

Table VII.2. Government policies on internal migration from rural areas to urban areas,¹ 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	6	2	115	41	164	4	1	70	25	100
2011	5	3	141	30	179	3	2	79	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	2	1	25	13	41	5	2	61	32	100
2011	1	0	31	13	45	2	0	69	29	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	4	1	90	28	123	3	1	73	23	100
2011	4	3	110	17	134	3	2	82	13	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	0	32	8	41	2	0	78	20	100
2011	0	0	38	6	44	0	0	86	14	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	0	38	7	45	0	0	84	16	100
2011	0	0	42	8	50	0	0	84	16	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	3	0	30	7	40	8	0	75	18	100
2011	4	1	35	3	43	9	2	81	7	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	2	1	23	10	36	6	3	64	28	100
2011	1	0	28	11	40	3	0	70	28	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	0	1	16	13	30	0	3	53	43	100
2011	0	2	24	5	31	0	6	77	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2011	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	1	0	8	2	11	9	0	73	18	100
2011	0	0	11	2	13	0	0	85	15	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.