Migration to more developed regions in the world has significantly increased over the last decades. Internationally, regional migration is a big part of labour mobility. Migration among neighbours is considerable, and that has been the case for the European Neighbouring Countries as well. If 3% of the world’s population live outside their region of birth, in ENP countries + Russia that figure is above 7%. It is generally agreed that countries do not prosper without mobile people. Indeed, the ability of people to move seems to be a good gauge of their economic potential, and the willingness to migrate appears to be a measure of their desire for advancement.

According to World Bank’s data, in 1960 almost one third of the World Population lived in cities. In 2010 this figure is above 50% and is steadily growing 1% every three years. At that speed, in 2050 around two thirds of the world population would be living in cities. In 2010 the ENP countries + Russia accounted for an urbanisation rate of 63%, although this figure has remained stable since the 1990’s. The question posed in this paper is if migration and agglomeration are two connected variables and how are they correlated.

In this work we embrace these two major trends and we inspect the relationship between international migration and urbanisation in panel data framework in which we consider a panel of 197 countries over the period 1960-2010. Particular attention is devoted to ENP countries + Russia.