

# Europe and Central Asia

Population (millions, 2006)	460	Surface area (1,000 sq. km, 2006)	24,114
Population growth (avg. annual %, 1997–2006)	0.2	GNI (\$ billions, 2006)	2,421
Population density (people per sq. km, 2006)	20	GNI per capita, Atlas method (\$, 2006)	4,796
Labor force (millions, 2006)	210	GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2002–2006)	6.2
Urban population (% of pop., 2006)	63.8	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop., 2004)	1.0
Age dependency ratio (2006)	0.46		

## Emigration, 2005

- Stock of emigrants: 47.6 million or 10.0% of population
- Top 10 emigration countries: Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Azerbaijan.
- Identified destinations: high-income OECD countries (28.5%), high-income non-OECD countries (5.3%), intra-regional (57.6%), other developing countries (0.2%); unidentified (8.5%).
- Top 10 migration corridors: Russia-Ukraine, Ukraine-Russia, Turkey-Germany, Kazakhstan-Russia, Russia-Kazakhstan, Belarus-Russia, Uzbekistan-Russia, Serbia and Montenegro-Germany, Azerbaijan-Russia, Russia-Belarus.

## Skilled Emigration, 2000

- Emigration rate of tertiary educated (top 10 countries): Croatia (29.4%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (28.6%), Macedonia FYR (20.9%), Albania (20.0%), Serbia and Montenegro (17.4%), Slovak Republic (15.3%), Romania (14.1%), Estonia (13.9%), Poland (12.3%), Hungary (12.1%).
- Emigration of physicians: 19,555 or 1.3% of physicians trained in the region

## Immigration, 2005

- Stock of immigrants: 31.1 million or 6.5% of population (compared to 190.6 million or 3.0% for the world)
- Female as percentage of immigrants: 57.2% (compared to 49.6% for the world)
- Refugees as percentage of immigrants: 2.2% (compared to 7.1% for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Poland, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Czech Republic.

## Remittances

(US\$ billion)	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
<b>Inward remittance flows</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>35.1*</b>	<b>38.6</b>
<i>All developing countries</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>143.6</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>191.2</i>	<i>221.3</i>	<i>239.7</i>
<b>Outward remittance flows</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>17.4**</b>	
<i>All developing countries</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>44.2</i>	

\* 1.4% of GDP in 2006. \*\* 0.7% of GDP in 2006. This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2007: Romania (\$6.8 bn), Poland (\$5.0 bn), Serbia and Montenegro (\$4.9 bn), Russian Federation (\$4.0 bn), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$1.9 bn), Bulgaria (\$1.9 bn), Croatia (\$1.8 bn), Albania (\$1.5 bn), Armenia (\$1.3 bn), Tajikistan (\$1.3 bn).
- Top 10 remittance recipients in 2006 (percentage of GDP): Tajikistan (36.2%), Moldova (36.2%), Kyrgyz Republic (27.4%), Armenia (18.3%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (17.2%), Albania (14.9%), Serbia and Montenegro (13.8%), Georgia (6.4%), Romania (5.5%), Bulgaria (5.4%).

**Migration and Remittances Factbook** is compiled by Dilip Ratha and Zhimei Xu, Migration and Remittances Team, Development Prospects Group, World Bank. More information on other countries and regions are available at [www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances](http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances).