

High income non-OECD

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|--|------|---|--------|
| Population (millions, 2006) | 87 | Surface area (1,000 sq. km, 2006) | 2,721 |
| Population growth (avg. annual %, 1997–2006) | 1.6 | GNI (\$ billions, 2006) | 1,546 |
| Population density (people per sq. km, 2006) | 32 | GNI per capita, Atlas method (\$, 2006) | 18,014 |
| Labor force (millions, 2006) | 27 | GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2002–2006) | 5.1 |
| Urban population (% of pop., 2006) | 84.4 | Poverty headcount ratio at national | |
| Age dependency ratio (2006) | 0.52 | poverty line (% of pop., 2004) | .. |

Immigration, 2005

- Stock of immigrants: 21.6 million or 33.6% of population (compared to 190.6 million or 3.0% for the world)
- Female as percentage of immigrants: 39.9% (compared to 49.6% for the world)
- Refugees as percentage of immigrants: 1.1% (compared to 7.1% for the world)
- Top 10 immigration countries: Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Estonia, Slovenia, Brunei Darussalam.
- Identified sources: high-income OECD countries (3.7%), high-income non-OECD countries (1.3%), low-income countries (30.8%), middle-income countries (47.6%); unidentified (16.7%).
- Top 10 migration corridors: India-United Arab Emirates, India-Saudi Arabia, Egypt-Saudi Arabia, Malaysia-Singapore, Pakistan-Saudi Arabia, Russia-Israel, China-Singapore, Philippines-Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh-Saudi Arabia, Rep. of Yemen-Saudi Arabia.

Emigration, 2005

- Stock of emigrants: 5.3 million or 8.2% of population
- Top 10 emigration countries: Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Singapore, Kuwait, Estonia, Cyprus, Slovenia, Barbados, Malta, Saudi Arabia.

Skilled Emigration, 2000

- Emigration rate of tertiary educated (top 10 countries): Trinidad and Tobago (78.4%), Antigua and Barbuda (70.9%), Barbados (61.4%), Malta (55.2%), Bahamas (36.4%), San Marino (29.9%), Brunei Darussalam (21.0%), Cyprus (17.9%), Liechtenstein (16.9%), Monaco (15.3%).
- Emigration of physicians: 5,371 or 4.2% of physicians trained in the group

Remittances

| (US\$ billion) | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007e |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Inward remittance flows | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.4* | 5.6 |
| <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> |
| Outward remittance flows | 20.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 23.6 | 27.0** | |
| <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> | |

* 1.0% of GDP in 2006. ** 2.9% 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 5 remittance recipients in 2007: Czech Republic (\$1.3 bn), Israel (\$1.1 bn), French Polynesia (\$0.6 bn), New Caledonia (\$0.5 bn), Estonia (\$0.4 bn).
- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2006 (percentage of GDP): Barbados (4.5%), Estonia (2.4%), Antigua and Barbuda (1.1%), Israel (0.9%), Czech Republic (0.8%).
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2006: Saudi Arabia (\$15.6 bn), Kuwait (\$3.0 bn), Czech Republic (\$2.8 bn), Israel (\$2.4 bn), Bahrain (\$1.5 bn).
- Top 5 remittance senders in 2006 (percentage of GDP): Bahrain (11.9%), Saudi Arabia (5.0%), Kuwait (3.7%), Czech Republic (2.0%), Israel (2.0%).

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.