

# Migration and Demography

## With a Focus on South Mediterranean

Philippe Fargues – EUI Florence

Drivers of Migration in the European Neighbourhood

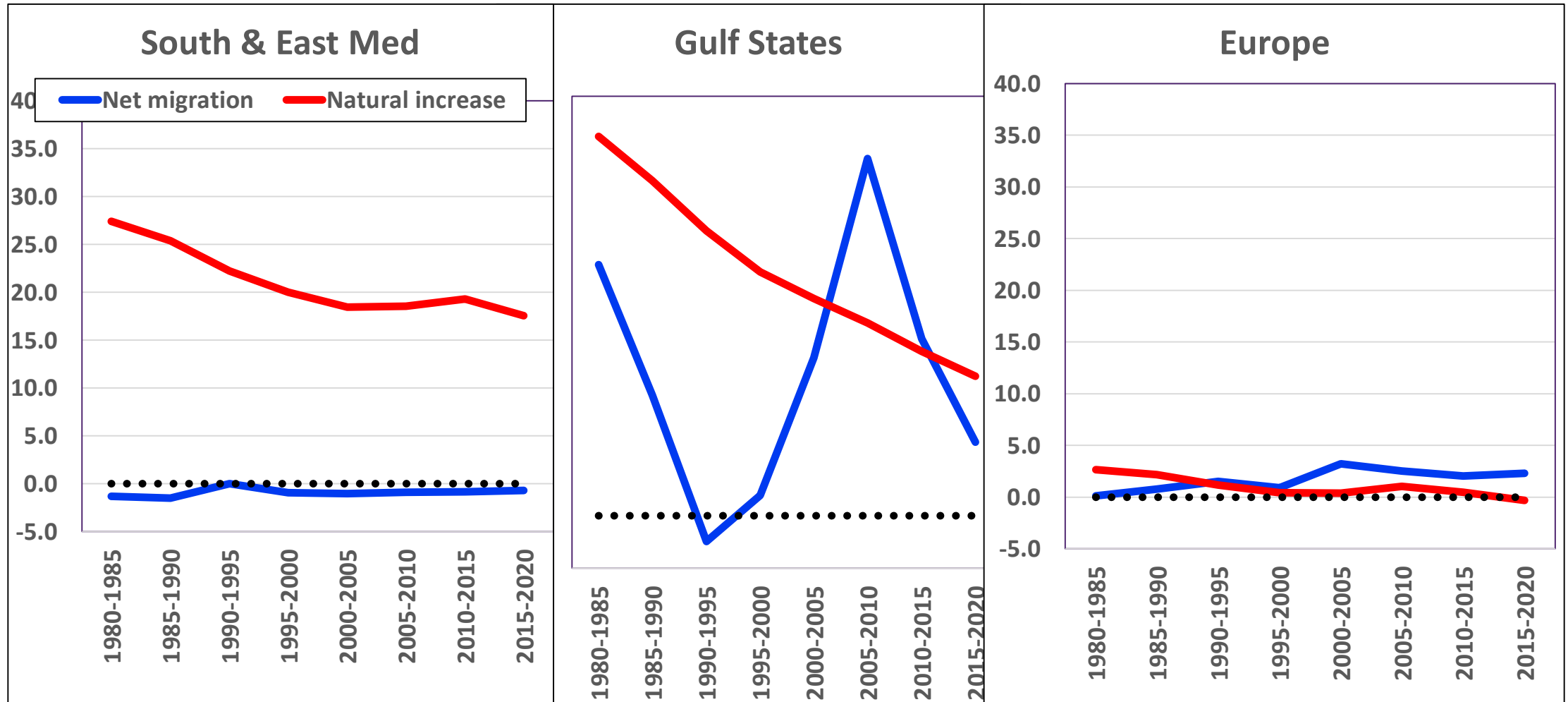
Torino, March 21, 2023

# Five Questions

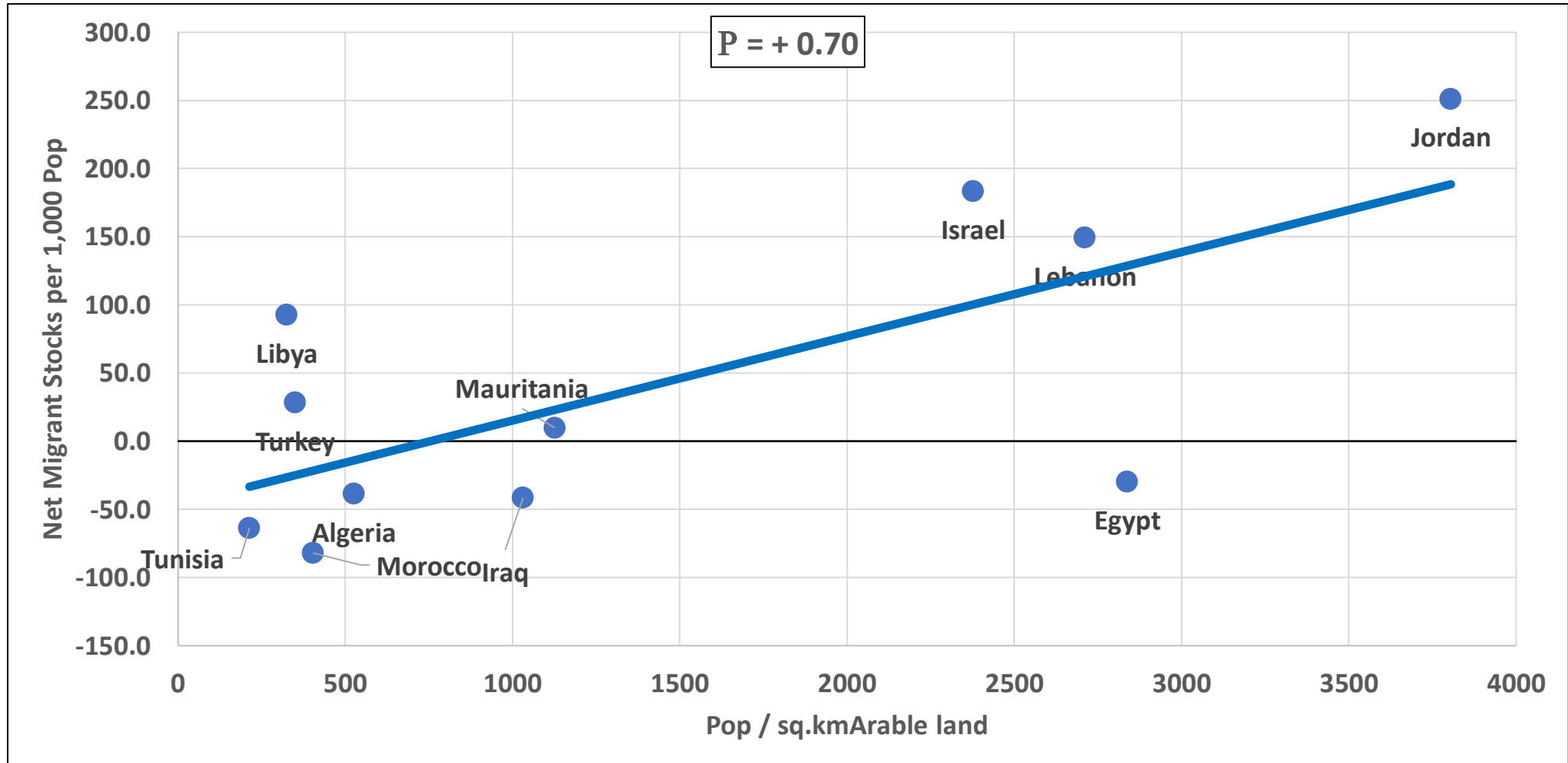
- Q1: How natural increase & migration combine
  - SEM
  - Main destinations GCC, EUR
- Q2: Ais EMI response / population pressures in SEM?
  - Density (proxy for pressure on economic resources)
  - Youth bulge (pressure on social & political resources)
- Q3: Why did birth rates decline later and on a smaller scale SEM?
  - → What uncertainties / future?
- Q4: Will GCC continue to be a massive destination?
- Q5: Will EUR need replacement migration?

# Three contrasted patterns of population growth

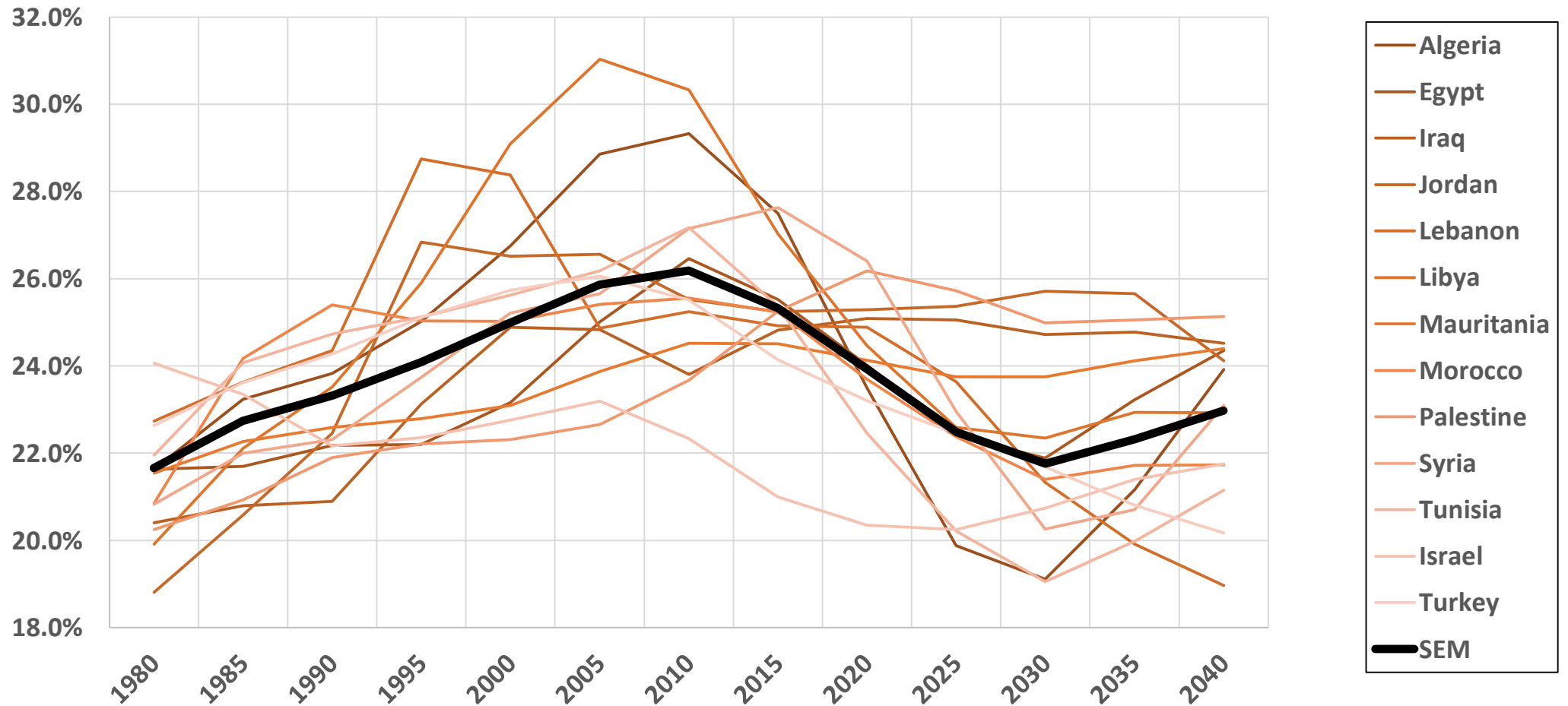
## Rates of net migration and natural increase per 1,000 1980-2020



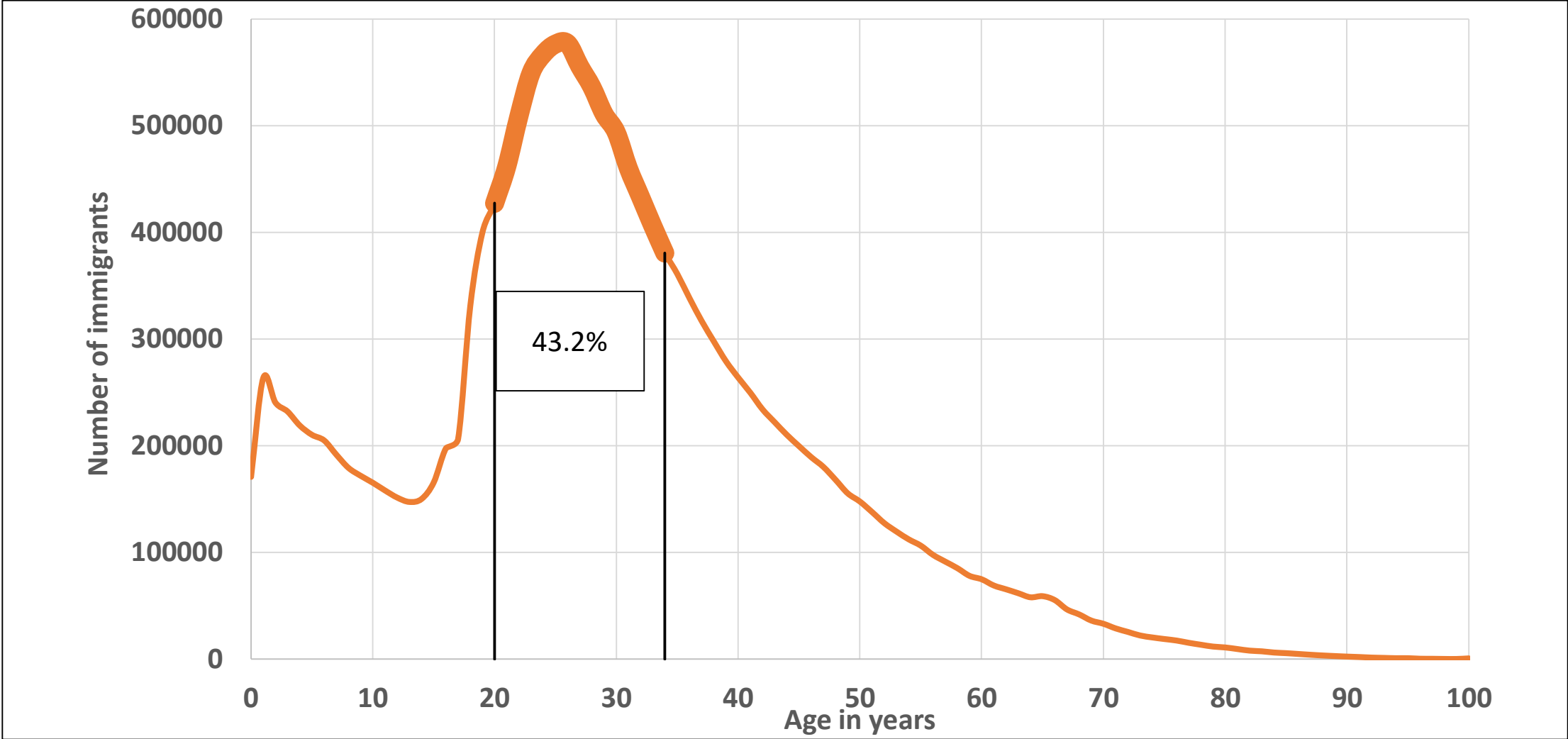
# Population density and net migrant stock in 2019



# Young adult bulges in South and Eastern Mediterranean Countries



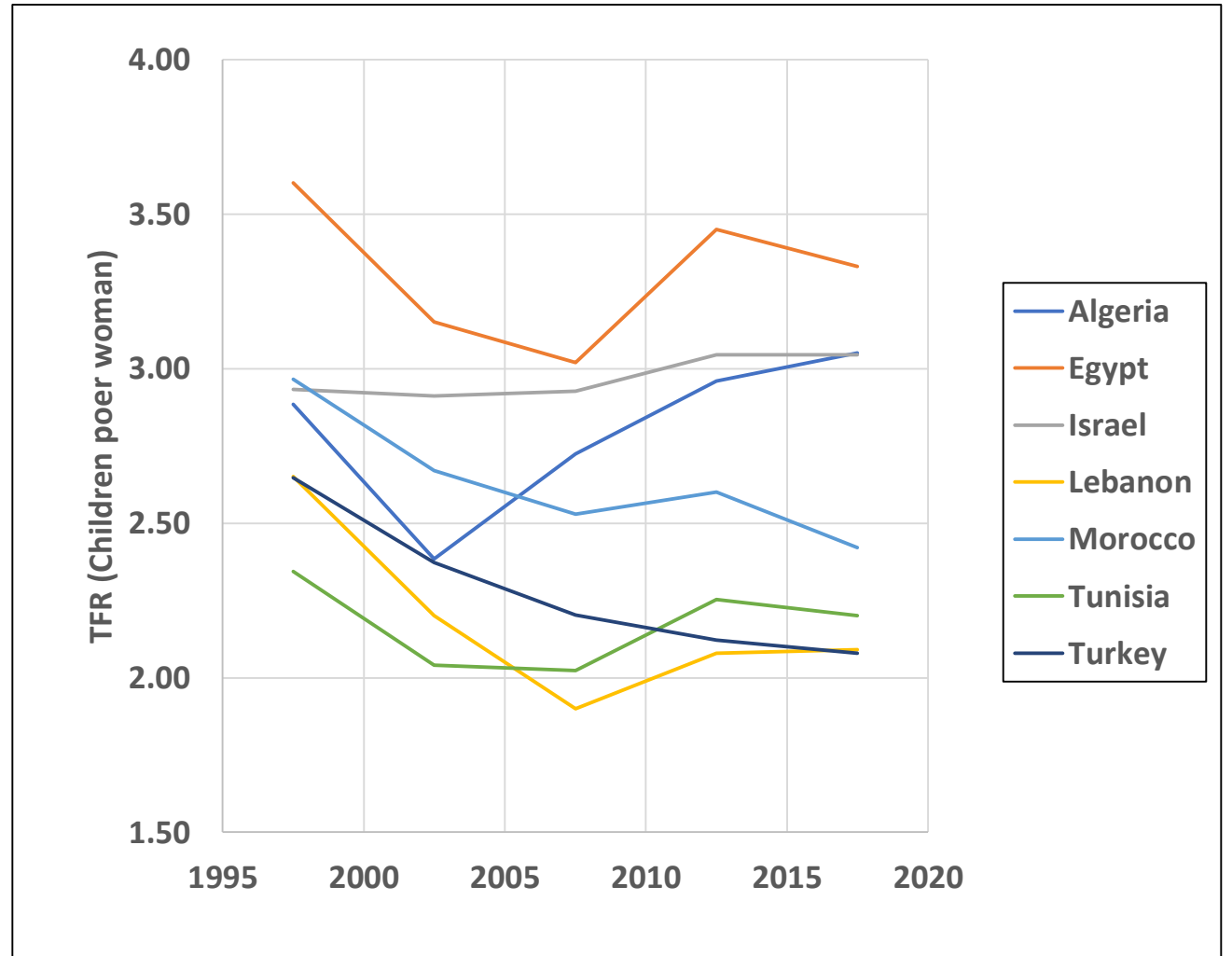
# Distribution of immigrants in Europe by year of age at arrival 2014-2018



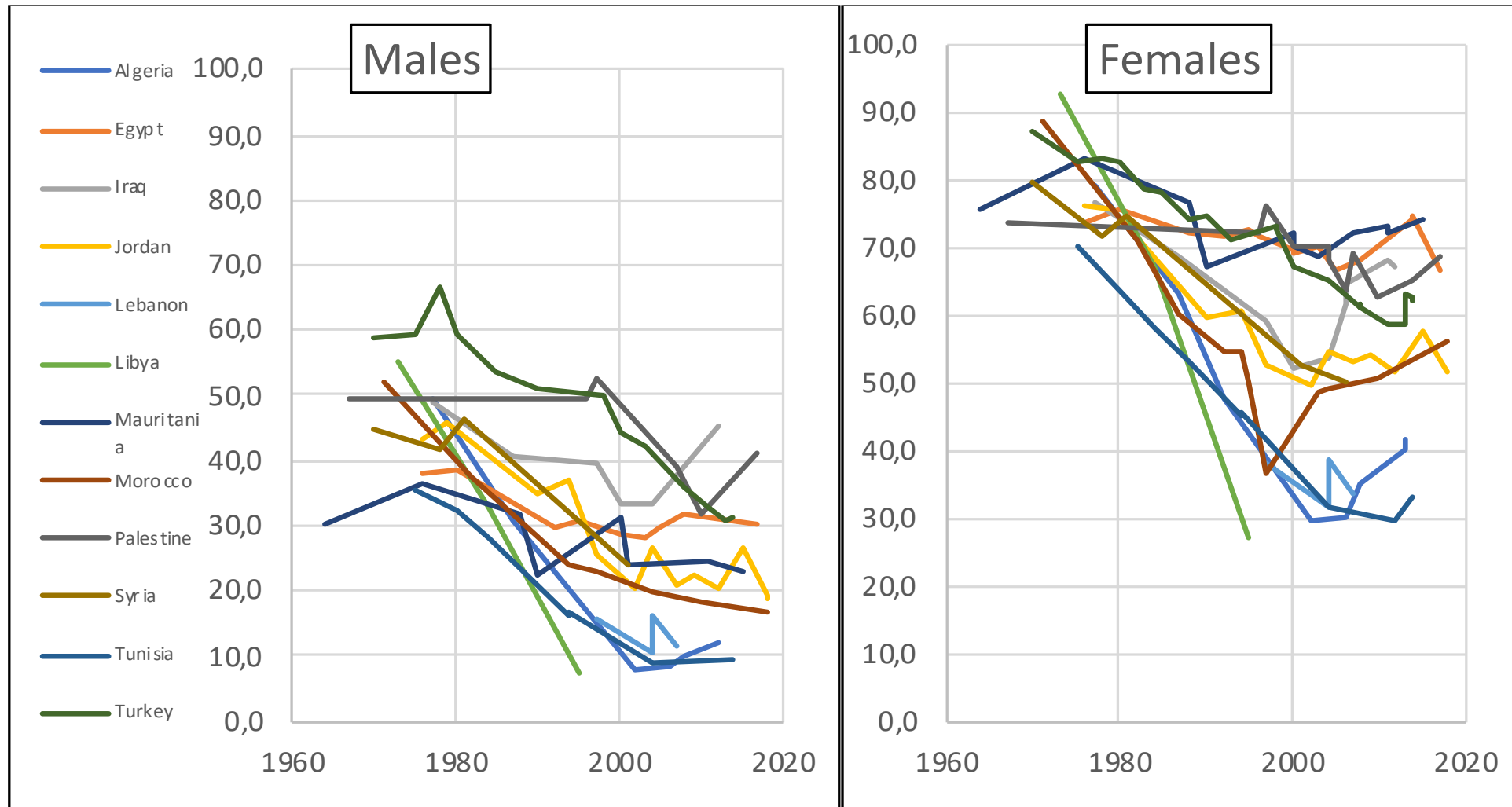
## Figure: Total Fertility Rates in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries 1995-2020

Table: Total population of SEM countries in 2050 as projected at different dates (thousands)

Country	Year of UNDESA projection		
	2012	2019	Difference
Algeria	54522	60923	6401
Egypt	121798	159957	38159
Morocco	42884	46165	3281
Tunisia	13192	13797	605
Turkey	94606	97140	2534

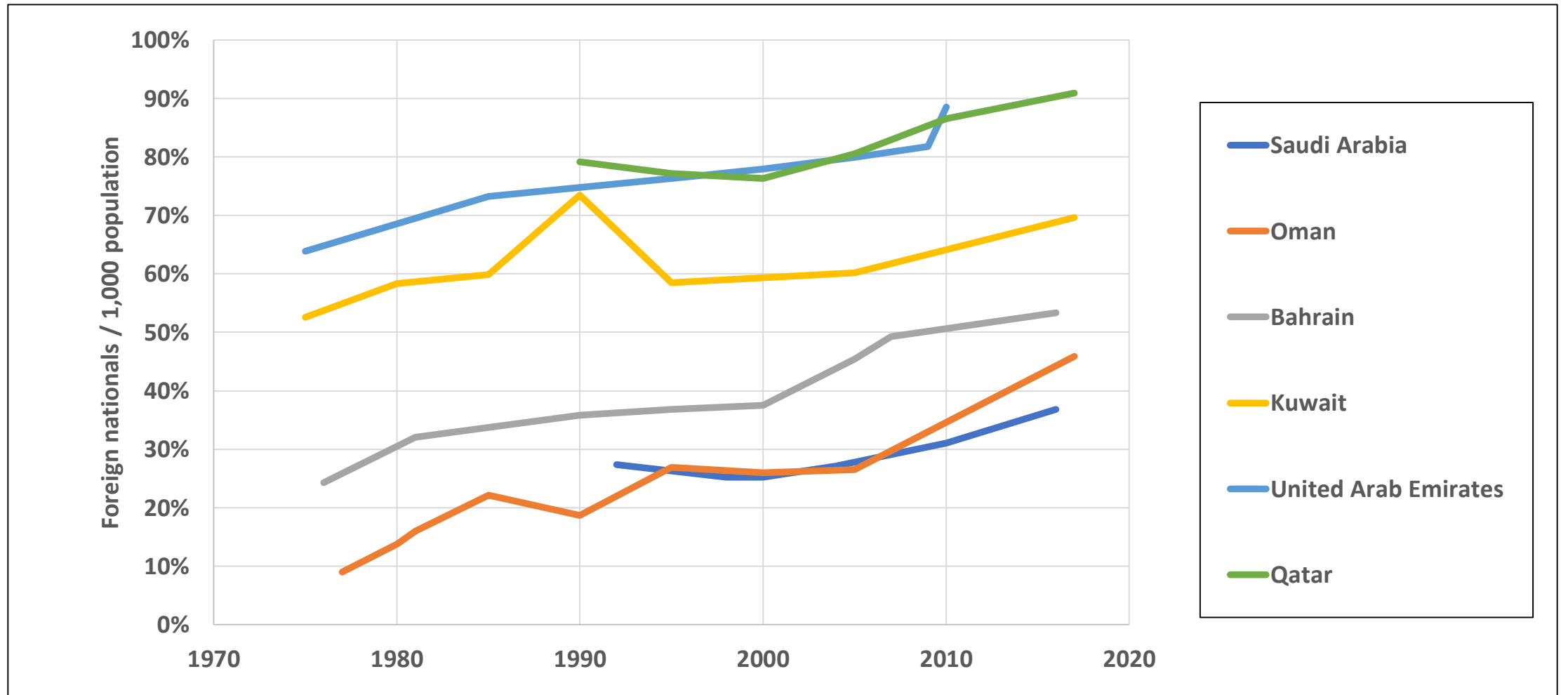


# Proportion ever married at the mean age at migration (25 years), by country and year South and East of the Mediterranean (%)



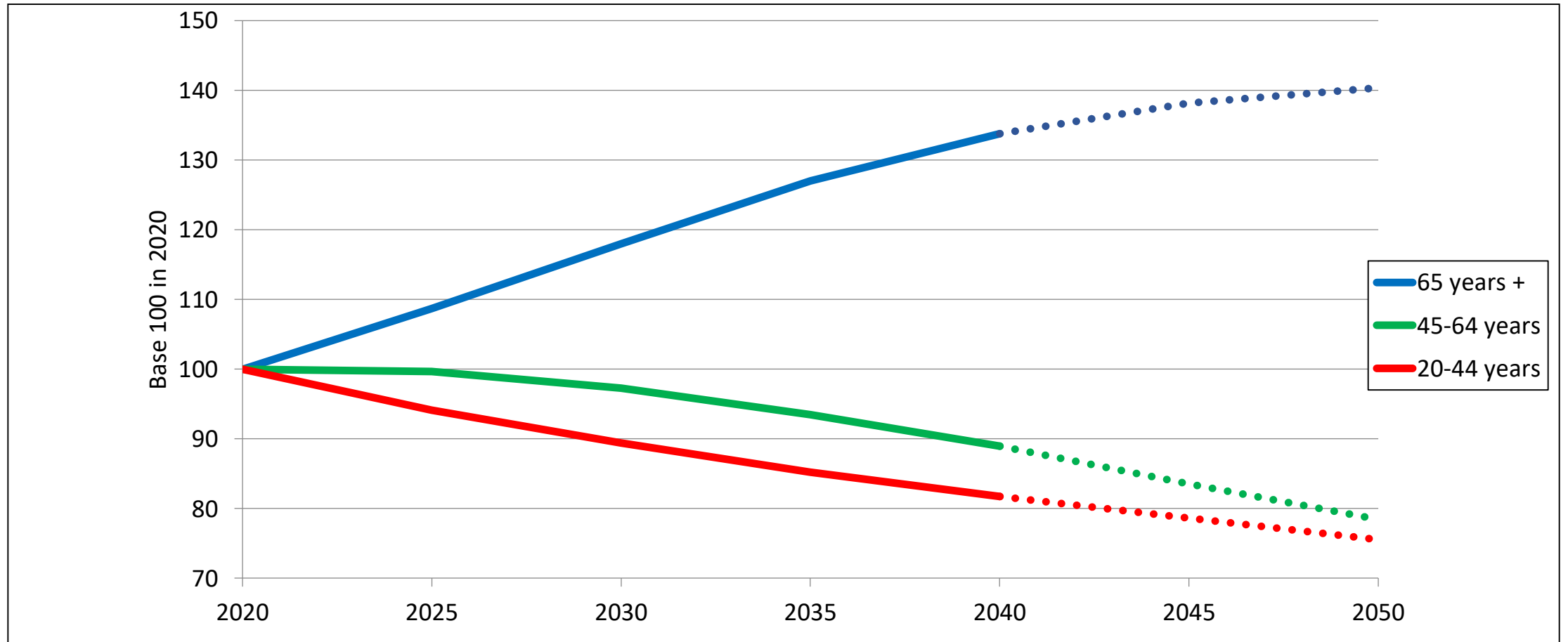


# Percentage of foreign population in GCC countries 1975-2017



# Population aged 20 years and above in Europe by broad age groups

## No migration scenario 2020-2050



# Population increase at young working ages (20-44 years) in South and Eastern Mediterranean Countries and Europe\* 2020-2040

