



Jean Monnet Chair
European Migration Studies

TUNISIA: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



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1. INTRODUCTION

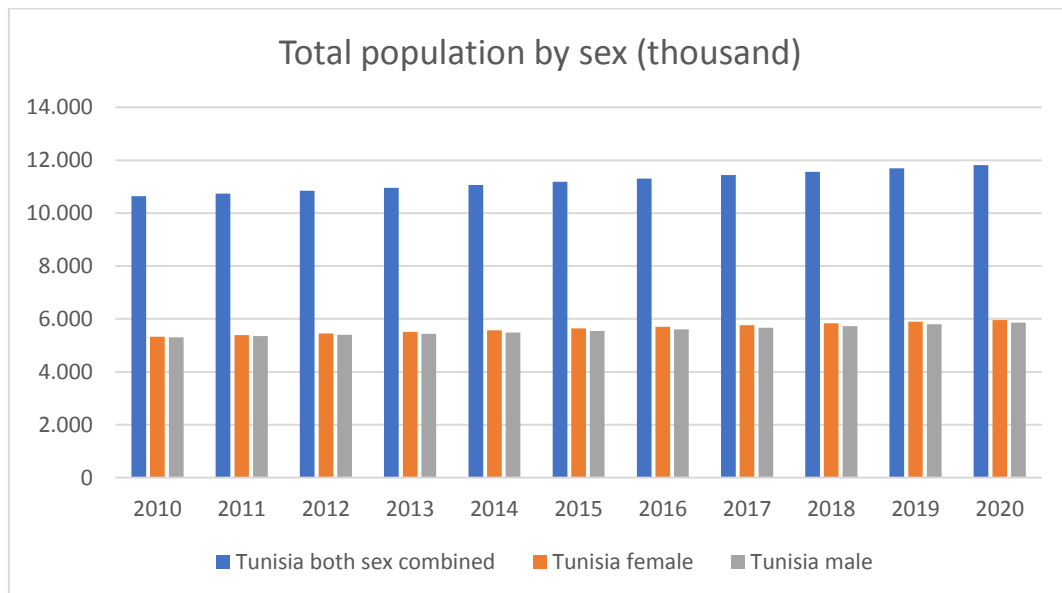
1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tunisia, officially the Republic of Tunisia, is a country in the Maghreb region of North Africa and it is bordered by Algeria to the west and southwest, Libya to the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north and east; its population was 11.8 million in 2020, and the capital and largest city is Tunis.

Tunisia has a high human development index and one of the highest GDP per capita in Africa.

Tunisia is well integrated into the international community: it is a member of the United Nations, La Francophonie, the Arab League, the OIC, the African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the International Criminal Court, and the Group of 77, among others. It maintains close economic and political relations with Europe, particularly with France and Italy, and has an association agreement with the European Union. Tunisia has also attained the status of major non-NATO ally of the United States.

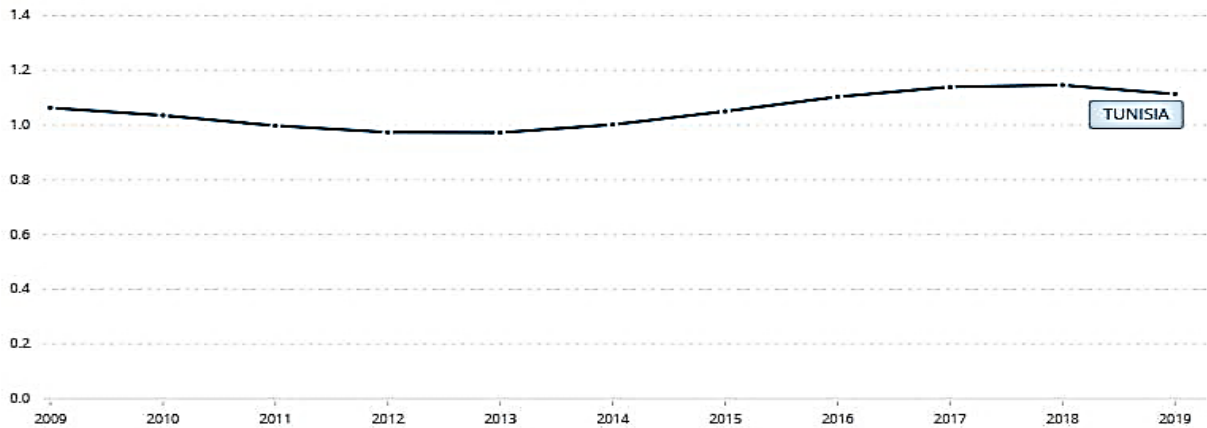
1.2. POPULATION



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019*, custom data acquired via website. <https://population.un.org>

POPULATION	11,721,177 (JULY 2020 EST.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	0.85% (2020 est.)
BIRTH RATE	15.9 births/1000 population (2020 est.)
DEATH RATE	6.4 deaths/1000 population (2020 est.)
NET MIGRATION RATE	-11.4 migrant(s)/1000 population (2020 est.)
ETHNIC GROUPS	Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%

1.3. POPULATION GROWTH (annual % last year)



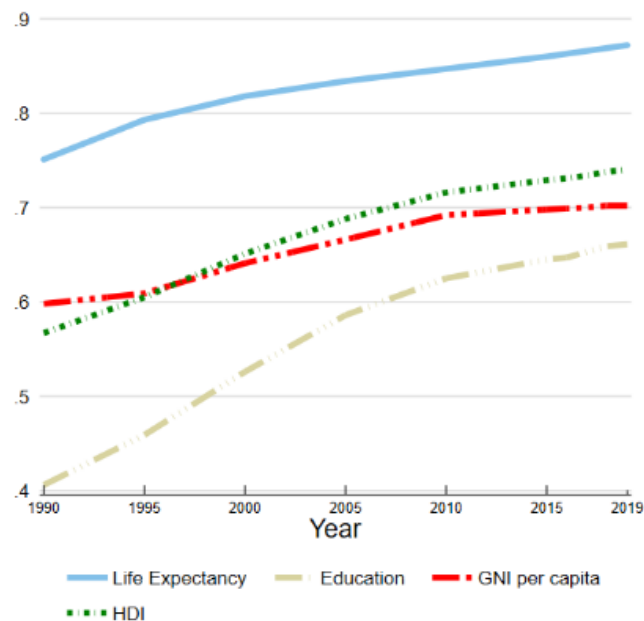
Source: *worldbank.org*

2009: 1.063% - 2019: 1.114%

The population of Tunisia in 2009 was 10,525,694 and in 2019 was 11,694,719; with an increase of 11.1%.

1.4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF THE COUNTRY

TRENDS IN TUNISIA'S HDI COMPONENT INDICES 1990-2019:



Source: *hdr.undp*

Tunisia's HDI value for 2019 is 0.740—which put the country in the high human development category—positioning it at 95 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 2009 and 2019, Tunisia's HDI value increased from 0.709 to 0.740, an increase of 4.4 percent.

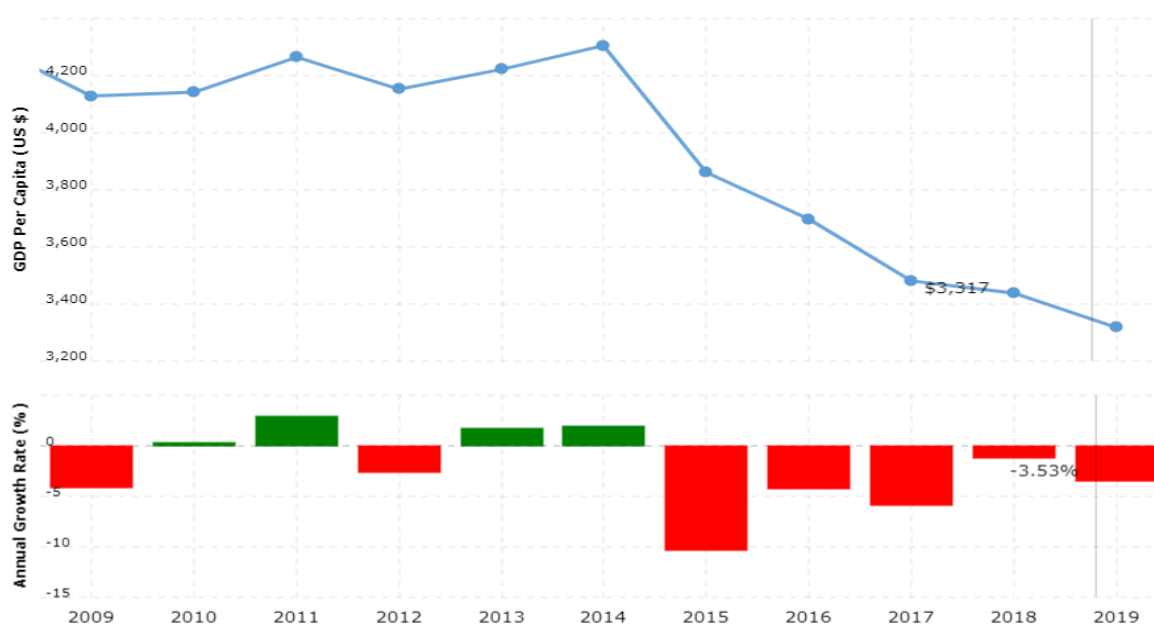
TUNISIA'S HDI TRENDS BASED ON CONSISTENT TIME SERIES DATA AND NEW GOALPOSTS:

	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING	MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING	GNI PER CAPITA (2017 PPP\$)	HDI VALUE
2009	74.8	14.4	6.4	9,549	0.709
2010	75.04	14.5	6.7	9,750	0.716
2011	75.2	14.6	6.9	9,466	0.718
2012	75.3	14.7	6.8	9,790	0.720
2013	75.5	14.8	6.8	9,895	0.723
2014	75.7	14.7	6.9	10,123	0.726
2015	75.9	14.8	7.0	10,189	0.729
2016	76.1	14.8	7.1	10,218	0.731
2017	76.3	14.9	7.2	10,269	0.734
2018	76.5	15.1	7.2	10,422	0.738
2019	76.7	15.1	7.2	10,414	0.740

1.5. GDP PER CAPITA

GDP PER CAPITA (PPP\$)	
2009	4,128,463
2010	4,141,976
2011	4,274,675
2012	4,152,679
2013	4,222,703
2014	4,305,474
2015	3,861,689
2016	3,697,931
2017	3,481,229
2018	3,438,789
2019	3,317,454

The variation between 2009 and 2019 is -19,6%. Data are in current US dollars

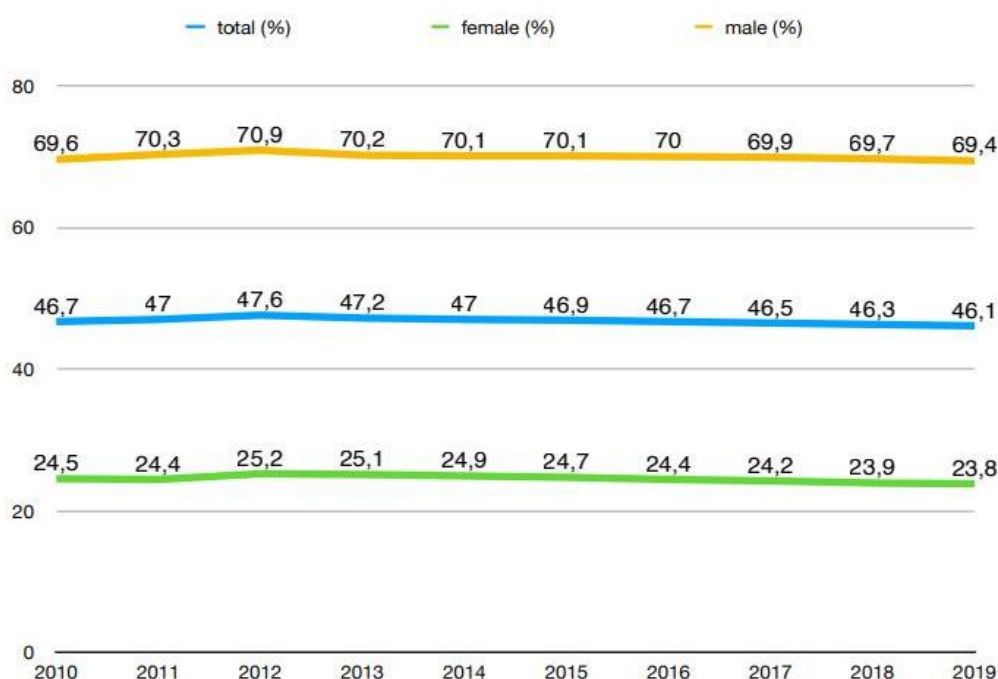


Source: data.worldbank.com

2. SECTION n.1: MIGRANTS INTEGRATION INDICATORS

2.1. LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (% ages 15 and older):



Source: UNDP data

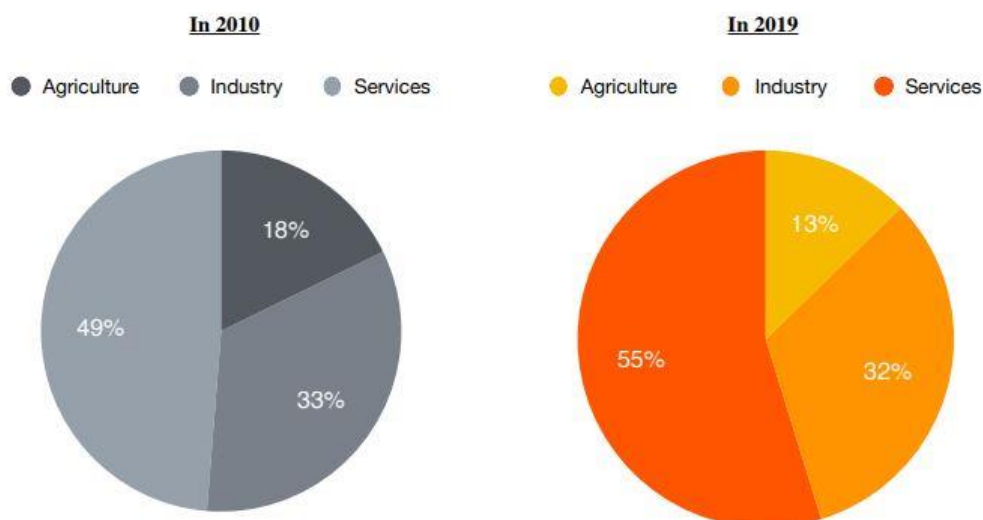
These statistics show that the percentage of male involved in the labour force is much higher than the percentage of females. In 2019, there was a difference of 45.6 points of percentage between men and women in the labour force participation rate.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO (%ages 15 and older):

2010	40.6
2011	38.4
2012	39.2
2013	39.7
2014	39.9
2015	39.7
2016	39.5
2017	39.4
2018	39.4
2019	38.7

This table show that the rate of employed people has been mostly constant in the last 10 years. We observe a little decrease of 1.9 points of percentage from 2010 to 2019.

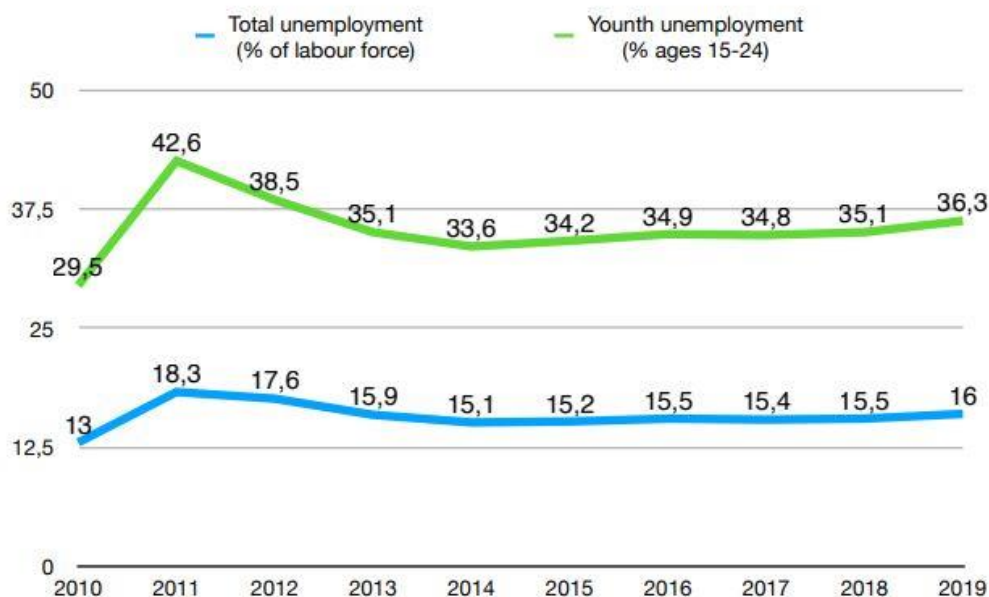
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR IN PERCENTAGE:



Source: *statista.com*

The services sector is the one which attracts the majority of employed people. From 2010 to 2019, there was a rise of 6% in the employment of the services sector. The agriculture sector is facing more and more difficulty in attracting population whereas the industry sector is staying stable regarding employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT, TOTAL (% OF LABOUR FORCE):

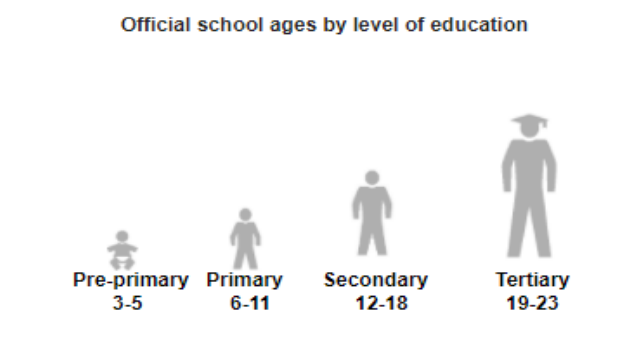


Source: *UNDP data*

This graphic demonstrates that the total unemployed population has risen from 2010 to 2019. The percentage of young people unemployed is quite high. In 2019, 36,3% of youth with an age between 15 and 24 were unemployed whereas in 2010 they were only 29,5%.

2.2. EDUCATION BY LEVEL PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY

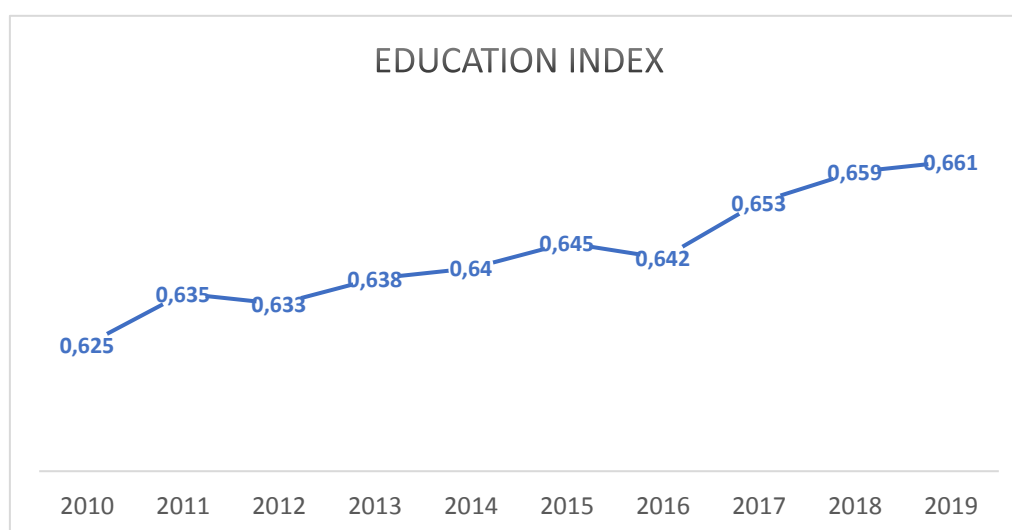
OFFICIAL SCHOOL AGES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



EDUCATION INDEX

Average of mean years of schooling (of adults) and expected years of schooling (of children), both expressed as an index obtained by scaling with the corresponding maxima.

2010-2019 (AVERAGE)	2020
0,64/1.0	0.661/1.0



Source: Human Development Report, 2020

Tunisia's Education Index has slowly increased in recent years. In fact, since 2010, it has increased by about 0.04%.

EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING

BOTH SEXES	FEMALE	MALE
15.1	15.8	14.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2020), ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and OECD (2019b)

Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life.

MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

BOTH SEXES	FEMALE	MALE
7.2	6.5	8.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2020), UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and OECD (2019b)

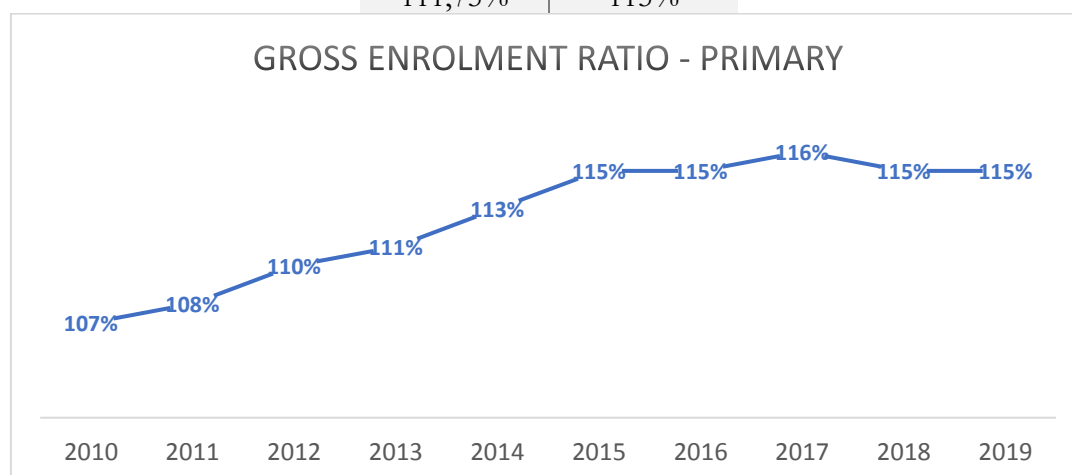
Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from educational attainment levels using official durations of each level.

Regarding the expected years of schooling, the average in Tunisia is medium-high, considering the values of other countries (e.g. Australia has an average of 22 years, South Sudan 5.3). In this case, the female population has more years expected of schooling.

Concerning the mean years of schooling, Tunisia is in the medium range, considering the other countries (e. g. Germany 14.1, Burkina Faso 1.6). In this case, the population that has had more years of education is male, with a difference of 1.5.

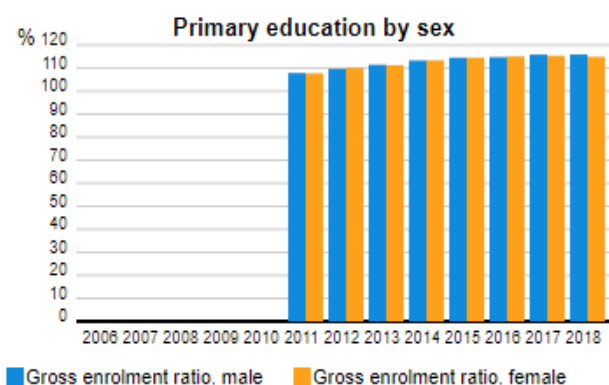
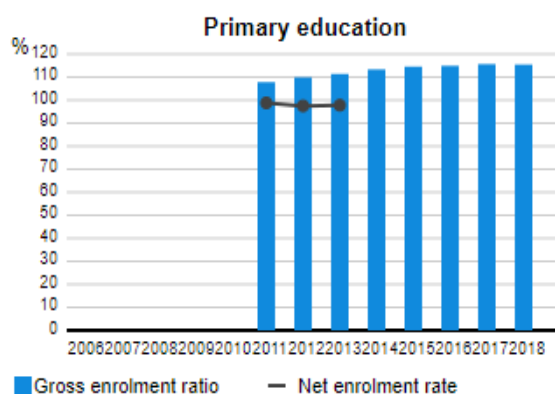
PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (% OF PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION):

2010-2019	2020
111,75%	115%



Source: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics (2020).

The value of the gross enrolment ratio for the primary level is high: those enrolled in the first level of education exceed the value of the population aged at that level. This indicates the presence of many non-age children at this school level. The values of this rate have been consistently high over the last ten years and have increased by more than 7% since 2010.

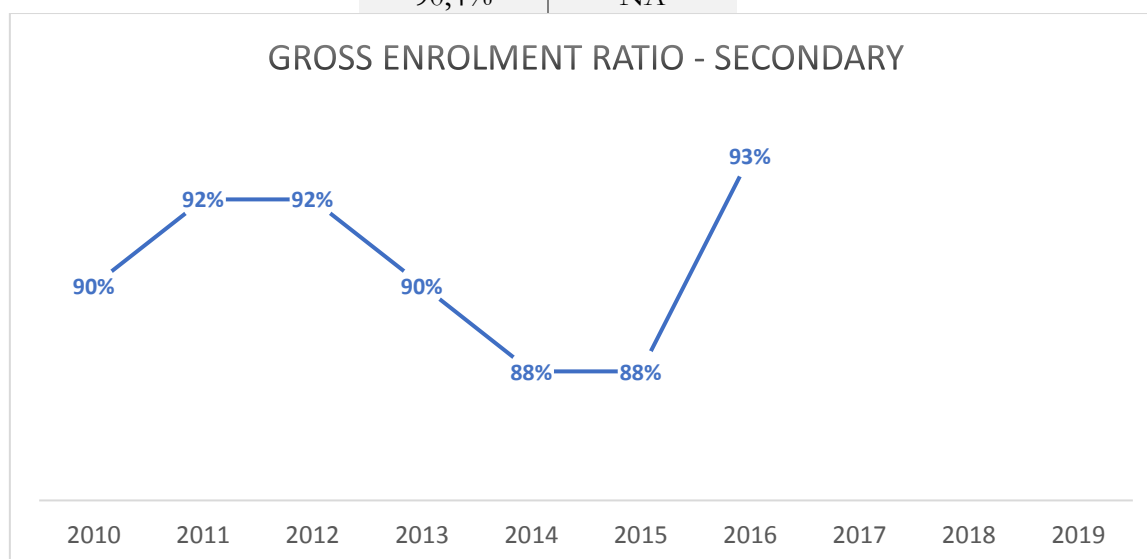


Source: UNESCO UIS

There is no significant difference regarding gender.

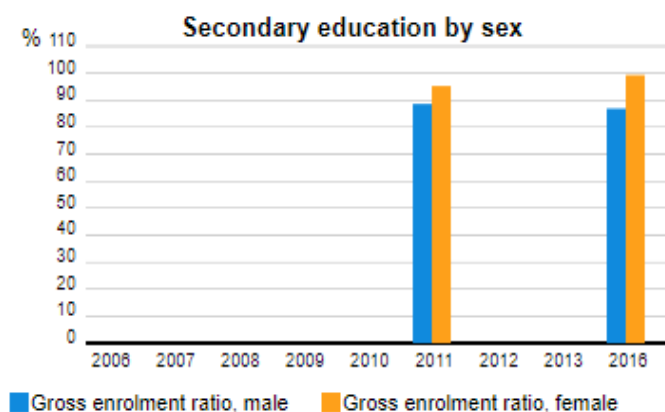
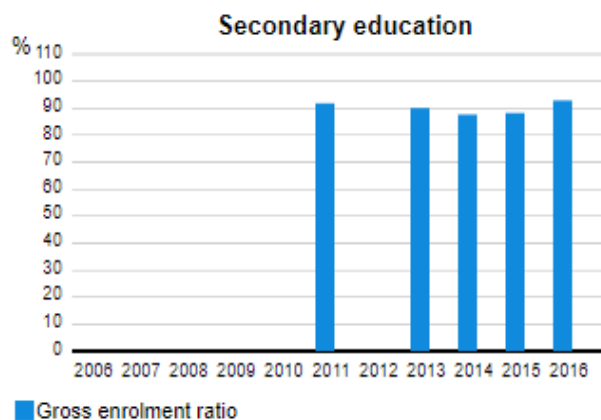
SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (% OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION):

2010-2016	2019
90,4%	NA



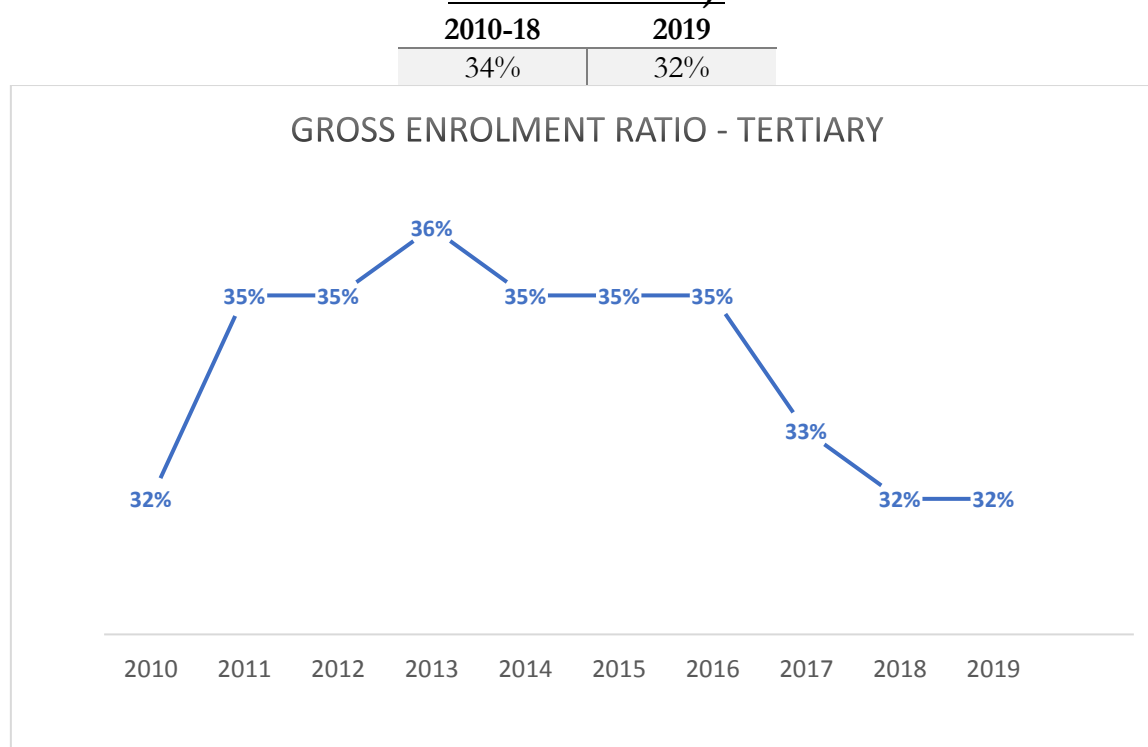
Source: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics (2020).

Regarding the gross enrolment rate of the second level, its values over the last ten years are around 90%, with a drop between 2014 and 2015 and a subsequent recovery. The most recent statistics are from 2016: according to this, the 93% of the population between the ages of 12 and 18 was in an education program.

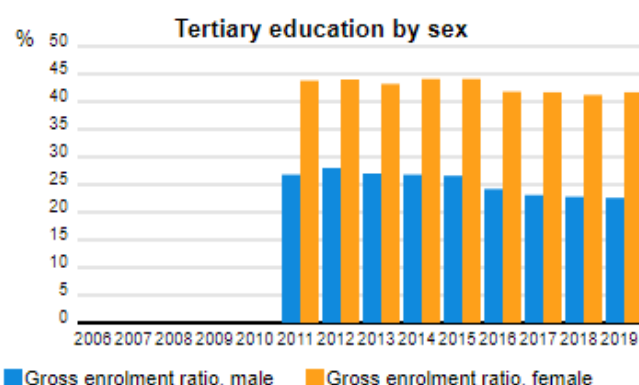
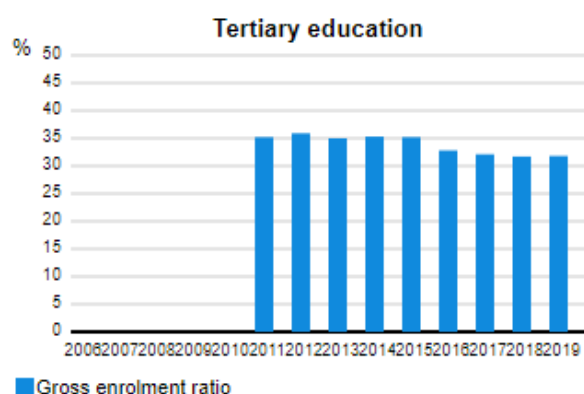


Source: UNESCO UIS

TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (% OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION):



Source: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics (2020)



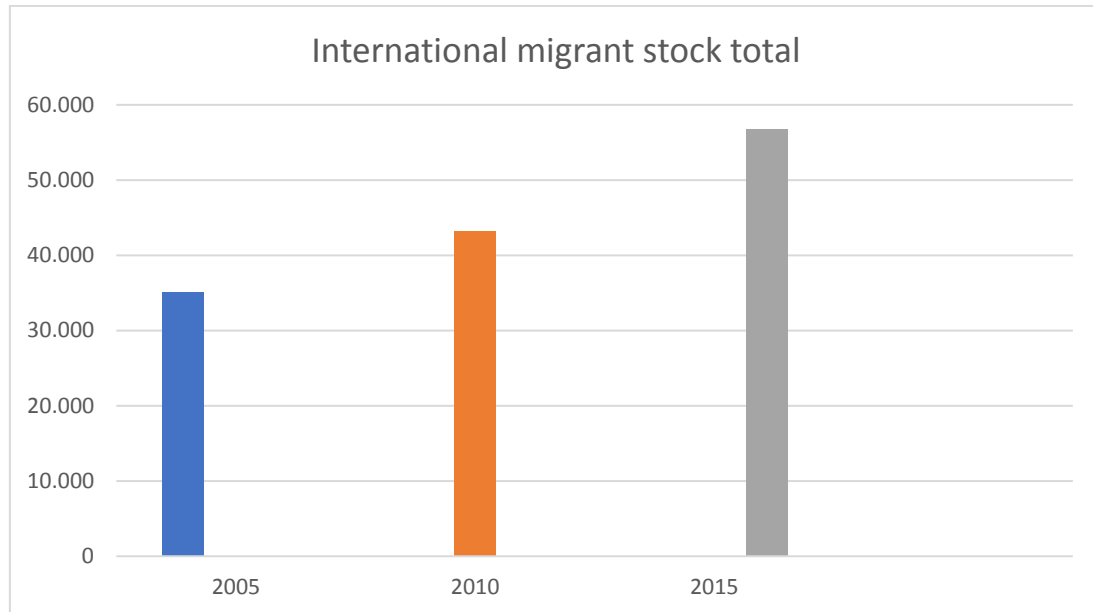
Source: UNESCO UIS

Regarding the gross enrolment rate of the third level, the values are on average 34%, with values between 2011 and 2016 and a subsequent decrease. The third level of education, which involves the population aged between 19 and 23, is not very popular. There is also a significant gender gap at this level: there is a consistent and significant majority of females among those enrolled.

3. SECTION n.2: MIGRATION STOCKS AND FLOWS

3.1. STOCK OF MIGRANTS

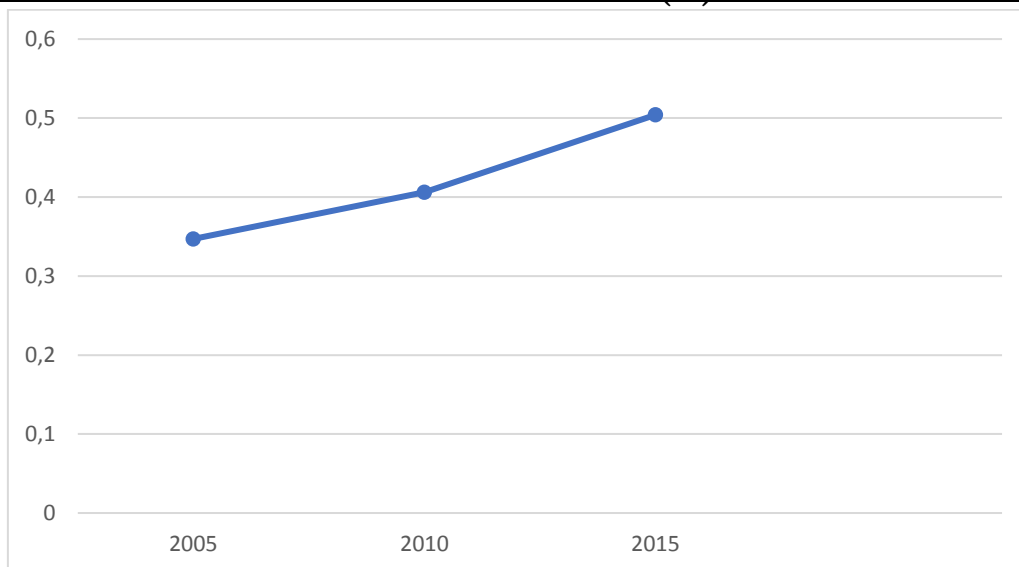
INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK TOTAL



Source: Worldbank

In 2015 the total international migrant stock is 56,70, with an increase of 61,8%

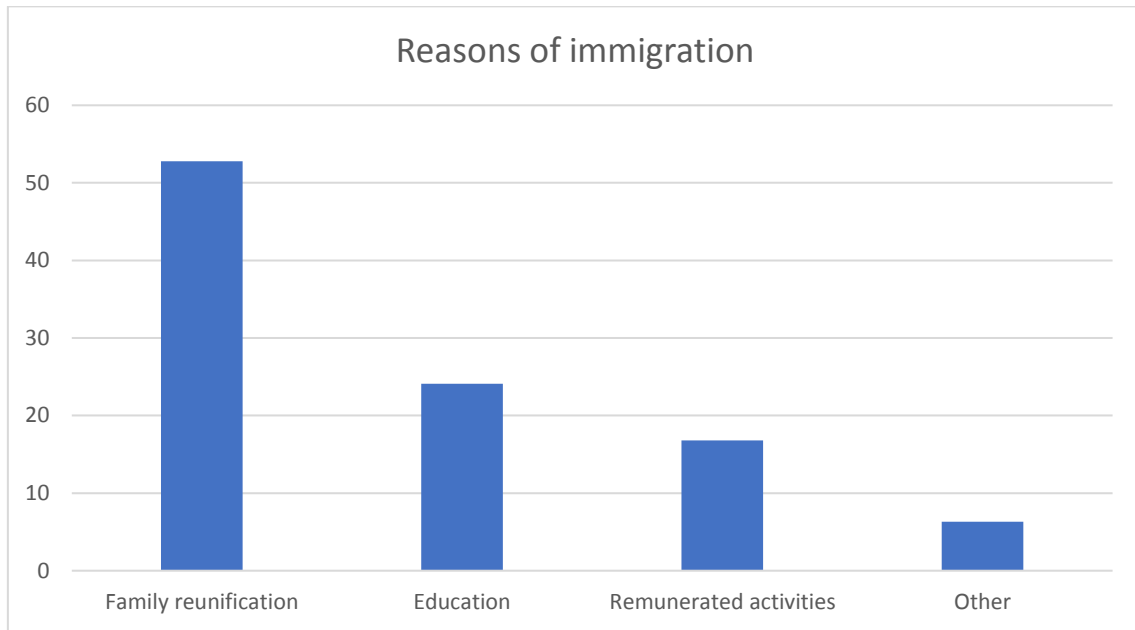
INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK (%) OF POPULATION:



Source: worldbank.org

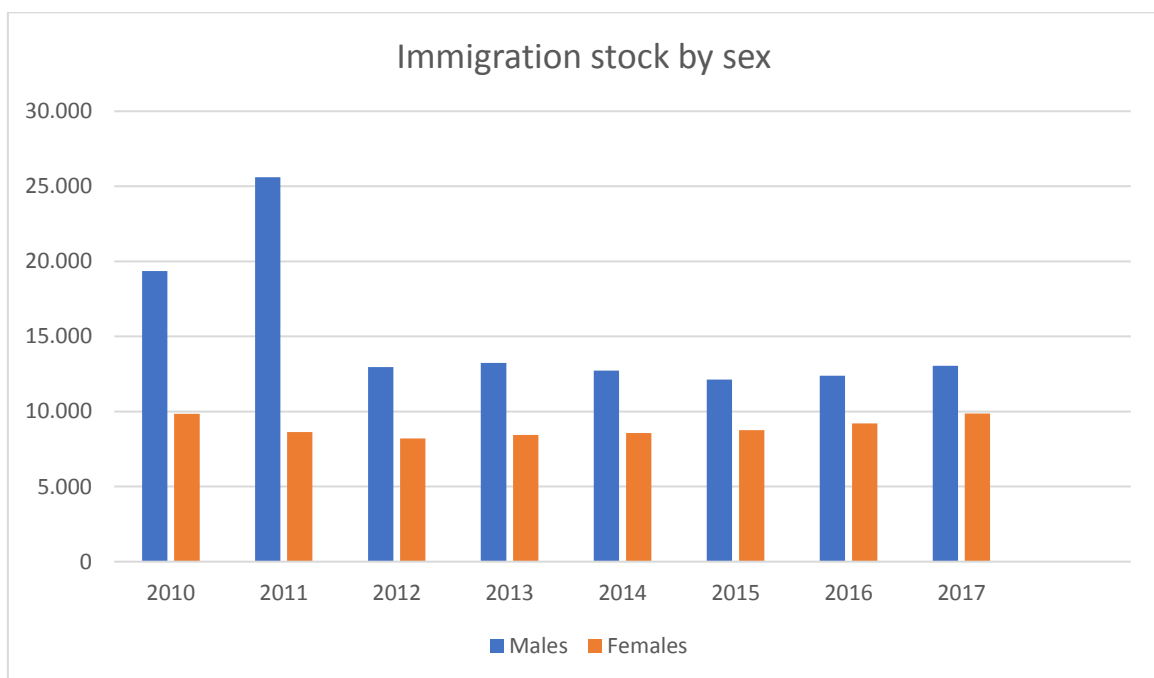
The international migrant stock (%) of the total population in 2015 is 0,504, with an increase of 45,2%

IMMIGRATION STOCK, REASONS



Source: UN DESA, 2017

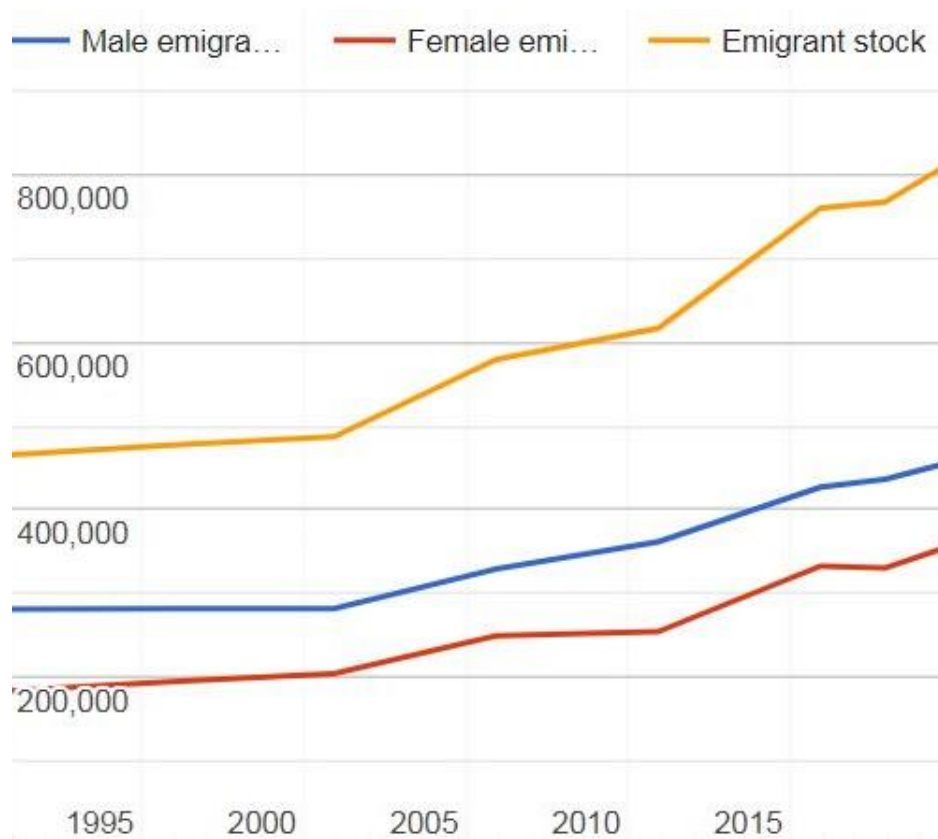
IMMIGRATION STOCK BY SEX



Source: UN DESA, 2017

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRANTS STOCK

	MALE EMIGRANT STOCK	FEMALE EMIGRANT STOCK	EMIGRANT STOCK	% EMIGRANT
1990	281,462	184,114	465,576	5.65%
1995	281,984	194,970	476,954	5.23%
2000	282,158	204,822	486,980	5.02%
2005	329,618	249,601	579,219	5.73%
2010	361,870	254,516	616,386	5.79%
2015	426,788	333,029	759,817	6.74%
2017	436,349	330,806	767,155	6.65%
2019	456,366	356,847	813,213	6.90%

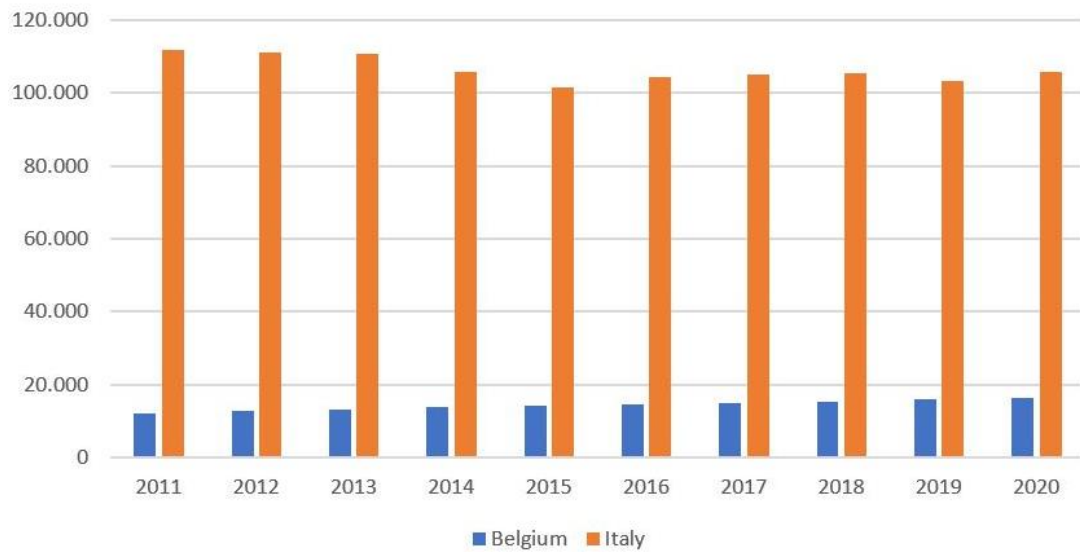


Source: *countryeconomy.com*

From 2010 to 2019 the international emigrant stock has increased of 20,4%

STOCK BY BIRTH IN ITALY AND BELGIUM

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2011	12,060	111,980
2012	12,713	111,079
2013	13,263	110,706
2014	13,653	105,875
2015	13,996	101,717
2016	14,455	104,396
2017	14,850	105,094
2018	15,315	105,599
2019	15,845	103,283
2020	16,439	105,771

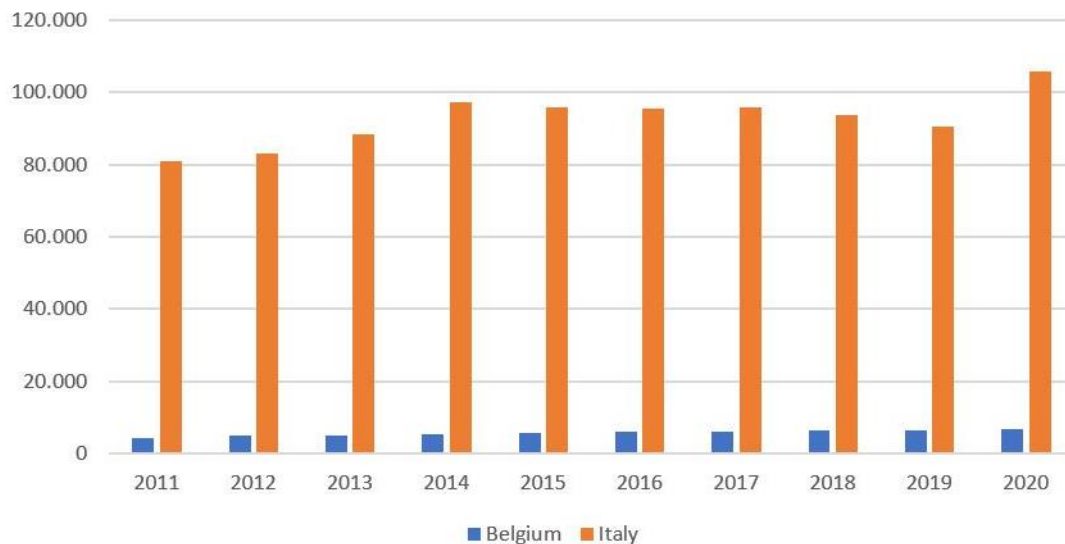


Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_pop3ctb*]

The stock of Tunisians by birth in Belgium and Italy has been stable.

STOCK BY CITIZENSHIP IN ITALY AND BELGIUM

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2011	4,292	81,068
2012	4,768	82,997
2013	5,091	88,291
2014	5,332	97,317
2015	5,591	96,012
2016	5,933	95,645
2017	6,152	94,064
2018	6,251	93,795
2019	6,424	90,615
2020	6,698	93,350



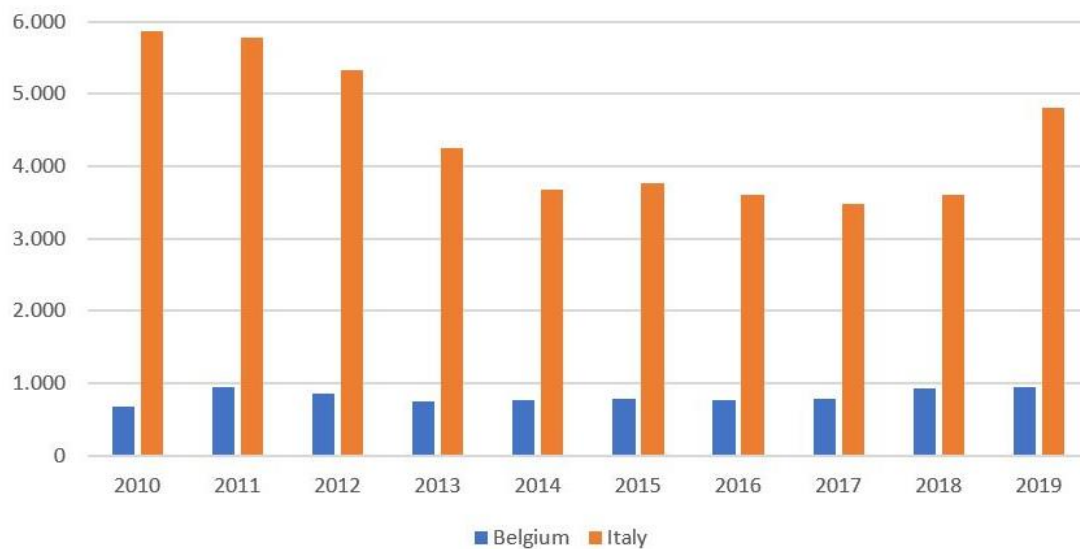
Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_pop1ctz*]

The stock of Tunisians by citizenship in Italy has been stable from 2011 to 2019 with an increase in 2020, while in Belgium has been stable.

3.2. FLOW OF MIGRANTS

INFLOW BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2010	687 ^(b)	5,875
2011	946	5,771
2012	862	5,322
2013	754	4,260
2014	776	3,681
2015	794	3,775
2016	766	3,604
2017	781	3,482
2018	931	3,615
2019	941	4,814



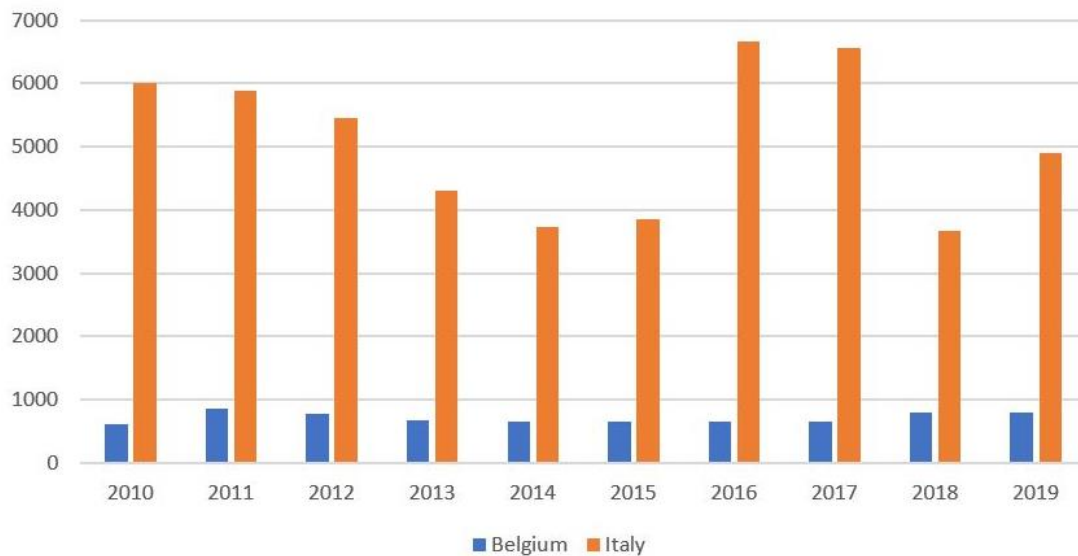
Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_imm3ctb*]

The inflow by country of birth in Italy from 2010 to 2012 has been stable, in 2013 it has decreased and it has been stable from 2018 with an increase in 2019.

In Belgium it has been stable.

INFLOW OF COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2010	610 ^(b)	6,007
2011	864	5,888
2012	773	5,447
2013	675	4,313
2014	662	3,740
2015	650	3,861
2016	649	3,671
2017	652	3,565
2018	796	3,661
2019	798	4,911



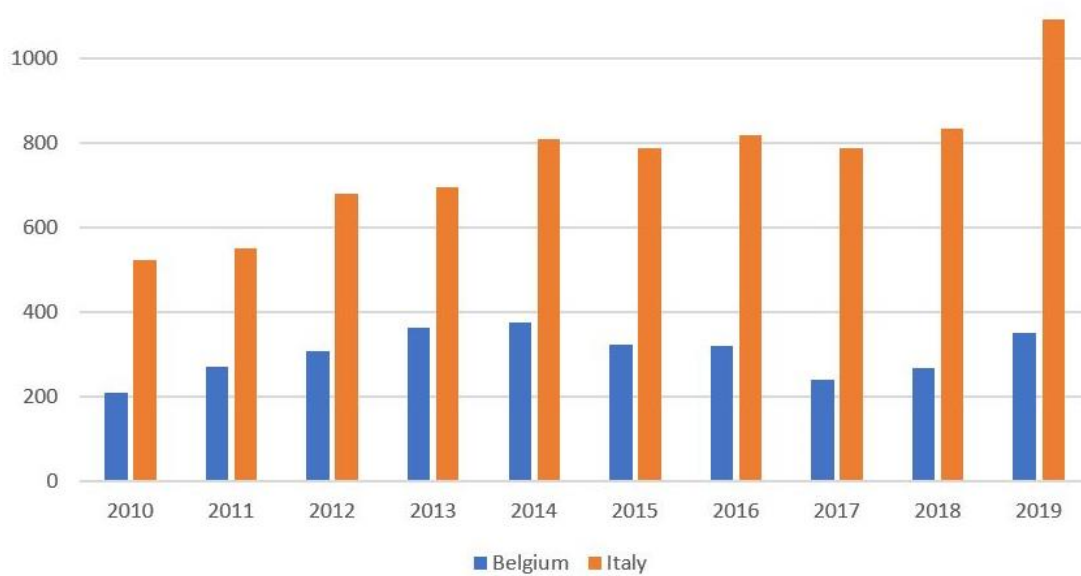
Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_imm1ctz*]

The inflow of country of citizenship in Italy has been stable from 2010 to 2012, it has decreased from 2013 to 2015, it has increased from 2016 to 2017, it had a positive alteration between 2018 and 2019 (decrease in 2018-increase in 2019).

In Belgium it has been stable.

OUTFLOW BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2010	210 ^(b)	524
2011	270	550
2012	308	679
2013	362	694
2014	376	809
2015	324	789
2016	320	818
2017	240	788
2018	267	835
2019	350	1,092



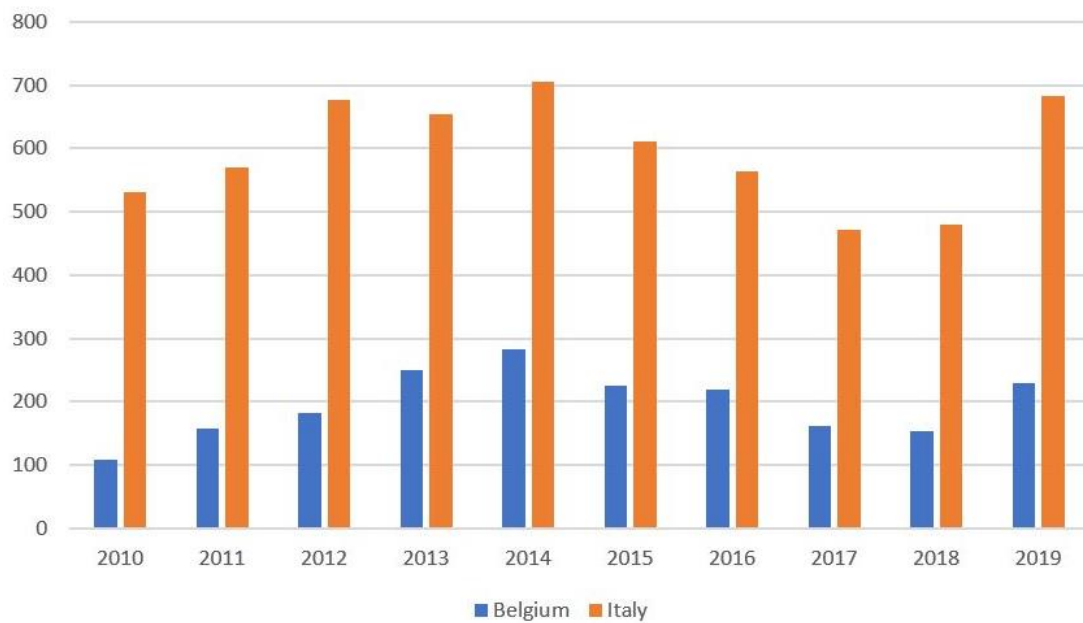
Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_emi4ctb*]

The outflow by birth in Italy has increased with a rise in 2019.

In Belgium it has increased until 2014, then it was stable in 2015 and 2016 while from 2017 to 2019 it has increased.

OUTFLOW BY CITIZENSHIP

	BELGIUM	ITALY
2010	108 ^(b)	532
2011	158	571
2012	182	676
2013	250	655
2014	282	705
2015	225	611
2016	219	564
2017	161	471
2018	153	480
2019	230	683



Source: EUROSTAT [*migr_emi1ctz*]

The outflow by citizenship both in Italy and Belgium has increased from 2010 to 2014 while it has decreased from 2014 to 2018. In Italy there is a rise in 2019.

4. CONCLUSION

Tunisian HDI has increased in the last 10 years, reaching value of 0.740 with a rank of 95.

Considering Tunisia's GDP per capita in the last 10 years, it slowly decreased year by year, tracing in this way a negative trend, around 20%.

The education index in Tunisia is slowly rising, but it is not improving significantly. Students in Tunisia tend to finish the second level of education but, after the age of 18, only 1/3 continue their studies.

Less than half of the working age population is employed. The level of employment has declined slowly in recent years. The gender gap in employment is constant over time, to the disadvantage of the female population.

Looking at the stock of Tunisia-born migrants and the stock of Tunisian citizens in the last 10 years, it results that even today Italy continues to be the main first port country for Tunisians, while Belgium has less migrants.

The outflow of Tunisia-born migrants has increased both in Italy and Belgium. Regarding the outflow of Tunisian citizens the trend is stable in both countries.

The inflow of Tunisia-born migrants and Tunisian citizens is stable in Italy, while it has increased in Belgium.

5. RESOURCES

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/>

<https://www.statista.com/>

<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/index.asp>

<https://www.undesa.it/>

<https://en.unesco.org/>

<https://www.unhcr.org/>

<https://www.unrwa.org/>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>