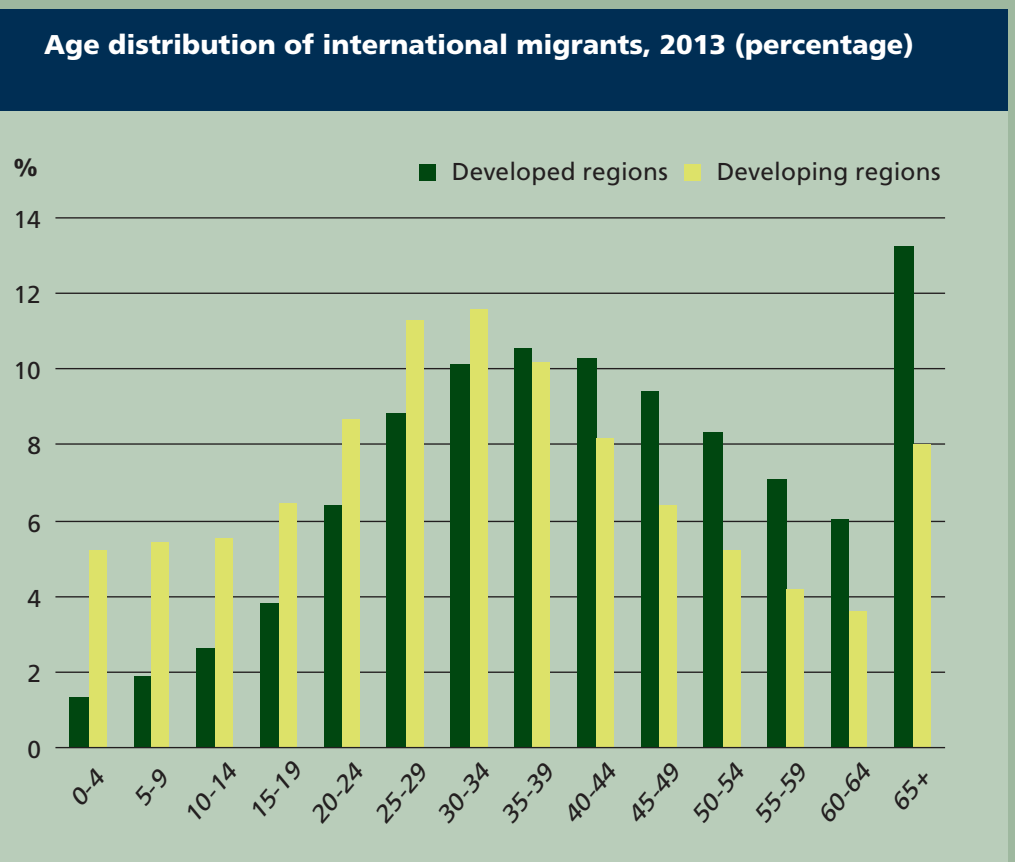
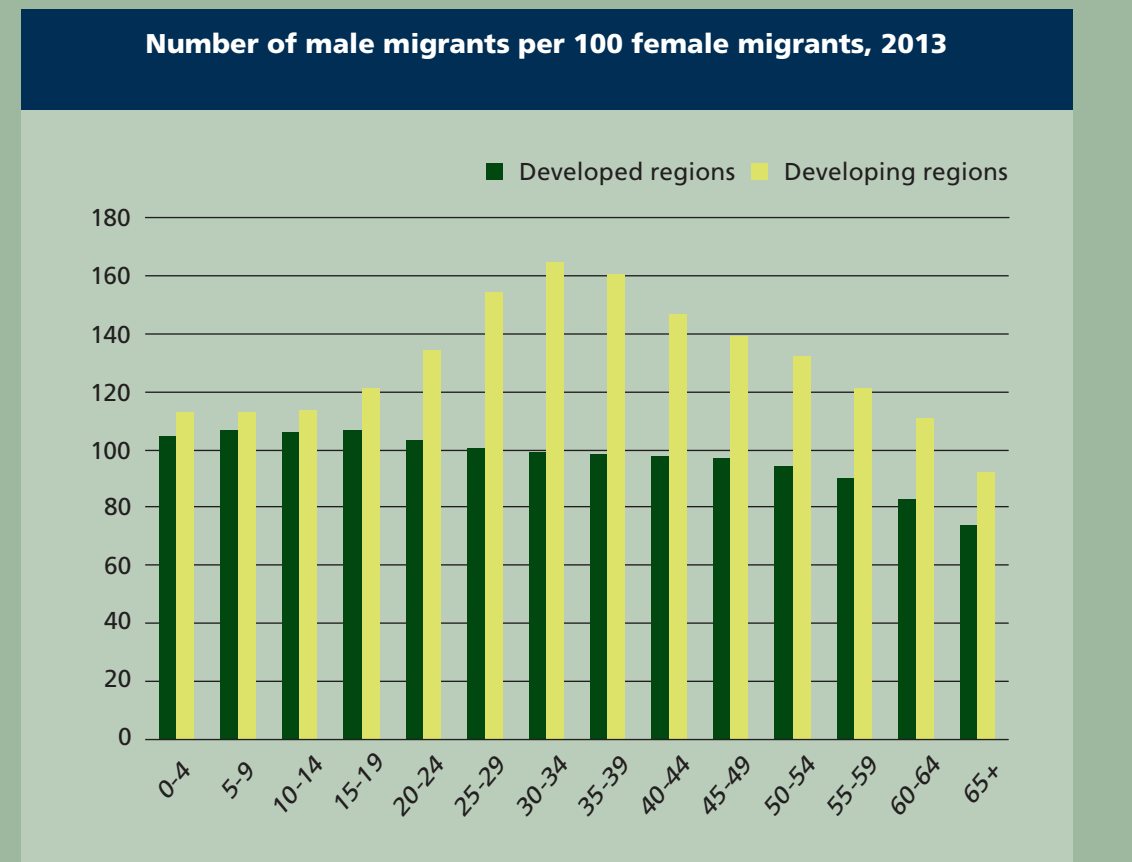
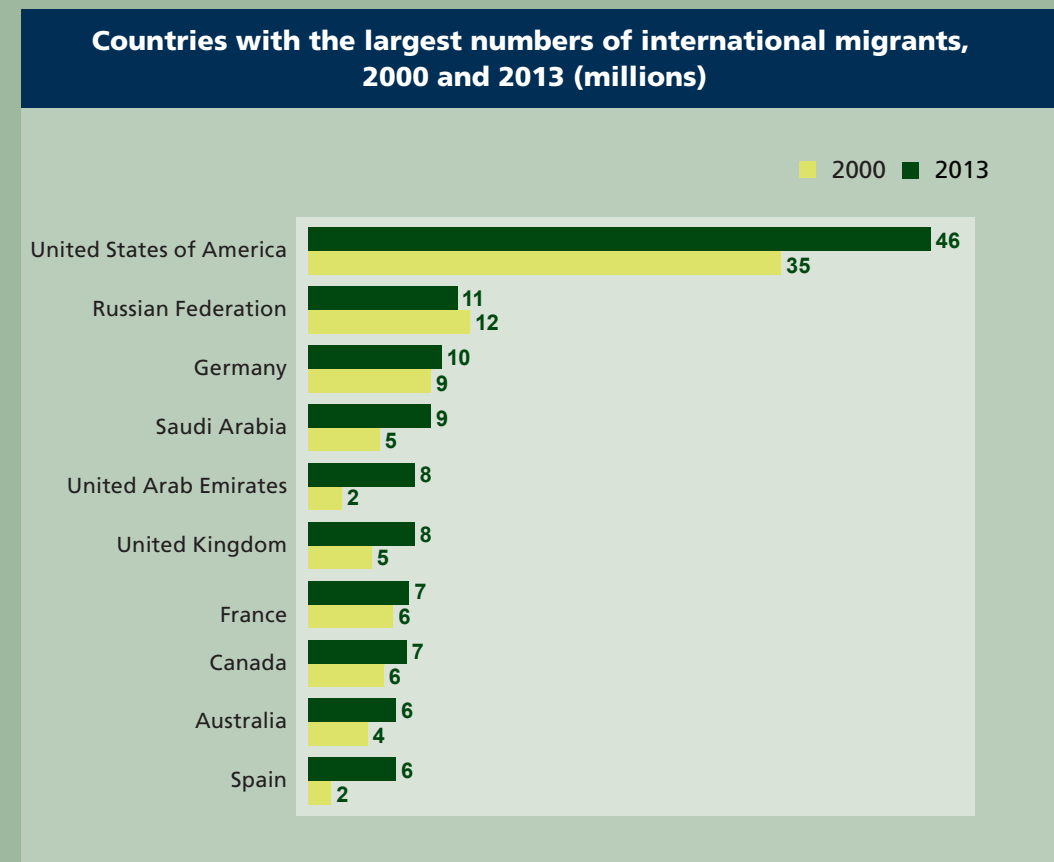




International Migration 2013

Table with columns for Country or area, Type of data, International migrants (thousands), International migrants by age (2013), Refugees, and various sub-categories like Developed regions, Africa, Latin America, etc.



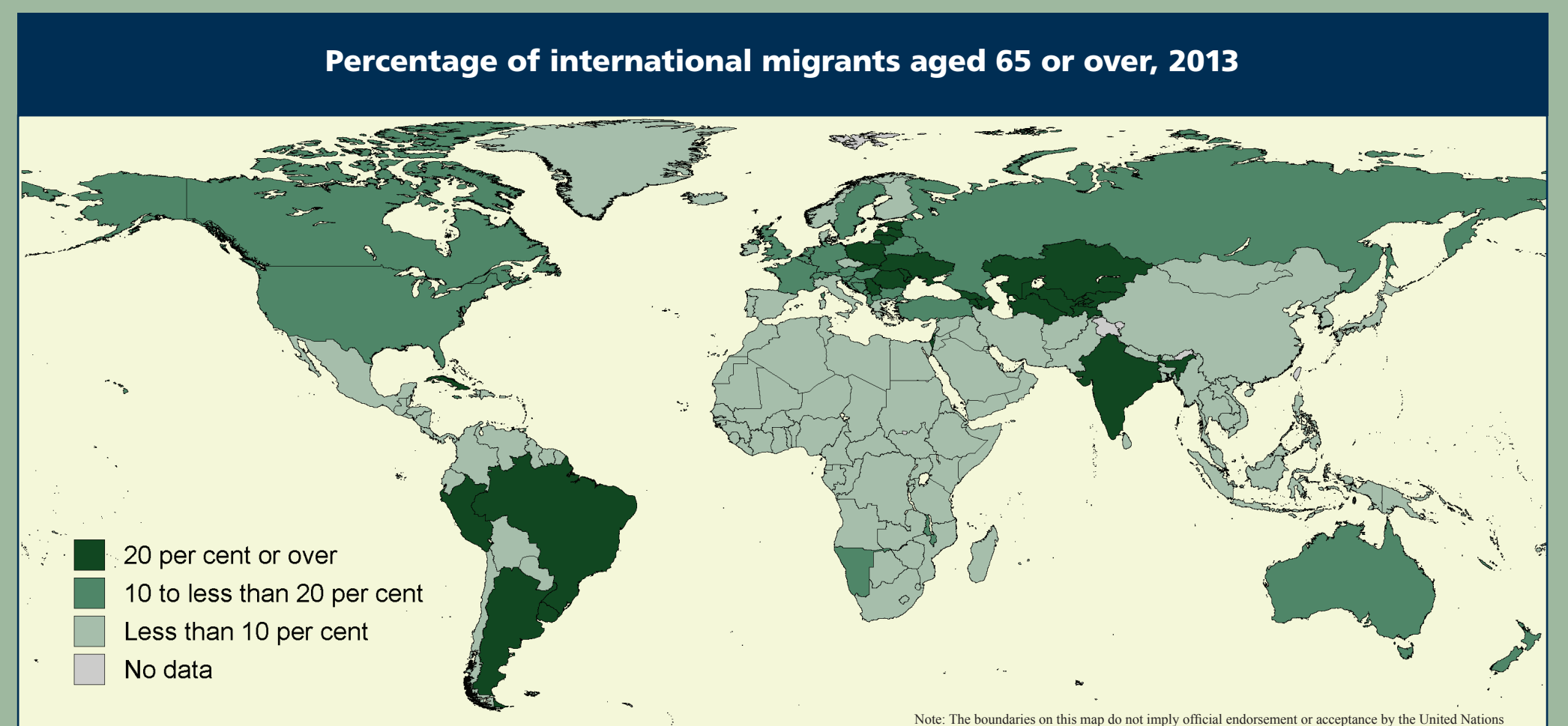
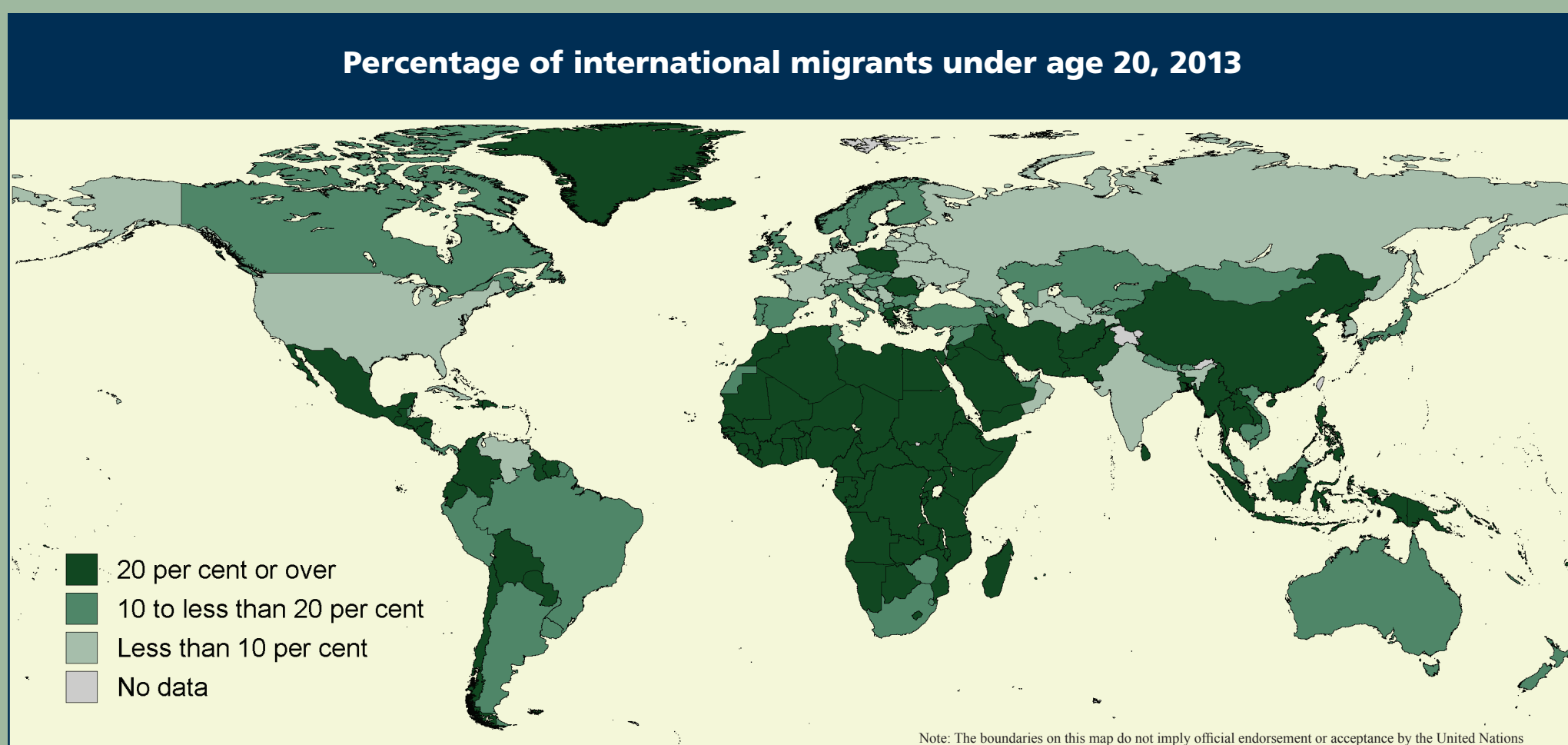
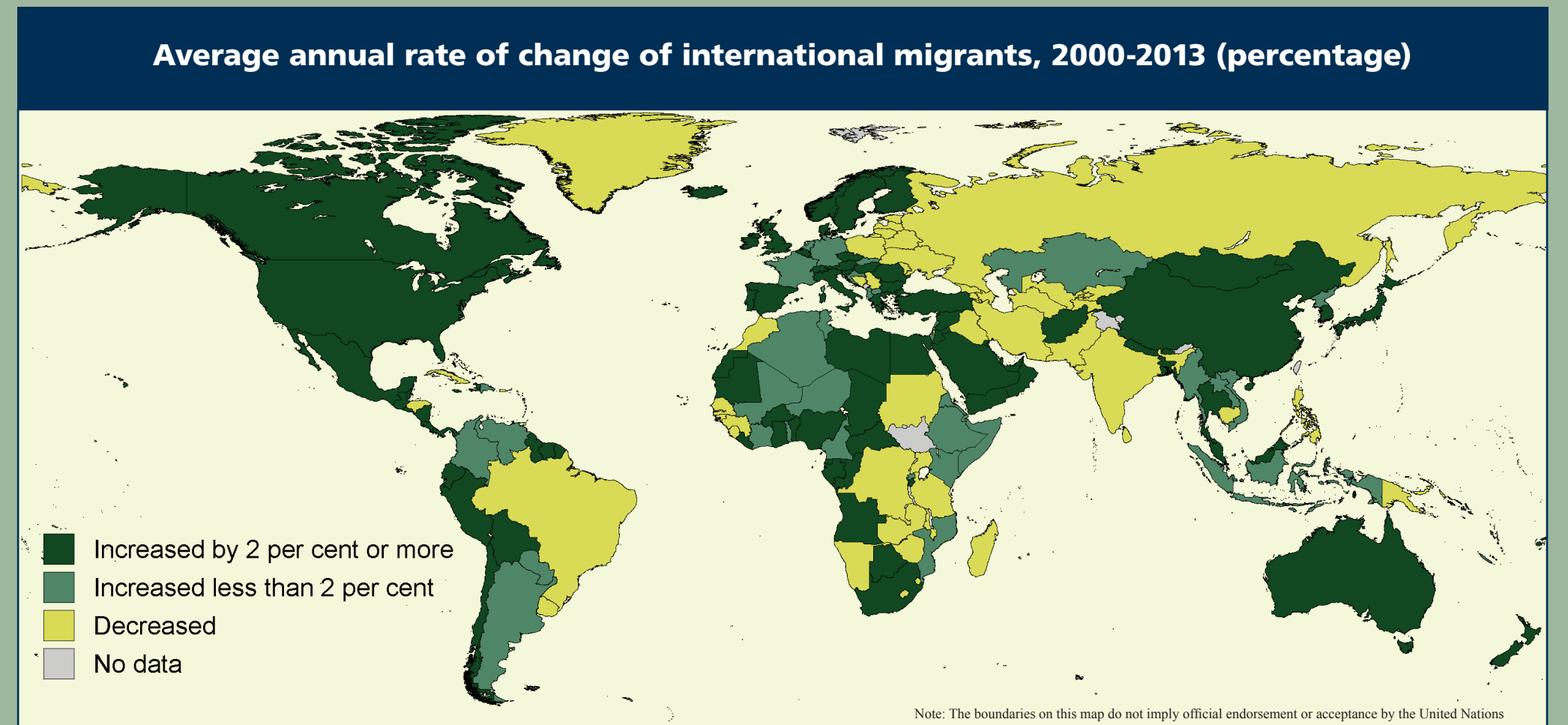
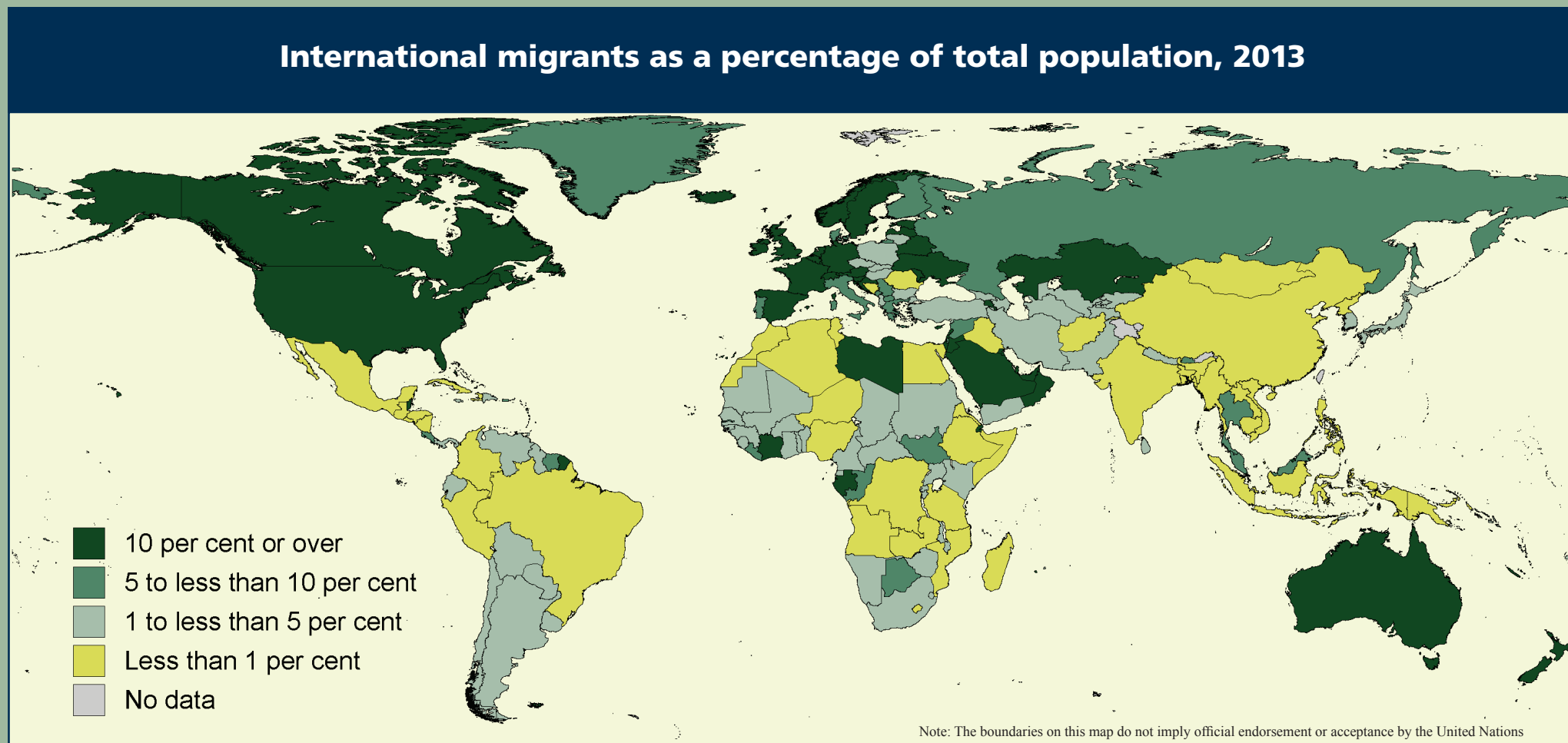
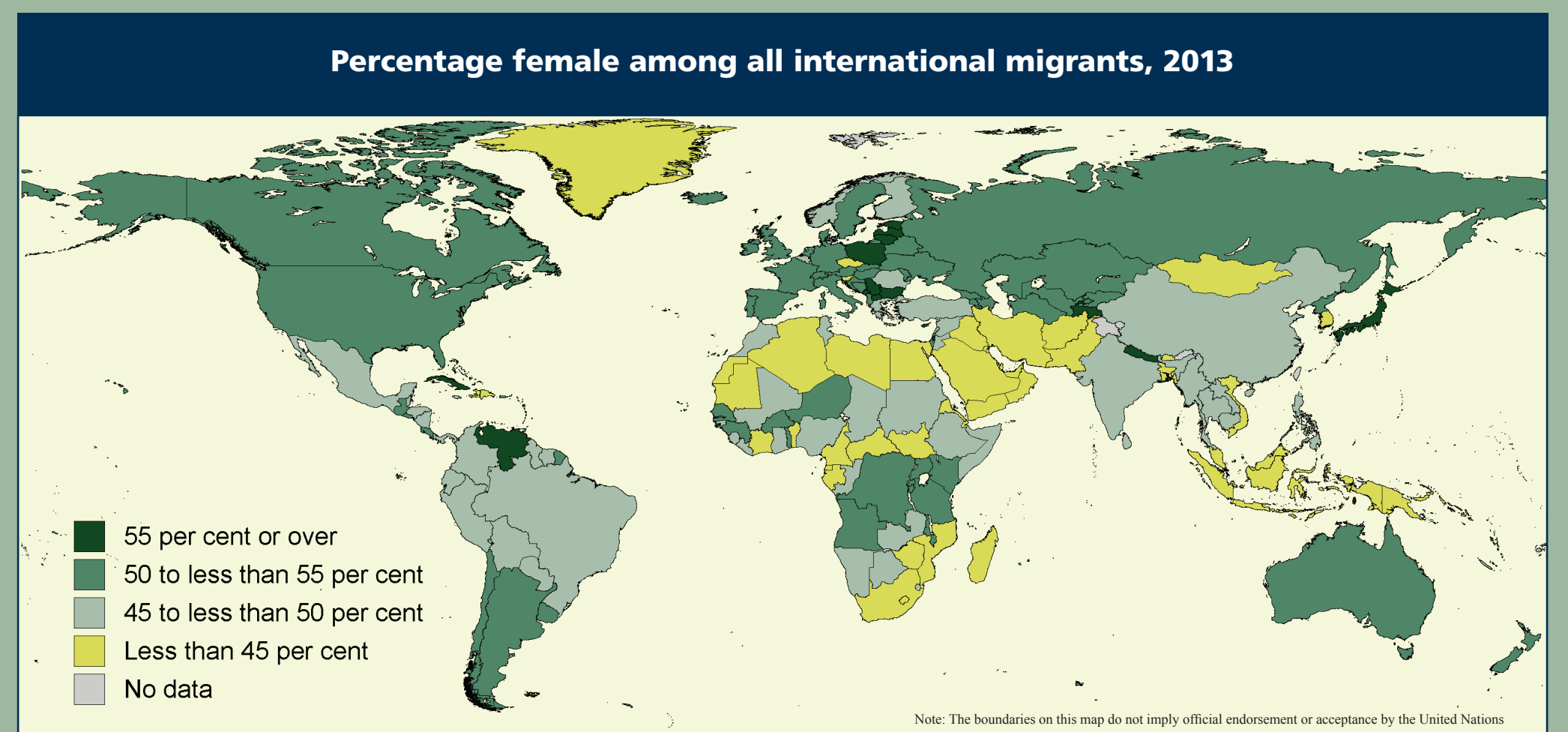
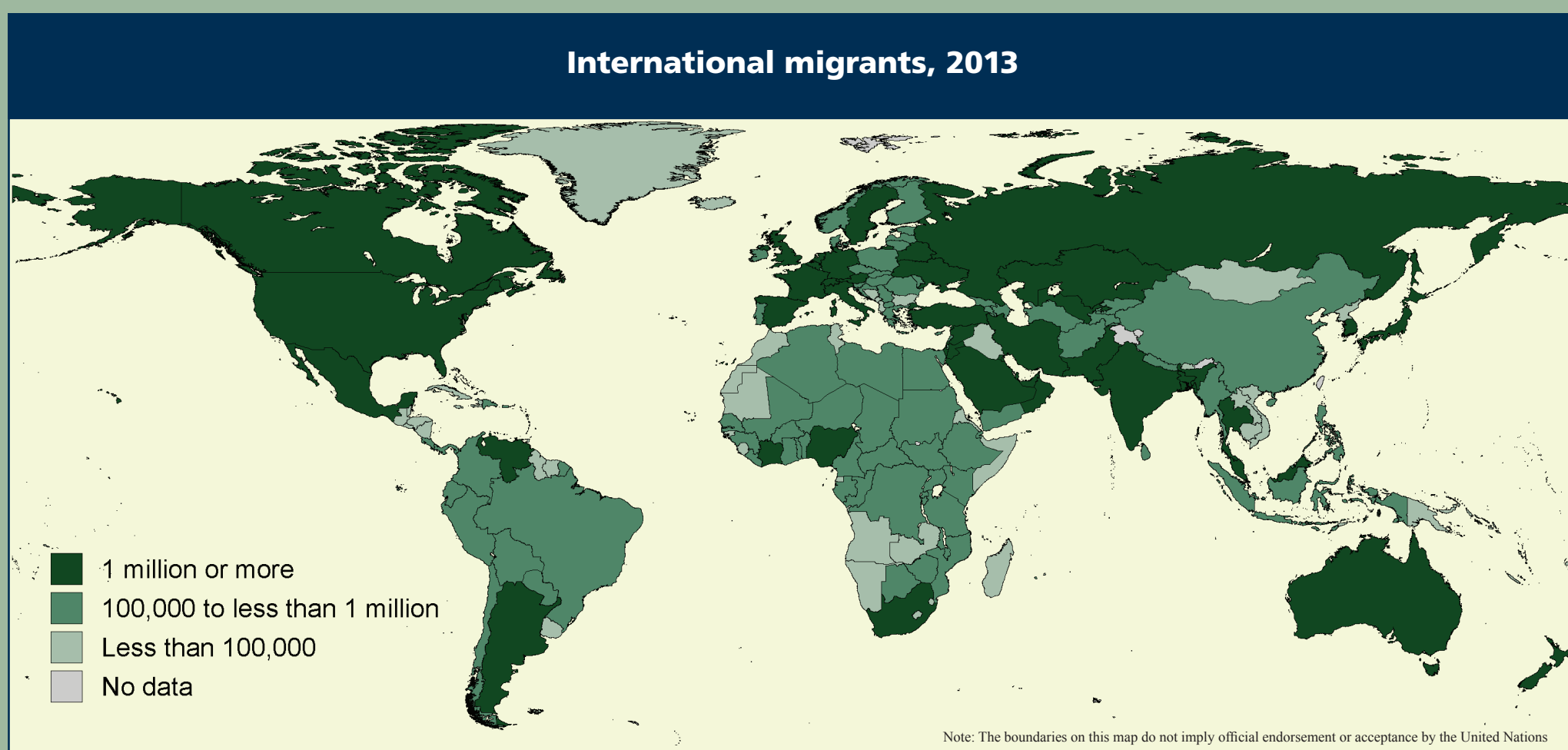
DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Type of data: (B) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population... Percentage international migrants by age...

International migrants: 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...

Refugees: Persons who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees... For the international migrants by age and sex...

For refugees: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013). UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database... Note: All data were accessed on 15 July 2013.



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION 2013

In 2013, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million, an increase of 57 million, or 33 per cent, compared to 2000. Most international migrants reside in the developed regions (59 per cent). Europe hosts the largest number of international migrants (72 million), followed by Asia (71 million) and Northern America (53 million).

About 3.2 per cent of the world population are international migrants, compared to 2.8 per cent in 2000. The share of international migrants in total population varies considerably across development groups and major areas. Thus, international migrants represent 10.8 per cent of the total population in the developed regions compared to 1.6 per cent in the developing regions. Oceania (20.7 per cent), Northern America (14.9 per cent) and Europe (9.8 per cent) record the highest proportions of international migrants in total population.

By the end of 2012, the world hosted an estimated 15.4 million refugees and persons in refugee-like situations. Of these, some 10.5 million were under the mandate of the Office of the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and 4.9 million under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Over 87 per cent of all refugees (13.4 million) had found asylum in developing countries. Asia hosted the largest number of refugees (10.0 million), followed by Africa (3.1 million) and Europe (1.5 million).

While the North has experienced a higher absolute increase in the migrant stock since 2000 (32 million) compared to the South (25 million), the South recorded a higher growth rate. Between 2000 and 2013, the average annual rate of change of the migrant population in the developing regions (2.3 per cent) slightly exceeded that of the developed regions (2.1 per cent). Among the major areas, Oceania registered the highest annual growth rate during this period (3.0 per cent), followed by Asia (2.6 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America (2.1 per cent each), Europe (2.0 per cent) and Africa (1.4 per cent).

MIGRANTS BY SEX

Women account for 48 per cent of the global migrant stock. In 2013, the percentage female among all international migrants was highest in Europe (51.9 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (51.6 per cent) and Northern America (51.2 per cent). Oceania hosts an almost equal proportion of female and male migrants. In contrast, male migrants significantly outnumber female migrants in Asia (58.4 per cent) and Africa (54.1 per cent).

In recent years, Asia has witnessed a rapid increase in the number of male migrants. Since 2000, the annual increase in the number of male migrants in Asia (3.1 per cent) far exceeded the increase in the number of female migrants (1.9 per cent). The increase in male migrants in Asia has been fuelled by the strong demand for migrant workers in the oil-producing countries in Western Asia.

MIGRANTS BY AGE

On average, migrants in the North are older than migrants in the South. The median age for migrants in the developed regions in 2013 was

42 years compared to 33 years in the developing regions. The median age of migrants in Africa is the lowest (30 years), followed by Asia (34 years) and Latin America and the Caribbean (37 years). Oceania had the highest median age for migrants in 2013 (43 years), followed by Europe and Northern America (42 years each).

Today, six out of every ten young international migrants reside in developing regions. In 2013, the number of international migrants below age 20 reached 35 million. Of these, nearly 22 million reside in the South and 13 million in the North. As a result, the developing regions host a larger share of young persons among all international migrants (23 per cent) compared to the developed regions (10 per cent). Among major areas, Africa hosts the highest proportion of young persons among all international migrants (30 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (24 per cent) and Asia (20 per cent).

Most international migrants are of working age. In 2013, 171 million international migrants, equal to 74 per cent of the global migrant stock,

were between the ages of 20 and 64. In the developed regions persons of working age account for 77 per cent of all international migrants, compared to 69 per cent in the developing regions. Northern America hosts the highest share of persons of working age among all international migrants (79 per cent), followed by Europe (76 per cent) and Oceania (73 per cent).

Most older migrants reside in the developed regions. In 2013, the world hosted an estimated 26 million international migrants aged 65 and over. Some 70 per cent of all older international migrants (18 million) reside in the developed regions. Migrants aged 65 or over represented 13 per cent of all international migrants in the developed regions compared to 8 per cent in the developing world. Europe and Oceania recorded the highest share of older persons among all international migrants in 2013 (14 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively).

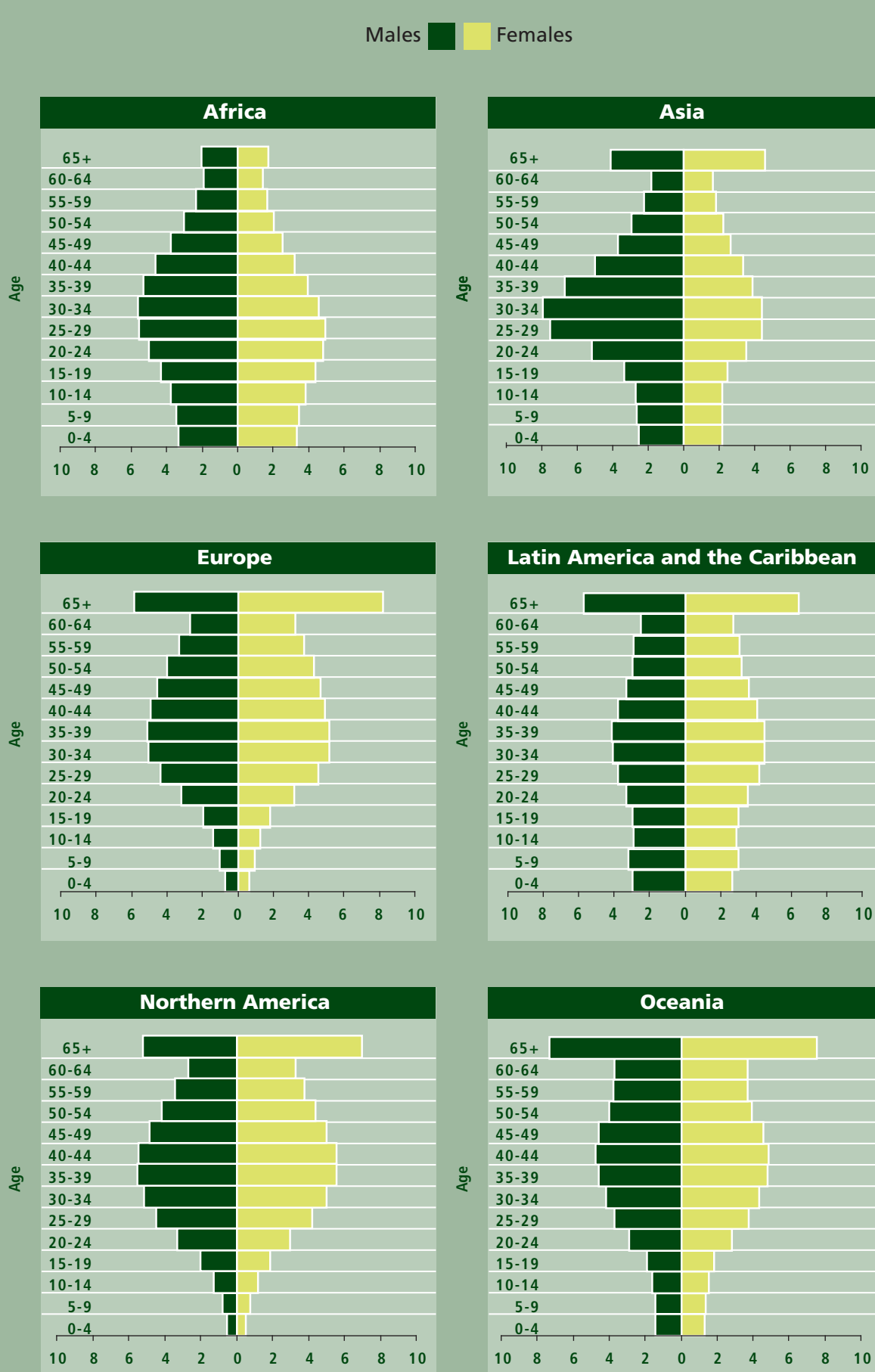
MIGRANTS BY SEX AND AGE

Females are underrepresented among migrants of working age in the developing regions. In 2013, female migrants accounted for 41

per cent of all international migrants aged between 20 and 64 years in the South. In contrast, women outnumbered men in the developed regions among migrants of working age (51 per cent). Asia recorded the lowest proportion of females among migrants of working age (39 per cent), followed by Africa (44 per cent). In all other major areas, women outnumbered men of working age: Latin America and the Caribbean recorded the highest share of females among migrants aged 20 to 64 (52 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (51 per cent, each).

Women outnumber men among older international migrants in both developed and developing countries. In 2013, women accounted for 57 per cent of all migrants aged 65 or over in the developed regions and 52 per cent in the developing regions. Europe (58 per cent) hosted the highest share of females among older international migrants, followed by Northern America (57 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (53 per cent).

Age and sex distribution of international migrants by major area, 2013 (percentage)



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