

## ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS FACTORS DRIVING MIGRATION

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### INTRODUCTION

Global migration has emerged as one of the most significant socio-economic processes of the modern era. The movement of people from one country to another is a historical phenomenon that has been observed in various forms for centuries. However, in the 21st century, the scale and dynamics of migration have changed dramatically: globalization, technological progress, the development of transport and communication systems, as well as political and environmental factors, have elevated migration to a new stage<sup>1</sup>.

In 2025, the number of international migrants exceeded 280 million, accounting for approximately 3.6% of the world’s population<sup>2</sup>. This figure demonstrates that migration is not only of economic importance but also has demographic and political significance. Migration processes are shaped by the interaction of push and pull factors: push factors include unemployment, political instability, natural disasters, and demographic pressure; pull factors include higher wages, security, educational opportunities, and support through social networks.

The social and economic impacts of migration are multifaceted. For receiving countries, migrants help fill labor market gaps, foster innovation, and expand the tax base. However, integration challenges such as language barriers, cultural adaptation, and social equality issues may arise. For sending countries, remittances provide economic stability for households, but the outflow of highly skilled professionals (“brain drain”) poses serious risks<sup>3</sup>.

At the same time, global migration influences political and geopolitical processes. For example, flows of refugees and asylum seekers can lead to tensions in international relations. Without regional cooperation and the involvement of international organizations, effective management of migration is difficult. Climate

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<sup>1</sup> Brookings Institution – Immigration and Development Analysis

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA – *International Migration and Sustainable Development Report 2024*

<sup>3</sup> IOM – *World Migration Report 2024*

change has also become a new driver of migration. Drought, water scarcity, rising sea levels, and natural disasters are forcing millions of people to move internally and across borders. This indicates that migration must be considered not only as an economic or political issue but also as an environmental challenge.

Thus, to fully understand global migration, attention must be paid to its multi-factorial nature. It is shaped by economic disparities, demographic pressures, political insecurity, environmental changes, and the influence of social networks. The main objective of this thesis is to systematically analyze the factors driving global migration, reveal their interconnections, and develop practical recommendations for future policy decisions.

### KEY FACTORS

- **Economic factors:** wage differentials, unemployment, and economic crises compel people to migrate.
- **Demographic pressure:** in countries with a high proportion of young people, the lack of jobs intensifies migration; aging societies increase demand for migrant labor.
- **Political instability and security:** wars, persecution, and human rights violations generate flows of refugees and asylum seekers.
- **Environmental factors:** drought, water scarcity, and natural disasters accelerate internal and cross-border migration.
- **Technology and information:** digital platforms and social networks facilitate migration, reducing risks and costs.
- **Diaspora and social networks:** family reunification and diaspora support play a crucial role in sustaining migration processes.
- **Education and human capital:** international education and academic mobility encourage the migration of highly skilled professionals.
- **Impact on receiving countries:** migrants fill labor market gaps, foster innovation, and expand the tax base; however, integration challenges may arise.
- **Impact on sending countries:** remittances provide economic stability, but the “brain drain” remains a serious concern.
- **Climate change and future trends:** the growth of environmental migration, expansion of digital migration, and sector-specific visa programs.
- **Policy recommendations:** expansion of legal migration channels, strengthening of integration programs, implementation of climate adaptation measures, and establishment of data-driven governance.

### Conclusion

(11th international scientific and practical conference)

Global migration has become one of the most important socio-economic and political processes of the modern era, holding strategic significance for states and societies worldwide. Its multi-factorial nature—economic disparities, demographic pressures, political instability, environmental risks, and technological influences—makes it impossible to analyze migration from a single perspective. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is required to understand and manage migration flows<sup>4</sup>.

Economically, migration helps balance labor market disparities: countries in need of labor achieve economic growth through migrants, while sending countries benefit from remittances that support household stability. However, the outflow of highly skilled professionals (“brain drain”) poses a major risk for sending countries. Demographically, aging societies rely on migrants to balance population structures, while countries with large youth populations depend on migration to reduce unemployment pressures.

Political and security factors remain among the most significant drivers of migration. Wars, persecution, and human rights violations force millions into refugee status. This situation requires international cooperation and humanitarian policies. Environmental factors are also becoming increasingly influential: drought, water scarcity, and natural disasters accelerate both internal and cross-border migration. This highlights the need to view migration not only as an economic or political issue but also as an environmental challenge.

Technology and information systems have simplified migration: digital platforms facilitate employment opportunities, while diaspora networks provide information exchange and financial support, reducing risks. Moreover, remote work and the phenomenon of digital nomads have created new forms of migration.

The social impact of migration is twofold: on the one hand, it enhances cultural diversity, fosters innovation, and contributes to social development; on the other hand, it raises challenges of integration, social equality, and cultural adaptation. Therefore, integration programs in receiving countries—covering language, professional skills, and cultural adaptation—are of critical importance.

In the coming years, the main trends in global migration are expected to include the growth of environmental migration, the expansion of digital migration, and the increase of sector-specific visa programs. These processes demand data-driven policies, regional cooperation, and prioritization of human rights by states<sup>5</sup>.

Thus, sustainable management of global migration requires the expansion of legal channels, strengthening of integration programs, implementation of climate

<sup>4</sup> Global Citizen Solutions – *Global Digital Nomad Report 2025*

<sup>5</sup> European Commission – *EU Migration Trends and Policy Changes Report 2025*

adaptation measures, and the establishment of real-time data monitoring. Through such comprehensive approaches, migration risks can be reduced, and migration itself can be transformed into a driver of development.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Brookings Institution – Immigration and Development Analysis
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