	Trade		International finance % of GDP				Movement of people			Communication	
	% of GDP		Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment Net inflows	Net outflows	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration thousands	International migrant stock % of total population	Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries % of population age 25 and older with tertiary education	International voice traffic[a] minutes per person	International Internet bandwidth[a] bits per second per capita
	Merchandise	Services									
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2000–05	2005	2000	2007	2007
Afghanistan	35.6	..	0.0	2.9	..	..	1,112	..	22.6	1	0
Albania	48.6	26.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	9.9	−110	2.6	17.4	125	216
Algeria	64.9	..	0.3	1.2	..	1.6[b]	−140	0.7	9.4	18	89
Angola	83.5	21.1	5.8	−1.5	1.5	..	175	0.4	3.6	..	17
Argentina	38.4	8.1	4.4	2.5	0.6	0.2	−100	3.9	2.8	3	2,320
Armenia	48.2	14.9	0.2	7.6	0.0	9.2	−100	7.8	8.9	128	..
Australia	37.4	9.7	..	4.8	3.0	0.5	593	20.1	2.7	..	5,472
Austria	87.2	25.4	..	8.2	8.4	0.8	180	15.0	13.5	..	20,288
Azerbaijan	51.9	14.8	2.9	−15.2	0.9	4.1	−100	2.2	1.8	..	701
Bangladesh	45.4	6.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	9.6	−500	0.7	4.4	6	4
Belarus	118.4	11.8	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.8	0	12.2	3.2	..	264
Belgium	186.4	33.5	..	15.9	12.2	1.9	180	6.9	5.5	..	24,945
Benin	39.6	12.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.1[b]	99	2.1	8.6	11	17
Bolivia	60.5	9.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.1	−100	1.3	5.8	80	42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92.0	12.8	0.9	13.9	0.2	16.6	115	1.1	20.3	241	530
Botswana	74.3	15.5	0.0	−0.2	0.0	1.1	20	4.4	5.1	93	43
Brazil	21.9	4.7	5.3	2.6	0.5	0.3	−229	0.3	2.0	..	1,041
Bulgaria	122.5	28.2	11.9	22.7	0.7	5.3	−43	1.3	9.6	31	4,909
Burkina Faso	33.4	..	0.2	8.9	..	0.7[b]	100	5.5	2.5	11	15
Burundi	39.2	21.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	192	1.3	7.3	..	1
Cambodia	115.0	29.4	3.2	10.4	0.0	4.2	10	2.2	21.4	10	17
Cameroon	35.6	10.1	0.0	2.1	−0.8	0.8	6	0.8	17.1	4	11
Canada	60.8	10.8	..	8.4	4.1	..	1,041	18.9	4.7	..	16,193
Central African Republic	24.8	..	17.8	1.6	..	..	−45	1.8	7.2	..	0
Chad	69.9	..	0.0	8.5	..	..	219	4.3	9.0	..	1
Chile	70.4	11.4	3.4	8.8	2.3	0.0[b]	30	1.4	6.0	40	4,086
China	67.8	7.9	2.9	4.3	0.5	1.0[b]	−1,900	0.0	3.8	9	280
Hong Kong, China	347.3	60.2	..	26.2	29.5	0.2	300	44.0	29.6	1,387	15,892
Colombia	30.3	4.8	3.1	4.4	0.4	2.2	−120	0.3	10.4	106	971
Congo, Dem. Rep.	70.9	..	0.0	8.0	..	..	−237	0.9	9.0	4	0
Congo, Rep.	117.7	50.3	0.0	56.1	..	0.2	−10	8.0	22.9	..	0
Costa Rica	84.9	20.7	0.1	7.2	1.0	2.4	84	10.2	7.1	119	820
Côte d'Ivoire	74.1	17.1	0.4	2.2	..	0.9	−339	12.8	6.1	..	16
Croatia	74.5	32.1	9.9	9.6	0.5	2.7	100	14.9	24.6	208	3,380
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	−129	0.7	28.8	31	19
Czech Republic	137.3	18.0	..	5.3	0.8	0.8	67	4.4	8.5	74	7,075
Denmark	65.2	37.1	..	3.8	6.4	0.3	46	7.2	7.8	307	34,506
Dominican Republic	57.4	18.0	2.9	4.6	0.0	9.3	−148	1.7	22.4	..	154
Ecuador	61.5	8.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	7.0	−400	0.9	9.5	90	324
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33.2	26.3	5.2	8.9	0.5	5.9	−525	0.2	4.7	42	143
El Salvador	62.1	15.8	0.0	7.5	0.5	18.2	−143	0.4	31.7	515	18
Eritrea	38.6	..	0.0	−0.2	..	..	229	0.3	35.2	7	2
Estonia	126.8	35.7	2.9	12.9	7.5	2.0	1	15.0	9.9	..	11,925
Ethiopia	34.4	16.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	−140	0.7	9.8	3	3
Finland	70.0	17.2	..	4.7	3.5	0.3	33	3.0	7.2	..	17,221
France	45.1	10.7	..	6.2	8.8	0.5	722	10.6	3.4	243	29,466
Gabon	72.6	13.7	9.6	2.3	0.9	0.1[b]	10	18.9	14.4	74	150
Gambia, The	51.0	29.7	0.0	10.6	..	7.4	31	14.3	67.8	..	36
Georgia	63.5	19.9	7.8	17.0	0.7	6.8	−248	4.3	2.8	..	745
Germany	71.9	14.4	..	1.6	5.2	0.3	1,000	12.3	5.7	..	25,654
Ghana	80.9	25.3	15.2	6.4	0.0	0.8	12	7.4	44.6	1	21
Greece	31.9	20.2	..	0.6	1.7	0.8	154	8.8	12.1	182	4,537
Guatemala	60.6	11.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	12.6	−300	0.4	23.9	..	187
Guinea	50.2	7.5	0.0	2.4	..	3.3	−425	4.5	4.6	..	0
Guinea-Bissau	65.8	..	0.0	2.0	..	8.1[b]	1	1.2	27.7	..	1
Haiti	32.8	13.5	0.0	1.1	..	18.2	−140	0.3	83.4	..	17

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
				% of GDP							
			Financing through international capital markets	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation		International migrant stock	Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries	International voice traffic[a]	International Internet bandwidth[a]
	% of GDP		Gross	Net	Net	of employees	Net migration	% of total	% of population age 25 and older with	minutes	bits per second
	Merchandise	Services	inflows	inflows	outflows	received	thousands	population	tertiary education	per person	per capita
	2007	**2007**	**2007**	**2007**	**2007**	**2007**	**2000–05**	**2005**	**2000**	**2007**	**2007**
Honduras	115.7	14.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	21.5	−150	0.4	24.8	33	244
Hungary	137.0	23.1	8.2	26.9	25.8	0.3	65	3.1	12.8	120	4,773
India	30.8	*15.2*	5.2	2.0	*1.1*	3.0[b]	−1,350	0.5	4.3	..	32
Indonesia	48.6	8.5	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	−1,000	0.1	2.9	..	53
Iran, Islamic Rep.	46.1	..	0.1	0.3	..	0.4[b]	−1,250	2.8	14.3	9	153
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	−375	..	10.9	..	4
Ireland	78.6	70.8	..	10.1	8.5	0.2	188	14.1	33.7	..	15,229
Israel	69.0	23.8	..	5.9	4.3	0.6	115	38.4	7.8	364	2,003
Italy	47.4	11.1	..	1.9	4.4	0.2	1,125	4.3	9.6	..	10,302
Jamaica	68.6	43.4	33.4	7.6	1.0	18.8	−100	0.7	84.7	..	*19,151*
Japan	30.4	6.4	..	0.5	1.7	0.0	270	1.6	1.2	*46*	3,734
Jordan	121.3	43.5	8.9	11.6	0.3	21.7	130	41.1	7.4	32	164
Kazakhstan	76.8	14.5	26.2	9.7	3.1	0.2	−200	16.5	1.2	47	129
Kenya	54.0	17.2	0.0	3.0	0.1	6.6[b]	25	1.0	38.5	3	9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.2	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	75.1	15.1	..	0.2	1.6	0.1	−80	1.1	7.5	29	1,027
Kuwait	76.7	20.3	..	0.1	12.2	..	264	65.8	7.1	..	871
Kyrgyz Republic	94.9	33.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	19.1	−75	5.6	0.9	*30*	114
Lao PDR	48.4	8.6	5.3	7.9	..	0.0[b]	−115	0.4	37.2	7	32
Latvia	86.9	23.5	7.8	8.3	1.2	2.0	−20	19.5	8.5	67	3,537
Lebanon	65.0	92.4	11.8	11.7	−1.0	23.7	0	16.4	43.8	*279*	227
Lesotho	158.4	11.7	1.2	8.1	..	27.7	−36	0.3	4.1	*18*	*2*
Liberia	92.9	216.4	158.1	17.9	0.0	8.8	−119	1.5	44.3	..	..
Libya	91.1	4.7	0.2	8.0	1.3	0.0[b]	10	10.4	4.3	66	50
Lithuania	107.9	19.4	5.3	5.3	1.6	3.7	−30	4.8	8.3	54	4,656
Macedonia, FYR	111.9	*18.5*	0.5	4.2	*0.0*	3.5[b]	−10	6.0	29.4	125	17
Madagascar	51.2	*22.1*	5.7	13.5	..	0.1[b]	−5	0.3	7.7	1	8
Malawi	60.6	..	0.2	1.5	..	0.0[b]	−30	2.1	20.9	..	5
Malaysia	173.1	30.1	7.9	4.5	5.9	1.0[b]	150	6.4	10.5	..	998
Mali	54.4	*16.8*	2.6	5.2	*0.0*	3.1[b]	−134	0.4	14.7	2	17
Mauritania	114.2	..	0.0	5.8	..	0.1[b]	30	2.2	8.5	5	70
Mauritius	90.3	55.3	16.2	5.0	0.9	3.2[b]	0	1.7	55.8	125	226
Mexico	55.6	4.1	4.3	2.4	0.8	2.7[b]	−3,983	0.6	15.5	185	178
Moldova	114.5	29.1	0.0	11.2	0.3	34.1	−250	11.4	4.1	149	931
Mongolia	101.9	*32.2*	1.9	8.3	..	4.9[b]	−50	0.4	7.4	5	*116*
Morocco	61.7	23.4	4.1	3.7	0.8	9.0	−550	0.4	18.0	22	814
Mozambique	77.0	16.9	11.0	5.5	0.0	1.3	−20	2.0	22.5	*13*	*3*
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..[b]	−99	0.2	3.9	..	2
Namibia	90.4	15.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	−1	7.1	3.4	..	27
Nepal	36.8	12.0	0.0	0.1	..	16.8	−100	3.0	4.0	6	5
Netherlands	136.2	23.7	..	16.1	3.5	0.3	110	10.0	9.5	..	78,159
New Zealand	42.7	13.5	..	2.0	2.1	0.5	102	15.5	21.8	*310*	4,544
Nicaragua	83.5	16.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	12.9	−210	0.5	30.2	65	144
Niger	40.8	*11.7*	0.0	0.6	*0.0*	1.9	−28	0.9	5.4	..	*2*
Nigeria	57.4	9.5	4.3	3.7	0.3	5.6[b]	−170	0.7	10.5	..	5
Norway	55.8	20.7	..	1.0	3.2	0.2	84	7.4	6.2	*193*	26,904
Oman	*91.3*	*13.4*	6.6	*4.5*	*0.9*	*0.1*	−150	25.0	0.4	37	142
Pakistan	35.3	8.8	1.7	3.7	0.1	4.2	−1,239	2.1	12.7	*10*	44
Panama	41.2	36.1	15.3	9.8	0.0	0.9	8	3.2	16.7	66	15,977
Papua New Guinea	121.1	29.9	13.2	1.5	*0.1*	0.2[b]	0	0.4	27.8	..	*1*
Paraguay	82.3	10.8	0.0	1.6	0.1	3.8	−45	2.9	3.8	*35*	163
Peru	44.9	7.1	3.1	5.0	..	2.0	−510	0.2	5.8	99	2,704
Philippines	75.3	11.0	6.3	2.0	2.4	11.3	−900	0.4	13.5	..	114
Poland	71.4	12.5	2.1	5.4	1.2	2.5	−200	1.8	14.2	..	2,748
Portugal	58.2	16.7	..	2.5	2.8	1.8	276	7.2	18.9	*178*	4,790
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	−10	10.7	..	..	*511*

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
				% of GDP					Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries	International voice traffic[a]	International Internet bandwidth[a]
	% of GDP		Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration thousands	International migrant stock % of total population	% of population age 25 and older with tertiary education	minutes per person	bits per second per capita
	Merchandise	Services		Net inflows	Net outflows						
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2000–05	2005	2000	2007	2007
Romania	66.4	12.4	1.0	5.7	0.0	5.1	−270	0.6	11.2	41	2,945
Russian Federation	44.8	7.6	12.2	4.3	3.6	0.3	917	8.4	1.4	..	573
Rwanda	27.4	13.5	0.4	2.0	−0.4	1.5	43	1.3	26.3	11	16
Saudi Arabia	85.0	10.1	..	−2.1	0.0	..	285	27.5	0.9	*216*	510
Senegal	55.1	*17.7*	0.6	0.7	*0.1*	8.3[b]	−100	2.8	17.1	26	137
Serbia	67.7	..	0.0	7.8	..	12.2[b,c]	−339	6.4[c]	14.6[c]	144	2,861
Sierra Leone	41.4	8.2	0.0	5.7	−0.6	8.9	472	2.1	49.2	..	..
Singapore	348.6	88.2	..	15.0	7.6	..	200	43.2	14.5	1,531	22,783
Slovak Republic	157.9	18.1	3.8	4.5	0.5	2.0	3	2.3	14.3	97	5,555
Slovenia	130.5	20.9	..	3.1	3.3	0.6	22	8.4	10.9	92	6,720
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	3.4	34.5	..	*0*
South Africa	56.8	10.7	9.9	2.0	1.3	0.3	75	2.4	7.4	..	71
Spain	42.7	15.9	..	4.2	8.9	0.7	2,846	11.0	4.2	..	11,008
Sri Lanka	58.9	13.3	3.4	1.9	0.2	7.8	−442	1.9	28.2	34	118
Sudan	38.2	7.2	0.3	5.2	0.0	3.8	−532	1.7	6.8	7	345
Swaziland	176.3	33.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.5	−6	4.0	5.3	..	*1*
Sweden	70.5	24.6	..	2.7	6.3	0.2	152	12.4	4.5	..	49,828
Switzerland	78.5	23.5	..	11.7	11.9	0.5	100	22.3	9.5	..	29,417
Syrian Arab Republic	69.4	*16.3*	0.0	*1.8*	*0.0*	2.2[b]	200	5.2	6.1	79	53
Tajikistan	105.7	20.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	45.5	−345	4.7	0.6	..	*0*
Tanzania	45.5	19.7	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.1	−345	2.1	12.1	0	*3*
Thailand	119.8	28.0	1.1	3.9	0.9	0.7	231	1.7	2.2	*14*	346
Timor-Leste	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	100	0.6	16.5	18	9
Togo	85.2	*23.2*	0.0	2.8	−0.6	9.2[b]	−4	2.9	16.3	5	4
Trinidad and Tobago	108.0	9.5	6.1	..	−2.3	0.4[b]	−20	2.8	78.9	..	675
Tunisia	97.1	22.0	1.6	4.6	0.3	4.9	−29	0.4	12.4	73	303
Turkey	42.3	6.7	5.5	3.4	0.3	0.2	−30	1.8	5.8	30	1,381
Turkmenistan	103.5	..	0.0	6.2	..	..	−10	4.6	0.4	..	*16*
Uganda	43.2	14.2	10.1	4.1	0.0	7.2	−5	1.8	36.0	7	11
Ukraine	77.9	18.3	9.6	7.0	0.5	3.2	−173	14.5	4.3	*57*	206
United Arab Emirates	*150.4*	..	..	..	..	..	577	78.3	0.7	..	2,785
United Kingdom	38.1	17.5	..	7.1	9.9	0.3	948	9.0	17.1	..	39,650
United States	23.1	6.3	..	1.7	2.4	0.0	6,493	13.0	0.5	..	11,277
Uruguay	44.1	13.0	5.9	3.8	0.0	0.4	−104	2.5	9.0	127	903
Uzbekistan	57.7	..	0.0	1.2	0.0	..	−300	4.8	0.8	*12*	9
Venezuela, RB	50.5	4.0	5.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	40	3.8	3.8	..	628
Vietnam	159.1	18.9	8.5	9.8	0.2	8.0[b]	−200	0.0	26.9	..	148
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	0.0	..	..	14.9[b]	11	48.5	12.0	..	324
Yemen, Rep.	61.3	12.3	0.4	4.1	0.0	5.7[b]	−100	1.3	6.0	..	28
Zambia	75.6	10.5	2.7	8.7	0.0	0.5	−82	2.4	16.4	..	3
Zimbabwe	*122.0*	..	*0.0*	*3.0*	..	..	−75	3.9	13.1	*21*	4
World	**51.0 w**	**12.0 w**	**.. w**	**4.0 w**	**4.3 w**	**0.7 w**	**..[d] s**	**3.0 w**	**5.4 w**	**.. w**	**3,297 w**
Low income	62.6	12.5	3.3	4.2	0.1	5.7	−2,858	1.7	12.8	..	26
Middle income	55.9	9.6	5.0	3.7	1.1	1.8	−15,770	1.3	6.7	..	389
Lower middle income	59.6	10.6	3.2	3.5	0.6	2.4	−11,295	0.8	6.6	..	199
Upper middle income	52.0	8.8	6.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	−4,475	3.6	6.8	..	1,185
Low & middle income	56.2	9.8	4.9	3.7	1.1	2.0	−18,629	1.4	7.2	..	318
East Asia & Pacific	75.3	10.4	3.2	4.1	0.9	1.5	−3,847	0.2	7.0	9	247
Europe & Central Asia	56.6	10.4	8.3	5.0	1.9	1.6	−1,798	6.8	4.4	..	1,114
Latin America & Carib.	41.2	6.0	4.5	3.0	0.7	1.8	−6,811	1.0	10.6	..	1,126
Middle East & N. Africa	57.5	..	1.9	3.7	..	3.7	−2,618	3.0	10.4	*32*	186
South Asia	32.7	*14.0*	4.6	2.1	0.9	3.6	−2,484	0.8	5.3	..	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.7	13.6	5.7	3.4	0.7	2.5	−1,070	2.1	12.3	..	36
High income	49.1	12.7	..	4.1	5.2	0.2	18,522	11.2	3.9	..	18,242
Euro area	67.0	17.2	..	6.3	8.4	0.5	6,887	9.5	6.9	..	32,560

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data. b. World Bank estimates. c. Includes Montenegro. d. World totals computed by the United Nations sum to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Globalization—the integration of the world economy—has been a persistent theme of the past quarter century. Growth of cross-border economic activity has changed the structure of economies and the political and social organization of countries. Not all effects of globalization can be measured directly. But the scope and pace of change can be monitored along four key dimensions: trade in goods and services, financial flows, movement of people, and communication.

Trade data are based on gross flows that capture the two-way flow of goods and services. In conventional balance of payments accounting, exports are recorded as a credit and imports as a debit. See tables 4.4 and 4.5 for data on the main trade components of merchandise trade and tables 4.6 and 4.7 for the same data on services trade.

Financing through international capital markets includes gross bond issuance, bank lending, and new equity placement as reported by Dealogic, a company specializing in the investment banking industry. In financial accounting inward investment is a credit and outward investment a debit. Gross flow is a better measure of integration than net flow because gross flow shows the total value of financial transactions over a period, while net flow is the sum of credits and debits and represents a balance in which many transactions are canceled out. Components of financing through international capital markets are reported in U.S. dollars by market sources.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) includes equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short- and long-term loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates. Distinguished from other kinds of international investment, FDI establishes a lasting interest in or effective management control over an enterprise in another country. FDI may be understated in many developing countries because some countries fail to report reinvested earnings and because the

definition of long-term loans differs across countries. However, the quality and coverage of the data are improving as a result of continuous efforts by international and national statistics agencies. See *About the data* for table 6.11 for more information.

Workers' remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers resident in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status, to recipients in their country of origin. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. Migration has increased in importance, now accounting for a substantial part of global integration. The estimates of the international migrant stock are derived from data on foreign-born population—people who reside in one country but were born in another—mainly from population censuses. See *About the data* and *Definitions* for table 6.17 for more information. One negative effect of migration is "brain drain"—emigration of highly educated people. The table shows data on emigration of people with tertiary education, drawn from Docquier, Marfouk, and Lowell (2007). The study analyzes skilled migration using data from censuses and registers of Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) countries and provides data disaggregated by gender for 1990 and 2000.

Well developed communications infrastructure attracts investments and allows investors to capitalize on benefits offered by the digital age. See *About the data* for tables 5.10 and 5.11 for more information.

• **Trade in merchandise** is the sum of merchandise exports and imports. • **Trade in services** is the sum of services exports and imports. • **Financing through international capital markets** is the sum of the absolute values of new bond issuance,

syndicated bank lending, and new equity placements. • **Foreign direct investment net inflows** are net inflows of FDI in the reporting economy. FDI is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other short- and long-term capital. • **Foreign direct investment net outflows** are net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world. • **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received** are current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries of nonresident workers. • **Net migration** is the total number of immigrants minus the total number of emigrants, including citizens and noncitizens, for the five-year period. • **International migrant stock** is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees. • **Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries** is the stock of emigrants ages 25 and older, residing in an OECD country other than that in which they were born, with at least one year of tertiary education. • **International voice traffic** is the sum of international incoming and outgoing telephone traffic (in minutes) divided by total population. • **International Internet bandwidth** is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization's *Annual Report.* Data on trade in services are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments database. Data on international capital market financing are based on data reported by Dealogic. Data on FDI are based on balance of payments data reported by the IMF, supplemented by staff estimates using data reported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources. Data on workers' remittances are World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data. Data on net migration are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision.* Data on international migrant stock are from the United Nations Population Division's *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision.* Data on emigration of people with tertiary education are from Frédéric Docquier, Abdeslam Marfouk, and B. Lindsay Lowell's, "A Gendered Assessment of the Brain Drain" (2007). Data on international voice traffic and international Internet bandwidth are from the International Telecommunication Union's International Development Report database.

Estimating the global emigrant stock	**6.1a**

Internationally comparable estimates of migrant stock by country of origin are vital for making policies on international migration. The World Bank's Development Research Group and the United Nations Population Division's Department of Economic and Social Affairs are developing estimates of international migrants by country of origin. They have created the Global Migration database, which contains all publicly available data on international migrants, classified by age, sex, place of birth, and country of citizenship enumerated by censuses, population registers, and surveys. Available at www.unmigration.org, the database uses many sources of data, including the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Population Division, and the World Bank's Development Research Group, in collaboration with the University of Nottingham and the University of Sussex. The next step is to develop an appropriate methodology for estimating the emigrant stock for each country at specific points in time.