

GLOSSARY UNDP

Asylum: The grant, by a state, of protection on its territory to individuals or groups of people from another state fleeing persecution or serious danger.

Asylum seekers: Individuals or groups of people who apply for asylum in a country other than their own. They retain the status of asylum-seeker until their applications are considered and adjudicated.

Country of origin: The country from which an international migrant originally moves to another country, with the intention of settling temporarily or indefinitely.

Country of destination: The country to which an international migrant moves, from another country, with the intention of settling temporarily or indefinitely.

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

Emigration rate: 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.

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

Internal migration: Human movement within the borders of a country usually measured across regional, district or municipality boundaries resulting in a change of usual place of residence.

International migration: Human movement across international borders resulting in a change of country of usual residence.

International migrants as a percentage of the population: Estimated number of international migrants expressed as a percentage of the total population.

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

Labour force: All people employed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were in paid employment, either at work, self-employed or with a job but not at work) and unemployed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work). See Economically active population. information, see <http://esa.un.org/unpp/assumptions.html>.

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

Migrant stock, annual rate of growth: Estimated average exponential growth rate of the international migrant stock over each period indicated, expressed in percentage terms.

Migrant stock as a share of population: Estimated number of international migrants, expressed as a percentage of the total population.

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

Remittances: are earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin or countries in which the migrant formerly resided.

Population, annual growth rate: The average annual exponential growth rate of the population for the period indicated. See Population, total.

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

Population, urban: The de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country. Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated. See Population, total.

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

Refugees: Individuals or groups of people 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 cannot or do not want to return.