

V. MIGRATION

Migration has occurred throughout human history, but it has been increasing over the past decades, with changes in its size, direction and complexity both within and between countries. When properly managed, migration can contribute to the development of both places of origin and destination, as well as to the well-being of migrants and their families. In places of origin, migration can relieve the pressures associated with unemployment and underemployment and foster development through remittances and transfer of knowledge. Migration can also contribute to the economic growth in places of destination through alleviation of labour demands of the economy, transfer of skills and foreign innovation. Successful migration policies need to take such complexities and opportunities into consideration and carefully analyse the impact of migration flows on places of origin and destination, as well as on migrants themselves and their families, in order to maximize the contribution of this phenomenon to human development (United Nations, 2013e).

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first provides information on Government views and policies on topics related to spatial distribution and internal migration. The second presents information on policies linked to international migration in both destination and origin countries.

V.1. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Spatial distribution of population and development are highly interrelated, especially in the context of sustainability. Challenges related to the spatial distribution of a population include rapid urbanization and population concentration, rural depopulation, urban management and slum dwelling, and internally displaced persons, including environmentally induced displacements. Migration is a fundamental component of the spatial distribution of a population and is likely to remain a key driver in the coming decades, particularly as a component of urbanization in developing countries.

In 2011, more than half (52 per cent) of the world's population lived in urban areas (United Nations, 2012c). The world urban population is projected to increase by 72 per cent by 2050, from 3.6 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion in 2050, at which point, two thirds of the world's population is expected to reside in urban areas. Almost all of this growth in urban population is expected to occur in countries in less developed regions. Governments need to develop policies and adaptation strategies to plan for future urban growth, including developing appropriate infrastructure and providing access to basic education, health and other services, so that countries can reap the benefits of economies of scale and greater efficiency, as well as minimize the environmental and other adverse impacts of urban growth.

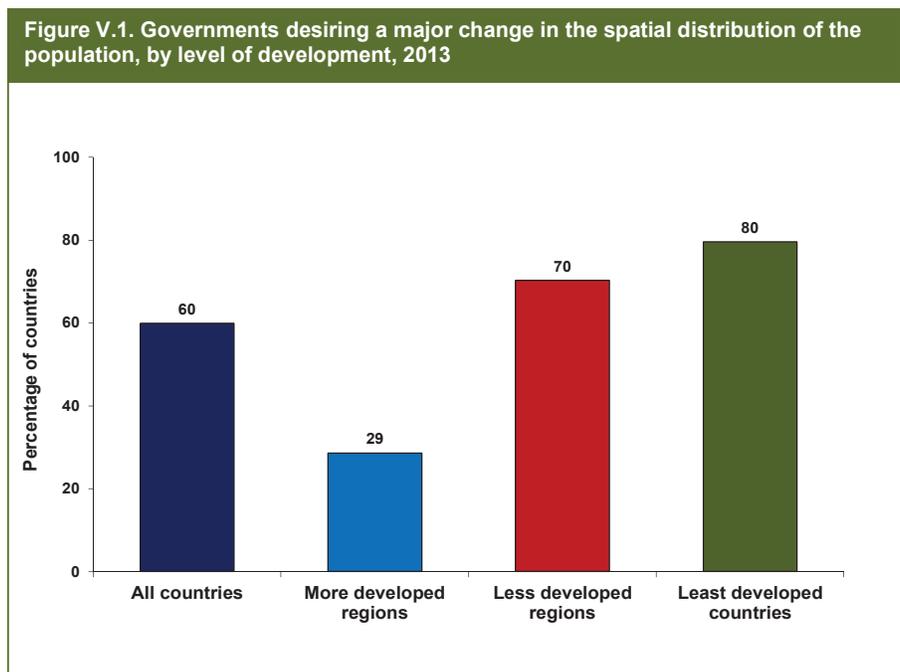
One specific area of concern relates to populations living in environmentally fragile areas that are at risk of displacement. In 2011, at least 14.9 million people worldwide had to leave their homes due to the acute threat or impact of natural disasters (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2012). Population movements triggered by such environmental forces, including climate

change, are likely to increase in the foreseeable future (International Organization for Migration, 2010a). Therefore, identifying such vulnerable populations and investing in reducing their vulnerability and enhancing their adaptive capacity, including planning for potential migration and relocation of people, should be policy priorities.

VIEWS ON SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

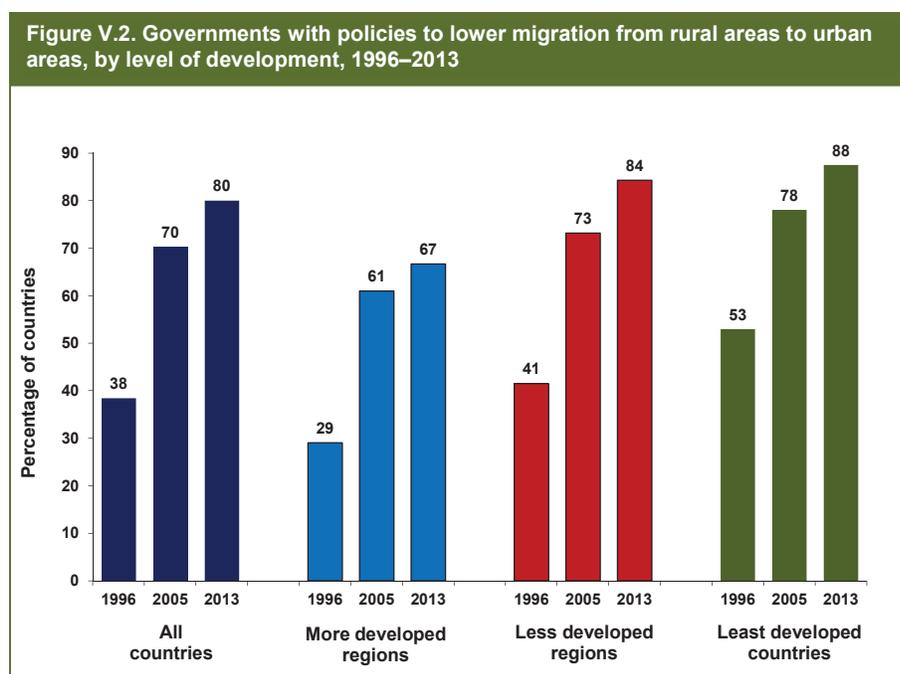
In 2013, only 10 per cent of Governments were satisfied with the spatial distribution of the population in their countries, and a majority of Governments (60 per cent) desired a major change in the spatial distribution of their population (table V.1). Since the mid-1990s, a growing proportion of Governments have considered the spatial distribution of their population as unsatisfactory. While the percentage of Governments that viewed the spatial distribution of population in their countries as satisfactory has declined from 29 per cent in 1996 to 10 per cent in 2013, the percentage desiring a major change in the spatial distribution has increased from 42 per cent to 60 per cent.

In 2013, a much greater proportion of Governments in less developed regions (70 per cent) desired a major change in the spatial distribution of population than in more developed regions (29 per cent) (figure V.1). The proportion of Governments desiring a major change in the spatial distribution of their population was particularly high among least developed countries, with 80 per cent of them desiring a major change. Between 1996 and 2013, the proportion of Governments that viewed their spatial distribution as satisfactory declined in both more and less developed regions. By geographic region, the proportion of Governments desiring a major change in the spatial distribution of population ranged from 0 per cent in Northern America and 30 per cent in Europe to 80 per cent in Africa (table V.1).



POLICIES ON MIGRATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS

Urbanization is a key factor shaping the spatial distribution of the population. In particular, migration from rural areas to urban areas has historically represented a crucial force boosting the rapid growth of cities. In recent years, more Governments have seen the need to devise policies to slow rural to urban migration. Among 185 countries with available data in 2013, 80 per cent of Governments had policies to lower rural to urban migration, an increase from 38 per cent in 1996 (table V.2, figure V.2).



The proportion of Governments with policies to retain people in rural areas varied by level of development and by geographic region. In 2013, the proportion of Governments that had policies to lower rural to urban migration was higher in less developed regions (84 per cent) than in more developed regions (67 per cent). This proportion was even higher in least developed countries (88 per cent). Policies to lower rural to urban migration were particularly common in Oceania (86 per cent), Africa (85 per cent) and Asia (84 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (81 per cent) and Europe (68 per cent). Between 1996 and 2013, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower rural to urban migration had increased in both more and less developed regions, as well as in all world regions.

V.2. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

International migration is closely tied to global development and generally viewed as a net positive for both sending and receiving countries. In the sending countries, emigration can boost development through the beneficial use of remittances and diaspora investments, the alleviation of labour market pressures, and the contributions of the diaspora through knowledge and skill transfers (Global Migration Group, 2010). Returnees can also contribute to their countries of origin through innovation and investment capacities acquired abroad. Destination countries, on the other hand, can benefit from immigration through the alleviation of labour shortages and through innovation that newcomers bring. However, if not well managed, international migration can have negative consequences, such as the loss of valuable human resources and skills in countries of origin or rising xenophobia, which can lead to poor integration, discrimination, exploitation or even abuse in countries of destination (International Organization for Migration, 2010a; United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Secretariat, 2012).

The total estimated number of international migrants in the world (global migrant stock) reached 232 million in 2013, and it is expected to continue to rise for the foreseeable future. From 1990 to 2013, the number of migrants from countries in less developed regions who were living in countries in more developed regions increased by 42 million (from 40 million in 1990 to 82 million in 2013) (United Nations, 2013f). In 2013, almost 60 per cent of all international migrants were living in more developed regions, where they represented 10.8 per cent of the population, compared with 1.6 per cent of the population in less developed regions (United Nations, 2013f).

International migration flows are driven by economic disparities and facilitated by low-cost transportation, ease of global communications and the establishment of migrant networks. Today, most countries are simultaneously countries of origin, destination and transit of migrants. The origin of international migrants has become increasingly diversified over the past two decades. In 2013, India (14 million), Mexico (13 million), the Russian Federation (11 million), China (9 million) and Bangladesh (8 million) were the top five emigration countries. Despite the increased diversification of migratory flows, international migration remains highly concentrated. In 2013, of the 232 million international migrants worldwide, more than half were living in just 10 countries, namely, the United States of America (46 million), the Russian Federation (11 million), Germany (10 million), Saudi Arabia (9 million), the United Arab Emirates (8 million), the United Kingdom (8 million), France (7 million), Canada (7 million), Australia (6 million) and Spain (6 million) (United Nations, 2013f).

Major regions of the world account for different shares of the global stocks of immigrants and emigrants. For example, in 2013, Europe hosted 31 per cent of the global migrant stock, whereas it was the origin of 25 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 65 per cent were living within Europe). In comparison, Asia hosted 31 per cent of the total migrant stock, while it was the origin of 40 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 58 per cent were living within Asia). Notably, in 2013, a large majority of immigrants in Africa (82 per cent) and Asia (76 per cent) came from within Africa and Asia, respectively (United Nations, 2013f).

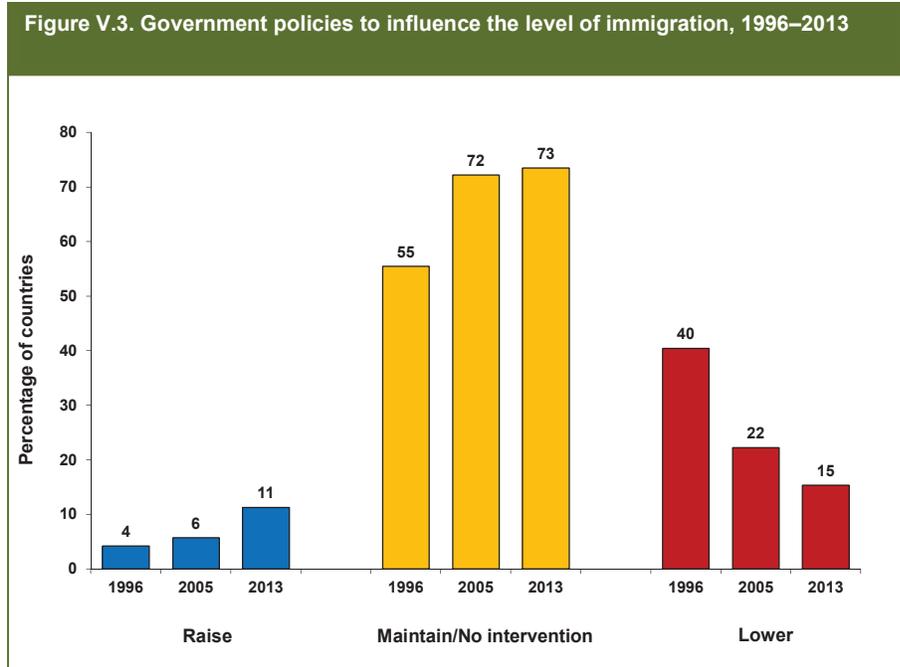
Migration policies in both origin and destination countries as well as patterns and degrees of international cooperation play an important role in determining the flows, conditions and consequences of international migration. In managing international migration flows, Governments typically focus on different types of migrants, of which the most salient are migrant workers, including highly skilled workers, dependants of migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers, and migrants in an irregular situation. Moreover, increasing attention is being paid to transnational communities or diasporas, because of their potential role in the development of countries of origin. There is general consensus that the contribution of international migrants to development in both their countries of origin and destination depends crucially on policies to ensure that migration occurs in safe and legal conditions, with full respect and safeguards for their human rights. However, international migration has become increasingly non-discretionary (occurring on a regular basis due to international agreements or recognized rights accorded to the residents of a country for reasons such as marriage and family reunification), which could limit the influence of policies on the flow of migrants in the short run (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2006).

In recent years, Governments of many countries, mostly those in more developed regions, have modified their migration policies (International Organization for Migration, 2010b). Some countries have strengthened policies to protect migrant rights (e.g., Mexico, Greece and Denmark), while others have adopted more restrictive policies (e.g., the United Kingdom and the Netherlands). Still others have modified policies to improve the management of migrant flows (e.g., Sweden) (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2012).

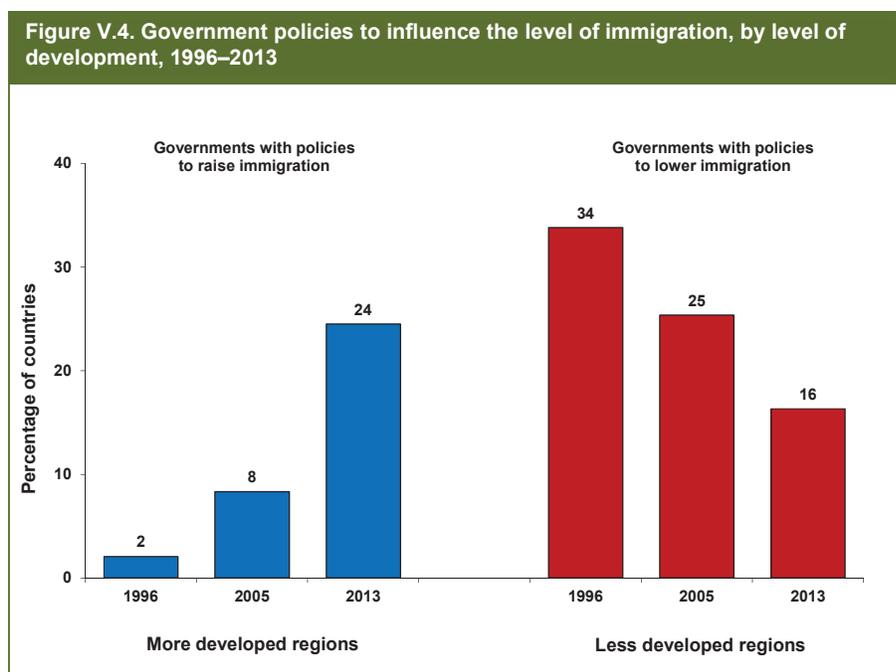
This section provides information on Government policies on a range of topics related to international migration in both destination and origin countries. In addition to Government policies to influence the overall levels of immigration and emigration that have been monitored since the mid-1970s, the present report contains information on several other international migration topics such as migration of highly skilled workers, integration, naturalization, dual citizenship and measures to attract diaspora investments. In addition, the comparison of data on international migration policies in place around the years 2005 and 2013 sheds light on possible policy adjustments made in response to the global economic crisis that began in mid-2008.

POLICIES ON THE OVERALL LEVELS OF IMMIGRATION

At the global level, in 2013, about three quarters (73 per cent) of all Governments either had policies to maintain the level of immigration or they were not intervening to change it, while 15 per cent had policies to lower and 11 per cent had policies to raise the level of immigration (table V.3). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined (from 40 per cent in 1996 to 15 per cent in 2013), while the percentage to raise immigration has increased (from just 4 per cent in 1996 to 11 per cent in 2013) (figure V.3).



In 2013, around two thirds (63 per cent) of Governments in more developed regions and more than three quarters (77 per cent) in less developed regions either had policies to maintain the current level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it (table V.3). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined in both more and less developed regions. During this time, the percentage of Governments seeking to raise immigration has risen sharply in more developed regions, but not in less developed regions. In more developed regions, the percentage of Governments that had policies to raise the level of immigration increased from just 2 per cent in 1996 to 24 per cent in 2013 (figure V.4). All 12 countries in more developed regions with policies to raise immigration in 2013 were in Europe, including seven in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine), three in Northern and Western Europe (Austria, Finland and Sweden) and two in Southern Europe (San Marino and Slovenia).

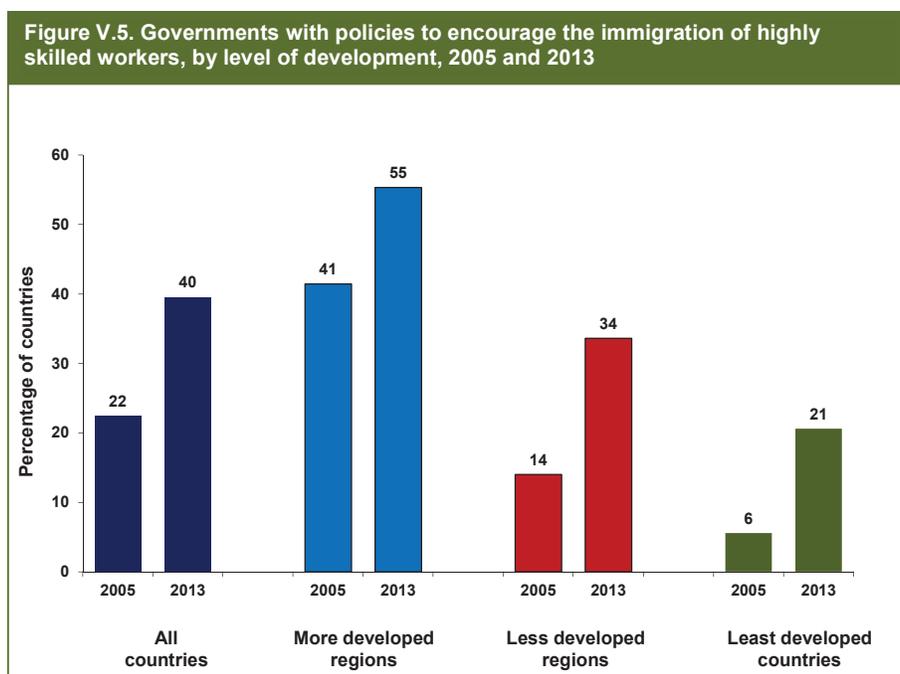


In 2013, Asia had the highest percentage of countries (25 per cent) where policies were in place to lower immigration, followed by Africa (17 per cent) (table V.3). Oceania is the region where, in 2013, Governments in all but one country (15 out of 16 countries) either had policies to maintain the current level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it.

POLICIES ON IMMIGRATION OF HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS

Migration policies and laws define certain immigration categories attached to visas or permits, according to different purposes for migrating. Governments adjust their migration policies according to their needs and goals, by favouring certain categories of migrants over others, in view of economic and labour market demands and demographic factors, among other considerations (International Organization for Migration, 2009). Highly skilled migrants are usually granted preferential treatment and are subject to fewer restrictions regarding admission, length of stay, change of employment and admission of family members than other immigrants.

Labour migration policies in destination countries have become increasingly selective, favouring the admission of international migrants with skills considered to be in short supply. In recent years, a growing number of countries have adopted policies to attract or facilitate the entry of highly skilled workers. By 2013, out of 172 countries with available data, Governments of 68 countries had adopted policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers, 8 had policies to lower, and the remaining 96 either had policies aimed at maintaining the current levels or had no relevant policies in place (table V.4). The percentage of Governments that had policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers has increased from 22 per cent in 2005 to 40 per cent in 2013 (figure V.5).



In 2013, policies to raise the immigration of highly skilled workers were more common in more developed regions (55 per cent) than in less developed regions (34 per cent) (figure V.5). Between 2005 and 2013, the percentage of Governments that had policies to encourage immigration of highly skilled workers increased in both more and less developed regions (including least developed countries) and in all major world regions, except Northern America where both Canada and the United States of America aimed at maintaining the current levels (table V.4).

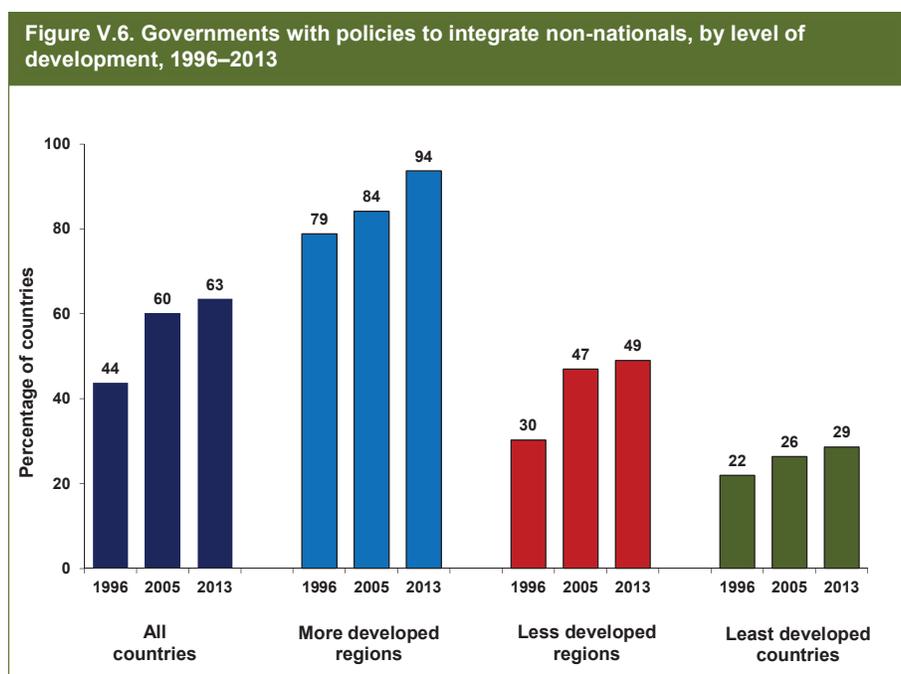
POLICIES TO INTEGRATE NON-NATIONALS

The successful integration of international migrants is a major challenge for countries of destination. Many countries have undertaken initiatives to make it easier for immigrants to become integrated into the host society, in particular through language training and information campaigns to educate immigrants about the life and culture of the host country, as well as through legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination and other measures. However, the integration process for immigrants is not always smooth, particularly in countries where non-nationals, especially their dependants, experience language and other cultural barriers, as well as higher unemployment rates than citizens.

Broadly speaking, integration measures fall into two distinct categories: multiculturalism and assimilation. While policies within the multiculturalism approach encourage migrants to retain their own cultural identity, assimilation policies promote the absorption of minority cultures into the majority culture (Borooah and Mangan, 2009). Lithuania and Latvia, for example, have a multiculturalism approach where educational programmes have been designed to provide the immigrant pupils the option to complete school education in their mother tongue

(Polish, Belorussian or Russian) (EACEA, 2009). On the other hand, the Netherlands is an example where the policy has shifted from multiculturalism to assimilation by removing mother tongue teaching for migrant children and introducing mandatory Dutch language and civic integration courses for all immigrants (Entzinger, 2006; Kern, 2011).

In 2013, out of a total of 145 countries with available data, Governments of 92 countries (63 per cent) had policies aimed at integrating non-nationals, an increase from 44 per cent of Governments having such policies in 1996 (table V.5). In more developed regions, where the majority of international migrants reside, more than 9 out of 10 Governments (94 per cent) had policies in place in 2013 to improve the integration of non-nationals, compared with only about one half (49 per cent) of Governments in less developed regions and less than one third (29 per cent) of Governments in least developed countries. Between 1996 and 2013, the proportion of Governments with such policies increased in both more developed regions (from 79 per cent to 94 per cent) and less developed regions (from 30 per cent to 49 per cent) (figure V.6).



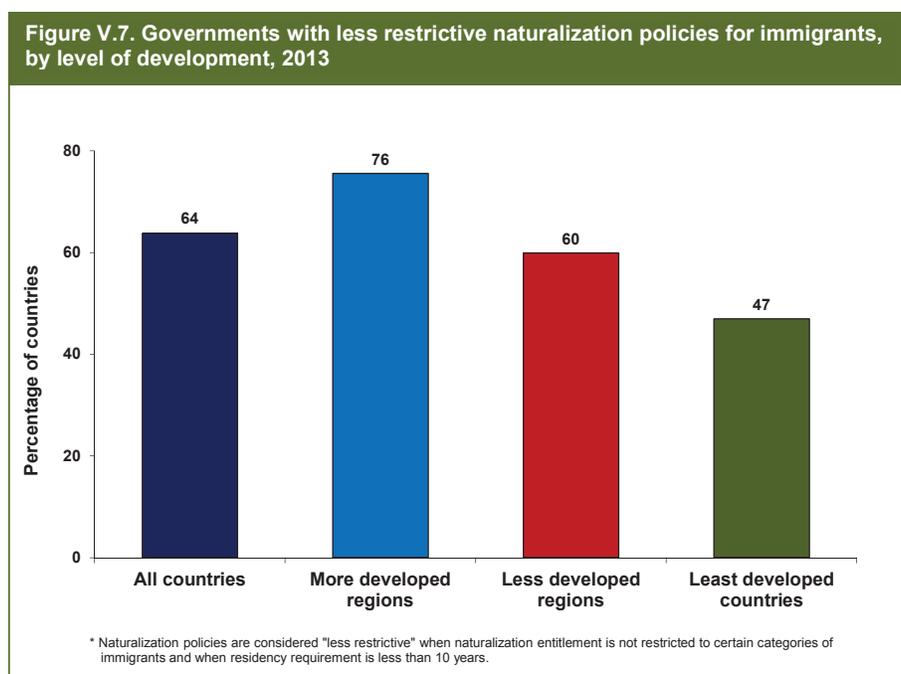
In 2013, the proportion of Governments with integration policies for immigrants ranged from 41 per cent in Africa and 45 per cent in Asia to 95 per cent in Europe and 100 per cent Northern America.

POLICIES ON NATURALIZATION

Most countries have legal provisions to allow immigrants to become naturalized citizens under certain conditions. In some countries, however, conditions for naturalization are overly restrictive and disadvantage certain categories of immigrants.

Table V.6 presents information on the existence of naturalization policies in 2013. Countries where naturalization was available to only certain categories of immigrants or where the residency requirement was 10 years or longer were categorized as having “more restrictive” naturalization policies. In 2013, out of 196 countries considered, 125 countries (64 per cent) had “less restrictive” naturalization policies, and another 66 countries (34 per cent) allowed naturalization under “more restrictive” conditions. Five countries—Kuwait, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nauru and the United Arab Emirates—did not allow naturalization under any conditions.

Naturalization policies were more restrictive in countries in less developed regions than in more developed regions. Seventy-six per cent of Governments in more developed regions allowed “less restrictive” acquisition of naturalized citizenship in 2013, compared with 60 per cent of Governments in less developed regions and 47 per cent of least developed countries (figure V.7). More restrictive naturalization policies were particularly common in Africa and Asia.

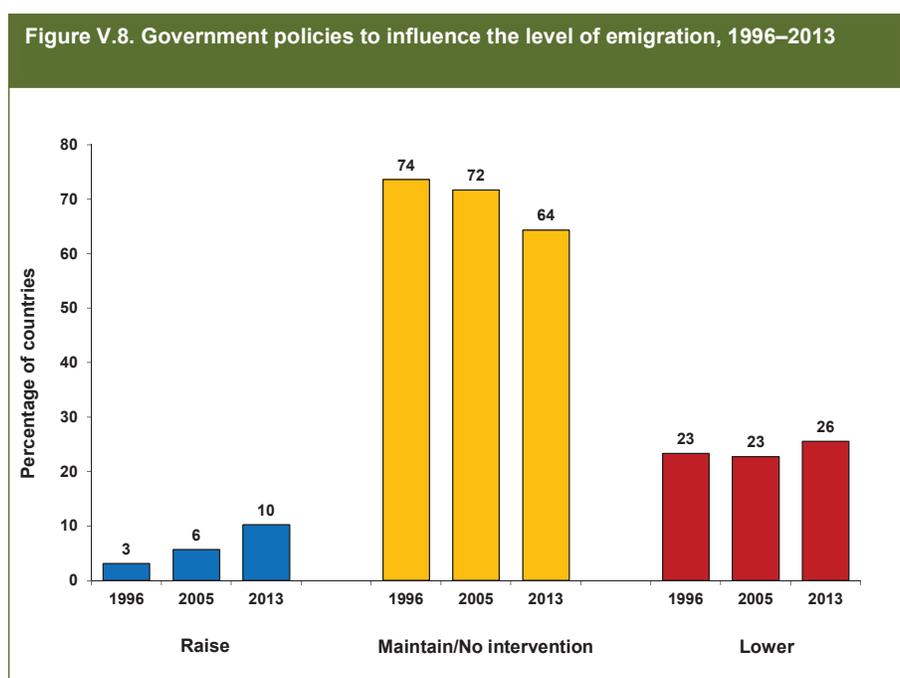


POLICIES ON EMIGRATION

Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for countries of origin. For emigration from developing countries, concerns have often been raised about the loss of highly skilled workers, the so-called “brain drain”, which may hinder development. However, some developing countries view emigration as a strategy to boost development, not only from remittances or through alleviation of labour market pressures, but also by recognizing that their diaspora can contribute to development through financial investments in home countries, as well as through transfer of knowledge and skills (Global Migration Group, 2010).

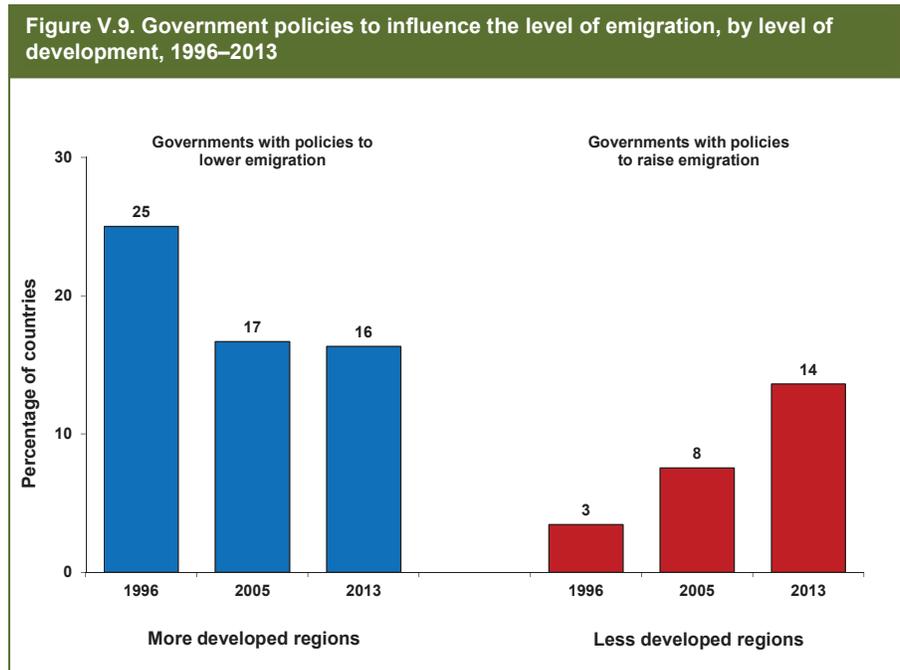
Many countries that perceive their level of emigration as too high have instituted policies to encourage people to remain. Such policies to lower emigration have included strengthening educational and training institutions at home and boosting domestic employment opportunities. Some countries have also adopted policies to retain potential migrants with certain skills, for example, health workers, who are in short supply in the sending country, but also in high demand in destination countries.

By 2013, one out of four (26 per cent) Governments worldwide had policies to lower the level of emigration from their countries, about two thirds (64 per cent) had policies to maintain the current level or did not intervene to influence emigration, and the remaining 10 per cent had policies to raise the level of emigration from their countries (table V.7). Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration has changed little, while the proportion of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased and the proportion of Governments with policies to maintain or to not intervene in emigration levels has declined (figure V.8).



A higher proportion of Governments in more developed regions (84 per cent) had policies to maintain their level of emigration or did not intervene to influence it than Governments in less developed regions (58 per cent) (table V.7). While this proportion has remained virtually unchanged in more developed regions since the mid-1970s, it has declined considerably in less developed regions from a high of 84 per cent in 1976 to 58 per cent in 2013. In 2013, Governments of 29 per cent of countries in less developed regions had policies to lower emigration, compared with 16 per cent of Governments in more developed regions. In more developed regions, the percentage of Governments that had policies to lower emigration has declined from 25 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2013; whereas in less developed regions, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased from just 3 per cent in

1996 to 14 per cent in 2013 (figure V.9). All 20 countries with policies to raise emigration in 2013 were in less developed regions (table V.7).



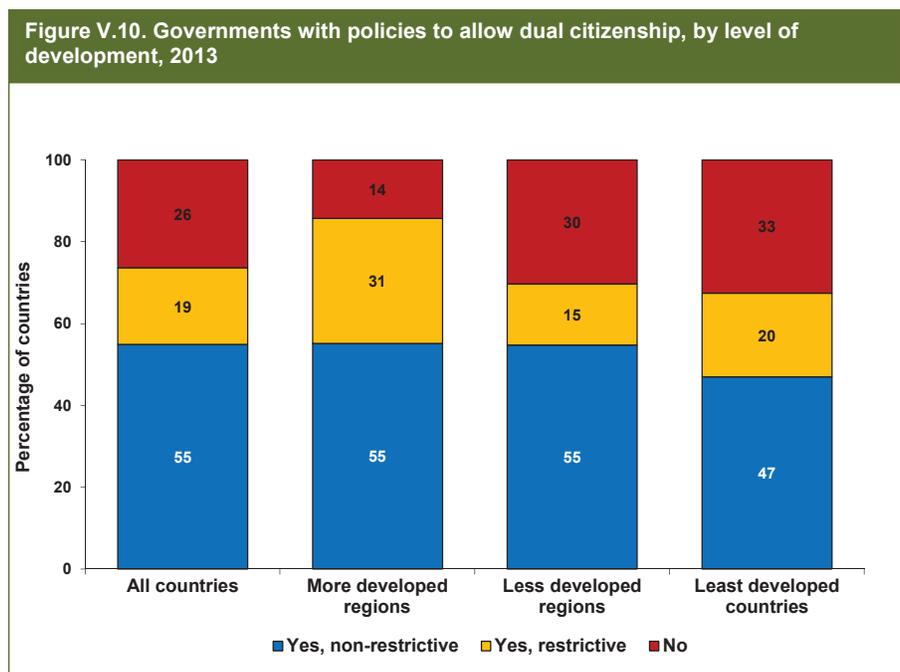
In 2013, 12 of the 20 countries with policies to raise the level of emigration were in Asia, 5 were in Oceania and 3 in Africa. Eighty-two per cent of Governments in Europe and the Governments of both Canada and the United States of America in Northern America either had policies to maintain their current emigration levels or did not intervene to influence them, compared with 54 per cent of Governments in Asia and 38 per cent in Oceania.

POLICIES TO ALLOW DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Whether or not one is allowed to retain one's original citizenship upon acquiring the citizenship of another country is an important consideration for some migrants. The acquisition of citizenship in the destination country has implications for one's rights and entitlements, obligations, socioeconomic integration, and prospects for their family members. It also affects migrants' links with their countries of origin. When the countries of origin do not allow dual citizenship, migrants are compelled to make a decision regarding their choice of citizenship.

In 2013, slightly over half of all Governments (55 per cent) had policies that allowed their citizens abroad to retain their citizenship of origin without restriction when acquiring a second country's citizenship (table V.8, figure V.10). Another 19 per cent of countries allowed their emigrants to keep their citizenship of origin when acquiring another country's citizenship, but only under certain conditions related to either (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved

(acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights). The remaining 26 per cent of countries did not have provisions to allow dual citizenship.



Non-restrictive dual citizenship policies were equally common in both more and less developed regions (55 per cent each), but somewhat less common in least developed countries (47 per cent). Conversely, a much smaller proportion of Governments in more developed regions had a total prohibition of dual citizenship (14 per cent) than Governments in less developed regions (30 per cent) or least developed countries (33 per cent).

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest percentage of countries allowing dual citizenship without restriction (82 per cent), while Asia had the highest percentage of countries prohibiting dual citizenship (48 per cent). Prohibitive policies were also relatively common in Oceania (31 per cent) and Africa (26 per cent) (table V.8).

POLICIES TO ATTRACT DIASPORA INVESTMENT

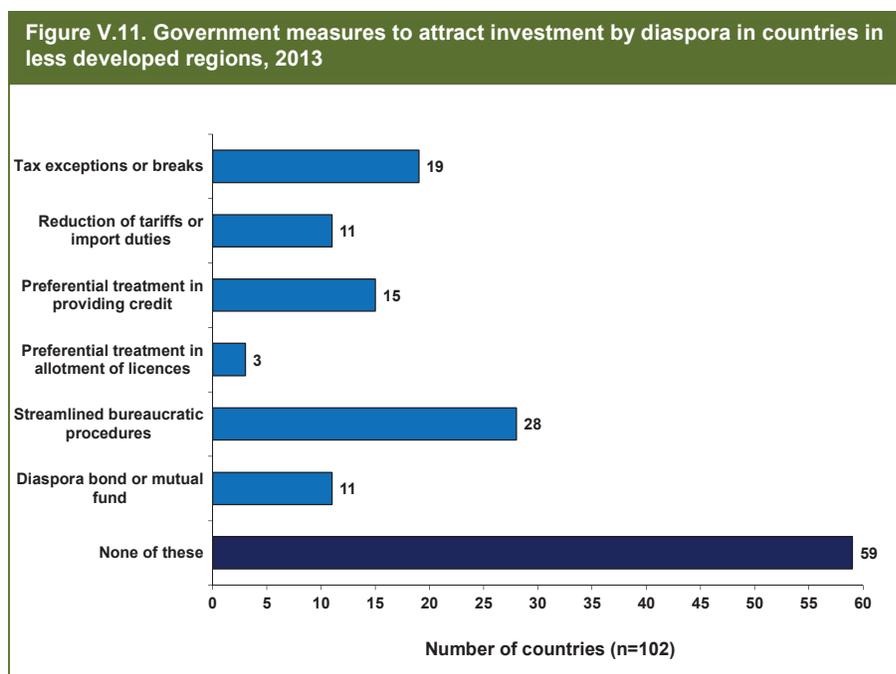
Encouraging diaspora members to become more involved in the development of their country of origin has gained increasing attention in recent years, both among Governments in countries of origin and among their diaspora communities. Many Governments have set up special units to deal with matters of interest to the country's emigrants and their families living abroad, including providing information about employment opportunities at home, opportunities for social or cultural reintegration, issues of citizenship, channelling remittances and investments, and providing support for their return. A number of Governments have also implemented policy measures, including financial incentives, to encourage or facilitate investment by their diaspora.

In 2013, data were gathered on six specific measures to attract diaspora investment: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licences; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; and (6) diaspora bond or mutual fund.

Out of 128 countries with available data in 2013, Governments of only 50 countries had instituted at least one of these six measures (table V.9). Among these, streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment was the most frequently adopted measure (23 per cent of the countries), followed by tax exceptions or breaks (15 per cent) and preferential treatment in providing credit (14 per cent).

Governments in less developed regions were more likely to have adopted at least one of the six diaspora investment measures than those in more developed regions. Among countries with available data in 2013, about three quarters (73 per cent) of Governments in more developed regions had not adopted any of the six measures, compared with 58 per cent of Governments in less developed regions (table V.9).

Among the 102 countries in less developed regions with available data in 2013, Governments of 28 countries had streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment by their diaspora, 19 had implemented tax exceptions or breaks, 15 had preferential treatment in providing credit, 11 had reduced tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies, 11 had issued diaspora bonds or mutual funds, and 3 had preferential treatment in the allotment of licences (figure V.11).



The percentage of Governments that had adopted one or more diaspora investment measures was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (67 per cent), compared with 36 per cent in Africa and less than a third in other regions (table V.9).

Chapter V

Tables

Table V.1. Government views on the spatial distribution of the population, 1976–2013

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	78	55	17	150	52	37	11	100
1986	75	71	18	164	46	43	11	100
1996	80	57	55	192	42	30	29	100
2005	97	64	33	194	50	33	17	100
2013	118	60	19	197	60	30	10	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	4	19	11	34	12	56	32	100
1986	3	18	13	34	9	53	38	100
1996	11	15	22	48	23	31	46	100
2005	17	18	13	48	35	38	27	100
2013	14	24	11	49	29	49	22	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	74	36	6	116	64	31	5	100
1986	72	53	5	130	55	41	4	100
1996	69	42	33	144	48	29	23	100
2005	80	46	20	146	55	32	14	100
2013	104	36	8	148	70	24	5	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	27	15	0	42	64	36	0	100
1986	26	22	0	48	54	46	0	100
1996	30	12	6	48	63	25	13	100
2005	31	17	2	50	62	34	4	100
2013	39	10	0	49	80	20	0	100

Table V.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	36	12	0	48	75	25	0	100
1986	34	17	0	51	67	33	0	100
1996	33	13	6	52	63	25	12	100
2005	38	13	2	53	72	25	4	100
2013	43	10	1	54	80	19	2	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	14	19	4	37	38	51	11	100
1986	11	24	3	38	29	63	8	100
1996	17	18	11	46	37	39	24	100
2005	23	16	8	47	49	34	17	100
2013	32	9	7	48	67	19	15	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	2	17	10	29	7	59	34	100
1986	2	15	12	29	7	52	41	100
1996	10	13	20	43	23	30	47	100
2005	16	15	12	43	37	35	28	100
2013	13	21	10	44	30	48	23	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	22	4	1	27	81	15	4	100
1986	24	8	1	33	73	24	3	100
1996	16	7	10	33	48	21	30	100
2005	13	13	7	33	39	39	21	100
2013	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	0	2	2	0	0	100	100
2005	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2013	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	4	2	1	7	57	29	14	100
1986	4	6	1	11	36	55	9	100
1996	4	6	6	16	25	38	38	100
2005	7	6	3	16	44	38	19	100
2013	9	7	0	16	56	44	0	100

Table V.2. Government policies on internal migration from rural areas to urban areas,¹ 1976–2013

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	6	0	40	37	83	7	0	48	45	100
1986	3	5	47	37	92	3	5	51	40	100
1996	6	8	48	63	125	5	6	38	50	100
2005	6	2	115	41	164	4	1	70	25	100
2013	5	4	148	28	185	3	2	80	15	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	1	0	12	7	20	5	0	60	35	100
1986	1	1	9	8	19	5	5	47	42	100
1996	0	4	9	18	31	0	13	29	58	100
2005	2	1	25	13	41	5	2	61	32	100
2013	1	1	30	13	45	2	2	67	29	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	5	0	28	30	63	8	0	44	48	100
1986	2	4	38	29	73	3	5	52	40	100
1996	6	4	39	45	94	6	4	41	48	100
2005	4	1	90	28	123	3	1	73	23	100
2013	4	3	118	15	140	3	2	84	11	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	1	0	11	15	27	4	0	41	56	100
1986	0	1	9	17	27	0	4	33	63	100
1996	0	1	18	15	34	0	3	53	44	100
2005	1	0	32	8	41	2	0	78	20	100
2013	0	0	42	6	48	0	0	88	13	100

¹ Migration from rural to urban areas is not applicable in 4 countries (Holy See, Monaco, Nauru and Singapore) with 100 per cent urban population.

Table V.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	1	0	18	20	39	3	0	46	51	100
1986	0	0	19	15	34	0	0	56	44	100
1996	0	2	22	17	41	0	5	54	41	100
2005	0	0	38	7	45	0	0	84	16	100
2013	0	0	45	8	53	0	0	85	15	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	1	0	3	0	4	25	0	75	0	100
1986	1	2	8	6	17	6	12	47	35	100
1996	2	0	16	11	29	7	0	55	38	100
2005	3	0	30	7	40	8	0	75	18	100
2013	4	0	37	3	44	9	0	84	7	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	1	0	12	6	19	5	0	63	32	100
1986	1	1	8	6	16	6	6	50	38	100
1996	0	4	8	14	26	0	15	31	54	100
2005	2	1	23	10	36	6	3	64	28	100
2013	1	1	27	11	40	3	3	68	28	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	3	0	7	9	19	16	0	37	47	100
1986	1	1	11	5	18	6	6	61	28	100
1996	4	1	2	16	23	17	4	9	70	100
2005	0	1	16	13	30	0	3	53	43	100
2013	0	3	26	3	32	0	9	81	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2013	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	1	1	3	5	0	20	20	60	100
1996	0	1	0	3	4	0	25	0	75	100
2005	1	0	8	2	11	9	0	73	18	100
2013	0	0	12	2	14	0	0	86	14	100

Table V.3. Government policies on immigration, 1976–2013

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	8	107	78	193	4	55	40	100
2005	11	140	43	194	6	72	22	100
2013	22	144	30	196	11	73	15	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	21	13	34	0	62	38	100
1996	1	18	29	48	2	38	60	100
2005	4	38	6	48	8	79	13	100
2013	12	31	6	49	24	63	12	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	104	20	130	5	80	15	100
1996	7	89	49	145	5	61	34	100
2005	7	102	37	146	5	70	25	100
2013	10	113	24	147	7	77	16	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100
1996	1	35	13	49	2	71	27	100
2005	1	39	10	50	2	78	20	100
2013	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100

Table V.3. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	41	9	51	2	80	18	100
1996	2	35	16	53	4	66	30	100
2005	1	39	13	53	2	74	25	100
2013	1	43	9	53	2	81	17	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	2	23	21	46	4	50	46	100
2005	4	26	17	47	9	55	36	100
2013	7	29	12	48	15	60	25	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	16	13	29	0	55	45	100
1996	0	15	28	43	0	35	65	100
2005	2	35	6	43	5	81	14	100
2013	12	26	6	44	27	59	14	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	25	4	33	12	76	12	100
1996	3	20	10	33	9	61	30	100
2005	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
2013	1	29	3	33	3	88	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2005	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2013	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	11	0	11	0	100	0	100
1996	1	13	2	16	6	81	13	100
2005	2	11	3	16	13	69	19	100
2013	1	15	0	16	6	94	0	100

Table V.4. Government policies on immigration of highly skilled workers, 2005 and 2013

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	30	79	5	20	134	22	59	4	15	100
2013	68	78	8	18	172	40	45	5	10	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	17	19	0	5	41	41	46	0	12	100
2013	26	18	2	1	47	55	38	4	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	13	60	5	15	93	14	65	5	16	100
2013	42	60	6	17	125	34	48	5	14	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	8	1	8	18	6	44	6	44	100
2013	7	14	1	12	34	21	41	3	35	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2013	12	12	2	15	41	29	29	5	37	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	8	26	4	1	39	21	67	10	3	100
2013	17	22	4	1	44	39	50	9	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	13	18	0	5	36	36	50	0	14	100
2013	23	16	2	1	42	55	38	5	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	4	24	0	1	29	14	83	0	3	100
2013	10	21	0	1	32	31	66	0	3	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2013	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	4	0	1	8	38	50	0	13	100
2013	6	5	0	0	11	55	45	0	0	100

Table V.5. Governments with policies to integrate non-nationals, 1996–2013

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1996	52	67	119	44	56	100
2005	75	50	125	60	40	100
2013	92	53	145	63	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	26	7	33	79	21	100
2005	37	7	44	84	16	100
2013	44	3	47	94	6	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	26	60	86	30	70	100
2005	38	43	81	47	53	100
2013	48	50	98	49	51	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	7	25	32	22	78	100
2005	5	14	19	26	74	100
2013	6	15	21	29	71	100

Table V.5. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	11	27	38	29	71	100
2005	11	14	25	44	56	100
2013	12	17	29	41	59	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	6	19	25	24	76	100
2005	14	17	31	45	55	100
2013	17	21	38	45	55	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	22	6	28	79	21	100
2005	33	6	39	85	15	100
2013	40	2	42	95	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	9	13	22	41	59	100
2005	10	13	23	43	57	100
2013	17	11	28	61	39	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	2	0	2	100	0	100
2005	2	0	2	100	0	100
2013	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	2	2	4	50	50	100
2005	5	0	5	100	0	100
2013	4	2	6	67	33	100

Table V.6. Governments with naturalization policies for immigrants, 2013

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes, less restrictive*	Yes, more restrictive	No	Total	Yes, less restrictive*	Yes, more restrictive	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2013	125	66	5	196	64	34	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2013	37	12	0	49	76	24	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2013	88	54	5	147	60	37	3	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2013	23	25	1	49	47	51	2	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2013	29	25	0	54	54	46	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2013	26	17	4	47	55	36	9	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2013	32	12	0	44	73	27	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2013	26	7	0	33	79	21	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2013	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2013	10	5	1	16	63	31	6	100

* Naturalization policies are considered "less restrictive" when naturalization entitlement is not restricted to certain categories of immigrants and when residency requirement is less than 10 years.

Table V.7. Government policies on emigration, 1976-2013

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	8	120	36	164	5	73	22	100
1996	6	142	45	193	3	74	23	100
2005	11	139	44	194	6	72	23	100
2013	20	126	50	196	10	64	26	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	28	4	34	6	82	12	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	40	8	48	0	83	17	100
2013	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	6	92	32	130	5	71	25	100
1996	5	107	33	145	3	74	23	100
2005	11	99	36	146	8	68	25	100
2013	20	85	42	147	14	58	29	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
1996	1	39	9	49	2	80	18	100
2005	4	37	9	50	8	74	18	100
2013	8	32	8	48	17	67	17	100

Table V.7. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	2	41	8	51	4	80	16	100
1996	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2005	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	100
2013	3	35	15	53	6	66	28	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	5	25	8	38	13	66	21	100
1996	3	32	11	46	7	70	24	100
2005	9	24	14	47	19	51	30	100
2013	12	26	10	48	25	54	21	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	24	4	29	3	83	14	100
1996	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
2005	0	35	8	43	0	81	19	100
2013	0	36	8	44	0	82	18	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
1996	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
2005	0	25	8	33	0	76	24	100
2013	0	21	12	33	0	64	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2013	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	13	3	16	0	81	19	100
2005	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100
2013	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table V.8. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, 2013

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes, non-restrictive	Yes, restrictive	No	Total	Yes, non-restrictive	Yes, restrictive	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2013	108	37	52	197	55	19	26	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2013	27	15	7	49	55	31	14	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2013	81	22	45	148	55	15	30	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2013	23	10	16	49	47	20	33	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2013	30	10	14	54	56	19	26	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2013	17	8	23	48	35	17	48	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2013	24	14	6	44	55	32	14	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2013	27	2	4	33	82	6	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2013	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2013	9	2	5	16	56	13	31	100

Table V.9. Government measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2013

Year	By level of development														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	
2013	19	12	18	3	30	13	78	128	15	9	14	2	23	10	61
<i>World</i>															
2013	0	1	3	0	2	2	19	26	0	4	12	0	8	8	73
<i>More developed regions</i>															
2013	19	11	15	3	28	11	59	102	19	11	15	3	27	11	58
<i>Less developed regions</i>															
2013	3	1	2	1	5	5	19	28	11	4	7	4	18	18	68
<i>Least developed countries</i>															

Table V.9. (Continued)

Year	By major area														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	
	<i>Africa</i>														
2013	8	2	3	1	7	4	25	39	21	5	8	3	18	10	64
	<i>Asia</i>														
2013	4	2	1	0	5	4	18	26	15	8	4	0	19	15	69
	<i>Europe</i>														
2013	0	1	3	0	1	2	16	22	0	5	14	0	5	9	73
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>														
2013	6	6	11	1	16	3	10	30	20	20	37	3	53	10	33
	<i>Northern America</i>														
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	<i>Oceania</i>														
2013	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	10	10	10	0	10	10	0	80