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International Migrant Stock 2024

Key facts and figures

Advance unedited version



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United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of population trends and development outcomes for all countries and areas of the world. To this end, the Division undertakes regular studies of population size and characteristics and of all three components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration). Founded in 1946, the Population Division provides substantive support on population and development issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development. It also leads or participates in various interagency coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system. The work of the Division also contributes to strengthening the capacity of Member States to monitor population trends and to address current and emerging population issues.

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International Migrant Stock 2024

Key facts and figures

(Advance unedited version)

As a part of its mandate to bring population issues to the attention of the international community, the Population Division of the United Nations, in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, publishes datasets on the world's population and analyzes global demographic trends. The 2024 edition of the *International Migrant Stock* dataset presents the latest United Nations estimates of the numbers and characteristics of international migrants¹ around the world. Covering the period from 1990 to 2024, the dataset includes estimates of the total number of international migrants by sex², as well as their places of origin and destination, for 233 countries and areas.

In producing the 2024 edition of the *International Migrant Stock* dataset, the Population Division has prioritized revising the estimates for countries with new empirical information from population censuses or registers and relatively large numbers of international migrants, as well as for countries affected by ongoing or emergent refugee flows as documented by UNHCR. In the new edition of these data, a total of 60 countries and areas received a full reassessment of trends in the number of international migrants residing in the territory³. For the remaining countries and areas, the estimates generated in 2024 reflect extrapolations of estimates published in the 2020 edition of the dataset.

The facts and figures presented in this report are drawn from the *International Migrant Stock* 2024 dataset.

¹ From a statistical perspective, international migrants are defined by the intersection of two key dimensions: space and time. To be considered an international migrant, a person must have moved across an international border and changed his or her country of residence. In addition, a threshold, usually of 12 months, is used to specify the amount of time a person must have lived continuously in another country to qualify as a migrant. The statistical definition of an international migrant makes no reference to the reason for migration or to the legal immigration status of persons changing their country of residence. The international migrant stock is a measure of the number of persons who are considered international migrants at a given point in time. To identify who is an international migrant, either a person's country of birth or country of citizenship is used. When data on country of birth are available, they are given precedence because such data reflect a change in the country of residence more accurately than do data on country of citizenship. While data on country or area of birth are the preferred source to inform estimates in the International Migrant Stock, data on country of citizenship are used when data on country or area of birth are not available.

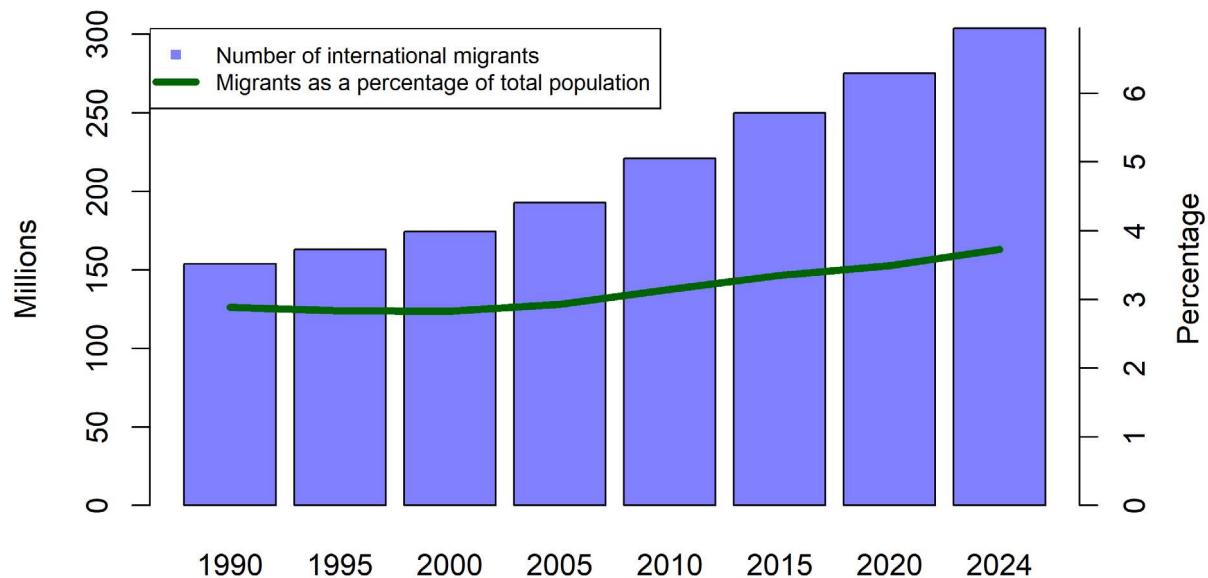
² Updates to estimated numbers of international migrants disaggregated by age group have been postponed until a future edition of the *International Migrant Stock* dataset.

³ Argentina; Armenia; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; China, Hong Kong SAR; China, Taiwan Province of China; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Czechia; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand; Oman; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Serbia; Singapore; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United States of America; and Viet Nam.

1. In 2024 the number of international migrants worldwide stood at 304 million, a figure that has nearly doubled since 1990, when there were an estimated 154 million international migrants globally (figure 1). Despite robust growth in the absolute number of international migrants over recent decades, their share of the world's population remains small: in 2024 just 3.7 per cent of people globally were international migrants, having increased only modestly from 2.9 per cent in 1990.

Figure 1

Number of international migrants worldwide and as a share of the global population, 1990-2024



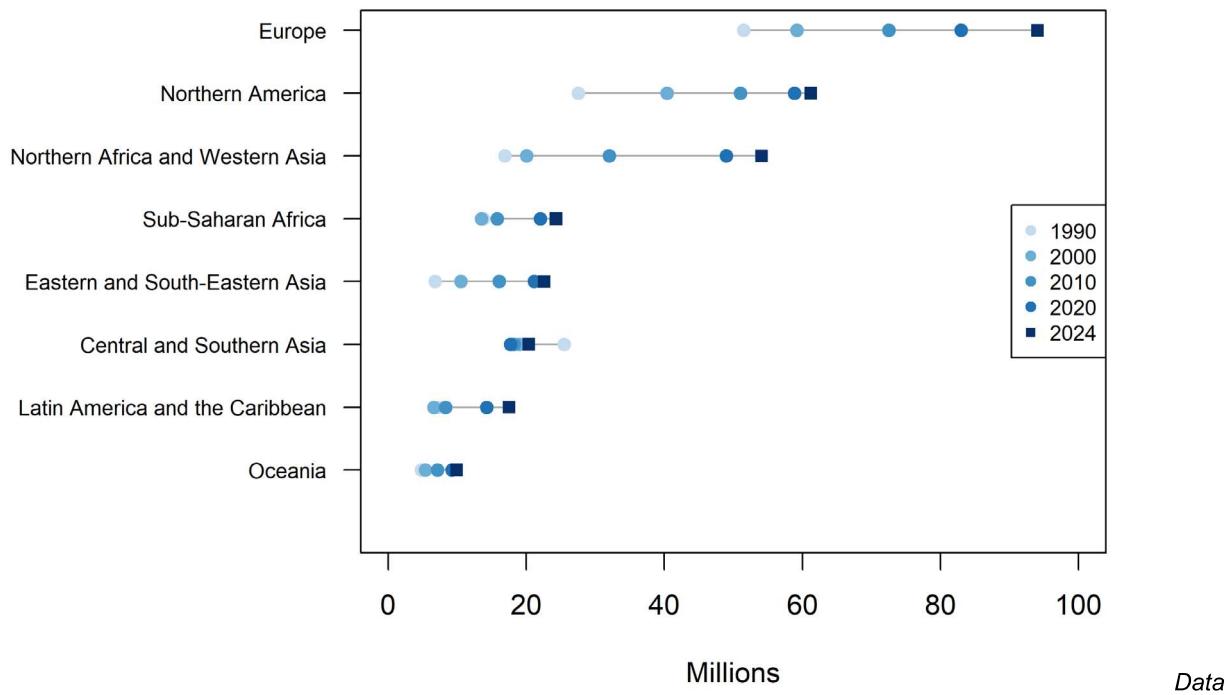
Data source: United Nations (2025).

2. Europe hosted more international migrants than any other region with 94 million in 2024 (figure 2). Northern America was home to the second largest number with 61 million, followed by the region of Northern Africa and Western Asia with 54 million.
3. Europe experienced the largest increase in the number of international migrants among the eight regions shown in figures 2 and 3, with the addition of 43 million between 1990 and 2024. The pace of growth of Europe's international migrant stock increased since 2020, due largely to refugee flows from Ukraine. Northern America added 34 million international migrants between 1990 and 2024; however, the pace of growth in that region has slowed over time. Between 2020 and 2024, the number of international migrants in Northern America increased by less than one per cent per year, on average, compared to average annual growth rates of 3.8 per cent during 1990-2000 and 2.3 per cent during 2000-2010.
4. With 46 million people in 2024, the total population of Oceania was small relative to the other regions, yet international migrants comprised 21 per cent of residents (figure 3). In terms of international migrants as a share of the total resident population, Oceania was followed by Northern America (16 per cent out of 385 million in 2024) and Europe (13 per cent out of 745 million in 2024). In Central and Southern Asia and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, which

together are home to more than half of the world's eight billion people, international migrants comprised less than one per cent of the total population in 2024 (see annex table of international migrant stock estimates by region and country or area of destination).

Figure 2

Number of international migrants by region of destination, 1990-2024



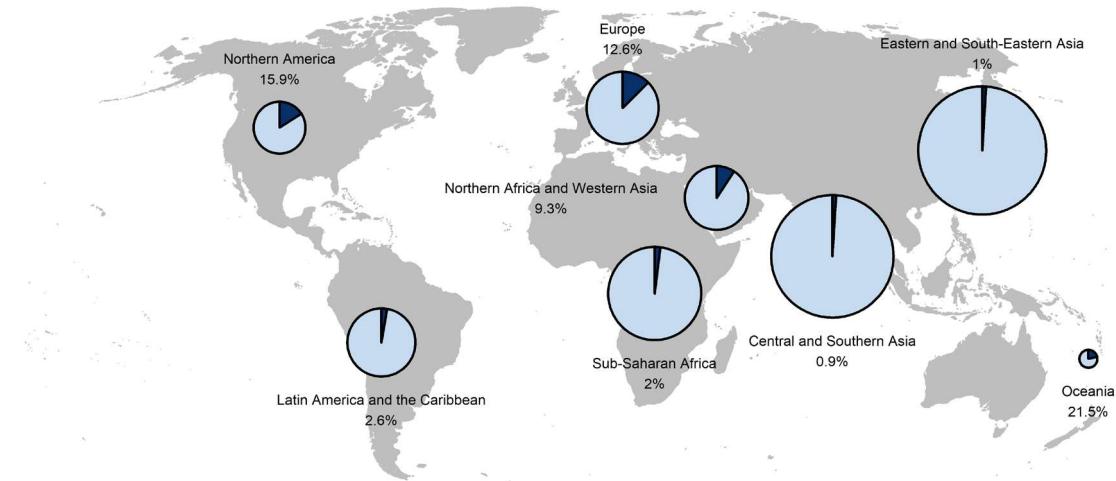
source: United Nations (2025).

Note: Regions ordered by number of international migrants in 2024.

Data

Figure 3

International migrants as a share of total population, by region of destination, 2024



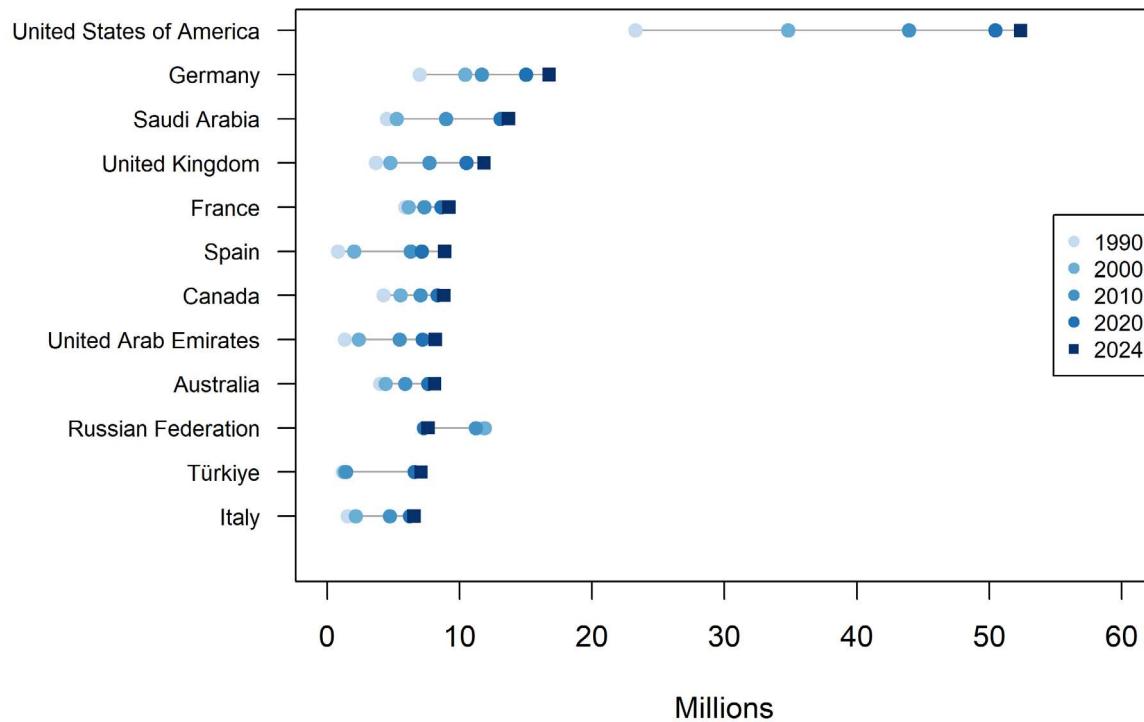
Data source: United Nations (2025).

Note: Bubble size is proportional to the total resident population in 2024.

5. The United States of America hosted more international migrants than any other country in 2024, with 52.4 million. Germany was the second leading destination for international migrants, hosting 16.8 million in 2024, followed by Saudi Arabia (13.7 million), the United Kingdom (11.8 million), France (9.2 million), Spain (8.9 million), Canada (8.8 million), the United Arab Emirates (8.2 million), Australia (8.1 million), the Russian Federation (7.6 million), Türkiye (7.1 million) and Italy (6.6 million).

Figure 4

Number of international migrants in the 12 leading countries of destination*, 1990-2024



Data source: United Nations (2025).

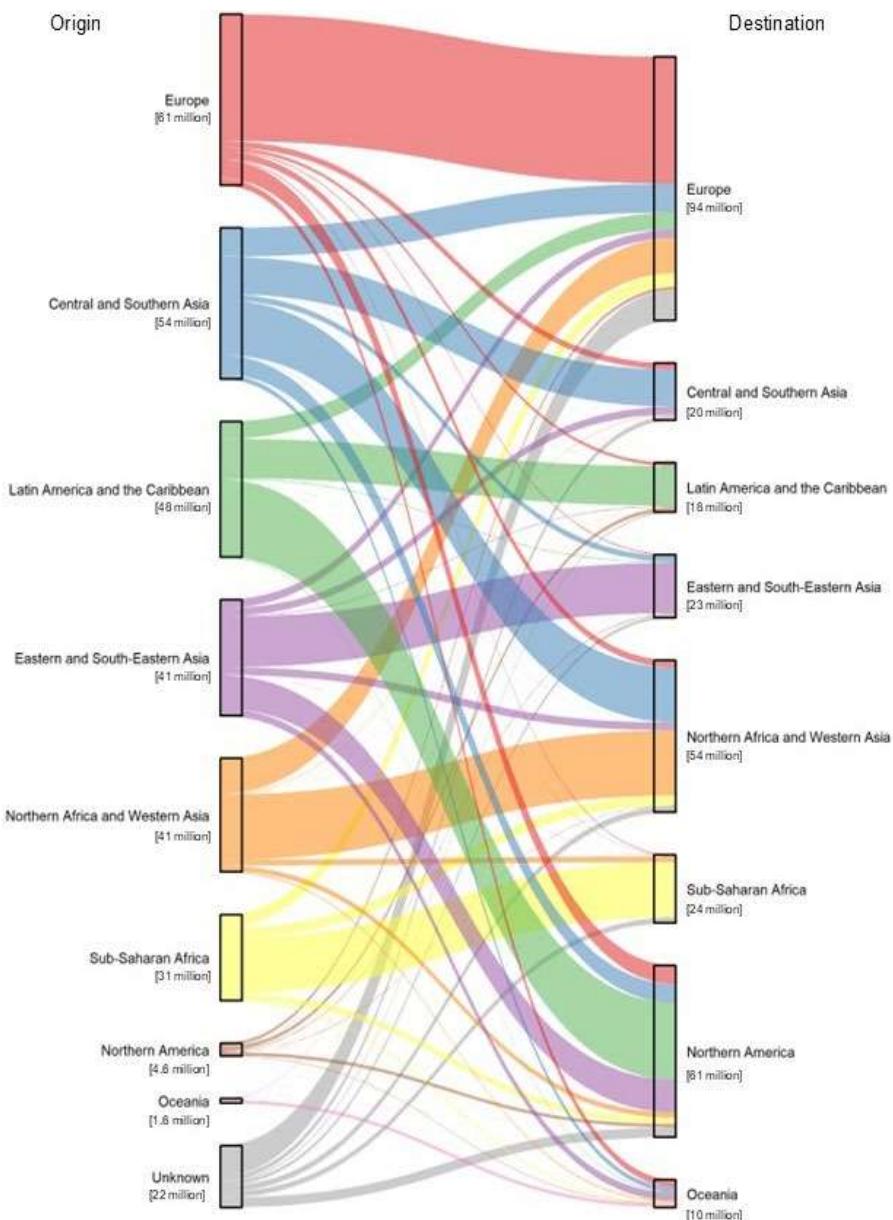
* Figure includes destination countries with 5 million or more international migrants in 2020. Destinations ordered by number of international migrants in 2024.

6. In 2024, nearly half (45 per cent) of all international migrants worldwide were living in their region of origin (using regional groupings as shown in figures 2 and 3). Europe had the largest share of intra-regional migration, with 74 per cent of all migrants born in Europe residing in another European country or area (figure 5). Similarly, 73 per cent of international migrants from Oceania resided within the region, and 64 per cent of all migrants born in sub-Saharan Africa lived in another country or area in the region in 2024. By contrast, Central and Southern Asia had the largest share (75 per cent) of its diaspora residing outside the region. Other regions with large shares of their transnational populations residing outside their region of origin included Latin America and the Caribbean (71 per cent) and Northern America (73 per cent).
7. Estimates of the international migrant stock in 2024 by region of origin and destination indicate that the largest inter-regional corridors include: from Latin America and the

Caribbean to Northern America (27 million people originating from Latin America and the Caribbean were residing in Northern America); from Central and Southern Asia to Northern Africa and Western Asia (20 million); from Northern Africa and Western Asia to Europe (13 million); from Eastern and South-Eastern Asia to Northern America (12 million); and from Central and Southern Asia to Europe (10 million). For each of the remaining inter-regional corridors, the size of the 2024 international migrant stock was under 7 million.

Figure 5

Number of international migrants by regions of origin and destination, 2024



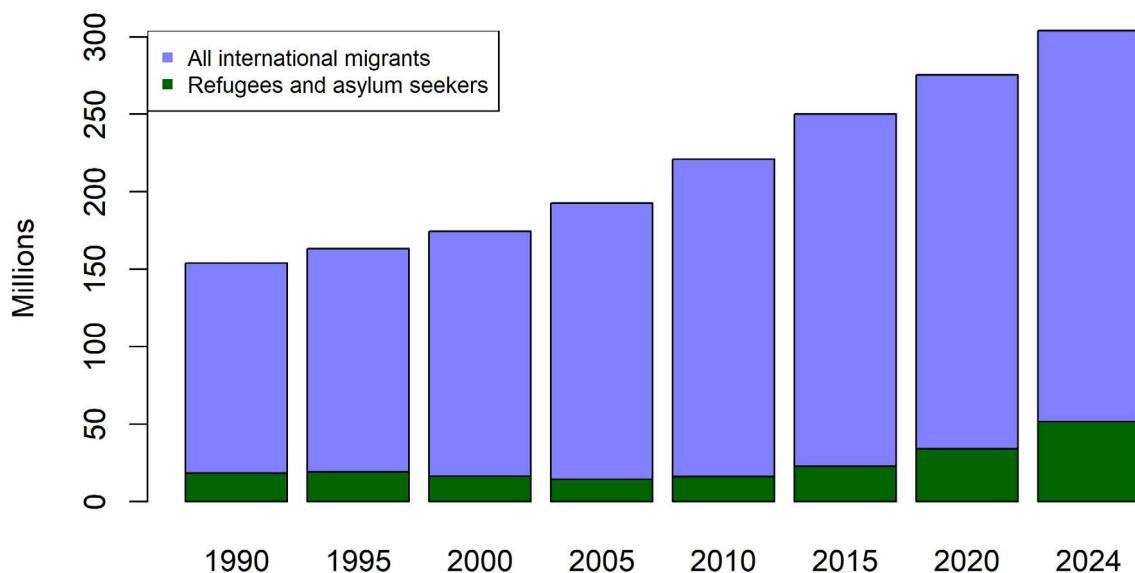
Data source: United Nations (2025).

Note: Regions ordered by number of international migrants in 2024 whose place of origin was in the region. Numbers in brackets are total numbers of international migrants in 2024 whose place of origin or destination was in the region.

8. The number of refugees and asylum seekers who have been forced to flee across international borders because of persecution, conflict, violence and human rights violations has risen to unprecedented levels. At the middle of 2024, there were close to 38 million refugees worldwide, of which 32 million were under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and another 6 million, under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In addition, there were 8 million asylum seekers and close to 6 million “other people in need of international protection”. Altogether, 51.7 million people – one in six international migrants globally in 2024 – had been forcibly displaced across international borders (figure 6). That is the highest share recorded since the 1950s, when the global refugee data series begins (United Nations, 2024).
9. Since the last edition of the *International Migrant Stock* dataset was published in 2020, the ongoing humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Syria, and emergent crises in Sudan and Ukraine, among others, have led to substantial changes in estimated numbers of international migrants for some countries and regions. At the global level, the addition of 18 million refugees, asylum seekers and “other people in need of international protection” between 2010 and 2024 accounted for one fifth of the increase in the number of international migrants during that period. By contrast, during each of the two previous decades, the number of international migrants in these categories decreased.

Figure 6

Number of international migrants and number of refugees* as a share of all international migrants, 1990-2024



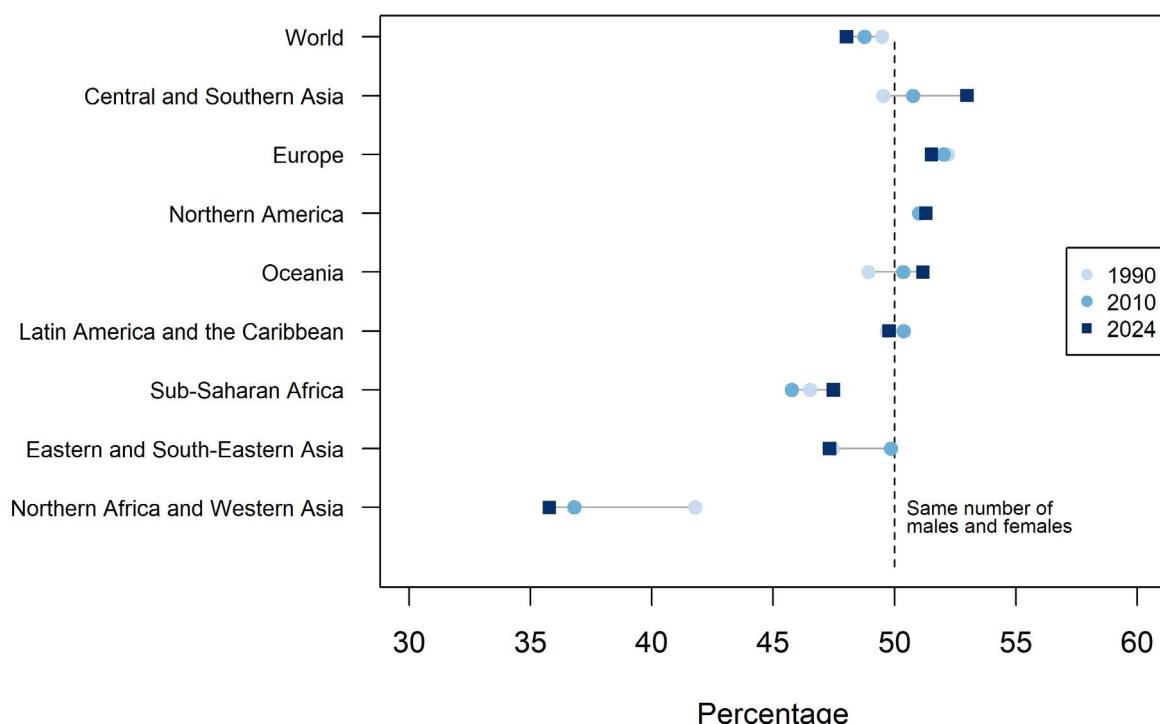
Source: United Nations (2025) and UNHCR (2024).

Note: Includes refugees, asylum seekers and “other people in need of international protection” as reported by UNHCR, as well as refugees under the mandate of UNRWA.

10. In 2024, just under half (48 per cent) of all international migrants worldwide were women or girls (figure 7). In Europe and Northern America, as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean, women and girls comprised around half of all international migrants and their share was essentially unchanged between 1990 and 2024. However, at the global level in recent decades, the number of male migrants has grown more rapidly than has the number of female migrants, driven mainly by the large influx of male migrant workers to Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Figure 7

Share of women and girls among all international migrants, by region of destination, 1990, 2010 and 2024



Data source: United Nations (2025).

Note: Regions ordered by the percentage female among international migrants in 2024. Dashed line marks 50 per cent, at which point there are equal numbers of male and female migrants.

References

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_____. (2025). *International Migrant Stock 2024* United Nations database.
POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2024.

Annex I. Data sources

Accurate, consistent and timely data on international migration and migrants are essential to monitor progress in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Population and housing censuses are a key source of data on the international migrant stock. For some countries, population registers, nationally representative surveys and administrative data also inform estimates of the number and characteristics of international migrants. For the 2024 revision of the *International Migrant Stock* dataset, among the 233 countries and areas of destination included in the analysis, 201 (87 per cent) had at least one data source since 2010 on the total number of international migrants residing in the territory, 165 (71 per cent) had at least one data source since 2010 on the distribution by sex of international migrants, and 177 (76 per cent) had at least one data source since 2010 on the country or area of origin (table 1).

Table 1.

Percentage of countries and areas with at least one empirical data source since 2010 on numbers of international migrants, by type of data

<i>Region (number of countries and areas)</i>	<i>Percentage of countries and areas with at least one data source for:</i>		
	<i>Total number of international migrants</i>	<i>By sex</i>	<i>By country or area of origin</i>
World (233)	87	71	76
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	84	65	76
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	80	68	64
Central and Southern Asia (14)	71	71	50
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (19)	95	95	95
Latin America and the Caribbean (48)	88	73	77
Oceania (23)	96	70	91
Europe and Northern America (53)	92	89	89
Europe (48)	92	90	90
Northern America (5)	100	80	80

Annex II. Selected indicators from the International Migrant Stock 2024

Region, development group, country or area	Note	Number of international migrants (thousands)				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)		Percentage female among international migrants
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024	
World		153 916	221 020	304 022	2.9	3.1	3.7	48.0
Sub-Saharan Africa		13 803	15 787	24 306	2.8	1.8	2.0	47.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia		16 864	32 028	54 086	5.8	7.2	9.3	35.8
Central and Southern Asia		25 456	18 226	20 370	2.0	1.0	0.9	53.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia		6 755	16 051	22 589	0.4	0.7	1.0	47.3
Latin America and the Caribbean		7 253	8 276	17 511	1.6	1.4	2.6	49.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)		259	298	322	4.1	2.8	2.3	47.2
Australia/New Zealand		4 518	6 837	9 579	22.0	25.8	30.0	51.3
Europe and Northern America		79 008	123 517	155 259	7.9	11.4	13.7	51.4
More developed regions		84 577	132 516	168 248	7.4	10.7	13.1	51.4
Less developed regions		69 340	88 505	135 774	1.7	1.5	2.0	43.9
Least developed countries		11 423	10 061	19 619	2.2	1.2	1.7	50.9
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries		57 917	78 444	116 154	1.6	1.6	2.0	42.7
Less developed regions, excluding China		66 331	83 809	129 508	2.2	1.9	2.4	43.1
Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC)		14 077	9 777	14 974	5.2	2.3	2.5	53.6
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)		2 209	4 040	5 308	4.5	6.3	7.2	52.2
High-and-upper-middle-income countries		106 670	177 328	246 110	3.4	4.7	6.0	47.5
Low-and-Lower-middle-income countries		46 128	42 209	56 503	2.2	1.3	1.4	50.2
High-income countries		76 960	143 670	199 082	7.5	12.2	15.7	47.6
Low-and-middle-income countries		75 838	75 867	103 531	1.8	1.3	1.5	48.7
Middle-income countries		67 108	67 881	89 148	1.7	1.3	1.5	48.3
Upper-middle-income countries		29 709	33 658	47 029	1.4	1.3	1.7	47.0
Lower-middle-income countries		37 398	34 223	42 119	2.0	1.3	1.3	49.9
Low-income countries		8 730	7 986	14 384	3.0	1.5	1.9	51.2
No income group available		1 052	1 389	1 319	5.2	4.7	4.5	50.6
AFRICA		16 177	17 752	29 180	2.5	1.7	1.9	47.1
Eastern Africa		6 348	4 424	8 303	3.2	1.3	1.7	50.6
Burundi		333	247	387	6.0	2.6	2.8	50.7
Comoros		14	13	12	3.2	1.9	1.4	51.6
Djibouti		122	102	126	21.1	11.0	10.8	47.5
Eritrea		12	16	13	0.6	0.5	0.4	43.9
Ethiopia		875	227	1 168	1.8	0.3	0.9	49.7

Region, development group, country or area	Note				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		Number of international migrants (thousands)			1990	2010	2024	
Kenya		298	955	993	1.3	2.3	1.8	49.5
Madagascar		24	29	39	0.2	0.1	0.1	43.0
Malawi		1 128	218	187	11.8	1.5	0.9	51.1
Mauritius		4	25	29	0.3	1.9	2.3	44.6
Mayotte	1	15	73	144	17.0	35.1	44.0	53.7
Mozambique		122	306	353	0.9	1.3	1.0	51.2
Réunion	2	57	123	136	8.8	14.6	15.4	49.3
Rwanda		160	427	513	2.2	4.1	3.6	49.4
Seychelles		4	11	13	5.0	12.0	10.2	30.0
Somalia		478	48	78	6.8	0.4	0.4	44.9
South Sudan		652	231	914	13.8	2.4	7.7	49.7
Uganda		561	515	2 058	3.2	1.6	4.1	55.0
United Republic of Tanzania		574	310	462	2.2	0.7	0.7	50.0
Zambia		279	150	249	3.6	1.1	1.2	48.1
Zimbabwe		635	398	429	6.3	3.0	2.6	43.2
Middle Africa		1 461	2 437	4 855	2.0	1.8	2.3	48.7
Angola		34	336	677	0.3	1.4	1.8	49.5
Cameroon		266	291	643	2.3	1.5	2.2	50.6
Central African Republic		67	95	95	2.3	2.1	1.8	47.6
Chad		74	417	1 270	1.2	3.4	6.3	55.6
Congo		129	425	386	5.4	9.5	6.1	45.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo		754	590	1 085	2.1	0.9	1.0	51.8
Equatorial Guinea		3	9	249	0.6	0.7	13.2	22.9
Gabon		128	271	450	13.0	15.7	17.7	35.7
Sao Tome and Principe		6	3	2	4.5	1.5	0.8	50.1
Northern Africa		2 374	1 965	4 874	1.7	0.9	1.8	45.2
Algeria		274	217	259	1.1	0.6	0.6	47.2
Egypt		145	323	1 140	0.2	0.4	1.0	47.1
Libya		457	687	898	10.3	10.6	12.2	28.2
Morocco		55	71	111	0.2	0.2	0.3	48.5
Sudan	3	1 403	619	2 397	6.4	1.7	4.8	50.3
Tunisia		38	43	63	0.5	0.4	0.5	47.7
Western Sahara		3	4	6	1.5	1.1	1.0	40.9
Southern Africa		1 517	2 512	2 912	3.3	4.2	4.0	42.2
Botswana		28	95	116	2.1	4.7	4.6	43.0

International Migrant Stock 2024: Key facts and figures

Region, development group, country or area	Note				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		Number of international migrants (thousands)			1990	2010	2024	
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024	
Eswatini		75	33	33	8.6	2.9	2.7	48.5
Lesotho		8	6	15	0.5	0.3	0.6	45.8
Namibia		121	104	116	8.8	4.9	3.8	46.0
South Africa		1 286	2 274	2 631	3.2	4.3	4.1	41.9
Western Africa		4 477	6 414	8 237	2.4	2.0	1.8	45.4
Benin		77	309	418	1.5	3.2	2.9	52.9
Burkina Faso		350	674	740	3.8	4.2	3.1	52.4
Cabo Verde		9	14	17	2.4	2.8	3.1	49.4
Côte d'Ivoire		1 822	2 459	2 881	15.0	10.9	9.0	40.0
Gambia		118	186	236	11.2	9.6	8.6	47.2
Ghana		165	338	532	1.1	1.3	1.5	46.6
Guinea		404	179	117	6.3	1.7	0.8	41.2
Guinea-Bissau		15	21	15	1.6	1.4	0.7	50.6
Liberia		95	99	72	4.3	2.4	1.3	42.4
Mali		161	341	545	1.8	2.1	2.2	49.3
Mauritania		112	85	196	5.7	2.5	3.8	43.4
Niger		115	126	449	1.4	0.8	1.7	53.5
Nigeria		457	990	1 403	0.5	0.6	0.6	45.5
Saint Helena	4	0	0	0	2.7	4.7	9.4	30.1
Senegal		270	256	282	3.5	2.0	1.5	47.0
Sierra Leone		222	79	50	5.3	1.3	0.6	43.4
Togo		85	256	282	2.1	3.8	3.0	49.3
ASIA		46 701	64 340	92 170	1.5	1.5	1.9	41.9
Central Asia		6 301	3 787	3 910	12.3	5.9	4.8	57.0
Kazakhstan		3 289	1 857	2 090	19.2	11.0	10.1	59.3
Kyrgyzstan		623	232	195	14.0	4.2	2.7	59.6
Tajikistan		429	280	277	7.9	3.7	2.6	56.8
Turkmenistan		307	198	194	8.2	3.6	2.6	52.6
Uzbekistan		1 653	1 220	1 155	8.1	4.3	3.2	53.2
Eastern Asia		4 118	7 484	11 559	0.3	0.5	0.7	54.1
China	5	518	1 010	1 639	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.6
China, Hong Kong SAR	6	2 218	2 780	3 063	39.9	39.1	41.3	62.6
China, Macao SAR	7	205	319	427	58.4	56.6	59.3	53.6
China, Taiwan Province of China	8	66	588	1 136	0.3	2.5	4.9	60.5
Dem. People's Republic of Korea		34	44	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	50.2

Region, development group, country or area	Note				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		Number of international migrants (thousands)			1990	2010	2024	
Japan		1 050	2 162	3 410	0.9	1.7	2.8	49.6
Mongolia		7	16	23	0.3	0.6	0.6	33.2
Republic of Korea		18	566	1 812	0.0	1.2	3.5	46.9
Southern Asia		19 156	14 439	16 460	1.6	0.8	0.8	52.0
Afghanistan		58	102	98	0.5	0.4	0.2	52.0
Bangladesh		882	1 346	2 906	0.8	0.9	1.7	48.3
Bhutan		24	48	56	4.0	6.9	7.0	15.1
India		7 213	5 601	4 796	0.8	0.5	0.3	57.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		4 292	2 722	3 841	7.4	3.5	4.2	52.0
Maldives		9	55	75	3.9	15.1	14.2	12.3
Nepal		430	582	471	2.2	2.1	1.6	69.9
Pakistan		6 208	3 944	4 176	5.3	2.0	1.7	48.1
Sri Lanka		42	39	41	0.3	0.2	0.2	47.3
South-Eastern Asia		2 637	8 567	11 030	0.6	1.4	1.6	40.2
Brunei Darussalam		73	101	120	28.7	25.6	25.9	43.4
Cambodia		38	82	84	0.5	0.6	0.5	46.1
Indonesia		92	113	446	0.1	0.0	0.2	46.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic		23	33	51	0.5	0.5	0.7	35.6
Malaysia		1 028	3 087	3 807	5.8	10.8	10.7	22.9
Myanmar		134	76	79	0.3	0.2	0.1	45.2
Philippines		135	178	87	0.2	0.2	0.1	29.7
Singapore		729	2 160	2 842	24.0	42.6	48.7	57.1
Thailand		288	2 640	3 179	0.5	3.9	4.4	43.8
Timor-Leste		9	12	8	1.2	1.1	0.6	39.6
Viet Nam		89	84	326	0.1	0.1	0.3	52.8
Western Asia		14 489	30 063	49 212	9.8	12.8	15.9	34.8
Armenia		434	211	275	12.2	7.2	9.2	57.0
Azerbaijan		402	251	218	5.6	2.7	2.1	52.1
Bahrain		177	643	840	34.4	53.0	52.3	26.6
Cyprus		44	188	202	5.6	16.7	14.9	55.0
Georgia		304	73	82	5.6	1.9	2.1	56.1
Iraq		84	120	371	0.5	0.4	0.8	44.9
Israel		1 623	1 953	2 092	35.7	26.6	22.3	54.4
Jordan		1 132	3 723	5 280	31.2	51.0	45.7	44.3
Kuwait		1 056	1 872	3 323	62.7	63.6	67.3	34.0

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Region, development group, country or area	Note	Number of international migrants (thousands)			International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024	
Lebanon		424	626	1 423	11.8	12.4	24.5	49.3
Oman		527	803	2 283	29.9	29.1	43.2	19.8
Qatar		216	1 409	2 337	49.0	82.4	76.7	22.7
Saudi Arabia		4 485	8 977	13 684	42.1	35.7	40.3	22.3
State of Palestine	9	288	274	272	13.5	6.8	5.0	54.3
Syrian Arab Republic		714	1 784	896	5.7	7.9	3.6	50.2
Türkiye		1 159	1 420	7 084	2.1	1.9	8.1	50.3
United Arab Emirates		1 302	5 446	8 157	68.6	78.5	74.0	32.7
Yemen		119	288	393	0.9	1.1	1.0	42.3
EUROPE		51 465	72 509	94 052	7.1	9.8	12.6	51.5
Eastern Europe		22 316	19 390	18 646	7.2	6.6	6.5	53.7
Belarus		1 249	1 090	1 055	12.3	11.5	11.6	54.2
Bulgaria		22	76	299	0.2	1.0	4.4	52.7
Czechia		442	692	1 025	4.3	6.6	9.5	51.2
Hungary		348	437	690	3.3	4.4	7.1	48.2
Poland		1 127	649	1 740	3.0	1.7	4.5	59.5
Republic of Moldova		533	132	188	12.0	3.6	6.2	58.5
Romania		136	148	656	0.6	0.7	3.4	49.8
Russian Federation		11 525	11 200	7 606	7.7	7.8	5.3	50.8
Slovakia		41	146	324	0.8	2.7	5.9	61.4
Ukraine		6 893	4 819	5 064	13.2	10.4	13.4	57.0
Northern Europe		6 656	11 953	18 543	7.2	12.0	17.0	49.6
Channel Islands	10	62	78	86	43.1	48.9	50.9	52.2
Denmark	11	236	510	847	4.6	9.2	14.2	50.9
Estonia		382	218	203	24.3	16.4	14.9	56.5
Faroe Islands	12	4	5	8	9.0	10.6	14.6	48.0
Finland		63	228	514	1.3	4.3	9.2	49.2
Iceland		10	35	99	3.8	11.0	25.1	45.4
Ireland		228	751	1 216	6.5	16.5	23.1	51.9
Isle of Man	13	35	43	44	50.5	51.8	51.9	51.2
Latvia		646	314	220	24.3	15.0	11.8	59.5
Lithuania		349	161	175	9.5	5.2	6.1	47.0
Norway		193	525	1 012	4.5	10.7	18.2	50.0
Sweden		784	1 372	2 272	9.2	14.6	21.4	52.0
United Kingdom	14	3 665	7 713	11 845	6.4	12.2	17.1	48.5

Region, development group, country or area	Note				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		Number of international migrants (thousands)			1990	2010	2024	
Southern Europe	5 473	15 213	20 120	3.8	9.9	13.3	52.4	
Albania	66	53	46	2.0	1.8	1.7	49.0	
Andorra	39	52	48	73.9	64.5	59.1	48.8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	56	39	34	1.3	1.0	1.1	53.2	
Croatia	475	573	528	9.8	13.3	13.6	54.7	
Gibraltar	15	9	10	32.0	33.2	28.7	49.5	
Greece	618	1 321	1 424	6.0	11.9	14.2	52.1	
Holy See	1	1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.2	
Italy	1 529	4 719	6 554	2.7	7.8	11.0	53.7	
Malta	15	33	199	4.1	7.8	37.0	42.4	
Montenegro	74	79	92	11.9	12.4	14.4	54.4	
North Macedonia	95	130	151	4.6	6.3	8.3	58.0	
Portugal	436	763	1 127	4.4	7.2	10.8	52.1	
San Marino	3	5	6	14.1	15.9	17.4	46.0	
Serbia	1 065	901	713	13.5	12.2	10.6	55.9	
Slovenia	178	254	315	8.9	12.4	14.9	41.4	
Spain	814	6 281	8 871	2.1	13.4	18.5	51.7	
Western Europe	17 020	25 953	36 742	9.6	13.8	18.4	50.9	
Austria	634	1 286	2 327	8.3	15.4	25.5	52.8	
Belgium	944	1 568	2 349	9.5	14.3	20.0	51.0	
France	16	5 890	7 322	9 187	10.3	11.5	13.8	52.3
Germany	6 960	11 666	16 750	8.7	14.4	19.8	50.0	
Liechtenstein	11	22	28	37.8	62.1	69.4	51.2	
Luxembourg	114	163	344	29.8	32.2	51.2	49.1	
Monaco	20	21	27	67.1	63.7	70.2	51.5	
Netherlands	17	1 194	1 851	2 957	7.9	11.0	16.2	51.3
Switzerland	1 252	2 054	2 774	18.7	26.2	31.1	50.3	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	7 253	8 276	17 511	1.6	1.4	2.6	49.8	
Caribbean	1 098	1 339	1 812	3.2	3.2	4.1	47.6	
Anguilla	18	3	5	30.6	38.2	40.5	52.7	
Antigua and Barbuda	12	26	30	19.1	31.0	32.5	55.4	
Aruba	19	14	34	22.4	34.3	68.0	54.6	
Bahamas	27	55	67	9.7	14.9	16.8	49.4	
Barbados	24	33	35	9.3	11.9	12.5	55.1	
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	20	13	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.5	

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Region, development group, country or area	Note				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		Number of international migrants (thousands)			1990	2010	2024	
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024	
British Virgin Islands	21	8	17	25	51.2	61.7	62.1	51.8
Cayman Islands	22	9	24	32	35.8	44.5	42.9	48.6
Cuba		35	7	2	0.3	0.1	0.0	56.6
Curaçao	23	43	35	80	27.7	22.1	43.1	56.4
Dominica		3	8	8	3.6	11.8	12.7	47.9
Dominican Republic		291	395	739	4.1	4.0	6.5	39.8
Grenada		4	7	7	4.3	6.3	6.3	54.4
Guadeloupe	24	66	95	90	17.0	23.2	23.9	58.0
Haiti		19	17	20	0.3	0.2	0.2	44.4
Jamaica		20	24	24	0.9	0.9	0.8	49.2
Martinique	25	39	60	68	10.4	15.0	19.9	57.5
Montserrat	26	2	1	1	18.9	26.9	31.9	48.4
Puerto Rico	27	322	305	223	9.1	8.2	6.9	53.5
Saint Barthélemy	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		3	7	8	7.9	15.5	17.0	47.4
Saint Lucia		5	9	8	3.8	5.3	4.5	52.0
Saint Martin (French part)	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4	5	5	3.6	4.2	4.8	48.4
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	28	24	26	30	85.0	77.5	69.5	52.1
Trinidad and Tobago		51	48	113	4.0	3.5	7.5	50.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	29	5	17	28	43.3	57.9	61.1	48.2
United States Virgin Islands	30	52	57	57	50.8	53.3	66.9	52.9
Central America		1 836	1 739	3 121	1.6	1.1	1.7	47.9
Belize		30	46	69	16.6	14.5	16.5	49.7
Costa Rica		418	406	628	13.4	8.9	12.2	49.4
El Salvador		47	40	43	0.9	0.7	0.7	52.4
Guatemala		264	66	93	2.9	0.5	0.5	52.7
Honduras		270	27	40	5.4	0.3	0.4	47.5
Mexico		702	958	1 726	0.8	0.8	1.3	47.3
Nicaragua		41	37	44	1.0	0.7	0.6	48.6
Panama		63	158	478	2.6	4.3	10.6	46.7
South America		4 320	5 198	12 578	1.5	1.3	2.9	50.6
Argentina		1 648	1 800	1 958	5.0	4.4	4.3	55.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		74	123	183	1.0	1.2	1.5	47.6
Brazil		803	597	1 406	0.5	0.3	0.7	41.8

Region, development group, country or area	Note	Number of international migrants (thousands)				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024		
Chile	100	362	1 538	0.7	2.1	7.8	49.1		
Colombia	101	126	3 064	0.3	0.3	5.8	50.3		
Ecuador	139	359	748	1.3	2.4	4.1	51.7		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31	1	1	2	36.4	44.9	67.2	44.4	
French Guiana	32	64	96	131	56.5	41.0	42.4	52.5	
Guyana	4	8	54	0.5	1.1	6.5	53.5		
Paraguay	196	160	181	4.9	2.8	2.6	47.9		
Peru	49	103	1 837	0.2	0.4	5.4	53.8		
Suriname	18	40	52	4.4	7.2	8.2	45.0		
Uruguay	98	76	160	3.2	2.3	4.7	52.5		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 025	1 347	1 263	5.2	4.7	4.4	50.7		
NORTHERN AMERICA		27 543	51 008	61 208	9.8	14.8	15.9	51.3	
Bermuda	33	16	19	20	27.2	29.1	31.2	50.7	
Canada	4 251	7 035	8 806	15.3	20.6	22.2	52.6		
Greenland	34	9	6	6	16.7	10.8	10.4	35.2	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	35	1	1	1	17.3	16.9	17.9	47.6	
United States of America	36	23 266	43 947	52 375	9.2	14.1	15.2	51.1	
OCEANIA		4 777	7 135	9 901	17.8	19.2	21.5	51.2	
Australia/New Zealand		4 518	6 837	9 579	22.0	25.8	30.0	51.3	
Australia	3 992	5 880	8 111	23.3	26.6	30.4	51.4		
New Zealand	37	526	957	1 468	15.5	22.0	28.2	50.9	
Melanesia		91	111	128	1.7	1.2	1.0	45.4	
Fiji	13	13	14	1.7	1.5	1.5	46.0		
New Caledonia	38	61	77	21.3	23.4	26.2	47.7		
Papua New Guinea	34	30	31	0.9	0.4	0.3	39.2		
Solomon Islands	4	3	2	1.3	0.5	0.3	43.9		
Vanuatu	2	3	3	1.6	1.3	1.0	50.3		
Micronesia		109	115	123	25.5	22.2	23.4	49.4	
Guam	38	70	75	50.3	45.3	50.2	48.4		
Kiribati	2	3	3	2.9	2.6	2.5	47.2		
Marshall Islands	1	3	3	2.6	5.9	8.8	38.7		
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	4	3	3	3.7	2.6	2.6	46.5		
Nauru	3	1	3	29.3	9.0	21.3	41.1		
Northern Mariana Islands	39	27	24	61.4	44.7	49.7	58.0		
Palau	3	5	5	18.4	29.8	29.5	43.2		

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Region, development group, country or area	Note	Number of international migrants (thousands)				International migrants as a share of total population (percentage)			Percentage female among international migrants
		1990	2010	2024	1990	2010	2024		
Polynesia		59	73	70	10.4	10.9	10.2	46.4	
American Samoa		21	24	24	45.6	42.7	50.6	49.0	
Cook Islands	40	3	4	5	15.1	22.2	36.0	50.0	
French Polynesia	41	26	32	30	12.7	11.7	10.7	43.0	
Niue	42	0	1	1	18.6	33.3	32.3	45.7	
Samoa		3	5	4	2.0	2.7	1.8	49.5	
Tokelau	43	0	1	1	20.4	71.2	51.2	52.7	
Tonga		3	5	4	2.9	4.3	3.4	45.4	
Tuvalu		0	0	0	3.6	2.1	2.6	44.7	
Wallis and Futuna Islands	44	1	2	2	10.4	16.0	18.0	49.5	

Notes:

Years given refer to 1 July.

1. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
2. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
3. The estimates for 1990 to 2005 refer to Sudan and South Sudan.
4. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
5. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.
6. As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include this area.
7. As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include this area.
8. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include this area.
9. Including East Jerusalem. Refugees are not part of the foreign-born migrant stock in the State of Palestine.
10. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
11. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
12. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Denmark and Greenland.
13. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

14. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
15. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
16. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
17. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part).
18. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
19. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the Netherlands, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part).
20. The estimates of migrant stock for 1990 to 2000 refer to the former Netherlands Antilles. The estimates of the migrant stock for 2005 refer to the former Netherlands Antilles without Sint Maarten (Dutch part).
21. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
22. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
23. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part).
24. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
25. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
26. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
27. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the 50 states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.
28. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, and Curaçao.
29. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, and Saint Helena.
30. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the 50 states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.
31. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
32. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
33. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in United Kingdom, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
34. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Denmark and Faroe Islands.
35. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

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36. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.
37. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau.
38. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the 50 states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.
39. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in the 50 states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands.
40. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in New Zealand, Niue, and Tokelau.
41. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
42. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in New Zealand, Cook Islands, and Tokelau.
43. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in New Zealand, Cook Islands, and Niue.
44. For statistical purposes, the international migrant population includes persons born in Regions of Metropolitan France and in French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthélemy, and Saint Martin (French part).