

WHAT IS COMMUNITY?

INTRODUCTION

For a growing number of individuals in the world, where they call home, what home looks like, and who their neighbors are is dramatically changing. These fundamental shifts in place and populations bring forth the fundamental question, 'What is community?'

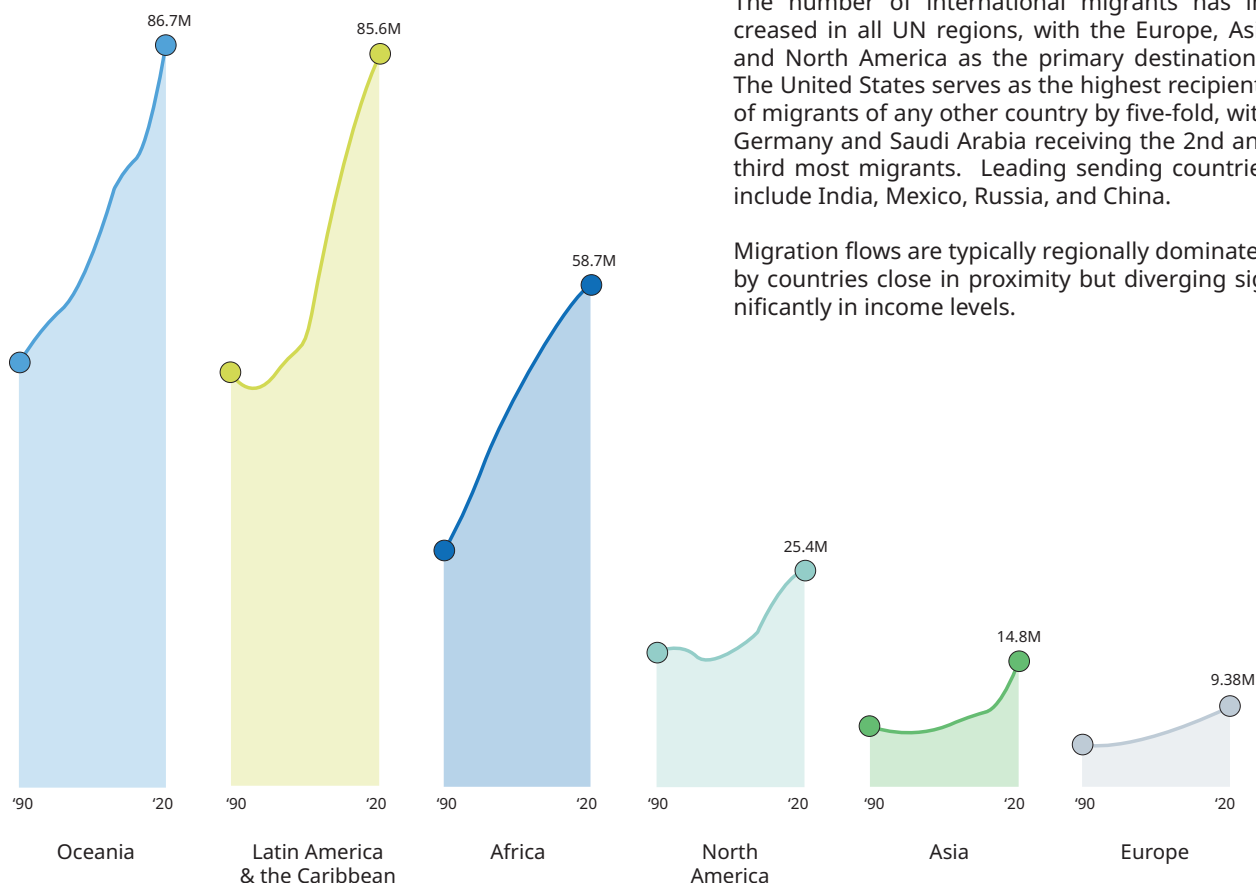
The following section explores the context shifts in community including migration, refugees, international students, growth of cities and informal settlements.





MIGRATION

MIGRATION DESTINATION 1990-2020

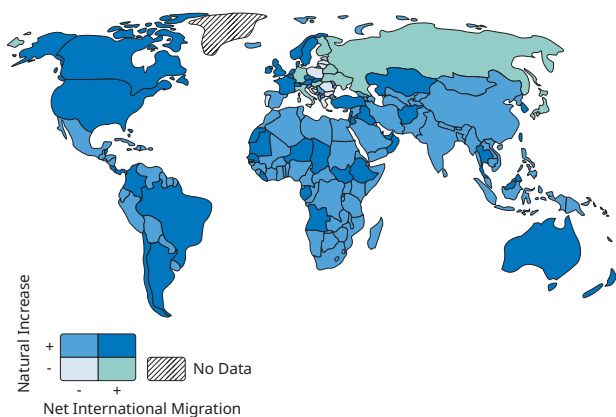


Source: IOM UN Migration, 2022 World Migration Report; M = Million

FROM THE MIDDLE

While migrants fleeing disasters dominate headlines, most migrants come from middle income countries experiencing economic transition. The very poor rarely migrate, as international migration requires significant financial resources. Even in war zones, the poorest often remain in their countries.

GLOBAL MIGRATION



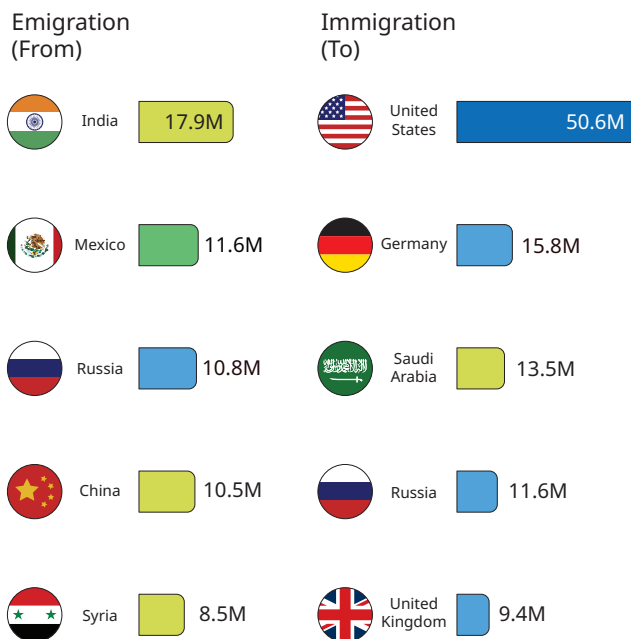
Source: United Nations, "World Population Prospects," 2019

RISING MIGRATION

The number of international migrants has increased in all UN regions, with the Europe, Asia and North America as the primary destinations. The United States serves as the highest recipients of migrants of any other country by five-fold, with Germany and Saudi Arabia receiving the 2nd and third most migrants. Leading sending countries include India, Mexico, Russia, and China.

Migration flows are typically regionally dominated by countries close in proximity but diverging significantly in income levels.

TOP MIGRANT COUNTRIES 2020

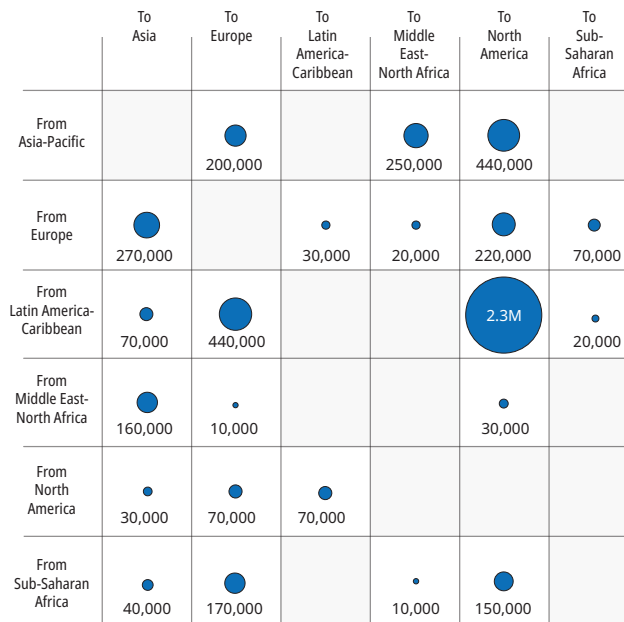


Source: United Nations, "Migrant Stock Data," 2020; M = Million



RELIGIOUS MIGRATION

CHRISTIAN MIGRATION 2010-2015

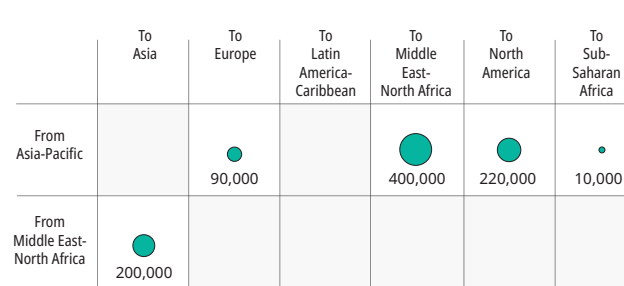


Source: Pew Research Center, "Future of World Religions," 2010-2050; M = Million

A MIGRANT RELIGION

Despite high migration numbers, Christian migration is not anticipated to affect regional religious affiliation percentages between 2020 and 2050 due to the balance between immigration and emigration. Christian migration covers more diverse geography than other religious migration. North America is the largest recipient of Christian migration, notably from Latin America. Europe is the second highest recipient from Christian migration, primarily from Latin America, Asia-Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

HINDU MIGRATION 2010-2015

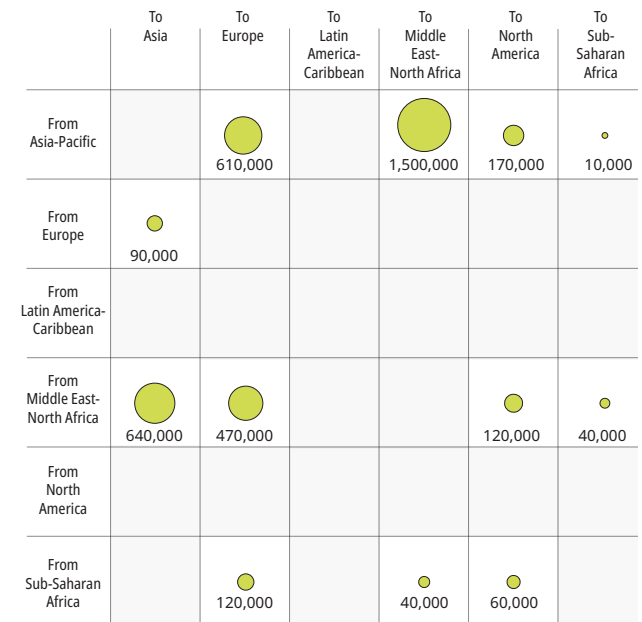


Source: Pew Research Center, "Future of World Religions," 2010-2050

INDIAN DIASPORA

Hindus represent a small share of the global migrant population. They are most prominent as temporary laborers in the Gulf nations (although this number is in decline) and secondarily in North America. The Indian diaspora in North America is primarily from middle- and upper-income levels.

MUSLIM MIGRATION 2010-2015

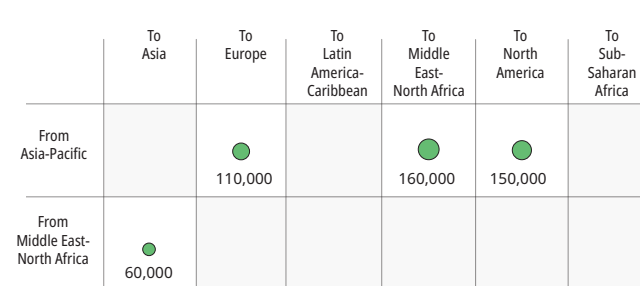


Source: Pew Research Center, "Future of World Religions," 2010-2050

ISLAMIC IMPACT

Muslim migration primarily occurs between predominately Islamic regions and Asia. Europe is a notable exception, receiving a large number of Islamic migrants. Population growth of Muslims in Europe between 2020 and 2050 is expected to be around 63 percent growth. When compared with an expected 6 percent population decline in Europe, the impact of Islamic migration to Europe is notable. Migration creates an opportunity for the Gospel. Migration can provoke religious change in a way that is less common in one's home context.

BUDDHIST MIGRATION 2010-2015



Source: Pew Research Center, "Future of World Religions," 2010-2050

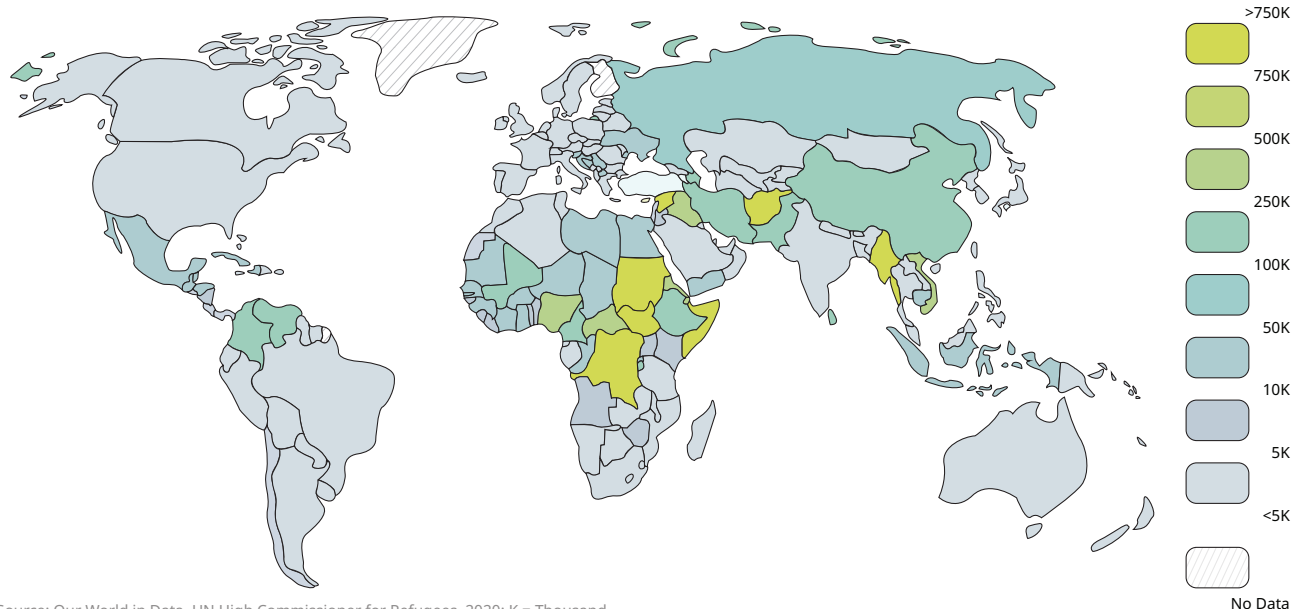
GULF STATES

The Gulf nations (like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait) are a primary destination, in addition to Europe and North America for Buddhist migrants. As temporary laborers, and with high restrictions on religious freedom, migrants to Gulf nations are offered less opportunity to impact their host context than in pluralist societies like the United States.



REFUGEES

REFUGEES BY ORIGIN COUNTRY



Source: Our World in Data, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 2020; K = Thousand

GLOBAL REFUGEE POPULATION

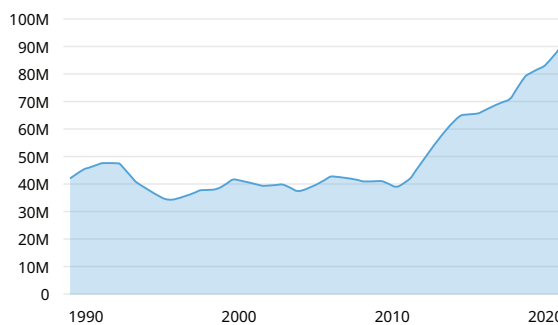


Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "2022 World Migrant Report"; M = Million

RISE OF REFUGEES

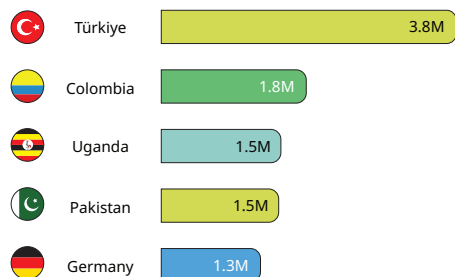
Total number global refugees saw a marked rise after 2010. The increase of the refugee populations continues to be strongly influenced by regional conflicts and geopolitical events. Internal displacement is the major result of destabilization, with less individuals receiving refugee asylum. An asylum seeker is someone who has left their country and is seeking protection, but who has not yet been legally recognized as a refugee. Despite smaller numbers, international refugees are a key people group for the church to minister to. From humanitarian aid to community integration, living out biblical hospitality is a key gospel witness to refugees who often come from countries with limited Christian presence.

TOTAL GLOBAL REFUGEES



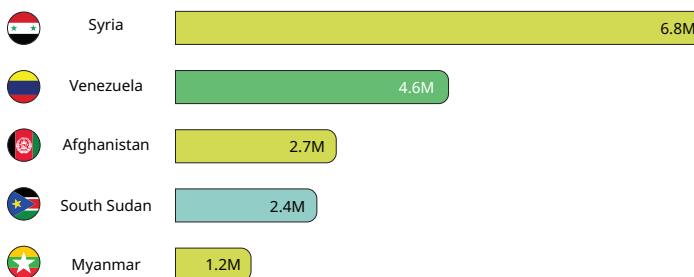
Source: UNHCR Global Trends, 2021; M = Million

TOP RECEIVING COUNTRIES 2021



Source: UNHCR Global Trends, 2021; M = Million

TOP SENDING COUNTRIES 2021

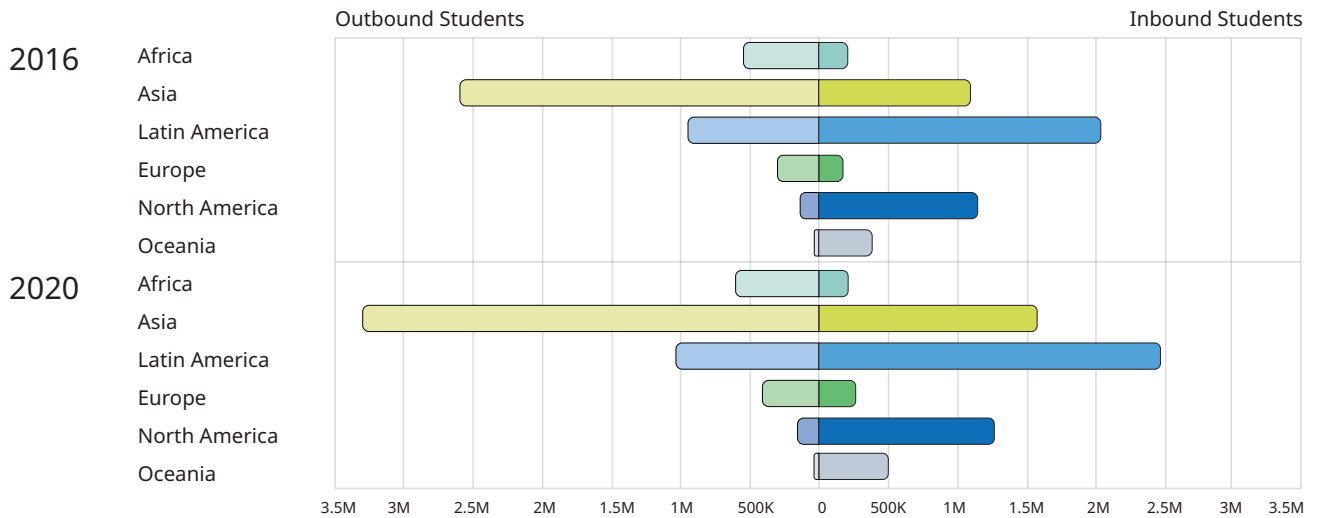


Source: UNHCR Global Trends, 2021; M = Million



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

INBOUND AND OUTBOUND STUDENTS BY REGION



Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Accessed Feb. 2023; K = Thousand M = Million

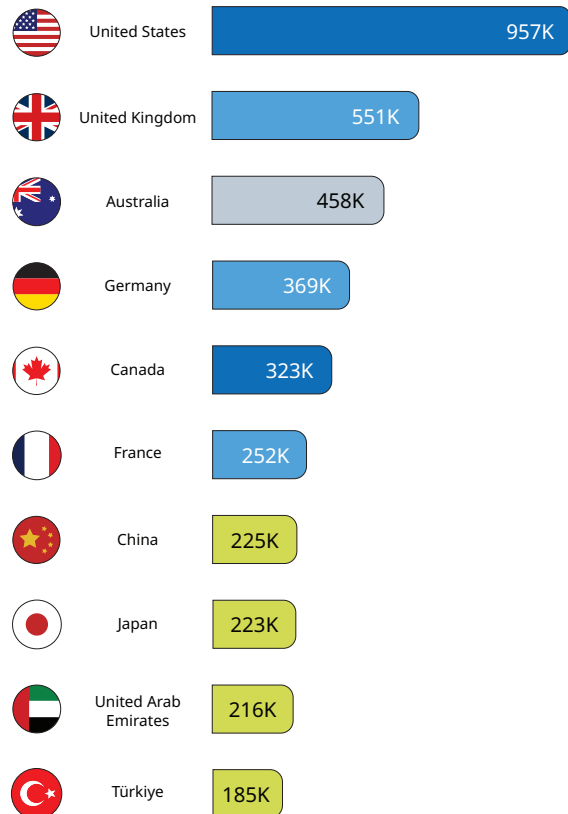
GROWING OPPORTUNITY

International Student numbers have grown each year since early 2000s. Student numbers declined during COVID, but has return to growth since. Many international students come to faith and are discipled through campus ministries, increasing the importance of such ministries.

FROM ASIA TO THE WORLD

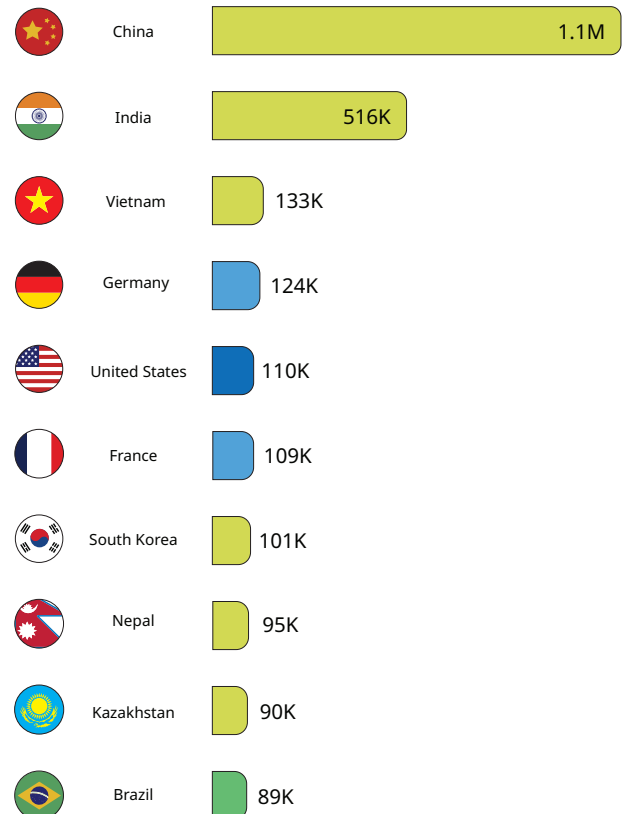
Young people from China and India dominate the global international student population. Western Anglophone nations like the U.S., U.K. and Australia remain the most popular destinations for international students. Asia and Latin America are growing as receiving destinations.

COUNTRIES RECEIVING STUDENTS



Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Accessed Feb. 2023

COUNTRIES SENDING STUDENTS

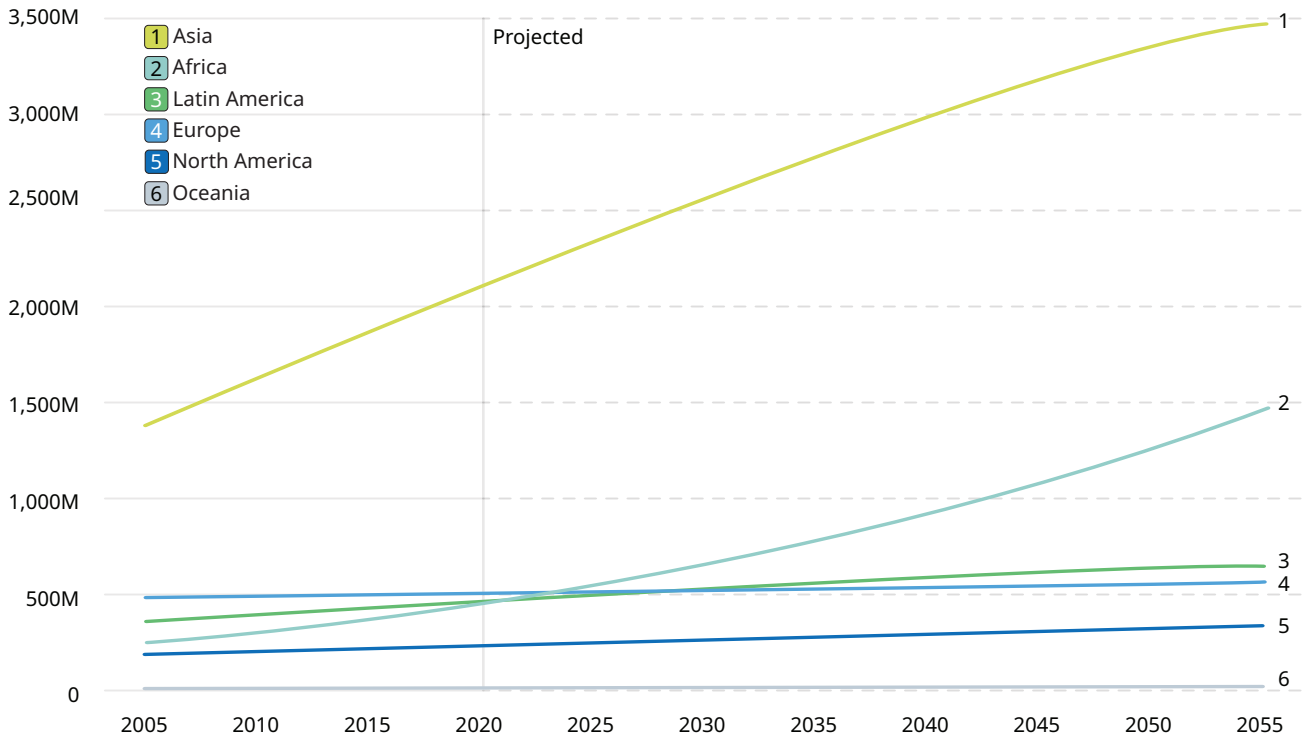


Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Accessed Feb. 2023



CITIES

URBAN GROWTH 2020-2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, "World Urbanization Prospects," 2018; M = Million

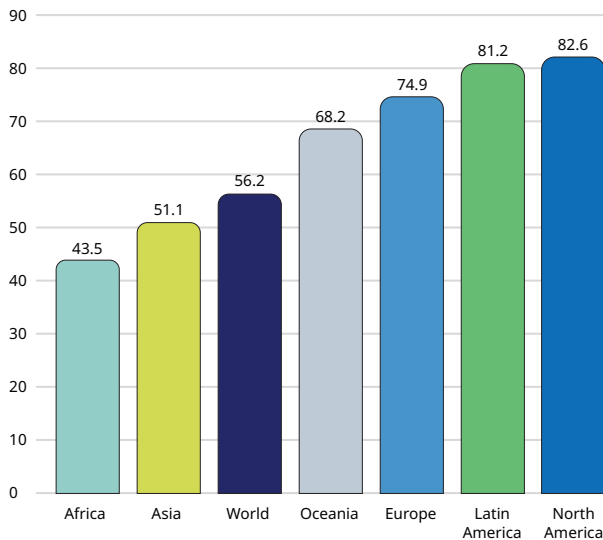
AN URBAN WORLD

The world is now majority urban. Asia and Africa are driving global urbanization. Asian rates of urbanization will slow in coming decades and African rates will accelerate. Latin America became a largely urban region by the end of the 20th century. North America and Europe urbanized in the first half of the 20th century.

URBAN AND MIDDLE CLASS

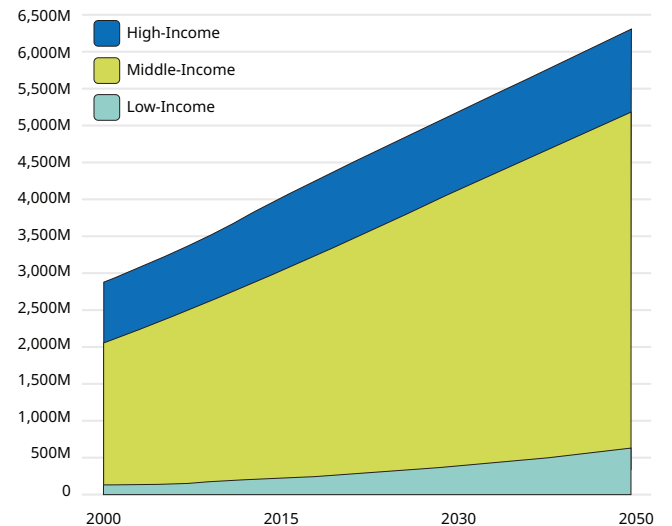
Global urbanization and middle-class growth have developed hand-in-hand. Rural-to-urban migration typically involves growing wealth and movement from lower to middle-class. However, while the poor have typically been concentrated in rural contexts, the coming decades will witness an expansion of urban poverty.

% URBAN POPULATION



Source: United Nations, "World Urbanization Prospects," 2018

INCOME STATUS OF URBAN GROWTH

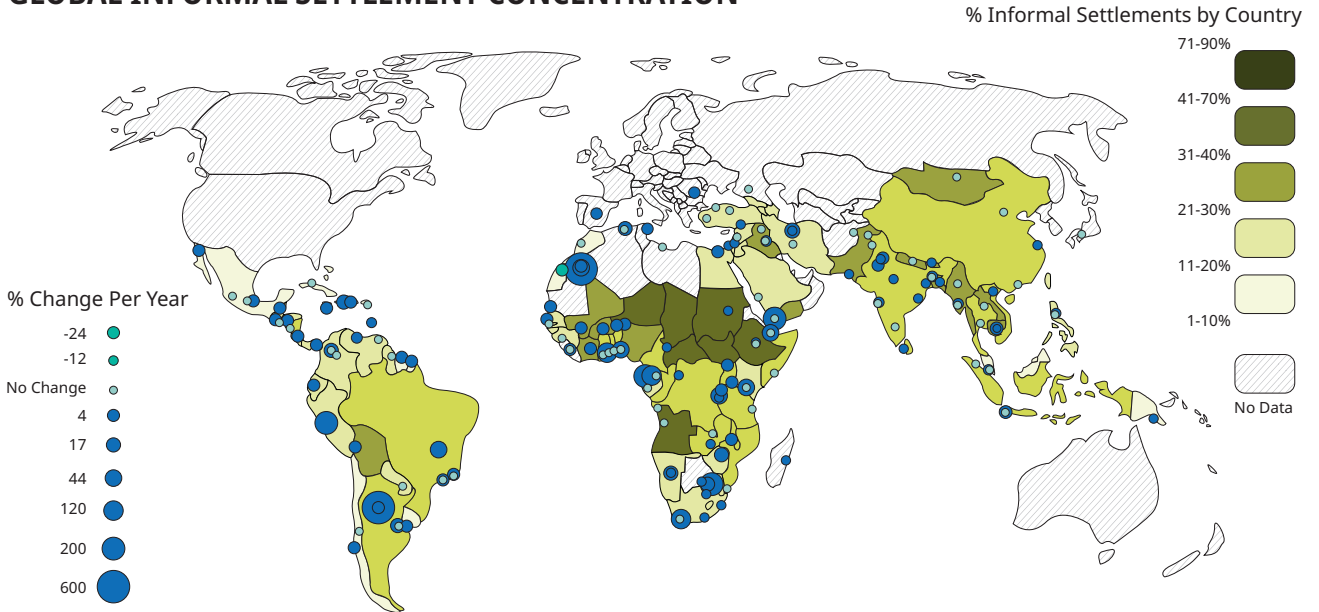


Source: United Nations, "World...", 2018; Middle Class = <\$11-\$110/day; M = Million



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

GLOBAL INFORMAL SETTLEMENT CONCENTRATION



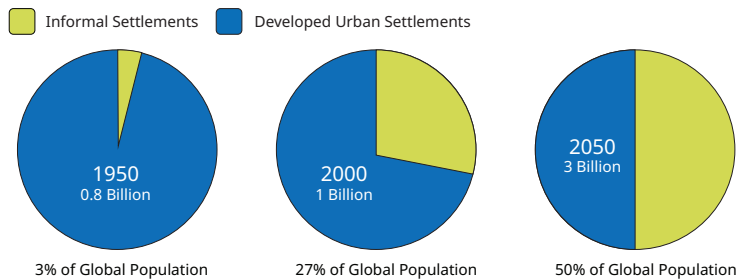
Source: United Nations Millennium Development Goals Database

NEW URBAN COMMUNITIES

Informal settlements are urban environments that fall outside of government control, regulation, and protection, traditionally known as 'slums.' Informal settlements are the fastest growing aspect of urban life in the 21st century.

While only three percent of the global urban population in 1950, informal settlements will make up half urban populations in 2050. Informal settlements can be places of poverty and need but also places of human ingenuity and cultural mixing. New forms of urban community will be created in these informal contexts.

URBAN SETTLEMENTS 1950-2050



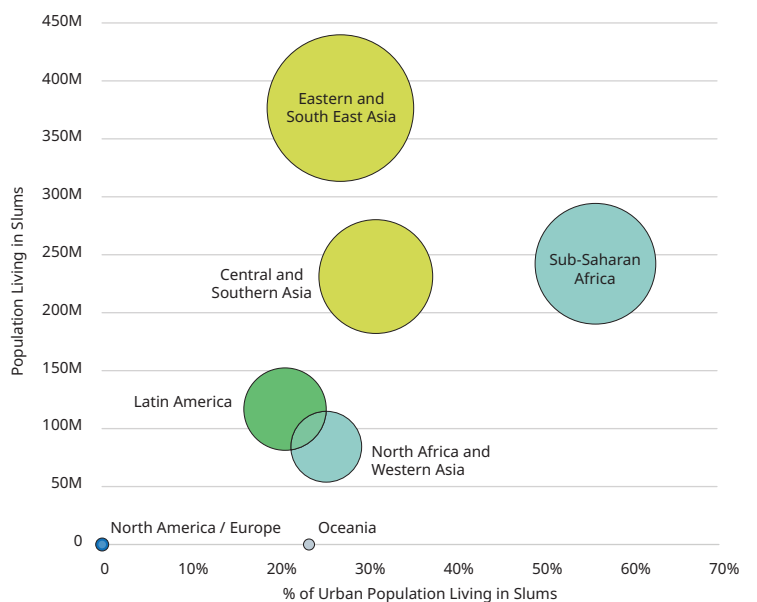
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2013

Informal settlements are the fastest growing aspect of urban life.

The highest concentration of informal settlements are found in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Central and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have the largest proportion of their urban population living in slums.

Informal settlements are growing fastest in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, and more slowly in Asia. In certain East Asia contexts, informal settlements are shrinking. Informal settlements are not just growing in population but also expanding in size and geography. They are constantly adapting to population influx, sporadic government interventions, resource availability, and the consequences of climate change.

URBAN VS INFORMAL POPULATIONS 2018



Source: United Nations Habitat, "World Cities Report 2020," pg. 318; O = Population Size