



3.3%

of people live outside their country of birth



We have reached PEAK YOUTH. For the first time, there are more people over 30 than under 30

Identity and Migration

People often have many identities at once

Identities may be :



Rural to urban flow
MUST BE CONSIDERED alongside global and internal flows



Flow vs stocks:

We often measure the number of migrants in place but we don't track the flow globally or in countries very well

Global movements



143m **63m** **22m** **37**

people in humanitarian need

displaced persons

refugees

countries identified as having acute needs

Global climate change will play a role:
The Republic of Kiribati has bought land in Fiji to move to



Illicit financial flows from developing and emerging economies is

US\$1-2 TRILLION



Sources: UN, OCHA

Mobility in post-Brexit UK



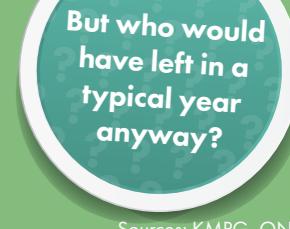
Presently **2.4m** EU workers in the UK, making up 8% of the total UK working population



43% of EU workers in UK sampled either have decided to leave or are thinking about leaving, identifying that they "feel less welcome or valued" or that "it's not the place they thought they lived in"

29% increase in the number of EU citizens leaving the UK since the referendum

Falls both in the numbers of EU citizens (down 19% on the previous year) as well as non-EU citizens (down 10%) coming to the UK



Sources: KMPG, ONS

Technology

can enable, substitute or prevent mobility

People are handing over more data than ever on themselves. How will they be able to control their own identity?



It is now easier to move further away

and stay in touch thanks to technology

KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED

Why do we have borders, and whose interests do they serve?

What can we do to encourage social cohesion when humans move?

What is the vision for the UK in 2030?

How can we enhance global governance?

How can we get better data on human flows?

What will technological change do for and to mobility?

How can people control the mobility of their data?