7	1 219.9 	3.6 — 6.3		1 2 - 2 2 - - - - - - 1969 1969 2002 2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of) Maldives Nepal Pakistan	B R 2 129 I 3 B R 946 B R 4 234	1.0 4 3.2 6	14.7 0 58.2 2	0.6 111.4 0.8 0.2 2.9 146.8 3.5 771.9	980.1 124.8 1 780.9	-20.0	-1.4 1 115 	16.8		· · · · · · ·		Greenland Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	B B B	6 1 42 813	10.2 3 16.9 4	32.9 -2.8 17.2 -2.0 19.8 1.7	-0.7 -0.1 4 688.0		-0.4 -0.1 1 010.4	-7.0 -15.6 3.3	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	· · · · ·
Sri Lanka Western Asia Armenia	B R 4 234 C 340 28 850 B R 324	1.7 4 12.4 3	19.8 -1	.5 -17.6 3.3 4 170.2	0.3 6 815.8 4.0	-60.0 - 244.3	-1.6 5 998 -3.0 2 527 1.1 17 626 -4.9 846		1996 / 7 3		 10	Oceania Australia and New Zealand Australia ¹¹	B I	6 015 5 674 4 711	22.0 5	51.2 1.7 51.6 1.8 51.4 1.7	637.3 612.7 485.8	33.6 23.6 20.9	96.4 110.0 100.0	2.8 4.4 4.8	6 161 0.6 4 478 0.5 3 828 0.5	7 7 — 3 3 2 2 — 2 2 1954 1973 2005 2004
Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain Cyprus	B R 324 B R 264 C 315 B 154	3.0 5 39.1 3	57.1032.92	4 -152.7 0.7 15.8 2.5 40.0 5.7 41.1	2.1 0.0 1.5	-10.0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-4.9 846 -1.2 1 287 5.2 5.8 172	4.1 1993	3 1993 1999 	2003 200	03 04	New Zealand Melanesia Fiji	B B	962 111 19	1.3 4 2.2 4	2.4 2.3 14.6 1.1 17.8 1.5	126.9 8.5 1.8	2.7 10.0 —	10.0 - 5.9 -7.0	2.4 -0.7 -8.3	791 5.7	1960 1973 2002 2002 3 3 1972 1972
Georgia Iraq Israel	B 134 B 167 C R 83 B R 2 940	4.0 5 0.3 3	57.1 -2 31.1 -8		1.0 39.5 9.1	-50.0 -1 -115.4 -	3.8 172 11.5 695 -3.9 389 2.4 1 042	6.8 1999) 1999 	. 2006 200 . 2009 .		Solomon Islands	B CR B	60 25 7	0.4 3 1.3 4	16.6 1.9 16.7.4 -0.8 13.9 1.5	6.4 -0.2 0.7	 10.0 	1.1 — —	4.5 — —	20 5.3	1986 1986 1995 1995
Jordan Kuwait Lebanon	C R 2 973 C R 2 098 B R 758	45.9 4 68.8 3	49.2 4 30.0 2	405.2 2.3 245.7 .0 19.1	2 452.0 38.2 472.6	50.0 24.0	8.3 3 434 8.3 -0.6 5 769	21.7	 		 06	Vanuatu Micronesia Guam	B B	1 151 79	26.4 4 43.9 4	46.8 -4.9 15.0 0.9 13.6 0.6	-0.2 8.7 4.0	0.0 0.0			6 1.2 7 9.0 	<u> </u>
Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman Qatar		43.6 4 28.4 2	19.2 2	2.9 — I.3 166.8	1 836.1 0.0 0.0	-2.0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-0.5 598 1.4 39 33.9	14.9 0.1		 . 2005 200	- 05	Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	B B B B C	2 2 3	2.742.44	18.8 -0.2 11.0 0.5 16.4 -1.5	0.0 0.1 -0.1	 0.0	-0.2 -0.5 -1.8	-2.1 -8.3 -16.3	7 9.0 	2005 2005
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	C R 7 289 C R 2 206 B R 1 411	27.8 3 9.8 4	80.1 2 19.0 10	2.8 1 042.0	240.6 1 567.6 11.1	30.0 160.0	1.2 7.7 824 -0.1 1 209	 2.2		. 2007 200 5 2009 .	07	Nauru Northern Mariana Islands Palau Palau	C B B	5 55 6	62.0428.14	15.0 1.5 17.4 1.5 10.2 -0.9 10.2 1.6	0.5 4.4 -0.1	 	-0.1 0.6 -0.1	-9.0 7.1 -4.9		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·
United Arab Emirates Yemen Europe	C R 3 293 B R 518 69 819	70.0 2	27.4 2 38.3 2	2.8 451.8 2.6 75.3	0.2 140.2 1 602.2	68.6 1 -27.0 ·	15.6 -1.2 1 322 1.8 125 429	 5.9 1980) 1980			Cook Islands	B B	79 28 3	41.4 4 14.1 4	16.8 1.6 19.0 1.3 14.3 0.1 15.4 1.4	7.4 2.2 0.1	 	-5.6 -0.2 -0.1	-8.5 -3.0 -3.2	885 19.3 	· · · · ·
Eastern Europe Belarus Bulgaria	21 046 B 1 090 B 107	7.2 9 11.4 5	67.3 0 54.2 -0	1 1 193.6 0.3 43.0 0.6 8.7	41.1 0.6 5.1	-10.2	0.0 37 582 354 -1.3 2 132	1.5 10 0.8 2001 5.4 1993	10 – 2001		9 03	French Polynesia Niue Pitcairn Samoa	B I	35 0 0	25.6 4 12.0 3	15.4 1.4 15.9 -1.1 13.3 0.0 14.7 4.5	2.9 0.0 0.0	 				
Czech Republic Hungary Poland	B 453 B R 368 B 827	4.4 5 3.7 5	53.2 0 56.4 2	0.0 17.7 2.0 51.4 0.0 32.1	2.1 7.8 12.8	45.1 15.0	4.4 1 332 1.5 2 530 -0.6 10 496	0.8 1993 1.8 1989 2.5 1991	3 1993 9 1989	. 2007 200 . 2006 200 . 2003 200	 D6	Samoa Tokelau Tonga Tuvalu	B B B	9 0 1	21.5 5 0.8 4	14.7 4.5 52.9 0.1 18.7 -6.3 15.7 -3.8	2.0 0.0 -0.3	 	-3.3 0.0 -1.8 -0.1	-18.4 -16.5 -17.5 -10.1	 100 39.4	1988 1994 - - - - - 1986 1986
Republic of Moldova	B 827 B 408			.5 -10.9	0.1		-0.6 10 496 -9.4 1 498	2.5 1991 34.1 2002		. 2003 200		Tuvalu Wallis and Futuna Islands	C B	3		15.7 -3.8 19.5 3.3	0.0		-0.1 -0.1	-10.1 -5.3		1986 1986 - - - -



Definitions and sources

Type of data: A (B) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population. A (C) indicates that estimates of the migrants are staying in a country for less than a year, their entire income in the host country is recorded as "compensation of employees". stock were based on the population of foreign citizens. An (R) indicates the countries or areas where refugees were added to the estimate of international "Migrants' transfers" are related to the transfer of household effects and financial assets that arise at the time when a migrant changes her or his country migrants. An (I) indicates the countries or areas lacking data on the number of international migrants whose estimates were imputed. of residence. They are not transactions between two different parties. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division.

number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. Average annual migrationandremittances. International Monetary Fund (2009). World Economic Outlook Database—April 2009. See: www.imf.org/external/data.htm. Central rate of change: The estimated exponential annual rate of change of the international migrant stock. Net migration among the foreign-born: An estimate of Intelligence Agency (2009). The World Factbook 2009. See: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html. the net gain in the migrant stock between 2005 and 2010, taking account of the effects of mortality. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief States parties to United Nations instruments: Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and, if so, the year of ratification. The and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were excluded from the calculation of net migration among the foreign-born. Source: relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008). See: www.unmigration.org.

Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance Collection. See: http://treaties.un.org.

Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: www.unhcr.org/statistics. UNRWA (2009). UNRWA in figures, available from www.unmigration.org. figures as of 31 December 2008. See: www.unrwa.org.

natural increase. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. Database, available from www.unmigration.org. CD-ROM Edition—Comprehensive Dataset in Excel format (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/282). See: www.unpopulation.org.

Inflow of foreign migrants: The inflow of foreign or foreign-born migrants. In some countries, the figures are based on the number of immigrants who have Remittances: Remittances are defined as the sum of three types of transactions. "Workers' remittances" are current private transfers from migrants staying been admitted. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (forthcoming). International Migration Flows to and from migrants staying been admitted. in a country for a year or longer to households in another country. Usually they are transfers between members of the same family residing in different *Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Flow/Rev.2008). See: www.unmigration.org.

International migrant stock: The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the All data are reported in current US dollars. Sources: World Bank (2009). Migration and Development Brief No. 10. See: www.worldbank.org/prospects/

supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking Refugees: Persons who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Source: United Nations Treaty

with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by Percentage of international migrants under 20 years of age: The percentage of the international migrant stock under the age of 20. The figures are based the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. Sources: UNHCR (2009). 2008 on data relative to 150 million international migrants in 200 countries and territories collected since the 1970s. See: United Nations Global Migration Database,

Percentage of international migrants aged 60 years and over: The percentage of the international migrant stock aged 60 years and over. The figures are Average annual net migration: The annual number of immigrants minus emigrants, generally estimated indirectly from overall population change not of based on data relative to 150 million international migrants in 200 countries and territories collected since the 1970s. See: United Nations Global Migration

The designations employed and the material statistical use" available at http://unstats.un.org/ An em dash (---) indicates that the value is zero 6 Refers to Guernsey and Jersey. in this publication do not imply the expression unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm. (magnitude zero). 7 Including Åland Islands. of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the More developed regions comprise all regions of A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the value is less than half 8 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the Europe plus Northern America, Australia and New the unit employed but greater than zero. legal status of any country, territory or area or Zealand, and Japan. 9 Refers to Vatican City State. Three dots (...) indicate that the treaty was not 10 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations Less developed regions comprise all regions of ratified. 11 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) "more developed" and "less developed" regions Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and If not noted otherwise, data refer to 1 July of the Islands and Norfolk Island. are intended for statistical convenience and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and year indicated. do not necessarily express a judgement about Polynesia. Suggested citation: 1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint the stage reached by a particular country or The group of least developed countries currently United Nations, Department of Economic Brandon. area in the development process. The term comprises 49 countries located in Africa (33), 2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). "country" as used in this publication also refers, Asia (10), Oceania (5) and Latin America and the International Migration, 2009 Wallchart (United 3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.8). as appropriate, to territories or areas. Caribbean (1). not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Countries and areas are grouped geographically Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, For further information: America and the Caribbean; Northern America; Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara. 4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, and Oceania. These major areas are further divided into 22 geographical regions. The names and composition of geographical areas follow Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA by telephone +1 212 963 3179, fax 5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became +1 212 963 2147 or e-mail (migrationp@un.org). a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of

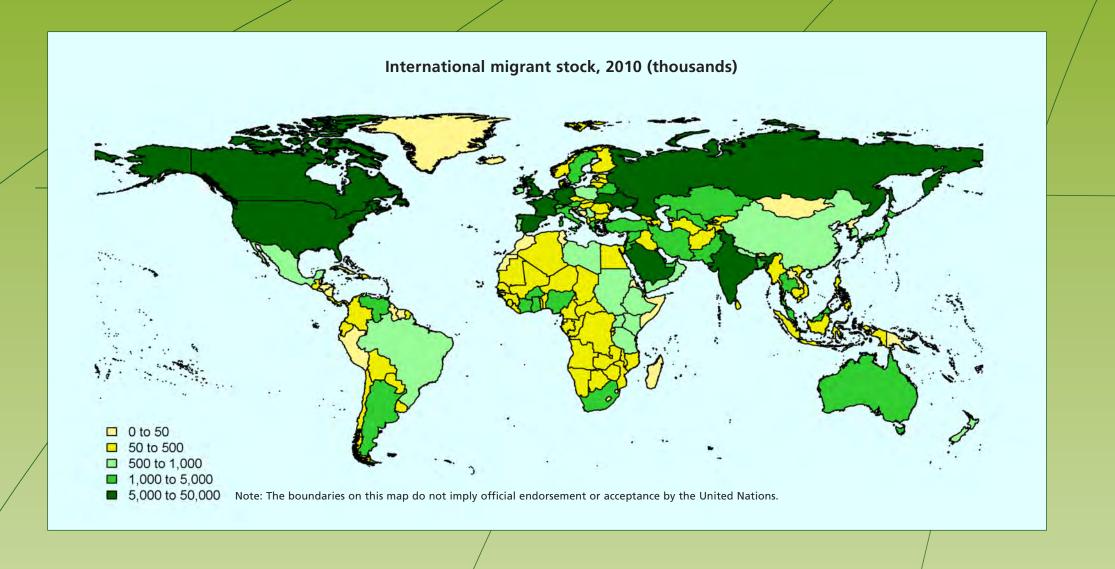
Notes

those of "Standard country or area codes for Ahyphen(-)indicates that the item is not applicable.

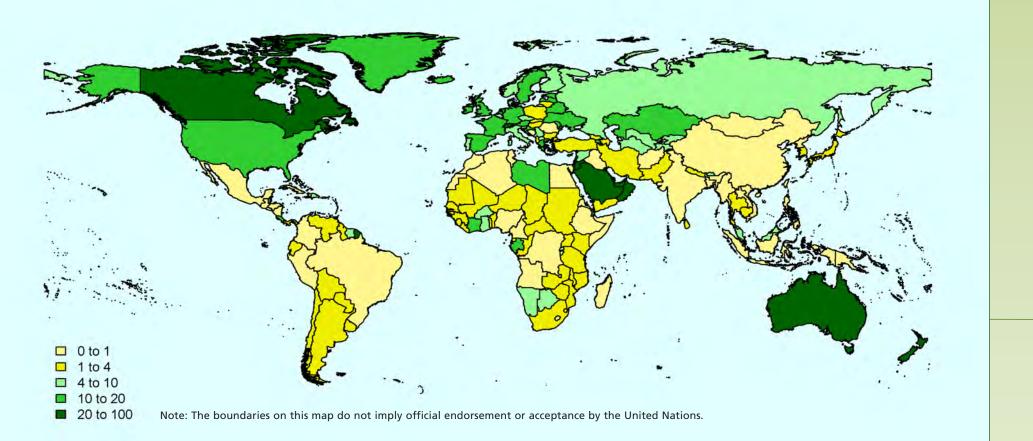


China.

For more information see www.unmigration.org.

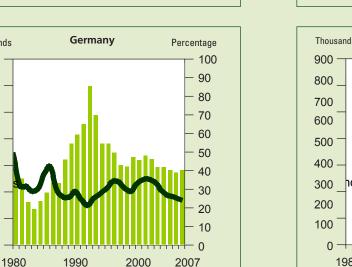


Migrant stock as percentage of total population, 2010



Inflow of foreign migrants, 1980-2007*





2000

Percentage

2007

100

90

Australia

1990

Thousands

160 -

140

120

100

1980

Thousands

1,400

1,200

1,000

800

600

200



Spain

Percentage

100

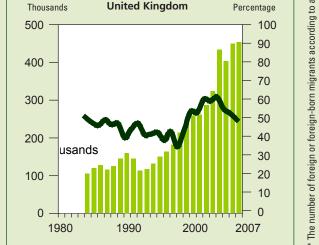
10

2007

Total (thousands)

Less developed regions (percentage)





International Migration 2009

1990

2000

1980

Introduction: Since the General Assembly held the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006, the demand for policy-relevant data on international migration has increased. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat provides the international community with accurate, timely and policyrelevant information on international migration and development. This wallchart brings together the latest migration indicators produced by the Population Division and its partner organizations.

International migrants: The world is expected to have 214 million international migrants in 2010, 19 million more than in 2005. Sixty per cent of the world's international migrants reside in more developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (70 million in 2010), followed by Asia (61 million) and Northern America (50 million). With 43 million migrants expected in 2010, the United States of America hosts the largest number of international migrants, followed by the Russian Federation (12 million), Germany (11 million) and Saudi Arabia and Canada with 7 million each. In 2010, 64 countries are expected to host more than 500,000 international migrants, up from 57 in 1990.

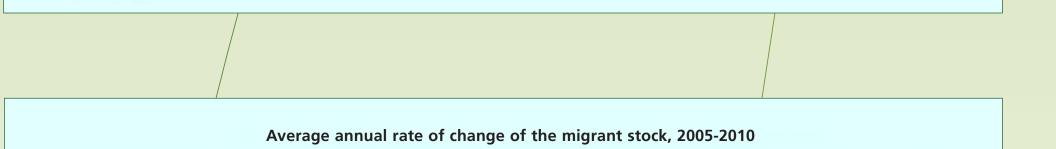
Percentage of total population that is foreign-born: In 2010, international migrants will constitute 3.1 per cent of the world population. About 1 in every 10 persons living in more developed regions will be a migrant compared to 1 of every 70 persons in developing countries. The proportion of the total population that is foreign-born is the highest in Oceania (17 per cent), Northern America (14 per cent) and Europe (10 per cent). By 2010, international migrants are expected to represent more than 10 per cent of the population in 38 countries with more than 1 million inhabitants. The countries with the highest projected proportion of international migrants among their population are Qatar (87 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (70 per cent), Kuwait (69 per cent), Jordan (46 per cent) and the Occupied

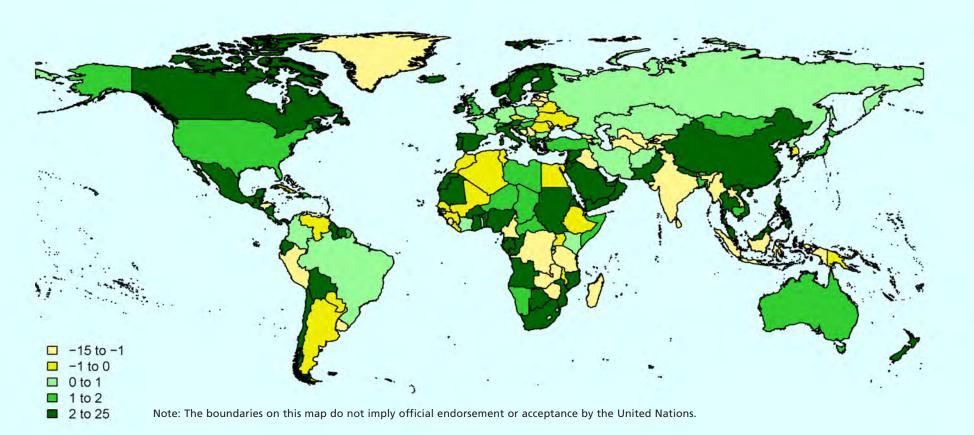
Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The majority of refugees, 13.1 million or 86 per cent, had found asylum in developing countries. Asia hosted the largest number of refugees (10.4 million), followed by Africa (2.3 million) and Europe (1.6 million).

Net migration: During 2005-2010, the net number of migrants to the more developed regions is estimated at 2.7 million migrants annually. Net migration will be the highest in Europe, followed by Northern America and Oceania. Central America, Southern Asia and Eastern Africa are expected to experience significant net emigration. At the country level, 86 countries are expected to experience positive net migration during 2005-2010.

Inflow of foreign migrants: Data on the inflow of foreign migrants indicate that most legal migrants in the more developed regions originate from the less developed regions. During 2000-2007, more than 80 per cent of the immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States originated from the less developed regions. In Australia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this proportion ranged from 50 to 60 per cent. In Germany, less than one third of foreign migrants who arrived since 2000 originated in the less developed regions.

Remittances: Recorded remittances reached US\$380 billion worldwide in 2007, according to World Bank estimates. Remittances to the less developed regions were estimated to be US\$ 246 billion, more than twice the amount of official development assistance (ODA). The countries that received the largest remittance transfers were India (US\$ 39 billion), China (US\$ 33 billion) and Mexico (US\$ 27 billion). In some countries, remittances constitute an important part of the gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances represented more than 20 per cent of total GDP in Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Tajikistan and the Republic of Moldova, countries that received more than US\$ 1 billion in remit in 2007. Remittances enable migrant households to invest in health, education and income-generating activities. Through migrant associations in destination countries, funds may be pooled to support development projects in countries of origin. Some Governments leverage the development impact of such projects by providing matching funds.





Palestinian Territory (44 per cent).

Migrant women: Female migrants constitute almost half (49 per cent) of the global migrant stock. In 2010, the percentage of female migrants will be highest in Europe (52 per cent) and in Oceania (51 per cent). In Latin America and the Caribbean and in Northern America, the number of female migrants will equal that of male migrants. Male migrants continue to outnumber female migrants in Asia (55 per cent) and in Africa (53 per cent).

Migrant children and youth: The percentage of international migrants under the age of 20 in developing countries is likely to be twice as high as in developed countries. Data on the foreignborn by age, covering the majority of international migrants, suggest that migrant children and youth in developing countries constitute about 24 per cent of the migrant stock compared to only 12 per cent in developed countries. Globally, 16 per cent of international migrants are under the age of 20, a proportion significantly below that of persons under 20 in the total population (36 per cent). The percentage of international migrant children and youth is lowest in Northern America (11 per cent) and highest in Africa (41 per cent).

Older migrants: Ageing among the migrant stock is more advanced than among the total population. Based on data covering most international migrants, the percentage of international migrants aged 60 and over is estimated at about 17 per cent, whereas persons in that age group constitute just 11 per cent of the global population. Ageing among international migrants is most advanced in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Oceania, where 22 per cent of international migrants are 60 years or older. In Europe and Northern America, older migrants constitute about 18 per cent of all international migrants, followed by Asia (15 per cent) and Africa (6 per cent).

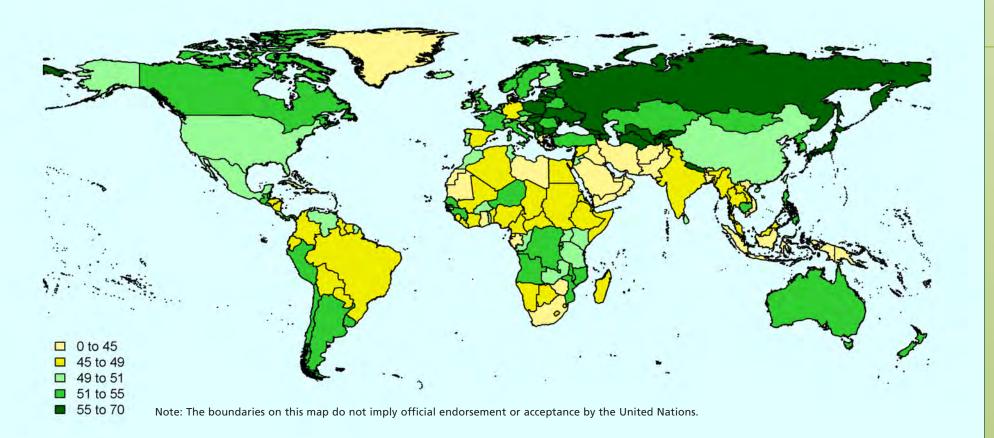
Growth rate of the migrant stock: Between 2005 and 2010, the global migrant stock is expected to grow by 1.8 per cent annually. The growth rate of the migrant stock in the less developed regions will be 2.0 per cent per year, slightly higher than in the more developed regions (1.7 per cent).

Net migration among the foreign-born: Because the size of the migrant stock is affected not only by the difference between immigration and emigration but also by deaths, the net migration of the foreign-born is higher than 19 million in order to compensate for the number of deaths among the foreign-born that are present in 2005. For the global migrant population to grow by 19 million during 2005-2010, it is estimated that the net migration among the foreign-born population amounts to 24 million over the period.

Refugees: At the end of 2008, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a total of 15.2 million refugees and persons in refugee-like situations, of whom 10.5 million were under the mandate of UNHCR and 4.7 million under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works

States parties to United Nations instruments: The United Nations has established international legal norms and instruments in the area of international migration. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees defines who is a refugee, sets out the rights of refugees and establishes the legal obligation of States towards refugees. The cornerstone of international refugee protection is the principle of *non-refoulement*: no refugee shall be forcibly returned to a country where she or he faces persecution. The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees removed the temporal and geographical restrictions to the 1951 Convention. By mid-2009, the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol had each been ratified by 144 countries, while 141 States were parties to both instruments. The 147 States that had ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol hosted 6.2 million refugees in 2008, 41 per cent of the global refugee population. The **1990 International Convention on** the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families establishes international definitions for different categories of migrant workers and formalizes the responsibility of States with regard to upholding the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. In total, the 41 States parties are hosting 15.3 million international migrants, about 7 per cent of the global migrant stock. None of the States parties to the 1990 Convention are major receiving countries and only five of them host more than 1 million international migrants. In the late 1990s, concerns about human trafficking and migrant smuggling and the close linkage to transnational organized crime prompted the adoption of two protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children had been ratified by 131 countries as of 1 July 2009. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. The Protocol aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, in particular women and children, and to promote cooperation among States parties. The **2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air** had been ratified by 115 countries as of 1 July 2009. Smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or other material benefit of the illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or permanent resident. The Protocol provides an effective tool to combat and prevent the smuggling of human cargo, reaffirming that migration in itself is not a crime, and that migrants may be victims in need of protection.

Percentage female among the migrant stock, 2010

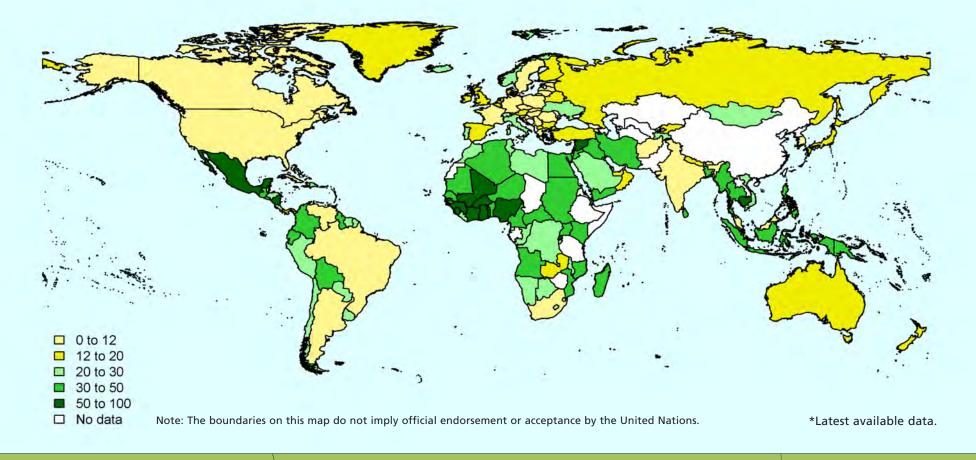


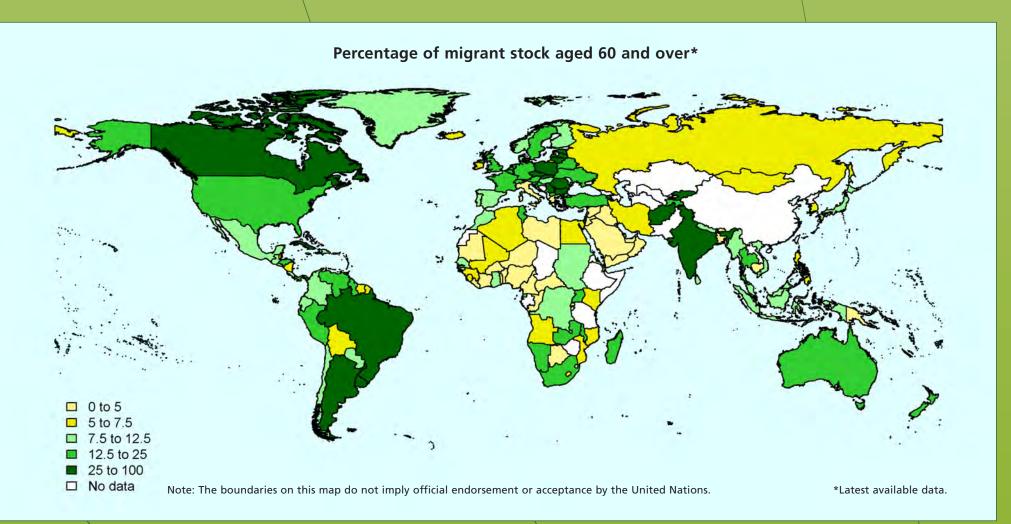
International Migration and Development at the United Nations

- 1. The issue of international migration and development remains high on the agenda of the United Nations. Numerous United Nations conferences and summits have addressed the issue of international migration and development during the past two decades, creating an important body of international norms in this area. One of the most comprehensive negotiated texts on international migration and development is Chapter X of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994. The ICPD Programme of Action, inter alia, encourages dialogue and cooperation between Governments of countries of origin and destination with a view to maximizing the benefits of international migration for development.
- 2. Since 1994, the General Assembly's Second Committee has addressed the issue of international migration and development at regular intervals, whereas the human rights of migrants are a recurrent item on the agenda of the Assembly's Third Committee. The 2005 World Summit recognized that international migration presents both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, destination and transit. It called for the protection of the human rights of migrants and asked Governments to take measures to lower the costs of transferring migrant remittances.
- 3. In 2006, the General Assembly convened the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the first high-level event in the United Nations exclusively devoted to international migration. Participants in the High-level Dialogue recognized that international migration, development and human rights were intrinsically interconnected. They also affirmed that, provided that international migration was supported by appropriate policies, it could be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and countries of destination. In particular, delegates agreed that migrants had significant potential to contribute to the development of their countries of origin. There was consensus that migrant remittances should be considered as private funds, not as a substitute for official development assistance, foreign direct investment or debt relief. The proposal of the Secretary-General to create a forum to continue the global dialogue on international migration and development received widespread support.
- 4. The Global Forum on Migration and Development is a global, informal and voluntary process, led by Member States. The Global Forum fosters practical cooperation between Governments in order to develop evidence-based measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development. It does not produce normative decisions or negotiated outcomes. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, appointed in the run-up to the 2006 High-level Dialogue, is the main link between the United Nations and the Global Forum process. Following meetings in Brussels (2007), Manila (2008) and Athens (2009), future meetings of the Global Forum will be hosted by Mexico (2010), Spain (2011) and Morocco (2012).
- 5. The United Nations system continues to address international migration. For example, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs focuses on the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on levels, trends and policies of international migration. Other United Nations entities focus on other aspects of international migration, including labour migration, the human rights of migrants, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and refugees and asylum-seekers. In order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation, the Population Division has convened an annual coordination meeting on international migration since 2002.
- 6. In response to the 2005 report of the Global Commission on International Migration, the Secretary-General established the Global Migration Group, an inter-agency group with the responsibility of promoting the application of international instruments and norms in the area of international migration, increasing system-wide coherence and strengthening the response of the United Nations system and the international community to the opportunities and challenges presented by international migration. As of late 2009, the Group consisted of 13 United Nations entities and the International Organization for Migration. Members of the Group have contributed and provided support to meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- 7. In 2008, the General Assembly decided to convene a second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. In addition, the President of the General Assembly will organize a one-day informal thematic debate on international migration and development in 2011.



Percentage of migrant stock under the age of 20*





International Migration 2009





UNITED NATIONS Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division



Copyright © United Nations, 2009 All rights reserved

inquiries should be directe Director, Population Divisio

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

USD 8

ISBN 978-92-1-151457-5

ST/ESA/SER.A/288 Sales No. E.09.XIII.8

United Nation

New York, NY 10017,

United States of America

United Nations publication Printed at the United Nations, New York

09-52631—December 2009—7,000