

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION 2002

Introduction. As the issue of international migration has moved to the forefront of the international agenda, demands for accurate, timely and comparable information on international migration levels, trends and policies have increased tremendously. However, the available data have not kept pace with these demands. In particular, the data needed to describe international population movements and monitor changes over time are greatly deficient. Nevertheless, in its continuing efforts to address these issues, the Population Division is issuing this wallchart, which presents the latest available information and imputed estimates for key parameters on international migration for the year 2000. In addition, the Division is also issuing a companion publication, *International Migration* Report, 2002 (ESA/P/WP.178), which provides additional national, regional and global information on international migration for 2000 as well as for 1990.

Total population. At the close of the twentieth century, world population stood at 6.1 billion. The less developed regions account for 80 per cent of the world's inhabitants, with China and India together (2.3 billion) representing 38 per cent of the world total. The current annual increase for the world is 77 million, of which 97 per cent is taking place in less developed regions. Six countries account for half of the world's annual population growth, i.e., India (21 per cent), China (12 per cent), Pakistan (5 per cent), Nigeria (4 per cent), Bangladesh (4 per cent) and Indonesia (3 per cent). **Migrant stock**. Around 175 million persons currently reside in a country other than where they

were born. The number of migrants has more than doubled since 1975. Sixty per cent of the world's migrants currently reside in the more developed regions and 40 per cent in the less developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (56 million), Asia (50 million) and Northern America (41 million). Migrants currently make up about 3 per cent of the world

population. Almost 1 of every 10 persons living in the more developed regions is a migrant. In contrast, nearly 1 of every 70 persons in developing countries is a migrant.

Number of refugees. The number of refugees in the world at the end of 2000 stood at 15.9 million, of whom 12.0 million are under the mandate of UNHCR and 3.9 million under the mandate of UNRWA. Three million of the refugees are in developed countries and 12.9 million in developing countries. The largest number of refugees was found in Asia, 9.1 million. Africa hosted the second largest refugee population in the world, 3.6 million.

Net migration. During 1995-2000, the more developed regions of the world, on an annual basis, gained an estimated 2.3 million migrants from the less developed regions, or 11.6 million over the whole period. The greatest gains in terms of net numbers of international migrants were made by Northern America, which absorbed 1.4 million migrants annually. It was followed by Europe with an annual net gain of 0.8 million and then by Oceania, with a more modest net intake of 90,000 migrants annually. The net migration rate was highest for Northern America, at an annual average of 4.6 migrants per 1,000 population during 1995-2000. Oceania's net migration rate was only slightly lower at 3 migrants per 1,000, with Europe recording a low of 1 migrant per 1,000. The net emigration rate was highest for Latin America and the Caribbean, where it amounted to a loss of 1 migrant per 1,000 population. For Africa and Asia, the net emigration rates were estimated to be lower, at 0.6 and 0.4 migrants per 1,000 population, respectively.

Workers' remittances. Remittances are the amount of migrants' earnings sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin. For some countries, remittances are a major source of foreign exchange earnings and are an important addition to gross domestic product. For example,

in 2000, remittances from abroad augmented GDP by over 10 per cent for such countries as El Salvador, Eritrea, Jamaica, Jordan, Nicaragua and Yemen. Remittances can be used to import capital goods and provide investment funds for entrepreneurs. At the microlevel, remittances can add to household income and savings and be used for the purchase of consumer products.

Government views and policies on immigration. Beginning in the late 1970s, major changes in Governments' views on the level of immigration have been taking place, as a result of growing concerns with the economic, political and social consequences of immigration. By 2001, almost one quarter of all countries viewed immigration levels as too high. Although developed countries are more inclined towards lowering immigration, developing countries are also moving in a similar direction towards more restrictive policies. In 2001, 44 per cent of developed countries had policies aiming to lower immigration levels, as did 39 per cent of developing countries.

Government views and policies on emigration. Developed and developing countries are strikingly similar in their views and policies concerning levels of emigration. About three quarters of both developed and developing countries view their level of emigration as satisfactory. One in five countries have policies in place to lower levels of emigration.

Parties to United Nations instruments. While not creating a right to asylum, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, ratified by 141 countries, was a landmark in setting standards for the treatment of refugees. It established legal protections and a clear definition of the status of refugees. It also prohibited the expulsion or forcible return of persons accorded refugee status. The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, ratified by 139 countries, was formulated to extend the scope of the 1951 Convention, which benefited only persons who became

refugees as a result of events occurring prior to 1 January 1951. The 1967 Protocol extended the application of the Convention to persons who became refugees after that date. The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families has been ratified by 19 countries. For the Convention to enter into force, 20 Member States need to ratify it. This Convention established for the first time an international definition of the different categories of migrant worker and represented a major step forward in formalizing the responsibility of receiving States in regard to upholding the rights of migrants and assuring their protection. In recent years, trafficking in human beings and its close linkage to transnational organized crime have arisen as new challenges to migration management. The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by 18 countries, aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking; and to promote cooperation among States parties to meet these objectives. The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by 17 countries, 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.

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	Total population	Numbe	Migrant stock Number Per cent		Net migration (average annual) Number Rate per		Total ^b (millions of	(millions of of		Immigration levels		Emigration levels			ties to	
untru or area	(thousands) 2000	(thousan	2000	(thousands) 2000	(thousands)		US dollars) 2000			Policy 2001		Policy 2001		ited Nation	1990C	
orld	6 056 715	(2) 174 781	2.9	(4) 15 868	(5)	0.0	62 239	0.2	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		-	(13)	
ore developed regions ss developed regions ast developed countries	1 191 429 4 865 286 667 613	104 119 70 662 10 458	8.7 1.5 1.6	3 012 12 857 3 066	2 321 -2 321 -306	2.0 -0.5 -0.5	12 535 49 704 	0.1 0.7 	- -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	
rica	793 627	16 277	2.1	3 627	-447	-0.6	8 755	1.6					-	-	-	
<mark>stern Africa</mark> rundi	250 318 6 356	4 515 77		1 662 27	-80	1.2 -12.9			Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1963	- 1971	-	
moros bouti trea	706 632 3 659	18 28 13	B 2.6 I 4.5 I 0.4	0 23 2	0 4 2	0.0 6.8 0.6			Satisfactory Too high Satisfactory	No intervention Lower No intervention	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention No intervention	1977	1977		
hiopia enya	62 908 30 669	660	B 1.0 B 1.1	198 206	-7 -3	-0.1 -0.1	53	0.8	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1969 1966	1969 1981		
adagascar alawi	15 970 11 308	61	C 0.4 B 2.5	0	-1 -9	0.0 -0.8			Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1967 1987	1987		
auritius ^d ozambigue	1 161 18 292	8	B 0.7 B 2.0	0	-2 14	-2.0 0.8			Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1983	1989	_	
union vanda	721 7 609	106	B 14.7 B 1.2	 28	2 395	2.5 62.8			- Satisfactory	- No intervention	- Satisfactory	No intervention	1980	1980	-	
eychelles omalia	80 8 778	5 22	B 5.6 I 0.2	 1	 14	 1.7	 4 ^e 	0.7 	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	Too high Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	1980 1978	1980 1978	1994	
janda nited Republic of Tanzania	23 300 35 119	529	B 2.3 B 2.5	237 681	-14 -47	-0.6 -1.4	 		Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1976 1964	1976 1968	1995	
mbia nbabwe	10 421 12 627	377	B 3.6 B 5.2	251 4	14 -3	1.4			Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	1969 1981	1969 1981	_	
iddle Africa	95 404	1 490	1.6	603	-332	-3.7			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
igola imeroon	13 134 14 876	150	B 0.4 B 1.0	12 44	-17 1	-1.4 0.1			Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1981 1961	1981 1967	_	
entral African Republic nad	3 717 7 885	59 41	C 1.6	56 18	2 20	0.5 2.7			Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	Too high Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1962 1981	1967 1981	_	
ongo em. Rep. of the Congo	3 018 50 948	739	B 6.5 C 1.5	123 333	-1 -340	-0.3 -7.1	 		Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1962 1965	1970 1975	_	
quatorial Guinea abon	457 1 230		C 0.3 C 20.3	0 18	0 5	0.0 4.3	 2 ^e		Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1986 1964	1986 1973	_	
to Tome and Principe	138	7	C 5.3					"	Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1978	1978	_	
orthern Africa geria	174 150 30 291		1.1 C 0.8	606 170	-261 -52	-1.6 -1.8			Satisfactory	- Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention	1963	1967	_	
yypt oyan Arab Jamahiriya orocco	67 884 5 290	570	B 0.2 C 10.8	7 12	-80 -2	-1.2 -0.4	2 852 2 161	3.1 	Satisfactory Too high	Lower Lower	Too low Satisfactory	Raise Maintain	1981	1981 —	1993	
orocco ıdan nicia	29 878 31 095		C 0.1 B 2.5	2 415	-44 -77 -8	-1.5 -2.6	2 161 638 700	6.6 5.8	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Raise	Satisfactory Too high	Lower Lower Maintain	1956 1974	1971 1974	1993	
nisia estern Sahara	9 459 252	38 113	C 0.4 I 44.9	0	-8 2	-0.8 8.6	700 	3.6	Satisfactory -	Lower -	Satisfactory -	Maintain -	1957 -	1968 -	-	
outhern Africa	49 567 1 541	1 544 52	3.1 C 3.4	47 4	-13 -1	-0.3 -0.6			Too high	- Lover	- Satisfactory	- No intervention	- 1969	- 1969	-	0
otswana esotho emihia	2 035	6	C 3.4 C 0.3 B 8.1	0	-1 -7 1	-3.4	 6 ^e	 0.2	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1981	1981	_	20
amibia outh Africa vaziland	1 757 43 309 925	1303	B 8.1 B 3.0 B 4.5	27 15 1	1 -5 -1	0.6 -0.1 -1.2		0.2 	Too high Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention No intervention	1995 1996 2000	— 1996 1969	_	20
estern Africa	224 189	6 782	3.0	710	-1 -119	-0.6			Saustactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention	2000	1909		
enin urkina Faso	6 272 11 535		B 1.6	4	-119 -60	-3.2 -5.5	70 ^e	3.0	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1962 1980	1970 1980	=	2
ape Verde Ste d'Ivoire	427 16 013	10	B 2.4 B 14.6	0 121	-10 12	-3.5 -2.5 0.8	72 ^e	13.2	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	Too low Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	1960	1987 1970	1997	20
imbia nana	1 303 19 306	185	B 14.2 B 3.2	12 12 13	11 -22	9.1 -1.2	 32	 0.7	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1966 1963	1967 1968	2000	
iinea iinea-Bissau	8 154 1 199	741	C 9.1 B 1.6	427 8	-48 -3	-6.2 -2.9	6 ^e	0.2	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1965 1976	1968 1976	2000	
oeria ali	2 913 11 351	160	B 5.5 C 0.4	69 8	90 -50	36.5 -4.7			Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Maintain	Too high Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1964 1973	1980 1973	_	20
auritania ger	2 665 10 832	63	C 2.3 B 1.1	0	-30 8 -1	3.4 -0.1	2 ^e	0.3	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1987 1981	1987 1970		20
geria aint Helena ^f	113 862	751 1	C 0.7 B 15.2	7	-19 	-0.2	1 301 ^e	5.0	Satisfactory	Maintain -	Satisfactory	No intervention	1967	1968	<u> </u>	20
enegal erra Leone	9 421 4 405	•	B 3.0 C 1.1	 21 7	-10 -33	-1.1 -7.8	130 ^e	 2.7 	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1963 1981	1967 1981	1999	
ogo	4 527		B 4.0	12	25	6.1	4 ^e	0.3	Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1962	1969	_	
sia Istern Asia	3 672 342 1 481 075	49 781 5 769	1.4 0.4	9 121 299	-1 311 -257	-0.4 -0.2	24 205	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
nina ^g nina, Hong Kong SAR ^h	1 275 133 6 860		I 0.0 B 39.4	294 1	-381 99	-0.3 15.1	556 	0.1 	Satisfactory -	Maintain -	Satisfactory -	Maintain -	1982 -	1982 -	-	
nina, Macao SAR' em. People's Rep. of Korea	444 22 268	37	B 66.1 I 0.2	0	3	6.5 0.0	 		Satisfactory	- Maintain	Satisfactory	- Maintain	_	_	_	
apan ongolia	127 096 2 533	8	C 1.3 C 0.3	4	56 -16	0.4 -6.5	505 7 ^e	0.8	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1981	1982	_	
epublic of Korea	46 740		B 1.3	0	-18	-0.4	63		Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	Maintain	1992	1992	_	
puth-central Asia ghanistan	1 480 868 21 765	20 407 36	1.4 I 0.2	4 290	-810 16	-0.6 0.8	1.050		Satisfactory	Maintain	Too high	Lower	_	_	_	
angladesh hutan	137 439 2 085	10	B 0.7 I 0.5	22 0	-60 -1	-0.5 -0.5	1 958	3.9	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Too low Satisfactory	Raise Lower	_	_	_	
dia an (Islamic Republic of)	1 008 937 70 330	2 321	B 0.6 C 3.3	171 1 868	-280 -91	-0.3 -1.4	9 034	1.9	Satisfactory Too high	Maintain Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Lower	1976	1976	_	
azakhstan yrgyzstan	16 172 4 921	572	B 18.7 B 11.6	21 11	-200 -2	-12.2 -0.5	64 2	0.3 0.2	Satisfactory Too low	Maintain Raise	Too high Satisfactory	Lower Lower	1999 1996	1999 1996	_	
aldives epal akistan	291 23 043 141 256		I 1.1 B 2.7 B 3.0	 129 2 001	0 -24 -70	0.0 -1.1 -0.5	 111 1 075	 2.1 1.7	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	_	_	_	
i Lanka i Lanka yikistan	18 924 6 087	397	C 2.1 B 5.4	0	-70 -31 -61	-0.5 -1.7 -10.3	1 142	7.1	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain No intervention	Satisfactory	Raise Maintain No intervention	1993	— — 1993	1996 2002	2
yrkistan ırkmenistan zbekistan	4 737 24 881	223	B 4.7 B 5.5	14 38	-01 10 -16	-10.3 2.2 -0.7			Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	Too high Too high	No intervention	1998	1998		2
outh-eastern Asia	522 121	4 126	0.8	294	-352	-0.7		"	Satisfactory	No intervention	Too high	No intervention			_	
unei Darussalam umbodia	328 13 104	104	B 31.7 C 1.6	0	1 8	2.6 0.7	 17	 0.5	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	— 1992	— 1992	_	
em. Rep. of Timor-Leste donesia	737 212 092	5	I 0.7 C 0.2	 123	-32 -180	-40.6 -0.9	1 190	0.8	Satisfactory	Lower	Too low	- Maintain	_		_	
no People's Dem. Republic alaysia	5 279 22 218	16	I 0.3 B 6.3	0	-1 9	-0.3 0.4			Satisfactory Too high	Maintain Lower	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	_	_	_	
yanmar illippines	47 749 75 653	113	C 0.2 C 0.2	0	4 -190	0.1 -2.6	73 125	0.2 0.2	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	— 1981	— 1981	— 1995	2
ngapore nailand	4 018 62 806		B 33.6 C 0.6	0 105	74 -5	19.6 -0.1			Satisfactory Too high	Raise Lower	Too high Too low	Lower Raise	_	_	_	
et Nam	78 137	22	C 0.0	16	-40	-0.5			Satisfactory	Lower	Too low	Raise	_	_	_	
<mark>estern Asia</mark> rmenia	188 277 3 787	19 480 133	10.3 B 3.5	4 237 281	109 -9	0.6 -2.5	 15°	0.8	- Too high	- Lower	- Too high	- Lower	- 1993	- 1993	-	
zerbaijan Ahrain	8 041 640		B 1.8 C 39.8	0 0	-7 4	-0.8 6.6	57 	1.1	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1993	1993	1999	
prus eorgia	784 5 262		B 6.3 B 4.2	0 8	3 -30	3.9 -5.7	 95	 3.1	Too high Too high	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Too high	Lower Lower	1963 1999	1968 1999	_	
oq rael	22 946 6 040		C 0.6 B 37.4	128 4	8 52	0.4 9.1	 		Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Raise	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	— 1954	— 1968	_	
rdan ıwait	4 913 1 914		C 39.6 C 57.9	1 611 3	-3 20	-0.7 11.1	1 664 ^e 	22.5	Too high Too high	Lower Lower	Too low Satisfactory	Raise No intervention	_	_	_	
banon ccupied Palestinian Territory	3 496 3 191		B 18.1 B 52.2	383 1 429	16 4	4.8 1.4			Too high	Lower -	Too high	Lower -	_	_	_	
nan ttar	2 538 565	409	C 26.9 C 72.4	 0	4 2	1.7 3.7			Too high Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	_	_	_	
audi Arabia rrian Arab Republic	20 346 16 189	903	C 25.8 C 5.6	5 391	80 -2	4.3 -0.2			Too high Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Too high	Maintain Lower	_	_	_	
rkey nited Arab Emirates	66 668 2 606		B 2.3 C 73.8	3 1	-54 20	-0.8 8.1	4 560 	2.3	Too high Too high	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Raise No intervention	1962 —	1968 —	_	
men	18 349		C 1.4	61	2	0.1	1 288	15.1	Too high	Lower	Satisfactory	Raise	1980	1980	_	
rope stern Europe	727 304 304 172	56 100 24 812	7.7 8.2	2 310 41	769 124	1.1 0.4	11 854	0.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	
elarus Ilgaria	10 187 7 949	1 284 101		0	15 -40	1.5 -4.9			Too high Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Too high	Lower Lower	2001 1993	2001 1993	_	2
ech Republic Ingary	10 272 9 968	236	C 2.3 B 3.0	1 5	10 -7	1.0 -0.7	 53	 0.1	Too high Too high	Lower Lower	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	1993 1989	1993 1989	_	
epublic of Moldova	38 605 4 295	2 088	B 5.4 B 11.0	1 0	-20 -11	-0.5 -2.5	639 3	0.4	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1991 2002	1991 2002	_	
omania ussian Federation	22 438 145 491	94	B 0.4 B 9.1	2 26	-12 287	-0.5 2.0	2		Satisfactory Too low	Lower Raise	Too high Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	1991 1993	1991 1993	_	
ovakia raine	5 399 49 568	32	I 0.6 B 14.0	0	2 -100	0.3 -2.0			Satisfactory Too low	Lower Raise	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1993 2002	1993 2002	_	
rthern Europe	95 076	7 453	7.8	413	134	1.4					_					
annel Islands	144 5 320	11	B 7.8 B 5.7	 71	0	0.0			- Too high	- Lower	- Satisfactory	- No intervention	- 1952	- 1968	-	
enmark	- J-J	501									_					
nmark tonia eroe Islands	1 393 46		B 26.2 B 10.0		-12 	-8.0			Satisfactory -	Maintain -	Satisfactory -	Maintain -	1997 -	1997 -	_	

		Migrant stockNuml		Number of	Net migration Number of (average annual)		Workers' remittances Total ^b Per cent									
	Total population (thousands)	Number (thousands) of	Per cent	refugees ^a (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Rate per 1,000 pop.	(millions of US dollars)	of GDP	Immiç View	gration levels Policy	Emigra View	ation levels Policy	Unit		ies to ns instrum	nente
	2000	2000)	2000	1995	-2000	200	00		2001		2001			1990C 2	
Country or area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)	
Northern Europe (cont'd) Finland	5 172	134 B	2.6	13	4	0.8			Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention	1968	1968	_	_
lceland Ireland	279 3 803	16 B 310 B	5.6 8.1	0 3	0 18	0.2 4.9	 55	 0.1	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1955 1956	1968 1968	_	_
Isle of Man	75	36 B	48.4						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia Lithuania	2 421 3 696	613 B 339 B	25.3 9.2	0 0	-5 0	-2.0 0.0	61 2	0.9 	Too high Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	1997 1997	1997 1997	_	_
Norway Sweden	4 469 8 842	299 B 993 B	6.7 11.2	48 157	9 9	2.0 1.0	 161	 0.1	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1953 1954	1967 1967	_	_
United Kingdom	59 415	4 029 B	6.8	121	95	1.6			Too high	Lower	Satisfactory	No intervention	1954	1968	_	_
Southern Europe	144 935	4 999	3.5	578	229	1.6			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania Andorra	3 134 86	12 I 70 C	0.4 80.9	1	-60 	-19.0 	531 	14.1 	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1992	1992	_	2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 977	96 I	2.4	38	100	27.0	549	12.9	-	No intervention	Too high	Lower	1993	1993	1996	2002
Croatia Gibraltar	4 654 27	425 B 8 B	9.1 29.4	22 	0	0.0	537 	2.8	Satisfactory -	No intervention -	Too high -	Lower -	1992 -	1992	-	-
Greece Holy See ^j	10 610 1	534 C 1 I	5.0 100.0	7	35 	3.3	1 613 	1.4 	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1960 1956	1968 1967	_	_
Italy Malta	57 530 390	1 634 B 9 C	2.8 2.2	7 0	118 1	2.0	359 1		Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention	1954 1971	1972 1971	_	_
Portugal	10 016	233 B	2.3	0	13	1.4 1.3	3 179	3.0	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1960	1976	_	_
San Marino Slovenia	27 1 988	9 B 51 C	34.9 2.6	 3	 1	 0.5	 14	 0.1	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	— 1992	— 1992	_	_
Spain TFYR Macedonia ^k	39 910 2 034	1 259 B 33 C	3.2 1.6	7 9	37 1	0.9 0.5	3 417 80	0.6 2.4	Satisfactory Too high	Maintain Lower	Satisfactory Too high	Maintain Lower	1978 1994	1978 1994	_	2002
Yugoslavia	10 552	626 B	5.9	484	-20	-1.9			Too high	Lower	Too high	Lower	2001	2001	=	2001
Western Europe	183 121	18 836	10.3	1 277	282	1.6				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria Belgium	8 080 10 249	756 C 879 C	9.4 8.6	15 19	5 13	0.6 1.3	305	0.2	Too high Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1954 1953	1973 1969	_	_
France	59 238	6 277 B	10.6	133	39	0.7	679	0.1	Too high	Lower	Satisfactory	Raise	1954	1971	_	_
Germany Liechtenstein	82 017 33	7 349 C 12 C	9.0 35.9	906	185 	2.3			Too high Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1953 1957	1969 1968	_	_
Luxembourg Monaco	437 33	162 C 23 B	37.2 68.9	1	4	9.4			Too high Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1953 1954	1971 —	_	<u> </u>
Netherlands	15 864	1 576 B	9.9	146	32	2.1			Too high	Lower	Satisfactory	No intervention	1956	1968	_	_
Switzerland	7 170	1 801 B	25.1	58	4	0.6	124	0.1	Too high	Lower	Satisfactory	No intervention	1955	1968	_	_
Latin America and the Caribbean Caribbean	518 809 37 941	5 944 1 071	1.1 2.8	38 2	-494 -72	-1.0 -2.0	17 131	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	11	4 B	35.6							-			-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	65 101	16 B 31 B	24.5 30.8				 1		Too high -	Maintain -	Too high -	No intervention -	1995 -	1995 -	_	_
Bahamas Barbados	304 267	30 B 25 B	9.8 9.2	0	0	0.0 -0.9	 84	 3.2	Too high Satisfactory	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1993	1993	_	_
British Virgin Islands	24	8 B	35.5						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands Cuba	38 11 199	15 B 82 B	39.1 0.7	 1	 -20	 -1.8			- Satisfactory	- Maintain	Satisfactory	- Maintain	_	_	_	_
Dominica Dominican Republic	71 8 373	4 B 136 B	5.3 1.6	 1	 -11	 -1.4	 1 689	 6.8	Satisfactory Too high	Lower Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1994 1978	1994 1978	_	_
Grenada	94	8 B	8.5						Satisfactory	Maintain	Too high	Lower	_	_	_	_
Guadeloupe Haiti	428 8 142	83 B 26 B	19.4 0.3		-1 -21	-2.2 -2.7			- Satisfactory	- Maintain	- Too high	- Lower	- 1984	- 1984	_	_
Jamaica Martinique	2 576 383	13 B 54 B	0.5 14.2	0	-19 -1	-7.4 -2.6	789	10.9	Satisfactory	Maintain -	Too high	Lower	1964	1980	_	_
Montserrat	4	В	4.9						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico	215 3 915	55 B 383 B	25.3 9.8		0 7	0.0 1.9			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	38 148	4 B 8 B	11.2 5.5	 0	 -1	 -7.0			Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Lower	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	2002	_	_	_
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	113	8 B	6.7						Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1993	_	_	_
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 294 17	41 B 3 B	3.2 16.2		-4 	-3.1 	45° 	0.7	Satisfactory -	Lower -	Satisfactory -	No intervention	2000	2000	_	_
United States Virgin Islands	121	35 B	28.8						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America	135 129	1 070	0.8	28	-347	-2.7			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize Costa Rica	226 4 024	17 B 311 B	7.5 7.4	1 6	-1 20	-2.3 5.3	22 101 ^e	2.9 0.6	Too high Too high	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1990 1978	1990 1978	2001	_
El Salvador Guatemala	6 278 11 385	24 B 43 B	0.4 0.4	0	-8 -30	-1.3 -2.8	1 751 563	13.3 3.0	_	No intervention No intervention	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1983 1983	1983 1983	_	_
Honduras	6 417	44 B	0.7	0	-4	-0.7	410	6.9	Satisfactory	Lower	Satisfactory	No intervention	1992	1992	_	_
Mexico Nicaragua	98 872 5 071	521 B 27 B	0.5 0.5	18 0	-310 -12	-3.3 -2.5	6 572 320	1.1 13.2	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain No intervention	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	2000 1980	2000 1980	1999 —	_
Panama	2 856	82 B	2.9	1	-3	-1.0	16	0.2	Satisfactory	Lower	Satisfactory	No intervention	1978	1978	_	_
South America	345 738	3 803	1.1	9	-75	-0.2			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina Bolivia	37 032 8 329	1 419 B 61 B	3.8 0.7	2 0	24 -7	0.7 -0.9	 101	 1.2	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	1961 1982	1967 1982	2000	_
Brazil Chile	170 406 15 211	546 B 153 B	0.3 1.0	3 0	0 -10	0.0 -0.7	1 113 	0.2	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Maintain Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention No intervention	1960 1972	1972 1972	_	_
Colombia	42 105	115 B	0.3	0	-40	-1.0	1 578	1.9	Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1961	1980	1995	
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	12 646 2	82 B 1 B	0.7 45.2	2 	0	0.0	1 317 	9.6 	Satisfactory -	Lower -	Satisfactory -	No intervention -	1955 -	1969 -	2002	2002
French Guiana Guyana	165 761	74 B 2 B	44.9 0.2	0	1 -8	8.7 -10.6			- Satisfactory	- Maintain	- Too high	- No intervention	-	_	-	-
Paraguay	5 496	203 B	3.7	0	0	0.0	152	2.0	Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	1970	1970	_	_
Peru Suriname	25 662 417	46 B 6 C	0.2 1.5	0	-28 -4	-1.1 -10.3	718 	1.3 	Too high	No intervention Lower	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention Lower	1964 1978	1983 1978	_	2002
Uruguay Venezuela	3 337 24 170	89 B 1 006 B	2.7 4.2	0	-3 0	-1.0 0.0	 115	 0.1	Too low Satisfactory	Raise No intervention	Too high Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	1970 —	1970 1986	2001	<u> </u>
					4 004			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
Northern America Bermuda	314 113 63	40 844 17 B	13.0 27.5	635	1 394	4.6			•	-	-		-	-	-	-
Canada Greenland	30 757 56	5 826 B 11 B	18.9 20.4	127 	144	4.8			Satisfactory -	Maintain -	Satisfactory -	No intervention	1969	1969 -	_	2002
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	7	1 B	17.7						-	-	-	- No interception	-	-	-	-
United States of America	283 230	34 988 B	12.4	508	1 250	4.5			Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention		1968		_
Oceania Australia/New Zealand	30 521 22 916	5 835 5 555	19.1 24.2	69 63	90 103	3.0 4.6	293	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	·	· -	-
Australia ^l	19 138	4 705 B	24.6	58	95	5.1			Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	No intervention	1954	1973	_	
New Zealand	3 778	850 B	22.5	5	8	2.1	228	0.4	Satisfactory	Maintain	Too high	No intervention	1960	1973	_	2002
Melanesia Fiji	6 482 814	85 16 B	1.3 2.0	6 0	-6 -7	-1.0 -8.8			- Satisfactory	- Lower	- Too high	- Lower	- 1972	- 1972	-	-
New Caledonia	215	41 B	19.0		1	5.2			-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_
Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	4 809 447	23 C 4 B	0.5 0.8	6 0	0 0	0.0 0.0			Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower Maintain	Satisfactory Satisfactory	No intervention Maintain	1986 1995	1986 1995	_	_
Vanuatu	197	1 B	0.7		0	-0.9	19 ^e	8.2	Satisfactory	No intervention	Satisfactory	No intervention	_	_	_	_
Micronesia	516 155	116	22.6	0	-2 -1	-4.0 -0.5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam Kiribati	155 83	97 B 2 B	62.3 2.9		-1 	-9.5 			Satisfactory	- Maintain	- Satisfactory	- Maintain	_	_	_	_
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of)	51 123	2 B 3 B	3.2 2.8						Satisfactory Satisfactory	Lower No intervention	Satisfactory Too high	No intervention No intervention	_	_	_	_
Nauru	12	5 C	37.3						Satisfactory	Maintain	Satisfactory	Maintain	_	_	_	_
Northern Mariana Islands Palau	73 19	5 B 3 B	7.0 13.6						Too high	- No intervention	- Too high	- No intervention	_	_	_	_
Polynesia	606	79	13.0	0	-5	-8.2										-
American Samoa	68	34 B	50.0		-5				Coticf	- No intervention	T	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands French Polynesia	20 233	2 B 31 B	12.0 13.2		 0	0.0			Saustactory -	No intervention -	Too high -	Lower -	-	-	-	-
Niue Pitcairn ^m	2	B I	7.0 8.8						Satisfactory	No intervention	Too high -	Lower -	-	-	-	-
Samoa	159	I 8 В	5.0		 -4	-22.8	 45 ^e	 18.7	Too high	Maintain	Satisfactory	Maintain	1988	1994	_	_
Tokelau Tonga	1 99	B 2 B	12.3 1.6						- Satisfactory	- Maintain	- Satisfactory	- Maintain	-	-	-	_
Tuvalu Wallis and Futuna Islands	10 14	C 2 B	3.2 13.0						Satisfactory -	Maintain -	Satisfactory -	Maintain -	1986 -	1986	_	_
atama manu	17		. 5.0				••	••								

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed regions" and "less developed regions" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the state reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories

Two dots (..) indicate that data are either not available, insignificant or zero. A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable A dash (—) indicates that the treaty was not ratified.

United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

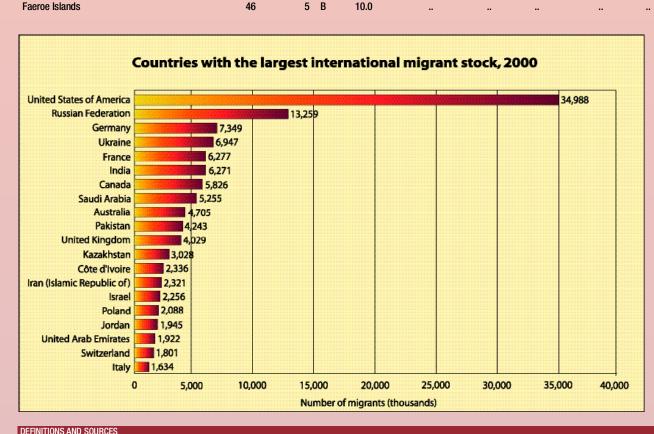
The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe and Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean and the regions of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The least developed countries as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, in March 2001, include 49 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda,

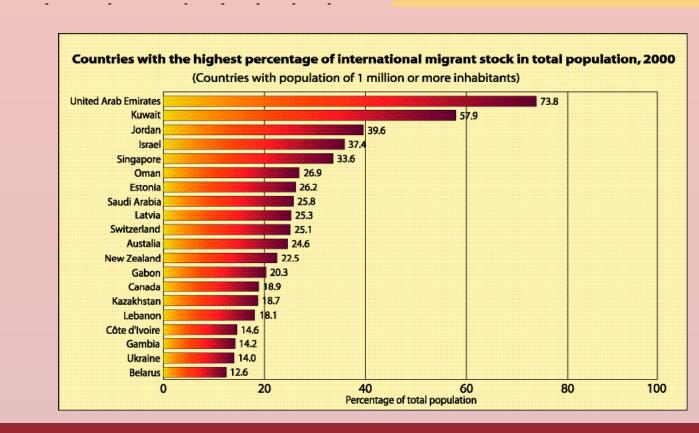
^a Data refer to end of year; zero indicates that there were fewer than 500 refugees. b Credits only; for countries with no reported data, estimates have been made, which are included in regional and world totals, but which are not shown for the individual countries concerned. Regional estimates have been prepared by the United Nations Population Division. ^c Refers to countries that have ratified the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Both Protocols supplement the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Excepting Venezuela, which only signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, all countries which ratified one Protocol ratified the other Protocol

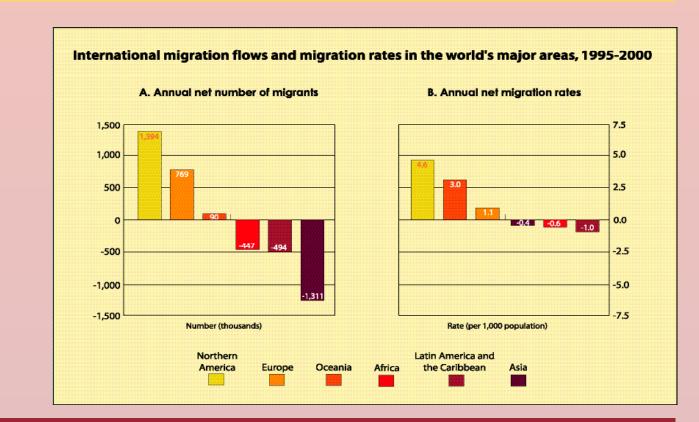
d Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon. Data refer to 1998 or 1999. f Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

g For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. ^h Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. Macao Special Administrative Region of China. Referring to the Vatican City State.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ¹ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. The population of Pitcairn was 68 persons in 2000.







Total population: The total mid-year de facto population. Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8, 2002. Data available online at: http://www.unpopulation.org Migrant stock: Number: For most countries, the mid-year estimate of the number of people who are born outside the country. For countries lacking data on place of birth, the estimated number of non-citizens. In both cases, migrant stock also includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. The letter code indicates the type of data underlying the estimates: B (birthplace): indicates the data refer to the foreignborn; C (citizenship): indicates the data refer to non-citizens; I (imputed): indicates no data were available and estimated by a model. Per cent of population : the migrant stock as a percentage of the total population. Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat. Data available online at: http://www.unpopulation.org Number of refugees: Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1969 Organization

try. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population. Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Volume 1: Comprehensive Tables, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8. Data available online at: Workers' remittances: Current monetary transfers made by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with another economy in which they are considered residents. The data adhere to international guidelines; workers' remittances shown here may differ the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; and those granted humanitarian status or temporary profrom national practices. This item shows receipts by the reporting country. Data are in current United States dollars. Per cent of gross domestic tection 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). Source: UNHCR, Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR, 2000 Statistical

Net migration: Number: Net average annual number of migrants, that is, the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emi-

grants, including both citizens and non-citizens. Rate: The net number of migrants, divided by the average population of the receiving coun-

31 December 2000, data available online as of 29 August 2002 at: http://www.un.org/unrwa/pr/index.htm

Overview. Data available online as of 29 August 2002 at: http://www.unhcr.ch/statistics: UNRWA, Public Information Office, figures as of

Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2001 (Washington, D.C., 2001). See: http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm; Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/default.htm Government views on immigration le vels: Governments'assessments of the current level of overall immigration into the country. They are divided into three categories: too low, satisfactory and too high. Policy on immigration: Government policies towards the current level of immigration for permanent settlement. They are divided into four categories: to raise the level of immigration; to maintain the level of immigration; to lower the level of immigration; and no intervention. Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, National Population Policies 2001, Sales No. E.02.XIII.2. Data available online at: http://www.unpopulation.org Government views on emigration le vels: Governments' assessments of the current level of overall emigration from the country. They are divided into three categories: too low, satisfactory and too high. Policy on emigration: Government policies towards nationals leaving for residence outside the country. They are divided into four categories: to raise the level of emigration; to maintain the level of emigration; to lower

the level of emigration; and no intervention. Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, National Population Policies 2001,

Sales No. E.02.XIII.2. Data available online at: http://www.unpopulation.org

vant instruments are: the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951C); the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967P); and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990C). In addition, two Protocols supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely, the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000P). Excepting Venezuela, all countries which ratified one Protocol ratified the other Protocol and on the same date. 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 1 September 2002, at: http://untreaty.un.org/



The international response

A fundamental characteristic of people has been their movement from place to place. The right to move was recognized globally over a half-century ago with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration states in article 13 that "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state" and "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

As noted in the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, orderly international migration can have positive impacts on both the communities of origin and the communities of destination. Migration also has the potential of facilitating the transfer of skills and contributing to cultural enrichment. Today the number of people residing outside their country of birth is at an all-time high of about 175 million, more than double the number a generation ago. The vast majority of migrants are making meaningful contributions to their host countries. At the same time, however, international migration entails the loss of human resources for many countries of origin and may give rise to political, economic or social tensions in countries of destination.

The United Nations system is addressing the various dimensions of international migration. For example, the United Nations Secretariat has focused on the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on the levels, trends and national policies of international migration. Other parts of the United Nations have been concerned with issues of human rights, internally displaced persons, family reunification, undocumented migrants, trafficking and the social and economic integration of migrants. In addition, specialized agencies have focused on issues related to their expertise and mandates, such as labour flows, refugees and asylum-seekers and remittances.

Since 1994, the United Nations General Assembly has addressed on a variety of occasions the issue of international migration and development. Recently, the General Assembly, in its resolution 56/203 of 21 December 2001, called upon the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to continue to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for processes and activities on international migration and development. In response to this resolution, and also to provide further information on international migration to the General Assembly, the United Nations Secretariat organized in July 2002 the first system-wide Coordination Meeting on International Migration.

International migration, with its intricate web of demographic, social, economic and political consequences, is at the forefront of national and international agendas. However, the many questions arising from growing concerns about international migration have few clear answers and are posing unprecedented challenges. In addressing some of these questions, the United Nations can contribute to and facilitate meaningful dialogue and cooperation among nations, build capacities to manage migration, and hence effectively tackle these unprecedented challenges.

The national response

As a global phenomenon involving a growing number of countries, international migration has been thrust to the forefront of the international policy agenda. When the United Nations Secretariat began systematically tracking international migration policies in the 1970s, following the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, international migration was an issue of secondary interest to most Governments. Major demographic concerns at that time included high levels of population growth, fertility and mortality. Government policies on migration focused mainly on the administrative regulation of national borders.

As concerns with the demographic, economic, social and political consequences of international migration have significantly increased, so has the implementation of policies to affect levels and patterns of migration. Beginning in the 1980s, interest in migration intensified and spread to all world regions. Discussions on such issues as sustained low fertility and population ageing, unemployment, brain drain and brain gain, worker remittances, human rights, social integration, xenophobia, human trafficking and national security have led to a re-examination of international migration policies and the potential benefits and disadvantages accruing to sending, receiving and transit countries.

Over the past decades, the number of Governments adopting new measures to influence migration has grown rapidly. In particular, the number adopting policies to lower immigration rose from 6 per cent in 1976 to 40 per cent in 2001. While developed countries are more inclined towards lowering immigration, a similar trend is also under way in developing countries: As of 2001, 44 per cent of developed countries and 39 per cent of developing countries have implemented polices aimed at lowering immigration. As regards emigration, about three quarters of developed and developing countries in 2001 viewed the level of emigration as satisfactory and one in five countries have policies aimed at lowering emigration.

International migration policies reflect the changing demographic, political, economic and social context in which they are formulated. Nevertheless, running through all discussion of migration policies are three common threads, namely the yawning lack of data on migration, the absence of a coherent theory to explain international migration and the very weak understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and sustainable development.

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