

ADVANCE EDITION

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES FACTBOOK 2016

THIRD EDITION



WORLD BANK GROUP



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Centre for International
Migration and Development
a joint operation of GIZ and the
German Federal Employment Agency



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This is product of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). A global hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development, KNOMAD aims to create and synthesize multidisciplinary knowledge and evidence; generate a menu of policy options for migration policy makers; and provide technical assistance and capacity building for pilot projects, evaluation of policies, and data collection.

KNOMAD is supported by a multidonor trust fund established by the World Bank. Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Sweden's Ministry of Justice, Migration and Asylum Policy, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) are the contributors to the trust fund.

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Foreword

The number of migrants has risen rapidly in the past few years for various reasons: job opportunities, labor shortages resulting from falling birth rates, internal conflict and war, natural disasters, climate change, and improved access to information through phone and the Internet.

Migrants are now sending earnings back to their families in developing countries at levels above US\$441 billion, a figure three times the volume of official aid flows. These inflows of cash constitute more than 10 percent of GDP in some 25 developing countries and lead to increased investments in health, education, and small businesses in various communities. The loss/benefit picture of this reality is two-fold: while the migration of highly skilled people from small, poor countries can affect basic service delivery, it can generate numerous benefits, including increased trade, investment, knowledge, and technology transfers from diaspora contributions.

The *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016* provides a comprehensive picture of emigration, immigration, and remittance flows for 214 countries and territories, and 15 country groups, drawing on authoritative, publicly available data. The current edition of the Factbook updates the information in the 2011 edition with data collected from various sources, including national censuses, labor force surveys, and population registers. In addition, for each country and regional grouping from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (World Bank 2015), it provides selected socioeconomic characteristics such as population, labor force, age-dependency ratio, gross national income per capita, and poverty headcount.

More frequent and timely monitoring of migration and remittance trends can provide policy makers, researchers, and the development community with the tools needed to make informed decisions. The Factbook makes an important contribution to this effort by providing the latest available data and facts on migration and remittance trends worldwide in a comprehensive and readily accessible format.

The Factbook is part of a broader effort by the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) to fill the knowledge gaps for monitoring and analyzing migration and remittances from a development perspective.

At the end of the day, development is not just about facts, figures, and economic models. It is about human beings. This Factbook could not be more timely, coming as it does after the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been finalized. More and better data are needed. The World Bank will continue to work on collecting more data and evidence disaggregated by migratory status, and it will contribute its expertise on migration, remittances, and diaspora matters.

Augusto Lopez-Claros
Director, Development Indicators Group

Highlights

Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 presents numbers and facts behind the stories of international migration and remittances, drawing on authoritative, publicly available data. Some interesting facts:

- More than 247 million people, or 3.4 percent of the world population, live outside their countries of birth. Although the number of international migrants rose from 175 million in 2000 to more than 247 million in 2013 and will surpass 251 million in 2015, the share of migrants has remained just above three percent (of world population) for the last fifteen years.
- The top migrant destination country is the United States, followed by Saudi Arabia, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Spain, and Australia. The top six immigration countries, relative to population, are outside the high-income OECD countries: Qatar (91 percent), United Arab Emirates (88 percent), Kuwait (72 percent), Jordan (56 percent), and Bahrain (54 percent).
- According to available official data, the Mexico–United States corridor is the largest migration corridor in the world, accounting for 13 million migrants in 2013. Russia–Ukraine is the second largest corridor, followed by Bangladesh–India, and Ukraine–Russia. For the former Soviet Union corridors, many natives became migrants without moving when new international boundaries were drawn.
- The volume of South–South migration stands at 38 percent of the total migrant stock. Migration between the “North” and the “South” follows the United Nations classification. South–South migration is larger than South–North migration, which is about 34 percent.
- Smaller countries tend to have higher rates of skilled emigration. Close to 93 percent of highly skilled persons born in Guyana lived outside that country, followed by Haiti (75.1 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (68.2 percent) and Barbados (66.2 percent).
- Excluding refugees from the West Bank and Gaza, the number of refugees in 2014 was 14.4 million, or 6 percent, of international migrants in 2013. About 86 percent of refugees are hosted by developing countries. Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Chad, and Uganda are the largest host countries. The Syrian Arab Republic was the top source country of refugees in 2014. In Lebanon, refugees made up 35 percent of the population.
- In 2015, worldwide remittance flows are estimated to have exceeded \$601 billion. Of that amount, developing countries are estimated to receive about \$441 billion, nearly three times the amount of official development assistance. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be significantly larger.
- In 2015, the top recipient countries of recorded remittances were India, China, the Philippines, Mexico, and France. As a share of GDP, however, smaller countries such as Tajikistan (42 percent),

the Kyrgyz Republic (30 percent), Nepal (29 percent), Tonga (28 percent), and Moldova (26 percent) were the largest recipients.

- High-income countries are the main source of remittances. The United States is by far the largest, with an estimated \$ 56.3 billion in recorded outflows in 2014. Saudi Arabia ranks as the second largest, followed by the Russia, Switzerland, Germany, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. The six Gulf Cooperation Council countries accounted for \$98 billion in outward remittance flows in 2014.
- Remittance flows at the regional level vary. Highlights for 2015 include: A sharp decline in remittances from Russia to the Commonwealth of Independent States, as a result of the economic slowdown in Russia and the depreciation of the ruble; a rebound in Latin America benefiting Mexico and Central America as the result of the U.S. economic recovery; growth continued in South Asia despite low oil prices in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries; and stagnant growth in the Middle East and North Africa and in Sub-Saharan Africa regions. The Arab Republic of Egypt has become the top remittance receiver in the MENA region, with remittances of more than three times the revenue from the Suez Canal.
- The cost of remittances is the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Pacific Island countries (for example, it costs more than 20 percent to send \$200 from Australia to Vanuatu, and 19 percent from South Africa to Zambia). As of the third quarter of 2015, the average cost worldwide remained close to 8 percent---far above the 3 percent target set in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 is also available online at <http://www.knomad.org> and [http:// www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances](http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances). The Web site provides updates of data and information on migration and remittances.

Acknowledgments

Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 was compiled by Dilip Ratha, Sonia Plaza, and Ervin Dervisevic. Special thanks to Seyed Reza Yousefi for updating the programs, country profiles, tables, and graphs, and to the research assistants Florencia Paz and Peter Vincze for collecting the data from the censuses and various country sources. The authors gratefully acknowledge the constructive comments and advice given at the various stages of writing this book from Bela Hovy and Pablo Lattes of UNPD, and Supriyo De, Christian Eigen-Zucchi, Kirsten Schuettler, Hanspeter Wyss, and Soonhwa Yi of the World Bank. Neil Fantom, Rakesh Kochhar, and Susan Martin served as peer reviewers, and we thank Augusto Lopez-Claros for his guidance in the final stages of publication.

Production of this volume (including design, editing, and layout) was coordinated by Paola Scalabrin and Susan Graham of External Communications, Publishing and Knowledge.

Data Notes

The data on migration, remittances, and other socioeconomic variables presented in the *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 (Factbook 2016)* are the latest available as of December 1, 2015. Given the availability of data, the report presents migrant stocks for 2013, refugee numbers for 2014, remittance outflows for 2014, and remittance inflows for 2015.

The World Bank classifications (World Bank 2015a) include all 188 World Bank member countries, plus 26 other economies with populations of more than 30,000, for which authorities report separate social and economic statistics. Two exceptions are Palau and Tuvalu, whose populations are less than 30,000 but appear in the classifications because they are World Bank member states. The term “country,” used interchangeably with “economy,” does not imply political independence; rather it refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Residents of some of these countries and economies have access to citizenship rights of other entities (for example, Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens). However, to maintain consistency with the World Bank’s country classification, migrants between these entities are considered international migrants in this edition of the Factbook.

The reader should note the pitfalls of using the data on international migration and remittances; the data are often missing, lagging, or lacking in cross-country comparability owing to the use of different definitions and the lack of consistent collection. Capturing data on irregular flows of migrants and remittances remains a big challenge.

Changes to Country Classifications since the 2011 edition of the Factbook

The aggregate data on migration and remittances for different regions and income groups have changed since the publication of *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011* because of changes in country classification (see table 1). Factbook 2016 uses the World Bank’s 2016 fiscal year income classification. According to this classification, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita of \$1,045 or less in 2014; middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$1,045 but less than \$12,736; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,736 or more. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of \$4,125. The countries that have changed income group status between the publication of Factbook 2011 and the current Factbook are listed in table 1.

Data on Migration

According to the “Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration” by the United Nations Statistics Division (1998), “long-term migrants” are persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least one year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence. “Short-term migrants” are persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than one year, except

in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage (UN Statistics Division 1998).

Table 1. Countries with Changes to their Income Classification, Factbook 2011 to Factbook 2016

Country	Income group (Factbook 2011)	Income group (Factbook 2016)
Antigua and Barbuda	Middle	High
Argentina	Middle	High
Bangladesh	Low	Middle
Chile	Middle	High
Curacao*	..	High
Ghana	Low	Middle
Gibraltar	High	..
Kenya	Low	Middle
Kyrgyz Republic	Low	Middle
Lao PDR	Low	Middle
Lithuania	Middle	High
Mauritania	Low	Middle
Mayotte	Middle	..
Myanmar	Low	Middle
Netherlands Antilles*	High	..
Paraguay		Upper
Russian Federation	Middle	High
Seychelles	Middle	High
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)*	..	High
Solomon Islands	Low	Middle
South Sudan	..	Low
St. Kitts and Nevis	Middle	High
St. Martin (French part)	..	High
Tajikistan	Low	Middle
Tuvalu**	..	Middle
Uruguay	Middle	High
Venezuela, RB	Middle	High
Zambia	Low	Middle

Source: World Bank country classifications (World Bank 2015a).

*The Netherlands Antilles is now dissolved, and Curacao and Sint Maarten (Dutch part) were parts of it.

**This economy was added to the World Bank's country classifications in July 2010, but it was not included in Factbook 2011 because very little data were available.

.. indicates that these countries were not included in the World Bank's country classification

The duration threshold that identifies migrants, however, varies across countries (Lemaitre, Liebig, and Thoreau 2006). For example, under the United Nations (UN) definition, international students who study in the receiving country for more than one year would be considered migrants. The *International Migration Outlook* (OECD 2006) made a first attempt to characterize migrants by "reasons for movement" and to harmonize statistics among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

The database of the UN Population Division (UNPD) is the most comprehensive source of information on international migrant stocks for the period 1960–2013. This dataset "Trend in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision" contains estimates of the total number of international migrants for all 214 countries and territories by country or territory, by destination, and by origin.¹ Factbook 2016 extends this dataset using data from new censuses and country sources, including: (1) data from the 2010 round census that UNPD did not include in the 2013 revision because the census data was released later; (2) new censuses from Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean that provided more disaggregated data by country; and (3) revised numbers for Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates based on recent data from the Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM) provided by Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute. The Factbook also includes more recent data on refugees (published by UNHCR).

As in the case of data on trade and investment flows, there were discrepancies in the reporting of migration data. For example, at times the number of immigrants from country A reported by country B is different from the number of emigrants to country B reported by country A. Such discrepancies arise because of differences in definition and reporting time. In constructing the bilateral migration matrix, the Factbook followed a convention to use data on immigration reported by the host country, since data on inflows are better measured than those on outflows.

Preliminary efforts to estimate bilateral migration data include data by Harrison (2004); the University of Sussex data originally constructed for the Global Trade Analysis Project trade modeling; and data by the Development Prospects Group of the World Bank used for estimating South-South migration and remittance flows (Ratha and Shaw 2007). Parsons et al. (2007) have created a "composite" matrix that contains estimates of bilateral migrant stocks for 226 x 226 countries. Because these data were constructed for modeling purposes, Parsons et al. use a variety of assumptions to make total immigrant stock add up to total emigrant stock.²

Bilateral migration data for the following countries were updated using national censuses: Armenia, Serbia, Marshall Islands, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, New Zealand, Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa.

¹ United Nations database POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013.

² The resulting final bilateral migrant stock matrix, according to Parsons et al. (2007), "though the fullest, is arguably the least accurate set of data" (Parsons et al. 2007, 11).

The latest immigration data for Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden were obtained from the Central Person Register 2013. Available bilateral migration data for the United States from the 2010 census were complemented with the nationally representative American Community Survey for 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). Census data on immigrants in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Lithuania, and Latvia were complemented with new data flows. For Switzerland, we used data from the 2013 Statistique de la population et des ménages (STATPOP); this is the continuous replacement for Census Statistics. Immigration data for the six Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates) were obtained from the Gulf Labor Markets and Migration (GLMM cited above).³

Data for refugees have been compiled from the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and from UN High Commissioner for Refugees Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2014. Refugees from West Bank and Gaza include those in Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, and West Bank and Gaza obtained from UNRWA, and those Palestinian refugees in other countries reported by UNHCR.

Data on Second Generation Diaspora

Many people seem to underestimate the size of the diaspora including first, second, and third generations (Ratha and Plaza 2014). Factbook 2016 presents some basic data on the size of the world's diaspora living in Australia, the United States, and Western Europe. Data on "second generation diaspora" in countries other than those in Europe, the United States and Australia are not available. Definitions on "second generation" also differ. For example, according to Eurostat (2011), "second-generation diaspora" refers to two different groups of immediate descendants of migrants. The first group, with a mixed background, is defined as "persons who are native born and who have one foreign-born parent and one native-born parent." The second group, with a foreign background, is defined as "persons who are native born with both parents foreign born." The OECD applies the first definition of second generation diaspora: native-born children aged 15 and over with at least one parent foreign-born living in an OECD country. In the United States, second generation refers to all persons born in the United States with one or both parents born outside the country.

Data for the second generation diaspora have been compiled from the OECD (2012), *Connecting with Emigrants: A Global Profile of Diasporas*; Pew Research Center (2013), *Second-Generation Americans: A Portrait of the Adult Children of Immigrants*; Commonwealth of Australia 2013, *Australia's Migration Trends 2011-12*.

Data on Remittances

A new notion of remittances introduced in the sixth edition of the *IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) is starting to be used by many countries (IMF 2010a).

³ See: http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/32151/GLMM%20ExpNote_01-2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

According to the new definition, personal remittances are the sum of two main components: “compensation of employees” and “personal transfers” (see the table below). Personal remittances also consist of a third item: “capital transfers between households,” but data on this item are difficult to obtain and hence reported as missing for almost all countries.

Total remittances: a+b+c+d			
Personal remittances: a+b+c			d
a	b	c	
Personal transfers (standard component in BPM5)	Compensation of employees less taxes, social contributions, transport, and travel	Capital transfers between households	Social benefits

Source: International Transactions in Remittances: Guide for Compilers and Users, IMF 2009.

Compensation of employees, unchanged from BPM5, represents “remuneration in return for the labor input to the production process contributed by an individual in an employer-employee relationship with the enterprise.” The definition of “personal transfers,” however, is broader than the old “worker’s remittances” – it comprises “all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households.” Therefore, “personal transfers” include current transfers from migrants not only to family members but also to any recipient in their home country. If migrants live in a host country for one year or longer, they are considered residents, regardless of their immigration status. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees.

Although the residence guideline in the IMF manual is clear, the rule is often not followed for various reasons. Many countries compile data based on the citizenship of the migrant worker rather than on their residency status. Further, data are shown entirely as either compensation of employees or personal transfers, although they should be split between the two categories if the guidelines were correctly followed.⁴ The distinction between these two categories appears to be entirely arbitrary, depending on country preference, convenience, and tax laws or data availability.⁵

Some countries do not report data on remittances in the IMF Balance of Payments statistics. Several developing countries (for example, Cuba, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe) do not report remittance inflows data to the IMF, even though it is known that emigration from those countries has

⁴ For example, India shows very little compensation of employees, but large personal transfers, although it is well known that India supplies a large number of temporary information technology workers to the United States and to European countries.

⁵ Because of the difficulty in classification, countries have often classified personal transfers as either other current transfers or transfers from other sectors. In some countries, notably China, remittances may have been misclassified as foreign direct investment. In the case of India and many other countries, remittances may have been classified as nonresident deposits, especially those in local currency terms.

taken place. Some high-income countries (notably Singapore and United Arab Emirates) do not report data on remittance outflows, even though they are important destinations for migrants.

A global survey of central banks conducted in 2010 revealed significant heterogeneity in the quality of remittance data compilation across countries (Irving, Mohapatra, and Ratha 2010). Some central banks use remittance data reported by commercial banks, but do not adequately capture flows through money transfer operators, post offices, and emerging channels, such as mobile money transfers. Even when data are available and properly classified, the data are sometimes out of date. The methodologies used by countries for remittance data compilation are not always publicly available. It is hoped that increased awareness about the importance of remittances and the shortcomings in the data on both remittances and migrant workers will result in efforts to improve data collection.

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of tracking remittance data is estimating informal flows. One way to estimate the true size of remittances is to undertake surveys of remittance senders and recipients. Without new, adequately representative surveys of recipients and senders, evidence from existing household surveys will only be indicative rather than comprehensive.

Caveats on the Quality of Data

As discussed previously, Factbook 2016 builds on the two previous editions of Factbooks and it includes the latest data from various authoritative sources (see below). It has arguably the most comprehensive collection of data and facts on migration and remittances that are available. Validations on the data from the censuses and other sources have been conducted to obtain accurate data.

However, the reader should note the pitfalls of using currently available migration and remittance data. Remittance flows and the stock of migrants may be underestimated because of the use of informal remittance channels, irregular migration, and ambiguity in the definition of migrants (foreign born versus foreigner, seasonal versus permanent, foreign born versus citizen). It will take a considerable effort to improve the quality of data, especially considering the global need for monitoring indicators on migration and remittances as part of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Sources of Data

Data on immigration and emigration, both totals and for women, are from UNPD (2013) and from 2010 round censuses. Data on the educational levels of immigrants in OECD countries are from OECD (2014). Data on remittances and on the components of remittances are from the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database (2015) and World Bank data obtained from central banks and statistical offices web sites (World Bank 2015c). Data on refugees are from UNHCR.

Data on the following variables are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (World Bank 2015b): Population, population growth, population density, labor force, unemployment rate, urban population, surface area, GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, poverty headcount ratio at national poverty

line, age dependency ratio, mobile cellular subscriptions, and Internet users. Data on accounts at a formal financial institution are from the Financial Inclusion Database – Findex (World Bank 2015d). Data on refugees are from the UNHCR (2015) and UNRWA (2014). The data was accessed in November 2015.

In the tables, we use “-” to indicate that the data are not available, and “2015f” indicates 2015 forecasts.

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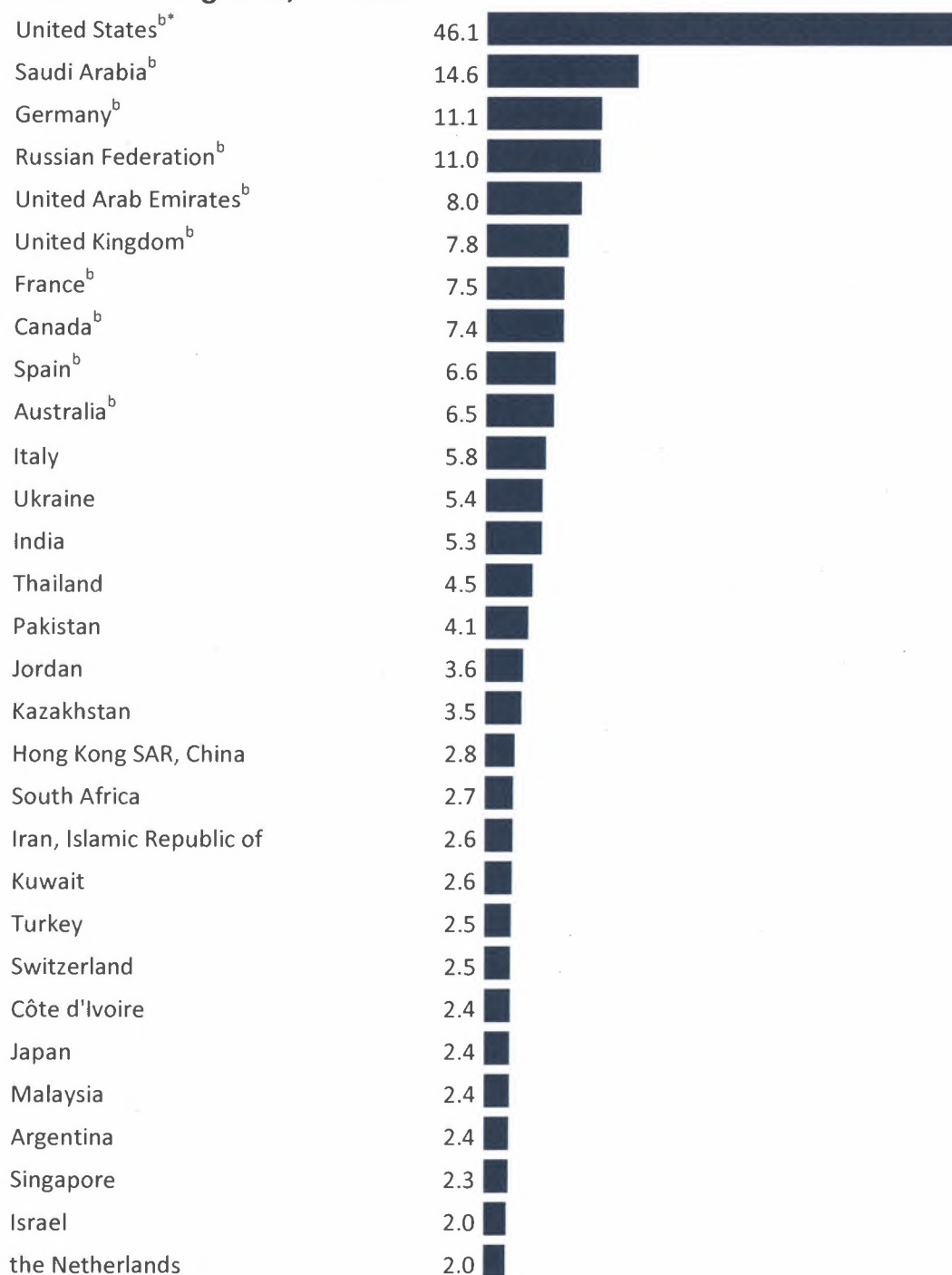
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Migration and Remittances: Top Countries

Top Immigration Countries^a, 2013

stock of immigrants, millions



Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank; UNPD 2013; National Censuses.

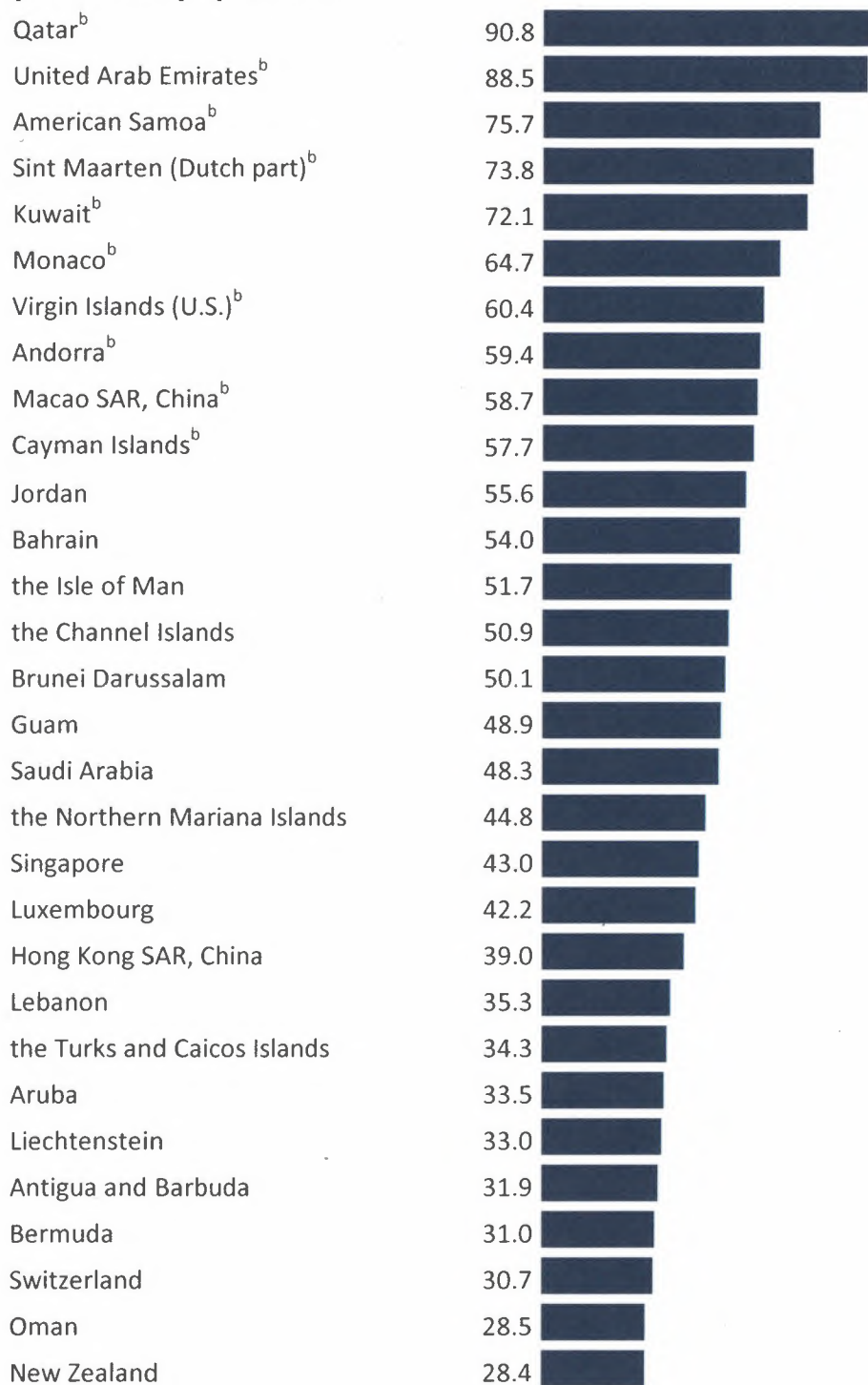
a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

*. Puerto Rico is treated as separate country, and therefore, Puerto Ricans residing in the United States are considered as foreign born.

Top Immigration Countries^a, 2013

percent of population



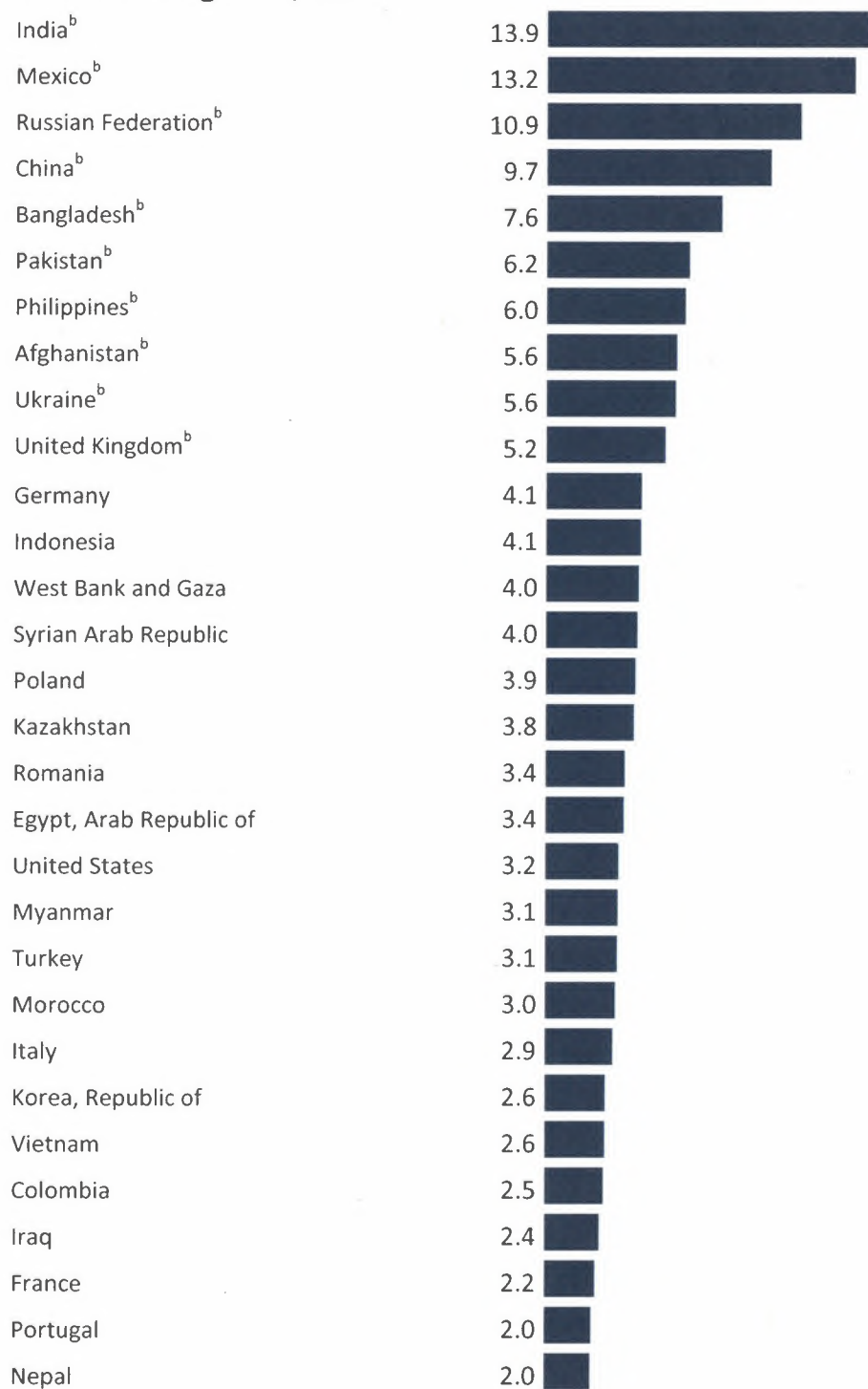
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank; UNPD 2013; National Censuses.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Emigration Countries^a, 2013

stock of emigrants, millions

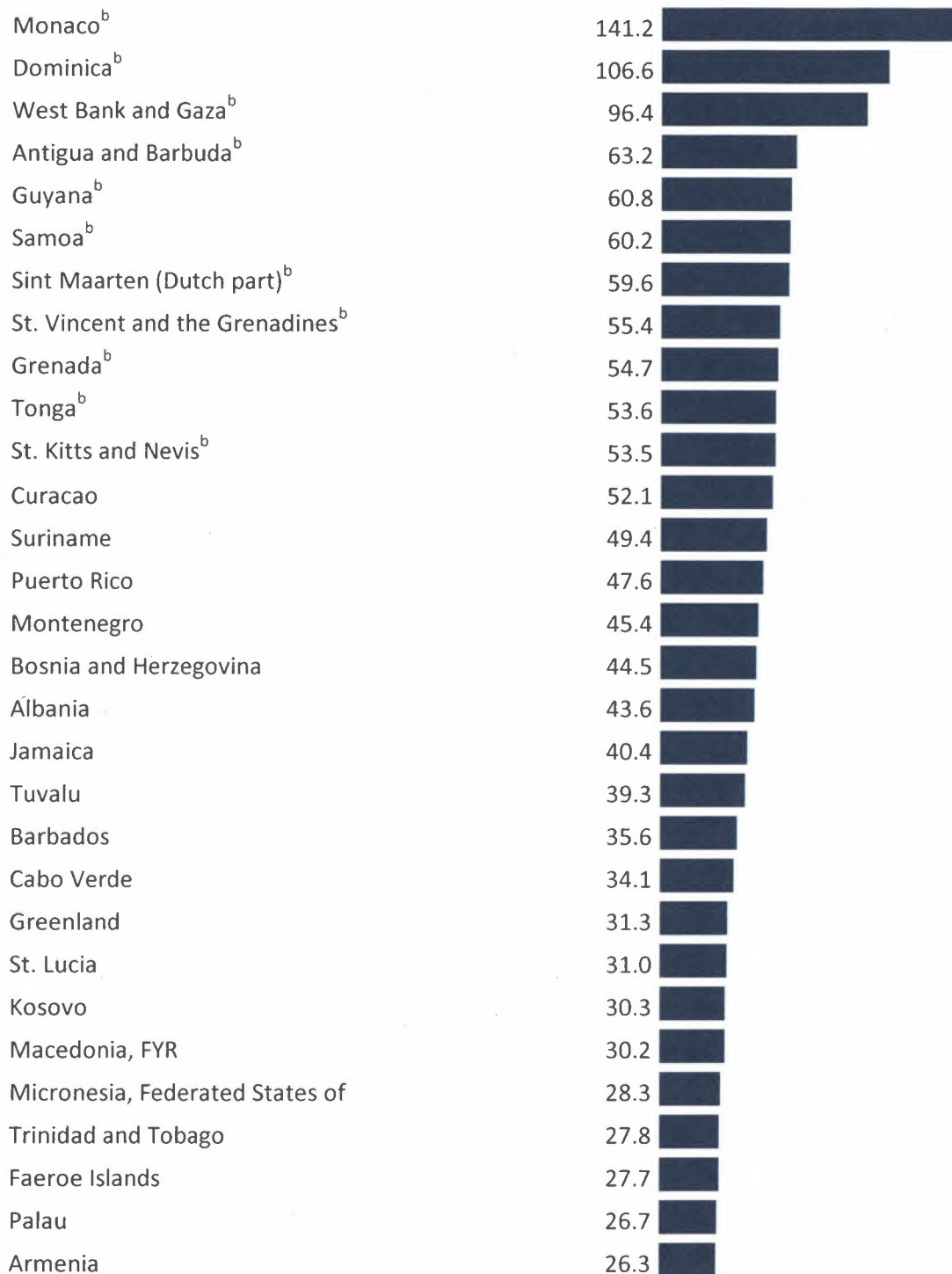


Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank; UNPD 2013; National Censuses.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Emigration Countries^a, 2013 percent of population



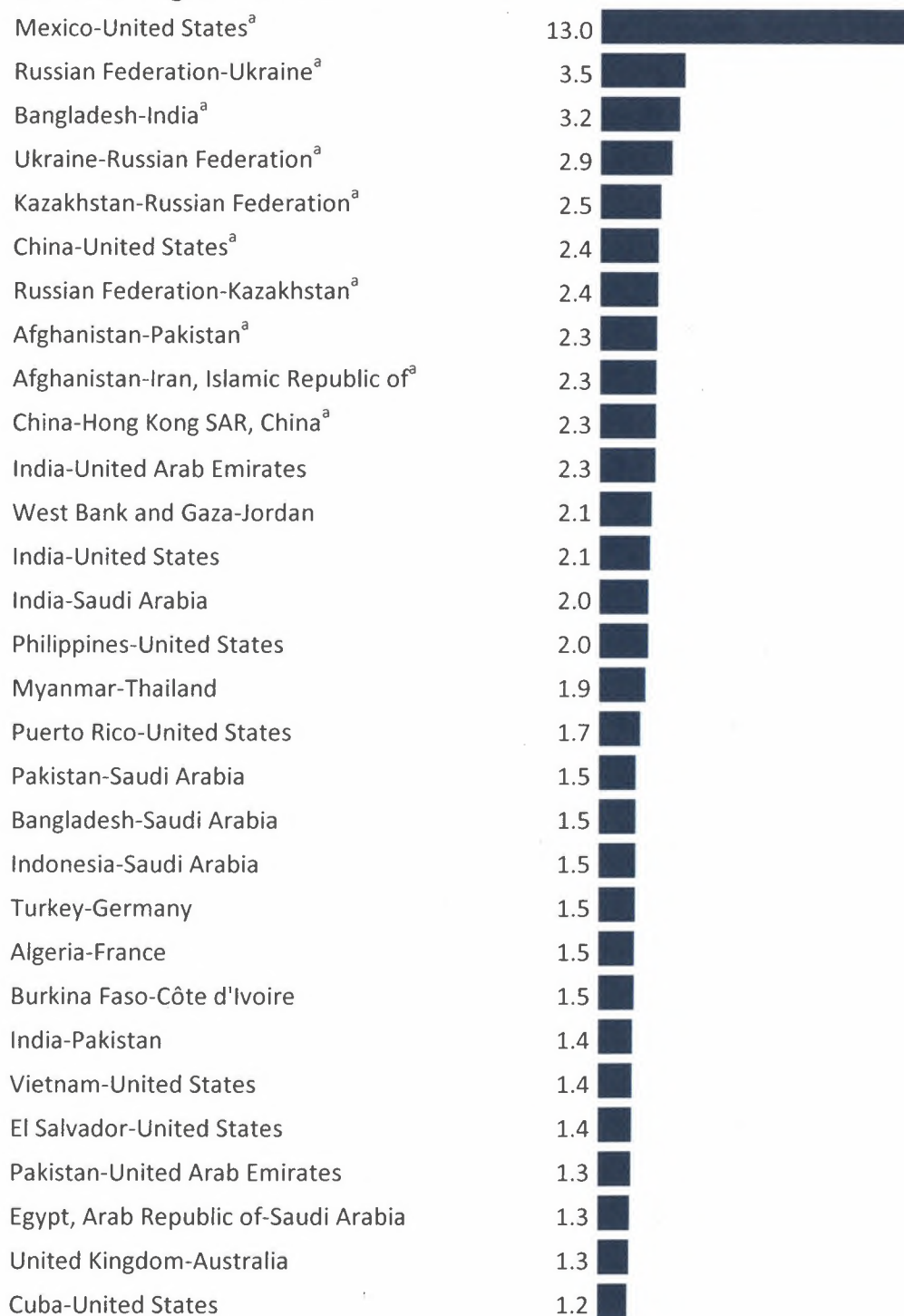
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank; UNPD 2013; National Censuses.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Migration Corridors, 2013

stock of migrants, millions

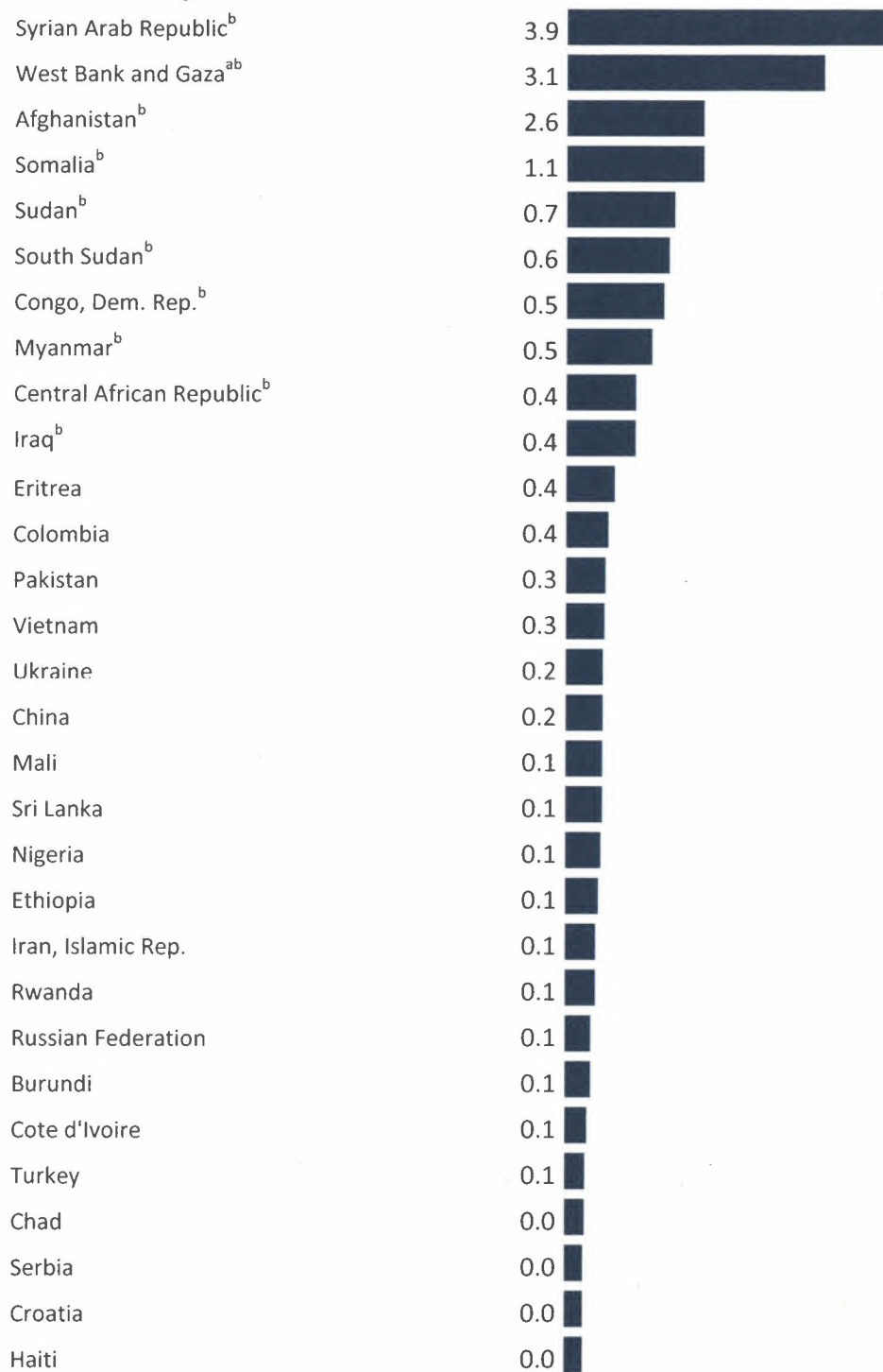


Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank; UNPD 2013; National Censuses.

a. Top 10 country.

Top Source Countries of Refugees, 2014

stock of migrants, millions



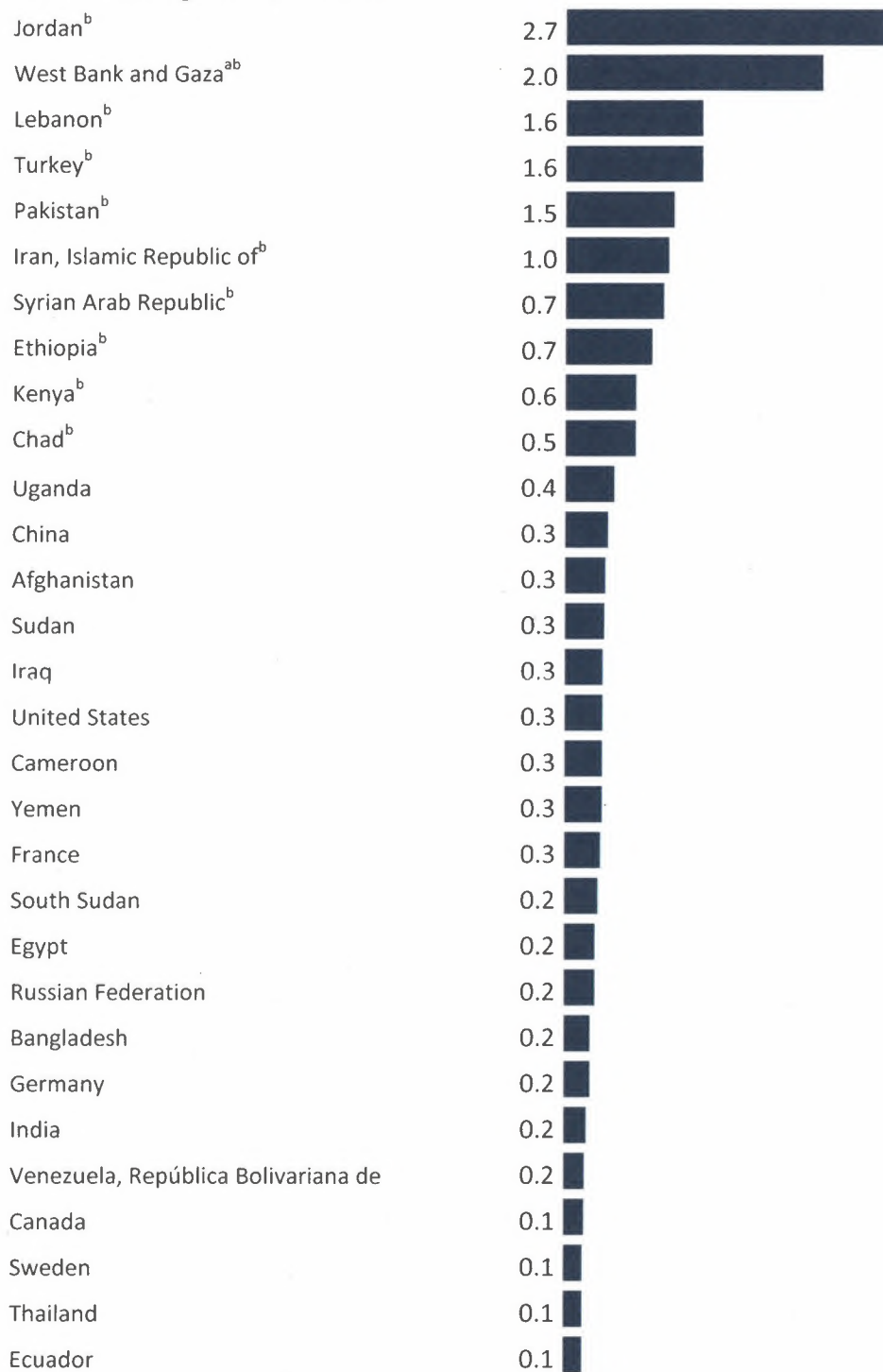
Sources: United Nations Population Division based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Relief and Work Agency data.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Destination Countries for Refugees, 2014

stock of migrants, millions



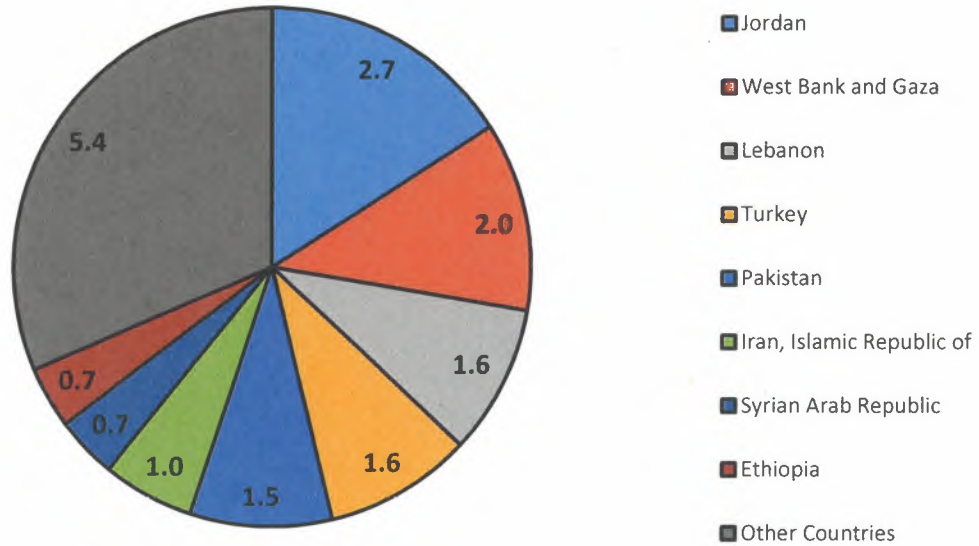
Sources: United Nations Population Division based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Relief and Work Agency data.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

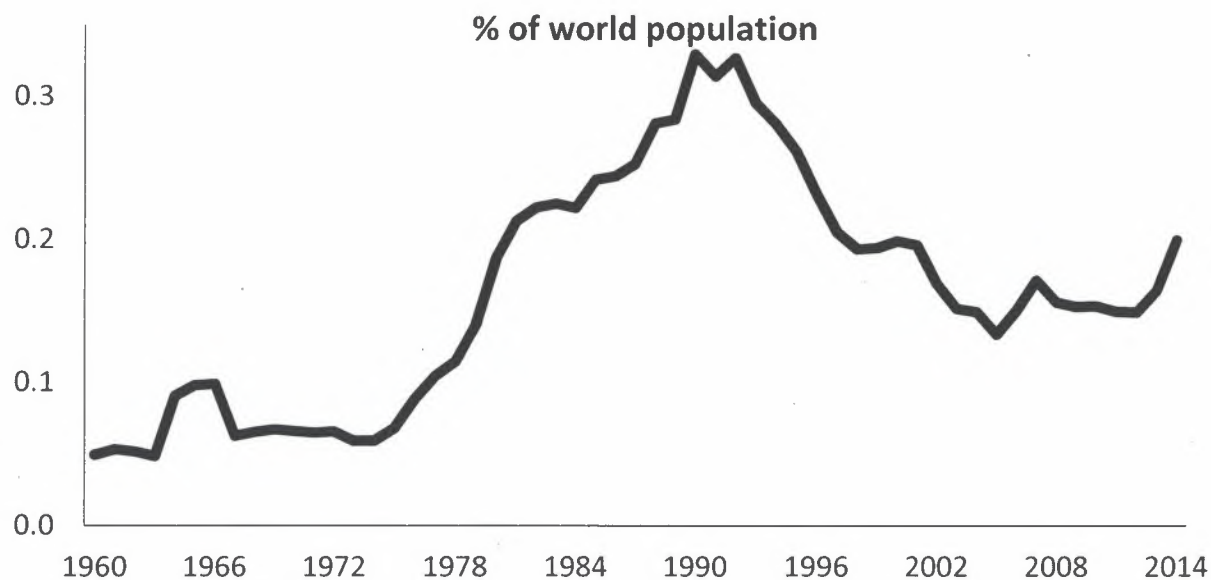
Top Destination Countries for Refugees, 2014

number of refugees by host country, millions



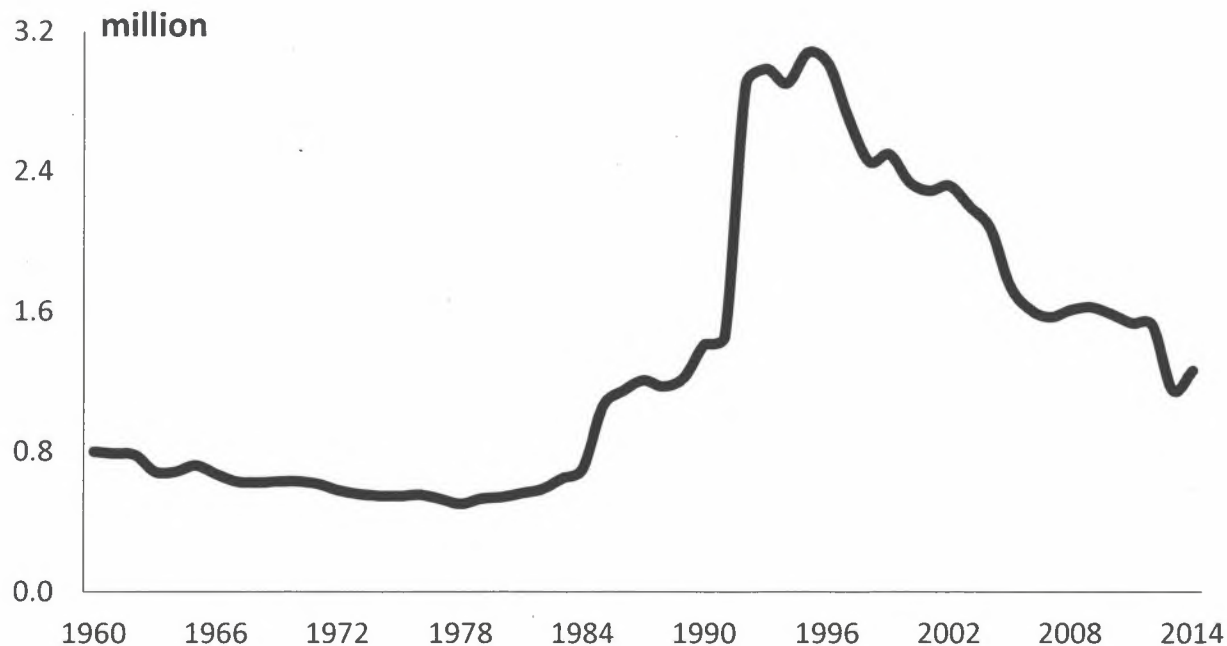
Sources: United Nations Population Division based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Relief and Work Agency data.

Refugees as a Share of World Population



Source: UNHCR. Data on asylum seekers are available since the year 2000; chart does not include the 5.1 million Palestinian refugees (2014) UNRWA provides with assistance and protection.

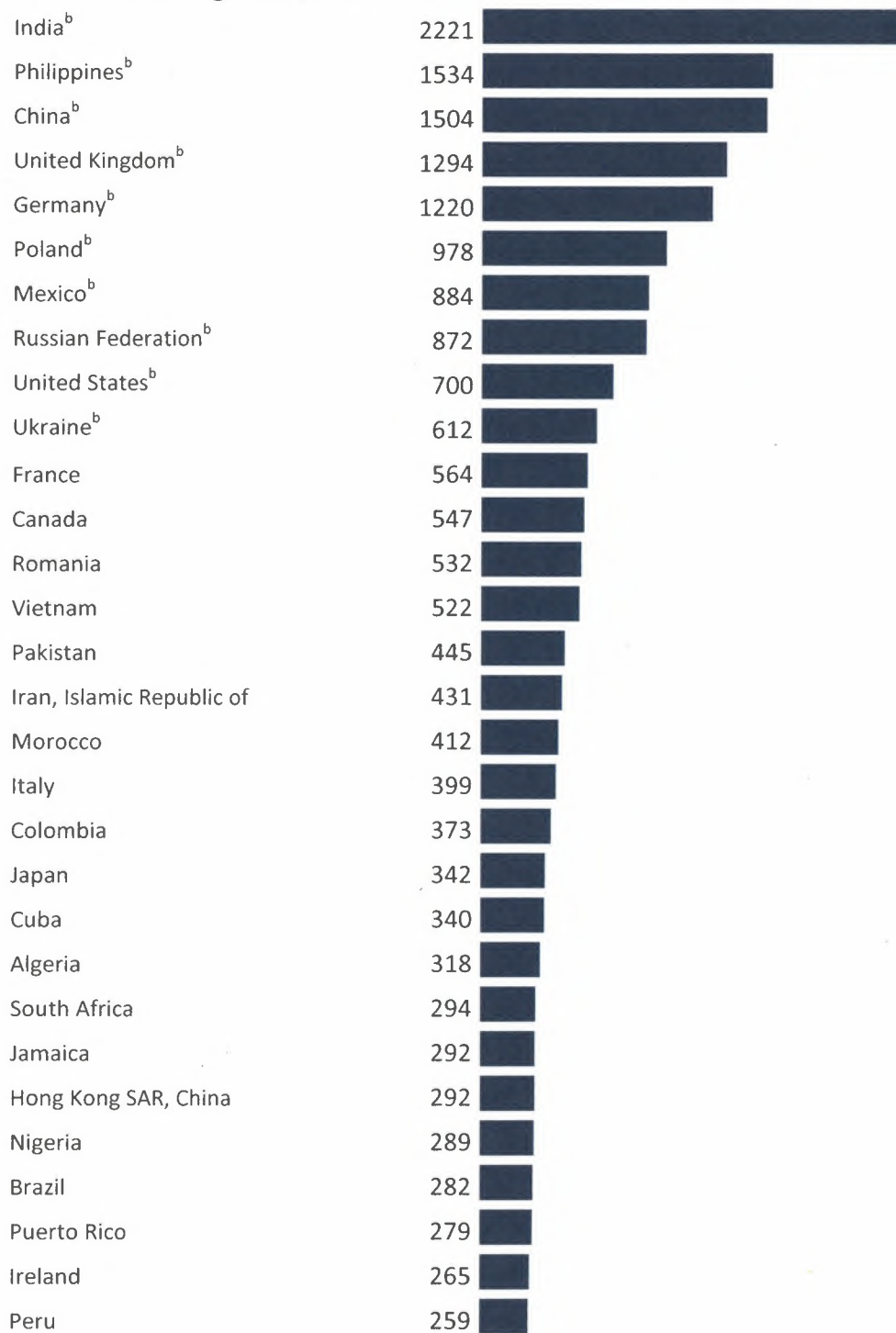
Stock of Refugees in Europe



Source: UNHCR. Data on asylum seekers are available since the year 2000; chart does not include the 5.1 million Palestinian refugees (2014) UNRWA provides with assistance and protection.

Top Emigration Countries of Tertiary-Educated, 2010/11

number of migrants, thousands



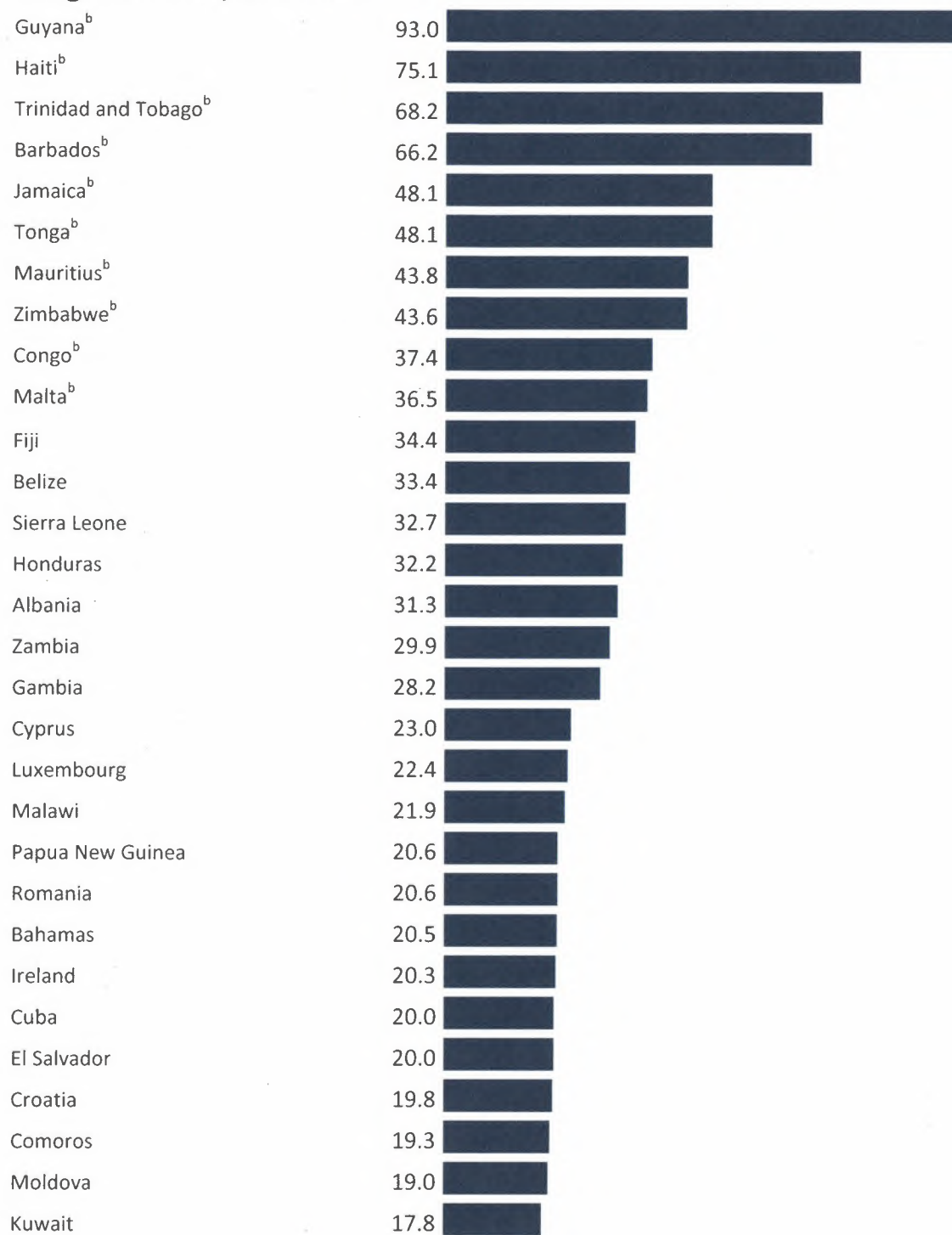
Sources: OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries: DIOC 2010/11.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Emigration Countries of Tertiary-Educated, 2010/11

emigration rate, % of total



Sources: Arslan et al (2014) and OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries: DIOC 2010/11.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

South–South Migration Versus South–North Migration

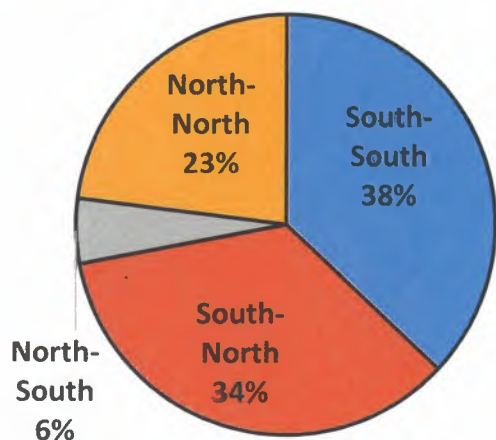
South–South migration (migration between developing countries) is larger than migration from the South to high-income countries.

South-South migration is larger than South-North migration

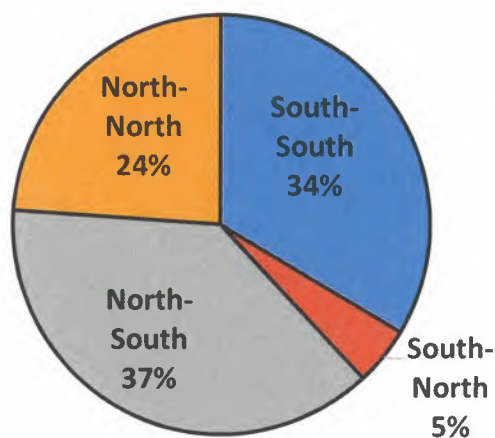
Migrants from	Migrants living in			
	South (million)	North (million)	South (share of total migrants)	North (share of total migrants)
South	93.1	84.3	38%	34%
North	14.2	55.7	6%	23%
Total	107.3	140.0	43%	57%

Remittances from	Remittances to			
	South (\$ billion)	North (\$ billion)	South (share of total remittances)	North (share of total remittances)
South	206.7	27.9	34%	5%
North	223.8	143.0	37%	24%
Total	430.5	170.8	72%	28%

Migration (% share)



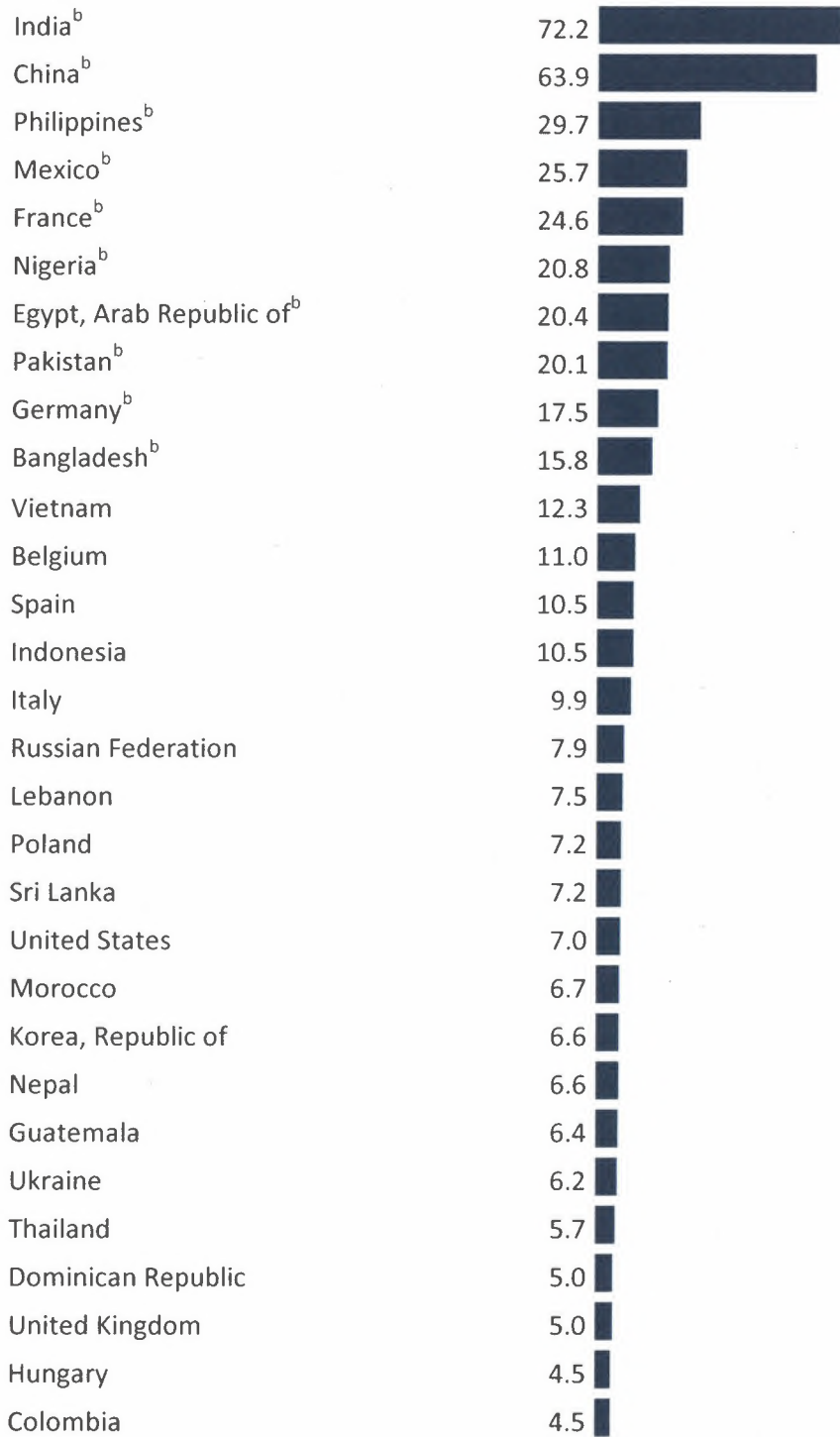
Remittances (% share)



Sources: World Bank staff calculations based on Migration and Remittance Factbook 2016, UN Population Division, and national censuses. Definition of the “North” and the “South” in this chart follows UN classification. The data on migration are for 2013, the latest year for which data are available. The data on remittances are forecasts for 2015. According to the UN, the term “North” refers to countries or regions traditionally classified for statistical purposes as “developed,” while the term “South” refers to those classified as “developing.” The developed regions include Europe and Northern America plus Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Using World Bank classification of Developing Countries as “South” and High Income Countries as “North” implies that South-South and South-North migrants constitute 56.4 mil (23%) and 128.6 mil (52%) of total international migrants, respectively.

Top Remittance-Receiving Countries, 2015f

US\$ billions



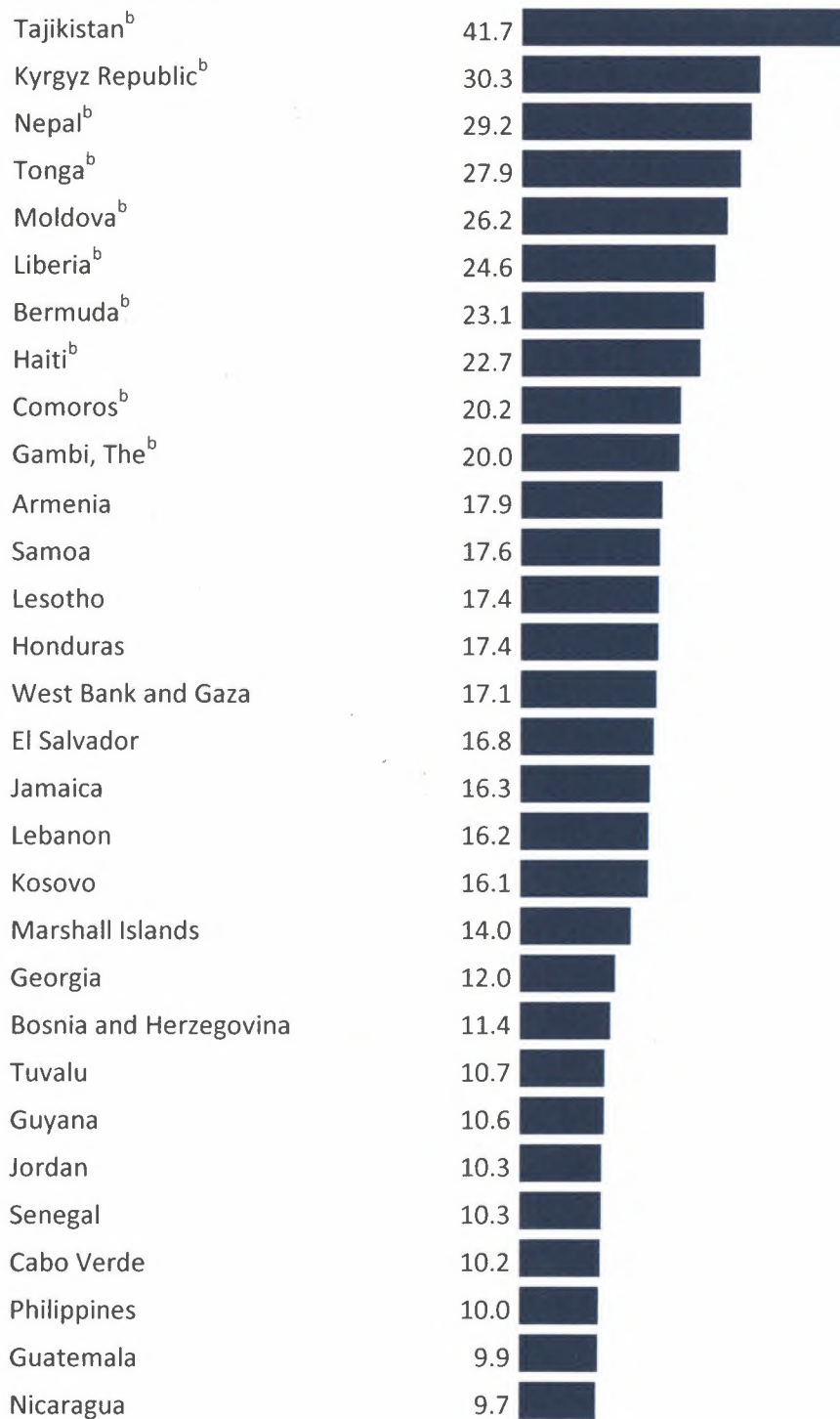
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Receiving Countries, 2014

percent of GDP



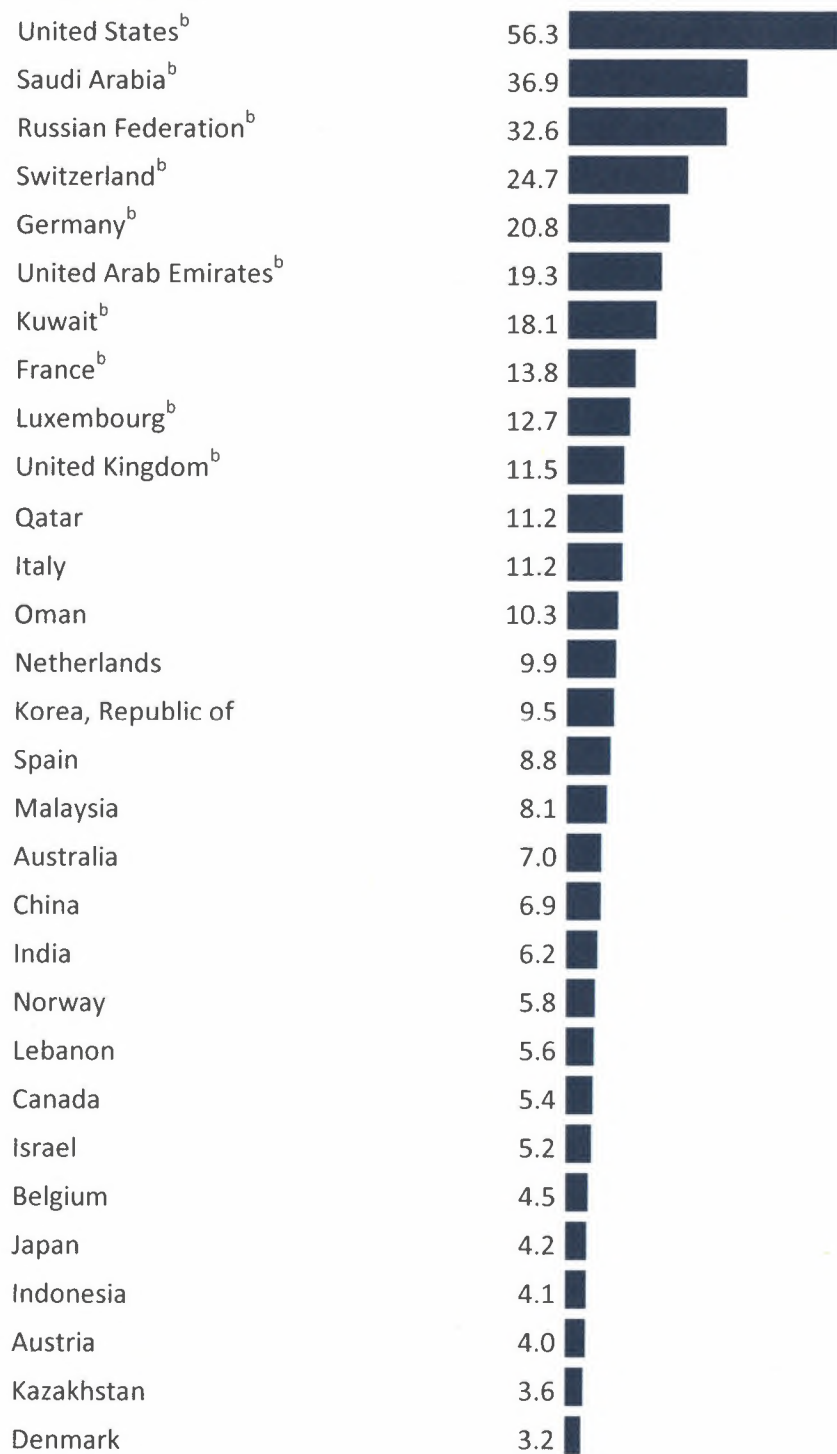
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Sending Countries, 2014

US\$ billions



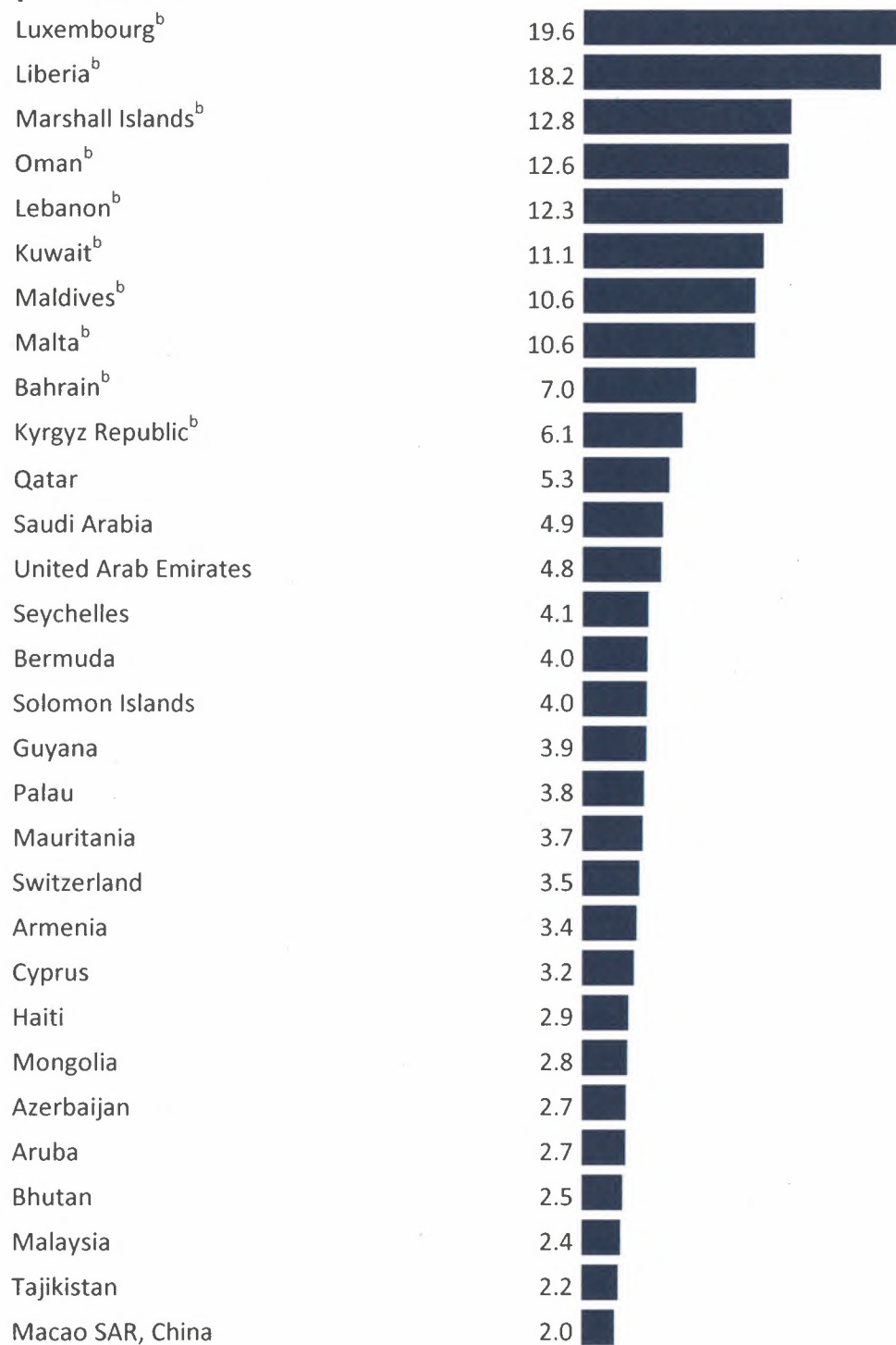
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Sending Countries, 2014

percent of GDP



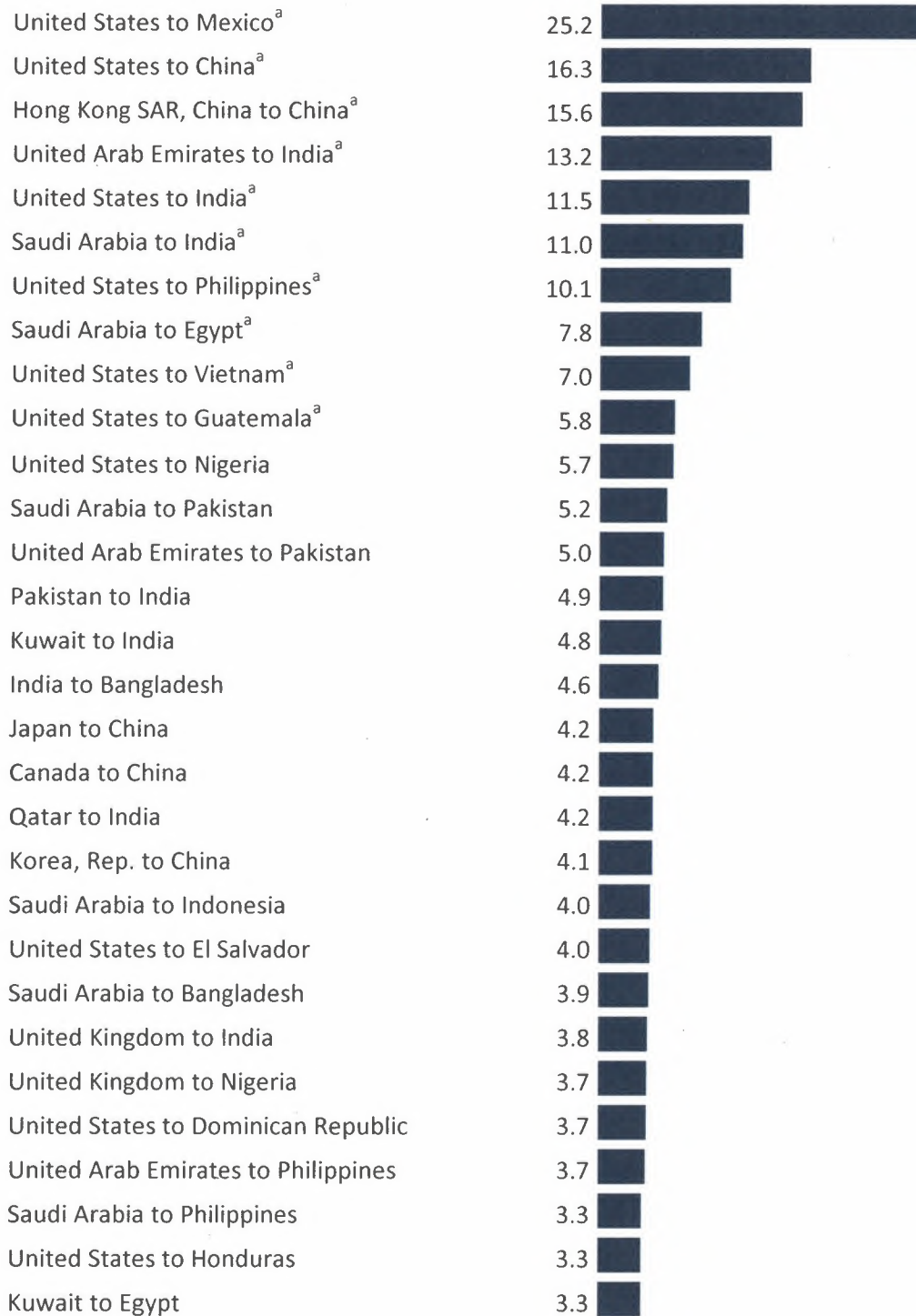
Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes)

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance Corridors, 2015f*

US\$ billions



Sources: Development Indicators Group, World Bank.

a. Top 10 country.

* Estimated outflows based on remittance inflows and the bilateral remittance matrix

Remittances Compared With Other Resource Flows

Remittances to Developing Countries Versus Other External Financing Flows.

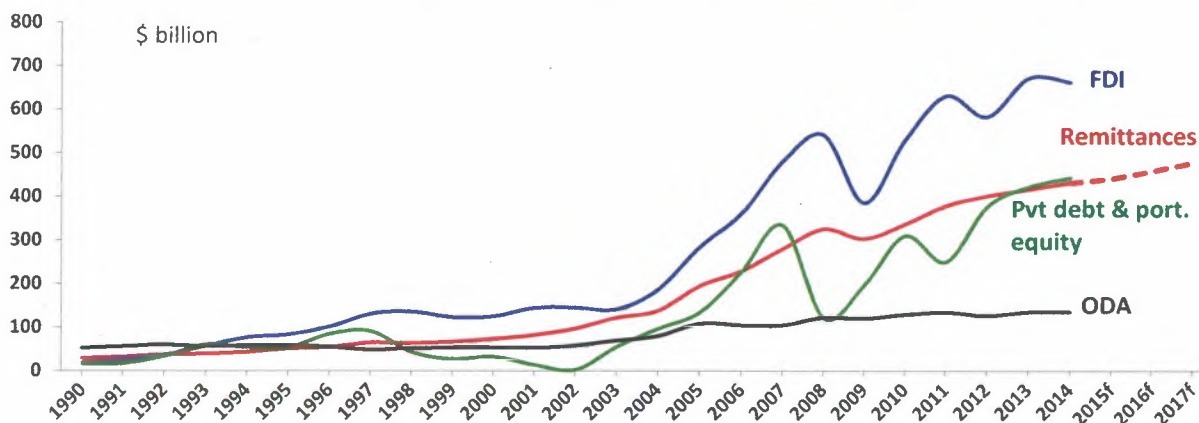


Table 1. Resource flows to developing countries

US\$ billionss

	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Remittances	29	73	194	229	280	325	303	336	378	401	416	431	441
FDI	19	125	284	361	480	541	385	529	630	583	671	662	-
ODA†	53	54	108	105	105	123	121	129	135	127	135	135	-
Private debt and portfolio equity	16	32	134	228	334	122	197	309	250	376	422	443*	-

† OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) online database (<http://www.oecd.org/dac>).

* Estimated flow

1. Remittances resulting from migration constitute reliable sources of foreign exchange earnings, and cushion households' income during bad times. Remittance inflows to developing countries are more than three times official development aid (ODA); and even bigger than foreign direct investment inflows once China is excluded. Remittances have been growing steadily, showing its resilience to global headwinds, while other types of capital flows to the developing economies sharply respond to fluctuations of interest rates in advanced economies or growth prospects in developing countries.
2. Remittances are less volatile and more stable than all other external flows. De et al. (2015)¹ find that remittances have been stable during episodes of financial volatility even when capital flows fell sharply. Therefore, remittances help counter-balance fluctuations caused by weakening of capital flows to developing countries.
3. Small developing economies tend to show remittance dependency and need to upgrade their human capital to insulate themselves from external turbulence. For instance, remittances in 2014 accounted for 42 percent of GDP in Tajikistan, 30 percent in Kyrgyz Republic, and 29 percent in Nepal.

¹ De, S., Islamaj, E., Kose, M.A., Ratha, D. and Yousefi, S.R., January 2015. "Can Remittances Help Promote Consumption Stability?" Global Economic Prospects 2015: 175-181.

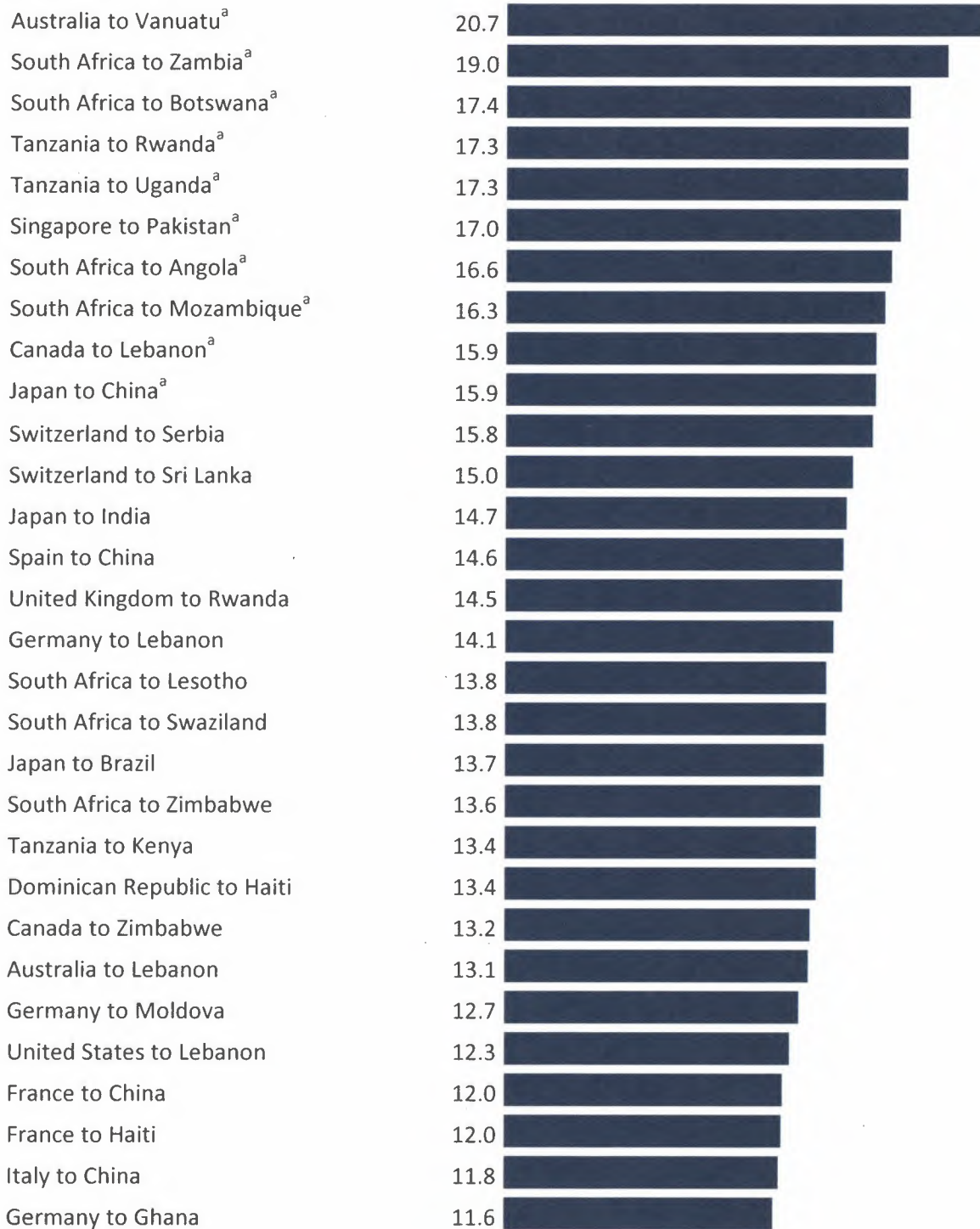
Lowest Cost Corridors of Sending Remittances for \$200, Q3 2015 percent



Sources: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database.

a. Top 10 country.

Highest Cost Corridors of Receiving Remittances for \$200, Q3 2015 percent



Sources: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database.

a. Top 10 country.

World

Population (millions, 2014)	7,260.7
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.2
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	56.0
Labor force (millions, 2014)	3,384.1
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	5.9
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	53.4
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	134,325.2
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	78,323.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	10,787.4
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	2.5
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	53.9
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+)	60.7
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	96.3
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	40.7

Migration

- Stock of migrants, 2013: 247.2 million or 3.4 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: India, Mexico, the Russian Federation, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (16.1 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (8.0 percent); developing countries (72.8 percent); unidentified (3.1 percent)
- As a percentage of population, top 10 source countries, 2013: Monaco (141.2 percent); Dominica (106.6 percent); the West Bank and Gaza (96.4 percent); Antigua and Barbuda (63.2 percent); Guyana (60.8 percent); Samoa (60.2 percent); Sint Maarten (Dutch part) (59.6 percent); St. Vincent and the Grenadines (55.4 percent); Grenada (54.7 percent); Tonga (53.6 percent)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: the United States, Saudi Arabia, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Spain, Australia
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (49.4 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (21.0 percent); developing countries (29.3 percent); unidentified (0.2 percent)
- As a percentage of population, top 10 destination countries, 2013: Qatar (90.8 percent); the United Arab Emirates (88.5 percent); American Samoa (75.7 percent); Sint Maarten (Dutch part) (73.8 percent); Kuwait (72.1 percent); Monaco (64.7 percent); the Virgin Islands (U.S.) (60.4 percent); Andorra (59.4 percent); Macao SAR, China (58.7 percent); the Cayman Islands (57.7 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Mexico-the United States; the Russian Federation-Ukraine; Bangladesh-India; Ukraine-the Russian Federation; Kazakhstan-the Russian Federation; China-the United States; the Russian Federation-Kazakhstan; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; China-Hong Kong SAR, China
- Top 10 migration corridors excluding the former Soviet Union, 2013: Mexico-the United States; Bangladesh-India; China-the United States; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; China-Hong Kong SAR, China; India-the United Arab Emirates; the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan; India-the United States; India-Saudi Arabia
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total migrants in OECD countries, 2011: 27.6 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women migrants in OECD countries, 2011: 28.0 percent

- Number of refugees, 2014: 19.5 million
- Women as percentage of migrants, 2013: 47.2 percent
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 45.3 million

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	601.3
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
Outward remittance flows*	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$1,951.9 bn., net ODA received US\$150.09 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 0.8 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.6 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): India (\$72.2bn), China (\$63.9bn), the Philippines (\$29.7bn), Mexico (\$25.7bn), France (\$24.6bn), Nigeria (\$20.8bn), the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$20.4bn), Pakistan (\$20.1bn), Germany (\$17.5bn), Bangladesh (\$15.8bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tajikistan (41.7 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (30.3 percent), Nepal (29.2 percent), Tonga (27.9 percent), Moldova (26.2 percent), Liberia (24.6 percent), Bermuda (23.1 percent), Haiti (22.7 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): the United States (\$56.3bn), Saudi Arabia (\$36.9bn), the Russian Federation (\$32.6bn), Switzerland (\$24.7bn), Germany (\$20.8bn), the United Arab Emirates (\$19.3bn), Kuwait (\$18.1bn), France (\$13.8bn), Luxembourg (\$12.7bn), the United Kingdom (\$11.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Luxembourg (19.6 percent), Liberia (18.2 percent), the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Oman (12.6 percent), Lebanon (12.3 percent), Kuwait (11.1 percent), Maldives (10.6 percent), Malta (10.6 percent), Bahrain (7.0 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (6.1 percent)

Developing Countries

Population (millions, 2014)	5,861.9
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.4
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	78.5
Labor force (millions, 2014)	2,694.5
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	5.6
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	47.0
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	76,600.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	24,844.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	4,238.3
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	5.3
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	54.6
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	53.1
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	89.8
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	31.1

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 180.1 million or 3.1 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: India, Mexico, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Indonesia, the West Bank and Gaza
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (44.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (26.3 percent); other developing countries (29.6 percent); unidentified (0.1 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Mexico-the United States; Bangladesh-India; Ukraine-the Russian Federation; Kazakhstan-the Russian Federation; China-the United States; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; China-Hong Kong SAR, China; India-the United Arab Emirates; the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan
- Top 10 migration corridors excluding the former Soviet Union, 2013: Mexico-the United States; Bangladesh-India; China-the United States; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; China-Hong Kong SAR, China; India-the United Arab Emirates; the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan; India-the United States; India-Saudi Arabia
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.4 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.8 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 19.1 million
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 24.5 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 72.4 million or 1.2 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Ukraine, India, Thailand, Pakistan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, South Africa, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Côte d'Ivoire
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (7.4 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (13.3 percent); other developing countries (73.5 percent); unidentified (5.9 percent)

- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 46.5 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 17.4 million

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	440.5
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-
Memorandum Items										
<i>Developing countries</i>										
FDI	361.3	480.2	540.9	385.2	528.8	630.5	582.7	671.3	661.8	-
ODA†	105.4	104.9	122.8	120.6	129.1	134.7	126.9	135.1	135.2	-
Private debt and portfolio equity	227.9	333.8	121.7	196.8	309.4	249.8	375.9	421.7	442.6**	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$671.35 bn., net ODA received US\$149.93 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 2.0 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.3 percent of GNI in 2013.

† OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) online database (<http://www.oecd.org/dac>).

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): India (\$72.2bn), China (\$63.9bn), the Philippines (\$29.7bn), Mexico (\$25.7bn), Nigeria (\$20.8bn), the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$20.4bn), Pakistan (\$20.1bn), Bangladesh (\$15.8bn), Vietnam (\$12.3bn), Indonesia (\$10.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tajikistan (41.7 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (30.3 percent), Nepal (29.2 percent), Tonga (27.9 percent), Moldova (26.2 percent), Liberia (24.6 percent), Haiti (22.7 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), Armenia (17.9 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Malaysia (\$8.1bn), China (\$6.9bn), India (\$6.2bn), Lebanon (\$5.6bn), Indonesia (\$4.1bn), Kazakhstan (\$3.6bn), Thailand (\$3.1bn), Azerbaijan (\$2.0bn), Ukraine (\$1.7bn), Brazil (\$1.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (18.2 percent), the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Lebanon (12.3 percent), Maldives (10.6 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (6.1 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Guyana (3.9 percent), Palau (3.8 percent), Mauritania (3.7 percent), Armenia (3.4 percent)

Regional Tables

The country composition is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from the common geographic usage.

East Asia and Pacific (developing only: 24)

American Samoa, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Democratic Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Europe and Central Asia (developing only: 20)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Latin America and the Caribbean (developing only: 24)

Belize, , Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname

Middle East and North Africa (developing only: 13)

Algeria, Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza, Republic of Yemen

South Asia (8)

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only: 46)

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

East Asia and Pacific

Population (millions, 2014)	2,020.7
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	0.7
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	127.0
Labor force (millions, 2014)	1,145.2
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	4.6
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	51.9
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	16,270.9
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	12,439.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	6,156.0
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	7.5
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	40.1
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	68.8
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	100.5
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	42.1

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 31.4 million or 1.6 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Korea
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (45.9 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (29.2 percent); intra-regional (20.0 percent); other developing countries (5.0 percent); unidentified (0.0 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: China-the United States; China-Hong Kong SAR, China; the Philippines-the United States; Myanmar-Thailand; Indonesia-Saudi Arabia; Vietnam-the United States; Indonesia-Malaysia; Malaysia-Singapore; the Lao People's Democratic Republic-Thailand; Cambodia-Thailand
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 38.1 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 38.2 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 1,044.0 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 3.1 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 9.0 million or 0.4 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Thailand, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Korea, American Samoa
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (12.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (1.7 percent); intra-regional (69.5 percent); other developing countries (8.3 percent); unidentified (8.5 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 44.4 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 544.6 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	56.2	71.3	84.3	79.3	95.1	107.3	107.4	114.7	122.9	129.0
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	10.5	13.0	16.0	17.1	14.8	17.8	19.5	21.1	23.8	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$360.8 bn., net ODA received US\$11.88 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 1.2 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.2 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): China (\$63.9bn), the Philippines (\$29.7bn), Vietnam (\$12.3bn), Indonesia (\$10.5bn), Thailand (\$5.7bn), Myanmar (\$3.5bn), Malaysia (\$1.7bn), Cambodia (\$0.9bn), Mongolia (\$0.2bn), Fiji (\$0.2bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tonga (27.9 percent), Samoa (17.6 percent), the Marshall Islands (14.0 percent), Tuvalu (10.7 percent), the Philippines (10.0 percent), Kiribati (9.6 percent), the Federated States of Micronesia (6.9 percent), Vietnam (6.4 percent), Myanmar (4.8 percent), Fiji (4.5 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Malaysia (\$8.1bn), China (\$6.9bn), Indonesia (\$4.1bn), Thailand (\$3.1bn), Myanmar (\$0.8bn), Mongolia (\$0.3bn), Cambodia (\$0.2bn), the Philippines (\$0.2bn), Solomon Islands (\$0.0bn), Timor-Leste (\$0.0bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Palau (3.8 percent), Mongolia (2.8 percent), Malaysia (2.4 percent), Timor-Leste (1.9 percent), Samoa (1.6 percent), Cambodia (1.3 percent), Myanmar (1.2 percent), Thailand (0.8 percent)

Europe and Central Asia

Population (millions, 2014)	264.4
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	0.6
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	42.3
Labor force (millions, 2014)	117.2
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	9.3
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	59.9
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	6,385.6
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	1,821.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	6,891.9
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	3.7
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	47.5
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	51.4
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	112.7
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	48.2

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 31.9 million or 12.2 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Romania, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Serbia, Azerbaijan
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (46.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (36.4 percent); intra-regional (17.3 percent); other developing countries (0.4 percent); unidentified (0.0 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Ukraine-the Russian Federation; Kazakhstan-the Russian Federation; Turkey-Germany; Uzbekistan-the Russian Federation; Romania-Italy; Romania-Spain; Azerbaijan-the Russian Federation; Belarus-the Russian Federation; Kazakhstan-Germany; Bulgaria-Turkey
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 19.6 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 21.0 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 431.6 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 2.5 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 17.2 million or 6.5 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Serbia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (8.3 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (50.2 percent); intra-regional (32.1 percent); other developing countries (5.6 percent); unidentified (3.8 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 51.8 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 1,686.0 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	23.7	35.9	43.1	34.0	34.6	40.3	43.2	47.7	43.7	36.1
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	4.7	6.6	6.9	5.8	6.5	7.6	9.2	10.3	11.0	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$48.31 bn., net ODA received US\$9.03 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 2.6 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.7 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Ukraine (\$6.2bn), Serbia (\$3.6bn), Romania (\$3.2bn), Tajikistan (\$3.0bn), Uzbekistan (\$2.3bn), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$2.0bn), Moldova (\$1.8bn), Bulgaria (\$1.8bn), the Kyrgyz Republic (\$1.7bn), Armenia (\$1.7bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tajikistan (41.7 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (30.3 percent), Moldova (26.2 percent), Armenia (17.9 percent), Kosovo (16.1 percent), Georgia (12.0 percent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (11.4 percent), Montenegro (9.4 percent), Uzbekistan (9.0 percent), Albania (8.6 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Kazakhstan (\$3.6bn), Azerbaijan (\$2.0bn), Ukraine (\$1.7bn), Turkey (\$0.9bn), Romania (\$0.6bn), the Kyrgyz Republic (\$0.5bn), Armenia (\$0.4bn), Serbia (\$0.3bn), Tajikistan (\$0.2bn), Belarus (\$0.2bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): the Kyrgyz Republic (6.1 percent), Armenia (3.4 percent), Azerbaijan (2.7 percent), Tajikistan (2.2 percent), Moldova (1.8 percent), Kazakhstan (1.6 percent), Montenegro (1.6 percent), Albania (1.4 percent), Kosovo (1.4 percent), Ukraine (1.3 percent)

Latin America and the Caribbean

Population (millions, 2014)	525.2
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.2
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	33.9
Labor force (millions, 2014)	259.3
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	6.3
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	77.8
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	15,769.3
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	4,721.1
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	8,989.5
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	3.0
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	50.3
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	51.1
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	111.3
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	47.5

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 32.5 million or 6.3 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, El Salvador, Cuba, Peru, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (84.5 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (8.9 percent); intra-regional (5.6 percent); other developing countries (0.6 percent); unidentified (0.4 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Mexico-the United States; El Salvador-the United States; Cuba-the United States; the Dominican Republic-the United States; Guatemala-the United States; Colombia-República Bolivariana de Venezuela; Paraguay-Argentina; Jamaica-the United States; Colombia-the United States; Haiti-the United States
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 14.6 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 16.3 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 452.7 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 12.7 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 4.2 million or 0.8 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Panama, Colombia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Peru
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (42.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (9.7 percent); intra-regional (43.6 percent); other developing countries (4.0 percent); unidentified (0.8 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 47.1 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 172.9 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	56.8	60.8	61.8	54.3	55.4	58.7	59.5	61.0	63.6	67.2
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.8	5.8	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$168.7 bn., net ODA received US\$10.2 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 1.4 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.1 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Mexico (\$25.7bn), Guatemala (\$6.4bn), the Dominican Republic (\$5.0bn), Colombia (\$4.5bn), El Salvador (\$4.4bn), Honduras (\$3.8bn), Brazil (\$2.8bn), Peru (\$2.7bn), Ecuador (\$2.4bn), Jamaica (\$2.3bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Haiti (22.7 percent), Honduras (17.4 percent), El Salvador (16.8 percent), Jamaica (16.3 percent), Guyana (10.6 percent), Guatemala (9.9 percent), Nicaragua (9.7 percent), the Dominican Republic (7.5 percent), Belize (4.7 percent), Dominica (4.5 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Brazil (\$1.5bn), Mexico (\$1.0bn), Panama (\$0.8bn), the Dominican Republic (\$0.6bn), Costa Rica (\$0.4bn), Jamaica (\$0.3bn), Haiti (\$0.2bn), Colombia (\$0.2bn), Ecuador (\$0.2bn), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (\$0.2bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Guyana (3.9 percent), Haiti (2.9 percent), Belize (2.0 percent), Jamaica (2.0 percent), Panama (1.8 percent), the Dominican Republic (0.9 percent), Costa Rica (0.8 percent), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (0.6 percent), Suriname (0.4 percent), Honduras (0.2 percent)

Middle East and North Africa

Population (millions, 2014)	357.3
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.8
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	41.4
Labor force (millions, 2014)	115.1
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	12.9
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	60.0
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	8,775.4
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	1,655.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	4,722.4
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	1.0
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	57.3
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+)	14.0*
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	100.7
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	32.7

*Includes only Middle East

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 23.9 million or 6.8 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: the West Bank and Gaza, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Morocco, Iraq, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Yemen, Lebanon, Jordan
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (37.7 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (27.7 percent); intra-regional (30.9 percent); other developing countries (3.7 percent); unidentified (0.0 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan; Algeria-France; the Arab Republic of Egypt-Saudi Arabia; the Syrian Arab Republic-Saudi Arabia; Morocco-France; the Republic of Yemen-Saudi Arabia; Morocco-Spain; Iraq-the Syrian Arab Republic; the Syrian Arab Republic-Lebanon; the Syrian Arab Republic-Jordan
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.9 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 23.8 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 9,618.2 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 3.4 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 11.7 million or 3.3 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Libya, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Yemen, Algeria, the West Bank and Gaza, Iraq
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (1.5 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (1.6 percent); intra-regional (63.2 percent); other developing countries (26.7 percent); unidentified (7.0 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 44.2 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 8,998.5 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	25.9	31.4	35.2	33.0	38.9	41.6	48.5	48.8	50.9	51.7
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	6.2	5.1	6.7	8.6	7.8	6.2	8.5	9.9	6.4	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$24.16 bn., net ODA received US\$25.68 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 3.3 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.4 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$20.4bn), Lebanon (\$7.5bn), Morocco (\$6.7bn), Jordan (\$3.8bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$3.4bn), Tunisia (\$2.3bn), the West Bank and Gaza (\$2.3bn), Algeria (\$2.0bn), the Syrian Arab Republic (\$1.6bn), the Islamic Republic of Iran (\$1.3bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): the West Bank and Gaza (17.1 percent), Lebanon (16.2 percent), Jordan (10.3 percent), the Republic of Yemen (9.3 percent), the Arab Republic of Egypt (6.8 percent), Morocco (6.4 percent), Tunisia (4.8 percent), Djibouti (2.2 percent), Algeria (0.9 percent), the Islamic Republic of Iran (0.3 percent)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Lebanon (\$5.6bn), the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$0.4bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$0.3bn), Algeria (\$0.1bn), the West Bank and Gaza (\$0.0bn)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Lebanon (12.3 percent), the Republic of Yemen (0.9 percent), the West Bank and Gaza (0.3 percent), the Arab Republic of Egypt (0.1 percent), Tunisia (0.1 percent)

South Asia

Population (millions, 2014)	1,721.0
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.5
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	360.7
Labor force (millions, 2014)	674.3
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	3.9
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	32.6
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	5,136.2
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	2,575.3
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	1,496.4
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	6.2
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	55.4
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	45.5
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	75.0
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	16.6

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 37.1 million or 2.2 percent of population
- Top 5 emigration countries, 2013: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (20.6 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (42.8 percent); intra-regional (28.2 percent); other developing countries (8.4 percent); unidentified (0.0 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Bangladesh-India; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; India-the United Arab Emirates; India-the United States; India-Saudi Arabia; Bangladesh-Saudi Arabia; Pakistan-Saudi Arabia; India-Pakistan; Pakistan-the United Arab Emirates
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 48.2 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 45.8 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 3,104.6 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 1.7 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 12.4 million or 0.7 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 5 immigration countries, 2013: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (1.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (0.9 percent); intra-regional (84.6 percent); other developing countries (9.3 percent); unidentified (4.2 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 44.3 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 2,277.3 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	42.5	54.0	71.7	74.9	82.0	96.4	108.0	110.8	115.5	-
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	4.2	5.2	9.3	7.8	10.0	10.7	12.5	15.9	15.6	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$32.85 bn., net ODA received US\$14.06 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 4.9 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.7 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): India (\$72.2bn), Pakistan (\$20.1bn), Bangladesh (\$15.8bn), Sri Lanka (\$7.2bn), Nepal (\$6.6bn)
- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Nepal (29.2 percent), Sri Lanka (8.9 percent), Bangladesh (8.7 percent), Pakistan (7.0 percent), India (3.4 percent)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): India (\$6.2bn), Sri Lanka (\$0.9bn), Maldives (\$0.3bn), Afghanistan (\$0.2bn), Bhutan (\$0.0bn)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Maldives (10.6 percent), Bhutan (2.5 percent), Afghanistan (1.2 percent), Sri Lanka (1.1 percent), India (0.3 percent)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Population (millions, 2014)	973.4
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	2.8
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	41.3
Labor force (millions, 2014)	383.3
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	8.0
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	37.2
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	24,262.6
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	1,594.6
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	1,638.2
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	4.3
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	86.8
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	28.9
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	71.1
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	19.2

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 23.2 million or 2.5 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Somalia, Burkina Faso, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Mali, South Africa, South Sudan
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (26.1 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (5.0 percent); intra-regional (65.6 percent); other developing countries (2.9 percent); unidentified (0.4 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire; Zimbabwe-South Africa; Côte d'Ivoire-Burkina Faso; Sudan-Saudi Arabia; Somalia-Kenya; Somalia-Ethiopia; Sudan-South Sudan; Mali-Côte d'Ivoire; Mozambique-South Africa; Lesotho-South Africa
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 33.4 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 31.4 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 4,477.5 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 1.1 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 18.0 million or 1.9 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, South Sudan, Cameroon, Uganda
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (4.2 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (0.7 percent); intra-regional (84.6 percent); other developing countries (2.2 percent); unidentified (8.2 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 45.3 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 3,745.4 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	23.5	26.1	28.7	27.4	29.7	33.6	34.1	33.2	34.5	34.8
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.1	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$36.54 bn., net ODA received US\$46.77 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 2.4 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.3 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Nigeria (\$20.8bn), Ghana (\$2.0bn), Senegal (\$1.6bn), Kenya (\$1.6bn), South Africa (\$1.0bn), Uganda (\$0.9bn), Mali (\$0.9bn), Ethiopia (\$0.6bn), Liberia (\$0.5bn), Sudan (\$0.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (24.6 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), Lesotho (17.4 percent), Senegal (10.3 percent), Cabo Verde (10.2 percent), Togo (8.8 percent), São Tomé and Príncipe (8.0 percent), Mali (7.4 percent), Guinea-Bissau (6.2 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Angola (\$1.3bn), South Africa (\$1.1bn), Liberia (\$0.4bn), Uganda (\$0.3bn), Mozambique (\$0.2bn), Mauritania (\$0.2bn), Kenya (\$0.2bn), Rwanda (\$0.1bn), Tanzania (\$0.1bn), Zambia (\$0.1bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (18.2 percent), Mauritania (3.7 percent), Rwanda (1.6 percent), Mozambique (1.2 percent), Uganda (1.1 percent), Angola (0.9 percent), Cabo Verde (0.5 percent), São Tomé and Príncipe (0.4 percent), South Africa (0.3 percent), Zambia (0.3 percent)

Income-Group Tables

Low-Income Countries (31)

Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Democratic Republic of Korea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Middle-Income Countries (104)

Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, Romania, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, Republic of Yemen, Zambia

High-Income OECD Countries (32)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

High-Income Non-OECD Countries (47)

Andorra, Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Faeroe Islands, French Polynesia, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong SAR China, Isle of Man, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macao SAR China, Malta, Monaco, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Martin (French part), Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Low-Income Countries

Population (millions, 2014)	622.0
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	2.7
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	46.5
Labor force (millions, 2014)	271.0
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	5.7
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	29.8
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	14,455.8
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	391.0
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	628.6
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	6.3
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	87.0
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	22.3
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	57.2
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	6.3

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 24.9 million or 4.1 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Afghanistan, Nepal, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Mali, South Sudan
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (17.4 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (8.3 percent); developing countries (73.8 percent); unidentified (0.5 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire; Cambodia-Thailand; Zimbabwe-South Africa; Haiti-the United States; Nepal-India; Nepal-Saudi Arabia; Afghanistan-Saudi Arabia; Somalia-Kenya
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 26.1 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 23.9 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 6,177.1 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 0.9 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 8.9 million or 1.4 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Nepal, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Rwanda, Guinea
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (1.6 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (0.1 percent); developing countries (89.7 percent); unidentified (8.6 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 49.9 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 2,665.8 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	4.7	5.9	7.7	7.8	9.3	11.0	12.2	13.3	13.9	15.3
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	1.8	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$17.98 bn., net ODA received US\$43.86 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 4.2 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.5 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Nepal (\$6.6bn), Haiti (\$2.0bn), Cambodia (\$0.9bn), Uganda (\$0.9bn), Mali (\$0.9bn), Ethiopia (\$0.6bn), Liberia (\$0.5bn), Madagascar (\$0.4bn), Tanzania (\$0.4bn), Togo (\$0.4bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Nepal (29.2 percent), Liberia (24.6 percent), Haiti (22.7 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), Togo (8.8 percent), Mali (7.4 percent), Guinea-Bissau (6.2 percent), Madagascar (4.0 percent), Uganda (3.3 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Liberia (\$0.4bn), Uganda (\$0.3bn), Haiti (\$0.2bn), Afghanistan (\$0.2bn), Cambodia (\$0.2bn), Mozambique (\$0.2bn), Rwanda (\$0.1bn), Tanzania (\$0.1bn), the Democratic Republic of Congo (\$0.0bn), Nepal (\$0.0bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (18.2 percent), Haiti (2.9 percent), Rwanda (1.6 percent), Cambodia (1.3 percent), Mozambique (1.2 percent), Afghanistan (1.2 percent), Uganda (1.1 percent), Tanzania (0.2 percent), the Democratic Republic of Congo (0.0 percent), Nepal (0.0 percent)

Middle-Income Countries

Population (millions, 2014)	5,239.9
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.2
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	85.5
Labor force (millions, 2014)	2,423.5
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	5.6
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	49.0
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	62,144.2
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	24,450.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	4,666.3
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	5.3
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	50.8
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	57.1
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	93.6
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	34.1

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 155.2 million or 3.0 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: India, Mexico, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, Ukraine, Indonesia, the West Bank and Gaza, the Syrian Arab Republic
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (48.3 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (29.2 percent); developing countries (22.5 percent); unidentified (0.1 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Mexico-the United States; Bangladesh-India; Ukraine-the Russian Federation; Kazakhstan-the Russian Federation; China-the United States; China-Hong Kong SAR, China; India-the United Arab Emirates; the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan; India-the United States; India-Saudi Arabia
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.4 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.9 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 12,951.4 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 23.6 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 63.6 million or 1.2 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Ukraine, India, Thailand, Pakistan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, South Africa, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Côte d'Ivoire
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (8.2 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (15.1 percent); developing countries (71.2 percent); unidentified (5.5 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 46.0 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 14,758.9 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	223.9	273.7	317.2	295.1	326.3	366.9	388.5	402.8	417.2	425.2
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	27.7	32.2	39.3	40.3	40.0	43.0	49.7	56.6	57.0	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$653.37 bn., net ODA received US\$61.29 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 2.0 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.3 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): India (\$72.2bn), China (\$63.9bn), the Philippines (\$29.7bn), Mexico (\$25.7bn), Nigeria (\$20.8bn), the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$20.4bn), Pakistan (\$20.1bn), Bangladesh (\$15.8bn), Vietnam (\$12.3bn), Indonesia (\$10.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tajikistan (41.7 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (30.3 percent), Tonga (27.9 percent), Moldova (26.2 percent), Armenia (17.9 percent), Samoa (17.6 percent), Lesotho (17.4 percent), Honduras (17.4 percent), the West Bank and Gaza (17.1 percent), El Salvador (16.8 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Malaysia (\$8.1bn), China (\$6.9bn), India (\$6.2bn), Lebanon (\$5.6bn), Indonesia (\$4.1bn), Kazakhstan (\$3.6bn), Thailand (\$3.1bn), Azerbaijan (\$2.0bn), Ukraine (\$1.7bn), Brazil (\$1.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Lebanon (12.3 percent), Maldives (10.6 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (6.1 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Guyana (3.9 percent), Palau (3.8 percent), Mauritania (3.7 percent), Armenia (3.4 percent), Mongolia (2.8 percent)

High-Income OECD Countries

Population (millions, 2014)	1,070.0
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	0.5
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	33.8
Labor force (millions, 2014)	536.4
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	7.5
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	80.7
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	33,449.1
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	47,372.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	44,272.3
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	1.5
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	52.1
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	94.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	114.7
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	83.8

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 39.7 million or 3.7 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, the United States, Italy, the Republic of Korea, France, Portugal, Canada, Spain
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (80.2 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (5.7 percent); developing countries (13.5 percent); unidentified (0.7 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: the United Kingdom-Australia; Poland-Germany; the Republic of Korea-the United States; Canada-the United States; the United States-Mexico; the United Kingdom-the United States; the Republic of Korea-Japan; Germany-the United States; the United Kingdom-Canada; Poland-the United States
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 31.5 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 31.3 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 12.7 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 18.8 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 122.2 million or 11.4 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Spain, Australia, Italy, Switzerland, Japan
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (26.0 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (7.4 percent); developing countries (64.9 percent); unidentified (1.7 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 51.2 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 1,672.5 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	89.5	104.7	118.8	111.7	113.2	130.6	129.8	137.8	142.3	141.3
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	162.5	191.0	213.5	198.4	198.8	216.2	211.6	224.2	231.2	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$997.05 bn., net ODA received US\$.08 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 0.3 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.5 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): France (\$24.6bn), Germany (\$17.5bn), Belgium (\$11.0bn), Spain (\$10.5bn), Italy (\$9.9bn), Poland (\$7.2bn), the United States (\$7.0bn), the Republic of Korea (\$6.6bn), the United Kingdom (\$5.0bn), Hungary (\$4.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Hungary (3.4 percent), Luxembourg (2.7 percent), the Slovak Republic (2.4 percent), Belgium (2.2 percent), Estonia (2.1 percent), Portugal (1.9 percent), Slovenia (1.5 percent), Poland (1.4 percent), Iceland (1.2 percent), the Czech Republic (0.9 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): the United States (\$56.3bn), Switzerland (\$24.7bn), Germany (\$20.8bn), France (\$13.8bn), Luxembourg (\$12.7bn), the United Kingdom (\$11.5bn), Italy (\$11.2bn), the Netherlands (\$9.9bn), the Republic of Korea (\$9.5bn), Spain (\$8.8bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Luxembourg (19.6 percent), Switzerland (3.5 percent), Israel (1.7 percent), Norway (1.2 percent), the Netherlands (1.1 percent), Austria (0.9 percent), Denmark (0.9 percent), Belgium (0.8 percent), Ireland (0.8 percent), Hungary (0.8 percent)

High-Income Non-OECD Countries

Population (millions, 2014)	328.8
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	0.9
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	14.0
Labor force (millions, 2014)	153.2
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	6.1
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	80.6
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	24,276.2
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	6,226.4
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	18,938.7
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	3.3
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	44.7
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+, 2014)	72.8
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	151.8
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	69.9

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 19.8 million or 6.1 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: the Russian Federation, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Croatia, Hong Kong SAR, China, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Lithuania, Trinidad and Tobago, Latvia, Uruguay
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (45.4 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (6.1 percent); developing countries (48.4 percent); unidentified (0.1 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: the Russian Federation-Ukraine; the Russian Federation-Kazakhstan; Puerto Rico-the United States; the Russian Federation-Germany; the Russian Federation-Belarus; the Russian Federation-Uzbekistan; the Russian Federation-the United States; Argentina-Spain; Croatia-Serbia; Hong Kong SAR, China-Canada
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 32.5 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 34.4 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 124.7 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 2.1 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 52.0 million or 15.8 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong SAR, China, Kuwait, Argentina, Singapore, Qatar, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Oman
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (4.4 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (2.3 percent); developing countries (91.0 percent); unidentified (2.3 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 38.7 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 428.4 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	12.2	14.4	16.5	14.7	14.9	17.5	16.6	18.3	19.5	19.4
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	49.5	70.1	91.6	90.0	93.2	105.9	119.3	138.5	137.8	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$283.51 bn., net ODA received US\$.07 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 0.3 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 2.4 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): the Russian Federation (\$7.9bn), Croatia (\$2.1bn), Lithuania (\$2.0bn), Latvia (\$1.7bn), Bermuda (\$1.3bn)
- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Bermuda (23.1 percent), the Faeroe Islands (6.1 percent), St. Kitts and Nevis (6.1 percent), Latvia (5.7 percent), Lithuania (4.4 percent)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Saudi Arabia (\$36.9bn), the Russian Federation (\$32.6bn), the United Arab Emirates (\$19.3bn), Kuwait (\$18.1bn), Qatar (\$11.2bn)
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Oman (12.6 percent), Kuwait (11.1 percent), Malta (10.6 percent), Bahrain (7.0 percent), Qatar (5.3 percent)

Other Country Group Tables

Least Developed Countries, United Nations Classification (48)

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Republic of Yemen, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia

Fragile States (35)

Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Federated States of Micronesia, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kiribati, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe

Small States* (developing only: 39)

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Namibia, Palau, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

* Countries with a population below 1.5 million are considered as small states according to the World Bank classification.

Least Developed Countries, United Nations Classification

Population (millions, 2014)	932.0
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	2.4
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	46.2
Labor force (millions, 2014)	406.5
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	6.1
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	31.0
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	20,818.2
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	786.6
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	844.0
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	5.1
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	80.0
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+)	-
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	63.1
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	8.6

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 40.6 million or 4.5 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (15.1 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (19.2 percent); developing countries (65.4 percent); unidentified (0.3 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Bangladesh-India; Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; Myanmar-Thailand; Bangladesh-Saudi Arabia; Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire; Bangladesh-the United Arab Emirates; the Lao People's Democratic Republic-Thailand; the Republic of Yemen-Saudi Arabia; Cambodia-Thailand
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 25.8 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 23.5 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 7,410.9 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 1.3 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 11.5 million or 1.2 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Bangladesh, Nepal, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Rwanda
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (2.3 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (0.7 percent); developing countries (87.2 percent); unidentified (9.8 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 45.0 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 3,579.1 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	14.0	16.8	22.0	23.1	25.3	27.7	32.9	35.0	38.2	40.8
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.7	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$22.39 bn., net ODA received US\$47.45 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 5.6 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.7 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Bangladesh (\$15.8bn), Nepal (\$6.6bn), Myanmar (\$3.5bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$3.4bn), Haiti (\$2.0bn), Senegal (\$1.6bn), Cambodia (\$0.9bn), Uganda (\$0.9bn), Mali (\$0.9bn), Ethiopia (\$0.6bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Nepal (29.2 percent), Liberia (24.6 percent), Haiti (22.7 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), Lesotho (17.4 percent), Tuvalu (10.7 percent), Senegal (10.3 percent), Kiribati (9.6 percent), the Republic of Yemen (9.3 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Angola (\$1.3bn), Myanmar (\$0.8bn), Liberia (\$0.4bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$0.3bn), Uganda (\$0.3bn), Haiti (\$0.2bn), Afghanistan (\$0.2bn), Cambodia (\$0.2bn), Mozambique (\$0.2bn), Mauritania (\$0.2bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (18.2 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Mauritania (3.7 percent), Haiti (2.9 percent), Bhutan (2.5 percent), Timor-Leste (1.9 percent), Rwanda (1.6 percent), Cambodia (1.3 percent), Mozambique (1.2 percent), Afghanistan (1.2 percent)

Fragile States

Population (millions, 2014)	473.0
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	2.5
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	32.8
Labor force (millions, 2014)	175.4
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	8.2
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	40.7
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	14,778.3
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	734.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	1,552.3
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	1.4
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	80.2
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+)	-
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	67.6
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	11.5

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 36.6 million or 7.9 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Afghanistan, the West Bank and Gaza, the Syrian Arab Republic, Myanmar, Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sudan, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (18.2 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (15.9 percent); developing countries (65.6 percent); unidentified (0.3 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Afghanistan-Pakistan; Afghanistan-the Islamic Republic of Iran; the West Bank and Gaza-Jordan; Myanmar-Thailand; the Syrian Arab Republic-Saudi Arabia; the Republic of Yemen-Saudi Arabia; Iraq-the Syrian Arab Republic; the Syrian Arab Republic-Lebanon; the Syrian Arab Republic-Jordan; Zimbabwe-South Africa
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 23.8 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 22.0 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 16,711.8 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 1.0 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 11.1 million or 2.3 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Libya, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Sudan, Zimbabwe, the Republic of Yemen
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (1.8 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (1.4 percent); developing countries (88.0 percent); unidentified (8.8 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 44.8 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 6,469.5 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	14.1	16.1	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.6	22.2	25.2	27.2	27.9
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	6.6	5.5	7.4	9.6	8.9	7.4	10.0	11.9	7.9	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$16.98 bn., net ODA received US\$33.98 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 4.0 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 1.2 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Lebanon (\$7.5bn), Myanmar (\$3.5bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$3.4bn), the West Bank and Gaza (\$2.3bn), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$2.0bn), Haiti (\$2.0bn), the Syrian Arab Republic (\$1.6bn), Kosovo (\$1.2bn), Mali (\$0.9bn), Liberia (\$0.5bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (24.6 percent), Haiti (22.7 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), the West Bank and Gaza (17.1 percent), Lebanon (16.2 percent), Kosovo (16.1 percent), the Marshall Islands (14.0 percent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (11.4 percent), Tuvalu (10.7 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Lebanon (\$5.6bn), Myanmar (\$0.8bn), Liberia (\$0.4bn), the Republic of Yemen (\$0.3bn), Haiti (\$0.2bn), Afghanistan (\$0.2bn), Kosovo (\$0.1bn), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$0.1bn), Solomon Islands (\$0.0bn), the West Bank and Gaza (\$0.0bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Liberia (18.2 percent), the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Lebanon (12.3 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Haiti (2.9 percent), Timor-Leste (1.9 percent), Kosovo (1.4 percent), Afghanistan (1.2 percent), Myanmar (1.2 percent), the Republic of Yemen (0.9 percent)

Small States

Population (millions, 2014)	30.3
Population growth (avg. annual %, 2005-14)	1.5
Population density (people per sq km, 2014)	13.0
Labor force (millions, 2014)	12.7
Unemployment rate (% of labor force, 2014)	12.7
Urban population (% of pop., 2014)	46.2
Surface area (thousands of sq km, 2014)	2,396.9
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ billions, 2014)	171.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$, 2014)	5,656.7
GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2011-14)	2.9
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.)	-
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop., 2014)	63.6
Account at a formal financial institution (% age 15+)	-
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people, 2014)	108.4
Internet users (per 100 people, 2014)	26.4

Migration

Emigration

- Stock of emigrants, 2013: 5.1 million or 17.0 percent of population
- Top 10 emigration countries, 2013: Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Lesotho, Montenegro, Suriname, Fiji, Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Namibia
- Destinations, 2013: high-income OECD countries (69.1 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (3.9 percent); developing countries (24.5 percent); unidentified (2.4 percent)
- Top 10 migration corridors, 2013: Jamaica-the United States; Lesotho-South Africa; Guyana-the United States; Trinidad and Tobago-the United States; Suriname-the Netherlands; Jamaica-the United Kingdom; Jamaica-Canada; Namibia-South Africa; Guyana-Canada; Swaziland-South Africa
- Tertiary-educated as a percentage of total emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 27.0 percent
- Tertiary-educated women as a percentage of total women emigrants in OECD countries, 2011: 29.0 percent
- Number of refugees, 2014: 41.3 thousands
- Second generation diaspora in Australia, Europe, and the USA, 2012: 0.8 million

Immigration

- Stock of immigrants, 2013: 1.6 million or 5.4 percent of population (compared to 247.2 million or 3.4 percent for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries, 2013: Gabon, The Gambia, Botswana, Djibouti, Maldives, Namibia, The Bahamas, Bhutan, Belize, Montenegro
- Sources, 2013: high-income OECD countries (8.7 percent); high-income non-OECD countries (7.4 percent); developing countries (74.3 percent); unidentified (9.7 percent)
- Women as percentage of immigrants, 2013: 45.6 percent (compared to 47.2 percent for the world)
- Number of refugees, 2014: 53.3 thousands

Remittances

US\$ billions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015f
Inward remittance flows*	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
All developing countries	228.6	279.5	324.8	302.9	335.7	377.9	400.7	416.2	431.1	-
World	330.3	398.6	460.2	429.4	463.7	525.9	547.0	572.3	592.9	-
Outward remittance flows*	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	-
All developing countries	28.7	33.3	40.9	42.2	42.1	45.0	52.2	59.2	58.8	-
World	240.7	294.4	345.9	330.6	334.1	367.1	383.1	422.0	427.8	-

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

* For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$8.57 bn., net ODA received US\$3.74 bn. in 2013. Inward remittance flows were 3.5 percent of GNI in 2013, outward remittance flows were 0.8 percent of GNI in 2013.

Remittances

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2015 (\$US billions): Jamaica (\$2.3bn), Montenegro (\$0.4bn), Lesotho (\$0.4bn), Guyana (\$0.3bn), Mauritius (\$0.2bn), Fiji (\$0.2bn), Cabo Verde (\$0.2bn), The Gambia (\$0.2bn), Samoa (\$0.2bn), Comoros (\$0.1bn)
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2014 (percentage of GDP): Tonga (27.9 percent), Comoros (20.2 percent), The Gambia (20.0 percent), Samoa (17.6 percent), Lesotho (17.4 percent), Jamaica (16.3 percent), the Marshall Islands (14.0 percent), Tuvalu (10.7 percent), Guyana (10.6 percent), Cabo Verde (10.2 percent)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (\$US billions): Maldives (\$0.3bn), Jamaica (\$0.3bn), The Bahamas (\$0.2bn), Guyana (\$0.1bn), Montenegro (\$0.1bn), Seychelles (\$0.1bn), Bhutan (\$0.0bn), Solomon Islands (\$0.0bn), Belize (\$0.0bn), Timor-Leste (\$0.0bn)
- Top 10 remittance senders in 2014 (percentage of GDP): the Marshall Islands (12.8 percent), Maldives (10.6 percent), Seychelles (4.1 percent), Solomon Islands (4.0 percent), Guyana (3.9 percent), Palau (3.8 percent), Bhutan (2.5 percent), Belize (2.0 percent), Jamaica (2.0 percent), Timor-Leste (1.9 percent)