

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA)

COMPENDIUM OF SOCIAL STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS
IN THE ESCWA REGION**

United Nations

Distr.
GENERAL
E/ESCWA/SD/2009/12
7 December 2009
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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New York, 2009

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| UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION |
| E/ESCWA/SD/2009/12 |
| ISBN. 978-92-1-128332-7 |
| ISSN. 1012-7801 |
| Sales No. E-10.II.L.1 |
| 09-0529 |

Preface

The *Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators* is a biennial publication published by the Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). It typically focuses on such areas as population, education, households and family, human settlements, health and economic activity. Its primary objective is to highlight social development in the region through tabulation of time series statistics and indicators.

The ninth issue of the Compendium brings together information on international migration statistics in the fourteen ESCWA member countries, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen, while acknowledging that demand for accurate, up to date and policy-relevant international migration data remains largely unmet. The Compendium constitutes a survey of such data collected and estimated by other international bodies, against a regional backdrop in which migration data are both scarce and poorly circulated. The statistics and indicators featured are drawn primarily from the databases of international organizations.

Divided into three chapters, the publication presents a set of reviewed statistics and indicators. Chapter I provides background information on international migration, while chapter II sets out migration international data, presented in tables and graphs for ease of reference, and offers both comparative and country-specific analysis. Chapter III sets out concluding commentary on the issue of migration status and indicators in the region. In addition, the Compendium includes three annexes: the first is a glossary; the second is a compilation of tables, primarily on stocks and flows; and the third is a listing of the United Nations recommended core tabulations on international migration that originally appeared in the 1998 United Nations *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

| | |
|-------|--|
| DESA | Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| GCC | Gulf Cooperation Council |
| GFMD | Global Forum on Migration and Development |
| ILM | International Labour Migration Database |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNGMD | United Nations Global Migration Database |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |

One dot (.) indicates that a figure is greater than zero and small enough to be rounded down to zero.

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

A dash (–) indicates that data are not applicable.

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Executive summary

The current issue of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) *Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators – International Migration Statistics in the ESCWA Region* is a compilation of statistics and indicators on international migration from the databases of a number of international organizations.

A review of the databases surveyed shows that Saudi Arabia has the largest foreign population (some 6.5 million), followed by the United Arab Emirates (3.6 million) and Kuwait (1.3 million). Information on the countries of origin of the immigrant population was available for seven out of the 14 member countries and indicates that while in Bahrain most immigrants come from other Arab Nations, in Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia many come from Asian countries. In the Sudan, most migrants are of African origin. In addition, the age-sex distribution analysis shows that Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates have a high occurrence of labour migration, and that most migrants are men and of working age.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries tend to have a sizeable foreign population, in particular Qatar (80.8 per cent) and the United Arab Emirates (80.7 per cent). Time series data show that trends for the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain are rising. In the case of Saudi Arabia, levels have plateaued, the result, probably as a result of more restrictive immigration policies. Trends for Egypt, Yemen and Palestine remain unchanged.

In 2000-2002, Palestine had the highest emigration rate (23.9 per cent), followed by Kuwait (16.6 per cent), Bahrain (15.9 per cent), Lebanon (12.9 per cent) and Jordan (11.6 per cent). With the exception of Lebanon, emigrants from the ESCWA region are primarily concentrated in Asia. High proportions of emigrants from the Sudan live in Asia (45.9 per cent) and Africa (42.9 per cent), while emigrants from Lebanon are found worldwide, but with a greater concentration in North America (31.2 per cent).

Emigrants from Lebanon (67.2 per cent) are more concentrated in countries with very high levels of human development, while those from Yemen (65.9 per cent), Egypt (54.5 per cent) and the Syrian Arab Republic (40.9 per cent) tend to be concentrated in countries with high levels of human development. Iraqi emigrants are divided into two groups: those in nations with very high levels of human development (44.2 per cent) and those in countries with medium levels of human development (48.7 per cent). Emigrants from other ESCWA member countries tend to be found in countries with medium levels of human development. In comparison with other ESCWA member countries, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic have the largest stocks of emigrants residing in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Egypt, which is highly represented in the OECD region, has a high concentration of emigrants holding higher degrees (47.3 per cent), while a large proportion of Iraqi emigrants hold lower degrees (38.9 per cent). Lebanese and Syrian emigrants tend to come from all educational levels, divided almost equally. Almost half the migrant population of all nationalities aged 15 years and above residing in OECD countries is labour active, including 55-60 per cent of migrants from Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Sudan, although those from Iraq and the Sudan in the region have comparatively higher rates of unemployment. There is a clear correlation between higher unemployment rates and lower educational qualifications; this is more prominent in the case of Iraq and the Sudan.

Over time, many ESCWA member countries have moved from being migration receivers to migration senders and vice-versa. For the period 2005-2010, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates are classified as receiver countries, although to varying extents (Qatar, for example, having the highest rate at 94 per 1,000 population). For the same period, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Yemen are classified as sending nations.

Labour migration is the most important type of population movement in the GCC countries. The labour forces of all six GCC countries are predominantly non-citizen and in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, almost eight out of every ten employees have foreign citizenship.

Involuntary migration forms a major part of international migration in the ESCWA region. Jordan (2,431,000) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1,960,000) host the largest number of refugees, while the principal source countries of refugees in the region are Palestine (4,953,000), Iraq (2,279,000) and the Sudan (523,000). Palestinian refugees alone constitute nearly 35 per cent of world refugees. Refugees also constitute the majority of international immigrants in Lebanon (64.7 per cent), Egypt (39.5 per cent), the Sudan (34.8 per cent) and Yemen (25.8 per cent). Jordan (17 per cent), the Syrian Arab Republic (13.7 per cent) and Palestine (12.7 per cent) host relatively high percentages of world refugees.

The time axis data on migrant remittance inflows show that Jordan is a major receiver of migrant remittances and the trends for Egypt and Lebanon are rising. The most important source of workers' remittance outflows is Saudi Arabia, followed at some distance by Kuwait and Oman.

The availability, quality and comparability of international migration statistics represent a significant challenge for ESCWA member countries, as does the incorporation of internationally-recognized modules on labour migration in labour force surveys. The adoption of internationally-recognized concepts and measurements, the strengthening of data collection systems and the implementation of both the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 and the recommendations of the 2010 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses constitute additional goals for the countries of the region.

Census data is universally acknowledged to be one of the most important sources of international migration statistics and the forthcoming round of censuses in 2010 should therefore be seized as a golden opportunity for the countries of the ESCWA region to enhance the quality, comparability and transparency of their data on international migration.

I. BACKGROUND

People move. They have done so throughout history and continue to do so. However, it is believed that more people are migrating now than at any other stage in human history. A number of socio-economic and political changes at the global level have led to a growth in population migration and changed both its patterns and its trend. In the past, many people moved as colonizers, invaders, conquerors or settlers, whereas migration today is more frequently for economic or social reasons. According to the United Nations International Organization for Migration, by 2010 the world migrant population stock will have reached 214 million, meaning that one in every 35 people globally will be a migrant.¹⁹

Furthermore, a combination of current socio-economic and demographic trends will further increase the scale of international migration. Corrective action and effective policies are thus required to manage the complexities of this situation. Such endeavours, however, will only be of optimal effectiveness when informed by accurate and comparable migration statistics. Indeed, any comprehensive response to international migration needs to be supported by reliable data. Statistics on international migration in the ESCWA region are scarce. Data and a handful of indicators, still, have been gathered from numerous sources in view of drawing a picture of that phenomenon in the region which forms the primary objective of this compendium. Before entailing into that, however, this chapter will attempt to confer a comprehensive understanding of international migration in nearly all of its dimensions.

A. HISTORY

Certain countries in the Arab region, notably Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, have a long history of migration. The early flows of emigrants from these two countries, primarily to North America and Africa at the start of the twentieth century are well-documented. Fourteen million people of Lebanese descent and 20 million people of Syrian origin are living outside their home countries.²⁰ According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), there were an estimated 75 million migrants in 1965. By 2002, the number had reached 175 million and by 2010, it is expected to reach 214 million, with nearly one in ten migrants living in the ESCWA region.²¹

The modern migratory pattern has been shaped by worldwide events. These include the 1974 oil crisis and the ensuing global economic recession; the succession of major refugee and humanitarian flows; the collapse of the Soviet Union; the fact that international transport has become cheaper and more easily available; the media and the age of electronic communication; the gap between developed and developing nations and the resulting demographic imbalance; smuggling networks; and rising global markets.

B. TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Population movements take many forms. In addition to emigration and immigration, the literature differentiates between many types that co-exist, including labour migration (long-term versus short-term, temporary versus permanent, skilled versus non-skilled, circular migration and seasonal migration), forced migration, return migration, irregular/illegal migration, student migration and settlement. A variety of other terms is also used to describe migration, including family reunification, brain-drain, transit migration, deportation, expulsion, orderly migration, re-emigration, repatriation and migrant smuggling. Migrants are also referred to in a variety of ways, including migrant worker, asylum-seeker, refugee, diaspora member, economic migrant (whether long-term or for seasonal work), irregular/illegal migrant and student migrant.

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration. Available at: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about-migration/>.

²⁰ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *International Migration in the Arab Region* (UN/POP/EGM/2006/14), a paper presented at the ESCWA Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region (Beirut, 15-17 May 2006).

²¹ IOM, op. cit.

In the Arab world, certain migration types are seen more commonly than others. These include temporary and permanent migration; labour migration and family migration; brain-drain; illegal migration; transit migration; youth migration; student migration and circular migration.²²

C. DETERMINANTS

People may be “pushed” or “pulled” into migration by a number of factors. Migration is generally a result of a combination of these factors. In theory, lack of basic infrastructure, poverty, war, calamities, unemployment and persecution may push a person to migrate, while better infrastructure, wealth, a pleasant climate, security, and socio-economic and political stability may draw migrants from their homeland. Such push/pull factors may be grouped into four broad categories: economic, whether in search of work, to track a specific career path or to improve career opportunities; social, whether to improve quality of life or to be closer to family or friends; political, to escape political persecution or war; and environmental, to escape natural disasters or famine.

Many of these factors can be identified as major determinants of population movements in the Arab region. Political instability and armed conflict, along with unemployment and underemployment, have been major push factors behind population movements in the region. Likewise, economic and financial conditions have been major pull factors underlying the extensive migration flows to the GCC countries.

D. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The connection between migration and development has featured widely in the literature on international migration.²³ The debate has changed noticeably in recent years, moving from a negative perception (particularly when referring to brain-drain migration) to the current view, in which there is a growing acknowledgment of the positive effects of international migration on development in the countries of origin.

The international community has recently taken the initiative to focus on the positive effects of international migration by creating the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), which addresses the relationship between migration and development in action-oriented ways. It was proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative on International Migration and Development at the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (United Nations General Assembly, 14-15 September 2006). Three Forums have been held to date, the first in Brussels in 2007, the second in Manila in 2008 and the third in Athens in 2009. They are an informal, multilateral and State-led process, intended to advance the current debate on international migration and development by promoting international cooperation, enhancing intercountry dialogue and discussing new policy ideas in the field of migration and its interrelation with development.

In the Arab region, the inflow of workers’ remittances, the transfer of knowledge and skills, and the reduction in unemployment are among the positive effects of international migration on development. Indeed, compared with the rest of the world, the ESCWA region stands out as the largest source of remittances and among the largest receivers.²⁴ Furthermore, circular migration, which is particular to the region, is considered to have a positive impact on both sending and receiving countries, as well as being of benefit to migrants.

²² ESCWA, *Features of International Migration in the Arab Countries and Related Policies*, background paper presented at the Regional Workshop on International Migration Statistics, (Cairo, 30 June - 3 July 2009).

²³ International Organization for Migration, 2005, *IOM Migration Research Series: The Millennium Development Goals and Migration*. Geneva: IOM.

²⁴ ESCWA, *op. cit.*

Conversely, in the GCC countries, where foreign labour constitutes more than half the total labour force, there has been a noticeable increase in unemployment rates, especially in the younger age groups. In addition, most women migrants who come to work as domestic helpers in the GCC countries, Jordan and Lebanon are of Asian origin and are not brought in under national labour legislations.

E. UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

As global awareness of population movement has risen and issues related to international migration have moved to the forefront of national policy agendas, there has been growing international agreement on the need for reliable, timely, comparable and comprehensive data.

Many international agencies have been motivated to undertake extensive efforts to collect data and to encourage States to harmonize data collection practices. Since the fourth session of the International Labour Conference in 1922, there have been increasing efforts to develop a comparable framework for the compilation of international migration statistics and in 1976 the United Nations adopted a set of recommendations on such statistics. In the intervening years, these recommendations have been further improved and the most recent version appears in the final revised text of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*.²⁵ This publication, combined with the 2008 United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2²⁶ comprehensively addresses the need for countries to collect data using common concepts and definitions.

²⁵ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1. The recommended core tabulations on international migration set out in this publication are presented in annex III.

²⁶ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.2.

II. ANALYSIS

In the framework proposed within the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, certain questions were identified as being crucial for the understanding of the dynamics of international migration. These included the following:

- (a) What is the annual net gain or loss of population through international migration?
- (b) How many international migrants are admitted annually? What are their countries of origin?
- (c) How many citizens emigrate every year? What are their countries of destination?
- (d) How many emigrant citizens return every year? From which countries are citizens returning?
- (e) How many migrant workers are admitted annually? How many leave the country permanently every year?
- (f) How many persons in search of asylum arrive annually?
- (g) How many international migrants are admitted on humanitarian grounds (including refugees)?
- (h) How many persons are admitted for family reunification in a year?
- (i) How many persons who do not qualify as tourists are admitted for period of less than a year? Of those, how many are allowed to work in the receiving country?
- (j) What is the total number of international migrants in the country? How many of those are economically active?

Such fundamental questions provide the basis for any research on population movement, yet obtaining accurate answers to them in the ESCWA region is problematic, since regional data on international migration, where available, is seldom disseminated. Moreover, most of the migration data that are available relate to immigration, not emigration, and, despite the fact that migration is a movement, most available data is on stocks, rather than on flows, reflecting only part of the picture on migration.

The lack of standardized definitions of the concept of international migration, combined with a failure to coordinate between national producers of statistics, further complicates comparison. This is compounded by the absence of dedicated regional research centres and the lack of specialized surveys on population movements, all of which combine to make understanding of international migration dynamics in the ESCWA region challenging. Country representatives from 11 ESCWA member countries who participated in the Regional Workshop on International Migration Statistics organized by ESCWA, the United Nations Population Division, the Arab Labour Organization and the second Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation programme (MEDSTAT II) (Cairo, 30 June-3 July 2009) reported that the major impediments to the collection of data on international migration by their countries included non-coordination and non-cooperation between national data producers; lack of consistency in definitions, concepts and methodologies; inadequate information systems; and the lack of a defined framework for the measurement of illegal migration.

Against the backdrop of a regional lack of capacity in this field, the Compendium draws together a selection of data, statistics and indicators on international migration that have been produced by United Nations agencies and other specialized organizations. It outlines and analyses international migration data in the 14 ESCWA member countries and, in combination with other United Nations activities that aim to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices in member countries, is intended to serve as a platform for future work and activities in this sphere.

It should be noted at the outset that the content of this report is largely dictated (and therefore limited) by the data that is available. Despite the fact that international migration is about population movement, much of the published information deals with stocks, rather than flows. Data on flows is available for very

few countries, but those which are available in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division database²⁷ are examined and tabulated, and reproduced in annex II.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. *Status of international migration globally*

The international migrant population in 2005 was almost 191 million, constituting some 3 per cent of the world population.²⁸ Furthermore, there is an increasing concentration of international migrants in the developed world (primarily Northern America and Europe) compared with developing regions. The proportion of the migrant stock in the developed world increased from 53 per cent in 1990 to 60 per cent in 2005. Indeed, the rise of the migrant stock in Northern America has been remarkable, increasing at an average rate of 3.2 per cent per year during the same period.²⁹

In comparison, the number of refugees in the developing world dropped from 16.5 million in 1990 to 10.8 million in 2005. As noted by DESA in its publication *International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment*, the drop in the number of refugees as a result of repatriation more than counterbalanced the rise in economically-fuelled migration in Asia and other developing regions.

It should also be noted that a relatively small number of States held the bulk of the global migrant population (in 2005, 28 nations held 75 per cent of the migrant population), with the United States of America and the Russian Federation heading the list. Globally, the number of countries in which the share of migrants exceeded 10 per cent rose from 73 in 1990 to 79 in 2005.³⁰

2. *Status of international migration in the ESCWA region in comparison with other regions of the world*

Conversely, in 2005 the international migrant population constituted 10.5 per cent of the total population of the ESCWA region and is projected to reach 11.5 per cent in 2010. Between 1990 and 2005, the migrant stock in the region rose from 13 million to almost 20 million (table 1), of which 9 million in 1990 and 13 million in 2005 was hosted by the GCC countries.³¹

In both 1990 and 2005, five of the top 30 countries with the highest number of international migrants were in the ESCWA region.³² In 1990, Saudi Arabia ranked number 8 on the global list, with 3 per cent of the world share of international migrants, followed by Kuwait (ranked 19), the United Arab Emirates (ranked 22), the Sudan (ranked 23) and Jordan (ranked 30). By 2005, Saudi Arabia had moved up to number 6, with 3.4 per cent of the global total of international migrants, followed by the United Arab Emirates (ranked 13, with 1.7 per cent), Jordan (ranked 19, with 1.2 per cent), Palestine (ranked 23, with 0.9 per cent) and Kuwait (ranked 25, with 0.9 per cent).

²⁷ United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008.

²⁸ United Nations, DESA. *International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment, Part One*.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² United Nations, DESA. *International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment, Part One*.

TABLE 1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK, MID-YEAR³³

| Country/region | International migrant stock at mid-year | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| Bahrain | 173,200 | 205,977 | 239,366 | 278,166 | 315,403 |
| Egypt | 175,574 | 174,301 | 169,149 | 246,745 | 244,714 |
| Iraq | 83,638 | 133,733 | 146,910 | 128,115 | 83,380 |
| Jordan | 1,146,349 | 1,607,661 | 1,927,845 | 2,345,235 | 2,972,983 |
| Kuwait | 1,585,280 | 1,089,545 | 1,500,442 | 1,869,665 | 2,097,527 |
| Lebanon | 523,693 | 655,832 | 692,913 | 721,191 | 758,167 |
| Oman | 423,572 | 582,463 | 623,608 | 666,263 | 826,074 |
| Palestine | 910,637 | 1,200,972 | 1,407,631 | 1,660,576 | 1,923,808 |
| Qatar | 369,816 | 405,915 | 470,731 | 712,861 | 1,305,428 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 690,349 | 816,799 | 924,086 | 1,326,359 | 2,205,847 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,742,997 | 4,610,694 | 5,136,402 | 6,336,666 | 7,288,900 |
| The Sudan | 1,273,141 | 1,111,143 | 853,867 | 639,686 | 753,447 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,330,324 | 1,715,980 | 2,286,174 | 2,863,027 | 3,293,264 |
| Yemen | 343,509 | 377,914 | 413,530 | 455,230 | 517,926 |
| ESCWA region | 13,772,079 | 14,688,929 | 16,792,654 | 20,249,785 | 24,586,868 |
| More developed regions | 82,354,728 | 94,123,386 | 104,433,692 | 117,187,935 | 127,711,471 |
| Less developed regions | 73,163,337 | 71,845,392 | 74,064,871 | 78,057,469 | 86,232,341 |
| World | 155,518,065 | 165,968,778 | 178,498,563 | 195,245,404 | 213,943,812 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009. *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008).

Note: More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Globally, while only one third of countries had a migrant stock that constituted more than 10 per cent of the total population, this was the case in two thirds of Arab countries.³⁴ During the period 1990-2005, the international migrant stock in 12 countries saw increases of one million or more, of which three (the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Jordan) were ESCWA member countries.³⁵

In the more developed world, where many countries are experiencing negative rates of natural increase, net international migration is playing a central role in population growth. In the ESCWA region, a reduction in population growth of some 15 per cent was recorded during the period 2000-2005, as a direct result of negative migration rates. This was particularly notable in Lebanon. Conversely, in the same period, net migration fuelled more than a quarter of the total population growth in the GCC countries.³⁶

The percentage of women in the ranks of international migrants has remained consistent at 50 per cent since 1990 (52 per cent in developed countries and 46 per cent in developing countries). In the Arab region, however, only 36 per cent of international migrants are female.³⁷

³³ The international migrant stock represents the number of foreign-born persons registered in countries or areas other than that of their origin.

³⁴ United Nations, DESA, UN/POP/EGM/2006/14.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ United Nations, DESA. *International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment, Part One*.

Similarly, while the number of refugees globally has declined from 18.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2005, in certain ESCWA member countries (Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic), refugees still form a large proportion of the migrant stock.³⁸

**B. STATISTICS AND INDICATORS ON INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION IN THE ESCWA REGION**

This section uses tables, graphs, and comparative and cross-country analysis to review statistics and indicators on international migration in the ESCWA region.

1. Stocks of immigrant populations

Most data in this section have been sourced from the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD), which contains information on the age-sex distribution of the foreign population under the category of country of citizenship data. It should be noted that the size of the immigrant population is equivalent to the foreign population, rather than the foreign-born population.

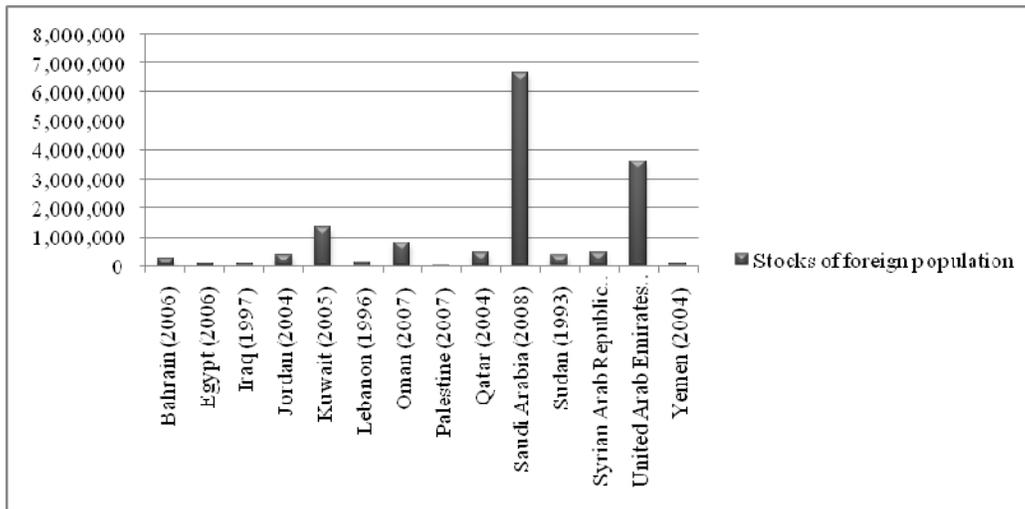
Box 1. United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD)

In response to an emergent demand for data on international migrants, the United Nations Population Division has developed the Global Migration Database. It contains a comprehensive set of official statistics on the foreign and foreign-born population enumerated, classified by origin, sex and age. Depending on the nature of the national data available, the country of origin is either the country of birth or the country of citizenship. The sources of the statistics presented are primarily population censuses or, where available, population registers. In some cases, the data are derived from nationally representative surveys. The Global Migration Database can be found at www.unmigration.org.

(a) *Size of the foreign population*

Figure 1 shows the size of the foreign population stock for all ESCWA member countries. With some 6.5 million resident foreigners, Saudi Arabia has the largest foreign population in the region, followed by the United Arab Emirates (3.6 million) and Kuwait (1.3 million). Further information and a full breakdown of these figures can be found in annex II.

Figure 1. Foreign population stock, ESCWA member countries, latest available year



Source: United Nations, DESA (UNGMD).

³⁸ UNHCR, 2006, *The State of the World's Refugees*. Geneva: United Nations.

(b) *Countries of origin*

Data in this section have been sourced from the UNGMD where available; information on the countries of origin of the immigrant population in ESCWA member countries which is not recorded in the UNGMD has been drawn from World Bank sources (see box 2).

Box 2. World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2008
Compiled by Dilip Ratha and Zhimei Xu

The Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008 presents the figures and facts behind the stories of international migration and remittances, drawing on authoritative, publicly-available data. It provides a snapshot of statistics on immigration, emigration, skilled migration and remittance flows for 194 countries, and 13 regional and income groups.

Table 2 sets out the main countries of origin of immigrants in the ESCWA region in 2005. Data were available for only seven of the 14 member countries. In Bahrain, most immigrants come from other Arab countries, while in Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia the source countries tend to be in Asia. In the Sudan, the other member country for which data are available, most migrants are of African origin.

TABLE 2. TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS, 2005

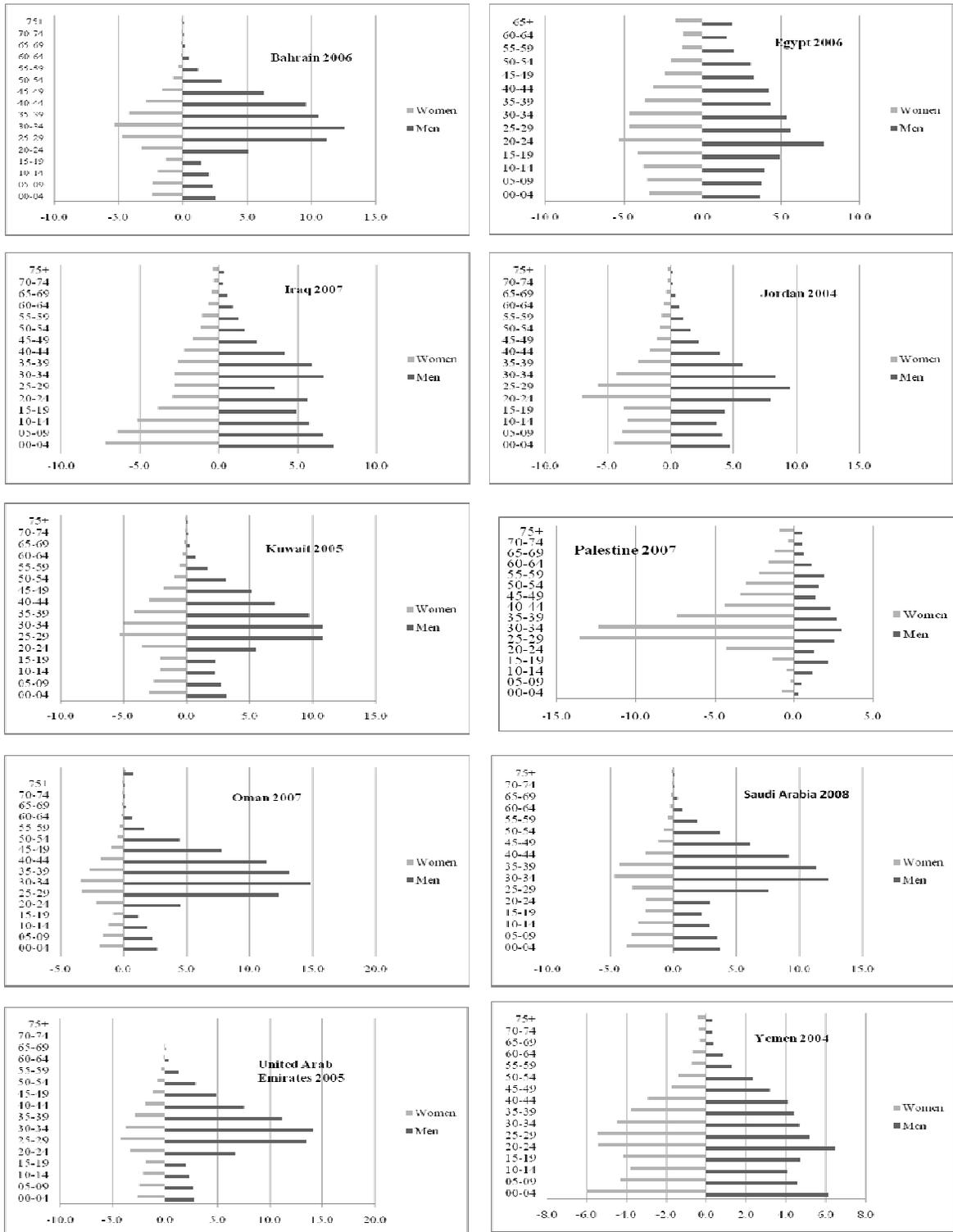
| Country | Top ten source countries of immigrants, 2005 |
|----------------------|---|
| Bahrain | Iraq, India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, the Sudan, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, Yemen and Syrian Arab Republic |
| Egypt | ... |
| Iraq | ... |
| Jordan | ... |
| Kuwait | Primarily India |
| Lebanon | ... |
| Oman | India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Philippines, the Sudan, Jordan, United Kingdom and the Netherlands |
| Palestine | ... |
| Qatar | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | India, Egypt, Pakistan, Philippines, Bangladesh, Yemen, Indonesia, the Sudan, Jordan and Sri Lanka |
| The Sudan | Eritrea, Ethiopia, Chad, Nigeria, Egypt, Yemen, India, West Bank and Gaza, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia |
| Syrian Arab Republic | West Bank and Gaza |
| United Arab Emirates | Primarily India |
| Yemen | ... |

Source: World Bank, 2008, *Migration and Remittances Factbook*.

(c) *Age-sex distribution*

Data on the age-sex distribution of the foreign population residing in the ESCWA region was only available for 10 member countries. As figure 2 shows, normal age distribution (pyramid shape) is typical of the migrant populations in Iraq and Yemen. In Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, data reflect the high incidence of labour migration, since the foreign population in these countries is predominantly male and a significant proportion of migrants (particularly men) are of working age.

Figure 2. Age-sex distribution of the foreign population, ESCWA member countries, latest available year

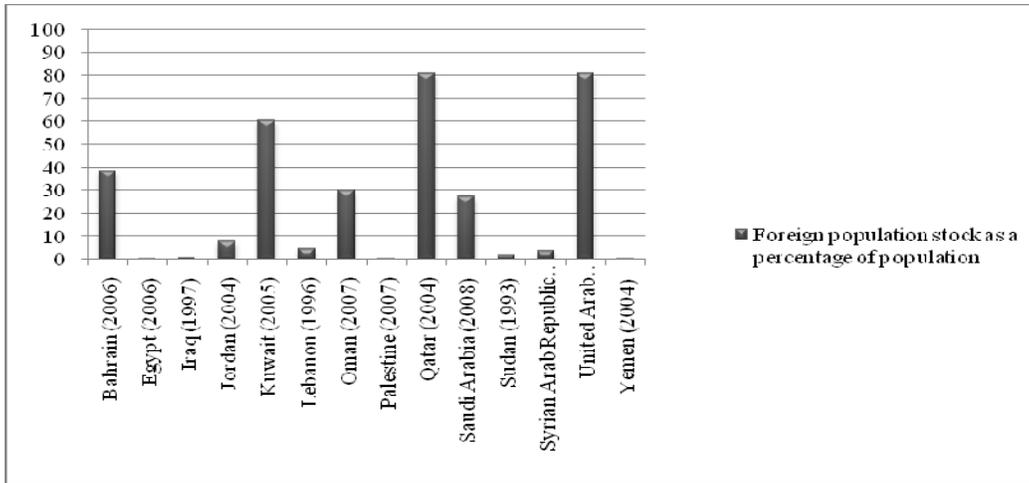


Source: United Nations, DESA, Population Division (UNGMD).

(d) *Foreign population as a percentage of total population*

Figure 3 sets out the percentage of the foreign population to the total population for all ESCWA member countries for the latest available year. A clear comparison can be drawn with the data in figure 1: for this indicator, while a high percentage of foreign population is common throughout the GCC countries, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates rank highest (at 80.8 and 80.7 per cent respectively) due to their relatively small national populations.

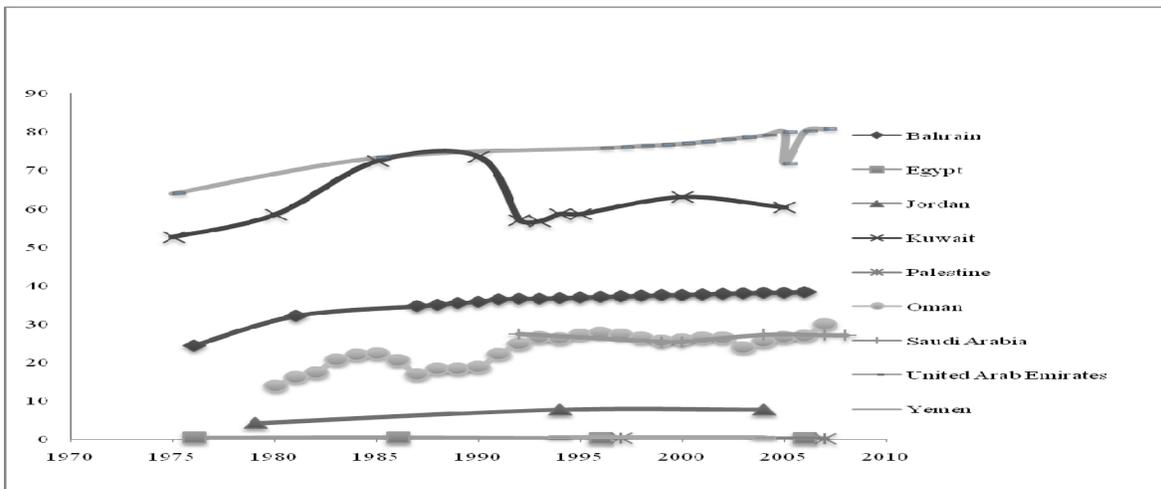
Figure 3. Foreign population as a percentage of total population, ESCWA member countries, latest available year



Source: Adapted from United Nations, DESA (UNGMD).

A time series analysis of the percentage of the foreign population to the total population is set out in figure 4. Information was available for nine of the 14 ESCWA member countries. Rising trends can be identified for Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, and the effect of the 1990 war in Kuwait is evident. Trends remain unchanged for Egypt, Palestine and Yemen, while levels in Saudi Arabia have reached a plateau, arguably as a result of increasingly restrictive immigration policies.

Figure 4. Time series: foreign population as a percentage of total population



Source: United Nations, DESA, Population Division (UNGMD).

(e) *Annual growth rate of international migration stocks*

Many indicators used in this Compendium are taken from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*,³⁹ which examines in detail the issue of human mobility (see box 3).

Box 3. UNDP Human Development Report 2009: Migration Data

Migration data in the *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development* are sourced from a number of organizations. The main source for trends in international migrant stocks is the Population Division of the United Nations DESA. The data are from *Trends in Total Migrant Stocks: The 2008 Revision*^{a/} and are based on data from population censuses conducted between 1955 and 2008. As far as possible, international migrants are defined as foreign-born. In countries where data on place of birth were not available, country of citizenship provided the basis for the identification of international migrants.

For data on countries of origin and countries of destination of the international migrant stock, the Global Migrant Origin Database (Migration DRC 2007),^{b/} managed by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty at the University of Sussex, England, was used.

For more detailed data on the characteristics of international migrants, the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries^{c/} was used.

Data on refugees are from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the exception of refugees from Palestine, who fall mainly under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Data are compiled from various sources, including national censuses and surveys.

a/ Available at: <http://esa.un.org/migration/>.

b/ Available at: http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html.

c/ Available at: http://www.oecd.org/document/51/0,3343,en_2649_33931_40644339_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Table 3 sets out figures on the annual rate of growth in migrant stocks for the period 1960-2005, expressed in percentage terms. The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have the highest percentages at 15.9, 10.2 and 8.7 per cent respectively, while Iraq and Egypt have the lowest average growth rates.

TABLE 3. ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCKS, 1960-2005

| Country | 1960-2005 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Bahrain | 5.2 |
| Egypt | 0.3 |
| Iraq | 0.8 |
| Jordan | 4.0 |
| Kuwait | 6.7 |
| Lebanon | 3.5 |
| Oman | 6.1 |
| Palestine | 2.7 |
| Qatar | 8.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 10.2 |
| The Sudan | 2.2 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 3.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 15.9 |
| Yemen | 2.3 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

³⁹ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2009_EN_Complete.pdf.

(f) *International movement rate*

Table 4 presents data on the international movement rate, which takes into account both the immigrant population and the emigrant population, and shows that Palestine (61.3 per cent) leads this indicator, reflecting the large numbers of Palestinian refugees living in neighbouring countries, followed by Qatar (60.7 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (55.1 per cent) and Kuwait (54.5 per cent).

TABLE 4. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT RATE, 2000-2002

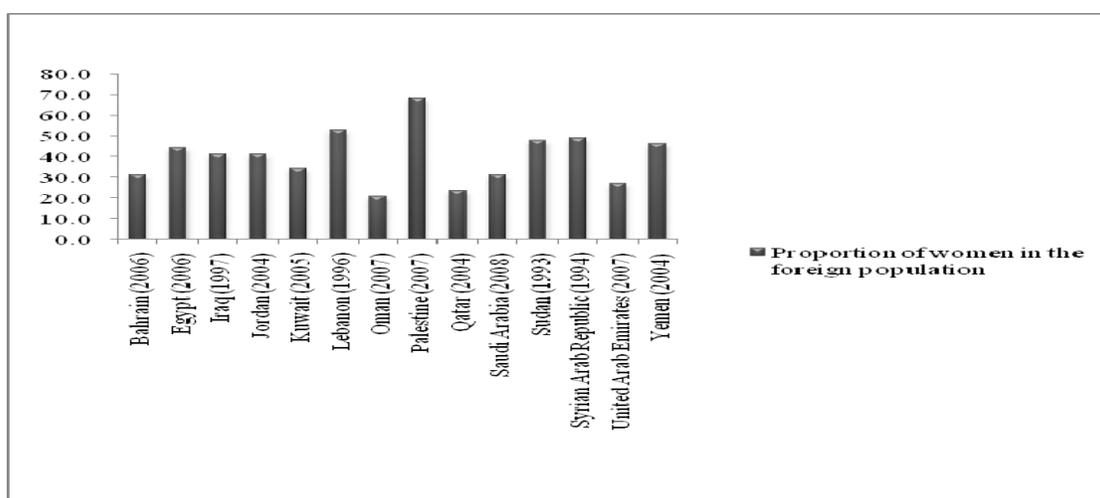
| Country | 2000-2002 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Bahrain | 47.3 |
| Egypt | 3.1 |
| Iraq | 4.6 |
| Jordan | 45.3 |
| Kuwait | 54.5 |
| Lebanon | 27.1 |
| Oman | 28.0 |
| Palestine | 61.3 |
| Qatar | 60.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 24.8 |
| The Sudan | 3.8 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 7.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 55.1 |
| Yemen | 4.3 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

(g) *Proportion of women in the foreign population*

The share of women in the foreign population in the ESCWA member countries is illustrated in figure 5. Relatively high proportions of women migrants are seen in Palestine (68.3 per cent), although the statistical explanation for this is dubious, given the small migrant population in the country. In the GCC countries, the share of women is lower than the global figure, the lowest proportions of women migrants being observed in Oman (20.6 per cent) and Qatar (23.4 per cent).

Figure 5. Proportion of women in the foreign population, ESCWA member countries, latest available year



Source: United Nations, DESA, Population Division (UNGMD).

2. Emigration

Data on number and country of destination of international emigrants is scant. Governments are more inclined to gather information on incomers rather than on those who leave and generally do not record those who do not return. However, a number of indicators outlined in the UNDP *Human Development Report 2009*, particularly those compiled using information from the OECD database, can be used to create a rudimentary picture of the emigrant population from the ESCWA region.

(a) Emigration rate

The emigration rate takes into account emigrant population stock and thus underscores the extent of emigration. Table 5 sets out the rates for ESCWA member countries and shows that in 2000-2002, Palestine had the highest rate (23.9 per cent), followed by Kuwait (16.6 per cent) and Bahrain (15.9 per cent). The emigration rates for Lebanon (12.9 per cent) and Jordan (11.6 per cent) during the same period were also comparatively high.

TABLE 5. EMIGRATION RATE, 2000-2002

| Country | Emigration rate (percentage) |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2000-2002 |
| Bahrain | 15.9 |
| Egypt | 2.9 |
| Iraq | 4.1 |
| Jordan | 11.6 |
| Kuwait | 16.6 |
| Lebanon | 12.9 |
| Oman | 0.7 |
| Palestine | 23.9 |
| Qatar | 2.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.1 |
| The Sudan | 1.7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.3 |
| Yemen | 3.0 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

(b) International emigrants by area of residence

Table 6 sets out country share of total migrant stocks for each continent, and can be analysed both horizontally and vertically. Examination of the information by country of origin shows the following:

- (i) Of the total migrant stocks in Asia, the following percentages originate from the ESCWA region: Bahrain (0.22 per cent), Egypt (3.1 per cent), Iraq (1.33 per cent), Jordan (1.1 per cent), Kuwait (0.83 per cent), Palestine (1.84 per cent), Saudi Arabia (0.33 per cent), the Syrian Arab Republic (0.42 per cent) and Yemen (1.04 per cent);
- (ii) Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have a very low share (less than 0.2 per cent globally);
- (iii) Lebanon has a relatively large share in Oceania (1.42 per cent);
- (iv) The majority of emigrants from the Sudan reside in other African countries.

If the data is analysed vertically, the following is observed:

- (i) In terms of emigrants in Africa, the top two source countries in the ESCWA region are the Sudan (1.72 per cent) and Egypt (1.43 per cent);
- (ii) Of the ESCWA member countries, Egypt (3.10 per cent), Iraq (1.33 per cent), Palestine (1.84 per cent) and Yemen (1.04 per cent) are the top source countries of emigrants in Asia;
- (iii) In Europe, the relative share of the ESCWA member countries is low, headed by Iraq (0.42 per cent), Egypt (0.36 per cent) and Lebanon (0.22 per cent);
- (iv) In Latin America and the Caribbean, Lebanon (0.46 per cent), the Syrian Arab Republic (0.32 per cent) and Egypt (0.11 per cent) have higher shares than other ESCWA member countries;
- (v) In Northern America, Lebanon (0.45 per cent) and Egypt (0.40 per cent) have a higher share of representation in the emigrant population than other ESCWA member countries;
- (vi) Of the ESCWA member countries, Lebanon (1.42 per cent), Egypt (0.69 per cent) and Iraq (0.59 per cent) are the top source countries in Oceania.

TABLE 6. COUNTRY SHARES OF TOTAL MIGRANT STOCKS BY CONTINENT, 2000-2002

| Country of origin | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Africa (percentage) | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Asia (percentage) | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Europe (percentage) | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Latin America and the Caribbean (percentage) | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Northern America (percentage) | Country shares of total migrant stocks in Oceania (percentage) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 |
| Bahrain | 0.04 | 0.22 | 0.01 | (.) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Egypt | 1.43 | 3.10 | 0.36 | 0.11 | 0.40 | 0.69 |
| Iraq | 0.35 | 1.33 | 0.42 | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.59 |
| Jordan | 0.25 | 1.10 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.07 |
| Kuwait | 0.15 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.06 |
| Lebanon | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 1.42 |
| Oman | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | (.) | (.) | 0.01 |
| Palestine | 0.74 | 1.84 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| Qatar | 0.01 | 0.02 | (.) | (.) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0.2 | 0.42 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.14 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.13 | 0.33 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.04 |
| The Sudan | 1.72 | 0.60 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.02 | (.) | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Yemen | 0.23 | 1.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

The proportion of international migrant stocks by continent is set out in table 7. With the exception of Lebanon, member countries are primarily concentrated in Asia, although the Sudan has high proportions of its emigrants living in both Africa (42.9 per cent) and Asia (45.9 per cent). Emigrants from Lebanon are scattered worldwide, but particularly concentrated in Northern America (31.2 per cent).

TABLE 7. PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCKS BY CONTINENT, 2000-2002

| Country of origin (Total = 100%) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Africa (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Asia (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Europe (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Latin America and the Caribbean (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Northern America (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks in Oceania (percentage) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 |
| Bahrain | 4.7 | 86.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Egypt | 10.5 | 70.5 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 7.4 | 1.6 |
| Iraq | 5.1 | 59.2 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 2.7 |
| Jordan | 5.9 | 81.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 0.6 |
| Kuwait | 5.0 | 84.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 0.6 |
| Lebanon | 10.3 | 18.6 | 22.7 | 4.8 | 31.2 | 12.5 |
| Oman | 8.6 | 60.4 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 2.5 |
| Palestine | 11.1 | 85.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Qatar | 7.6 | 59.3 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 1.9 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 7.7 | 49.5 | 19.5 | 4.6 | 17.0 | 1.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.3 | 66.5 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 15.5 | 0.8 |
| The Sudan | 42.9 | 45.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.6 | 71.9 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 1.5 |
| Yemen | 6.1 | 85.4 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.1 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

Table 8 sets out the proportion of international migrant stocks by country, further categorized by level of human development (as classified by UNDP). Migrants from Lebanon (67.2 per cent) and the Syrian Arab Republic (40.9 per cent) are more concentrated in countries with very high levels of human development, while the highest proportions of emigrants from Egypt (54.5 per cent) and Yemen (65.9 per cent) are in countries with high levels of human development. Iraqi emigrants are primarily divided into two groups: those found in nations with very high levels of human development (44.2 per cent) and those in countries with medium levels of human development (48.7 per cent). Emigrants from the other the ESCWA member countries are most commonly found in countries with medium levels of human development.

TABLE 8. PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCKS RESIDING IN COUNTRIES WITH DEFINED LEVELS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 2000-2002

| Country of origin | Proportion of international migrant stocks residing in countries with very high levels of human development (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks residing in countries with high levels of human development (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks residing in countries with medium levels of human development (percentage) | Proportion of international migrant stocks residing in countries with low levels of human development (percentage) |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 | 2000-2002 |
| Bahrain | 11.4 | 5.4 | 82.8 | 0.4 |
| Egypt | 21.8 | 54.5 | 20.3 | 3.5 |
| Iraq | 44.2 | 6.6 | 48.7 | 0.4 |
| Jordan | 15.8 | 27.5 | 56.3 | 0.5 |
| Kuwait | 13.4 | 28.1 | 58.2 | 0.3 |
| Lebanon | 67.2 | 16.7 | 11.6 | 4.4 |
| Oman | 33.1 | 8.6 | 57.9 | 0.3 |
| Palestine | 6.4 | 14.9 | 78.3 | 0.4 |
| Qatar | 35.2 | 7.3 | 57.2 | 0.4 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 40.9 | 38.3 | 19.8 | 1.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 26.8 | 10.4 | 62.3 | 0.4 |
| The Sudan | 12.5 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 6.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 21.6 | 6.2 | 71.6 | 0.5 |
| Yemen | 17.5 | 65.9 | 16.2 | 0.4 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

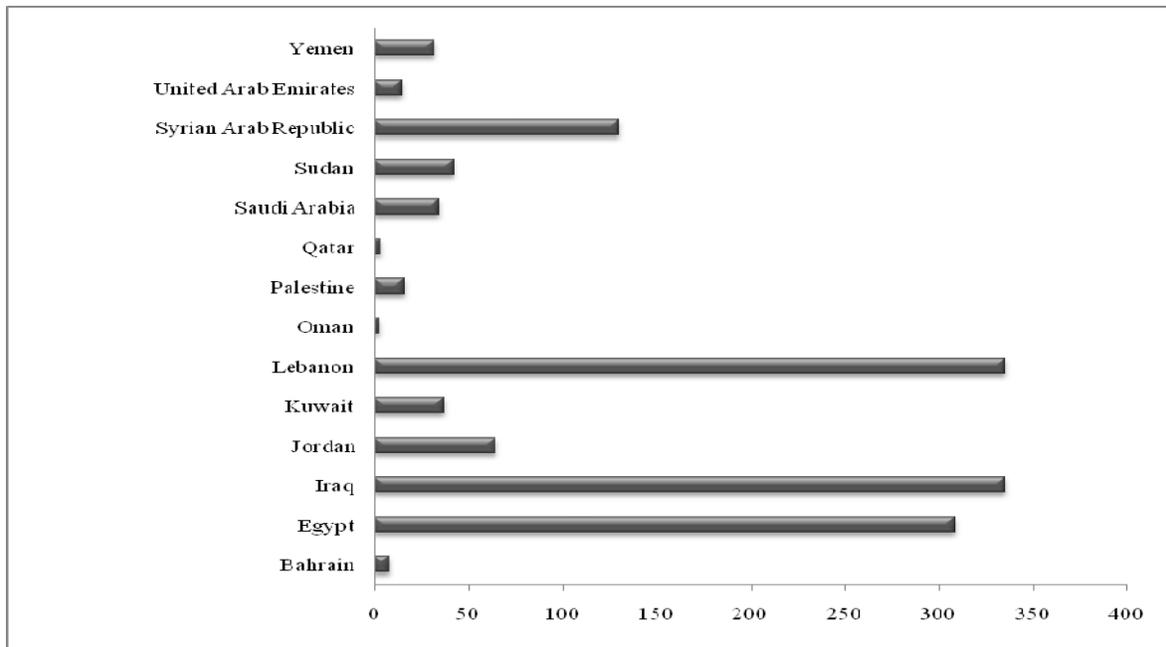
(c) *International emigrants in the OECD countries*

The only available data on the size of the emigrant stocks from the ESCWA region relates to the migrant population in the OECD countries. While this type of data cannot provide the basis for drawing firm conclusions on the reasons underlying emigration from the region, nor the period in which it occurred (as the migrant stock may include second-generation migrants), nonetheless it can offer certain indications.

(i) *Size*

Figure 6 sets out the stock of international migrants aged 15 years and above residing in the OECD countries. It should be noted that this data is gathered from the countries of destination, rather than from those of origin or source. Of the ESCWA member countries, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and, to a lesser extent, the Syrian Arab Republic, have the largest stocks of emigrants residing in the OECD countries.

Figure 6. Stock of international migrants aged 15 years and above, OECD countries, 2000-2005
(Thousands)



Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

(ii) *Educational level*

Table 9 shows the percentage of international migrants aged 15 years and above in the OECD countries by level of educational attainment for the period 2000-2005.⁴⁰ Of the ESCWA member countries, the highest percentage of emigrants holding higher degrees is from Egypt (47.3 per cent). The educational levels of Iraqi emigrants are also high, with 26.6 per cent holding first degrees; only 38.9 per cent of the Iraqi emigrant population aged 15 years and above resident in the OECD countries has less than upper secondary

⁴⁰ Further information can be found in the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, available at: <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?lang=en>.

levels of education. Conversely, emigrants from Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic are almost equally divided across the three categories.

TABLE 9. PERCENTAGE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN OECD COUNTRIES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2000-2005

| Country of origin | Percentage of international migrants aged 15 years and above with less than upper Secondary education in OECD countries | Percentage of international migrants aged 15 years and above with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education in OECD countries | Percentage of international migrants aged 15 years and above with tertiary education in OECD countries |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| | 2000-2005 | 2000-2005 | 2000-2005 |
| Bahrain | 15.8 | 40.6 | 40.2 |
| Egypt | 18.8 | 30.7 | 47.3 |
| Iraq | 38.9 | 26.9 | 26.6 |
| Jordan | 20.0 | 37.8 | 41.0 |
| Kuwait | 16.7 | 36.9 | 44.2 |
| Lebanon | 33.8 | 31.6 | 30.9 |
| Oman | 13.6 | 44.6 | 37.5 |
| Palestine | 23.5 | 28.2 | 40.5 |
| Qatar | 16.1 | 37.0 | 43.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 22.8 | 38.8 | 35.8 |
| The Sudan | 23.4 | 32.9 | 39.7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 33.0 | 30.3 | 33.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 21.0 | 50.2 | 24.2 |
| Yemen | 47.0 | 30.2 | 19.3 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

(iii) *Tertiary emigration rate*

The tertiary emigration rate gives an indication of the extent of the brain-drain phenomenon. Table 10 sets out tertiary emigration rates in the ESCWA region, although it should be noted that information was only available for seven of the 14 member countries. In Iraq, tertiary emigration to the OECD countries accounted for nearly one in every 10 persons aged 15 years and above during the period 2000-2005, while rates were lower in Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait and the Sudan, falling within the range of 4-6 per cent.

TABLE 10. TERTIARY EMIGRATION RATE TO OECD COUNTRIES, 2000-2005

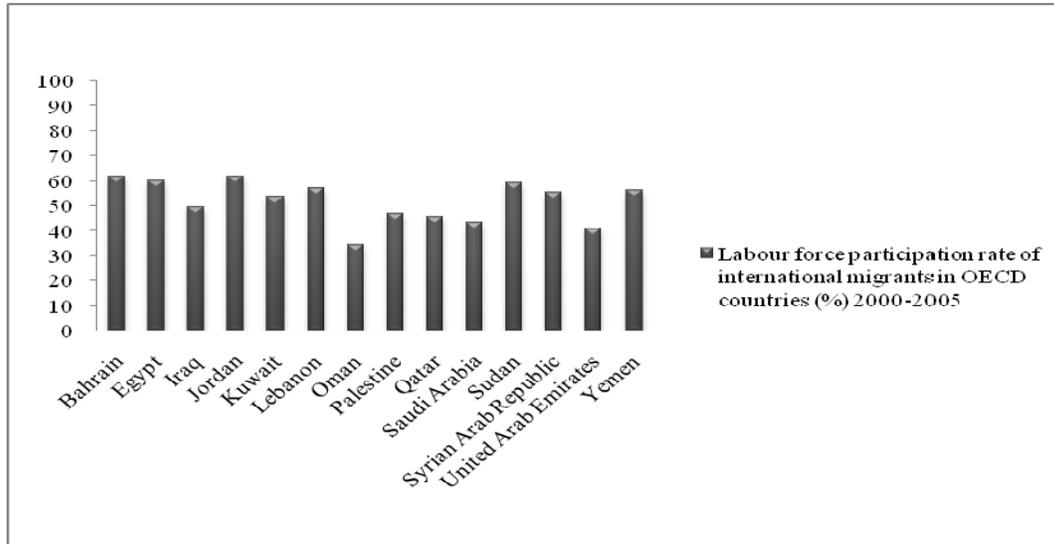
| Country of origin | Tertiary emigration rate to OECD countries (percentage) |
|----------------------|---|
| | 2000-2005 |
| Bahrain | 5.3 |
| Egypt | 3.7 |
| Iraq | 8.4 |
| Jordan | 4.6 |
| Kuwait | 6.5 |
| Lebanon | ... |
| Oman | ... |
| Palestine | ... |
| Qatar | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | ... |
| The Sudan | 4.6 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 3.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | ... |
| Yemen | ... |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

(iv) *Labour force participation*

The available data on emigrants in the OECD countries concentrates on the labour force participation of migrants, excluding persons whose economic activity status is unknown. Figure 7 shows the labour force participation rate of international migrants originating from the ESCWA region residing in the OECD countries during the period surveyed. For most nationalities, approximately half of the population aged 15 years and above was labour active, falling within the range of 55-60 per cent for those from Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Sudan.

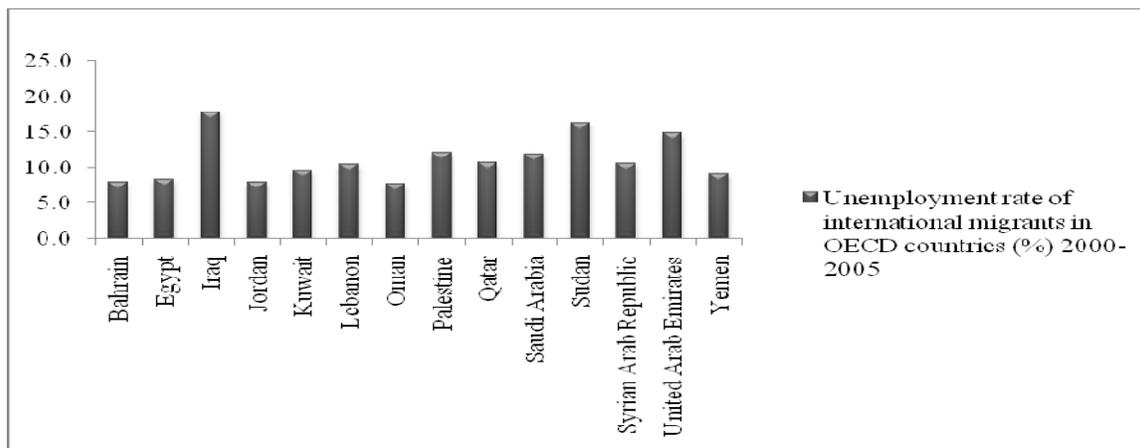
Figure 7. Labour force participation rate of international migrants aged 15 years and above, OECD countries, 2000-2005



Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development.*

The unemployment rate of international migrants in the OECD countries originating from the ESCWA region is set out in figure 8. Data shows comparatively higher rates of unemployment for migrants originating from Iraq (17.8 per cent) and from the Sudan (16.2 per cent).

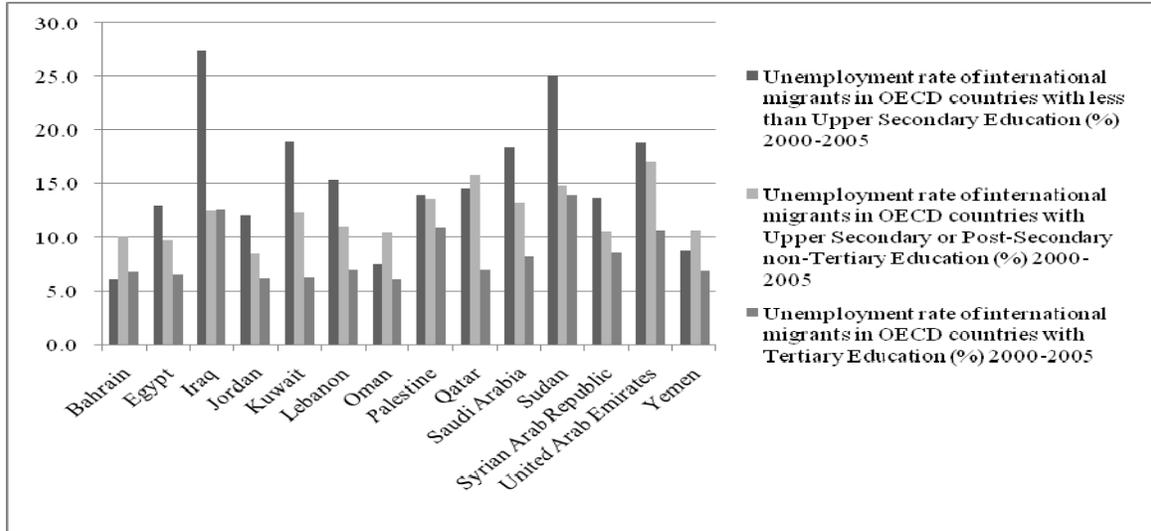
Figure 8. Unemployment rate of international migrants, OECD countries, 2000-2005



Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development.*

As is evident from figure 9, there is a clear connection between higher levels of educational attainment and employment for most migrants from the ESCWA region residing in the OECD countries. This connection is particularly prominent in those originating from Iraq and the Sudan.

Figure 9. Unemployment rate of international migrants by educational attainment, OECD countries, 2000-2005



Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

3. Sending versus receiving countries

Time series analysis on net migration rates for ESCWA member countries is presented in table 11. The data reflects the effects of such key events as war and major refugee flows, as well as migration policies and the opening up of labour markets.

As the table shows, many ESCWA member countries have shifted from being receivers to senders and vice-versa over the years. During the period 2005-2010, however, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates are classified as being receiver countries to a varying extent (Qatar having by far the highest rate). Conversely, for the same period, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Yemen are classified as sending nations.

TABLE 11. NET MIGRATION RATE (PER 1,000 POPULATION), 1990-2010

| Country | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bahrain | 9.2 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Egypt | -1.6 | -1.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 |
| Iraq | -1.6 | -0.2 | -1.7 | -3.9 |
| Jordan | 27.0 | -3.8 | 4.0 | 8.3 |
| Kuwait | -61.8 | 32.1 | 21.5 | 8.3 |
| Lebanon | 14.2 | 0 | 5.1 | -0.6 |
| Oman | 2.2 | -6.1 | -4 | 1.4 |
| Palestine | 0.1 | 0 | 0.6 | -0.5 |
| Qatar | 5.7 | 15.1 | 58.4 | 93.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | -5.8 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| The Sudan | -1.2 | -1.4 | -2.9 | 0.7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -1 | -1.7 | 3.4 | 7.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 31.6 | 40.4 | 31.5 | 15.6 |
| Yemen | 9.3 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -1.2 |

Source: United Nations DESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.

Net migration figures, reflecting the net loss or gain in population due to migratory movement, are presented in table 12. However, it should be noted that the demographic effect of net migration can be only accurately assessed by comparing it with the total population size.

TABLE 12. NET MIGRATION PER YEAR, 1990-2010

| Country | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bahrain | 5,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Egypt | -100,000 | -107,000 | -58,000 | -68,000 |
| Iraq | -31,000 | -4,000 | -45,000 | -115,000 |
| Jordan | 102,000 | -17,000 | 21,000 | 50,000 |
| Kuwait | -120,000 | 64,000 | 53,000 | 24,000 |
| Lebanon | 46,000 | 0 | 20,000 | -3,000 |
| Oman | 5,000 | -14,000 | -10,000 | 4,000 |
| Palestine | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Qatar | 3,000 | 9,000 | 44,000 | 112,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | -100,000 | 14,000 | 57,000 | 30,000 |
| The Sudan | -34,000 | -45,000 | -106,000 | 27,000 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -14,000 | -26,000 | 60,000 | 160,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | 68,000 | 114,000 | 115,000 | 69,000 |
| Yemen | 130,000 | -20,000 | -20,000 | -27,000 |

Source: United Nations DESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.

4. Labour migration

(a) Labour migration in the ESCWA member countries

Additional data on labour migration have been sourced from the International Labour Migration Database (ILM) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (see box 4). Information on the employed foreign population is available for only six ESCWA member countries (Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen) and is inconsistent in its time coverage. Data on the inflows of foreign labour are only available for a small number of ESCWA member countries and are presented in annex II.

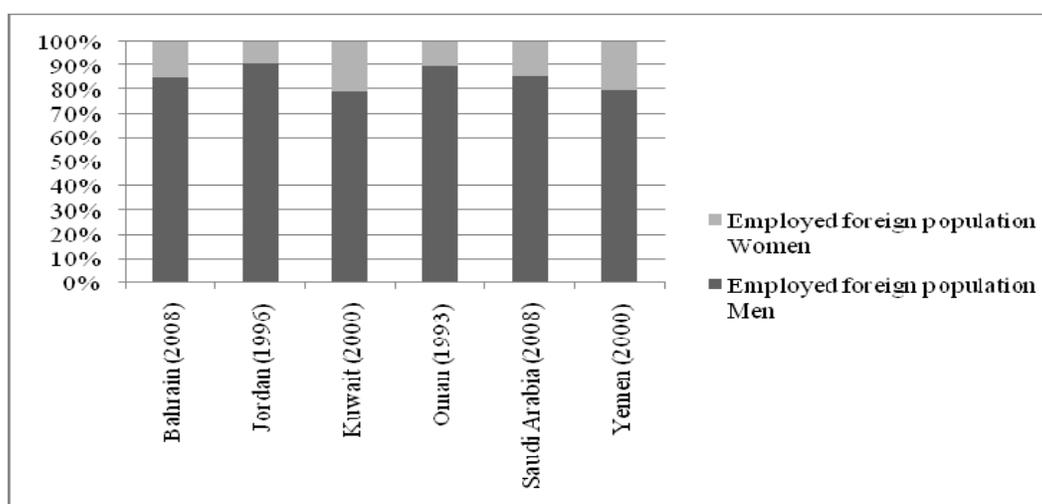
Box 4. ILO International Labour Migration Database

The ILO International Labour Migration Database (ILM) was developed to make statistical information on international labour migration more widely available. Data for European countries are collected through a questionnaire used by the Statistical Office of the European Commission (EUROSTAT), the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the ILO and the Council of Europe. For information on non-European countries, particularly relating to countries of origin, the ILO obtains information periodically through a separate questionnaire. Since January 2008, the ILM Database has been integrated with the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) and can be found at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/guest>.

Figure 10 sets out sex-disaggregated data on the foreign labour population and shows that the bulk of foreign workers in all countries for which data are available are male. It should be noted, however, that this data requires updating.

The economic sector in which the employed population (both citizens and foreigners) works, is shown in table 13 for Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia. In Bahrain, 33.5 per cent of employed foreigners work in the construction sector, while 58.7 per cent of the employed migrant population in Kuwait work in the “other community, social and personal services” category. In Oman and Saudi Arabia, half the foreign employed population works in these two sectors and a significant proportion are also recorded in the “wholesale and retail trade” category (18 per cent in Oman and 24 per cent in Saudi Arabia).

Figure 10. Employed foreign population by sex, latest available year



Source: Adapted from ILO, LABORSTA website. Data for Saudi Arabia supplied by the Central Department of Statistics and Information, based on the Population and Housing Survey.

TABLE 13. EMPLOYED POPULATION: FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

| Economic sector | Bahrain (2008) | | Kuwait (2000) | | Oman (1993) | | Saudi Arabia (2008) | |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 6.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 20.7 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 2.7 | 9.6 |
| Construction | 14.3 | 33.5 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 15.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 23.4 | 24.9 | - | - | 4.7 | 18.0 | 6.4 | 23.9 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 3.8 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 20.1 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 5.9 |
| Other community, social and personal services | 36.8 | 15.5 | 93.5 | 58.7 | 81.9 | 31.2 | 83.0 | 37.9 |
| Total (= 100%) | 80,943 | 352,863 | 227,530 | 972,707 | 251,355 | 431,290 | 3,678,600 | 4,278,232 |

Source: Adapted from ILO, LABORSTA website. Data for Saudi Arabia has been supplied by the Central Department of Statistics and Information, based on the Population and Housing Survey.

Table 14 classifies the employed population (both foreigners and citizens) for six member countries by occupation. Nearly two-thirds of foreigners working in Bahrain are classified within the “production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers” category, compared with only one-third of Bahraini citizens. In Kuwait and in Saudi Arabia, the largest proportion of foreigners is also found in that category (41.5 and 35.4 per cent respectively). In Oman and Yemen, by contrast, the largest share of employed foreigners is in the “service workers” category (40 and 60 per cent respectively), while in

Palestine, almost half of all employed foreigners are in the “professional, technical and related workers” category (48.3 per cent).

(b) *Labour migration in the GCC countries*

Labour migration is the most important form of population movement in the GCC countries, reflected in the fact that the labour forces in all GCC countries are predominantly non-citizen. In the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, almost eight out of every 10 employees have foreign citizenship and across the GCC area, some 70 per cent of the labour force is of foreign origin. Table 15 lists the number of employed citizens and employed foreigners in the six GCC countries, both by number and as a proportion of the total employed population.

Figure 11 breaks down the foreign labour force in the GCC countries by area of origin and shows that most foreign workers come from Asia. This is particularly notable in Oman, (92.4 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (87.1 per cent) and Bahrain (80.1 per cent).

5. *Forced migration*

Involuntary migration forms a major part of total international migration in the ESCWA region. Information on involuntary migration has been drawn from two sources: the UNDP *Human Development Report 2009* database and the UNHCR database (see box 5).

Box 5. UNHCR: the Refugee Story in Statistics

UNHCR seeks to contribute to informed decision-making and public debate by providing accurate, relevant and up-to-date statistics. Its website sets out data, trends, an interactive data visualization platform and statistical reports on the people of concern to UNHCR (refugees, asylum seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced and stateless people). Detailed information on country of asylum, origin, gender, age, location and legal status of refugees is available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a013eb06.html> and its database can be found at: <http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/dataQuery/default.asp>.

TABLE 14. EMPLOYED POPULATION: FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS BY OCCUPATION,
LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

| Occupation | Bahrain (2008) | | Kuwait (1990) | | Oman (1993) | | Palestine (1997) | | Saudi Arabia (2008) | | Yemen (2000) | |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners | Citizens | Foreigners |
| Professional, technical and related workers | 13.5 | 8.8 | 27.9 | 12.8 | 28.8 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 48.3 | 27.9 | 11.9 | ... | 25.6 |
| Administrative and managerial workers | 17.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 7.2 | 1.7 | ... | 9.9 |
| Clerical and related workers | 23.5 | 1.3 | 32.3 | 8.2 | 14.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 13.8 | 2.4 | ... | 3.8 |
| Sales workers | 6.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 13.5 | ... | ... |
| Service workers | 7 | 12.8 | 24.1 | 27.6 | 5.7 | 39.5 | 9 | 2.5 | 36.1 | 28.8 | ... | 59.5 |
| Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 6.3 | ... | 1.2 |
| Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers | 31.8 | 68.5 | 6.6 | 41.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 56.5 | 22.4 | 7.4 | 35.4 | ... | 0 |
| Total (= 100%) | 79,193 | 352,812 | 118,841 | 735,875 | 212,775 | 363,830 | 481,969 | 1,198 | 3,678,600 | 4,278,232 | ... | 3,294 |

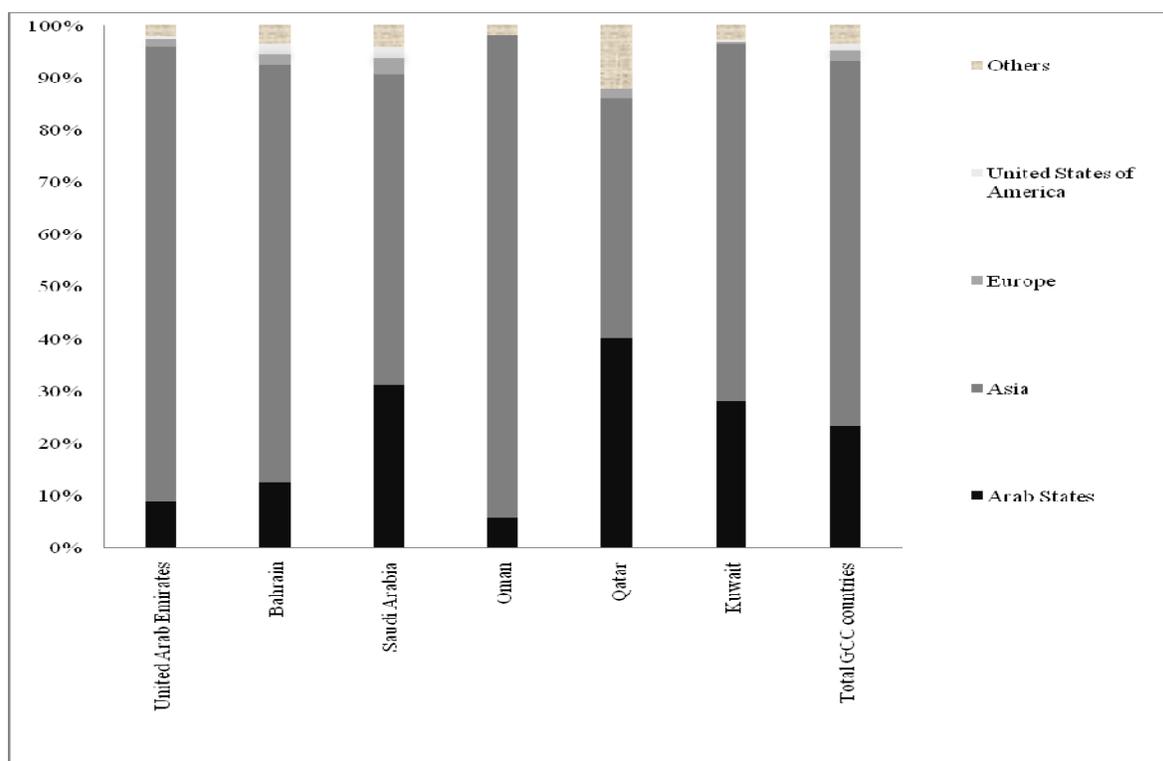
Source: Adapted from ILO, LABORSTA website. Data for Saudi Arabia has been supplied by the Central Department of Statistics and Information, based on the Population and Housing Survey.

TABLE 15. EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS, GCC COUNTRIES, 2005

| Country | Total employed (2005) | Employed citizens | | Employed foreigners | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Number | Proportion of all employees | Number | Proportion of all employees |
| United Arab Emirates | 3,315,000 | 577,000 | 17.74 | 2,738,000 | 82.26 |
| Bahrain | 522,000 | 216,000 | 41.42 | 306,000 | 58.58 |
| Saudi Arabia | 7,579,000 | 2,685,000 | 35.43 | 4,894,000 | 64.57 |
| Oman | 914,000 | 309,000 | 33.87 | 605,000 | 66.13 |
| Qatar | 555,714 | 240,680 | 43.31 | 315,034 | 56.69 |
| Kuwait | 1,146,376 | 217,131 | 18.90 | 929,245 | 81.10 |
| Total, GCC countries | 14,480,317 | 4,319,492 | 29.73 | 10,160,825 | 70.27 |

Source: Adapted from ALO data on labour migration in the GCC countries sourced at: <http://www.alolabour.org/>.

Figure 11. Origin of employed foreigners, GCC countries, 2005
(Percentage)



Source: Adapted from ALO data on labour migration in the GCC Countries sourced at: <http://www.alolabour.org/>.

(a) Size

Table 16 breaks down the refugee population in the ESCWA region by country of asylum and country of origin. Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic host the largest refugee populations, with 2,431,000 and 1,960,000 respectively. In relationship to the size of its overall population, a relatively large refugee population is also found in Lebanon (467,000). As far as country of origin is concerned, Palestine (4,953,000), Iraq (2,279,000) and the Sudan (523,000) are the major source countries of refugees.

TABLE 16. REFUGEE POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2007

| Country | Refugees by country of asylum | Refugees by country of origin |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2007 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 100 |
| Egypt | 97,600 | 6,800 |
| Iraq | 42,400 | 2,279,200 |
| Jordan | 2,431,000 | 1,800 |
| Kuwait | 200 | 700 |
| Lebanon | 466,900 | 13,100 |
| Oman | (.) | (.) |
| Palestine * | 1,813,800 | 4,953,400 |
| Qatar | (.) | 100 |
| Saudi Arabia | 240,700 | 800 |
| The Sudan | 222,700 | 523,000 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1,960,800 | 13,700 |
| United Arab Emirates | 200 | 300 |
| Yemen | 117,400 | 1,600 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

* Palestinian refugees under the protection of UNRWA, according to whom one third of the Palestinian refugees registered with them (some 1.3 million) live in 58 recognized refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and Gaza.

Asylum seekers by country of asylum and country of origin are set out in table 17. Compared with other countries in the ESCWA region, Egypt (14,900), the Sudan (7,300) and the Syrian Arab Republic (5,900) have particularly significant populations of asylum seekers. Conversely, the main countries of origin of asylum seekers in the region are Iraq (27,700), the Sudan (19,400) and the Syrian Arab Republic (6,900).

TABLE 17. ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2007

| Country | Asylum seekers by country of asylum | Asylum seekers by country of origin |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2007 |
| Bahrain | (.) | (.) |
| Egypt | 14,900 | 1,600 |
| Iraq | 2,400 | 27,700 |
| Jordan | 400 | 700 |
| Kuwait | 700 | 100 |
| Lebanon | 600 | 2,600 |
| Oman | (.) | (.) |
| Palestine | 0 | 2,400 |
| Qatar | (.) | (.) |
| Saudi Arabia | 300 | (.) |
| The Sudan | 7,300 | 19,400 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 5,900 | 6,900 |
| United Arab Emirates | 100 | (.) |
| Yemen | 700 | 300 |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

Table 18 sets out the number of people in refugee-like situations by country of asylum and country of origin. Kuwait hosts a large population of this type of conflict-induced migration (38,000), which is all but non-existent elsewhere in the region. Among ESCWA member countries, only Iraq (30,000) and Palestine (6,000) are countries of origin of people in refugee-like situations.

TABLE 18. PEOPLE IN REFUGEE-LIKE SITUATIONS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2007

| Country | People in refugee-like situations, by country of asylum | People in refugee-like situations, by country of origin |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2007 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 | 30,000 |
| Jordan | 0 | (.) |
| Kuwait | 38,000 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 100 | (.) |
| Oman | 0 | 0 |
| Palestine | 0 | 6 |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 |
| The Sudan | 0 | 0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0 | (.) |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 | (.) |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

(b) *Indicators on refugees*

Table 19 sets out data from the UNDP *Human Development Report 2009*, which shows that in 2007, refugees constituted a significant proportion of international immigrants in Lebanon (64.7 per cent), Egypt (39.5 per cent), the Sudan (34.8 per cent) and Iraq (33.1 per cent). Jordan (17.0 per cent), the Syrian Arab Republic (13.7 per cent) and Palestine (12.7 per cent) also hosted a relatively large proportion of world refugees. In 2007, refugees from the Sudan formed 80 per cent of the international emigrant population. Palestine also constituted a major source of refugees (34.6 per cent of the total number of refugees worldwide).

TABLE 19. INDICATORS ON REFUGEES, 2007

| Country | Refugees by country of asylum as a percentage of international immigrants | Refugees by country of asylum as a percentage of world refugees | Refugees by country of origin as a percentage of international emigrants | Refugees by country of origin as a percentage of world refugees |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | (.) |
| Egypt | 39.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | (.) |
| Iraq | 33.1 | 0.3 | ... | 15.9 |
| Jordan | ... | 17.0 | 0.3 | (.) |
| Kuwait | (.) | (.) | 0.2 | (.) |
| Lebanon | 64.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Oman | (.) | (.) | 0.2 | (.) |
| Palestine | ... | 12.7 | ... | 34.6 |
| Qatar | (.) | (.) | 0.4 | (.) |
| Syrian Arab Republic | ... | 13.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | (.) |
| The Sudan | 34.8 | 1.6 | 81.4 | 3.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | (.) | (.) | 0.2 | (.) |
| Yemen | 25.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | (.) |

Source: Adapted from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*, based on data from UNHCR and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex.

Indicators on host capacity are set out in table 20. In 2008, Jordan ranked first worldwide on the ratio of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants (79.2 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants) and third on the number of refugees per 1,000 km² (5,553 refugees per 1,000 km²). The Syrian Arab Republic came second on both indicators (50.5 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants and 5,932 refugees per 1,000 km²).

TABLE 20. INDICATORS ON HOST CAPACITY, 2008

| Country or territory of asylum (residence) | Estimated national population in 2008 (thousands) | Surface area (km ²) | Refugee Stock | Ratio | | World ranking | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Refugees per 1,000 inhabitants | Refugees per 1,000 km ² | Refugees per 1,000 inhabitants | Refugees per 1,000 km ² |
| Bahrain | 791 | 0.623 | 48 | 0.1 | 77 | 112 | 56 |
| Egypt | 82,999 | 984.191 | 97,861 | 1.2 | 99.4 | 65 | 52 |
| Iraq | 30,747 | 442.702 | 39,503 | 1.3 | 89.2 | 61 | 53 |
| Jordan | 6,316 | 90.107 | 500,413 | 79.2 | 5,553.50 | 1 | 3 |
| Kuwait | 2,985 | 17.307 | 38,238 | 12.8 | 2,209.40 | 6 | 6 |
| Lebanon | 4,224 | 10.328 | 50,419 | 11.9 | 4,881.80 | 7 | 4 |
| Oman | 2,845 | 309.478 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 149 |
| Palestine* | 4,277 | - | 0 | - | - | 157 | - |
| Qatar | 1,409 | 11.254 | 13 | 0 | 1.2 | 141 | 125 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 21,906 | 186.38 | 1,105,698 | 50.5 | 5,932.50 | 2 | 2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 25,721 | 1949.289 | 240,572 | 9.4 | 123.4 | 12 | 46 |
| The Sudan | 42,272 | 2513.019 | 181,605 | 4.3 | 72.3 | 36 | 60 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4,599 | 78.611 | 209 | 0 | 2.7 | 115 | 114 |
| Yemen | 23,580 | 421.017 | 140,169 | 5.9 | 332.9 | 27 | 29 |

Source: UNHCR online database on refugees.

* The zero value for the refugee stock in Palestine may be explained by the fact that UNHCR data excludes Palestinian refugees under the protection of UNRWA.

(c) *Major refugee flows and repatriation movements in 2008*

Table 21 sets out the major mass inflows of refugees in 2008. The data highlights the dual facet of the Sudan as both a country of origin and a country of asylum. The highest numbers of refugee inflows in the region were from Iraq. Major voluntary repatriation returnee movements in 2008 are set out in table 22 and show that the Sudan and Iraq received significant inflows of returnees.

TABLE 21. MAJOR MASS INFLOWS, 2008

| Origin | Country of asylum | New refugee arrivals |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Chad | The Sudan | 11,530 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | The Sudan | 4,950 |
| Eritrea | The Sudan | 120 |
| Ethiopia | The Sudan | 670 |
| Iraq* | Jordan | 9,800 |
| Iraq* | Islamic Republic of Iran | 520 |
| Iraq* | Syrian Arab Republic | 74,960 |
| Iraq* | Lebanon | 1,690 |
| Iraq* | Egypt | 1,520 |
| Jordan | Iraq | 70 |
| Palestine | Syrian Arab Republic | 340 |
| Palestine | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 320 |
| Palestine | Iraq | 70 |

TABLE 21 (continued)

| Origin | Country of asylum | New refugee arrivals |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Somalia | Yemen | 30,470 |
| The Sudan | Chad | 10,140 |
| The Sudan | Central African Republic | 300 |
| The Sudan | Kenya | 110 |

Source: UNHCR online database on refugees.

Note: This table includes only mass arrivals of 50 refugees or more.

* Iraqi refugees individually registered by UNHCR by end 2008. The total number of Iraqi refugees arriving during 2008 is not recorded.

TABLE 22. MAJOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION/RETURNEE MOVEMENTS, 2008

| Origin | Country of asylum | Total | Number assisted by UNHCR |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Iraq | Various | 25,580 | 4,080 |
| Somalia | Yemen | 140 | 40 |
| The Sudan | Uganda | 46,860 | 42,640 |
| The Sudan | Chad | 22,000 | 2,000 |
| The Sudan | Ethiopia | 10,370 | 10,370 |
| The Sudan | Kenya | 9,880 | 8,500 |
| The Sudan | Egypt | 950 | 950 |

Source: UNHCR online database on refugees.

Notes: This table includes only voluntary repatriation/returnee movements of 100 refugees or more.

Figures are based on country of asylum and country of origin reports.

All figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

(d) *Demographic composition of the population of concern to UNHCR*

Table 23 provides detailed information on the demographic composition of the population of concern to UNHCR as at the end of 2008 (restricted to the population for which demographic data is available), including share by age group and the percentage of girls/women per age group. It should be noted that the population of concern to the UNHCR includes both the internally displaced and the externally displaced, which explains the substantial figure recorded for Iraq.

TABLE 23. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF CONCERN TO UNHCR, END 2008

| Country of asylum/residence | Population for which demographic data is available | Demographic indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | | Population of concern to UNHCR, end 2008 | Coverage (age/sex)* | Coverage (sex only)* |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|---|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | Share of age group in total | | | | | | Percentage of girls/women per age group | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0-4 | 5-11 | 12-17 | <18 | 18-59 | 60+> | 0-4 | 5-11 | 12-17 | <18 | 18-59 | 60+> | Total | | | |
| Bahrain | 97 | 9.3 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 26.8 | 69.1 | 4.1 | 44.4 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 42.3 | 38.8 | 25.0 | 39.2 | 97 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 112,605 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 48.7 | 49.2 | 2.1 | 47.8 | 56.9 | 36.5 | 47.1 | 43.4 | 57.9 | 45.5 | 112,605 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Iraq | 3,431,562 | 13.2 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 44.7 | 50.6 | 4.7 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 52.2 | 49.1 | 3,140,345 | 9.4 | 109.3 |
| Jordan | 501,098 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 32.9 | 58.0 | 9.1 | 48.7 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 48.1 | 52.5 | 59.1 | 51.6 | 501,099 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kuwait | 2,885 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 85.4 | 0.6 | 51.1 | 44.9 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 11.9 | 41.2 | 16.9 | 132,886 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Lebanon | 11,188 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 24.8 | 73.5 | 1.7 | 45.4 | 47.6 | 44.3 | 45.9 | 22.6 | 47.1 | 28.8 | 50,943 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| Oman | 54 | 9.3 | 24.1 | 3.7 | 37.0 | 61.1 | 1.9 | 40.0 | 23.1 | 50.0 | 30.0 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 54 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Palestine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Qatar | 50 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 30.0 | 64.0 | 6.0 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 66.7 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 33.3 | 46.0 | 1,250 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1,107,941 | 9.3 | 16.3 | 13.9 | 39.6 | 54.3 | 6.1 | 49.2 | 48.3 | 48.0 | 48.4 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 49.3 | 1,407,949 | 78.7 | 78.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 739 | 4.9 | 22.5 | 14.9 | 42.2 | 54.7 | 3.1 | 52.8 | 51.2 | 42.7 | 48.4 | 35.9 | 34.8 | 41.1 | 310,764 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| The Sudan | 1,295,565 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 35.6 | 60.6 | 3.9 | 49.7 | 48.8 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.6 | 43.2 | 50.0 | 1,499,683 | 7.8 | 86.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 274 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 32.1 | 62.0 | 5.8 | 38.5 | 45.5 | 34.5 | 39.8 | 46.5 | 31.3 | 43.4 | 274 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Yemen | 241,000 | 11.4 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 38.6 | 59.8 | 1.7 | 51.7 | 52.8 | 45.0 | 50.1 | 36.8 | 53.2 | 42.2 | 241,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 21,317,397 | 10.2 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 44.3 | 50.7 | 4.9 | 49.2 | 48.9 | 47.7 | 48.5 | 48.6 | 50.0 | 48.8 | 34,415,702 | 41.4 | 61.9 |

Source: UNHCR online database on refugees.

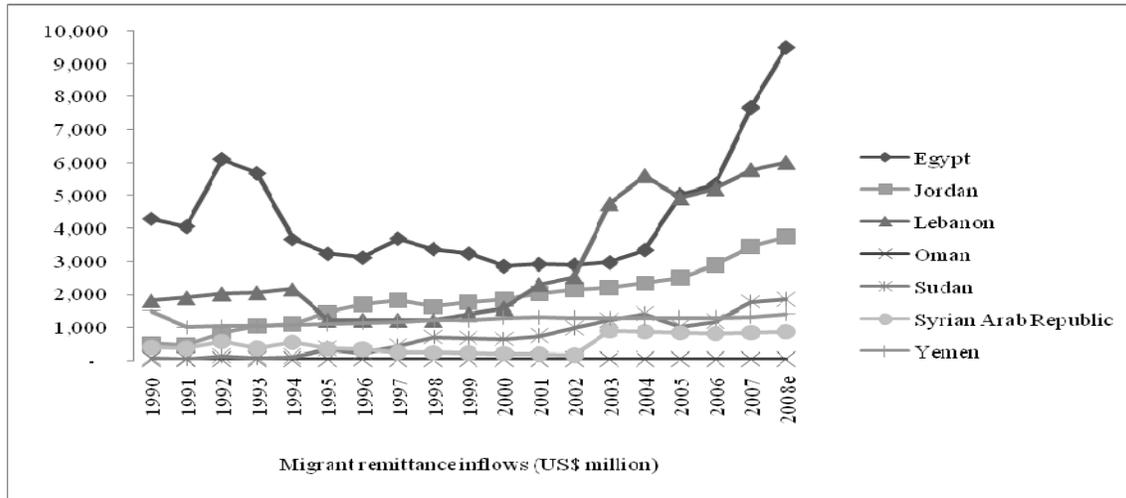
Note: The population for which demographic data is available does not necessarily equal the total population of concern in the country.

* Indicates the proportion of the population of concern in the country for which demographic data are available. If the coverage is low (below 20 per cent), percentages may not be representative for the total population of concern.

6. International financial flows

Figure 12 sets out a time series analysis of migrant remittance inflows for certain member countries. The trends for Egypt and Lebanon are rising, estimated at some US\$10 billion and US\$6 billion respectively in 2008. Jordan is also a major receiver of migrant remittances.

Figure 12. Time series: migrant remittance inflows
(US\$ million)

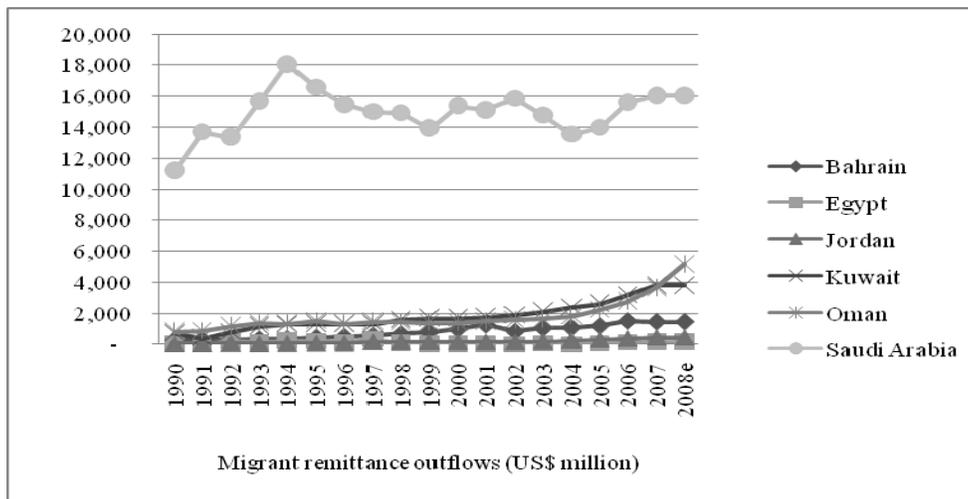


Source: World Bank estimates, based on International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2008*.

Note: ° indicates estimated data.

Figure 13 sets out a corresponding time series analysis of migrant remittance outflows. Saudi Arabia is clearly the most important source of workers' remittances, followed at a considerable distance by Kuwait and Oman. Further information on indicators relating to remittances can be found in annex II.

Figure 13. Time series: migrant remittance outflows
(US\$ million)



Source: World Bank estimates, based on International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2008*.

Note: ° indicates estimated data.

III. CONCLUSION

The scope and quality of migration policy research in the ESCWA region is limited by the paucity of data on international migration. Even when statistics and indicators are available, they are seldom widely disseminated.

Data on flows are notably lacking and those which are available tend to be only general information on stocks that requires updating for most member countries and further processing in terms of origin, nationality, length of stay and type of entry in order for it to be of any practical use.

The categories of international migration that are typically seen in the ESCWA region, such as circular migration, transit migration, youth and student migration, and undocumented migration, need to be addressed and information on women labour migrants, who tend to work as domestic helpers – a particular phenomenon in the Middle East – should also be made available. Statistics on labour migration in the broader sense are also lacking and such data require comprehensive restructuring and updating.

The availability, quality and comparability of international migration statistics represent a significant challenge for ESCWA member countries, as does the incorporation of internationally-recognized modules on labour migration in labour force surveys. The adoption of internationally-recognized concepts and measurements, the strengthening of data collection systems and the implementation of both the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 and the recommendations of the 2010 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses constitute additional goals for the countries of the region.

Furthermore, there is a clear need for more productive collaboration between national institutions responsible for producing data on international migration, in order to ensure the highest levels of accuracy, comparability and transparency in the statistics and indicators generated. A defined framework for the measurement of international migration, including illegal migration, should be made available, and such impediments to data collection as inadequate capacity in information systems, insufficient skilled human resources and a lack of political will must also be addressed.

Census data is universally acknowledged to be one of the most important sources of international migration statistics and the forthcoming round of censuses in 2010 should therefore be seized as a golden opportunity for the countries of the ESCWA region to enhance the quality, comparability and transparency of their data on international migration.

Annex I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The United Nations, the European Union and the MEDSTAT programme, together with a number of other international organizations, have been working to improve the quality, reliability and comparability of data on international migration statistics through a variety of activities and programmes. It is universally accepted that data comparability requires the adoption of harmonized concepts and definitions, yet in the ESCWA region, there are discrepancies in the use of common concepts related to international migration, not only across the region, but also within countries. This constitutes one of the major challenges faced by ESCWA member countries in the field of statistics.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), efforts are being made in many regions to harmonize terminology and definitions, and to understand how terms are used within a region, with a view to facilitating the analysis of migration data and migration trends. This annex outlines some of the most important concepts, terms and core variables in this field, providing definitions for each term based on key references in international migration literature.⁴¹ These are complemented by a list of definitions for selected indicators that feature in the analysis section of this report.⁴²

A. DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPTS AND TERMS

Asylum seeker: A person who has requested asylum in a country and is awaiting a decision on the application under relevant national and international instruments, generally under Article 1 of the Convention related to the Status of Refugees (“the Geneva Convention”).

Brain-drain: The loss of skilled intellectual and technical labour through the movement of such labour to more favourable geographic, economic or professional environments.

Circular migration: The temporary or permanent return of migrants to their countries of origin.

Citizen: A person who holds citizenship in the country concerned; often used as a synonym of national.

Citizenship: A term used by international organizations to mean the legal bond between a person and a State; often used as a synonym of nationality.

Country of birth: The country in which a person is born.

Country of citizenship: The country of current citizenship or legal nationality of a migrant.

Country of usual residence: The country in which a person lives, that is the country in which he or she has a place to live and normally spends a daily period of rest.

Dependant: A spouse and minor children are generally considered dependants in the context of migration, even if they are not financially dependent.

⁴¹ Sources include the United Nations *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision.1* (1998); THESIM: *Towards Harmonized European Statistics on International Migration* (Poulain, Perrin and Singleton (eds.), 2006, Presses Universitaires de Louvain); the IOM website (<http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about-migration/>); and UNDP, *Human Development Report, 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Development and Mobility*.

⁴² Sources include the World Bank, *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008* (compiled by Ratha and Xu); and UNDP, *Human Development Report, 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Development and Mobility*. The glossary available in the THESIM (2006) publication provides definitions on key terms that are not essentially official definitions but that give scientific explanation. Some of these definitions are obtained from European Union directives and regulations, United Nations recommendations and the IOM.

Deportation: The act of a State in removing a non-citizen from its territory following refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain. Return migration may be spontaneous or assisted (and therefore incorporates an element of volition), whereas deportation is the act of removal.

Emigrant: An individual from a given country of origin (or birth) who has changed his or her usual country of residence.

Emigration: The movement of a person who leaves a country to establish a new place of usual residence outside the territory of the country concerned, for a period that is, or is expected to be, for a period of at least twelve months, having previously been usually resident within the country.

Family reunification: When family members separated through forced or voluntary migration are reunited in a country other than that of their origin.

Forced migration: The non-voluntary movement of a person to escape armed conflict, a situation of violence, violation of his or her rights, or a natural or man-made disaster. The term applies both to refugee movements and forced exchanges of population between countries.

Foreigner: A synonym of alien, non-citizen and non-national.

Future country of usual residence: The country in which a migrant plans to live in the year following departure.

Human mobility: The ability of individuals, families or groups to choose their place of residence.

Human movement: The act of changing one's place of residence.

Illegal/irregular migration: These terms are often used interchangeably in policy contexts. A common interpretation is that illegal migration refers only to the illegal crossing of borders, while irregular migration covers a number of irregularities in the status of migrants.

Immigrant: An individual residing in a given host country (country of destination) that is not their country of origin (or birth).

Immigration: The movement of a person who enters a country to establish a new place of usual residence in that country for a period that is, or is expected to be, for a period of at least twelve months, having previously been usually resident outside that country.

International migrant: Any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not entail a change in the country of usual residence.

Labour migration: The movement of a labour migrant or migrant worker. A migrant worker is defined in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a person engaging in a remunerated activity in a country of which he or she is not a national. A migrant worker establishes residence in a host country for the duration of his or her work. The term is applied to irregular migrant workers and to staff of multinational companies whose duties require them to move from one country to another.

Long-term migrant: A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least one year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of destination, that person will be considered a long-term immigrant.

Migrant: An individual who has changed their usual place of residence, either by crossing an international border or moving within their country of origin.

Migration: A broad definition includes all types of movement involving a change of residence, whether across an international border, or within a State. It encompasses all population movement, whatever its duration, composition or causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people and economic migrants.

National: A person who holds the nationality or citizenship of a given State; usually a synonym of citizen.

Nationality: Membership of a nation.

Naturalization: Process by a State of granting citizenship to an alien through a formal act on the application of the individual concerned. International law does not provide detailed rules for naturalization, but recognizes the competence of States to naturalize those who are not its nationals and who apply for naturalization.

Net migration: Migration balance, resulting from the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants. When immigration exceeds emigration, the balance is referred to as net immigration and when emigration exceeds immigration, the balance is referred to as net emigration. It may also be calculated by subtracting the natural increase (that is, the difference between the number of births and deaths) from the change in the total population.

Non-national: Synonym of alien, foreigner and non-citizen.

Population stock: In a broad sense, all persons living in a given territory at a given time. More precisely, the de facto population is that living in the territory and having the right to do so. The latter is also referred to as the legal population and is the only population taken into account from an administrative point of view.

Previous country of usual residence: The country in which a migrant lived during the year preceding his or her arrival in the receiving country.

Refugee: Strictly speaking, those asylum seekers who have been granted status under the Geneva Convention. However, it is commonly used to refer to all asylum applicants in receipt of international protection.

Repatriation: A sub-category of return migration that refers to refugees returning to their places of origin, prisoners of war under the Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (“the third Geneva Convention of 1949”), civilians in times of war, and diplomats in times of crises, as per the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

Return migration: In general migration literature, this term refers to the movement of a person returning to his or her country of origin or habitual residence, usually after spending at least one year in another country.

Seasonal migration: The movement of a worker whose work depends on seasonal conditions and is, in consequence, performed during part of the year only.

Short-term migrant: A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months, but less than one year, except in cases where movement to that country is for recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious reasons. For purposes of international migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination.

Stock of migrants: Persons who have changed their country of usual residence, having spent at least one year in the country of destination at the time when relevant data was collected. The population groups concerned are foreigners (non-citizens of their country of usual residence) and the foreign-born (those born in a country other than that in which they are being enumerated).

B. DEFINITION OF STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

Annual rate of growth of migrant stocks (percentage): Estimated average growth rate of the international migrant stock over the period indicated, expressed as a percentage.

Asylum seekers by country of asylum (thousands): Total number of people who have applied for asylum in a country other than their own and whose cases are pending, by the country in which asylum has been sought.

Asylum seekers by country of origin (thousands): Total number of people who have applied for asylum in a country other than their own and whose cases are pending, by the country from which they originate.

Country share of total stock of migrants: Percentage of international immigrants to a region by country of origin.

Emigration rate (percentage): The stock of emigrants from a country at a particular point in time expressed as a percentage of the sum of the resident population in the country of origin and the emigrant population.

Female share of international migrant stocks (percentage): Estimated number of female international migrants expressed as a percentage of total migrant stocks.

Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population: Foreign population as enumerated or calculated at a particular time divided by the total population enumerated or estimated at that time multiplied by one hundred.

Human development index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Inflows: Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a period of at least 12 months (see boxes 6 and 7).

Box 6. Definitions of the categories taken into account when calculating inflows/outflows of international foreign migrants

Foreign students: Foreigners admitted under special permits or visas allowing them to study in an accredited institution. If dependants are admitted, they will be included in this category.

Foreign trainees: Foreigners admitted under special permits or visas permitting them to carry out training that is remunerated from within the receiving country. If dependants are admitted, they will be included in this category.

Foreign migrant workers: Foreigners admitted by the receiving country for the specific purpose of undertaking a remunerated economic activity. Migrating dependants will also be included in this category.

Foreigners admitted as international civil servants: Foreigners admitted under special visas or residence permits as employees of international organizations located in the territory of the receiving country. Dependants and employees, if admitted, will be included in this category.

Foreigners holding the right of free establishment: Foreigners who have the right to reside in the receiving country due to special treaties or agreements between their country of citizenship and the receiving country. If dependants are admitted, they will be included in this category.

Foreigners admitted for settlement: Foreigners granted permission to reside in the receiving country without limitation on duration of stay or undertaking of economic activity. If dependants are admitted, they will be included in this category.

Box 6 (continued)

Foreigners admitted for family reunification or formation: Foreign fiancé(e)s and foreign adopted children of citizens, the foreign fiancé(e)s of foreigners already residing in the country, and all foreign persons allowed to join their immediate relatives already established in the receiving country.

Refugees: Foreign persons granted refugee status, either at the time of admission or prior to admission.

Foreigners seeking asylum: Persons who will eventually be allowed to file a demand for asylum (asylum-seekers proper) and those who do not enter the asylum application system, but are nonetheless granted permission to stay until they can safely return to their country of origin (foreigners granted temporary protected status).

Foreigners whose entry or stay is not sanctioned: Foreigners who violate the rules of admission of the receiving country and are deportable, and foreigners who attempt to seek asylum, but are not allowed to file an application and therefore not permitted to stay in the destination country. Such individuals may, however, be allowed to regularize their status.

Foreigners admitted for other humanitarian reasons: Foreigners who are not granted full refugee status, but are nonetheless admitted on humanitarian grounds. This category covers humanitarian admissions that cannot be included in other categories.

International movement rate (percentage): The sum of the total stock of immigrants into and emigrants from a particular country, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the resident population of that country and its emigrant population.

Net international migration rate (percentage): The total number of immigrants to a country minus the number of emigrants over a given period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country during that same period, expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population or as a percentage.

Net migration (thousands): Net number of migrants (the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants) expressed in thousands.

Outflows: Persons leaving their country of usual residence to take up residence in another country for a period of at least 12 months (see boxes 6 and 7).

Box 7. Definitions of the categories taken into account when calculating inflows/outflows of international migrant citizens

Outflows of international migrant citizens

Citizens departing to study or to be trained abroad: Persons leaving their country for the purpose of studying or to acquire specific skills through on-the-job training abroad.

Citizens departing for employment abroad: Persons leaving their own country for the explicit purpose of exercising paid economic activity abroad.

Citizens departing to work as international civil servants: Persons departing to work abroad in an international organization.

Citizens departing to exercise their right to free establishment abroad: Citizens departing to live in another country in which they have the right of free establishment as a consequence of an agreement or treaty made between the country of origin and that of destination.

Citizens departing to settle abroad: Citizens departing to settle in another country over an unlimited time.

Other migrating citizens: This category includes all migrating citizens not classified in other categories, including asylum seekers; dependants of citizens departing to work, train or study; and dependants and employees of citizens departing to work in an international organization abroad.

Box 7 (continued)

Inflows of international migrant citizens

Citizens returning from study or training abroad: Persons returning to their country after having completed a programme of study or training abroad.

Citizens returning from employment abroad: Persons returning to stay in their own country after having been employed abroad.

Citizens returning after working abroad as international civil servants: Persons returning to stay in their country of origin after having worked in an international organization.

Repatriating refugees: Citizens returning after having been granted asylum abroad.

Repatriating asylum-seekers: Citizens returning after having unsuccessfully sought asylum abroad.

Citizens deported from abroad: This category includes all citizens returning to their country after being deported from another country.

Other returning citizens: This category include all returning citizens planning to stay 12 months or more and who are not classified in other categories, including migrant citizens who planned to settle outside and are returning, and returning dependants.

People in refugee-like situations by country of asylum (thousands): Groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who have protection similar to that of refugees, but for whom refugee status has (for practical or other reasons) not been ascertained by the country of asylum.

People in refugee-like situations by country of origin (thousands): Groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who have protection similar to that of refugees, but for whom refugee status has (for practical or other reasons) not been ascertained by the country of asylum.

Ratio of remittance inflows to FDI: Relative magnitude of remittance inflows compared with the value of foreign direct investment in the country.

Refugees by country of asylum (thousands): Total number of persons who have fled their country of origin because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, and who are unable to return to their country of origin or do not wish to do so.

Refugees by country of asylum as a percentage of international immigrants: Refugees in a given country of asylum expressed as a percentage of all international migrants in that country.

Refugees by country of asylum as a percentage of world refugees: Refugees in a given country of asylum expressed as a percentage of all refugees in the world.

Refugees by country of origin (thousands): Total number of persons who have fled their country of origin because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, and who are unable to return to their country of origin or do not wish to do so.

Refugees by country of origin as a percentage of international emigrants: Refugees from a given country of origin expressed as a percentage of all international emigrants from that country.

Refugees by country of origin as a percentage of world refugees: Refugees from a given country of origin expressed as a percentage of all refugees in the world.

Remittance inflows (US\$ millions): Earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin or another country in which they formerly resided.

Remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP: Remittances as a percentage of the GDP of a country in a given year.

Remittance inflows per capita (US\$): Earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin or another country in which they formerly resided, divided by the population of that country.

Remittance outflows (US\$ millions): Earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees from their country of destination.

Remittance outflows per international migrant (US\$): Remittance outflows divided by the international migrant stocks in the country of destination.

Tertiary emigration rate: Total number of emigrants aged 15 years and above from a particular country having completed tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of the sum of all persons of the same age with tertiary education in the country of origin and the emigrant population with tertiary education from that country.

Total migration: The sum of all immigration and emigration (total volume of migration).

Total population: The de facto population in a country, area or region as at 1 July of the year indicated. The de facto population includes those who are present on that date, including visitors, but excluding residents who are temporarily absent from the country, area or region.

Annex II

TABLES

ANNEX TABLE 1. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM BAHRAIN
(Including Bahrainis and non-Bahrainis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 83 | 26 | 62 | 51 | 39 | 55 | 65 | 47 | 72 | 60 | 35 | 61 | 79 | 70 | 181 | 197 | 132 | 9 | 18 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . |
| Canada ^{b/} | 144 | 135 | 212 | 222 | 306 | 397 | 416 | 342 | 202 | 123 | 269 | 241 | 268 | 307 | 258 | 251 | 347 | 278 | 341 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 7 | 9 | 18 | ... |
| Denmark | 78 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 22 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 7 |
| Finland | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 33 | 22 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 53 | 85 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 25 | 12 | 16 | 44 | 40 | 62 | 46 | 38 | 35 | 54 | 35 | 34 | 57 | 40 | 36 | 44 | 34 | 69 | 56 |
| Norway | 16 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 15 | . | . | 14 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 6 | 14 | 7 | 28 | 40 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 11 | . | 11 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 25 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 11 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 6 | ... |
| Total | 352 | 243 | 328 | 389 | 471 | 590 | 563 | 467 | 363 | 282 | 414 | 409 | 472 | 501 | 557 | 584 | 621 | 497 | 461 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

- a/ Only non-Austrians.
- b/ Only non-Canadians.
- c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 2. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO BAHRAIN
(Including Bahrainis and non-Bahrainis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 28 | 31 | 54 | 63 | 78 | 23 | 12 | 40 | 49 | 102 | 114 | 104 | 104 | 136 | 240 | 234 | 228 | 142 | 191 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 9 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Denmark | 25 | 38 | 27 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 17 | . | 11 | 18 | 35 | 22 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 20 | 29 |
| Finland | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 5 | 6 | 8 | ... |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 29 | 37 | 48 | 51 | 56 | 75 | 93 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 26 | 66 | 72 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 35 | 59 | 98 |
| Norway | 15 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | 5 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 7 | . | 5 | . | 18 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 18 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 6 | . | 8 | 12 | 16 | 14 | . | 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | . | 6 | . | 24 | 6 | 7 | ... |
| Total | 94 | 171 | 171 | 144 | 160 | 110 | 67 | 90 | 117 | 141 | 177 | 185 | 193 | 262 | 368 | 365 | 378 | 360 | 352 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 3. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM EGYPT
(Including Egyptians and non-Egyptians)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 644 | 968 | 1,047 | 663 | 641 | 600 | 525 | 446 | 522 | 517 | 715 | 976 | 1,426 | 2,549 | 3,759 | 3,418 | 2,189 | 839 | 507 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 720 | 776 | 794 | 696 | 621 | 627 | 755 | 774 | 773 | 804 | 502 | 579 | 480 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 2,362 | 1,993 | 1,933 | 1,999 | 2,490 | 2,754 | 2,407 | 2,031 | 1,320 | 1,416 | 1,737 | 1,915 | 1,634 | 1,929 | 2,051 | 2,062 | 1,651 | 1,969 | 2,314 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 12 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 41 | . | 56 | 52 | 67 | 111 | ... |
| Denmark | 132 | 158 | 145 | 151 | 142 | 144 | 161 | 150 | 104 | 178 | 161 | 199 | 166 | 157 | 136 | 159 | 122 | 164 | 159 |
| Finland | 34 | 72 | 39 | 36 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 35 | 28 | 17 | 16 | 117 | 20 | 158 | 189 | 171 | 57 | 66 | 66 |
| Germany | 2,680 | 3,500 | 4,599 | 3,346 | 2,104 | 1,914 | 1,972 | 2,264 | 2,078 | 1,936 | 2,108 | 2,308 | 2,211 | 1,890 | 1,793 | 1,813 | 2,091 | 2,502 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | 2,974 | 2,149 | 2,016 | 977 | 1,095 | 898 | 3,026 | 3,388 | 3,069 | 3,040 | 4,285 | 4,782 | 3,190 | 6,201 | 10,328 | 5,249 | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| New Zealand | 7 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 93 | 307 | 319 | 105 | 83 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 87 | 72 | 84 | 68 | 61 | 57 | 105 |
| Norway | 37 | 53 | 36 | 39 | 36 | 23 | 50 | 48 | 56 | 48 | 37 | 53 | 62 | 68 | 64 | 62 | 77 | 73 | 81 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | . | . | . | 8 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 18 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 8 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Spain | 40 | 28 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 446 | 457 | 478 |
| Sweden | 148 | 236 | 196 | 136 | 139 | 123 | 96 | 105 | 98 | 109 | 138 | 159 | 174 | 145 | 194 | 176 | 346 | 353 | 458 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 295 | 230 | 259 | 218 | 179 | 222 | 224 | 244 | 267 | 247 | 318 | 298 | 277 | 257 | 287 | 305 | 309 | ... |
| Total | 9,061 | 9,463 | 10,260 | 7,625 | 6,999 | 6,978 | 9,528 | 9,597 | 8,421 | 8,325 | 10,155 | 11,560 | 10,080 | 14,238 | 19,706 | 14,353 | 7,950 | 7,506 | 4,706 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 4. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO EGYPT
(Including Egyptians and non-Egyptians)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 39 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 40 | 34 | 36 | 59 | 74 | 68 | 96 | 76 | 69 | 66 | 71 | 83 | 90 | 122 | 105 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | 611 | 450 | 354 | 393 | 272 | 382 | 406 | 319 | 282 | 300 | 276 | 316 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 45 | . | 9 | 11 | 31 | 12 | ... |
| Denmark | 89 | 65 | 117 | 98 | 133 | 125 | 116 | 114 | 123 | 159 | 119 | 136 | 96 | 113 | 128 | 165 | 142 | 142 | 118 |
| Finland | 10 | . | 5 | 11 | . | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 23 |
| Germany | 1,574 | 1,667 | 2,163 | 2,696 | 2,548 | 2,187 | 1,882 | 2,002 | 2,048 | 1,745 | 1,629 | 1,674 | 1,644 | 1,859 | 1,845 | 1,791 | 1,548 | 1,623 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | 267 | 195 | 200 | 207 | 224 | 326 | 254 | 362 | 378 | 524 | 444 | 449 | 399 | 444 | 278 | 300 | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 5 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 7 |
| New Zealand | 5 | 13 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 24 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 47 | 32 | 34 |
| Norway | 28 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 25 | 37 | 19 | 35 | 21 | 35 | 10 | 19 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 28 | 28 | 46 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 6 | . | . | 9 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 50 | 64 | 145 |
| Sweden | 30 | 22 | 37 | 35 | 59 | 63 | 56 | 77 | 71 | 45 | 41 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 103 | 161 | 126 | 140 | 159 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | | 224 | 227 | 223 | 169 | 193 | 184 | 169 | 204 | 147 | 179 | 168 | 154 | 155 | 152 | 169 | 189 | 157 | ... |
| Total | 2,042 | 2,257 | 2,852 | 3,347 | 3,213 | 2,964 | 3,261 | 3,434 | 3,426 | 3,093 | 2,984 | 2,859 | 2,884 | 3,145 | 2,979 | 3,036 | 2,576 | 2,623 | 969 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 5. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM IRAQ
(Including Iraqis and non-Iraqis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 53 | 100 | 914 | 471 | 931 | 1,388 | 922 | 940 | 819 | 384 | 228 | 30 | 42 | 17 | 69 | 126 | 218 | 266 | 784 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 766 | 501 | 542 | 544 | 592 | 414 | 304 | 390 | 283 | 213 | 225 | 432 | 431 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 668 | 799 | 1,996 | 3,084 | 1,931 | 1,742 | 1,838 | 1,919 | 1,395 | 1,396 | 1,384 | 1,597 | 1,365 | 969 | 1,140 | 1,316 | 977 | 1,601 | 2,570 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 17 | 25 | 17 | 23 | 34 | 6 | 13 | . | . | . | 23 | 41 | 30 | 159 | ... |
| Denmark | 430 | 443 | 1,055 | 782 | 534 | 735 | 1,024 | 962 | 1,913 | 899 | 1,377 | 1,415 | 1,007 | 768 | 433 | 298 | 273 | 539 | 374 |
| Finland | 19 | 56 | 117 | 192 | 63 | 152 | 208 | 214 | 220 | 295 | 71 | 245 | 145 | 197 | 246 | 92 | 118 | 313 | 389 |
| Germany | 1,200 | 1,503 | 1,415 | 1,308 | 2,036 | 6,577 | 12,661 | 14,747 | 8,040 | 9,162 | 12,306 | 18,191 | 12,511 | 5,980 | 3,001 | 3,120 | 3,553 | 5,193 | |
| Iceland | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 |
| Italy | 215 | 158 | 98 | 43 | . | . | 25 | 36 | 186 | 215 | 228 | 179 | 214 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | 10 | 7 | 45 | 131 | 649 | 445 | 163 | 74 | 137 | 131 | 263 | 269 | 57 | 36 | 77 | 52 | 65 | 71 |
| Norway | 128 | 241 | 354 | 271 | 164 | 281 | 278 | 664 | 969 | 1,998 | 4,382 | 1,046 | 2,467 | 931 | 919 | 1,159 | 820 | 921 | 1,134 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 7 | . | 6 | . | . | 11 | 12 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | 105 | 35 | 47 | 32 | 26 | 41 | 32 | 54 | 346 | . | . | . | . | . | 86 | 115 | 145 |
| Sweden | 979 | 1,493 | 2,323 | 2,982 | 2,343 | 2,277 | 2,114 | 3,218 | 4,112 | 4,058 | 4,938 | 4,802 | 5,175 | 3,447 | 2,054 | 2,549 | 9,732 | 13,045 | 9,203 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 109 | 66 | 142 | 176 | 173 | 210 | 274 | 241 | 290 | 263 | 381 | 450 | 248 | 256 | 230 | 291 | 576 | ... |
| Total | 3,695 | 4,917 | 8,453 | 9,358 | 8,376 | 14,031 | 20,542 | 23,705 | 18,580 | 19,446 | 26,264 | 28,573 | 23,961 | 13,012 | 8,474 | 9,221 | 16,383 | 23,241 | 15,146 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 6. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO IRAQ
(Including Iraqis and non-Iraqis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 17 | 9 | . | 9 | 25 | 125 | 59 | 47 | 48 | 84 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 547 | 509 | 390 | 305 | 391 | 412 | 207 | 193 | 129 | 90 | 77 | 87 | 84 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 7 | 10 | 22 | |
| Denmark | 18 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 21 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 42 | 47 | 55 | 91 | 84 | 215 | 323 | 242 | 215 | 70 | 191 |
| Finland | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Germany | 379 | 370 | 421 | 425 | 435 | 419 | 948 | 2,450 | 3,513 | 3,412 | 3,021 | 3,162 | 4,908 | 4,454 | 4,728 | 4,231 | 4,129 | 3,422 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | 128 | 55 | 37 | 6 | . | . | 5 | . | . | 7 | . | 8 | 15 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 21 | 10 | . | 32 | 56 | 35 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Norway | . | . | 25 | 12 | 25 | . | 6 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 29 | 59 | 120 | 279 | 219 | 93 | 87 | 61 | 68 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 5 | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 5 |
| Sweden | 14 | . | 7 | 21 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 49 | 65 | 124 | 244 | 351 | 401 | 371 | 406 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 73 | 52 | 62 | 57 | 43 | 10 | 24 | 47 | 28 | 15 | 72 | 41 | 56 | 36 | 68 | 37 | 24 | ... |
| Total | 542 | 534 | 573 | 563 | 578 | 540 | 1,589 | 3,084 | 4,055 | 3,895 | 3,624 | 3,876 | 5,461 | 5,395 | 5,907 | 5,196 | 5,033 | 4,133 | 873 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 7. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM JORDAN
(Including Jordanians and non-Jordanians)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 195 | 367 | 535 | 218 | 252 | 521 | 406 | 316 | 377 | 440 | 522 | 477 | 647 | 774 | 647 | 1,036 | 615 | 315 | 763 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 33 | 43 | 51 | 57 | 35 | 45 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 30 | 47 | 53 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 388 | 532 | 638 | 857 | 993 | 821 | 1,356 | 1,219 | 1,001 | 1,256 | 1,283 | 1,239 | 981 | 1,038 | 1,033 | 1,324 | 1,207 | 969 | 929 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 8 | 28 | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 49 | 29 | 27 | 32 | 35 | ... |
| Denmark | 95 | 103 | 94 | 76 | 61 | 78 | 132 | 164 | 325 | 209 | 348 | 333 | 321 | 204 | 82 | 49 | 134 | 58 | 48 |
| Finland | 13 | 33 | 13 | 21 | 36 | 45 | 46 | 30 | 69 | 92 | 68 | 30 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 13 |
| Germany | 1,043 | 1,051 | 986 | 894 | 762 | 886 | 908 | 730 | 803 | 849 | 915 | 976 | 964 | 869 | 879 | 748 | 746 | 755 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 167 | 128 | 127 | 158 | 192 | 139 | 119 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 9 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | 6 | 13 | 54 | 204 | 644 | 330 | 191 | 78 | 139 | 141 | 175 | 233 | 56 | 19 | 192 | 59 | 79 | 90 |
| Norway | 7 | 42 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 21 | 31 | 57 | 50 | 19 | 31 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 37 | 28 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | . | 7 | 5 | 18 | 6 | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | . | 5 | 13 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 146 | 139 | 114 |
| Sweden | 59 | 136 | 245 | 231 | 236 | 241 | 326 | 360 | 643 | 531 | 842 | 752 | 845 | 826 | 493 | 265 | 736 | 798 | 760 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 70 | 64 | 60 | 51 | 53 | 43 | 53 | 54 | 69 | 54 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 81 | 76 | 66 | 89 | ... |
| Total | 1,803 | 2,340 | 2,620 | 2,445 | 2,620 | 3,331 | 3,795 | 3,258 | 3,559 | 3,875 | 4,483 | 4,283 | 4,325 | 4,029 | 3,376 | 3,814 | 3,821 | 3,356 | 2,808 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 8. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO JORDAN
(Including Jordanians and non-Jordanians)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 5 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 22 | . | 16 | 32 | 40 | 34 | 43 | 24 | 60 | 61 | 54 | 27 | 54 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 46 | 22 | 44 | 21 | 20 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 26 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 7 | ... |
| Denmark | 12 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 33 | 50 | 27 | 16 | 35 | 35 | 29 | 30 | 42 | 22 | 35 | 63 | 47 | 34 | 11 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 19 | . | . | . | 5 | 5 | . | 6 | . | 7 | . | 19 | . |
| Germany | 514 | 660 | 669 | 669 | 723 | 783 | 706 | 752 | 713 | 715 | 634 | 677 | 626 | 622 | 695 | 667 | 803 | 760 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 5 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 | . | . |
| New Zealand | 6 | . | . | 6 | . | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 23 | 33 | 19 | 14 | 11 |
| Norway | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | 11 | 18 | 6 | 6 | . | 14 | 7 | . | 6 | . | 9 | 19 | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 28 | 22 | 45 |
| Sweden | 6 | 13 | 28 | 12 | 29 | 53 | 15 | 30 | 31 | 38 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 30 | 43 | 22 | 47 | 44 | 73 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 29 | 44 | 47 | 51 | 28 | 42 | 35 | 32 | 39 | 48 | 58 | 58 | 63 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 44 | ... |
| Total | 546 | 727 | 775 | 772 | 868 | 950 | 963 | 911 | 880 | 934 | 836 | 904 | 879 | 828 | 966 | 956 | 1,116 | 1,028 | 233 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 9. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM KUWAIT
(Including Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 75 | 60 | 277 | 90 | 68 | 81 | 65 | 68 | 40 | 103 | 72 | 56 | 26 | 36 | 90 | 72 | 56 | 22 | 20 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 5 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 7 | 11 | . | 5 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 1,359 | 636 | 975 | 1,047 | 1,029 | 1,411 | 1,449 | 1,476 | 1,177 | 739 | 1,222 | 1,713 | 947 | 1,074 | 917 | 1,140 | 946 | 697 | 1,046 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 22 | 16 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 12 | 8 | 15 | ... |
| Denmark | 83 | 41 | 92 | 76 | 48 | 56 | 46 | 31 | 57 | 24 | 39 | 39 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 14 | 16 |
| Finland | 21 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 5 | . | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 24 |
| Germany | . | . | 197 | 166 | 222 | 212 | 116 | 111 | 116 | 99 | 126 | 91 | 102 | 138 | 138 | 276 | 288 | 280 | ... |
| Iceland | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 18 | . | 19 | 9 | 9 | 8 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 21 | . | 8 | 81 | 78 | 166 | 102 | 124 | 93 | 58 | 34 | 54 | 65 | 38 | 18 | 43 | 33 | 38 | 65 |
| Norway | 26 | 9 | 38 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 8 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 11 | . | 17 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 88 | 126 | 141 | 112 | 200 | 63 | 37 | 50 | 28 | 30 | 43 | 31 | 23 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 24 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 673 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 7 | . | 16 | 11 | . | 10 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 22 | ... |
| Total | 1,682 | 1,559 | 1,746 | 1,610 | 1,701 | 2,041 | 1,884 | 1,918 | 1,555 | 1,133 | 1,575 | 2,033 | 1,220 | 1,376 | 1,241 | 1,639 | 1,453 | 1,145 | 1,226 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 10. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY BY RESIDENCE TO KUWAIT
(Including Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 9 | 7 | 29 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 30 | 35 | 31 | 47 | 38 | 45 | 65 | 46 | 73 | 83 | 100 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 6 | . | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | . | 5 | 14 | ... |
| Denmark | 10 | 29 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 31 | 19 | 31 | 21 | 12 | 34 | 15 | 27 | 25 |
| Finland | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | 16 | 6 | 7 | 12 | . |
| Germany | . | . | 116 | 118 | 139 | 132 | 250 | 130 | 101 | 58 | 86 | 108 | 85 | 123 | 152 | 291 | 228 | 259 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | 20 | 24 | 8 | . | 6 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 35 | 26 | 35 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 43 | 23 |
| Norway | 5 | . | . | 6 | . | 15 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 6 | . | . | 11 | . | 20 | . | 5 | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 5 | 5 | 21 | 62 | 21 | 9 | 45 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 46 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 24 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 496 | 190 | 28 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 11 | . | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 9 | ... |
| Total | 32 | 567 | 406 | 272 | 214 | 236 | 408 | 245 | 233 | 196 | 214 | 231 | 227 | 266 | 343 | 464 | 390 | 483 | 182 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 11. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM LEBANON
(Including Lebanese and non-Lebanese)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 2,438 | 2,311 | 1,061 | 1,000 | 1,141 | 1,234 | 1,196 | 1,013 | 1,055 | 981 | 1,411 | 1,334 | 1,255 | 1,674 | 1,702 | 1,610 | 1,331 | 1,251 | 1,346 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 55 | 39 | 61 | 56 | 84 | 97 | 94 | 100 | 79 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 12,462 | 11,987 | 6,525 | 4,696 | 2,674 | 1,914 | 1,805 | 1,246 | 1,230 | 1,397 | 1,682 | 2,071 | 1,723 | 2,600 | 2,673 | 3,122 | 3,290 | 3,018 | 2,827 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 10 | 20 | 33 | 36 | 15 | 25 | 17 | . | . | . | 42 | 32 | 27 | 47 | ... |
| Denmark | 1,360 | 1,289 | 1,339 | 544 | 290 | 264 | 289 | 275 | 361 | 306 | 503 | 423 | 349 | 258 | 235 | 230 | 461 | 184 | 261 |
| Finland | 30 | 29 | 44 | 12 | 21 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 11 | . | 27 | 32 | 21 | 20 | 164 | 142 | 23 | 25 | 35 |
| Germany | 22,963 | 6,284 | 5,518 | 3,587 | 2,431 | 2,645 | 3,569 | 3,008 | 2,811 | 2,776 | 3,414 | 3,076 | 3,331 | 3,409 | 3,013 | 2,374 | 2,937 | 2,607 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 191 | 185 | 160 | 171 | 189 | 197 | 188 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 5 | 12 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 29 | 9 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 97 | 63 | 34 | 24 | 20 | 8 | . |
| New Zealand | 17 | 6 | 6 | . | 17 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 17 |
| Norway | 254 | 238 | 77 | 77 | 57 | 43 | 31 | 77 | 89 | 104 | 71 | 107 | 85 | 76 | 105 | 45 | 154 | 102 | 52 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | . | . | 8 | 6 | . | . | . | 5 | . | 10 | 5 | 8 | . | 6 |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 330 | 218 | 149 |
| Sweden | 4,057 | 2,873 | 2,118 | 880 | 741 | 334 | 534 | 504 | 483 | 449 | 480 | 493 | 459 | 516 | 601 | 641 | 1,964 | 705 | 610 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 466 | 708 | 498 | 352 | 262 | 206 | 184 | 216 | 298 | 280 | 249 | 284 | 281 | 277 | 241 | 255 | 238 | ... |
| Total | 43,584 | 25,486 | 17,396 | 11,305 | 7,751 | 6,760 | 7,950 | 6,616 | 6,515 | 6,600 | 8,177 | 8,171 | 7,885 | 8,982 | 8,958 | 8,578 | 10,927 | 8,524 | 5,392 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 12. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO LEBANON
(Including Lebanese and non-Lebanese)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 70 | 220 | 113 | 205 | 256 | 275 | 295 | 305 | 226 | 272 | 234 | 224 | 261 | 270 | 369 | 368 | 371 | 359 | 368 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 53 | 41 | 39 | 30 | 19 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 31 | 53 | 46 | 43 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 21 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Denmark | 51 | 70 | 62 | 101 | 117 | 129 | 91 | 126 | 179 | 240 | 235 | 218 | 203 | 153 | 199 | 294 | 330 | 164 | 205 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | 7 | 10 | 6 | . | . | 7 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | . | 8 | 6 | . |
| Germany | 2,819 | 4,349 | 3,043 | 3,748 | 4,031 | 2,654 | 2,367 | 2,846 | 2,676 | 2,012 | 1,903 | 1,848 | 1,667 | 2,050 | 2,166 | 1,953 | 1,936 | 2,005 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 73 | 54 | 37 | 34 | 26 | 25 | 6 | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 13 | . | . | 9 | 24 | 11 | 14 | . | 11 | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 81 | 76 | 40 | 36 | 41 | 34 | 90 |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | 15 | . | . | 8 | . | . | 11 | 6 | 6 | . | 8 | 10 | . | . | . | 6 |
| Norway | 13 | 29 | 56 | 32 | 74 | 31 | 6 | 34 | 32 | . | 21 | 23 | 23 | 36 | 8 | 13 | 58 | 37 | 44 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 12 | . | 5 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 13 | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 35 | 33 | 36 |
| Sweden | 20 | 45 | 55 | 127 | 213 | 231 | 298 | 260 | 250 | 222 | 215 | 134 | 126 | 124 | 202 | 185 | 354 | 281 | 303 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 246 | 276 | 246 | 207 | 208 | 163 | 144 | 108 | 129 | 114 | 151 | 103 | 117 | 139 | 110 | 80 | 112 | ... |
| Total | 2,978 | 4,962 | 3,605 | 4,477 | 4,910 | 3,541 | 3,355 | 3,830 | 3,572 | 2,971 | 2,822 | 2,872 | 2,528 | 2,887 | 3,205 | 3,030 | 3,305 | 3,104 | 1,103 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 13. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM OMAN
(Including Omanis and non-Omanis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 31 | 28 | 36 | 18 | 69 | 44 | 40 | 53 | 36 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 89 | 133 | 137 | 145 | 49 | 8 | 12 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . |
| Canada ^{b/} | 46 | 39 | 36 | 66 | 182 | 268 | 260 | 281 | 121 | 142 | 242 | 413 | 372 | 483 | 409 | 366 | 542 | 391 | 540 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | 24 | 16 | 42 | 26 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | . | . | 19 | 6 | 44 | 51 | 45 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 55 | 51 | 60 | 67 | 89 | 83 | 62 | 91 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 6 | 8 | 5 | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 7 | 18 | 22 | 50 | 69 | 105 | 92 | 36 | 67 | 38 | 55 | 153 | 161 | 113 | 147 | 103 | 79 | 77 | 68 |
| Norway | 6 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 6 | . | 26 | 19 | 30 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 6 | . | 9 | . | 6 | . | 8 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 17 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 6 | . | 12 | 13 | 7 | . | . | 18 | 8 | 12 | . | 6 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 5 | ... |
| Total | 120 | 132 | 164 | 190 | 361 | 437 | 451 | 435 | 288 | 295 | 465 | 687 | 733 | 846 | 858 | 745 | 845 | 651 | 695 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

- a/ Only non-Austrians.
- b/ Only non-Canadians.
- c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 14. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO OMAN
(Including Omanis and non-Omanis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 29 | 43 | 19 | 26 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 21 | 34 | 51 | 41 | 49 | 47 | 70 | 33 | 61 | 91 | 93 | 105 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | 54 | 14 | . | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | . | 14 | 6 | 27 | 7 | 26 | 49 | 89 | 71 | 50 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 43 | 37 | 55 | 57 | 115 | 113 | 163 | 244 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 18 | 38 | 12 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 37 | 25 | 37 | 15 | 32 | 25 | 41 | 67 | 78 |
| Norway | 19 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 23 | 10 | 41 | . | 9 | 15 | 53 | 8 | . | . | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | 9 | 11 | 6 | . | 5 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5 | . | 14 | 34 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 9 | . | 5 | . | 18 | 7 | 9 | 16 | . | 11 | 11 | 15 | . | 8 | 21 | 7 | 16 | ... |
| Total | 120 | 121 | 55 | 73 | 63 | 79 | 92 | 84 | 134 | 81 | 158 | 160 | 271 | 172 | 229 | 280 | 423 | 519 | 275 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 15. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM PALESTINE
(Including Palestinians and non-Palestinians)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 16 | 32 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 6 | . | . | 15 | 12 | 8 | 14 |
| Canada ^{b/} | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 33 | 95 | 84 | 161 | 171 | 246 | 212 | 223 | 319 | 409 | 328 | 270 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 33 | 50 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 9 | ... |
| Denmark | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 8 | 12 | 19 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Norway | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 129 | 99 | 152 | 356 | 746 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 7 | . | . | 12 | 6 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 20 | ... |
| Total | . | 7 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 55 | 65 | 135 | 124 | 238 | 241 | 339 | 329 | 399 | 489 | 617 | 729 | 1,040 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

- a/ Only non-Austrians.
- b/ Only non-Canadians.
- c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 16. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO PALESTINE
(Including Palestinians and non-Palestinians)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 5 | . | . | . | 5 | 8 | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 46 | 68 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 5 | ... |
| Denmark | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Norway | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | 6 | 10 | 7 | 8 | . | ... |
| Total | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 31 | 13 | 56 | 79 | 24 | 37 | 42 | 13 | 5 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 17. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM QATAR
(Including Qataris and non-Qataris)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 21 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 45 | 10 | 24 | 40 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 51 | 52 | 104 | 42 | 50 | 20 | 14 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Canada ^{b/} | 152 | 128 | 99 | 184 | 219 | 248 | 344 | 258 | 162 | 147 | 322 | 394 | 327 | 464 | 327 | 362 | 311 | 382 | 515 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | 15 | . | . | . | 13 | 12 | 15 | 66 | 59 | 78 | 80 | 21 | 28 | 51 | 52 | 60 | 25 | 50 | 70 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 48 | 57 | 59 | 69 | 84 | 152 | 174 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 45 | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | 5 | 31 | 42 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 35 | 29 | 19 | 30 | 22 | 27 | 55 | 71 |
| Norway | 37 | 65 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 34 | 39 | 21 | 32 | 7 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 5 | . | . | 7 | . | . | 7 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 19 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 7 | 12 | . | 8 | 7 | . | 7 | . | . | 18 | . | 15 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 12 | ... |
| Total | 233 | 220 | 147 | 216 | 317 | 379 | 475 | 430 | 346 | 287 | 539 | 561 | 564 | 710 | 641 | 616 | 612 | 755 | 715 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 18. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO QATAR
(Including Qataris and non-Qataris)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | 11 | . | 8 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 32 | 72 | 118 | 121 | 92 | 165 | 285 | 274 | 365 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | . | . | 21 | 8 | 36 | 23 | 133 | 111 | 79 | 24 | 43 | 93 | 33 | 27 | 53 | 77 | 176 | 123 | 128 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 43 | 37 | 55 | 57 | 115 | 113 | 163 | 244 | . |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 32 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | 16 | 10 | 15 | . | 7 | . | 8 | 34 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 28 | 20 | 66 | 60 | 92 | 122 | 191 |
| Norway | 51 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 33 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 28 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 5 | . | 30 | 25 | 25 | 55 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 11 | 25 | 8 | . | . | . | . | 15 | 23 | 33 | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 9 | 8 | 8 | . | 9 | . | 5 | . | 5 | . | 6 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 12 | . | 15 | ... |
| Total | 59 | 46 | 62 | 57 | 93 | 97 | 218 | 175 | 180 | 94 | 181 | 244 | 265 | 261 | 379 | 498 | 778 | 836 | 768 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 19. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM SAUDI ARABIA
(Including Saudis and non-Saudis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 156 | 168 | 200 | 96 | 299 | 478 | 521 | 379 | 124 | 133 | 91 | 148 | 162 | 179 | 208 | 238 | 101 | 49 | 33 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Canada ^{b/} | 1,313 | 862 | 963 | 1,316 | 1,780 | 2,897 | 2,494 | 3,293 | 2,022 | 1,581 | 2,029 | 3,564 | 2,538 | 2,042 | 2,111 | 2,364 | 2,227 | 1,649 | 2,357 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 51 | 31 | 17 | 21 | 53 | ... |
| Denmark | 122 | 110 | 98 | 191 | 202 | 262 | 137 | 264 | 55 | 83 | 90 | 75 | 71 | 108 | 113 | 28 | 35 | 45 | 21 |
| Finland | 14 | 11 | 144 | 114 | 22 | 127 | 255 | 309 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 27 | 37 | 9 | 25 | 14 | 15 |
| Germany | 803 | 727 | 596 | 546 | 501 | 429 | 415 | 410 | 368 | 459 | 473 | 472 | 555 | 635 | 554 | 750 | 756 | 768 | ... |
| Iceland | . | 10 | . | . | 9 | . | 6 | . | 5 | . | 12 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Italy | 310 | 193 | 135 | 93 | 144 | . | 118 | 74 | 106 | 93 | 95 | 98 | 126 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 83 | 43 | 72 | 122 | 210 | 267 | 141 | 179 | 96 | 150 | 155 | 188 | 209 | 197 | 215 | 207 | 182 | 551 | 782 |
| Norway | 53 | 78 | 111 | 280 | 238 | 173 | 207 | 295 | 210 | 85 | 59 | 78 | 52 | 49 | 29 | 35 | 18 | 20 | 26 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | 19 | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 146 | 118 | 145 |
| Sweden | 134 | 127 | 140 | 800 | 552 | 564 | 198 | 620 | 452 | 341 | 249 | 165 | 224 | 295 | 217 | 129 | 217 | 161 | 199 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 36 | 58 | 48 | 74 | 63 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 74 | 67 | 71 | 96 | 116 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 96 | ... |
| Total | 3,010 | 2,382 | 2,517 | 3,611 | 4,025 | 5,260 | 4,549 | 5,867 | 3,492 | 3,026 | 3,343 | 4,891 | 4,077 | 3,720 | 3,629 | 3,895 | 3,843 | 3,537 | 3,589 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 20. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO SAUDI ARABIA
(Including Saudis and non-Saudis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 53 | 69 | 89 | 120 | 74 | 102 | 123 | 96 | 107 | 129 | 159 | 217 | 182 | 148 | 172 | 129 | 163 | 179 | 210 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 28 | 45 | 35 | 7 | . | 17 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 28 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 22 | ... |
| Denmark | 88 | 112 | 114 | 101 | 77 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 79 | 69 | 96 | 57 | 81 | 77 | 63 | 39 | 29 | 21 | 39 |
| Finland | . | 10 | . | 23 | 24 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 15 |
| Germany | 616 | 587 | 626 | 493 | 450 | 488 | 402 | 422 | 389 | 252 | 338 | 313 | 337 | 369 | 443 | 572 | 674 | 712 | ... |
| Iceland | 5 | . | . | 10 | . | . | 10 | 6 | 8 | 31 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 6 | . | . | . | 11 | 5 |
| Italy | 137 | 108 | 135 | 120 | 112 | . | 115 | 119 | 111 | 150 | 137 | 122 | 93 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | 68 | 153 | 186 | 161 | 83 | 86 | 95 | 96 | 80 | 93 | 147 | 166 | 183 | 98 | 81 | 75 | 89 | 130 | 122 |
| Norway | 126 | 226 | 117 | 141 | 76 | 63 | 109 | 79 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 41 | 20 | 27 | . | 5 | 20 | 9 | 13 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 34 | 63 | 61 |
| Sweden | 52 | 57 | 168 | 283 | 326 | 325 | 269 | 254 | 161 | 101 | 152 | 112 | 96 | 106 | 87 | 61 | 90 | 90 | 108 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 52 | 30 | 45 | 58 | 53 | 69 | 50 | 36 | 44 | 52 | 43 | 58 | 80 | 95 | 83 | 76 | 93 | ... |
| Total | 1,148 | 1,377 | 1,468 | 1,500 | 1,283 | 1,214 | 1,302 | 1,243 | 1,082 | 988 | 1,181 | 1,104 | 1,107 | 958 | 998 | 996 | 1,199 | 1,368 | 609 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 21. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM THE SUDAN
(Including Sudanese and non-Sudanese)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | |
| Australia | 75 | 77 | 93 | 297 | 437 | 655 | 381 | 405 | 445 | 407 | 406 | 326 | 180 | 302 | 533 | 255 | 412 | 353 | 175 | |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 63 | 143 | 113 | 78 | 49 | 86 | 90 | 70 | 84 | 38 | 70 | 56 | |
| Canada ^{b/} | 310 | 388 | 655 | 511 | 329 | 409 | 558 | 824 | 729 | 539 | 761 | 1,179 | 1,368 | 1,533 | 1,508 | 1,039 | 832 | 703 | 723 | |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 8 | . | 23 | ... | |
| Denmark | 29 | 39 | 23 | 28 | 24 | 39 | 24 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 13 | 58 | 19 | 46 | 27 | 48 | 71 | 44 | 58 | |
| Finland | 9 | 20 | 12 | 8 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 21 | 6 | 63 | 12 | . | 9 | 5 | 8 | |
| Germany | 834 | 703 | 929 | 771 | 667 | 1,401 | 1,203 | 1,210 | 784 | 482 | 476 | 462 | 569 | 617 | 841 | 571 | 430 | 477 | ... | |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 | 50 | 35 | 50 | 41 | 52 | 77 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | 19 | 42 | 112 | 158 | 163 | 57 | 68 | 62 | . | 26 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 55 | 69 | |
| Norway | 26 | 63 | 46 | 33 | 15 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 83 | 50 | 62 | 97 | 57 | 95 | 49 | 51 | 67 | 109 | |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Sweden | 274 | 195 | 182 | 155 | 63 | 48 | 55 | 57 | 27 | 51 | 52 | 64 | 59 | 74 | 141 | 190 | 261 | 303 | 418 | |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 51 | 46 | 72 | 70 | 45 | 24 | 48 | 58 | 61 | 48 | 63 | 49 | 52 | 90 | 74 | 50 | 55 | ... | |
| Total | 1,557 | 1,536 | 1,986 | 1,875 | 1,624 | 2,683 | 2,498 | 2,872 | 2,438 | 1,849 | 1,993 | 2,398 | 2,510 | 2,867 | 3,342 | 2,339 | 2,169 | 2,155 | 1,616 | |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 22. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO THE SUDAN
(Including Sudanese and non-Sudanese)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 6 | . | 9 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 33 | 24 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 32 | 58 | 78 | 82 | 63 | 49 | 94 | 39 | 42 | 54 | 47 | 32 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | 16 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 5 | . | . | 10 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 19 | 15 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Germany | 281 | 228 | 324 | 425 | 432 | 341 | 396 | 619 | 935 | 865 | 573 | 437 | 424 | 467 | 460 | 445 | 469 | 420 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 8 | 14 | 12 | . |
| Norway | 30 | . | 17 | 11 | 12 | . | . | 20 | . | . | 14 | 23 | . | 6 | . | 5 | 6 | 8 | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 12 | . | 11 | 30 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 13 | . | . | 6 | . | 8 | . | 15 | 20 | 48 | 21 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 59 | 41 | 48 | 21 | 18 | 28 | 39 | 28 | 20 | 56 | 41 | 26 | 42 | 47 | 22 | 28 | 18 | ... |
| Total | 344 | 312 | 410 | 527 | 500 | 384 | 484 | 729 | 1,044 | 992 | 752 | 586 | 530 | 654 | 594 | 590 | 635 | 613 | 102 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 23. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
(Including Syrians and non-Syrians)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 304 | 347 | 241 | 196 | 277 | 366 | 202 | 179 | 228 | 326 | 384 | 298 | 386 | 548 | 476 | 795 | 1,193 | 991 | 1,402 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 93 | 96 | 124 | 146 | 126 | 140 | 154 | 232 | 156 | 117 | 221 | 206 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 1,555 | 1,389 | 1,021 | 1,127 | 806 | 922 | 836 | 708 | 713 | 724 | 1,049 | 804 | 681 | 958 | 861 | 1,199 | 944 | 923 | 800 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 32 | 57 | 78 | 91 | 59 | 34 | 19 | 21 | 48 | . | 31 | 41 | 60 | 76 | ... |
| Denmark | 184 | 168 | 211 | 125 | 108 | 97 | 138 | 139 | 259 | 264 | 319 | 310 | 314 | 408 | 164 | 142 | 169 | 137 | 182 |
| Finland | 9 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 46 | 77 | 29 | 31 | 89 | 44 | 30 | 41 | 34 | 65 | 140 |
| Germany | 5,108 | 2,344 | 2,025 | 1,935 | 1,647 | 2,021 | 2,908 | 2,588 | 2,938 | 3,609 | 4,455 | 4,176 | 3,672 | 2,958 | 2,405 | 2,196 | 1,852 | 1,923 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 181 | 165 | 117 | 181 | 218 | 228 | 173 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 10 | 7 | 5 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | 5 | 6 | 118 | 96 | 200 | 10 | 313 | 16 | . | 53 | 26 | 36 | 7 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 86 | 118 |
| Norway | 70 | 98 | 86 | 29 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 45 | 88 | 105 | 122 | 184 | 340 | 165 | 147 | 150 | 140 | 132 | 161 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 325 | 320 | 288 |
| Sweden | 757 | 989 | 1,146 | 504 | 582 | 425 | 428 | 583 | 816 | 1,084 | 890 | 1,006 | 1,294 | 1,403 | 1,093 | 865 | 1,685 | 1,984 | 3,048 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 138 | 116 | 135 | 120 | 75 | 77 | 81 | 95 | 96 | 81 | 100 | 118 | 99 | 115 | 123 | 138 | 145 | ... |
| Total | 7,990 | 5,503 | 4,880 | 4,233 | 3,739 | 4,198 | 4,990 | 5,023 | 5,493 | 6,679 | 7,801 | 7,339 | 7,330 | 6,784 | 5,630 | 5,777 | 6,694 | 7,021 | 6,364 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 24. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
(Including Syrians and non-Syrians)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 20 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 49 | 46 | 49 | 71 | 83 | 79 | 81 | 87 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 54 | 57 | 59 | 76 | 50 | 46 | 65 | 44 | 60 | 46 | 43 | 58 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 15 | . | 10 | 14 | 16 | 12 | ... |
| Denmark | 18 | 18 | 34 | 8 | 21 | 47 | 36 | 40 | 39 | 68 | 36 | 75 | 91 | 107 | 108 | 82 | 85 | 112 | 83 |
| Finland | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . |
| Germany | 1,079 | 1,159 | 977 | 1,051 | 1,012 | 900 | 953 | 1,024 | 1,198 | 1,041 | 1,157 | 1,076 | 1,132 | 1,274 | 1,341 | 1,222 | 1,239 | 1,218 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 16 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 8 | . | 6 | . | 21 | 7 | . | 10 | 17 | 7 |
| Norway | 12 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 14 | . | 11 | 30 | . | 7 | 48 | 47 | 35 | 45 | 36 | 17 | 38 | 24 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 19 | 48 | 57 |
| Sweden | 16 | 10 | 43 | 33 | 49 | 61 | 65 | 67 | 74 | 35 | 57 | 57 | 94 | 64 | 95 | 65 | 101 | 151 | 54 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 59 | 58 | 82 | 49 | 67 | 28 | 42 | 40 | 30 | 54 | 26 | 20 | 37 | 50 | 37 | 53 | 52 | ... |
| Total | 1,150 | 1,270 | 1,130 | 1,200 | 1,175 | 1,103 | 1,232 | 1,282 | 1,479 | 1,289 | 1,432 | 1,436 | 1,522 | 1,662 | 1,781 | 1,604 | 1,686 | 1,780 | 375 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 25. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
(Including Emiratis and non-Emiratis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 224 | 220 | 178 | 110 | 144 | 227 | 262 | 241 | 257 | 390 | 475 | 962 | 1,358 | 1,412 | 1,597 | 2,609 | 2,547 | 198 | 210 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 9 | . | 14 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 25 |
| Canada ^{b/} | 1,017 | 778 | 694 | 1,040 | 1,357 | 1,662 | 2,288 | 2,812 | 1,826 | 1,755 | 3,084 | 4,523 | 4,444 | 3,321 | 4,358 | 4,053 | 4,100 | 3,368 | 4,695 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | 5 | ... |
| Denmark | 40 | 64 | 68 | 33 | 60 | 49 | 65 | 65 | 75 | 75 | 48 | 79 | 78 | 107 | 105 | 129 | 140 | 149 | 154 |
| Finland | . | 10 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 21 | 43 | 59 | 81 |
| Germany | . | . | 226 | 133 | 192 | 299 | 261 | 439 | 281 | 512 | 446 | 575 | 487 | 790 | 1,069 | 1,639 | 1,448 | 1,659 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 70 | 88 | 94 | 100 | 103 | 89 | 114 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | . | 5 | 13 | . | 8 | 5 |
| New Zealand | 34 | 23 | 38 | 96 | 217 | 357 | 280 | 261 | 268 | 222 | 295 | 397 | 408 | 416 | 370 | 321 | 254 | 307 | 353 |
| Norway | 26 | 50 | 39 | 32 | 58 | 46 | 91 | 85 | 118 | 90 | 76 | 61 | 84 | 103 | 74 | 85 | 94 | 97 | 115 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | 5 | 6 | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 140 | 248 | 101 | . | 81 | 53 | 68 | 60 | 103 | 118 | 135 | 148 | 185 | 206 | 152 | 170 | 268 | 254 | 307 |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 11 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 31 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 14 | ... |
| Total | 1,484 | 1,407 | 1,362 | 1,473 | 2,143 | 2,743 | 3,426 | 4,082 | 3,065 | 3,314 | 4,712 | 6,886 | 7,208 | 6,412 | 7,810 | 9,074 | 8,929 | 6,154 | 5,955 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Canadians.

c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 26. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
(Including Emiratis and non-Emiratis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | 62 | 76 | 93 | 116 | 145 | 115 | 150 | 197 | 270 | 362 | 434 | 557 | 725 | 934 | 1,226 | 1,407 | 2,121 | 2,862 | 4,218 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 8 | . | . | 6 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 49 |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Denmark | 31 | 34 | 57 | 54 | 68 | 68 | 63 | 66 | 63 | 78 | 74 | 123 | 128 | 135 | 204 | 195 | 181 | 239 | 350 |
| Finland | . | 5 | . | 12 | 14 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 43 | 20 | 19 | 40 | 18 | 34 | 47 | 71 | 89 | 66 | 100 |
| Germany | . | . | 410 | 199 | 191 | 228 | 225 | 413 | 467 | 518 | 429 | 460 | 456 | 869 | 1,381 | 1,926 | 2,173 | 2,178 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 9 | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 84 | 120 | 99 | 153 | 118 | 134 | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 6 | 17 | 11 | 10 | . | . | 11 |
| New Zealand | 26 | 75 | 69 | 69 | 46 | 30 | 77 | 79 | 138 | 110 | 209 | 166 | 157 | 189 | 232 | 346 | 480 | 689 | 857 |
| Norway | 45 | 50 | 61 | 46 | 70 | 91 | 98 | 72 | 83 | 84 | 74 | 89 | 83 | 99 | 71 | 78 | 104 | 97 | 103 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 11 | 15 | 11 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | 13 | 21 | 52 | . | 91 | 87 | 112 | 138 | 132 | 121 | 120 | 145 | 145 | 123 | 188 | 225 | 286 | 326 | 413 |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 11 | 5 | 9 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 11 | 21 | . | 6 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 7 | ... |
| Total | 180 | 275 | 750 | 508 | 649 | 675 | 854 | 1,130 | 1,322 | 1,461 | 1,495 | 1,756 | 1,732 | 2,420 | 3,382 | 4,290 | 5,491 | 6,508 | 6,120 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 27. OUTFLOWS OF POPULATION BY FUTURE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FROM YEMEN
(Including Yemenis and non-Yemenis)

| Future country of residence | Outflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | |
| Australia | 6 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 8 | 9 | 8 | 51 | 27 | 135 | 29 | 9 | . | 15 | 6 | |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | . | 12 | 10 | 12 | . | 6 | . | 6 | . | . | 7 | 11 | |
| Canada ^{b/} | 17 | 25 | 33 | 51 | 60 | 67 | 120 | 117 | 146 | 136 | 102 | 213 | 209 | 111 | 164 | 219 | 127 | 158 | 232 | |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | 11 | 10 | 8 | 21 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 24 | 29 | 43 | ... | |
| Denmark | 12 | 6 | . | 24 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 7 | . | 16 | 21 | 13 | 16 | 7 | . | . | 9 | |
| Finland | . | . | 7 | 14 | 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | |
| Germany | 110 | 155 | 178 | 110 | 149 | 196 | 231 | 377 | 208 | 444 | 467 | 388 | 412 | 408 | 422 | 319 | 394 | 379 | ... | |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | . | . | . | 11 | 19 | 25 | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | 18 | 186 | 131 | 64 | 42 | 23 | 7 | 8 | 11 | . | 6 | . | 6 | 13 | 5 | |
| Norway | 9 | 6 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 10 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 9 | . | 10 | 9 | 61 | 31 | |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Spain | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Sweden | 23 | 42 | 38 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 41 | 39 | 31 | 26 | 92 | 97 | 84 | |
| Switzerland ^{c/} | ... | 13 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 22 | 8 | 15 | . | 6 | 30 | 12 | 27 | 29 | 35 | 21 | 26 | 55 | ... | |
| Total | 182 | 250 | 271 | 250 | 296 | 522 | 581 | 650 | 477 | 667 | 669 | 743 | 810 | 757 | 746 | 645 | 698 | 842 | 383 | |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

- a/ Only non-Austrians.
- b/ Only non-Canadians.
- c/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 28. INFLOWS OF POPULATION BY PREVIOUS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE TO YEMEN
(Including Yemenis and non-Yemenis)

| Previous country of residence | Inflows of population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Australia | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| Austria ^{a/} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 7 | 16 | 8 | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 15 | 19 | 15 | ... |
| Denmark | 7 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| Finland | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Germany | 91 | 129 | 171 | 126 | 116 | 157 | 181 | 164 | 236 | 202 | 244 | 223 | 212 | 240 | 306 | 266 | 283 | 437 | ... |
| Iceland | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| New Zealand | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 50 | 48 | 23 | 6 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Norway | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sweden | . | 5 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | . | . | 5 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 9 | . | . |
| Switzerland ^{b/} | ... | 23 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 30 | 10 | . | 12 | 18 | 9 | . | 19 | 5 | 5 | 13 | ... |
| Total | 103 | 167 | 189 | 173 | 142 | 185 | 223 | 261 | 328 | 251 | 275 | 266 | 244 | 280 | 354 | 314 | 336 | 478 | 28 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

Notes:

a/ Only non-Austrians.

b/ Only non-Swiss.

ANNEX TABLE 29. INFLOWS OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

| Year | Country of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|------|-----------|-------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| | Bahrain | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Kuwait | Lebanon | Oman | Palestine | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | The Sudan | Syrian Arab Republic | United Arab Emirates | Yemen | ESCWA region | All countries |
| 1990 | 58 | 4,117 | 1,756 | 4,449 | 691 | 5,634 | . | . | 33 | 518 | 306 | 2,972 | 192 | 1,945 | 22,671 | 1,536,483 |
| 1991 | 58 | 5,602 | 1,494 | 4,259 | 861 | 6,009 | 5 | . | 56 | 552 | 679 | 2,837 | 164 | 1,547 | 24,123 | 1,827,167 |
| 1992 | 81 | 3,576 | 4,111 | 4,036 | 989 | 5,838 | 24 | . | 59 | 584 | 675 | 2,940 | 172 | 2,056 | 25,141 | 973,975 |
| 1993 | 93 | 3,556 | 4,072 | 4,741 | 1,129 | 5,465 | 21 | . | 88 | 616 | 714 | 2,933 | 196 | 1,793 | 25,417 | 904,292 |
| 1994 | 87 | 3,392 | 6,025 | 3,990 | 1,065 | 4,319 | 32 | . | 51 | 668 | 651 | 2,426 | 286 | 741 | 23,733 | 804,416 |
| 1995 | 78 | 5,648 | 5,596 | 3,649 | 961 | 3,884 | 31 | . | 60 | 788 | 1,645 | 2,362 | 317 | 1,501 | 26,520 | 720,459 |
| 1996 | 76 | 6,186 | 5,481 | 4,445 | 1,202 | 4,382 | 25 | . | 79 | 1,164 | 2,172 | 3,072 | 343 | 2,209 | 30,836 | 915,900 |
| 1997 | 80 | 5,031 | 3,244 | 4,171 | 837 | 3,568 | 36 | . | 70 | 815 | 2,030 | 2,269 | 329 | 1,663 | 24,143 | 798,378 |
| 1998 | 53 | 4,831 | 2,220 | 3,255 | 749 | 3,290 | 25 | . | 60 | 703 | 1,161 | 2,840 | 329 | 1,859 | 21,375 | 654,451 |
| 1999 | 70 | 4,421 | 3,360 | 3,269 | 801 | 3,033 | 40 | . | 78 | 759 | 1,346 | 2,048 | 310 | 1,160 | 20,695 | 644,787 |
| 2000 | 106 | 4,450 | 5,087 | 3,900 | 1,015 | 3,662 | 51 | . | 97 | 1,063 | 1,531 | 2,367 | 435 | 1,789 | 25,553 | 841,002 |
| 2001 | 118 | 5,159 | 4,965 | 4,572 | 1,258 | 4,579 | 55 | . | 125 | 1,178 | 1,650 | 3,350 | 460 | 1,607 | 29,076 | 1,058,902 |
| 2002 | 85 | 4,852 | 5,174 | 3,964 | 1,056 | 3,935 | 61 | . | 108 | 1,014 | 2,921 | 2,557 | 472 | 1,227 | 27,426 | 1,059,356 |
| 2003 | 59 | 3,348 | 2,450 | 2,927 | 707 | 2,956 | 76 | . | 72 | 735 | 1,883 | 1,938 | 380 | 1,382 | 18,913 | 703,542 |
| 2004 | 116 | 5,522 | 3,494 | 3,431 | 1,091 | 3,818 | 122 | . | 125 | 906 | 3,211 | 2,256 | 586 | 1,760 | 26,438 | 957,883 |
| 2005 | 140 | 7,905 | 4,077 | 3,748 | 1,152 | 4,282 | 101 | . | 174 | 1,210 | 5,231 | 2,831 | 812 | 3,366 | 35,029 | 1,122,257 |
| 2006 | 148 | 10,500 | 4,337 | 4,038 | 1,230 | 4,083 | 155 | . | 226 | 1,542 | 5,504 | 2,918 | 1,006 | 4,308 | 39,995 | 1,266,129 |
| 2007 | 133 | 9,267 | 3,765 | 3,917 | 1,017 | 4,267 | 103 | . | 138 | 1,171 | 2,930 | 2,385 | 758 | 2,396 | 32,247 | 1,052,415 |
| 2008 | 96 | 8,712 | 4,795 | 3,936 | 1,104 | 4,254 | 70 | . | 151 | 1,194 | 3,598 | 2,641 | 693 | 1,872 | 33,116 | 1,107,126 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

ANNEX TABLE 30. INFLOWS OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP TO FRANCE

| Year | Country of citizenship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|------|-----------|-------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| | Bahrain | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Kuwait | Lebanon | Oman | Palestine | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | The Sudan | Syrian Arab Republic | United Arab Emirates | Yemen | ESCWA region | All countries |
| 1994 | . | 385 | 153 | . | . | 1,221 | . | . | . | . | . | 313 | 4,456 | . | 6,528 | 119,568 |
| 1995 | . | 302 | 136 | . | . | 810 | . | . | . | . | . | 252 | . | . | 1,500 | 106,183 |
| 1996 | . | 390 | 144 | . | . | 799 | . | . | . | . | . | 298 | . | . | 1,631 | 105,992 |
| 1997 | . | 649 | 159 | . | . | 850 | . | . | . | . | . | 338 | . | . | 1,996 | 127,438 |
| 1998 | . | 841 | 226 | . | . | 1,042 | . | . | . | . | . | 401 | . | . | 2,510 | 156,289 |
| 1999 | . | 648 | 181 | . | . | 1,208 | . | . | . | . | . | 402 | . | . | 2,439 | 145,123 |
| 2000 | . | 732 | 159 | 84 | . | 1,486 | . | . | . | 173 | 48 | 568 | 75 | . | 3,325 | 160,435 |
| 2001 | . | 789 | 252 | 96 | . | 1,958 | . | . | . | 68 | 61 | 604 | 30 | . | 3,858 | 182,688 |
| 2002 | . | 798 | 211 | 85 | . | 2,124 | . | . | . | 52 | 100 | 776 | 91 | . | 4,237 | 205,714 |
| 2003 | . | 917 | 139 | 106 | . | 1,928 | . | . | . | 434 | 113 | 760 | 105 | . | 4,502 | 215,402 |
| 2004 | . | 848 | 121 | . | . | 1,737 | . | . | . | 319 | 163 | 887 | . | . | 4,075 | 210,077 |
| 2005 | . | 818 | 149 | . | . | 1,676 | . | . | . | . | 214 | 753 | . | . | 3,610 | 207,563 |
| 2006 | . | 962 | . | . | . | 1,819 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,781 | 203,989 |
| 2007 | . | 860 | . | . | . | 1,725 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,585 | 192,535 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

ANNEX TABLE 31. INFLOWS OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP TO THE NETHERLANDS

| Year | Country of citizenship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | All countries |
|------|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|------|-----------|-------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| | Bahrain | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Kuwait | Lebanon | Oman | Palestine | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | The Sudan | Syrian Arab Republic | United Arab Emirates | Yemen | ESCWA region | |
| 1990 | . | 1,720 | 387 | 69 | . | 524 | . | . | . | 15 | 98 | 437 | 8 | 12 | 3,270 | 117,350 |
| 1991 | 7 | 1,272 | 368 | 91 | 13 | 274 | 10 | . | . | . | 132 | 530 | . | 7 | 2,704 | 120,249 |
| 1992 | 5 | 966 | 1,000 | 53 | 7 | 133 | 14 | . | . | 26 | 88 | 493 | 10 | . | 2,795 | 116,926 |
| 1993 | . | 848 | 2,179 | 82 | 16 | 209 | . | . | . | 22 | 173 | 302 | . | . | 3,831 | 119,154 |
| 1994 | . | 449 | 3,093 | 41 | 26 | 120 | 11 | . | . | 9 | 162 | 217 | . | 8 | 4,136 | 99,311 |
| 1995 | . | 494 | 2,517 | 37 | 9 | 99 | . | . | . | 19 | 167 | 177 | . | 14 | 3,533 | 96,099 |
| 1996 | . | 657 | 2,333 | 33 | 9 | 44 | 32 | . | . | 30 | 146 | 107 | 223 | 24 | 3,638 | 108,749 |
| 1997 | . | 708 | 1,687 | 35 | 24 | 51 | 15 | . | . | 16 | 217 | 75 | 237 | 10 | 3,075 | 109,860 |
| 1998 | . | 687 | 1,691 | 80 | 6 | 58 | 47 | . | . | 26 | 288 | 88 | 92 | 23 | 3,086 | 122,407 |
| 1999 | . | 520 | 812 | 39 | 12 | 58 | 7 | . | . | 12 | 196 | 78 | 25 | 8 | 1,767 | 119,151 |
| 2000 | . | 407 | 727 | 49 | . | 64 | 6 | . | . | 29 | 236 | 112 | . | 11 | 1,641 | 132,850 |
| 2001 | . | 451 | 413 | 48 | 6 | 63 | 16 | . | . | 25 | 188 | 118 | . | 18 | 1,346 | 133,404 |
| 2002 | . | 545 | 250 | 50 | . | 63 | 25 | . | . | 24 | 146 | 121 | . | 15 | 1,239 | 121,250 |
| 2003 | . | 525 | 306 | 57 | 5 | 47 | 29 | . | . | 23 | 106 | 92 | 6 | 16 | 1,212 | 104,514 |
| 2004 | . | 460 | 249 | 38 | . | 44 | 21 | . | . | 49 | 69 | 66 | 10 | 12 | 1,018 | 94,020 |
| 2005 | . | 357 | 218 | 30 | 5 | 51 | 39 | . | . | 41 | 47 | 67 | 13 | 14 | 882 | 92,297 |
| 2006 | . | 333 | 242 | 34 | 8 | 49 | 26 | . | . | 41 | 48 | 48 | . | 13 | 842 | 101,150 |
| 2007 | . | 290 | 256 | 26 | . | 50 | 21 | . | . | 113 | 35 | 45 | . | 13 | 849 | 116,629 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).POP/DB/MIG/FL/Rev.2008) (forthcoming).

ANNEX TABLE 32. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
BAHRAIN

| Age group | 1990 | | | 1995 | | | 2000 | | | 2005 | | | 2006 | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 |
| 05-09 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 |
| 10-14 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| 15-19 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| 20-24 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 8.3 |
| 25-29 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 |
| 30-34 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 21.0 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| 35-39 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 |
| 40-44 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 12.5 |
| 45-49 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 7.9 |
| 50-54 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| 55-59 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 60-64 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 65-69 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 70-74 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 75+ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 195,672 | 87,880 | 283,552 | 144,227 | 61,752 | 205,979 | 165,344 | 74,017 | 239,361 | 190,567 | 85,586 | 276,153 | 195,672 | 87,880 | 283,552 |
| National population | 157,128 | 153,666 | 310,794 | 178,328 | 174,572 | 352,900 | 200,903 | 197,318 | 398,221 | 226,188 | 222,303 | 448,491 | 231,492 | 227,520 | 459,012 |
| Total population | 352,800 | 241,546 | 594,346 | 322,555 | 236,324 | 558,879 | 366,247 | 271,335 | 637,582 | 416,755 | 307,889 | 724,644 | 427,164 | 315,400 | 742,564 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 55.5 | 36.4 | 47.7 | 44.7 | 26.1 | 36.9 | 45.1 | 27.3 | 37.5 | 45.7 | 27.8 | 38.1 | 45.8 | 27.9 | 38.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 33. TIME SERIES
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
 FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 BAHRAIN

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1976 | 47,760 | 20,630 | 68,390 | 30.2 | 154,390 | 127,180 | 281,560 | 45.2 | 24.3 |
| 1981 | 84,869 | 27,509 | 112,378 | 24.5 | 204,793 | 146,005 | 350,798 | 41.6 | 32.0 |
| 1987 | 106,640 | 43,861 | 150,501 | 29.1 | 250,805 | 184,850 | 435,655 | 42.4 | 34.5 |
| 1988 | 111,753 | 45,967 | 157,720 | 29.1 | 260,117 | 191,059 | 451,176 | 42.4 | 35.0 |
| 1989 | 117,111 | 48,170 | 165,281 | 29.1 | 269,793 | 197,486 | 467,279 | 42.3 | 35.4 |
| 1990 | 122,730 | 50,482 | 173,212 | 29.1 | 279,858 | 204,148 | 484,006 | 42.2 | 35.8 |
| 1991 | 130,893 | 53,839 | 184,732 | 29.1 | 294,346 | 213,691 | 508,037 | 42.1 | 36.4 |
| 1992 | 132,967 | 55,265 | 188,232 | 29.4 | 298,899 | 217,559 | 516,458 | 42.1 | 36.4 |
| 1993 | 136,615 | 57,359 | 193,974 | 29.6 | 306,588 | 223,637 | 530,225 | 42.2 | 36.6 |
| 1994 | 140,366 | 59,521 | 199,887 | 29.8 | 314,474 | 229,892 | 544,366 | 42.2 | 36.7 |
| 1995 | 144,227 | 61,752 | 205,979 | 30.0 | 322,555 | 236,324 | 558,879 | 42.3 | 36.9 |
| 1996 | 148,207 | 64,055 | 212,262 | 30.2 | 330,855 | 242,937 | 573,792 | 42.3 | 37.0 |
| 1997 | 152,307 | 66,431 | 218,738 | 30.4 | 339,372 | 249,743 | 589,115 | 42.4 | 37.1 |
| 1998 | 156,523 | 68,884 | 225,407 | 30.6 | 348,100 | 256,742 | 604,842 | 42.5 | 37.3 |
| 1999 | 160,866 | 71,409 | 232,275 | 30.7 | 357,056 | 263,933 | 620,989 | 42.5 | 37.4 |
| 2000 | 165,344 | 74,017 | 239,361 | 30.9 | 366,247 | 271,335 | 637,582 | 42.6 | 37.5 |
| 2001 | 169,026 | 75,911 | 244,937 | 31.0 | 373,649 | 276,955 | 650,604 | 42.6 | 37.6 |
| 2002 | 175,407 | 78,778 | 254,185 | 31.0 | 386,220 | 285,903 | 672,123 | 42.5 | 37.8 |
| 2003 | 180,430 | 81,032 | 261,462 | 31.0 | 396,277 | 293,139 | 689,416 | 42.5 | 37.9 |
| 2004 | 185,598 | 83,353 | 268,951 | 31.0 | 406,617 | 300,541 | 707,158 | 42.5 | 38.0 |
| 2005 | 190,567 | 85,586 | 276,153 | 31.0 | 416,755 | 307,889 | 724,644 | 42.5 | 38.1 |
| 2006 | 195,672 | 87,880 | 283,552 | 31.0 | 427,164 | 315,400 | 742,564 | 42.5 | 38.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 34. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
EGYPT

| Age group | 2006 | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| 05-09 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| 10-14 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 7.7 |
| 15-19 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 20-24 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 13.1 |
| 25-29 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| 30-34 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
| 35-39 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| 40-44 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| 45-49 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 50-54 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| 55-59 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 60-64 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 65+ | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 64,368 | 51,326 | 115,694 |
| National population | 36,508,599 | 34,839,062 | 71,347,661 |
| Total population | 36,572,967 | 34,890,388 | 71,463,355 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 35. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
EGYPT

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|-------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of Women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of Women | |
| 1976 | 67,638 | 47,717 | 115,355 | 41.4 | 18,579,651 | 17,931,198 | 36,510,849 | 49.1 | 0.3 |
| 1986 | 94,030 | 83,940 | 177,970 | 47.2 | 24,709,274 | 23,544,964 | 48,254,238 | 48.8 | 0.4 |
| 1996* | 64,143 | 51,320 | 115,463 | 44.5 | 30,153,561 | 28,863,772 | 59,017,333 | 48.9 | 0.2 |
| 2006 | 64,368 | 51,326 | 115,694 | 44.4 | 36,508,599 | 34,839,062 | 71,347,661 | 48.8 | 0.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

* Based on country of birth data.

ANNEX TABLE 36. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 IRAQ

| Age group | 1997 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | 12.4 | 17.4 | 14.5 |
| 05-09 | 11.4 | 15.5 | 13.0 |
| 10-14 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| 15-19 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| 20-24 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 8.6 |
| 25-29 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| 30-34 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 9.4 |
| 35-39 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 8.5 |
| 40-44 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.4 |
| 45-49 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| 50-54 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 55-59 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 65-69 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 75+ | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Not stated | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 61,450 | 43,160 | 104,610 |
| National population | 9,627,390 | 9,648,460 | 19,275,850 |
| Total population | 9,688,840 | 9,691,620 | 19,380,460 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 37. TIME SERIES
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
 FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 IRAQ

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1997 | 61,450 | 43,160 | 104,610 | 41.3 | 9,688,840 | 9,691,620 | 19,380,460 | 50.0 | 0.5 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 38. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
JORDAN

| Age group | 1994 | | | 2004 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | | | | 8.0 | 11.0 | 9.2 |
| 05-09 | | | | 6.8 | 9.4 | 7.9 |
| 10-14 | 19.6 | 36.6 | 25.3 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 7.1 |
| 15-19 | | | | 7.3 | 9.1 | 8.1 |
| 20-24 | 25.1 | 21.9 | 24.0 | 13.4 | 17.2 | 15.0 |
| 25-29 | | | | 16.1 | 14.0 | 15.3 |
| 30-34 | 34.5 | 19.6 | 29.5 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 12.6 |
| 35-39 | | | | 9.8 | 6.3 | 8.3 |
| 40-44 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| 45-49 | | | | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| 50-54 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| 55-59 | | | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 60-64 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 65-69 | | | | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 70-74 | | | | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 75+ | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Not stated | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 209,068 | 105,897 | 314,965 | 231,340 | 160,933 | 392,273 |
| National population | 1,926,771 | 1,868,285 | 3,795,056 | 2,394,947 | 2,316,419 | 4,711,366 |
| Total population | 2,135,839 | 1,974,182 | 4,110,021 | 2,626,287 | 2,477,352 | 5,103,639 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 9.8 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 39. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
JORDAN

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1979 | 59,284 | 29,686 | 88,970 | 33.4 | 1,115,835 | 1,017,154 | 2,132,989 | 47.7 | 4.2 |
| 1994 | 209,068 | 105,897 | 314,965 | 33.6 | 2,135,839 | 1,974,182 | 4,110,021 | 48.0 | 7.7 |
| 2004 | 231,340 | 160,933 | 392,273 | 41.0 | 2,626,287 | 2,477,352 | 5,103,639 | 48.5 | 7.7 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 40. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 KUWAIT

| Age group | 1990 | | | 1995* | | | 2000 | | | 2005 | | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... | 5.3 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 6.1 |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... | 5.8 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 5.3 |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... | 3.4 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... | 6.6 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 9.0 |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... | 16.9 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 16.1 |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... | 17.6 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 18.8 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 15.8 |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... | 15.1 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 13.9 |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... | 10.7 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 9.9 |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... | 6.6 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... | 3.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 951,354 | 609,437 | 1,560,791 | 587,101 | 334,853 | 921,954 | 946,986 | 455,294 | 1,402,280 | 876,090 | 456,539 | 1,332,629 |
| National population | 289,865 | 274,397 | 564,262 | 326,301 | 327,315 | 653,616 | 407,871 | 418,212 | 826,083 | 433,977 | 446,797 | 880,774 |
| Total population | 1,241,219 | 883,834 | 2,125,053 | 913,402 | 662,168 | 1,575,570 | 1,354,857 | 873,506 | 2,228,363 | 1,310,067 | 903,336 | 2,213,403 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 76.6 | 69.0 | 73.4 | 64.3 | 50.6 | 58.5 | 69.9 | 52.1 | 62.9 | 66.9 | 50.5 | 60.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

* Including Kuwaitis residing permanently abroad and their number is 736.

ANNEX TABLE 41. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
KUWAIT

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1975 | 307,168 | 215,581 | 522,749 | 41.2 | 543,768 | 451,069 | 994,837 | 45.3 | 52.5 |
| 1980 | 495,990 | 296,349 | 792,339 | 37.4 | 776,639 | 581,313 | 1,357,952 | 42.8 | 58.3 |
| 1985 | 727,116 | 499,712 | 1,226,828 | 40.7 | 965,297 | 732,004 | 1,697,301 | 43.1 | 72.3 |
| 1990 | 951,354 | 609,437 | 1,560,791 | 39.1 | 1,241,219 | 883,834 | 2,125,053 | 41.6 | 73.4 |
| 1992 | 485,218 | 310,831 | 796,049 | 39.1 | 796,533 | 601,526 | 1,398,059 | 43.0 | 56.9 |
| 1993 | 494,923 | 317,047 | 811,970 | 39.1 | 817,254 | 615,951 | 1,433,205 | 43.0 | 56.7 |
| 1994 | 654,960 | 293,782 | 948,742 | 31.0 | 994,055 | 626,031 | 1,620,086 | 38.6 | 58.6 |
| 1995 | 587,101 | 334,853 | 921,954 | 36.3 | 913,402 | 662,168 | 1,575,570 | 42.0 | 58.5 |
| 1998 | 1,002,718 | 482,137 | 1,484,855 | 32.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1999 | 994,733 | 480,830 | 1,475,563 | 32.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2000 | 946,986 | 455,294 | 1,402,280 | 32.5 | 1,354,857 | 873,506 | 2,228,363 | 39.2 | 62.9 |
| 2005 | 876,090 | 456,539 | 1,332,629 | 34.3 | 1,310,067 | 903,336 | 2,213,403 | 40.8 | 60.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 42. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
LEBANON

| Age group | 1996 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 62,617 | 69,504 | 132,121 |
| National population | 1,480,150 | 1,499,557 | 2,979,707 |
| Total population | 1,542,767 | 1,569,061 | 3,111,828 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 43. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
LEBANON

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1996 | 62,617 | 69,504 | 132,121 | 52.6 | 1,542,767 | 1,569,061 | 3,111,828 | 50.4 | 4.2 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 44. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
OMAN

| Age group | 1990 | | | 1995 | | | 2000 | | | 2005 | | | 2007 | | |
|--|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 9.2 | 4.5 |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 3.9 |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 6.6 |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.9 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21.9 | 17.8 | 21.1 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 18.2 |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.3 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 15.8 |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.7 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 14.3 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 8.5 | 13.1 |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.5 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 8.7 |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 5.0 |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | ... | ... | 304,000 | ... | ... | 582,342 | 498,261 | 125,310 | 623,571 | 527,838 | 138,315 | 666,153 | 651,630 | 169,172 | 820,802 |
| National population | ... | ... | 1,321,000 | ... | ... | 1,557,398 | ... | ... | 1,777,685 | 931,007 | 911,677 | 1,842,684 | 970,489 | 952,208 | 1,922,697 |
| Total population | ... | ... | 1,625,000 | ... | ... | 2,139,740 | ... | ... | 2,401,256 | 1,458,845 | 1,049,992 | 2,508,837 | 1,622,119 | 1,121,380 | 2,743,499 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | - | - | 18.7 | - | - | 27.2 | - | - | 26.0 | 36.2 | 13.2 | 26.6 | 40.2 | 15.1 | 29.9 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 45. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
OMAN

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1980 | ... | ... | 146,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,060,000 | - | 13.8 |
| 1981 | ... | ... | 181,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,130,000 | - | 16.0 |
| 1982 | ... | ... | 206,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,190,000 | - | 17.3 |
| 1983 | ... | ... | 266,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,285,000 | - | 20.7 |
| 1984 | ... | ... | 297,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,357,000 | - | 21.9 |
| 1985 | ... | ... | 314,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,416,000 | - | 22.2 |
| 1986 | ... | ... | 295,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,438,000 | - | 20.5 |
| 1987 | ... | ... | 239,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,424,000 | - | 16.8 |
| 1988 | ... | ... | 275,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,501,000 | - | 18.3 |
| 1989 | ... | ... | 285,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,559,000 | - | 18.3 |
| 1990 | ... | ... | 304,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,625,000 | - | 18.7 |
| 1991 | ... | ... | 388,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,757,000 | - | 22.1 |
| 1992 | ... | ... | 465,000 | - | ... | ... | 1,882,000 | - | 24.7 |
| 1993 | 422,895 | 111,953 | 534,848 | 20.9 | 1,178,005 | 840,069 | 2,018,074 | 41.6 | 26.5 |
| 1994 | ... | ... | 537,959 | - | ... | ... | 2,049,464 | - | 26.2 |
| 1995 | ... | ... | 582,342 | - | ... | ... | 2,139,740 | - | 27.2 |
| 1996 | ... | ... | 612,836 | - | ... | ... | 2,214,721 | - | 27.7 |
| 1997 | ... | ... | 613,678 | - | ... | ... | 2,255,609 | - | 27.2 |
| 1998 | 476,811 | 125,984 | 602,795 | 20.9 | 1,333,557 | 954,085 | 2,287,642 | 41.7 | 26.4 |
| 1999 | ... | ... | 596,126 | - | ... | ... | 2,325,438 | - | 25.6 |
| 2000 | 498,261 | 125,310 | 623,571 | 20.1 | ... | ... | 2,401,256 | - | 26.0 |
| 2001 | 522,294 | 129,269 | 651,563 | 19.8 | ... | ... | 2,477,687 | - | 26.3 |
| 2002 | 492,650 | 175,512 | 668,162 | 26.3 | ... | ... | 2,537,742 | - | 26.3 |
| 2003 | 412,699 | 146,558 | 559,257 | 26.2 | 1,313,239 | 1,027,576 | 2,340,815 | 43.9 | 23.9 |
| 2004 | ... | ... | 612,645 | - | ... | ... | 2,415,576 | - | 25.4 |
| 2005 | 527,838 | 138,315 | 666,153 | 20.8 | 1,458,845 | 1,049,992 | 2,508,837 | 41.9 | 26.6 |
| 2006 | 546,703 | 146,783 | 693,486 | 21.2 | ... | ... | 2,577,062 | - | 26.9 |
| 2007 | 651,630 | 169,172 | 820,802 | 20.6 | 1,622,119 | 1,121,380 | 2,743,499 | 40.9 | 29.9 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 46. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
PALESTINE

| Age group | 1997 | | | 2007 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 05-09 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 10-14 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| 15-19 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| 20-24 | 10.7 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| 25-29 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 19.9 | 16.1 |
| 30-34 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 18.1 | 15.4 |
| 35-39 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
| 40-44 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| 45-49 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| 50-54 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 55-59 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| 60-64 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 65-69 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 70-74 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| 75+ | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Not stated | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 18.7 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 1,276 | 2,777 | 4,053 | 554 | 1,191 | 1,745 |
| National population | 1,320,988 | 1,276,628 | 2,597,616 | 1,157,763 | 1,122,206 | 2,279,969 |
| Total population | 1,322,264 | 1,279,405 | 2,601,669 | 1,158,317 | 1,123,397 | 2,281,714 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 47. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
PALESTINE

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1997 | 1,276 | 2,777 | 4,053 | 68.5 | 1,322,264 | 1,279,405 | 2,601,669 | 49.2 | 0.2 |
| 2007 | 554 | 1,191 | 1,745 | 68.3 | 1,158,317 | 1,123,397 | 2,281,714 | 49.2 | 0.1 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 48. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
QATAR

| Age group | 2004 | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... |
| Foreign population (aged 15+) (Total = 100%) | 356,734 | 109,272 | 466,006 |
| National population (aged 15+) | 54,482 | 55,923 | 110,405 |
| Total population (aged 15+) | 411,216 | 165,195 | 576,411 |
| Foreign population stock (aged 15+) as a percentage of total population | 86.8 | 66.1 | 80.8 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 49. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
QATAR

| Year | Foreign population (aged 15+) | | | | Total population (aged 15+) | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 2004 | 356,734 | 109,272 | 466,006 | 23.4 | 411,216 | 165,195 | 576,411 | 28.7 | 80.8 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 50. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 SAUDI ARABIA

| Age group | 2000 | | | 2004 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | 6.8 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 7.4 |
| 05-09 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 10.6 | 6.8 |
| 10-14 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 5.7 |
| 15-19 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
| 20-24 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| 25-29 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 30-34 | 18.5 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 16.9 |
| 35-39 | 15.6 | 11.7 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 15.6 |
| 40-44 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 6.6 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 11.3 |
| 45-49 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 7.3 |
| 50-54 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 4.4 |
| 55-59 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| 60-64 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 65-69 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 75+ | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 3,514,915 | 1,743,164 | 5,258,079 | 4,269,870 | 1,881,052 | 6,150,922 | 4,515,260 | 2,035,982 | 6,551,242 | 4,601,843 | 2,089,880 | 6,691,723 |
| National population | 7,800,051 | 7,788,754 | 15,588,805 | 8,287,370 | 8,239,970 | 16,527,340 | 8,876,666 | 8,814,670 | 17,691,336 | 9,091,249 | 9,024,301 | 18,115,550 |
| Total population | 11,314,966 | 9,531,918 | 20,846,884 | 12,557,240 | 10,121,022 | 22,678,262 | 13,391,926 | 10,850,652 | 24,242,578 | 13,693,092 | 11,114,181 | 24,807,273 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 31.1 | 18.3 | 25.2 | 34.0 | 18.6 | 27.1 | 33.7 | 18.8 | 27.0 | 33.6 | 18.8 | 27.0 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

2000 and 2004 data: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNGMD).

2007 and 2008 data: Central Department of Statistics and Information, based on the Population and Housing Survey.

ANNEX TABLE 51. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
SAUDI ARABIA

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1992 | 3,264,180 | 1,374,155 | 4,638,335 | 29.6 | 9,479,973 | 7,468,415 | 16,948,388 | 44.1 | 27.4 |
| 1999 | 3,347,776 | 1,674,652 | 5,022,428 | 33.3 | 10,805,126 | 9,090,106 | 19,895,232 | 45.7 | 25.2 |
| 2000 | 3,514,915 | 1,743,164 | 5,258,079 | 33.2 | 11,314,966 | 9,531,918 | 20,846,884 | 45.7 | 25.2 |
| 2004 | 4,269,870 | 1,881,052 | 6,150,922 | 30.6 | 12,557,240 | 10,121,022 | 22,678,262 | 44.6 | 27.1 |
| 2007 | 4,515,260 | 2,035,982 | 6,551,242 | 31.0 | 13,391,926 | 10,850,652 | 24,242,578 | 44.8 | 27.0 |
| 2008 | 4,601,843 | 2,089,880 | 6,691,723 | 31.2 | 13,693,092 | 11,114,181 | 24,807,273 | 44.8 | 27.0 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

1992, 1999, 2000 and 2004 data: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

2007 and 2008 data: Central Department of Statistics and Information, based on the Population and Housing Survey.

ANNEX TABLE 52. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
THE SUDAN

| Age group | 1993 | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 196,099 | 180,220 | 376,319 |
| National population | 10,472,132 | 10,412,935 | 20,885,067 |
| Total population | 10,668,231 | 10,593,155 | 21,261,386 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 53. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
THE SUDAN

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1993 | 196,099 | 180,220 | 376,319 | 47.9 | 10,668,231 | 10,593,155 | 21,261,386 | 49.8 | 1.8 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 54. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

| Age group | 1994 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 241,695 | 229,983 | 471,678 |
| National population | 6,807,211 | 6,503,426 | 13,310,637 |
| Total population | 7,048,906 | 6,733,409 | 13,782,315 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 55. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1994 | 241,695 | 229,983 | 471,678 | 48.8 | 7,048,906 | 6,733,409 | 13,782,315 | 48.9 | 3.4 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 56. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
 FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

| Age group | 1996 | | | 2000 | | | 2005 | | | 2007 | | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.8 | 9.4 | 5.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.7 | 8.9 | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.2 | 7.6 | 4.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 6.5 | 3.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.3 | 12.2 | 10.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18.6 | 15.3 | 17.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.4 | 13.9 | 17.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.3 | 10.3 | 14.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.4 | 7.0 | 9.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 | 4.2 | 6.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | 1,345,000 | 526,000 | 1,871,000 | 1,660,000 | 643,000 | 2,303,000 | 2,388,224 | 892,708 | 3,280,932 | 2,646,000 | 978,000 | 3,624,000 |
| National population | 303,000 | 296,000 | 599,000 | 349,000 | 343,000 | 692,000 | 417,917 | 407,578 | 825,495 | 438,000 | 426,000 | 864,000 |
| Total population | 1,648,000 | 822,000 | 2,470,000 | 2,009,000 | 986,000 | 2,995,000 | 2,806,141 | 1,300,286 | 4,106,427 | 3,084,000 | 1,404,000 | 4,488,000 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | 81.6 | 64.0 | 75.7 | 82.6 | 65.2 | 76.9 | 85.1 | 68.7 | 79.9 | 85.8 | 69.7 | 80.7 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 57. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1975 | 281,395 | 74,948 | 356,343 | 21.0 | 386,427 | 171,460 | 557,887 | 30.7 | 63.9 |
| 1980 | ... | ... | 751,555 | - | ... | ... | ... | - | - |
| 1985 | 667,350 | 268,108 | 935,458 | 28.7 | 843,404 | 433,876 | 1,277,280 | 34.0 | 73.2 |
| 1993 | 946,600 | 532,500 | 1,479,100 | 36.0 | ... | ... | ... | - | - |
| 1996 | 1,345,000 | 526,000 | 1,871,000 | 28.1 | 1,648,000 | 822,000 | 2,470,000 | 33.3 | 75.7 |
| 1997 | 1,416,000 | 552,000 | 1,968,000 | 28.1 | 1,731,000 | 859,000 | 2,590,000 | 33.2 | 76.0 |
| 1998 | 1,492,000 | 583,000 | 2,075,000 | 28.1 | 1,816,000 | 901,000 | 2,717,000 | 33.2 | 76.4 |
| 1999 | 1,574,000 | 612,000 | 2,186,000 | 28.0 | 1,911,000 | 944,000 | 2,855,000 | 33.1 | 76.6 |
| 2000 | 1,660,000 | 643,000 | 2,303,000 | 27.9 | 2,009,000 | 986,000 | 2,995,000 | 32.9 | 76.9 |
| 2001 | 1,770,000 | 680,000 | 2,450,000 | 27.8 | 2,132,000 | 1,035,000 | 3,167,000 | 32.7 | 77.4 |
| 2002 | 1,889,000 | 722,000 | 2,611,000 | 27.7 | 2,261,000 | 1,088,000 | 3,349,000 | 32.5 | 78.0 |
| 2003 | 2,019,000 | 767,000 | 2,786,000 | 27.5 | 2,405,000 | 1,146,000 | 3,551,000 | 32.3 | 78.5 |
| 2004 | 2,159,000 | 815,000 | 2,974,000 | 27.4 | 2,556,000 | 1,205,000 | 3,761,000 | 32.0 | 79.1 |
| 2005 | 2,388,224 | 892,708 | 3,280,932 | 27.2 | 2,806,141 | 1,300,286 | 4,106,427 | 31.7 | 79.9 |
| 2005 | 2,128,986 | 815,173 | 2,944,159 | 27.7 | 2,806,152 | 1,300,275 | 4,106,427 | 31.7 | 71.7 |
| 2006 | 2,470,000 | 920,000 | 3,390,000 | 27.1 | 2,895,000 | 1,334,000 | 4,229,000 | 31.5 | 80.2 |
| 2007 | 2,646,000 | 978,000 | 3,624,000 | 27.0 | 3,084,000 | 1,404,000 | 4,488,000 | 31.3 | 80.7 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 58. FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
YEMEN

| Age group | 1994 | | | 2004 | | |
|--|------|-------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 0-04 | ... | ... | ... | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12.1 |
| 05-09 | ... | ... | ... | 8.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 10-14 | ... | ... | ... | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| 15-19 | ... | ... | ... | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| 20-24 | ... | ... | ... | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| 25-29 | ... | ... | ... | 9.7 | 11.7 | 10.6 |
| 30-34 | ... | ... | ... | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| 35-39 | ... | ... | ... | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| 40-44 | ... | ... | ... | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| 45-49 | ... | ... | ... | 5.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| 50-54 | ... | ... | ... | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| 55-59 | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 65-69 | ... | ... | ... | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 70-74 | ... | ... | ... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 75+ | ... | ... | ... | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Foreign population (Total = 100%) | ... | ... | 75,408 | 47,172 | 40,699 | 87,871 |
| National population | ... | ... | 14,512,248 | 9,989,781 | 9,607,509 | 19,597,290 |
| Total population | ... | ... | 14,587,656 | 10,036,953 | 9,648,208 | 19,685,161 |
| Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 59. TIME SERIES
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK BY SEX
FEMALE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (FOREIGN AND TOTAL POPULATION)
FOREIGN POPULATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
YEMEN

| Year | Foreign population | | | | Total population | | | | Foreign population stock as a percentage of total population |
|------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | Men | Women | Total | Percentage of women | |
| 1994 | 41,546 | 33,862 | 75,408 | 44.9 | 7,474,140 | 7,114,267 | 14,588,407 | 48.8 | 0.5 |
| 2004 | 47,172 | 40,699 | 87,871 | 46.3 | 10,036,953 | 9,648,208 | 19,685,161 | 49.0 | 0.4 |

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNGMD).

ANNEX TABLE 60. TIME SERIES
OUTFLOWS OF EMPLOYED CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
EGYPT

| Year | Outflows of employed citizens (Total = 100%) | | | | | | Total |
|------|--|------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Iraq | Jordan | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | Others | |
| 1990 | 18.3 | 13.0 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 33.0 | 27.5 | 1,150,000 |
| 1991 | 19.9 | 8.2 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 38.1 | 18.4 | 1,103,000 |
| 1992 | 18.8 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 42.6 | 14.4 | 1,221,000 |
| 1993 | 14.2 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 40.2 | 25.4 | 1,690,000 |
| 1994 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 41.0 | 18.7 | 1,732,000 |
| 1995 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 45.1 | 9.2 | 1,820,000 |
| 1996 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 45.3 | 9.8 | 2,099,000 |
| 1997 | 14.3 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 45.3 | 9.9 | 2,181,000 |
| 1998 | 17.4 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 48.7 | 8.1 | 1,982,000 |
| 1999 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 48.6 | 8.5 | 1,902,000 |
| 2000 | 17.5 | 3.4 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 48.6 | 8.6 | 1,900,000 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 61. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF FOREIGNERS BY SEX
KUWAIT

| Year | Sex | | Total |
|------|------|-------|---------|
| | Men | Women | |
| 1994 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 241,157 |
| 1995 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 103,182 |
| 1996 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 110,124 |
| 1997 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 111,288 |
| 1998 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 58,258 |
| 2000 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 73,282 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 62. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF FOREIGNERS BY ORIGIN
KUWAIT

| Year | Origin (Total = 100) | | | | | Total |
|------|----------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Arab States | Asia | Europe | America | Others | |
| 1994 | 10.8 | 46.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 41.2 | 241,157 |
| 1995 | 35.1 | 59.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 103,182 |
| 1996 | 33.2 | 63.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 110,124 |
| 1997 | 29.8 | 66.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 111,288 |
| 1998 | 38.1 | 58.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 58,258 |
| 2000 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 73,282 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 63. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY SEX
KUWAIT

| Year | Sex | | Total |
|------|------|-------|---------|
| | Men | Women | |
| 1994 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 190,224 |
| 1995 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 66,895 |
| 1996 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 62,807 |
| 1997 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 81,031 |
| 1998 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 37,290 |
| 2000 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 50,920 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 64. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY ORIGIN
KUWAIT

| Year | Origin of inflows in proportion (Total = 100%) | | | | | Total |
|------|--|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Arab States | Asia | Europe | America | Others | |
| 1994 | 21.9 | 67.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 190,513 |
| 1995 | 21.9 | 76.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 67,328 |
| 1996 | 19.6 | 77.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 65,406 |
| 1997 | 18.0 | 79.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 81,553 |
| 1998 | 23.0 | 74.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 38,306 |
| 2000 | 39.2 | 57.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 50,796 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 65. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
KUWAIT

| Economic sector | Inflows of employed foreigners | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 6.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 8.3 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 8.2 |
| Construction | 22.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 22.2 | 36.3 | 29.4 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 23.6 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 28.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Other community, social and personal services | 42.6 | 79.7 | 91.5 | 82.1 | 36.7 | 51.8 | 50.7 |
| Total (100%) | 190,513 | 67,202 | 63,890 | 81,552 | 37,800 | 21,788 | 50,796 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 66. TIME SERIES
STOCK OF FOREIGN POPULATION BY ORIGIN
KUWAIT

| Year | Origin (Total = 100) | | | | | | Total |
|------|----------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|
| | Arab States | Asia | Europe | America | Others | Not stated | |
| 1993 | 54.3 | 44.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | - | 841,835 |
| 1994 | 39.2 | 47.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 11.8 | - | 1,082,992 |
| 1995 | 39.1 | 49.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 10.4 | - | 1,186,174 |
| 1996 | 38.6 | 50.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 9.7 | - | 1,296,298 |
| 1997 | 37.9 | 51.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 9.0 | - | 1,407,586 |
| 1998 | 37.9 | 52.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 8.6 | - | 1,465,844 |
| 1999 | 37.5 | 52.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 1,475,563 |
| 2000 | 37.0 | 53.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 1,402,280 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 67. INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY SEX
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

| Year | Sex | | Total |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | |
| 1997 | 55.1 | 49.0 | 1,208 |
| 2007 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 461 |

Sources: 1997 data is sourced from the ILO LABORSTA website, available at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>. 2007 data is sourced from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, based on the Population, Housing and Establishments Survey 2007, which covers only the Gaza Strip and part of the Mohafaza of Jerusalem.

ANNEX TABLE 68. INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY ORIGIN
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

| Year | Origin of inflows in proportion | | | | | Total (= 100%) |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Jordan | Europe | Others | Canada and United States | Other Arab States | |
| 1997 | 18.8 | 41.1 | 19.2 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 1,208 |
| 2007 | 14.8 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 12.1 | 4.6 | 461 |

Sources: 1997 data is sourced from the ILO LABORSTA website, available at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>. 2007 data is sourced from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, based on the Population, Housing and Establishments Survey 2007, which covers only the Gaza Strip and part of the Mohafaza of Jerusalem.

ANNEX TABLE 69. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

| Economic sector | Inflows of employed foreigners | |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
| | 1997 | 2007 |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 13.8 | 3.3 |
| Construction | 34.1 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 11.0 | 4.3 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Education | - | 16.9 |
| Other community, social and personal services | 35.8 | 18.0 |
| Extraterritorial organizations and bodies | - | 10.6 |
| Others | - | 26.7 |
| Not stated | - | 15.2 |
| Total (= 100%) | 464 | 461 |

Sources: 1997 data is sourced from the ILO LABORSTA website, available at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>. 2007 data is sourced from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, based on the Population, Housing and Establishments Survey 2007, which covers only the Gaza Strip and part of the Mohafaza of Jerusalem.

ANNEX TABLE 70. INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS IN 1997 BY OCCUPATION
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

| Occupation* | Inflows of employed foreigners |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Professional, technical and related workers | 48.3 |
| Administrative and managerial workers | 14.4 |
| Clerical and related workers | 6.2 |
| Sales workers | 5.3 |
| Service workers | 2.5 |
| Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters | 0.8 |
| Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers | 22.4 |
| Total (= 100%) | 1,198 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

* Data classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1968).

ANNEX TABLE 71. INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS IN 2007 BY OCCUPATION
GAZA STRIP

| Occupation* | Inflows of employed foreigners |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 10.6 |
| Professionals | 38.6 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 14.3 |
| Clerks | 4.3 |
| Service workers and shop and market sales workers | 13.2 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 0.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 3.5 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 6.5 |
| Not stated | 7.4 |
| Total (= 100%) | 461 |

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics based on the Population, Housing and Establishments Survey 2007 which represents Gaza Strip and part of the Mohafaza of Jerusalem.

* Data classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988).

ANNEX TABLE 72. TIME SERIES
INFLOWS OF EMPLOYED FOREIGNERS BY SEX
YEMEN

| Year | Sex | | Total |
|------|------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | |
| 1990 | ... | ... | 12,205 |
| 1991 | ... | ... | 12,027 |
| 1992 | ... | ... | 17,597 |
| 1993 | ... | ... | 20,536 |
| 1995 | ... | ... | 18,847 |
| 1996 | ... | ... | 25,413 |
| 1997 | ... | ... | 25,992 |
| 1998 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 22,536 |
| 1999 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 25,957 |
| 2000 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 14,061 |

Source: ILO, LABORSTA website.

ANNEX TABLE 73. TIME SERIES
MIGRANT REMITTANCE INFLOWS
(US\$ million)

| Country | Migrant remittance inflows | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 ^e |
| Bahrain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Egypt | 4,284 | 4,054 | 6,104 | 5,664 | 3,672 | 3,226 | 3,107 | 3,697 | 3,370 | 3,235 | 2,852 | 2,911 | 2,893 | 2,961 | 3,341 | 5,017 | 5,330 | 7,656 | 9,476 |
| Iraq | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 711 | 389 | 389 | 389 |
| Jordan | 499 | 448 | 844 | 1,040 | 1,094 | 1,441 | 1,702 | 1,819 | 1,624 | 1,752 | 1,845 | 2,011 | 2,135 | 2,201 | 2,330 | 2,500 | 2,883 | 3,434 | 3,737 |
| Kuwait | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | 1,818 | 1,895 | 2,016 | 2,050 | 2,165 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,402 | 1,582 | 2,307 | 2,544 | 4,743 | 5,591 | 4,924 | 5,202 | 5,769 | 6,000 |
| Oman | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Qatar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Sudan | 62 | 45 | 124 | 75 | 107 | 346 | 222 | 420 | 687 | 665 | 641 | 740 | 978 | 1,223 | 1,403 | 1,016 | 1,179 | 1,769 | 1,850 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 385 | 350 | 550 | 352 | 535 | 339 | 313 | 238 | 220 | 198 | 180 | 170 | 135 | 889 | 855 | 823 | 795 | 824 | 850 |
| United Arab Emirates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Bank and Gaza | ... | ... | ... | ... | 486 | 626 | 597 | 623 | 942 | 993 | 859 | 409 | 334 | 472 | 455 | 598 | 598 | 598 | 598 |
| Yemen | 1,498 | 998 | 1,018 | 1,039 | 1,059 | 1,080 | 1,134 | 1,169 | 1,202 | 1,223 | 1,288 | 1,295 | 1,294 | 1,270 | 1,283 | 1,283 | 1,283 | 1,322 | 1,420 |
| ESCWA region | 8,585 | 7,829 | 10,695 | 10,259 | 9,157 | 8,322 | 8,339 | 9,230 | 9,309 | 9,507 | 9,286 | 9,882 | 10,352 | 13,798 | 15,297 | 16,911 | 17,698 | 21,800 | 24,358 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 3,263 | 3,865 | 4,456 | 5,588 | 6,798 | 9,700 | 10,440 | 15,238 | 12,915 | 15,686 | 16,682 | 20,105 | 29,521 | 35,446 | 39,164 | 46,695 | 52,963 | 65,351 | 78,134 |
| Europe and central Asia | 3,246 | 2,819 | 3,160 | 3,253 | 8,091 | 7,206 | 9,728 | 9,373 | 13,170 | 11,072 | 12,143 | 11,647 | 12,844 | 14,418 | 20,955 | 30,089 | 37,341 | 50,977 | 57,100 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 5,722 | 6,765 | 8,372 | 8,706 | 11,048 | 13,335 | 13,505 | 14,389 | 15,825 | 17,603 | 19,987 | 24,229 | 27,918 | 36,609 | 43,330 | 50,122 | 59,199 | 63,117 | 64,454 |
| Middle-East and North Africa | 11,393 | 12,750 | 15,832 | 15,209 | 14,076 | 13,319 | 12,517 | 12,809 | 13,052 | 12,800 | 12,898 | 14,653 | 15,211 | 20,361 | 23,034 | 24,971 | 26,127 | 31,717 | 34,431 |
| South Asia | 5,572 | 6,051 | 5,933 | 6,664 | 9,524 | 10,005 | 12,294 | 14,557 | 13,350 | 15,084 | 17,212 | 19,173 | 24,137 | 30,366 | 28,694 | 33,092 | 39,615 | 55,490 | 73,676 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,862 | 1,859 | 2,102 | 2,611 | 2,304 | 3,193 | 3,190 | 4,397 | 4,327 | 4,433 | 4,623 | 4,663 | 5,030 | 5,970 | 8,021 | 9,380 | 12,617 | 18,587 | 19,796 |
| World | 68,584 | 72,798 | 80,858 | 81,397 | 91,692 | 101,561 | 107,597 | 119,531 | 121,163 | 126,645 | 131,519 | 146,793 | 169,546 | 207,280 | 236,351 | 270,504 | 309,137 | 380,050 | 433,086 |

Source: World Bank estimates, based on the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2008*.

Note: ^e denotes estimated data.

ANNEX TABLE 74. TIME SERIES
MIGRANT REMITTANCE OUTFLOWS
(US\$ million)

| Country | Migrant remittance outflows (US\$ million) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 ^e |
| Bahrain | 332 | 369 | 336 | 396 | 431 | 500 | 559 | 635 | 725 | 856 | 1,013 | 1,287 | 872 | 1,082 | 1,120 | 1,223 | 1,531 | 1,483 | 1,483 |
| Egypt | 27 | 33 | 233 | 140 | 255 | 223 | 142 | 344 | 108 | 39 | 32 | 35 | 14 | 79 | 13 | 57 | 135 | 180 | 180 |
| Iraq | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 781 | 781 | 781 |
| Jordan | 71 | 61 | 86 | 78 | 93 | 107 | 100 | 200 | 207 | 204 | 197 | 193 | 194 | 227 | 272 | 349 | 402 | 479 | 479 |
| Kuwait | 770 | 426 | 829 | 1,229 | 1,331 | 1,354 | 1,376 | 1,375 | 1,611 | 1,731 | 1,734 | 1,784 | 1,925 | 2,144 | 2,403 | 2,648 | 3,183 | 3,824 | 3,824 |
| Lebanon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,521 | 4,081 | 4,233 | 4,012 | 3,498 | 3,022 | 3,022 |
| Oman | 856 | 910 | 1,220 | 1,423 | 1,365 | 1,537 | 1,371 | 1,501 | 1,467 | 1,438 | 1,451 | 1,532 | 1,602 | 1,672 | 1,826 | 2,257 | 2,788 | 3,670 | 5,181 |
| Qatar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 11,221 | 13,728 | 13,379 | 15,696 | 18,078 | 16,594 | 15,493 | 15,014 | 14,934 | 13,958 | 15,390 | 15,120 | 15,854 | 14,783 | 13,555 | 13,996 | 15,611 | 16,068 | 16,068 |
| The Sudan | 2 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| United Arab Emirates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Bank and Gaza | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Yemen | 106 | 125 | 94 | 94 | 68 | 61 | 60 | 41 | 43 | 27 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 60 | 108 | 110 | 120 | 319 | 319 |
| ESCWA region | 13,385 | 15,652 | 16,177 | 19,068 | 21,632 | 20,392 | 19,122 | 19,136 | 19,129 | 18,314 | 19,934 | 20,057 | 23,094 | 24,182 | 23,586 | 24,792 | 28,303 | 30,078 | 31,589 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 527 | 357 | 342 | 440 | 408 | 1,618 | 1,716 | 2,468 | 3,509 | 1,463 | 1,740 | 1,960 | 5,404 | 5,449 | 8,456 | 9,916 | 10,433 | 12,921 | 14,402 |
| Europe and Central Asia | - | - | - | 113 | 3,951 | 4,771 | 5,046 | 4,520 | 3,532 | 2,326 | 2,249 | 3,140 | 3,847 | 4,979 | 7,898 | 10,818 | 17,296 | 26,076 | 34,541 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 968 | 1,019 | 1,307 | 1,391 | 1,427 | 1,114 | 1,318 | 1,318 | 1,547 | 1,529 | 2,004 | 2,360 | 1,904 | 1,835 | 2,055 | 2,309 | 2,705 | 3,614 | 4,358 |
| Middle-East and North Africa | 710 | 683 | 864 | 695 | 763 | 702 | 634 | 860 | 657 | 590 | 861 | 1,075 | 3,587 | 5,249 | 5,720 | 5,640 | 6,194 | 5,866 | 5,866 |
| South Asia | 115 | 70 | 88 | 290 | 384 | 475 | 604 | 233 | 125 | 130 | 575 | 1,026 | 1,489 | 1,588 | 2,032 | 1,742 | 2,032 | 2,007 | 2,078 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2,855 | 2,470 | 2,496 | 2,275 | 1,947 | 2,005 | 1,862 | 2,036 | 2,085 | 2,429 | 2,512 | 2,336 | 2,510 | 2,826 | 2,975 | 3,240 | 3,632 | 3,760 | 3,767 |
| World | 66,279 | 71,001 | 78,407 | 82,324 | 90,123 | 98,648 | 102,561 | 100,904 | 103,712 | 104,503 | 110,108 | 118,785 | 131,375 | 146,537 | 166,640 | 185,089 | 213,467 | 249,348 | 276,040 |

Source: World Bank estimates, based on the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2008*.

Note: ^e denotes estimated data.

ANNEX TABLE 75. INDICATORS ON REMITTANCES

| | Remittance inflows as a percentage of Official Development Assistance | Remittance inflows per capita (US\$) | Remittance outflows per international migrant (US\$) | Ratio of remittance inflows to foreign direct investment |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Country | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 |
| Bahrain | ... | ... | 5,018 | ... |
| Egypt | 706.6 | 101 | 1,082 | 0.7 |
| Iraq | ... | ... | 27,538 | .. |
| Jordan | 680.8 | 580 | 215 | 1.9 |
| Kuwait | ... | .. | 2,291 | .. |
| Lebanon | 614.1 | 1,407 | 4,332 | 2 |
| Oman | ... | 15 | 5,847 | (.) |
| Palestine | 32 | 149 | 9 | ... |
| Qatar | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1,099.70 | 41 | 239 | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | ... | ... | 2,526 | ... |
| Sudan | 84.1 | 46 | 3 | 0.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yemen | 569.1 | 57 | 455 | 1.4 |

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*. Based on World Bank, *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008: March 2009 Update*.

Annex III

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDED CORE TABULATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

This annex sets out the United Nations recommended list of core tabulations that appeared in the 1998 *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1* and which are intended to facilitate analysis of the dynamics of international population movement.

1. Inflows of migrants by sex and country of citizenship.
2. Inflows of migrants by sex and country of birth.
3. Inflows of migrants by sex and previous country of usual residence.
4. Inflows of migrants by sex, single calendar year of birth and citizenship.
5. Inflows of migrants by sex, age group, marital status and citizenship.
6. Inflows of migrants by sex, age group, educational attainment and citizenship.
7. Inflows of returning citizens by sex, age group and previous country of usual residence.
8. Inflows of returning citizens by sex, age group and duration of stay abroad.
9. Inflows of returning citizens who worked abroad by sex, age group and occupation in previous country of usual residence.
10. Inflows of foreign population by sex, age group and duration of validity of current visa or permit.
11. Inflows of foreigners allowed to work by sex, age group and occupation in receiving country.
12. Inflows of foreigners allowed to work by sex, age group and industry in receiving country.
13. Outflows of migrants by sex and country of citizenship.
14. Outflows of migrants by sex and country of birth.
15. Outflows of migrants by sex and future country of usual residence.
16. Outflows of migrants by sex, single calendar year and citizenship.
17. Outflows of migrants by sex, age group, marital status and citizenship.
18. Outflows of migrants by sex, age group, educational attainment and citizenship.
19. Outflows of migrant citizens by sex, age group and future country of usual residence.
20. Outflows of migrant citizens by sex, age group and purpose of stay abroad.
21. Outflows of emigrating citizens intending to work abroad by sex, age group and occupation in future country of usual residence.
22. Outflows of emigrating citizens to work abroad by sex, occupation in country of departure and occupation in future country of usual residence.
23. Outflows of emigrating citizens intending to work abroad by sex, age group and occupation in future country of departure.
24. Outflows of foreigners by sex, age group, type of visa or permit, and duration of stay in country of departure.
25. Departing foreigners who worked classified by sex, age group, occupation in country of departure and duration of stay in country of departure (less than a year versus a year or more).
26. Population by sex, age group, country of birth and citizenship.

27. Population by sex, country of birth and country of citizenship.
28. Population by sex, place of birth (in country of enumeration versus abroad) and citizenship.
29. Population by sex, age group and citizenship.
30. Population by sex, age group and country of birth.
31. Population by sex and country of birth.
32. Population by sex, age group and country of birth (already mentioned above).
33. Age-sex distribution of foreign-born population (single year).
34. Foreign-born population by sex and state or province of usual residence.
35. Economically active foreign-born population by sex, age group and occupation.
36. Economically active foreign-born population by sex, age group and industry.
37. Economically active foreign-born population by sex, age group and status in employment.
38. Economically active foreign-born population by sex, occupation and country of birth.
39. Population by sex and country of citizenship.
40. Population by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
41. Population by sex, educational attainment and country of citizenship.
42. Population by sex, age group and citizenship.
43. Population by sex, age group, marital status and citizenship.
44. Age-sex distribution of foreign population (single year of age).
45. Foreign population by sex and state or province of usual residence in the country.
46. Foreign population by sex, country of citizenship and migrant category.
47. Economically active foreign population by sex, age group and occupation.
48. Economically active foreign population by sex, age group and industry.
49. Economically active foreign population by sex, age group and status in employment.
50. Economically active foreign population by sex, occupation and country of citizenship.
51. Foreign population by sex, country of citizenship and period of arrival.
52. Foreign population by sex, age group and period of arrival.
53. Total number of persons covered by the applications for asylum submitted or filed during a period classified by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
54. Total number of persons granted Convention status after adjudication of asylum applications classified by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
55. Total number of persons granted humanitarian status after adjudication of asylum applications classified by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
56. Total number of persons covered by asylum applications receiving negative decisions classified by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
57. Total number of persons covered by asylum applications receiving negative decisions, but who are subject to stay-of-deportation order, classified by sex, age group and country of citizenship.
58. Population of refugees by sex, age group and country of citizenship.