

VIII. 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 foreign innovation. 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 214 million in 2010, and it is expected to continue to rise for the foreseeable future. From 1990 to 2010, the number of migrants from developing countries who were living in developed countries increased by 34 million (from 40 million in 1990 to 74 million in 2010) (United Nations, 2012e). In 2010, almost 60 per cent of all international migrants were living in developed countries, where they represented 10.3 per cent of the population, compared with 1.5 per cent of the population in developing countries (United Nations, 2011c).

International migration flows are mostly 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, so that both developing and developed countries face various challenges associated with migration. Between 2000 and 2010, the United States of America was the top net immigration country, followed by Spain and Italy. Mexico, China and Pakistan were the top emigration countries (United Nations, 2011c). Major regions of the world account for different shares of the global stocks of immigrants and emigrants. For example, in 2010, Europe hosted 33 per cent of the global migrant stock, whereas it was the origin of 28 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 64 per cent were living within Europe). In comparison, Asia hosted 29 per cent of the total migrant stock, while it was the origin of 39 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 56 per cent were living within Asia) (United Nations, 2012f).

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, dependents 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, since a major share of international migration has become 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), migration policies are likely to have limited influence on the flow of migrants in the short run (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2006).

There is growing evidence that some countries, mostly those in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), have modified their migration policies as a consequence of the recent global economic recession. In most cases, only minor adjustments have been made, but a few countries have made more substantial adjustments (International Organization for Migration, 2010b). Some countries have strengthened policies to protect migrant rights (e.g., Mexico, Greece, and Denmark), while others have advanced more-restrictive policies (e.g., the United Kingdom and the Netherlands). Still others have modified policies to improve the management of migrant flows, rather than limiting them (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2012). In other countries, Governments have stressed the need for controlling irregular migration, because the economic recession has made hiring irregular immigrants, particularly the low-skilled migrants, more attractive (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2011).

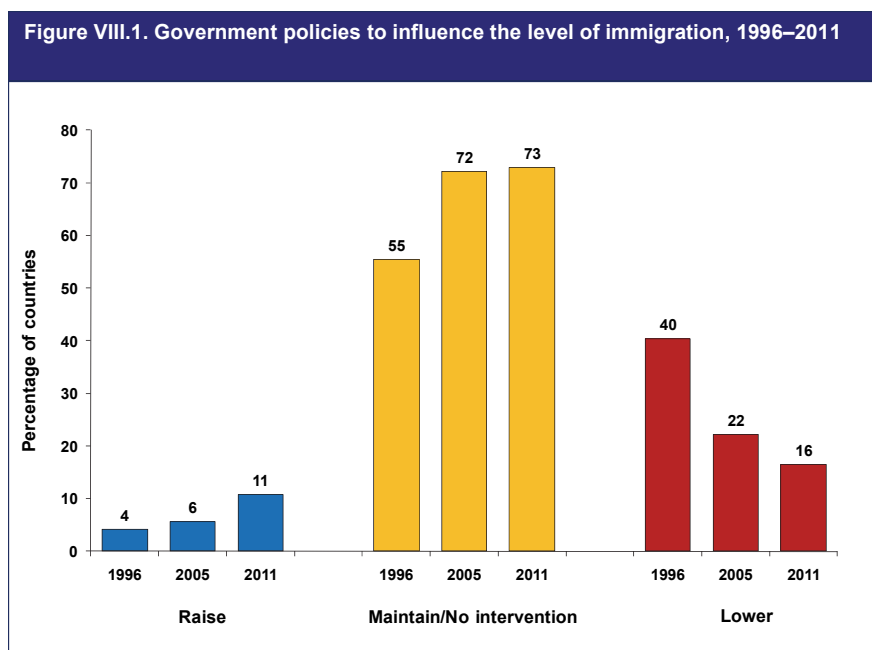
This section provides information on Government views and policies on a range of topics related to international migration in both destination and origin countries. While views and policies on immigration and emigration have been monitored since the mid-1970s, the present report contains information on several new international migration topics such as irregular migration, naturalization, facilitating the return of migrants to their home countries, 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 2011 sheds light on possible policy adjustments made in response to the global economic crisis that began in mid-2008.

VIEWS AND POLICIES ON THE OVERALL LEVELS OF IMMIGRATION

In 2011, among the 195 countries with data, 77 per cent of Governments considered the level of immigration in their countries to be satisfactory, 17 per cent considered it to be too high and 6 per cent considered it to be too low (table VIII.1). The percentage of Governments that considered their immigration level as satisfactory has remained virtually unchanged since the mid-1990s, while the percentage that viewed it as too high has declined and the percentage that viewed it as too low has increased.

The percentage of Governments that were satisfied with the level of immigration in their countries in 2011 was high in both developed and developing countries and varied little by level of development (table VIII.1). Although the percentage of Governments that viewed the level of immigration as too low has increased since the mid-1990s, only 6 out of 49 developed countries and only 6 out of 146 developing countries considered the level of immigration to be too low in their countries in 2011.

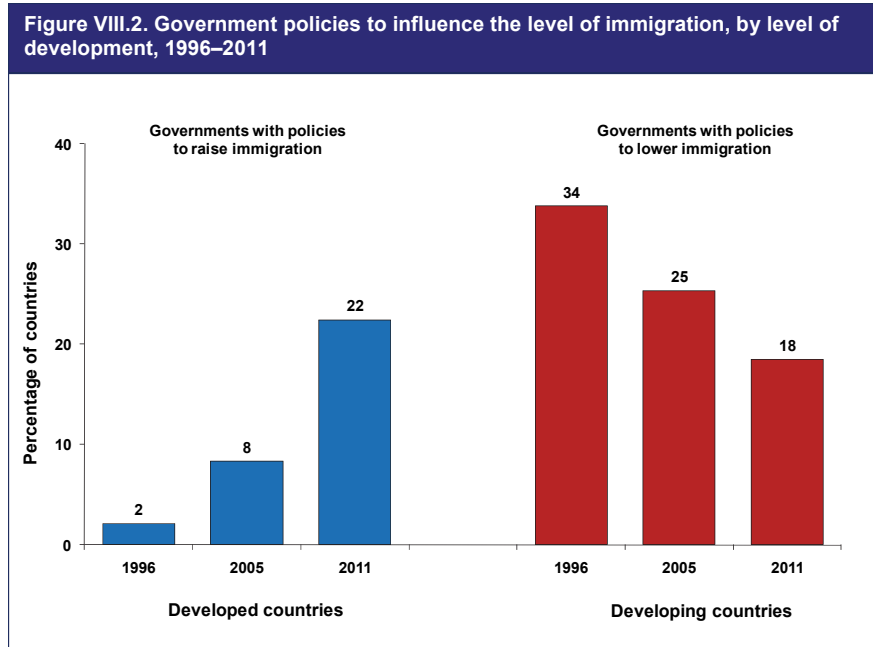
At the global level, immigration policies appear to be largely in accordance with Governments' views on the level of immigration. In 2011, about three quarters (73 per cent) of all Governments either had policies to maintain the level of immigration or they were not intervening to change it, while 16 per cent had policies to lower and 11 per cent had policies to raise the level of immigration (table VIII.2). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined (from 40 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2011), while the percentage to raise immigration has increased (from just 4 per cent in 1996 to 11 per cent in 2011) (figure VIII.1).



In 2011, two thirds of developed-country Governments and three quarters of developing-country Governments either had policies to maintain the current level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it (table VIII.2). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined in both developed and developing countries. During this time, the percentage of Governments seeking to raise immigration has risen sharply in developed countries, but not in developing countries. In developed countries, the percentage of Governments that had policies to raise the level of immigration increased from just 2 per cent in 1996 to 22 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.2). All 11 developed countries with policies to raise immigration in 2011 were in Europe, including six in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, 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 2011, Africa and Asia had the highest proportions of countries (23 per cent each) where immigration was considered too high (table VIII.1). However, the percentages of countries where policies were in place to lower immigration differed between these two regions, with 19 per cent of Governments in Africa and 28 per cent in Asia with such policies (table VIII.2). Notably, in 2010, Africa hosted around 9 per cent of the global migrant stock, with a large

majority (81 per cent) of its immigrants coming from within Africa. Also in Asia, which hosted 29 per cent of the global migrant stock, a large majority (75 per cent) of its immigrants came from within the region (United Nations, 2012f).



Oceania is the region where, in 2011, immigration was considered satisfactory in all but one country (15 out of 16 countries), where the Governments wanted to maintain the level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it. By 2010, Oceania hosted about 3 per cent of the global migrant stock, of which 42 per cent came from Europe and Northern America (United Nations, 2012f).

POLICIES ON MAJOR TYPES OF IMMIGRATION

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).

Information on Government policies was gathered for four major categories of immigrants: migration for permanent settlement, temporary labour migration, migration of highly-skilled workers and migration for family reunification. While permanent residence permits allow migrants to live and work in the host country on a permanent or unlimited basis, temporary residence permits are usually applied when labour migration is sought for a specified period of time as determined in a work contract, after which migrant workers must return to their country of origin. In addition, 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. Although family reunion is not recognized as a universal right, migration policies often include conditions through which family members are allowed to join the migrant in the host country. Migration for family reunification mostly entails the migration of family members considered dependants, usually the spouse and minor children (even if the spouse is not financially dependent) (International Organization for Migration, 2011a).

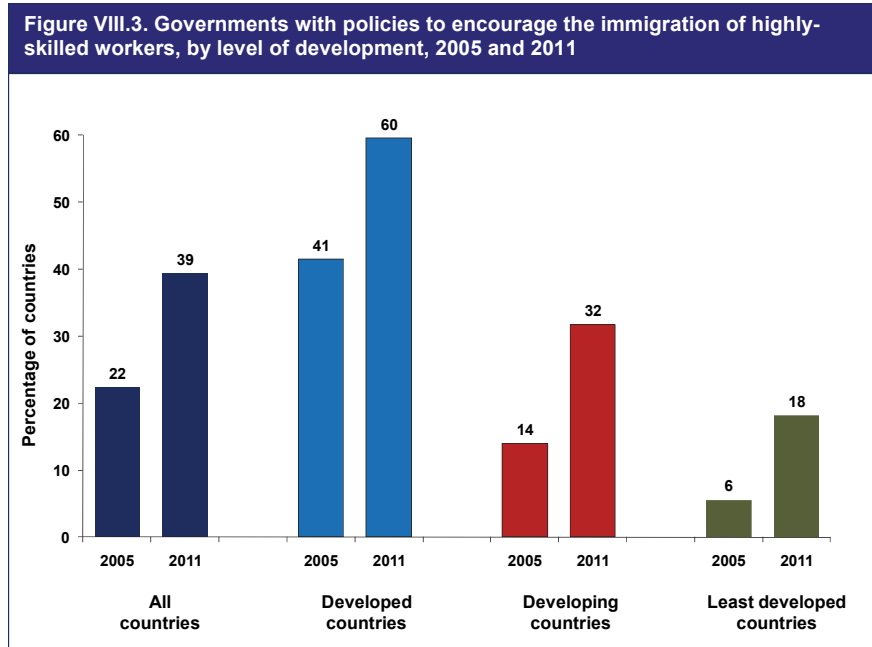
Permanent settlement: As in the case of overall immigration policies, out of 176 countries with available data in 2011, a large majority of Governments had policies aimed at maintaining the current level of immigration for permanent settlement in their countries (59 per cent) or were not intervening to influence it (17 per cent) (table VIII.3). Only 6 per cent of Governments had policies to raise immigration for permanent settlement while 18 per cent had policies to lower it. The proportion of Governments that did not intervene was much greater in developing countries (23 per cent), especially in least developed countries (50 per cent), than in developed countries (only 2 per cent). Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower immigration for permanent settlement has declined and the proportion to maintain current levels has increased in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all major world regions. Europe was the only region where the percentage of Governments with policies to raise immigration for permanent settlement increased noticeably, from 5 per cent in 2005 to 12 per cent in 2011.

Highly-skilled workers: 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 2011, out of 170 countries with available data, Governments of 67 countries had adopted policies to raise immigration of highly-skilled workers, 8 had policies to lower, and the remaining 95 either had policies aimed at maintaining the current levels or had no relevant policies in place (table VIII.4). The percentage of Governments that had policies to raise immigration of highly-skilled workers has increased from 22 per cent in 2005 to 39 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.3).

Policies to raise the immigration of highly-skilled workers were about twice as common in 2011 in developed countries (60 per cent) as in developing countries (32 per cent) (figure VIII.3). Between 2005 and 2011, the percentage of Governments that had policies to encourage immigration of highly-skilled workers increased in both developed and developing countries (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 VIII.4).

Temporary workers: Although countries of destination are increasingly focused on attracting highly-skilled migrants, population ageing and changing job expectations have produced labour shortages in many low-skilled sectors, such as agriculture, construction and domestic service. Demand for such low-skilled labour has generally been filled by temporary migrant workers. Several countries of destination have established annual quotas and signed bilateral agreements with countries of origin to recruit low-skilled migrants to meet their local labour market needs. Such bilateral agreements usually cover seasonal workers, contract and

project-linked workers, guest workers and cross-border workers. Such workers are typically admitted on the basis of temporary contracts for a fixed period without the expectation of ever obtaining permanent resident status.



Out of 179 countries with available data in 2011, a large majority of Governments either had existing policies that were aimed at maintaining the current levels of temporary migrants in their countries (60 per cent) or were not intervening in this regard (13 per cent) (table VIII.5). About one fifth of all Governments had policies to lower the immigration of temporary workers and 8 per cent had policies to raise it. Governments in developed countries were about twice as likely to raise and less than half as likely to lower the rate of immigration of temporary workers as those in developing countries. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportions of Governments wishing to maintain the current levels of temporary immigrants increased, while the proportions wishing to lower their levels of temporary immigration declined in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all major world regions, except in Northern America where both Canada and the United States of America aimed at maintaining their current levels of temporary immigration.

Family reunification: Most destination countries allow migration for the purpose of family reunification under certain conditions. Some migrant workers under temporary contracts are not allowed to be accompanied by their family members. Nonetheless, family reunification has become a major basis for immigration in many destination countries. Given the costs of providing migrants' dependants with health care, education and other social services, as well as the potential for abuse through fake marriages or adoptions, some countries of destination, mainly in Western Europe, have sought to limit or tighten the requirements for admission of family members.

Among 161 countries with data on immigration policies for family reunification in 2011, an overwhelming majority of Governments (83 per cent) had policies aimed at maintaining their current level of immigration for the purpose of family reunification or did not intervene to influence it (table VIII.6). Only 9 per cent of Governments (14 countries) had policies to lower immigration for family reunification and 9 per cent had policies to raise it. While a similar proportion of Governments in both developed and developing countries aimed to maintain current levels (64 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively), the proportion that did not intervene was much greater in developing countries (26 per cent), especially in least developed countries (59 per cent), than in developed countries (4 per cent).

In 2011, Governments in developing countries were less likely than Governments in developed countries to either raise (6 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively) or lower (5 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively) immigration for family reunification. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise their levels of immigration for family reunification increased in both developed and developing countries, while the proportion with policies to lower it declined in developing countries but increased in developed countries (table VIII.6).

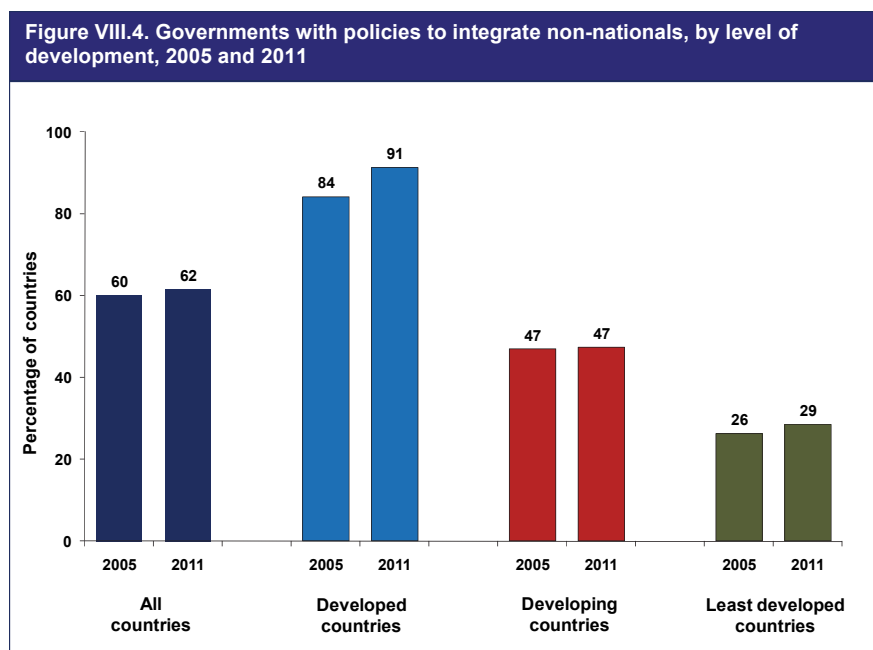
POLICIES TO MANAGE IMMIGRATION

In 2011, information was gathered on three types of policies aimed at managing the stocks of international migrants in destination countries, including policies on integration of non-nationals, policies on naturalization of non-nationals, and policies to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries.

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 explicit measures. However, the integration process for immigrants is not always smooth, particularly in countries where non-nationals, especially their dependents, experience language and other cultural barriers, as well as higher unemployment rates than citizens.

Integration measures in most destination countries have included two distinct types of policies: multiculturalism versus assimilation. While multiculturalism policies 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 policy 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, in recent years, 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).

In 2011, out of a total of 143 countries with available data, Governments of 88 countries (62 per cent) had policies aimed at integrating non-nationals (table VIII.7). In developed countries, where the majority of international migrants reside, 9 out of 10 Governments had policies in place in 2011 to improve the integration of non-nationals, compared with less than half (47 per cent) of developing countries or less than a third (29 per cent) of least developed countries. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with such policies, increased slightly in developed countries (from 84 per cent to 91 per cent), but remained unchanged in developing countries (figure VIII.4).

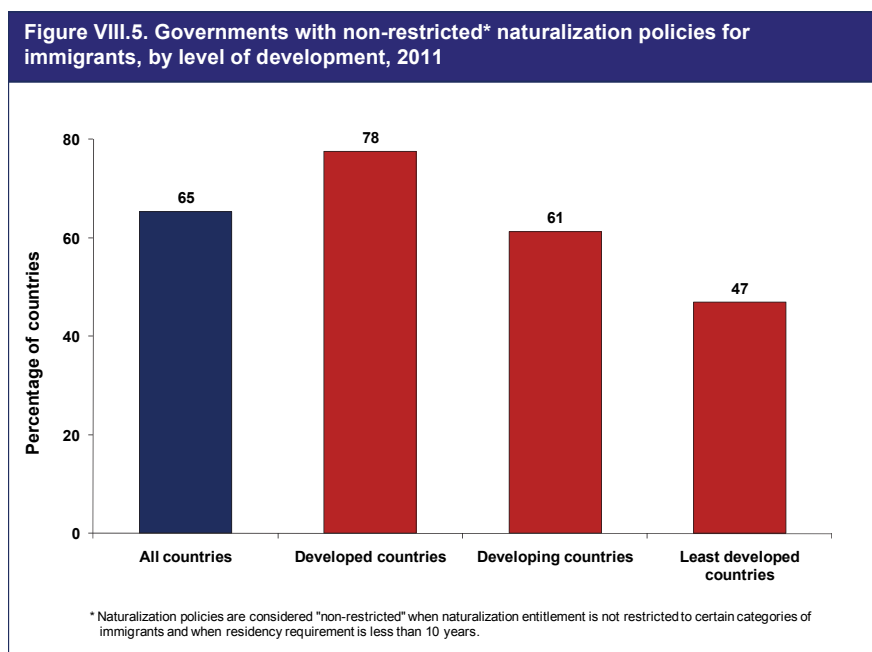


The proportion of Governments with integration policies for immigrants ranged from 39 per cent in Africa and 45 per cent in Asia to 93 per cent in Europe and 100 per cent Northern America.

Naturalization policies: 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 VIII.8 presents information on the existence of naturalization policies in 2011. Countries where the entitlement to naturalization was limited to a certain category of immigrants or where the residency requirement was 10 years or longer were categorized as having “restricted” naturalization policies. In 2011, out of 196 countries considered, 128 countries (65 per cent) had “non-restricted” naturalization policies, and another 63 countries (32 per cent) allowed naturalization under “restricted” conditions. Five countries—Kuwait, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nauru and United Arab Emirates—did not allow naturalization under any conditions.

Naturalization policies were more restrictive in developing countries than in developed countries. Seventy-eight per cent of developed countries allowed “non-restricted” acquisition of naturalized citizenship in 2011, compared with 61 per cent of developing countries and 47 per cent of least developed countries (figure VIII.5). Restrictive naturalization policies were particularly common in Africa and Asia.



Policies to facilitate the return of migrants: Several destination countries have instituted programmes to encourage and facilitate the return of immigrants to their home countries. These include assisted return programmes and schemes to reintegrate return migrants into their countries of origin.

In 2011, information on the existence of Government programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries was available for only 58 countries in the world (table VIII.9). The small number of countries with data may reflect the fact that many countries, mostly developing countries, are primarily migrant-sending countries, and do not have the need to institute such programmes. Governments of 40 of the 58 countries with data (69 per cent) had programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries. Out of 40 developed countries with data, 32 (80 per cent) had programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to home countries, compared with only 8 (44 per cent) out of 18 developing countries with data. Thirty-one of the 32 developed countries with such return programmes were in Europe. One example is the Spanish ‘pay-to-go’ programme, the Plan de Retorno Voluntario, introduced in 2008 that provided unemployment benefits to non-European Union nationals who agreed to return to their home countries. However, this programme, like the ones implemented in the Czech Republic and Japan, is believed to have had limited impact (International Organization for Migration, 2011b).

CONCERNS ABOUT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

While irregular migration has been a serious problem for decades, the international community has recently insisted on the importance of combating this issue. For example, at the 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Global Development Group issued a joint statement expressing concern about the human rights of migrants in irregular situation and called for an end to their criminalization (United Nations, 2012g). Because irregular migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and abuse, comprehensive rights-based approaches are needed, which would require addressing the root causes of irregular migration, especially those related to labour market demands (International Labour Organization, 2010).

Among 146 countries with information in 2011, irregular migration was considered as a matter of concern by Governments of all but five countries (table VIII.10). Seventy-five per cent of Governments viewed irregular migration in their countries as a major concern, and another 22 per cent viewed it as a minor concern.

Although irregular migration does not affect all countries uniformly, Governments in both developed and developing countries were about equally likely (77 per cent in developed countries and 73 per cent in developing countries) to consider irregular migration as a major concern in 2011. During the same year, Cluster II of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) noted the importance of specific regional dynamics and approaches of irregular migration from and to developing countries, and stressed that further examination of regional differentials in irregular migration was needed (Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2011a; Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2011b). Notably, irregular migration was considered as a major concern by 84 per cent of Governments in Africa and 79 per cent in Asia (table VIII.10).

VIEWS AND POLICIES ON EMIGRATION

Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. On the one hand, concerns have often been raised about the loss of highly-skilled workers, the so-called “brain-drain”, which may hinder development in countries of origin. On the other hand, 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).

In 2011, 59 per cent of Governments in the world viewed the level of emigration from their countries as satisfactory, whereas 33 per cent viewed it as too high and 7 per cent as too low (table VIII.11). The percentage of Governments that were satisfied with their level of emigration has declined steadily since the mid-1970s (from 83 per cent in 1976 to 59 per cent in 2011), while the percentage that viewed it as too high has increased (from 13 per cent in 1976 to 33 per cent in 2011).

A higher proportion of Governments in developed countries were satisfied with their level of emigration (73 per cent) than those in developing countries (55 per cent). While the proportion satisfied has declined steadily in developing countries, from 84 per cent in 1976 to 55 per cent in 2011, there was no clear trend in developed countries. The declining trend in the proportion satisfied in developing countries has been accompanied with an increasing trend in the proportion that viewed emigration as too high or too low. All 14 countries that viewed their level of emigration as too low in 2011 were developing countries—two in Africa, seven in Asia and five in Oceania.

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest proportion of Governments (48 per cent) among all world regions that viewed their level of emigration as too high (table VIII.11). Even in 1976, a third of all Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean viewed their emigration level as too high. Oceania, in contrast, has observed a dramatic decline in the proportion of Governments satisfied with their level of emigration, from all seven Governments with data available in 1976 to six out of 16 Governments (38 per cent) with data available in 2011. The remaining ten countries were evenly split between those that considered their emigration level to be too high and those that considered it to be too low.

Many countries that perceived their level of emigration as too high have instituted policies to discourage people from migrating. 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 2011, about one out of four Governments worldwide had policies to lower the level of emigration from their countries, two thirds had policies to maintain the current level or did not intervene to influence emigration, and the remaining 9 per cent had policies to raise emigration (table VIII.12). While the overall trends in these three types of emigration policies were generally consistent with corresponding trends in Government views since the mid-1970s, there were some notable differences. Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration has remained virtually unchanged, while the proportion with policies to raise emigration has increased and the proportion with policies to maintain or to not intervene has declined (figure VIII.6).

A higher proportion of developed-country Governments (84 per cent) had policies to maintain their level of emigration or did not intervene to influence it than developing-country Governments (62 per cent) (table VIII.12). While this proportion has remained virtually unchanged in developed countries since the mid-1970s, it has declined considerably in developing countries from a high of 84 per cent in 1976. In 2011, Governments of 26 per cent of developing countries had policies to lower emigration, compared with 16 per cent of Governments of developed countries. In developed countries, the percentage of Governments that had policies to lower emigration has declined from 25 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2011; whereas in developing countries, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased from just 3 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.7). All 18 countries with policies to raise emigration in 2011 were developing countries.

Figure VIII.6. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, 1996–2011

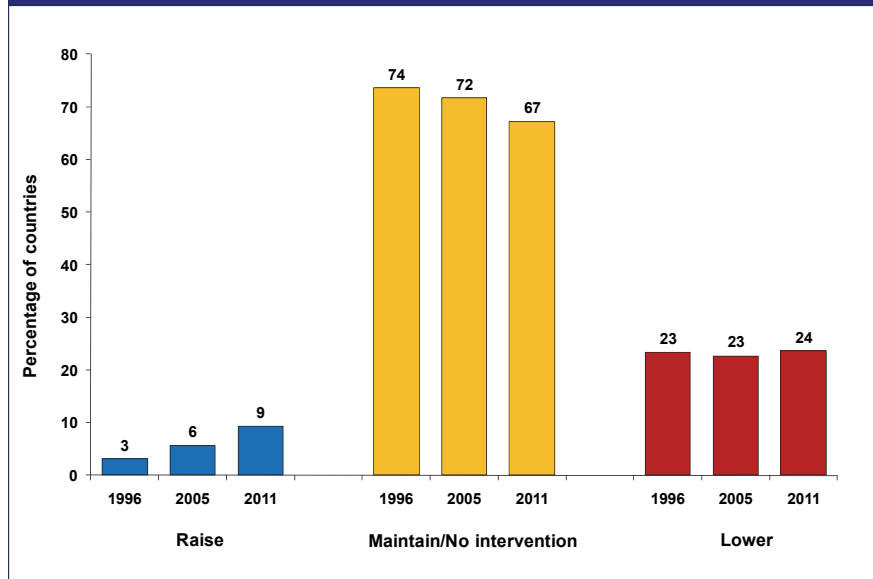
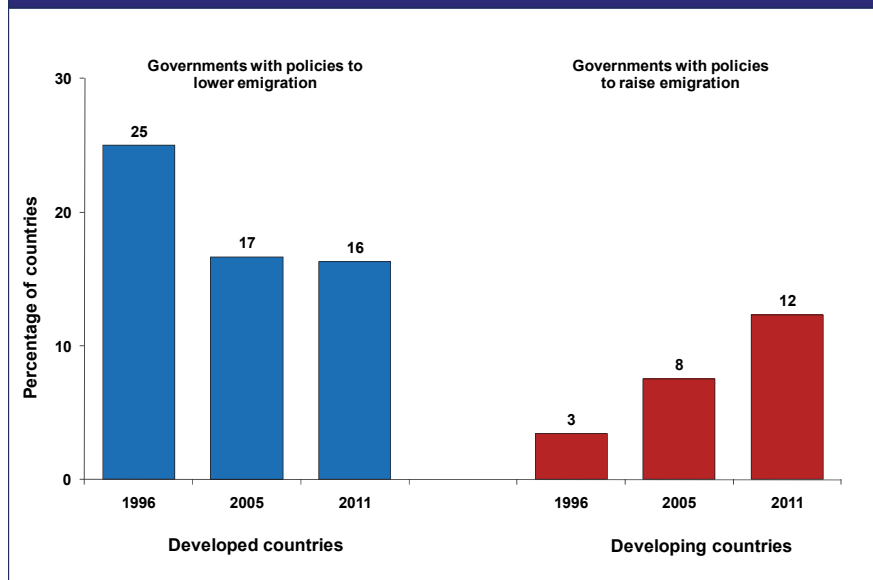


Figure VIII.7. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, by level of development, 1996–2011

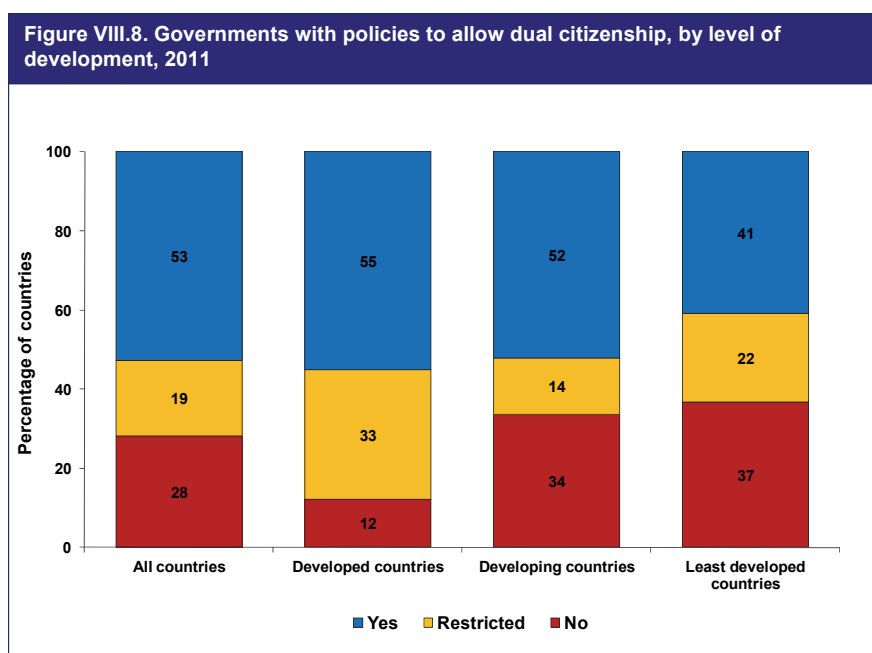


Notably, in both developed and developing countries, as well as in most geographic regions, some Governments that viewed their emigration level as too high had not adopted policies to lower emigration. For instance, in Europe, 30 per cent of Governments viewed emigration as too high in 2011 (table VIII.11), but only 18 per cent had policies to lower emigration (table VIII.12).

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, socio-economic 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 2011, slightly over a half of all Governments (53 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 VIII.13, figure VIII.8). 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 28 per cent of countries did not have provisions to allow dual citizenship.



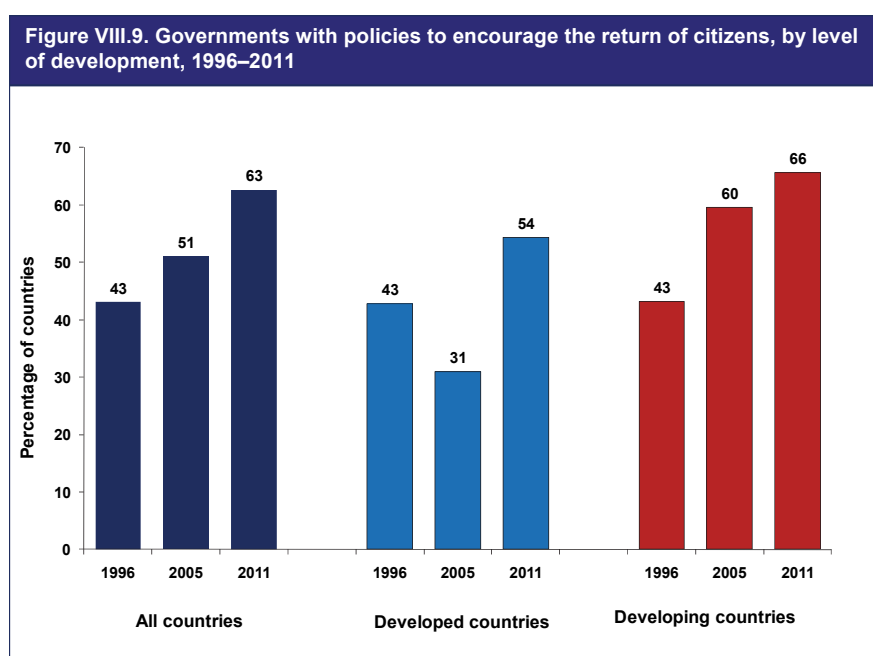
Non-restrictive dual citizenship policies were about equally common in developed (55 per cent) and developing countries (52 per cent), but less common in least developed countries (41 per cent). Conversely, a much smaller proportion of Governments of developed countries had a total prohibition of dual citizenship (12 per cent) than Governments of developing countries (34 per cent) or least developed countries (37 per cent).

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest percentage of countries allowing dual citizenship without restriction (79 per cent), while Asia had the highest percentage of countries

prohibiting dual citizenship (50 per cent). Prohibitive policies were also relatively common in Oceania (38 per cent) and Africa (30 per cent) (table VIII.13).

POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE THE RETURN OF CITIZENS

Many Governments, especially in developing countries, facing ever growing emigration of skilled workers, have instituted policies and initiatives to encourage the return of their citizens living abroad. In 2011, 109 countries, out of the 174 countries with available data, had policies to encourage the return of their citizens (table VIII.14). The proportion of countries that had policies to encourage the return of their citizens has increased consistently since the mid-1990s, from 43 per cent in 1996 to 63 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.9).



Between 1996 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of their citizens has increased in both developed (from 43 per cent to 54 per cent) and developing countries (from 43 per cent to 66 per cent). However, the trend has been less consistent in developed countries where this proportion had declined from 43 per cent 1996 to 31 per cent in 2005 and then increased speedily to 54 per cent in 2011, indicating that in recent years the Governments in developed countries are also encouraging their citizens to return (figure VIII.9).

In recent years, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens increased most rapidly in Europe, from 32 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2011. Oceania, conversely, observed a decline in this proportion from 63 per cent in 2005 to 43 per cent in 2011. In Europe, for example, Georgia established a project called “Targeted Initiative for Georgia”, funded by the European Union and nine United Nations Member States, which

envisage supporting the reintegration of returning migrants (Government of Georgia, 2011). In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of Governments that had policies to encourage the return of their citizens was highest in 2011, when it was 81 per cent. In this region, for example, Ecuador implemented “The Cucayo” and the “Coming Back Home” programmes, to make the process of returning easier, including the reintegration of returnees in the local economy and encouraging their investment in social and productive initiatives (Lima Garaza, 2011).

POLICIES ON DIASPORA MATTERS

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 re-integration, issues of citizenship, channelling remittances and investments, and providing support for their return.

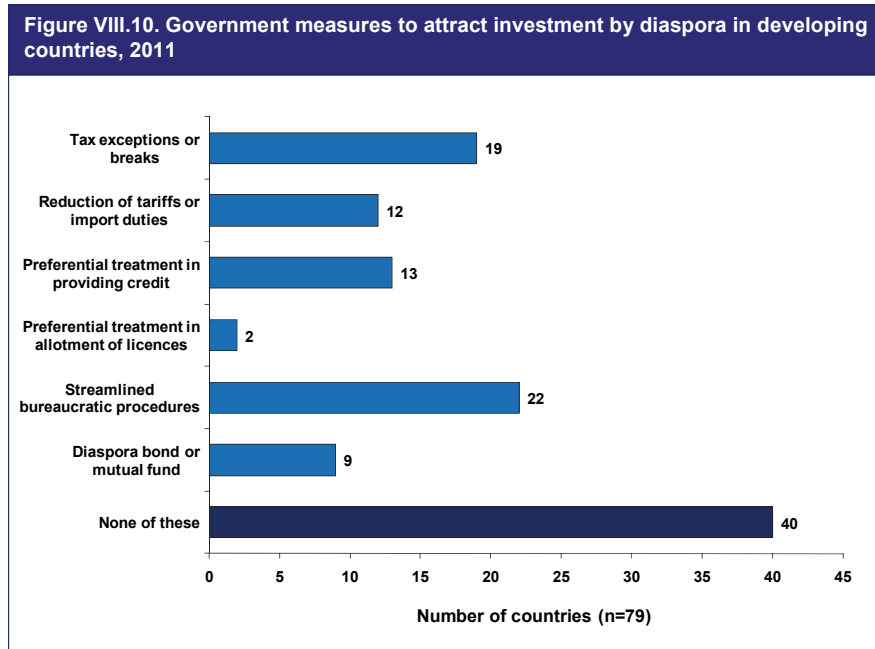
Diaspora unit: According to available data for 144 countries, 114 countries had established such governmental diaspora units in 2011 (table VIII.15). Eighty-four per cent of developed countries had diaspora units, compared with 77 per cent of developing countries, and 90 per cent of least developed countries. Half of countries in Oceania and about a third in Asia did not have diaspora units in 2011. Some examples of diaspora units are: the National Secretariat for Migrants (Ecuador), the Regional Integration and Diaspora Unit (Dominica), the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (Philippines), the Migration Development Unit (Zimbabwe) and the Overseas Singaporean Unit (Singapore).

Measures to attract investment by diaspora: A number of Governments have implemented policy measures, including financial incentives, to encourage or facilitate investment by their diaspora. In 2011, data were gathered on six specific measures: (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 101 countries with available data in 2011, only 46 had instituted at least one of these six measures (table VIII.16). Among these, streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment and providing tax exceptions or breaks were the most frequently adopted measures (23 per cent and 19 per cent of the countries, respectively).

Governments in developing countries were more likely to have adopted at least one of the six diaspora investment measures than those in developed countries. Among countries with data, two thirds of developed-country Governments had not adopted any of the six measures, compared with half of developing-country Governments (table VIII.16).

Among the 79 developing countries with available data in 2011, Governments of 22 countries had streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment by their diaspora, 19 had implemented tax exceptions or breaks, 13 had preferential treatment in providing credit, 12 had reduced tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies, 9 had issued diaspora bonds or mutual funds, and 2 had preferential treatment in the allotment of licences (figure VIII.10).



The percentage of Governments that had adopted one or more diaspora investment measures was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (two thirds), followed by Africa (more than half), compared with a third or less in other regions (table VIII.16).

Chapter VIII

Tables

Table VIII.1. Government views on the level of immigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	4	148	41	193	2	77	21	100
2005	10	151	33	194	5	78	17	100
2011	12	150	33	195	6	77	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	26	8	34	0	76	24	100
1996	1	31	16	48	2	65	33	100
2005	4	40	4	48	8	83	8	100
2011	6	38	5	49	12	78	10	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	99	25	130	5	76	19	100
1996	3	117	25	145	2	81	17	100
2005	6	111	29	146	4	76	20	100
2011	6	112	28	146	4	77	19	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	40	7	48	2	83	15	100
1996	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
2005	0	44	6	50	0	88	12	100
2011	1	41	6	48	2	85	13	100

Table VIII.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	39	11	51	2	76	22	100
1996	0	46	7	53	0	87	13	100
2005	0	43	10	53	0	81	19	100
2011	1	40	12	53	2	75	23	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	1	35	10	46	2	76	22	100
2005	4	30	13	47	9	64	28	100
2011	2	33	12	47	4	70	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	22	7	29	0	76	24	100
1996	0	27	16	43	0	63	37	100
2005	2	37	4	43	5	86	9	100
2011	6	33	5	44	14	75	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	23	6	33	12	70	18	100
1996	2	26	5	33	6	79	15	100
2005	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
2011	2	27	4	33	6	82	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	1	12	3	16	6	75	19	100
2005	2	12	2	16	13	75	13	100
2011	1	15	0	16	6	94	0	100

Table VIII.2. Government policies on immigration, 1976–2011

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
2011	21	142	32	195	11	73	16	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
2011	11	33	5	49	22	67	10	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
2011	10	109	27	146	7	75	18	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
2011	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100

Table VIII.2. (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
2011	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	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
2011	7	27	13	47	15	57	28	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
2011	11	28	5	44	25	64	11	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
2011	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	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
2011	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
2011	1	15	0	16	6	94	0	100

Table VIII.3. Government policies on immigration for permanent settlement, 2005 and 2011

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	11	77	37	28	153	7	50	24	18	100
2011	11	104	31	30	176	6	59	18	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	5	31	9	2	47	11	66	19	4	100
2011	5	35	7	1	48	10	73	15	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	6	46	28	26	106	6	43	26	25	100
2011	6	69	24	29	128	5	54	19	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	0	5	5	15	25	0	20	20	60	100
2011	1	14	4	19	38	3	37	11	50	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	5	8	16	29	0	17	28	55	100
2011	1	14	8	20	43	2	33	19	47	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	4	19	11	5	39	10	49	28	13	100
2011	4	24	10	6	44	9	55	23	14	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	2	29	9	2	42	5	69	21	5	100
2011	5	30	7	1	43	12	70	16	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	21	6	4	32	3	66	19	13	100
2011	0	24	5	3	32	0	75	16	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	2	3	1	9	33	22	33	11	100
2011	1	10	1	0	12	8	83	8	0	100

Table VIII.4. Government policies on immigration of highly-skilled workers, 2005 and 2011

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
2011	67	77	8	18	170	39	45	5	11	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	17	19	0	5	41	41	46	0	12	100
2011	28	16	2	1	47	60	34	4	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	13	60	5	15	93	14	65	5	16	100
2011	39	61	6	17	123	32	50	5	14	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	8	1	8	18	6	44	6	44	100
2011	6	14	1	12	33	18	42	3	36	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2011	11	11	2	15	39	28	28	5	38	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	8	26	4	1	39	21	67	10	3	100
2011	17	22	4	1	44	39	50	9	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	13	18	0	5	36	36	50	0	14	100
2011	25	14	2	1	42	60	33	5	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	4	24	0	1	29	14	83	0	3	100
2011	8	23	0	1	32	25	72	0	3	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	4	0	1	8	38	50	0	13	100
2011	6	5	0	0	11	55	45	0	0	100

Table VIII.5. Government policies on immigration of temporary workers, 2005 and 2011

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	9	83	42	21	155	6	54	27	14	100
2011	15	107	34	23	179	8	60	19	13	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	5	32	8	2	47	11	68	17	4	100
2011	6	36	5	1	48	13	75	10	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	4	51	34	19	108	4	47	31	18	100
2011	9	71	29	22	131	7	54	22	17	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	11	3	10	25	4	44	12	40	100
2011	3	15	6	14	38	8	39	16	37	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	6	7	12	25	0	24	28	48	100
2011	2	14	11	16	43	5	33	26	37	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	2	23	16	1	42	5	55	38	2	100
2011	3	27	15	1	46	7	59	33	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	3	29	8	2	42	7	69	19	5	100
2011	6	32	4	1	43	14	74	9	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	19	4	6	30	3	63	13	20	100
2011	2	22	2	5	31	6	71	6	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	2	5	7	0	14	14	36	50	0	100
2011	2	10	2	0	14	14	71	14	0	100

Table VIII.6. Government policies on immigration for family reunification, 2005 and 2011

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	7	84	16	28	135	5	62	12	21	100
2011	14	101	14	32	161	9	63	9	20	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	4	33	5	3	45	9	73	11	7	100
2011	7	30	8	2	47	15	64	17	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	3	51	11	25	90	3	57	12	28	100
2011	7	71	6	30	114	6	62	5	26	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2011	2	10	0	17	29	7	34	0	59	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	5	2	15	23	4	22	9	65	100
2011	2	16	1	18	37	5	43	3	49	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	1	23	6	5	35	3	66	17	14	100
2011	4	26	3	6	39	10	67	8	15	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	3	30	4	3	40	8	75	10	8	100
2011	6	27	7	2	42	14	64	17	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	22	2	4	29	3	76	7	14	100
2011	0	24	2	5	31	0	77	6	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	0	3	2	1	6	0	50	33	17	100
2011	1	7	1	1	10	10	70	10	10	100

Table VIII.7. Governments with policies to integrate non-nationals, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2005	75	50	125	60	40	100
2011	88	55	143	62	38	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2005	37	7	44	84	16	100
2011	42	4	46	91	9	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2005	38	43	81	47	53	100
2011	46	51	97	47	53	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2005	5	14	19	26	74	100
2011	6	15	21	29	71	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2005	11	14	25	44	56	100
2011	11	17	28	39	61	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2005	14	17	31	45	55	100
2011	17	21	38	45	55	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2005	33	6	39	85	15	100
2011	38	3	41	93	7	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2005	10	13	23	43	57	100
2011	16	12	28	57	43	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2005	2	0	2	100	0	100
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2005	5	0	5	100	0	100
2011	4	2	6	67	33	100

Table VIII.8. Governments with naturalization policies for immigrants, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes	Restricted	No	Total	Yes	Restricted	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	128	63	5	196	65	32	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	38	11	0	49	78	22	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	90	52	5	147	61	35	3	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	23	25	1	49	47	51	2	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	29	25	0	54	54	46	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	26	17	4	47	55	36	9	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	33	11	0	44	75	25	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	28	5	0	33	85	15	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	10	5	1	16	63	31	6	100

Table VIII.9. Governments with programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2011	40	18	58	69	31	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	32	8	40	80	20	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	8	10	18	44	56	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	0	1	1	0	100	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	6	7	13	46	54	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	31	6	37	84	16	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	1	2	3	33	67	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	0	0	0
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	1	2	3	33	67	100

Table VIII.10. Government level of concern about irregular migration, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	109	32	5	146	75	22	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	37	9	2	48	77	19	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	72	23	3	98	73	23	3	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	18	4	1	23	78	17	4	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	26	3	2	31	84	10	6	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	26	6	1	33	79	18	3	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	33	8	2	43	77	19	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	18	12	0	30	60	40	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	5	2	0	7	71	29	0	100

Table VIII.11. Government views on the level of emigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	9	124	31	164	5	76	19	100
1996	5	133	55	193	3	69	28	100
2005	10	131	53	194	5	68	27	100
2011	14	116	65	195	7	59	33	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	29	3	34	6	85	9	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
2011	0	36	13	49	0	73	27	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	7	95	28	130	5	73	22	100
1996	4	98	43	145	3	68	30	100
2005	10	92	44	146	7	63	30	100
2011	14	80	52	146	10	55	36	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	1	39	8	48	2	81	17	100
1996	1	37	11	49	2	76	22	100
2005	2	40	8	50	4	80	16	100
2011	5	33	10	48	10	69	21	100

Table VIII.11. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	3	41	7	51	6	80	14	100
1996	2	40	11	53	4	75	21	100
2005	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2011	2	32	19	53	4	60	36	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	3	28	7	38	8	74	18	100
1996	2	31	13	46	4	67	28	100
2005	7	25	15	47	15	53	32	100
2011	7	28	12	47	15	60	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	26	2	29	3	90	7	100
1996	1	31	11	43	2	72	26	100
2005	0	34	9	43	0	79	21	100
2011	0	31	13	44	0	70	30	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	2	17	14	33	6	52	42	100
1996	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2005	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2011	0	17	16	33	0	52	48	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
2011	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	11	5	16	0	69	31	100
2005	1	10	5	16	6	63	31	100
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table VIII.12. Government policies on emigration, 1976–2011

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
2011	18	131	46	195	9	67	24	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
2011	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
2011	18	90	38	146	12	62	26	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
2011	7	34	7	48	15	71	15	100

Table VIII.12. (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
2011	1	39	13	53	2	74	25	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
2011	12	26	9	47	26	55	19	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
2011	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
2011	0	22	11	33	0	67	33	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
2011	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
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table VIII.13. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes	Restricted	No	Total	Yes	Restricted	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	103	37	55	195	53	19	28	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	27	16	6	49	55	33	12	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	76	21	49	146	52	14	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	20	11	18	49	41	22	37	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	28	10	16	54	52	19	30	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	16	7	23	46	35	15	50	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	24	15	5	44	55	34	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	26	2	5	33	79	6	15	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	8	2	6	16	50	13	38	100

Table VIII.14. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens,¹ 1976–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1976	18	63	81	22	78	100
1996	59	78	137	43	57	100
2005	72	69	141	51	49	100
2011	109	65	174	63	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	2	18	20	10	90	100
1996	15	20	35	43	57	100
2005	13	29	42	31	69	100
2011	25	21	46	54	46	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	16	45	61	26	74	100
1996	44	58	102	43	57	100
2005	59	40	99	60	40	100
2011	84	44	128	66	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	6	19	25	24	76	100
1996	18	17	35	51	49	100
2005	17	9	26	65	35	100
2011	19	19	38	50	50	100

Table VIII.14. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	6	31	37	16	84	100
1996	18	22	40	45	55	100
2005	18	15	33	55	45	100
2011	28	17	45	62	38	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	3	2	5	60	40	100
1996	12	19	31	39	61	100
2005	21	12	33	64	36	100
2011	25	15	40	63	38	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	2	17	19	11	89	100
1996	15	16	31	48	52	100
2005	12	25	37	32	68	100
2011	24	17	41	59	41	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	7	11	18	39	61	100
1996	11	15	26	42	58	100
2005	16	12	28	57	43	100
2011	26	6	32	81	19	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	0	2	2	0	100	100
2005	0	2	2	0	100	100
2011	0	2	2	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	3	4	7	43	57	100
2005	5	3	8	63	38	100
2011	6	8	14	43	57	100

¹Information on policies to encourage the return of citizens was not gathered for 1986.

Table VIII.15. Governments with a special unit dealing with diaspora matters, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2011	114	30	144	79	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	37	7	44	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	77	23	100	77	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	26	3	29	90	10	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	28	6	34	82	18	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	24	11	35	69	31	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	33	6	39	85	15	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	24	4	28	86	14	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	3	3	6	50	50	100

Table VIII.16. Government measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2011

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	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these countries	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these			
2011	19	13	16	2	23	11	55	101	19	13	16	2	23	11	54
	<i>World</i>														
2011	0	1	3	0	1	2	15	22	0	5	14	0	5	9	68
	<i>More developed regions</i>														
2011	19	12	13	2	22	9	40	79	24	15	16	3	28	11	51
	<i>Less developed regions</i>														
2011	2	1	2	1	4	4	9	18	11	6	11	6	22	22	50
	<i>Least developed countries</i>														

Table VIII.16. (Continued)

Year	By major area														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these countries	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 treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	
	<i>Africa</i>														
2011	7	2	3	1	6	5	13	28	25	7	11	4	21	18	46
	<i>Asia</i>														
2011	4	2	1	0	4	2	16	22	18	9	5	0	18	9	73
	<i>Europe</i>														
2011	0	1	3	0	0	2	12	18	0	6	17	0	0	11	67
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>														
2011	7	7	9	0	12	2	8	25	28	28	36	0	48	8	32
	<i>Northern America</i>														
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	<i>Oceania</i>														
2011	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	7	14	14	0	14	14	0	71