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DRIVERS OF MIGRATION 2020



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# Preface

Migration, as a complex phenomenon, is influenced by many factors. There are, however, some main drivers of migration that constitute an environment that may lead to a continuous flow of migration or even an increase of the scale of migration. Among these migration megatrends are conflicts, demographic trends, income differentials and climate hazards. These trends are of course embedded in a wider net of influencing facets such as migration policies, particular pull factors from countries of destination, networks of family and friends, individual hopes and expectations – all accelerated by smart communication technologies.

The fragility of states (and individual persecution) due to wars and conflicts has always been the strongest driver of migration. In the case of demography, it is the circumstances that are decisive: The region in which much of the migration to Europe originates, the Middle East and North Africa, has witnessed a high population growth as well as an increased life expectancy. Considering the lack of pension schemes and an abundance of children, the emigration of a child may be part of a diversified retirement planning. Income differentials are not always per se a factor for a distinctive migration flow, but they are the directional trendsetter for most migration flows and thus provide a valuable indicator. Increasingly, the effects of climate change have an impact on migration trends. One of the most palpable effects in this regard is water scarcity, which is causing increased urbanization and conflicts.

**Peter Webinger**

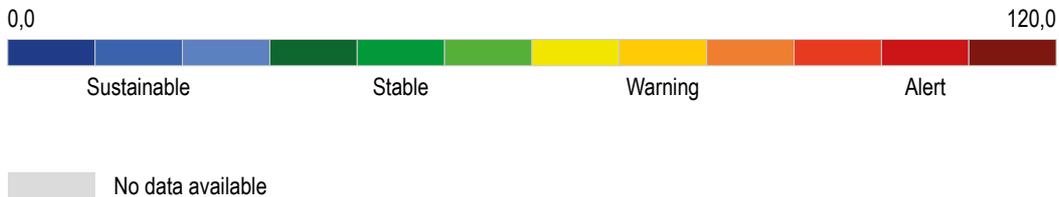
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# Fragile States Index

## 2020

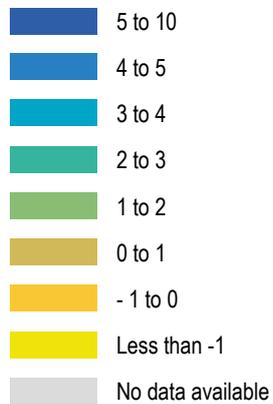


The indicators, upon which the Fragile States Index is based, cover a wide range of state failure risk elements such as extensive corruption and criminal behavior, inability to collect taxes or otherwise draw on citizen support, large-scale involuntary dislocation of the population, sharp economic decline, group-based inequality, institutionalized persecution or discrimination, severe demographic pressures, brain drain, and environmental decay. Some of the most common attributes of state fragility may include: The loss of physical control of its territory or a monopoly on the legitimate use of force; The erosion of legitimate authority to make collective decisions; An inability to provide reasonable public services; The inability to interact with other states as a full member of the international community.



# Population Growth

## 2020 – 2025



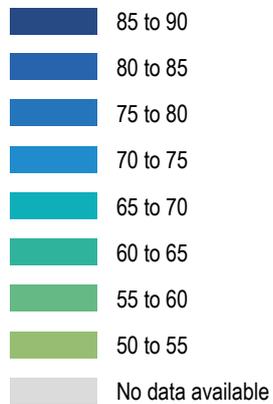
Average annual rate of population change (%), 2020-2025 (medium-variant projection).

Due to the current humanitarian crises in Syria a reasonable projection of the population growth is not feasible.

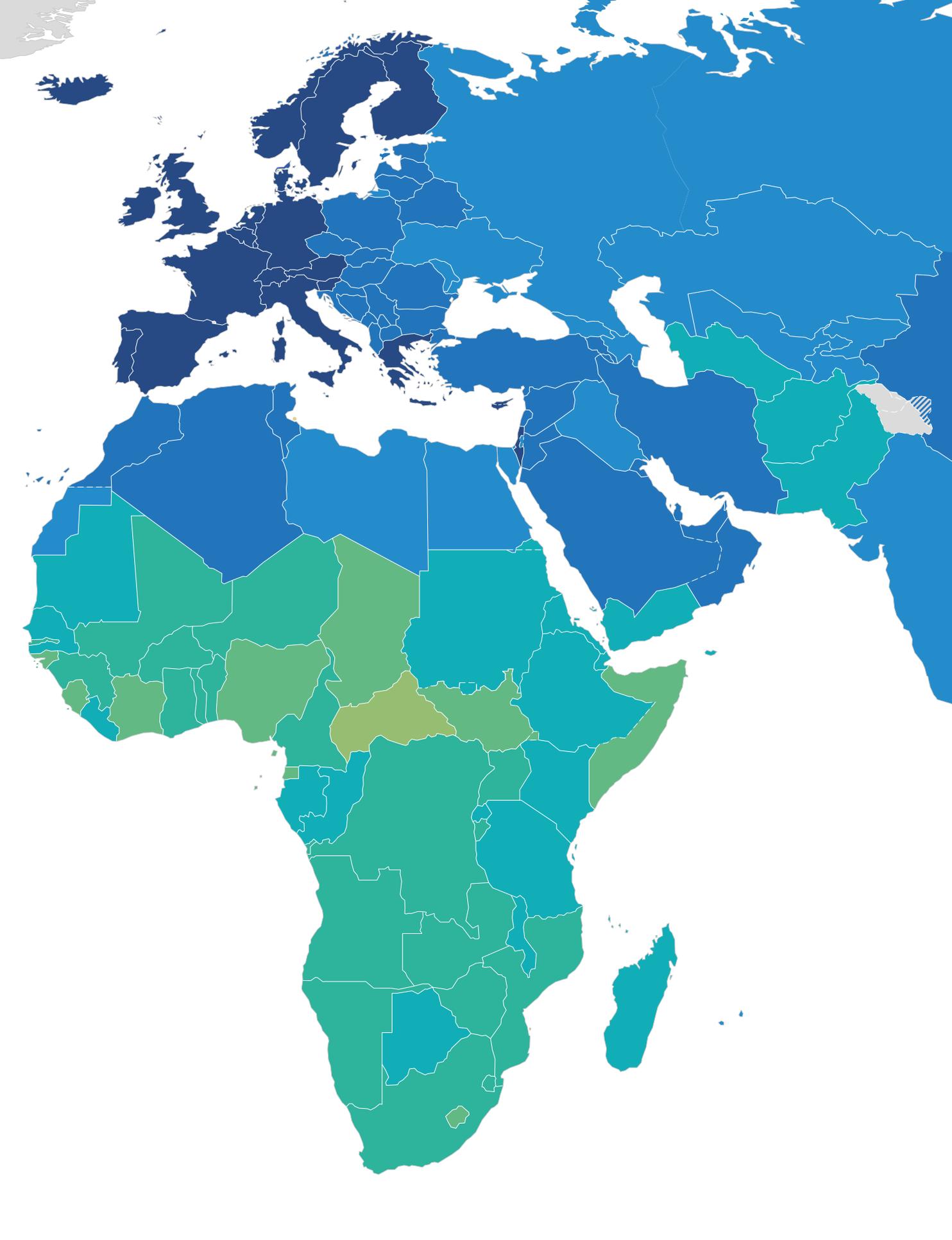


# Life Expectancy

2020–2025



Life expectancy at birth, both sexes, 2020-2025 (medium-variant projection).

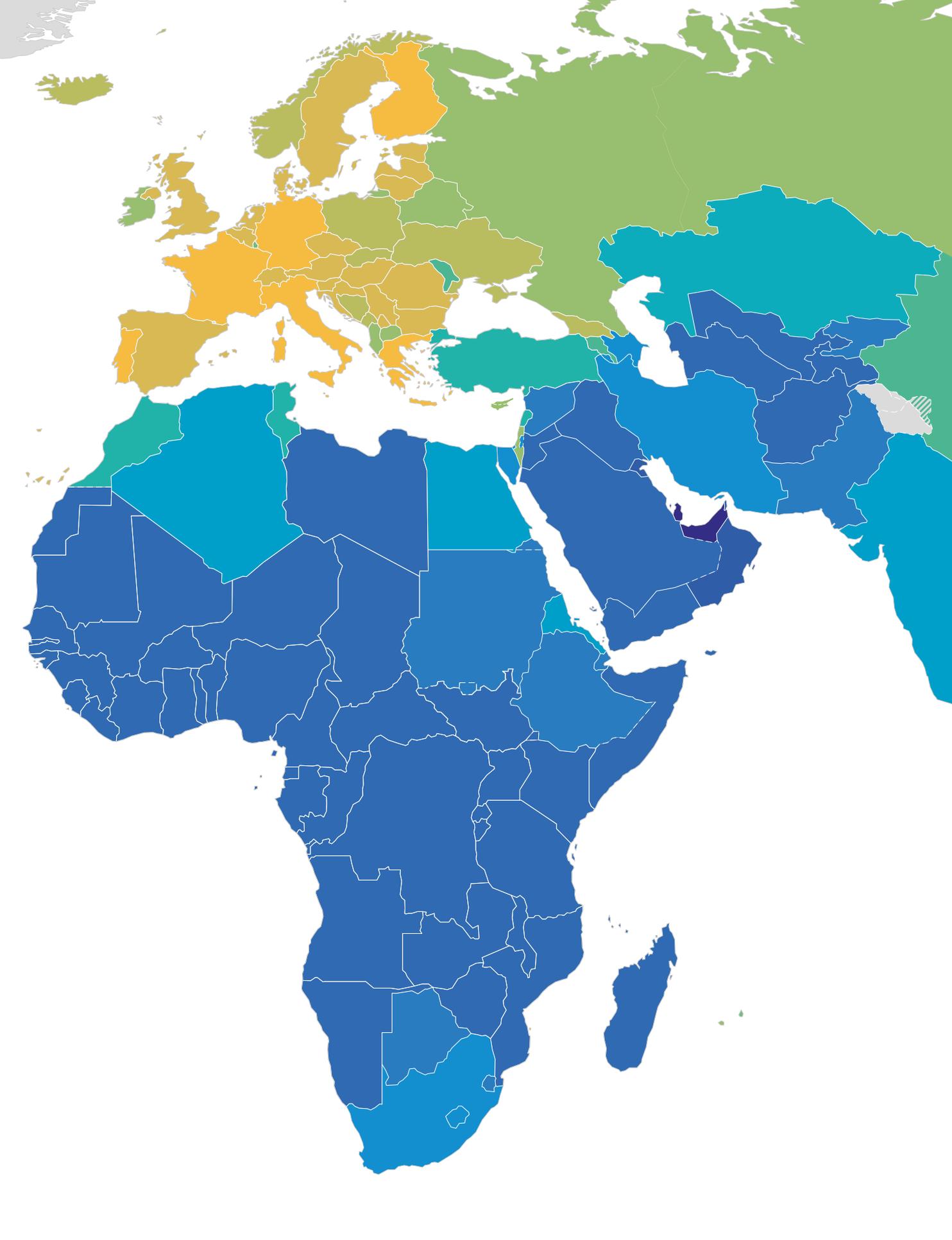


# Potential Support Ratio

## 2020

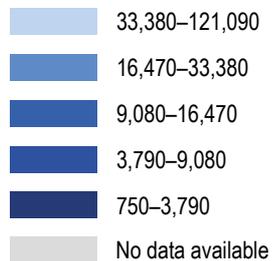


Potential support ratio (number of people aged 25-64 over those aged 65+), 2020.



# GNI per capita

## 2015



Gross National Income (GNI) in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per capita: To compare economic statistics across countries (with very different price levels), the data must first be converted into a common currency. Unlike market exchange rates, PPP rates of exchange allow this conversion to take account of price differences between countries. In that way GNI per capita (PPP \$) better reflects people's living standards uniformly. In theory, 1 PPP dollar (or international dollar) has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy of a country as \$1 (USD) has in the US economy.

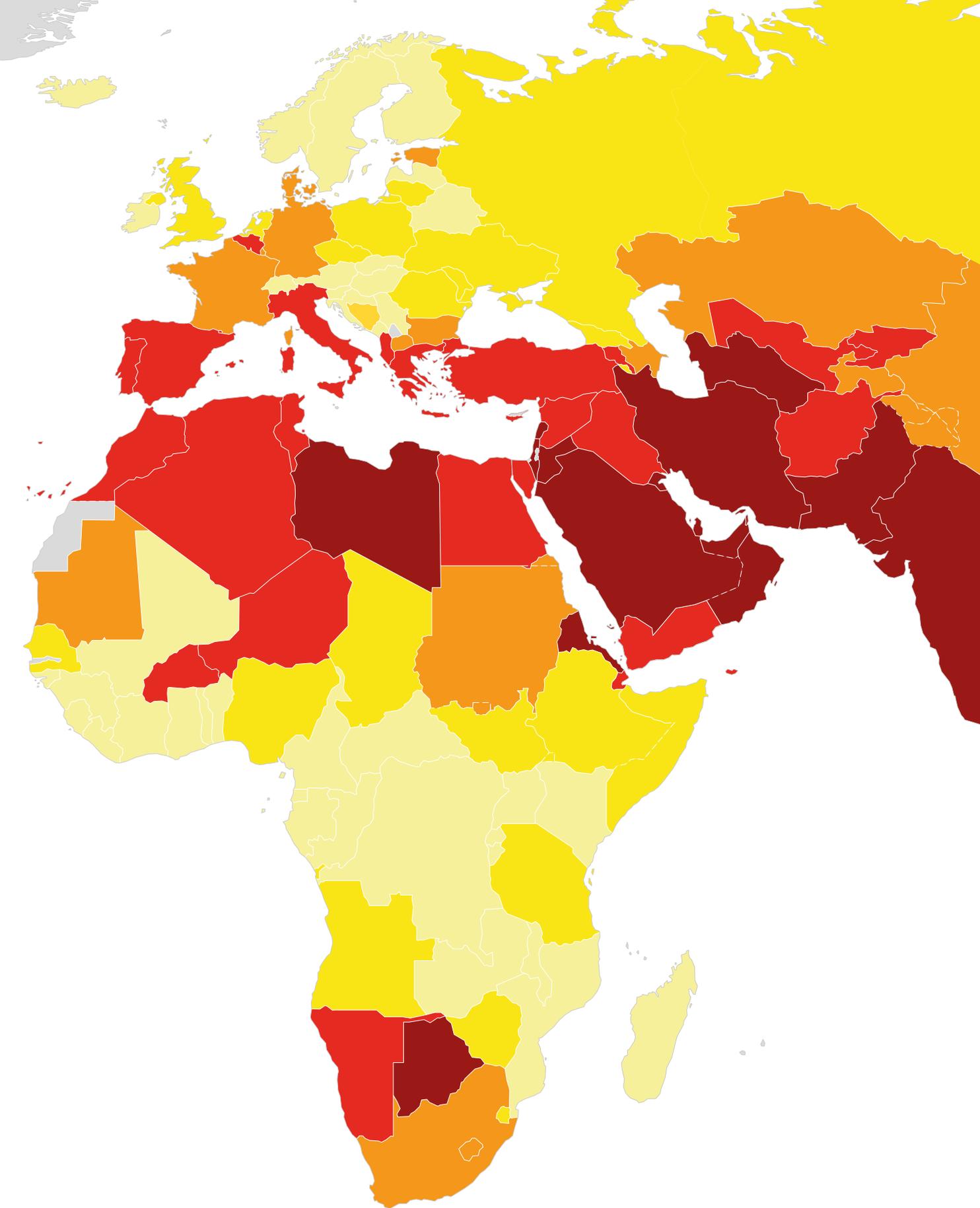


# Water Stress

## 2019



Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable water supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation and livestock consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users.





# Sources

**The fragility of the world 2020**

<https://fragilestatesindex.org/>

**GNI per capita PPP 2015–Current international \$**

<https://databank.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD/1f4a498/Popular-Indicators>

**Population Growth Rate 2020–2025**

**Life Expectancy–Both Sexes 2020–2025**

**Potential Support Ratio 2020**

<https://population.un.org/wpp/Maps/>

**Water Stress 2019**

<https://www.wri.org/applications/aqueduct/country-rankings/>



# Imprint

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