Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. U.S. Immigration Policy: Chart Book of Key Trends (Ruth Ellen Wasem, CRS). Permanent Legal Immigration to the United States: Policy Overview (Ruth Ellen Wasem, CRS). The U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Trends and Selected Characteristics (William A. Kandel, CRS). Immigration of Foreign Nationals with Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Degrees (Ruth Ellen Wasem, CRS). Numerical Limits on Employment-Based Immigration: Analysis of the Per-Country Ceilings (Ruth Ellen Wasem, CRS). Electronic Employment Eligibility Verification (Andorra Bruno, CRS). Index. United Nations New York, 2019. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint