In this work the impact of international migration processes on urbanisation rates is analysed. Using a panel of almost 200 countries over the 1960-2010 period, the estimates signal for a significant impact of international immigration on urbanisation rates, while international emigration harms urbanisation only in less developed countries. In the 1990-2010 period the impact of international migration on urbanisation is stronger than in previous decades.

ENC countries display a significantly different picture compared to other regions in the world. There, international emigration has competed with smaller cities in attracting migrants. There exists an important space for structural change in these countries by the enlargement of a more balanced urban structure, what will happen for sure as the push factors in these countries, underdevelopment compared to their neighbours, vanishes over time.