MAIN DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

- **GDP** (origin)
- **Networks** (origin / destination)
- **Distance** (origin / destination)
- **Unemployment rate** (destination)
- **Political Terror** (origin)
- **Conflict** (origin)
- **Democracy** (origin)
- **Population growth** (origin)
- **Employment rate** (destination)

INFLUENCE OF DRIVER ON MIGRATION

- Increase
- Decrease

WHAT DRIVES MIGRATION TO THE EU?

**FAMILY**

Family reunification is more prevalent when there are communities of migrants from the same country of origin and higher GDP per capita.

**WORK**

The presence of previous migrants from the same origin country is the most significant driver of labour migration to the EU.

**EDUCATION**

More people migrate to the EU with permits for education when there are communities of migrants from the same country of origin. Less people do so when the distance from origin countries is greater or if the unemployment rate in the destination country rises.

WHAT DRIVES ASYLUM FLOWS?

As expected, forms of conflict and state fragility result in higher numbers of asylum seekers in the EU. Economic factors, especially in origin countries, can also be important drivers of people seeking asylum as well as the presence of previous migrant communities.