

Growth of international migration slowed by 27%,  
or 2 million migrants, due to COVID-19, says UN联合国：受2019冠  
状病毒病影响，国际移民的增速放缓27%，新增移民人数减少200万

*The number of international migrants worldwide reaches 281 million全球国际  
移民人数达2.81亿*

New York, 15 January - COVID-19 has disrupted all forms of human mobility through the closing of national borders and halting of travel worldwide. Preliminary estimates suggest that the pandemic may have slowed the growth in the stock of international migrants by around two million by mid-2020, 27 per cent less than the growth expected since mid-2019, according to a report by the United Nations released today. 纽约，1月15日——2019冠状病毒病造成各国边境关闭，全球旅游业停滞，扰乱了各类人口迁徙活动。今天，联合国发布的一份报告显示，初步估计到2020年中期，受大流行病影响，国际新增移民人数可能减少了约200万，比2019年中期的预期增幅低27%。

Growth in the number of international migrants has been robust over the last two decades, reaching 281 million people living outside their country of origin in 2020, up from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. Currently, international migrants represent about 3.6 per cent of the world's population. 在过去20年中，国际移民的数量一直保持强劲增长。2020年，共有2.81亿人生活在非原籍国（2000年为1.73亿，2010年为2.21亿）。目前，国际移民约占世界人口的3.6%。

The report, *International Migration 2020 Highlights*, by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), provides the latest estimates of the number of international migrants by country of destination, origin, age and sex for all countries and areas of the world. 联合国经济和社会事务部（联合国经社部）人口司的《2020年国际移民要点报告》按照目的国、原籍国、年龄和性别，对世界各国和地区的国际移民人数作了最新估计。

Mr. Liu Zhenmin, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, said “The report affirms that migration is a part of today's globalized world and shows how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the livelihoods of millions of migrants and their families and undermined progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.” 联合国主管经济和社会事务的副秘书长刘振民先生表示：“该报告肯定了移民是当今全球化世界的一部分，并阐明了2019冠状病毒病大流行如何影响了数百万移民及其家庭的生计，如何扰乱了实现可持续发展目标的进程。”

The report found that two thirds of all international migrants live in just 20 countries. The United States of America remained the largest destination, hosting 51 million international migrants in 2020, equal to 18 per cent of the world's total. Germany hosted the second largest number of migrants worldwide, at around 16 million, followed by Saudi Arabia (13 million), the Russian Federation (12 million) and the United Kingdom (9 million). 报告指出，三分之二的国际移民居住在20个

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国家。美国仍然是最大的移民目的地国，2020年接纳了5100万国际移民，占国际移民总人数的18%。德国位居第二，国际移民数量约为1600万，紧随其后的是沙特阿拉伯（1300万）、俄罗斯联邦（1200万）和联合王国（900万）。

India topped the list of countries with the largest diasporas in 2020, with 18 million persons from India living outside of their country of birth. Other countries with a large transnational community included Mexico and the Russian Federation (11 million each), China (10 million) and Syria (8 million). 2020年，印度旅居国外的离散人口最多，共有1800万印度人生活在其他国家。其他拥有大量散居国外人口的国家还包括墨西哥（1100万）、俄罗斯联邦（1100万）、中国（1000万）和叙利亚（800万）。

Diasporas contribute to the development of their countries of origin through the promotion of foreign investment, trade, access to technology and financial inclusion. However, according to projections by the World Bank, the COVID-19 pandemic may reduce the volume of remittances sent to low-and middle-income countries from USD 548 billion in 2019 to USD 470 billion in 2021, a decline of USD 78 billion or 14 per cent. The loss has affected the livelihoods of millions of migrants and their families, stalling progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. National strategies and international cooperation will be needed to mitigate the effects of this loss. 散居国外者通过促进外国投资、贸易、获取技术和金融普惠，为原籍国的发展作出贡献。但是，根据世界银行的预测，由于2019冠状病毒病大流行，汇往中低收入国家的金额可能从2019年的5480亿美元减少到2021年的4700亿美元，共减少780亿美元，降幅达14%。这影响了数百万移民及其家庭的生计，阻碍了实现可持续发展目标的进程。需要通过国家战略和国际合作来减轻这个影响。

Among the major regions of the world, the largest number of international migrants in 2020 resided in Europe, with a total of 87 million. Northern America hosted the second largest number of migrants, with almost 59 million. Northern Africa and Western Asia followed with a total of nearly 50 million. 从世界主要区域分布来看，2020年，欧洲接纳的国际移民人数最多，共计8700万。北美洲位居第二，共接纳了近5900万移民。北非和西亚紧随其后，接纳的国际移民总数接近5000万。

In 2020, nearly half of all international migrants resided in the region from which they originated, with Europe accounting for the largest share of intra-regional migration: 70 per cent of migrants born in Europe reside in another European country. The share of intra-regional migration among migrants originating in sub-Saharan Africa was 63 per cent. At the other end of the spectrum, Central and South Asia had the largest share of its diaspora residing *outside* the region, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, and Northern America. 2020年，近一半的国际移民仍居住在原生区域内。欧洲拥有最多的区域内移民，70%出生在欧洲的移民居住在另一个欧洲国家。原籍为撒哈拉以南非洲的移民中，有63%是区域内移民。相比而言，中亚和南亚拥有最多的区域外散居国外者，紧随其后的是拉丁美洲和加勒比地区以及北美洲。

Nearly two thirds of all international migrants live in high-income countries, in contrast with just 31 per cent in middle-income countries and around 4 per cent in low-income countries. On the other hand, low- and middle-income countries hosted 80 per cent of the world's refugees in 2020. Refugees comprise around three per

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cent of all international migrants in high-income countries, compared to 25 per cent in middle-income countries and 50 per cent in low-income countries. **近三分之二的国际移民生活在高收入国家**，中等收入国家只有31%的国际移民，低收入国家则约有4%。可是，在2020年，中低收入国家收容了全世界80%的难民。在高收入国家的国际移民中，难民约占3%，而中等收入国家的这一比例是25%，低收入国家为50%。

**In 2020, refugees accounted for 12 per cent of all international migrants**, up from 9.5 per cent in 2000, as forced displacements across national borders continued to rise faster than voluntary migration. Between 2000 and 2020, the number that had fled conflict, crises, persecution, violence or human rights violations doubled from 17 to 34 million. **2020年，难民占有所有国际移民的12%**，而在2000年，这一比例为9.5%。之所以出现这一增长，是因为跨国界被迫流离失所人数的增速持续高于自愿移民人数。2000至2020年间，逃离冲突、危机、迫害、暴力或侵犯人权行为的人数翻了一番，从1700万增加到了3400万。

**Migrant women are catalysts of change, promoting positive social, cultural and political norms within their homes and throughout their communities.** Nearly half of all international migrants worldwide were women or girls. In 2020, the number of female migrants slightly exceeded male migrants in Europe, Northern America and Oceania, partially due to a higher life expectancy of women over men. In sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia, males tend to significantly exceed the number of females, which is attributed to temporary labour migration. **移民妇女是变革的催化剂，她们在家中和所处社区中倡导积极的社会、文化和政治规范。**在全球范围内，近一半的国际移民是妇女或女童。2020年，欧洲、北美洲和大洋洲的女性移民人数略高于男性，部分原因在于女性的预期寿命高于男性。在撒哈拉以南非洲和西亚，因为存在临时劳动力移民，男性移民人数往往大大超过女性。

**International migrants often make up a larger proportion of working-age persons compared to the national population.** In 2020, 73 per cent of all international migrants were between the ages of 20 and 64 years, compared to 57 per cent for the total population. In the absence of international migrants, the ratio of persons aged 65 years or above per 100 persons aged 20 to 64 years, or old-age dependency ratio, in high-income countries would have been nearly 3 percentage points higher in 2020. **与目的地国人口相比，国际移民中的工作适龄人口比例通常更高。**2020年，73%的国际移民年龄在20至64岁之间，而在目的地国人口中，工作适龄人口占57%。如果没有国际移民，2020年，在高收入国家中，老年人口抚养比将增加近三个百分点。老年人口抚养比指65岁及以上老年人口相对于20至64岁人口的比例。

With the adoption of landmark agreements by the General Assembly, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, countries have begun to adopt measures to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. Globally, 54 per cent of the 111 Governments that responded to a recent survey reported having such policies. **大会已通过一系列具有里程碑意义的协议，包括《2030年可持续发展议程》、《关于难民和移民的纽约宣言》以及《安全、有序和正常移民全球契约》。**随着这些协议的通过，各国开始采取措施促进安全、有序、定期的移民。在全球范围内，在参与最近一次调查的111个政府中，有54%的政府实施了这些政策。

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