

International Migration Policies



United Nations

Data Booklet

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As international migration gains increasing attention in policy debates, understanding key trends in migration policies is crucial.

This data booklet highlights current policies on immigration and emigration, drawing on data published in *World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision*. All information is available at www.unpopulation.org.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of population trends and development outcomes for all countries and areas of the world. The Population Division has been systematically monitoring population policies, including those related to international migration, since 1974.

Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *International Migration Policies: Data Booklet (ST/ESA/SER.A/395)*.

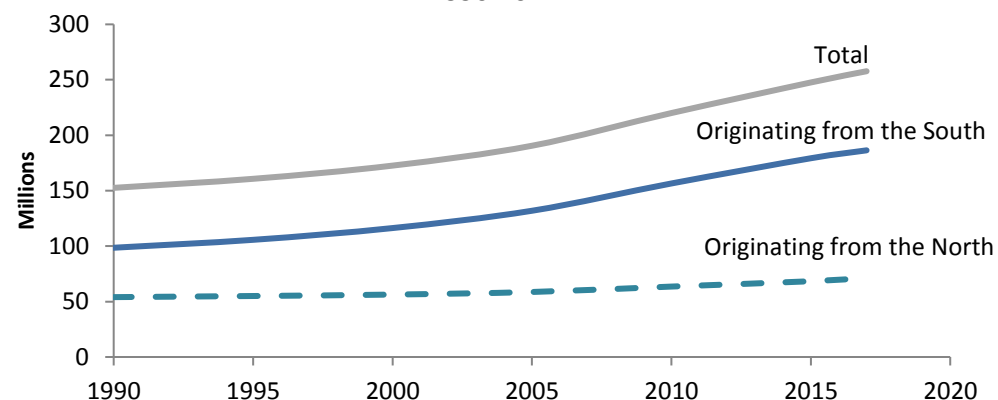


Migration is a fact of life in today's globalized world

More people are on the move now than ever. The number of international migrants—persons living in a country other than where they were born—reached 258 million in 2017, an increase of 85 million, or 49 per cent, compared to 2000. This increase resulted primarily from the rapid growth in the number of migrants originating from countries of the global South.

Economic and social factors are the main reasons why people migrate. In addition, global migration trends are also influenced by political instability and conflict. Today, the number of persons forcibly displaced globally is the highest since the aftermath of World War II, with the number of refugees and asylum seekers reaching nearly 26 million.

Number of international migrants by development level of their country of origin, 1990-2017



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017a).

Notes: The “North” is comprised of all countries or areas of Europe and Northern America, plus Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The “South” is comprised of all countries or areas of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



While the international community has long recognized the important relationship between international migration and development, the integration of migrants and migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents an important step forward.

Specifically, target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

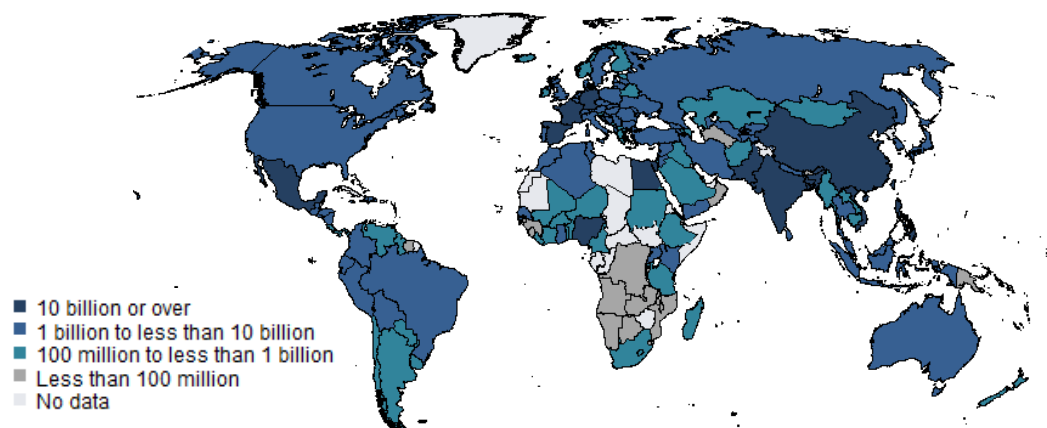
Other migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda include retaining health workers in developing countries; providing scholarships for study abroad; ending human trafficking; respecting the labour rights of migrant workers, in particular women migrants; reducing the costs of transferring remittances and providing legal identity for all. The disaggregation of data by various characteristics, including migratory status, is a cross-cutting target that can help identify the particular vulnerabilities of migrants and ensure inclusive development.

When supported by appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development

The available evidence suggests that the overall economic impact of migration is positive for both countries of origin and countries of destination. Migration can play a critical role in economic growth and development including by helping to fill labour market shortages and by providing jobs and sources of revenue for individual migrants and their families.

In 2016 alone, migrants sent \$429 billion in remittances to low and middle income countries. This is more than triple the global official development assistance or ODA. China, India, Mexico and the Philippines were among the largest recipients of remittance inflows in 2016.

Remittance inflows in US\$, 2016

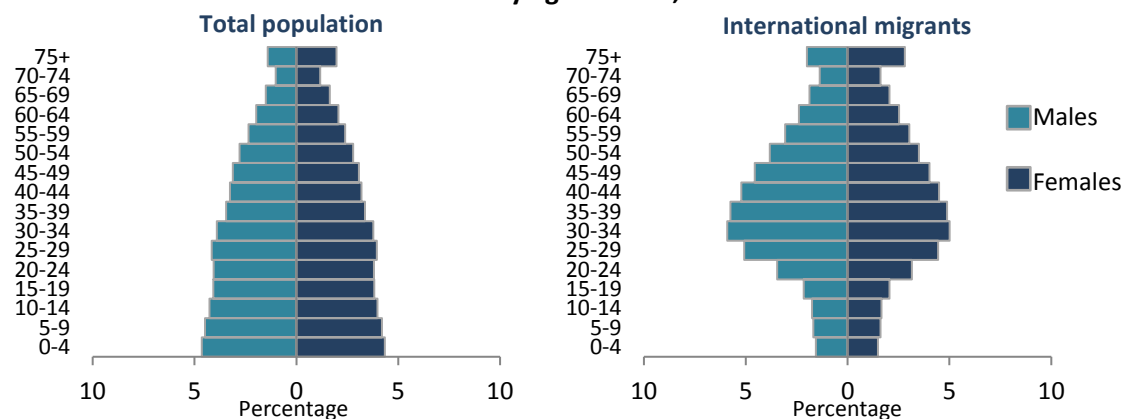


Data source: World Bank (2017).

Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Chagos Archipelago/Diego Garcia appears without prejudice to the question of sovereignty. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Based on 181 countries or areas with available data.

International migration can contribute to reducing old-age dependency ratios

Distribution by age and sex, 2017



Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017a, 2017b).

Because international migrants tend to comprise larger proportions of working-age persons compared to the overall population, positive net migration can contribute to a reduction in the old-age dependency ratios of host countries.

However, while international migration can play a role in modifying dependency ratios, it cannot reverse the trend of population ageing.

Globally, most countries seek to maintain current levels of immigration

At the global level, the majority of Governments (61 per cent) have a policy to maintain current levels of immigration. Among the remaining Governments with available data, 13 per cent have policies to lower the level of documented immigration into their country, 12 per cent have policies to raise it, and 14 per cent have either no official policy or do not seek to influence levels of immigration.

Among all regions, Europe has the highest proportion of countries seeking to raise immigration levels (32 per cent), followed by Asia (10 per cent). Asia has the highest share of countries seeking to reduce current levels of immigration (23 per cent), followed by Africa (13 per cent).

Government policies to influence the level of documented immigration by region, 2015

	Percentage of Governments with a policy on immigration			
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy
World	12	61	13	14
Africa	4	43	13	40
Asia	10	65	23	2
Europe	32	55	9	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	76	9	9
Northern America	0	100	0	0
Oceania	6	94	0	0

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Notes: Based on 196 countries with available data.

Meeting labour demands is the top rationale for countries' immigration policies

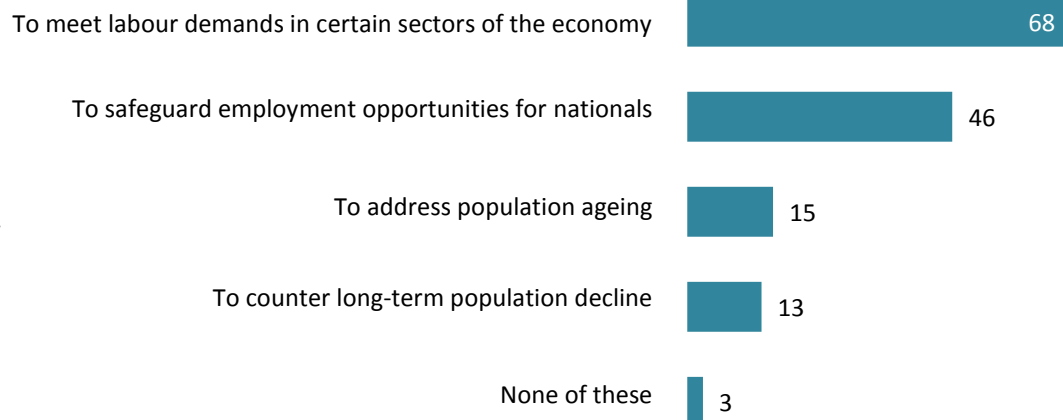
Globally, 68 per cent of Governments identify meeting labour market demands as the underlying reason for their current immigration policy. The ILO (2015) estimates that migrant workers make up nearly three quarters of all international migrants of working age (15 years or over) worldwide.

A large share of Governments also view immigration policy as a tool to safeguard employment opportunities for their nationals. This rationale informed 46 per cent of Governments' immigration policies globally.

Demographic drivers are the third most widely cited rationale, with 15 per cent of Governments pursuing their current immigration policy to address population ageing and 13 per cent to counter long-term population decline.

Rationale for current immigration policy, 2015

(Percentage of Governments)



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

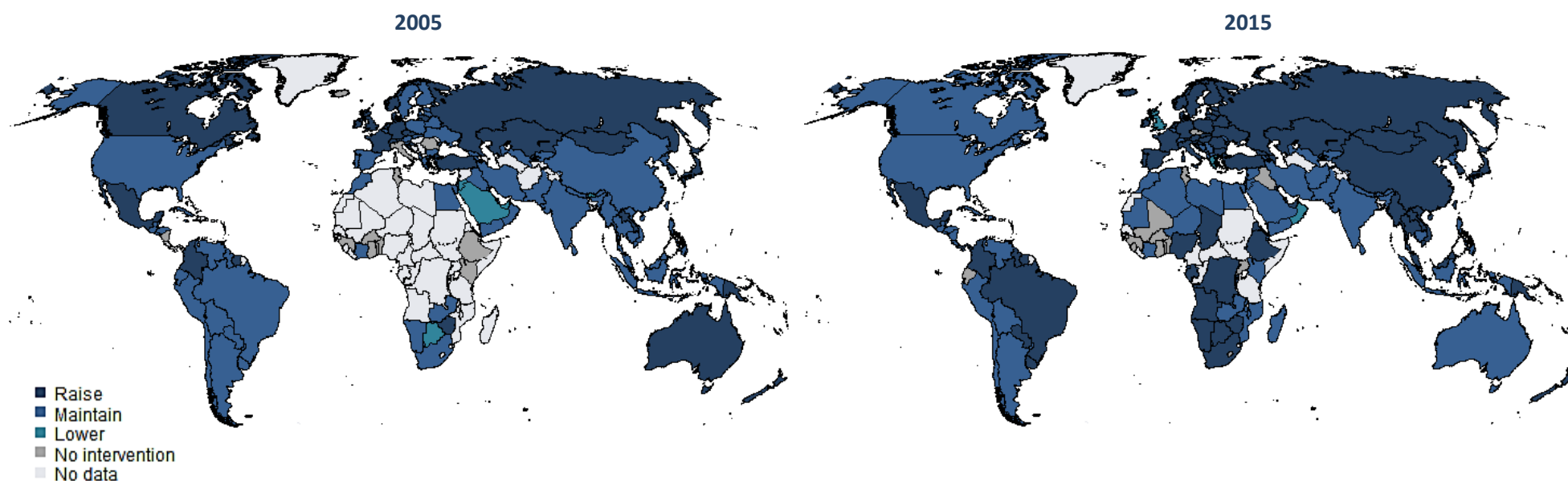
Note: Based on 148 countries with available data.

Large increase in the number of countries with policies to attract highly skilled workers

Globally, the majority of Governments either seeks to raise (44 per cent) or maintain (41 per cent) current levels of immigration of highly skilled workers. Only 4 per cent of Governments have implemented policies to reduce the inflow of highly skilled workers into their country, while the remaining 11 per cent of Governments have no relevant policies in place.

The share of Governments with a policy to raise the level of immigration of highly skilled workers doubled from 22 per cent in 2005 to 44 per cent in 2015. Between 2005 and 2015, the number of Governments with policies to encourage immigration of highly skilled workers increased across nearly all regions.

Policy to influence the immigration of highly skilled workers into the country



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

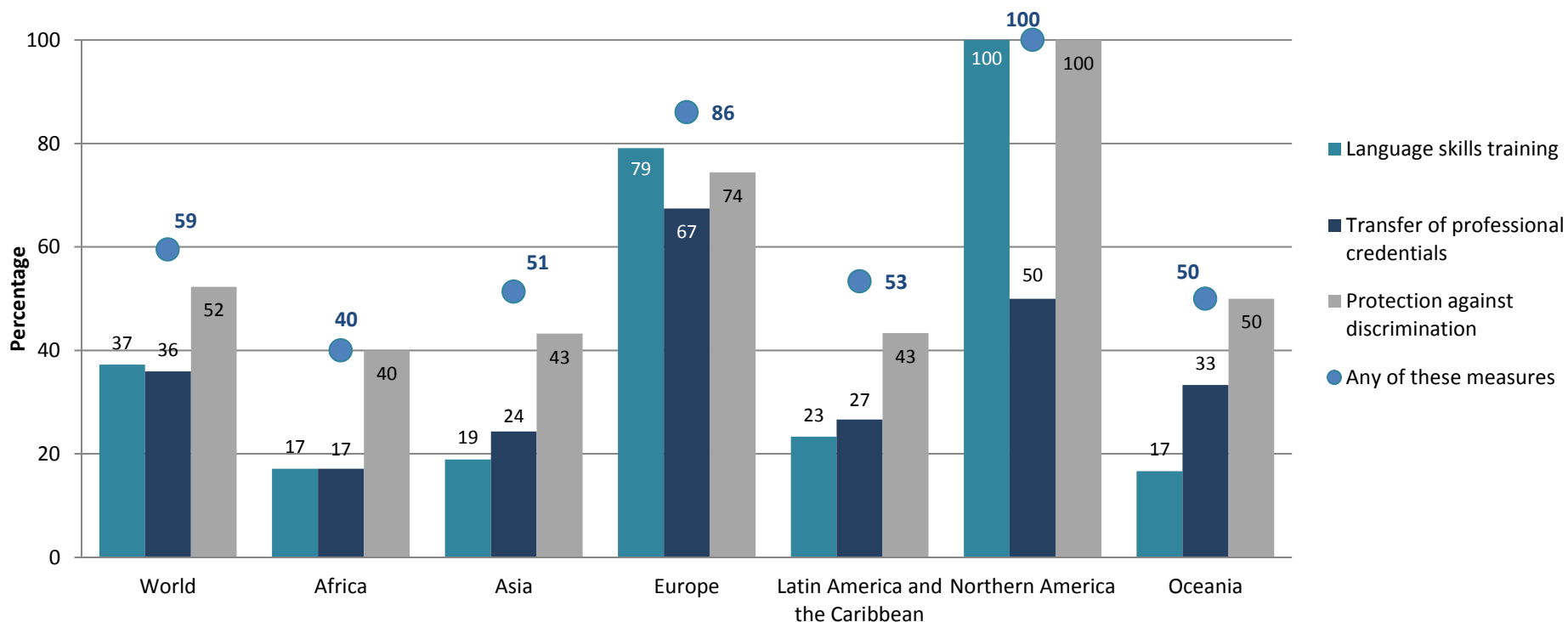
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More than half of all countries have a policy to promote the integration of migrants

Integration policies are essential to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth in countries of destination and contribute to the wellbeing of migrants. Globally, 59 per cent of Governments have introduced a policy or programme aimed at integrating non-nationals into their society. The share of Governments with at least one policy measure to promote the integration of immigrants ranges from a low of 40 per cent in Africa to a high of 100 per cent in Northern America.

Among the specific integration measures considered, protection against discrimination is the most prevalent type of intervention globally, employed by 52 per cent of Governments. Language skills training for immigrants and the transfer of professional credentials are other common measures, adopted by 37 per cent and 36 per cent of Governments, respectively.

Percentage of Governments with a policy to promote the integration of immigrants by type of policy measure and region, 2015



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

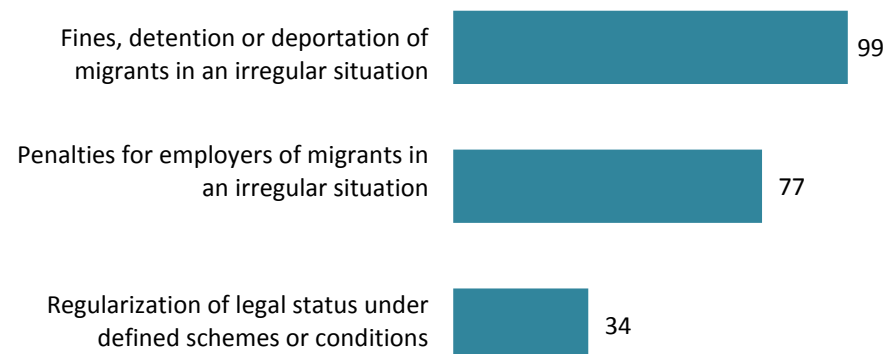
Note: Based on 153 countries with available data.

Almost all countries have adopted policy measures to address irregular immigration

Nearly all Governments have adopted specific policy measures to address the issue of irregular immigration. Globally, 99 per cent of Governments employ fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation, while 77 per cent use penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation. One third of all Governments (34 per cent) have taken measures to regularize their legal status through defined schemes or conditions.

Migrants in irregular situation are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and abuse and are in danger of being exploited by crime organizations involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Percentage of Governments with specific measures to address irregular immigration, 2015

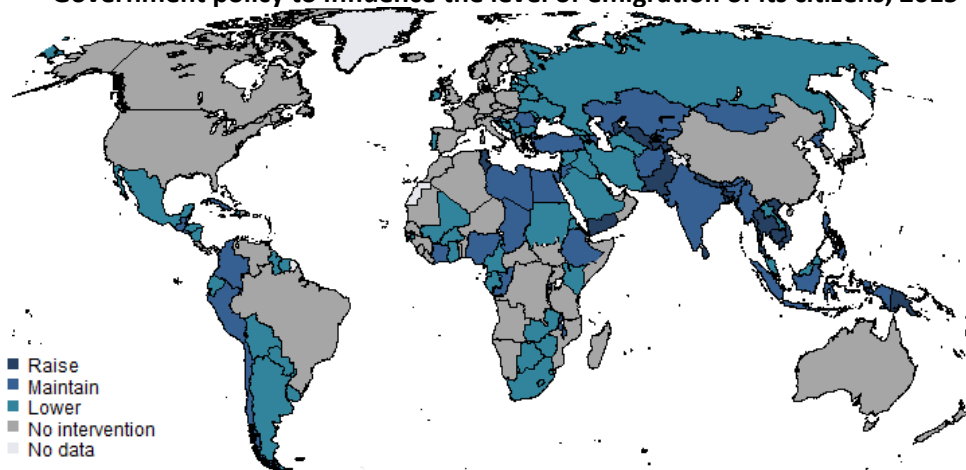


Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Note: Based on 177 countries with available data.

Few Governments worldwide explicitly seek to raise levels of emigration

Government policy to influence the level of emigration of its citizens, 2015



Globally, the majority of Governments either have no explicit policy on emigration (36 per cent) or seek to maintain current levels (23 per cent). Only 9 per cent of Governments seek to raise the level of emigration of their citizens, while 32 per cent have policies to lower current levels.

Oceania (38 per cent) is the region with the highest share of Governments encouraging the emigration of its citizens, followed by Asia (23 per cent). Latin America and the Caribbean is the region with the highest proportion of Governments seeking to lower emigration levels (39 per cent), followed by Africa (34 per cent), Europe (32 per cent) and Oceania (31 per cent).

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

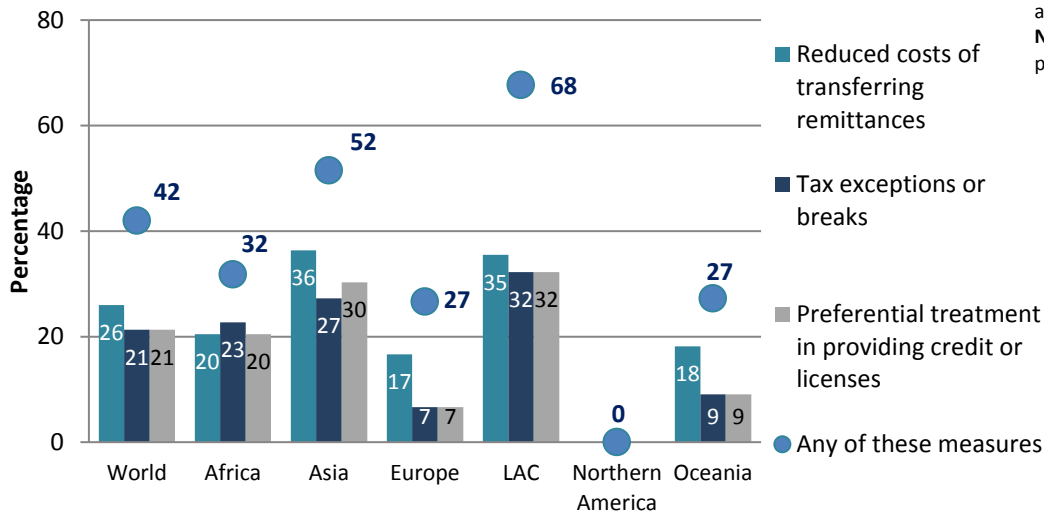
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Less than half of Governments have policies to encourage investment by their diaspora

Globally, less than half (42 per cent) of Governments have instituted one or more policy measures to encourage investment by their diaspora. Twenty-six per cent of Governments have policies to reduce the costs of transferring remittances; 21 per cent have tax exemptions or breaks specifically available to their diaspora; and 21 per cent give their diaspora preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the region having the highest proportion of Governments with at least one of these policy measures (68 per cent), followed by Asia (52 per cent).

Percentage of Governments with a policy to encourage investment by their diaspora by type of policy measure and region, 2015



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).
Notes: Based on 150 countries with available data. LAC refers to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ten countries with the highest share of remittances as a percentage of GDP and a policy to reduce the transfer costs of remittances, 2016

Rank	Country	Remittances as a percentage of GDP	Policy to reduce costs of transferring remittances
1.	Nepal	31.2	○
2.	Kyrgyzstan	30.4	○
3.	Haiti	29.4	○
4.	Tajikistan	26.9	●
5.	Liberia	26.1	○
6.	Republic of Moldova	21.7	●
7.	Gambia	21.5	○
8.	Comoros	21.2	○
9.	Tonga	20.3	○
10.	Honduras	18.0	●

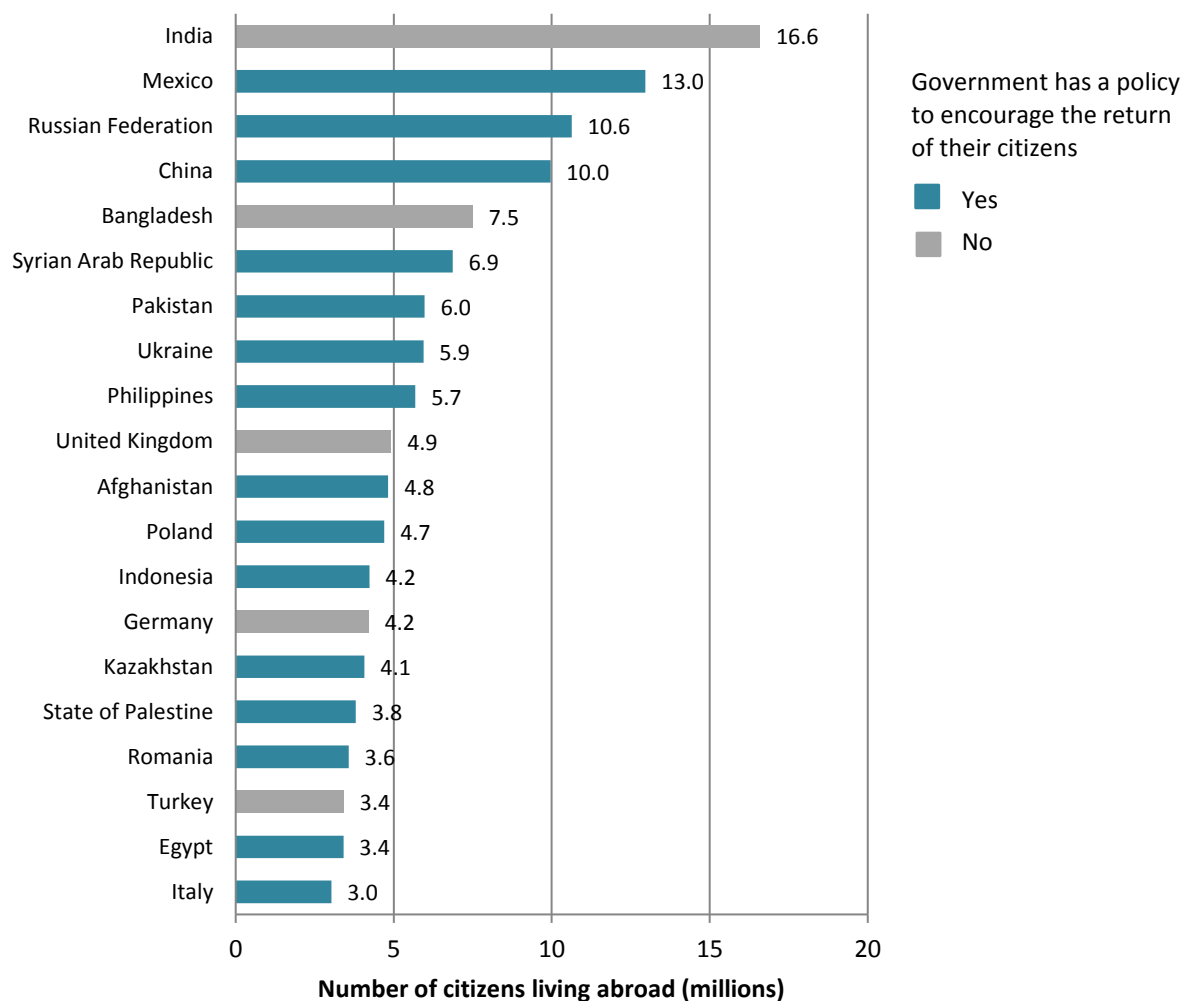
Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016) and World Bank (2016).
Notes: A black dot ● indicates that policies were adopted, while a white dot ○ indicates that no policies were adopted.

Among the ten countries with the highest share of remittances as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), only three—Honduras, the Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan—have a policy to reduce the transfer costs of remittances.

In many countries, the cost of remittance transactions remains high relative to incomes of the migrant workers and the recipients of the remittances. According to the World Bank, if the cost of sending remittances could be reduced by 5 percentage points relative to the value sent, remittance recipients would receive over 16 billion dollars more each year than they do now.

Many Governments have instituted policies to encourage the return of their citizens

Policy to encourage the return of their citizens in twenty countries with the largest number of citizens living abroad, latest year available



Many Governments, especially from less developed regions, have instituted policies or programmes to encourage the return of their citizens.

Globally, 72 per cent of Governments have policies to encourage the return of their citizens. The share of Governments seeking to encourage the return of their citizens is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (88 per cent), followed by Africa (78 per cent).

Of the 20 countries with the largest number of citizens living abroad, 15 have a policy to encourage the return of their citizens.

The return of citizens can have positive impacts for the development of countries of origin by promoting capital inflows and investments and the transfer of technologies and skills.

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016, 2017a).

Note: Data on policies to encourage the return of their citizens refer to 2015; data on the number of citizens living abroad refer to 2017.

Glossary and definitions

SELECTED POLICY VARIABLES ON IMMIGRATION OR EMIGRATION

Variable name	Definition
Policy on immigration ¹	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of documented immigration into the country. Response categories for this variable are: Raise; Maintain; Lower; No intervention; No official policy.
Rationale for current immigration policy ²	Indicates the Government's underlying reasons for the current immigration policy. Response categories for this variable are: 1. To counter long-term population decline; 2. To address population ageing; 3. To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; 4. To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals; None of these; Not applicable.
Policy on highly skilled workers ¹	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of highly skilled workers into the country. ³ Response categories for this variable are: Raise; Maintain; Lower; No intervention; No official policy.
Measures on integration of immigrants ²	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or programmes aimed at integrating immigrants into the host society. Response categories for this variable are: 1. Language skills training; 2. Transfer of professional credentials; 3. Protection against discrimination; ⁴ None of these.
Measures on irregular immigration ²	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures to address the issue of irregular immigration. Response categories for this variable are: 1. Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; 2. Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; 3. Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions; None of these.
Policy on emigration ¹	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of emigration of its citizens from the country. Response categories for this variable are: Raise; Maintain; Lower; No intervention; No official policy.
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ²	Indicates specific policy measures that the Government has adopted to encourage or facilitate investment in the country by its diaspora. ⁵ Response categories for this variable are: 1. Reduced costs of transferring remittances; 2. Tax exceptions or breaks; 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences; None of these.
Policy to encourage the return of citizens ¹	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policies or programmes to encourage the return of its citizens living abroad. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.

¹ Response categories are mutually exclusive.

² Response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Highly skilled migrants generally include highly qualified workers with post-secondary technical or professional education or job experience, especially with qualifications or skills in demand in the host country.

⁴ Includes measures to protect migrants from discrimination in access to housing, education, healthcare, work, social security and other welfare benefits.

⁵ Response categories refer to the 2015 revision of the World Population Policies Database. Response categories for this variable in previous revisions were: 1. Tax exceptions or breaks; 2. Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit; 4. Preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; 5. Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; 6. Diaspora bond/mutual fund; None of these.

SELECTED INDICATORS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Variable name	Definition
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. Where the 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.
International migrants as a percentage of total population	The number of international migrants divided by the total population. Data are expressed as percentages.
Females among all international migrants	The number of migrant women and girls divided by the total number of international migrants. Data are expressed as percentages.
Median age of international migrants	The age that divides the migrant population in two parts of equal size, with as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median. Data are presented in years.
Inflows of migrant remittances	Remittances are defined as the sum of three components: (a) workers' remittances recorded under the heading "current transfers" in the current account of the balance of payments; (b) compensation of employees which includes wages, salaries, and other benefits of border, seasonal, and other non-resident workers (such as local staff of embassies) and which are recorded under the "income" subcategory of the current account; and (c) migrants' transfers which are reported under "capital transfers" in the capital account of the IMF's Balance of Payments Yearbook (item codes 2391, 2310, and 2431 respectively). All data are reported in current (nominal) US dollars and are presented in millions.
Inflows of migrant remittances as a percentage of GDP	Inflows of migrant remittances divided by the Gross Domestic Product of the recipient country. Data are expressed as percentages.

Data sources

For polices, programmes and measures on immigration or emigration: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). *World Population Policies Database: 2015 Revision*. See: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

For international migrants by sex, age and origin: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017a). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017). See: www.unmigration.org.

For international migrant workers: International Labour Office (2015). *ILO Global estimates on migrant workers: Results and Methodology - Special focus on migrant domestic workers*. See: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_436343.pdf.

For total population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017b). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. See: esa.un.org/wpp.

For remittances: World Bank (2017). *Migrant remittance inflows*. See: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues>.

For GDP: World Bank (2016). *World Development Indicators*. See: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/>.

Annex tables

Selected policy variables on immigration or emigration, 2015

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
AFRICA									
Eastern Africa									
Burundi	No official policy	..	..	..	..	Raise	●	●	●
Comoros	No intervention	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Eritrea	No intervention	..	..	..	..	Raise			
Ethiopia	No intervention	..	..	..	..	Raise	—	—	—
Kenya	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Madagascar	No official policy	..	..	..	..	Maintain	●	○	●
Malawi	Lower					Maintain	—	—	—
Mauritius	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Mozambique	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain			
Rwanda	Raise	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Seychelles	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain			
Somalia	No intervention	..	..	..	..
South Sudan									
Uganda	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—
United Republic of Tanzania	No intervention	..	..	..	..		—	—	—
Zambia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	No intervention	..	..	..	..	Raise			
Middle Africa									
Angola	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	○	●
Cameroon	Maintain	○	○	○	●	No official	●	●	●
Central African Republic	No intervention	..	..	..	..
Chad	Maintain					Raise			
Congo	Maintain						—	—	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Maintain					Raise			

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
AFRICA								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi				No	—	—	—	
Comoros	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	
Djibouti	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Eritrea	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Ethiopia	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●	Yes
Kenya	●	●	●	Lower	●	●	○	Yes
Madagascar	○	●	●	No	—	—	—	No
Malawi	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Mauritius	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Mozambique	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	
Rwanda	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Seychelles	○	●	○	Lower				Yes
Somalia				No	○	○	●	No
South Sudan					—	—	—	Yes
Uganda	●	●	○	No	○	○	●	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Zambia	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Zimbabwe	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Middle Africa								
Angola	○	●	○	No				No
Cameroon	●	●	●	Lower	●	●	●	Yes
Central African Republic	●	○	○	No				
Chad				Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Congo	●	●	○	Maintain	○	○	●	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	○	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
Equatorial Guinea	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise			
Gabon	Raise	●	○	●	○	Raise	○	●	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	No intervention	..	..	..	..
Northern Africa									
Algeria	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Egypt	Lower	○	○	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Libya	Maintain					Maintain			
Morocco	No official policy	..	..	..	..	Maintain	●	●	●
Sudan	Maintain								
Tunisia	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—
Southern Africa									
Botswana	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Lesotho	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No			
Namibia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	○	●
South Africa	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	○	○	●
Swaziland	Maintain						—	—	—
Western Africa									
Benin	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—
Cabo Verde	Maintain	○	○	●	○	No	●	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Gambia	Lower	○	○	○	●	Lower			
Ghana	Lower					No	—	—	—
Guinea	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No			
Liberia	Maintain						—	—	—
Mali	Maintain					No	—	—	—
Mauritania	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain			
Niger	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Nigeria	Maintain					Raise	○	○	●
Senegal	No official policy	..	..	..	..	No official	○	○	●
Sierra Leone	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No			
Togo	No intervention	..	..	..	..	No	—	—	—

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
Equatorial Guinea	○	●	○	Lower				
Gabon	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe				No				
Northern Africa								
Algeria	●	●	○	No	●	●	●	Yes
Egypt	○	●	○	Maintain	●	●	○	Yes
Libya	○	●	○	Maintain				No
Morocco	○	●	●		●	●	●	Yes
Sudan	○	●	○	Lower				Yes
Tunisia	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	○	No
Southern Africa								
Botswana	●	●	○	Lower				Yes
Lesotho				Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Namibia	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
South Africa	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Swaziland				Lower				
Western Africa								
Benin	○	●	○	No				Yes
Burkina Faso				Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Cabo Verde	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire				Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Gambia	—	—	—	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Ghana	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Guinea	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Guinea-Bissau				Lower	—	—	—	
Liberia	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Mali	●	●	○	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Mauritania	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Niger	○	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Nigeria	●	●	○	Maintain	●	○	○	Yes
Senegal	●	●	●		○	●	●	Yes
Sierra Leone	○	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Togo				No	—	—	—	No

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
ASIA									
Eastern Asia									
China	Raise	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Japan	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Mongolia	Maintain	○	●	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
Republic of Korea	Raise	○	○	●	●	Raise	●	○	●
South-Central Asia									
Afghanistan	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain			
Bangladesh	Maintain	○	○	○	●		—	—	—
Bhutan	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
India	Maintain					Maintain			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lower					Maintain			
Kazakhstan	Raise	○	○	●	○	Raise	○	○	●
Kyrgyzstan	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	○	●	○
Maldives	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Nepal	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Pakistan	Lower					Maintain	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Tajikistan	Maintain	—	—	—	—		○	○	●
Turkmenistan	Lower	○	○	○	●		—	—	—
Uzbekistan	Maintain					Maintain			
South-Eastern Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Cambodia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Indonesia	Maintain	○	●	●	●	Maintain	●	○	●
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise			
Malaysia	Lower	○	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—
Myanmar	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Raise			
Philippines	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Singapore	Maintain	●	●	●	●	Lower	●	○	○
Thailand	Raise	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	○	●
Timor-Leste	Maintain					Maintain			

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
ASIA								
Eastern Asia								
China	●	●	○	No	●	●	●	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	○	●	○	Maintain				
Japan	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Mongolia	●	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Republic of Korea	●	●	○	No	○	○	●	Yes
South-Central Asia								
Afghanistan				Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Bangladesh	○	●	○	Raise	●	○	○	No
Bhutan	●	●	○	Maintain				No
India	○	●	○	Maintain	●	○	●	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	●	●	●	Lower				Yes
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	○	●	○	Maintain				Yes
Maldives	●	●	●	Maintain				No
Nepal	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—	Yes
Pakistan	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—	Yes
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	Raise	●	○	●	Yes
Tajikistan	○	●	○	Raise	●	○	○	No
Turkmenistan	●	●	○	Lower				
Uzbekistan	○	●	○	Raise				No
South-Eastern Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	●	●	○	No				No
Cambodia	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	○	No
Indonesia	●	●	●	Maintain	●	○	●	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic				Lower				Yes
Malaysia	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Myanmar	○	●	○	Maintain				Yes
Philippines	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●	Yes
Singapore	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Thailand	○	●	●	Raise				No
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	Raise				

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
Viet Nam	Maintain					Raise			
Western Asia									
Armenia	Maintain	○	●	●	○	Maintain	●	●	●
Azerbaijan	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	○	●
Bahrain	Lower	○	○	●	●	Lower			
Cyprus	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Lower	●	●	●
Georgia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	●	●
Iraq	Maintain	○	○	○	●	No official	○	●	●
Israel	Raise	●	○	○	○	Maintain	●	●	○
Jordan	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain	○	●	●
Kuwait	Lower	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Lebanon	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Oman	Lower	○	○	●	●	Lower	○	●	●
Qatar	Lower	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain	—	—	—
State of Palestine	No official policy	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Turkey	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	○	○	●
United Arab Emirates	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Yemen	Lower	○	○	○	●	Maintain			
EUROPE									
Eastern Europe									
Belarus	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	○	●
Bulgaria	Raise	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Czechia	No official policy	..	..	..	..	No official	●	○	●
Hungary	Raise	●	○	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
Poland	Raise	●	●	●	●	Raise	●	○	●
Republic of Moldova	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain	●	●	●
Romania	Raise	○	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Russian Federation	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	○	●
Slovakia	Maintain	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Ukraine	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Northern Europe									

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
Viet Nam	●	●	○	Raise	—	—	—	Yes
Western Asia								
Armenia	●	●	○	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Bahrain	●	●	●	No				
Cyprus	●	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—	
Georgia	○	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Iraq	●	●	○	Lower	●	●	●	Yes
Israel	●	●	●	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Jordan	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●	Yes
Kuwait	○	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Lebanon	●	●	●	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Oman	●	●	●		—	—	—	Yes
Qatar	●	●	○	No				No
Saudi Arabia	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
State of Palestine				Lower	○	●	●	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Turkey	●	●	○	Maintain	●	●	○	No
United Arab Emirates	●	●	●	No	—	—	—	Yes
Yemen	●	●	○	Raise				No
EUROPE								
Eastern Europe								
Belarus	●	●	●	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Bulgaria	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Czechia	●	●	○		—	—	—	Yes
Hungary	●	●	○	No				Yes
Poland	●	●	●		—	—	—	Yes
Republic of Moldova	●	●	●	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Romania	●	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Russian Federation	●	●	●	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Slovakia	●	●	○		—	—	—	Yes
Ukraine	○	●	○	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Northern Europe								

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
Denmark	No official policy	..	..	..	..	Raise	●	●	○
Estonia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
Finland	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Iceland	Maintain					Raise	●	●	○
Ireland	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Latvia	Maintain	●	●	●	●	Raise	●	○	○
Lithuania	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	○	●	●
Norway	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Sweden	Raise	○	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
United Kingdom	Lower	○	○	○	●	Lower	●	●	●
Southern Europe									
Albania	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Andorra	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Croatia	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
Greece	Lower	○	○	●	○	Lower	●	●	●
Holy See	Maintain								
Italy	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
Malta	Maintain					Maintain	●	●	●
Montenegro	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Portugal	Raise	●	●	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
San Marino	Raise	○	○	●	○	No	○	○	●
Serbia	Maintain	●	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Slovenia	Maintain	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Spain	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	●	●	●
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Western Europe									
Austria	Raise	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Belgium	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	●	●	●
France	Lower	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Germany	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	●	●
Liechtenstein	Maintain					Maintain	●	○	○
Luxembourg	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	●

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			Policy to encourage the return of citizens
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	
Denmark	●	●	○		—	—	—	No
Estonia	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Finland	●	●	●		—	—	—	Yes
Iceland	●	●	○	No				No
Ireland	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Latvia	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Lithuania	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Norway	●	●	○		—	—	—	No
Sweden	●	●	○		—	—	—	No
United Kingdom	●	●	●	No				No
Southern Europe								
Albania	○	●	○	Maintain	●	○	●	Yes
Andorra				Maintain				No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	○	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Croatia	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Greece	●	●	○		○	●	○	Yes
Holy See				Maintain				
Italy	●	●	●	No	○	●	○	Yes
Malta	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Montenegro	○	●	○	No	○	○	●	Yes
Portugal	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
San Marino	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	No
Serbia	○	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Slovenia	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Spain	●	●	○	No				Yes
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	●	●	○	Lower				Yes
Western Europe								
Austria	●	●	●					Yes
Belgium	●	●	●		—	—	—	No
France	●	●	●	No				No
Germany	●	●	●	No				No
Liechtenstein	●	●	○	No				No
Luxembourg	●	●	●	No				

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
Monaco	Maintain						○	○	●
Netherlands	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	●	○
Switzerland	Lower	○	○	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	Maintain					Maintain	●	○	○
Bahamas	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Barbados	Lower	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Cuba	Maintain	—	—	—	—	Maintain	—	—	—
Dominica	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—
Grenada	No official policy	..	..	..	..	No official	○	○	●
Haiti	Maintain								
Jamaica	Maintain					Raise	—	—	—
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	Maintain					Maintain			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Maintain					Maintain			
Trinidad and Tobago	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	○	●	○
Central America									
Belize	Lower	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Costa Rica	Maintain	●	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●
El Salvador	No intervention	..	..	..	..	Maintain	—	—	—
Guatemala	No intervention	..	..	..	..	Maintain	—	—	—
Honduras	Maintain					Maintain	—	—	—
Mexico	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	●	○	●
Nicaragua	Maintain	—	—	—	—	Maintain	—	—	—
Panama	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise	○	●	●
South America									
Argentina	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	●	●	●
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Maintain					Maintain	○	●	●
Brazil	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	●	○	○
Chile	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	○	●	●
Colombia	Maintain	—	—	—	—	Raise	●	●	●

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
Monaco				Maintain				
Netherlands	●	●	○	No				No
Switzerland	●	●	○		—	—	—	No
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda	○	●	○	No	○	●	●	Yes
Bahamas	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Barbados	●	●	○	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Cuba				Maintain	●	●	○	No
Dominica	●	●	○	Lower	○	●	●	Yes
Dominican Republic	●	●	●	No	—	—	—	Yes
Grenada	●	●	●		○	●	○	Yes
Haiti	○	●	○	Lower	○	○	●	Yes
Jamaica	○	●	○	Maintain	●	●	●	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	○	●	●	Maintain				Yes
Saint Lucia	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Central America								
Belize	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	Yes
Costa Rica	●	●	●		—	—	—	Yes
El Salvador	●	●	○	Maintain	●	○	●	No
Guatemala	●	●	○	Maintain	○	○	●	No
Honduras	●	●	○	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Mexico	●	●	○	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Nicaragua	●	●	○	Lower	●	○	○	Yes
Panama	●	●	●		—	—	—	No
South America								
Argentina	●	●	●	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	●	●	○	Lower	●	○	●	Yes
Brazil	●	●	●		●	○	○	Yes
Chile	●	●	●	Maintain	○	●	●	Yes
Colombia	●	●	●	Maintain	●	○	○	Yes

	Policy on immigration	Rationale for current immigration policy				Measures on integration of immigrants			
		To counter long-term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Policy on highly skilled workers	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against non-discrimination
Ecuador	Lower					No	○	○	●
Guyana	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Raise	—	—	—
Paraguay	Maintain					Raise	○	○	●
Peru	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Suriname	Maintain					Raise	—	—	—
Uruguay	Raise	●	●	●	○	Raise	○	○	●
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Maintain	○	○	○	●	Maintain	●	●	●
NORTHERN AMERICA									
Canada	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●
United States of America	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Maintain	●	○	●
OCEANIA									
Australia/New Zealand									
Australia	Maintain	○	●	●	●	Maintain	●	●	●
New Zealand	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	○	●	●
Melanesia									
Fiji	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	○	○	●
Papua New Guinea	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Raise	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise			
Vanuatu	Maintain					Maintain			
Micronesia									
Kiribati	Maintain								
Marshall Islands	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain			
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Maintain					Raise			
Nauru	Maintain								
Palau	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Polynesia									
Cook Islands	Maintain	○	○	●	○	Raise			
Niue	Raise								
Samoa	Maintain	○	○	●	●	Maintain	—	—	—
Tonga	Maintain					Raise			
Tuvalu	Maintain								

Notes:

A black dot ● indicates that policies or strategies were adopted or concrete measures were taken.

A hollow dot ○ indicates that no policies were adopted nor measures were taken.

Two dots (..) indicate that the item is not applicable.

An em dash (—) indicates “none of these”.

A blank cell indicates that data are not available.

	Measures on irregular immigration			Policy on emigration	Measures to attract investment by diaspora			
	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions		Reduce costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences	Policy to encourage the return of citizens
Ecuador	●	●	●	Lower	●	○	●	Yes
Guyana	○	●	○	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Paraguay	●	●	●	Lower	○	●	○	Yes
Peru	●	●	●	Maintain	●	○	●	Yes
Suriname	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Uruguay	●	●	●	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	●	●	●					Yes
NORTHERN AMERICA								
Canada	●	●	●	No				No
United States of America	●	●	●	No	—	—	—	No
OCEANIA								
Australia/New Zealand								
Australia	●	●	○		●	○	○	No
New Zealand	●	●	○	No	—	—	—	Yes
Melanesia								
Fiji	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Papua New Guinea	●	●	○	Raise				Yes
Solomon Islands	●	●	○	Raise				
Vanuatu	●	●	○	Maintain				No
Micronesia								
Kiribati	●	●	○	Raise				No
Marshall Islands	●	●	○	Maintain	—	—	—	No
Micronesia (Federated States of)	○	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Nauru	●	●	○	Raise	—	—	—	No
Palau	●	●	○	Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Polynesia								
Cook Islands				Lower	—	—	—	Yes
Niue	●	●	○	Lower	○	●	●	Yes
Samoa	●	●	○	Maintain	●	○	○	
Tonga	○	●	○	Raise	—	—	—	No
Tuvalu	○	●	○	Raise				No

Selected indicators on international migration and remittances

	Total population (thousands) 2017	International migrants, 2017				Inflows of migrant remittances, 2016	
		Total number (thousands)	As a percentage of total population	Females among international migrants (percentage)	Median age (years)	Total amount (millions of US\$)	As a percentage of GDP
AFRICA							
Eastern Africa							
Burundi	10 864.2	299.6	2.8	50.7	31.0	51.0	1.7
Comoros	813.9	12.6	1.5	51.6	36.7	130.6	21.2
Djibouti	957.0	116.1	12.1	47.4	30.8	63.3	3.7
Eritrea	5 068.8	16.0	0.3	44.6	31.2	..	..
Ethiopia	104 957.4	1 227.1	1.2	49.1	22.1	772.2	1.1
Kenya	49 699.9	1 078.6	2.2	50.1	24.6	1 739.2	2.5
Madagascar	25 570.9	33.8	0.1	43.0	42.5	250.5	2.5
Malawi	18 622.1	237.1	1.3	52.4	34.5	34.4	0.6
Mauritius	1 265.1	28.7	2.3	44.6	39.0	249.0	2.0
Mozambique	29 668.8	247.0	0.8	51.1	30.0	93.4	0.8
Rwanda	12 208.4	443.1	3.6	50.2	29.2	172.5	2.1
Seychelles	94.7	12.9	13.6	30.0	37.8	22.1	1.5
Somalia	14 742.5	44.9	0.3	47.5	28.1	..	..
South Sudan	12 575.7	845.2	6.7	48.9	29.4	..	..
Uganda	42 863.0	1 692.1	3.9	53.1	30.5	1 015.7	4.0
United Republic of Tanzania	57 310.0	492.6	0.9	50.1	34.3	411.2	0.9
Zambia	17 094.1	157.0	0.9	49.5	33.9	38.5	0.2
Zimbabwe	16 529.9	403.9	2.4	43.1	38.3	..	..
Middle Africa							
Angola	29 784.2	638.5	2.1	51.8	21.9	11.1	0.0
Cameroon	24 053.7	540.3	2.2	50.6	28.9	241.6	1.0
Central African Republic	4 659.1	88.8	1.9	47.0	32.0	..	..
Chad	14 900.0	489.7	3.3	53.9	25.9	..	..
Congo	5 260.8	398.9	7.6	45.2	31.9	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	81 340.0	879.2	1.1	51.3	28.0	4.7	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1 267.7	221.9	17.5	22.9	33.8
Gabon	2 025.1	280.2	13.8	42.9	32.0

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São Tomé and Príncipe	204.3	2.3	1.1	50.0	44.1	18.0	5.1
Northern Africa							
Algeria	41 318.1	248.6	0.6	47.2	39.6	2 000.0	1.3
Egypt	97 553.2	478.3	0.5	46.1	34.3	16 590.0	4.9
Libya	6 374.6	788.4	12.4	28.8	32.2	..	..
Morocco	35 739.6	95.8	0.3	49.8	34.8	7 087.7	7.0
Sudan	40 533.3	735.8	1.8	49.9	27.6	153.4	0.2
Tunisia	11 532.1	57.7	0.5	48.2	38.2	1 971.4	4.7
Southern Africa							
Botswana	2 291.7	166.4	7.3	45.3	34.1	28.9	0.2
Lesotho	2 233.3	6.7	0.3	45.9	37.3	343.7	15.6
Namibia	2 533.8	95.1	3.8	46.1	35.2	2.2	0.0
South Africa	56 717.2	4 036.7	7.1	44.4	33.7	755.4	0.3
Swaziland	1 367.3	33.3	2.4	48.2	36.4	18.7	0.5
Western Africa							
Benin	11 175.7	253.3	2.3	43.9	31.1	207.1	2.4
Burkina Faso	19 193.4	708.9	3.7	52.4	31.0	405.7	3.3
Cabo Verde	546.4	15.3	2.8	49.4	38.3	220.7	13.6
Côte d'Ivoire	24 294.8	2 197.2	9.0	44.6	36.2	342.0	0.9
Gambia	2 100.6	205.1	9.8	47.3	30.8	207.4	21.5
Ghana	28 833.6	417.6	1.4	49.1	28.0	2 100.0	4.9
Guinea	12 717.2	122.8	1.0	41.1	27.6	52.2	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	1 861.3	23.4	1.3	51.5	25.6	93.3	8.3
Liberia	4 731.9	98.6	2.1	43.0	29.6	548.8	26.1
Mali	18 542.0	383.7	2.1	48.8	26.9	936.8	6.7
Mauritania	4 420.2	168.4	3.8	43.5	25.0	..	..
Niger	21 477.3	295.6	1.4	52.6	25.2	181.6	2.4
Nigeria	190 886.3	1 235.1	0.6	45.1	18.9	20 112.1	5.0
Senegal	15 850.6	265.6	1.7	46.9	29.1	2 015.9	13.7
Sierra Leone	7 557.2	95.2	1.3	45.2	28.6	48.2	1.3
Togo	7 797.7	284.0	3.6	49.7	23.1	351.2	8.0
ASIA							
Eastern Asia							
China	1 409 517.4	999.5	0.1	38.6	36.8	61 000.0	0.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25 491.0	48.9	0.2	50.2	36.3

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Japan	127 484.5	2 321.5	1.8	55.0	34.3	3 818.9	0.1
Mongolia	3 075.6	18.2	0.6	27.0	38.8	259.9	2.3
Republic of Korea	50 982.2	1 151.9	2.3	43.9	35.4	6 393.4	0.5
South-Central Asia							
Afghanistan	35 530.1	133.6	0.4	50.1	24.2	430.8	2.2
Bangladesh	164 669.8	1 500.9	0.9	47.3	31.7	13 559.4	6.1
Bhutan	807.6	52.3	6.5	18.9	35.5	34.3	1.5
India	1 339 180.1	5 188.6	0.4	48.8	45.6	62 744.4	2.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	81 162.8	2 699.2	3.3	47.0	30.2	1 330.0	0.3
Kazakhstan	18 204.5	3 635.2	20.0	50.4	38.9	275.4	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	6 045.1	200.3	3.3	59.6	46.9	1 994.6	30.4
Maldives	436.3	67.0	15.4	12.3	32.4	3.8	0.1
Nepal	29 305.0	502.7	1.7	69.4	40.7	6 606.8	31.2
Pakistan	197 016.0	3 398.2	1.7	48.7	43.0	19 761.0	7.0
Sri Lanka	20 876.9	40.0	0.2	47.8	25.3	7 257.4	8.9
Tajikistan	8 921.3	273.3	3.1	56.9	54.0	1 867.4	26.9
Turkmenistan	5 758.1	195.1	3.4	53.4	53.0	9.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	31 910.6	1 159.2	3.6	53.4	51.6	2 479.0	3.7
South-Eastern Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	428.7	108.6	25.3	43.4	35.8	..	..
Cambodia	16 005.4	76.3	0.5	46.1	34.9	370.6	1.9
Indonesia	263 991.4	345.9	0.1	41.8	29.8	8 976.8	1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 858.2	45.5	0.7	46.3	36.8	116.4	0.7
Malaysia	31 624.3	2 703.6	8.5	39.6	33.0	1 584.9	0.5
Myanmar	53 370.6	74.7	0.1	45.2	36.9	681.8	1.0
Philippines	104 918.1	218.5	0.2	48.2	34.0	31 144.6	10.2
Singapore	5 708.8	2 623.4	46.0	55.9	39.4	..	..
Thailand	69 037.5	3 588.9	5.2	49.8	33.5	6 272.8	1.5
Timor-Leste	1 296.3	12.1	0.9	49.4	37.1	80.2	5.6
Viet Nam	95 540.8	76.1	0.1	42.1	36.5	11 880.0	5.9
Western Asia							
Armenia	2 930.5	190.7	6.5	59.5	52.7	1 382.3	13.1
Azerbaijan	9 827.6	259.2	2.6	52.1	43.2	643.1	1.7
Bahrain	1 492.6	722.6	48.4	27.7	35.1
Cyprus	1 179.6	189.0	16.0	56.2	34.4	321.1	1.6

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Georgia	3 912.1	78.2	2.0	56.2	40.6	1 520.8	10.6
Iraq	38 274.6	366.6	1.0	41.8	33.7	986.4	0.6
Israel	8 321.6	1 962.1	23.6	54.6	47.8	963.4	0.3
Jordan	9 702.4	3 233.6	33.3	49.6	21.0	4 374.6	11.3
Kuwait	4 136.5	3 123.4	75.5	32.0	34.9	4.0	0.0
Lebanon	6 082.4	1 939.2	31.9	51.9	23.8	7 615.6	16.0
Oman	4 636.3	2 073.3	44.7	16.0	32.8	39.0	0.1
Qatar	2 639.2	1 721.4	65.2	16.1	32.8	378.6	0.2
Saudi Arabia	32 938.2	12 185.3	37.0	31.5	32.9	307.5	0.0
State of Palestine	4 920.7	253.7	5.2	55.7	32.3	1 957.2	14.6
Syrian Arab Republic	18 269.9	1 013.8	5.5	48.9	34.1	1 622.5	..
Turkey	80 745.0	4 882.0	6.0	53.0	32.6	1 186.0	0.1
United Arab Emirates	9 400.1	8 312.5	88.4	25.3	33.8	..	..
Yemen	28 250.4	384.3	1.4	47.5	31.2	3 350.5	12.3
EUROPE							
Eastern Europe							
Belarus	9 468.3	1 078.7	11.4	54.2	52.8	920.4	1.9
Bulgaria	7 084.6	153.8	2.2	55.6	32.7	1 665.6	3.2
Czechia	10 618.3	433.3	4.1	42.6	38.9	3 126.4	1.6
Hungary	9 721.6	503.8	5.2	50.0	41.2	4 609.2	3.7
Poland	38 170.7	640.9	1.7	57.2	69.2	6 712.0	1.4
Republic of Moldova	4 051.2	140.0	3.5	64.6	52.3	1 464.9	21.7
Romania	19 679.3	370.8	1.9	46.9	25.1	3 484.2	1.9
Russian Federation	143 989.8	11 651.5	8.1	50.9	44.5	6 678.0	0.5
Slovakia	5 447.7	184.6	3.4	49.5	50.4	2 119.4	2.4
Ukraine	44 222.9	4 964.3	11.2	57.0	49.1	6 146.0	6.6
Northern Europe							
Denmark	5 733.6	656.8	11.5	50.6	37.0	1 259.6	0.4
Estonia	1 309.6	193.0	14.7	58.2	59.3	478.7	2.1
Finland	5 523.2	343.6	6.2	49.1	36.2	804.4	0.3
Iceland	335.0	41.9	12.5	50.5	33.1	245.5	1.2
Ireland	4 761.7	806.5	16.9	51.1	36.1	594.1	0.2
Latvia	1 949.7	256.9	13.2	60.7	63.0	1 269.3	4.6
Lithuania	2 890.3	124.7	4.3	58.4	58.2	1 279.7	3.0
Norway	5 305.4	798.9	15.1	47.8	36.3	593.1	0.2

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Sweden	9 910.7	1 747.7	17.6	50.6	40.1	2 854.5	0.6
United Kingdom	66 181.6	8 841.7	13.4	52.4	37.4	4 564.7	0.2
Southern Europe							
Albania	2 930.2	52.5	1.8	49.1	19.7	1 051.2	8.8
Andorra	77.0	41.0	53.3	47.5	47.6	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 507.0	37.1	1.1	52.3	37.1	1 831.4	11.1
Croatia	4 189.4	560.5	13.4	53.7	49.7	2 189.5	4.3
Greece	11 159.8	1 220.4	10.9	54.5	42.4	331.5	0.2
Holy See	0.8	0.8	100.0	52.9	..	..	..
Italy	59 359.9	5 907.5	10.0	54.4	39.2	9 712.8	0.5
Malta	430.8	45.5	10.6	46.6	38.9	218.8	2.0
Montenegro	629.0	71.0	11.3	60.8	43.0	396.2	9.5
Portugal	10 329.5	880.2	8.5	53.3	41.7	4 377.7	2.1
San Marino	33.4	5.2	15.6	44.6	36.4	..	..
Serbia	8 790.6	801.9	9.1	56.0	56.5	3 204.8	8.5
Slovenia	2 080.0	244.8	11.8	43.6	49.0	364.3	0.8
Spain	46 354.3	5 947.1	12.8	51.4	39.7	10 280.8	0.8
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2 083.2	131.0	6.3	58.3	52.4	291.1	2.7
Western Europe							
Austria	8 735.5	1 660.3	19.0	52.0	44.9	2 880.6	0.7
Belgium	11 429.3	1 268.4	11.1	49.2	36.6	9 867.3	2.1
France	64 979.5	7 902.8	12.2	51.8	48.2	24 373.1	1.0
Germany	82 114.2	12 165.1	14.8	50.2	43.4	16 683.2	0.5
Liechtenstein	37.9	24.7	65.1	51.3	43.0	..	..
Luxembourg	583.5	264.1	45.3	49.2	41.7	1 620.0	2.7
Monaco	38.7	21.3	55.0	50.9	53.8	..	..
Netherlands	17 035.9	2 056.5	12.1	52.2	42.5	1 413.4	0.2
Switzerland	8 476.0	2 506.4	29.6	51.0	43.1	2 493.6	0.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Caribbean							
Antigua and Barbuda	102.0	28.6	28.0	55.4	42.1	21.1	1.5
Bahamas	395.4	61.8	15.6	49.4	39.3	..	..
Barbados	285.7	34.7	12.1	55.1	37.9	108.3	2.4
Cuba	11 484.6	13.1	0.1	55.4	43.9
Dominica	73.9	6.8	9.2	47.5	25.3	23.6	4.5

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Dominican Republic	10 767.0	425.0	3.9	39.4	29.9	5 509.0	7.7
Grenada	107.8	7.1	6.6	50.4	32.7	29.6	2.9
Haiti	10 981.2	40.5	0.4	42.4	35.3	2 358.7	29.4
Jamaica	2 890.3	23.3	0.8	49.2	32.6	2 433.4	17.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	55.3	7.6	13.7	47.4	32.6	51.6	5.6
Saint Lucia	178.8	12.9	7.2	49.5	32.3	30.1	2.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109.9	4.6	4.2	51.1	27.4	31.6	4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1 369.1	50.2	3.7	51.2	40.0	144.4	0.7
Central America							
Belize	374.7	60.0	16.0	49.7	37.8	96.7	5.5
Costa Rica	4 905.8	414.2	8.4	52.0	39.9	551.4	1.0
El Salvador	6 377.9	42.3	0.7	52.4	34.3	4 593.8	17.1
Guatemala	16 913.5	81.5	0.5	52.6	35.1	7 468.6	10.9
Honduras	9 265.1	38.7	0.4	47.5	34.8	3 863.7	18.0
Mexico	129 163.3	1 224.2	0.9	49.3	13.3	28 670.1	2.7
Nicaragua	6 217.6	41.2	0.7	48.5	26.6	1 268.1	9.6
Panama	4 098.6	190.7	4.7	48.7	37.7	505.7	0.9
South America							
Argentina	44 271.0	2 164.5	4.9	54.0	42.9	541.7	0.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11 051.6	148.8	1.3	47.6	28.4	1 217.2	3.6
Brazil	209 288.3	735.6	0.4	46.0	42.2	2 739.8	0.2
Chile	18 054.7	488.6	2.7	52.9	32.3	103.9	0.0
Colombia	49 065.6	142.3	0.3	46.7	28.8	4 902.7	1.7
Ecuador	16 624.9	399.1	2.4	48.3	27.0	2 612.0	2.7
Guyana	777.9	15.5	2.0	46.5	32.1	293.5	8.5
Paraguay	6 811.3	160.5	2.4	48.0	37.0	656.9	2.4
Peru	32 165.5	93.8	0.3	49.9	35.4	2 883.9	1.5
Suriname	563.4	47.7	8.5	45.4	28.8	1.5	0.0
Uruguay	3 456.8	79.6	2.3	54.8	40.5	116.0	0.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31 977.1	1 426.3	4.5	49.9	40.1	279.0	..
NORTHERN AMERICA							
Canada	36 624.2	7 861.2	21.5	52.1	44.6	1 343.3	0.1
United States of America	324 459.5	49 777.0	15.3	51.4	44.7	6 547.0	0.0
OCEANIA							
Australia/New Zealand							

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Australia	24 450.6	7 035.6	28.8	51.1	44.4	2 050.9	0.2
New Zealand	4 705.8	1 067.4	22.7	51.6	42.8	420.1	0.2
Melanesia							
Fiji	905.5	13.9	1.5	46.0	35.8	80.4	1.7
Papua New Guinea	8 251.2	32.4	0.4	36.5	31.6	7.1	0.0
Solomon Islands	611.3	2.5	0.4	43.9	38.5	20.3	1.7
Vanuatu	276.2	3.2	1.2	50.3	35.2	18.9	2.4
Micronesia							
Kiribati	116.4	3.0	2.6	47.3	30.9	17.5	10.5
Marshall Islands	53.1	3.3	6.2	38.8	33.2	26.1	14.3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	105.5	2.8	2.7	46.5	37.3	23.3	7.2
Nauru	11.4	3.7	32.6	37.5	35.1
Palau	21.7	5.0	23.0	43.2	38.7	2.3	0.8
Polynesia							
Cook Islands	17.4	4.2	24.2	49.9	28.3
Niue	1.6	0.6	37.1	45.8
Samoa	196.4	4.9	2.5	49.9	22.5	38.3	4.9
Tonga	108.0	5.0	4.6	45.7	31.6	80.2	20.3
Tuvalu	11.2	0.1	0.9	44.8	..	4.1	11.9

Notes:

A full stop is used to indicate decimals.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.



The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is an important centre of demographic research that supports intergovernmental processes at the UN in the area of population and development.

The Division was created in 1947 following the establishment of the Population Commission by UN Member States, with the mandate of implementing proposals and decisions made by the Commission. The work of the Division focuses on strengthening the capacity of the international community to address current and emerging population issues, and to integrate population dimensions into the development agenda at the national and international levels, including in the post-2015 development agenda.

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