



Will International Migration Continue Forever?

Reflections on Demography and Migration

Rainer Münz

KNOMAD Seminar

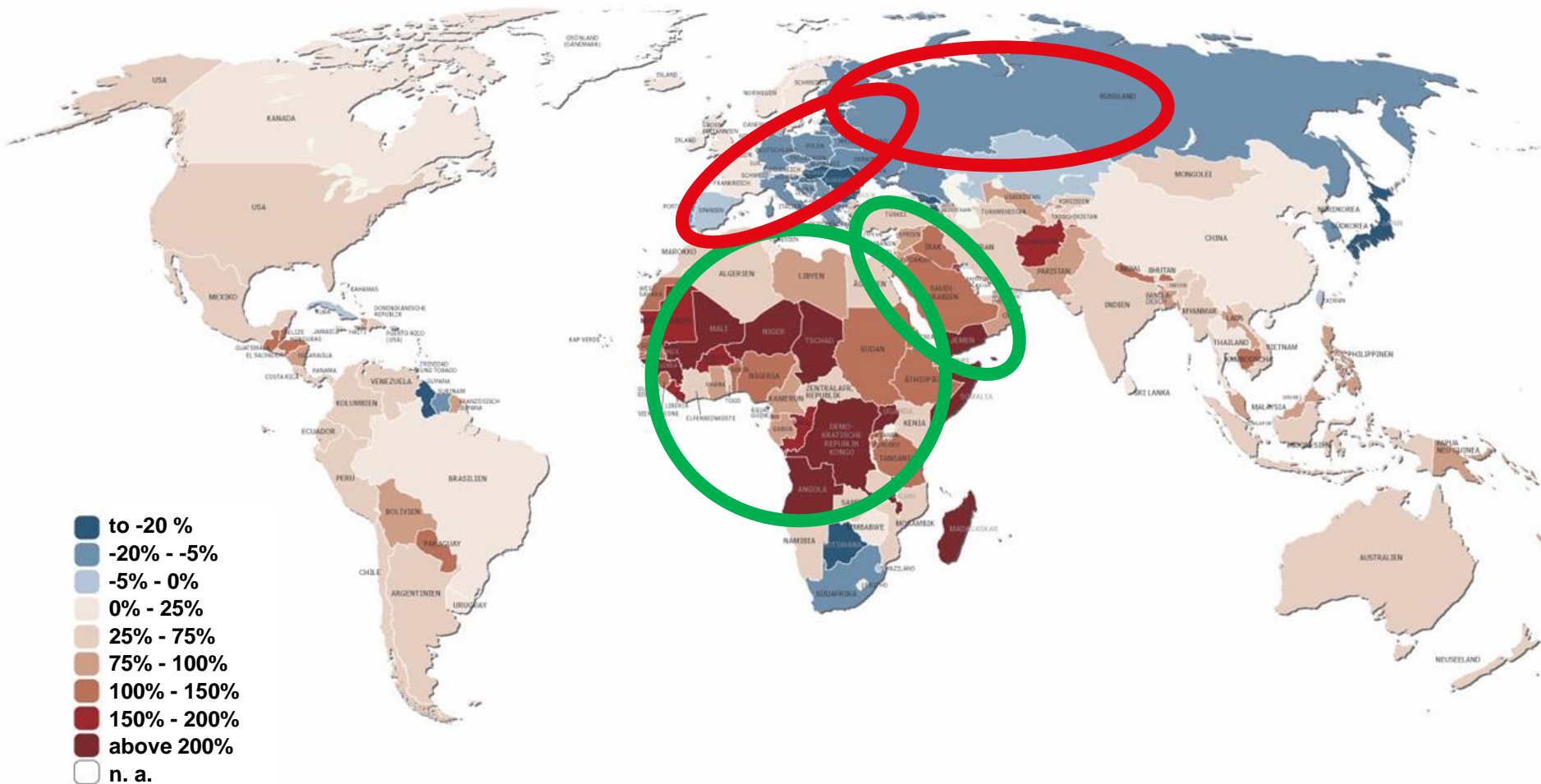
Washington DC, May 1st, 2014



Unequal population growth

Europe's and Russia's population is shrinking, MENA, Africa and W. Asia are growing

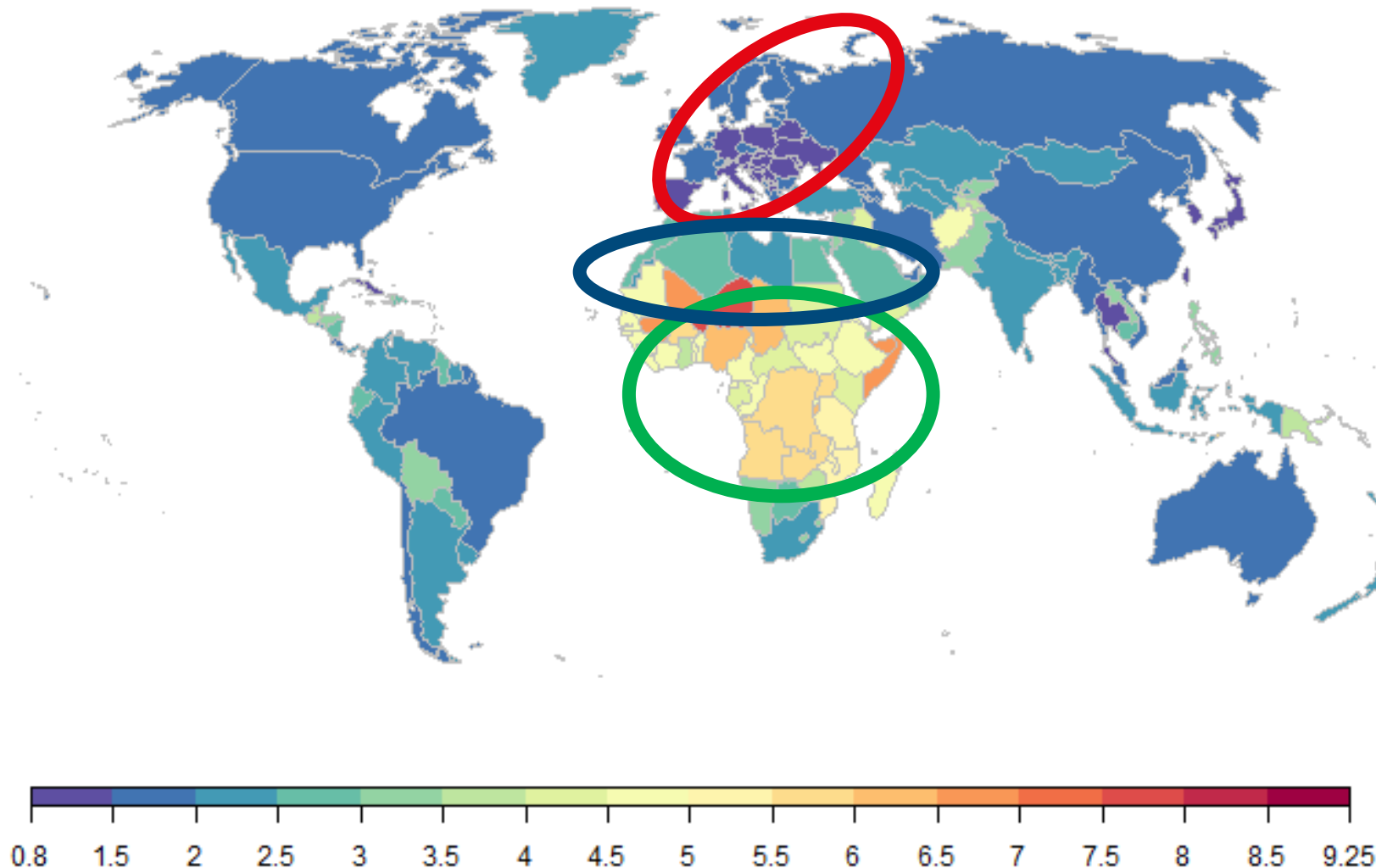
Projected population growth, 2010-2050, in %



Source: Berlin Institute

The main driver of this population change: Very unequal numbers of children

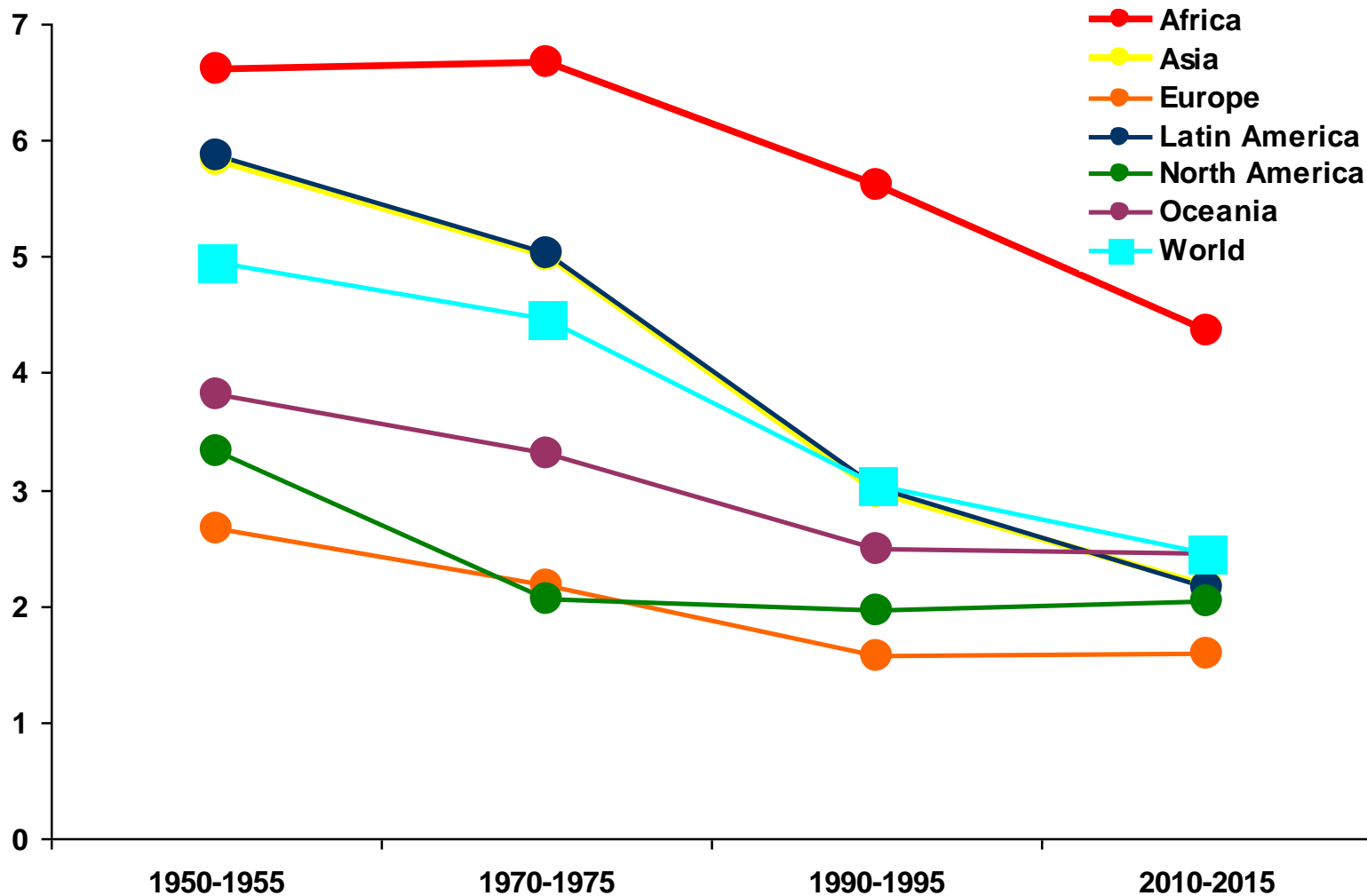
Number of children per woman (total fertility), 2010-2015



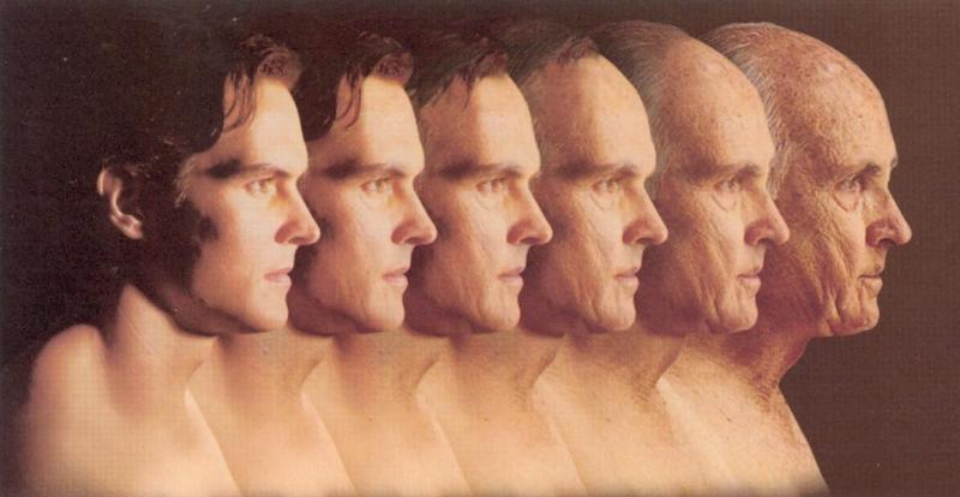
Source: UN DESA

During the last six decades, the overall number of children per woman has halved

Total fertility by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UN DESA

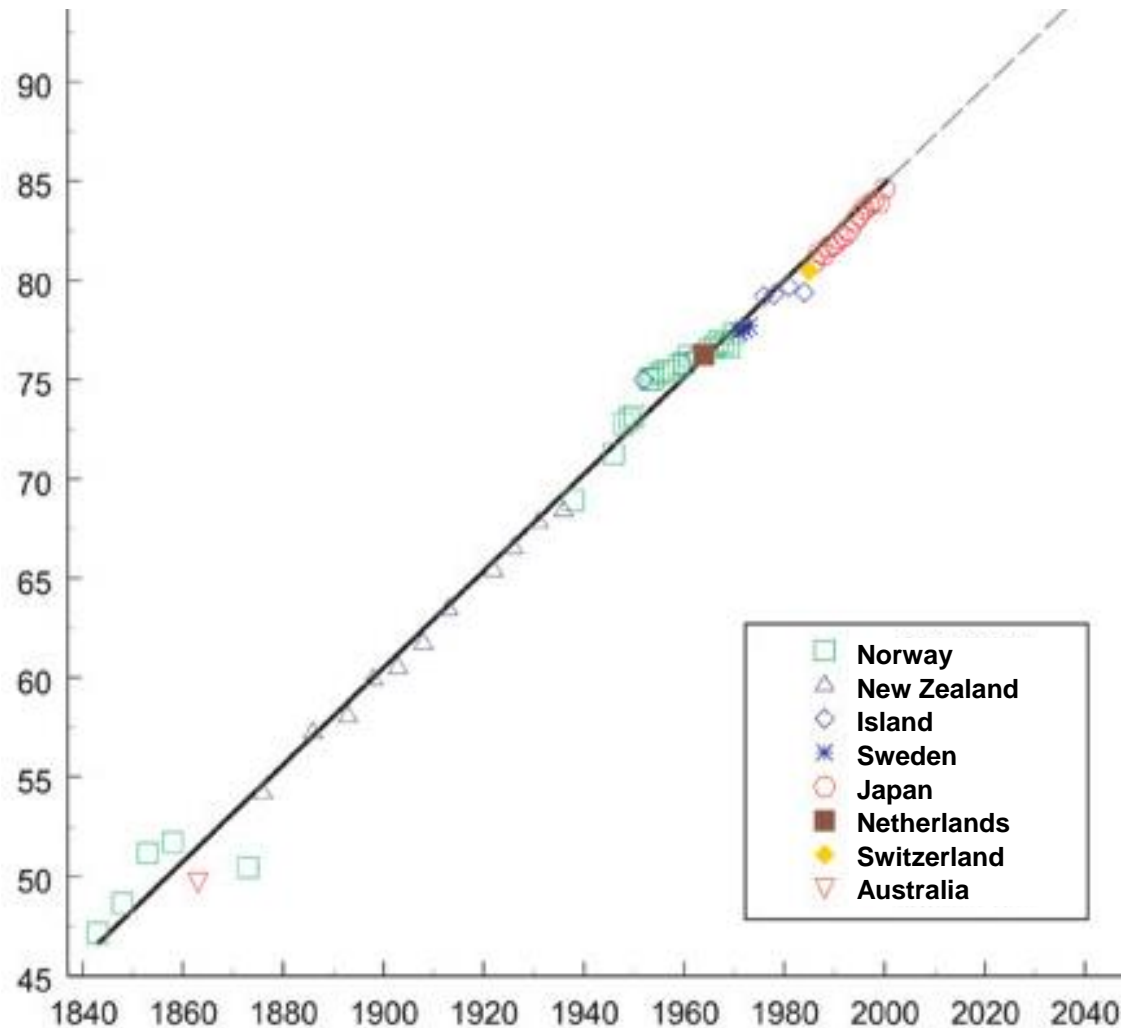


Young and ageing societies



Since 170 years our life span has always increased

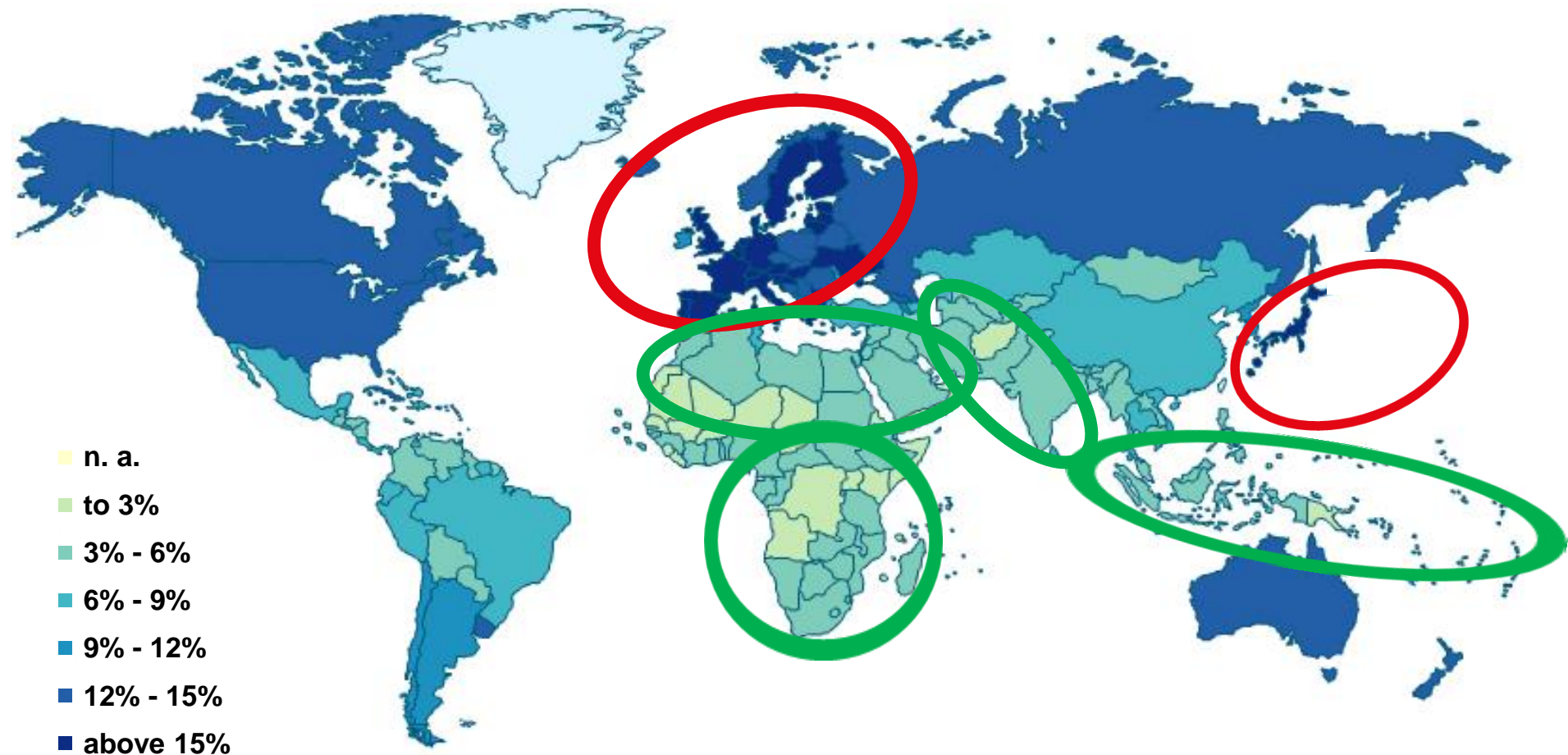
Life expectancy, 1840-2010, in years (highest national value)



Source: Oeppen u. Vauoel 2002

Europe + Japan have the oldest population, MENA, Africa, South + SE Asia are still young

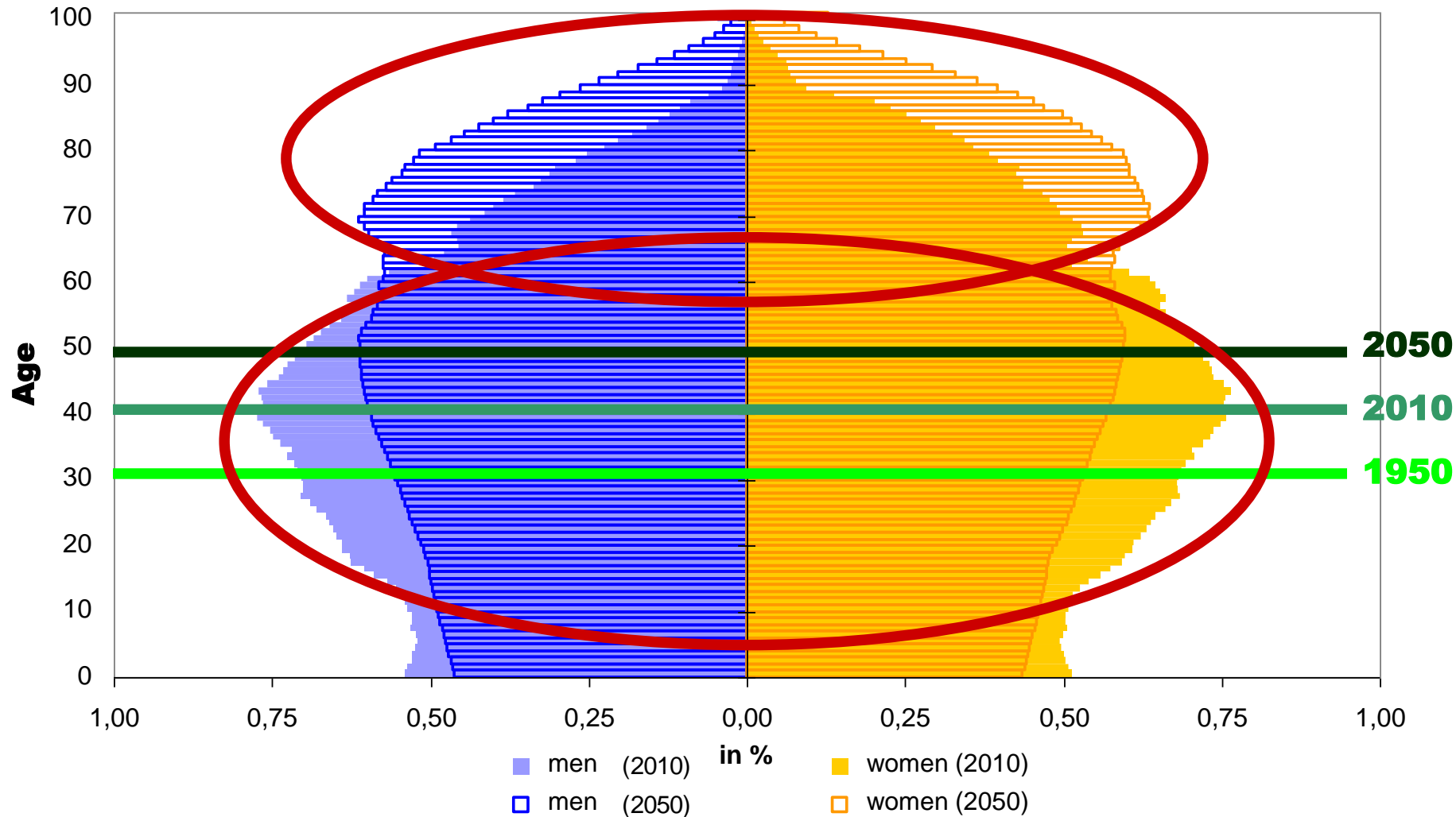
Share of age group 65+ in total population, in %



Source: UN DESA

Europe is aging

Population of EU 28 by age and gender



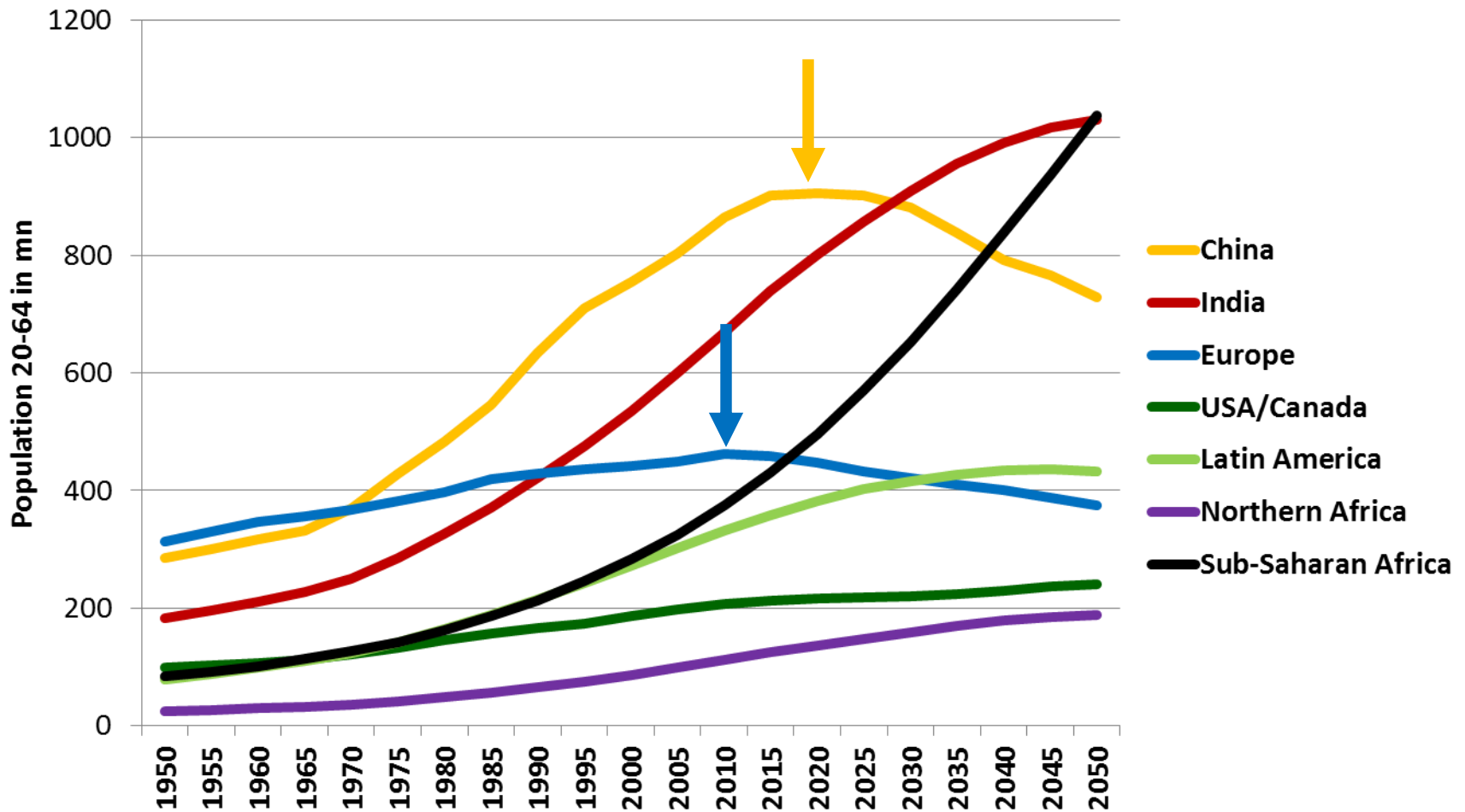
Source: Eurostat



Diverging trends affecting future labour forces and possibly labor migration

The working-age population will shrink in Europe and China, but not in Africa and India

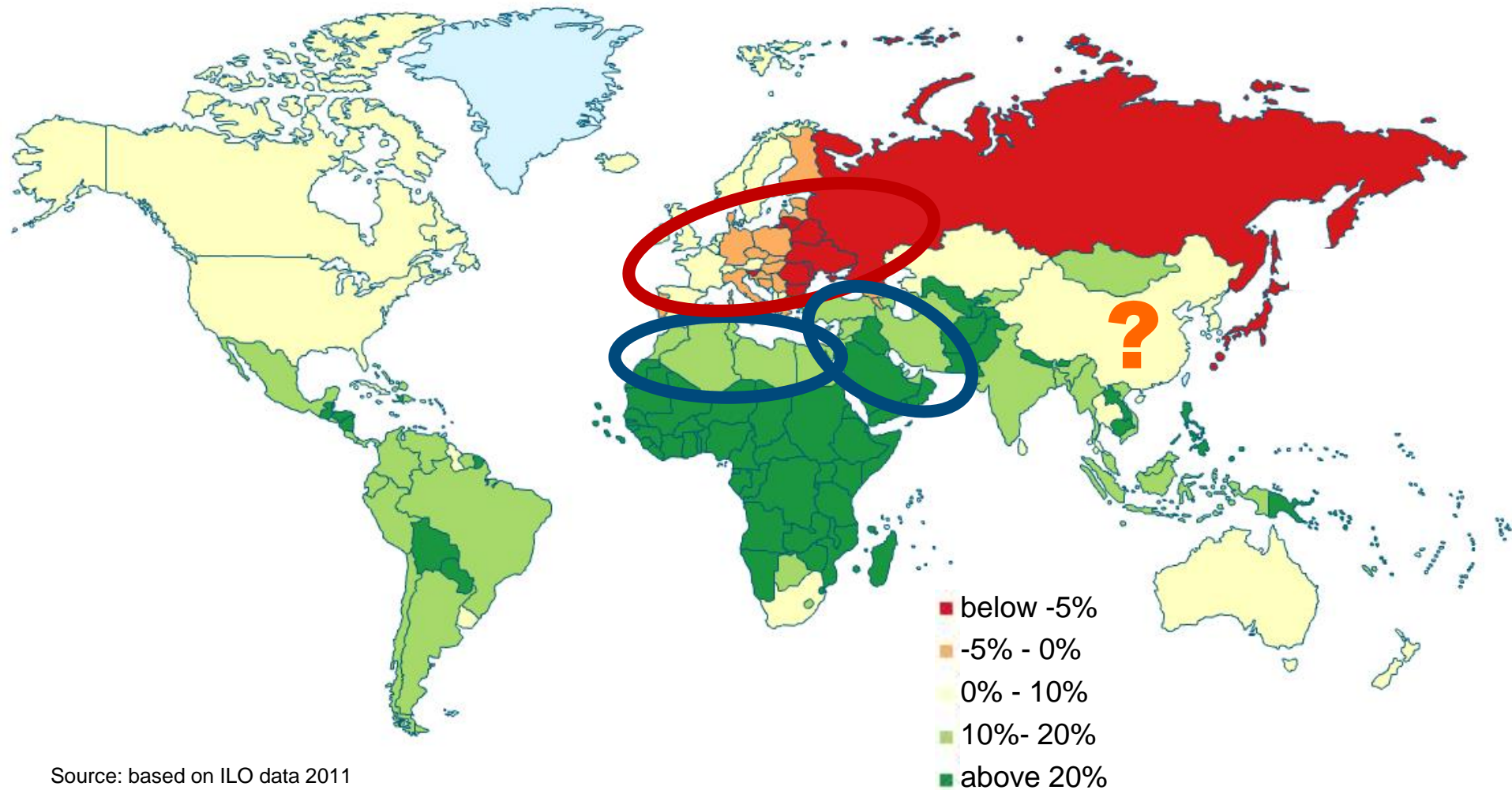
Population age 20-65, 1950-2050, in mn, by major countries / regions



Source: UN DESA

The labour supply in Europe and Russia will shrink, but it will increase in MENA and Africa

Development of labour force until 2020, in %



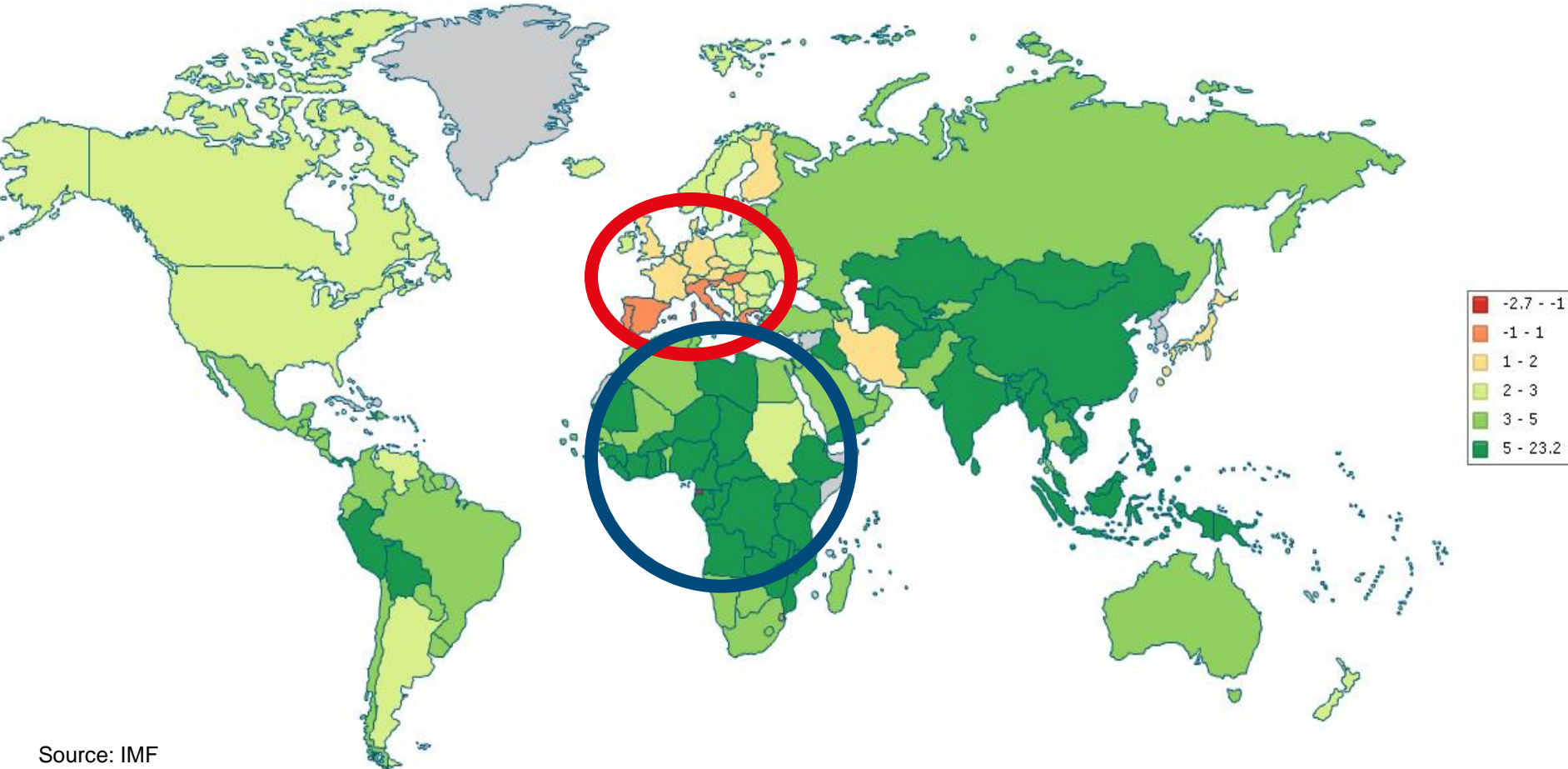
Source: based on ILO data 2011



Economic imbalances

In recent years MENA and Africa were growing while Europe had a recession

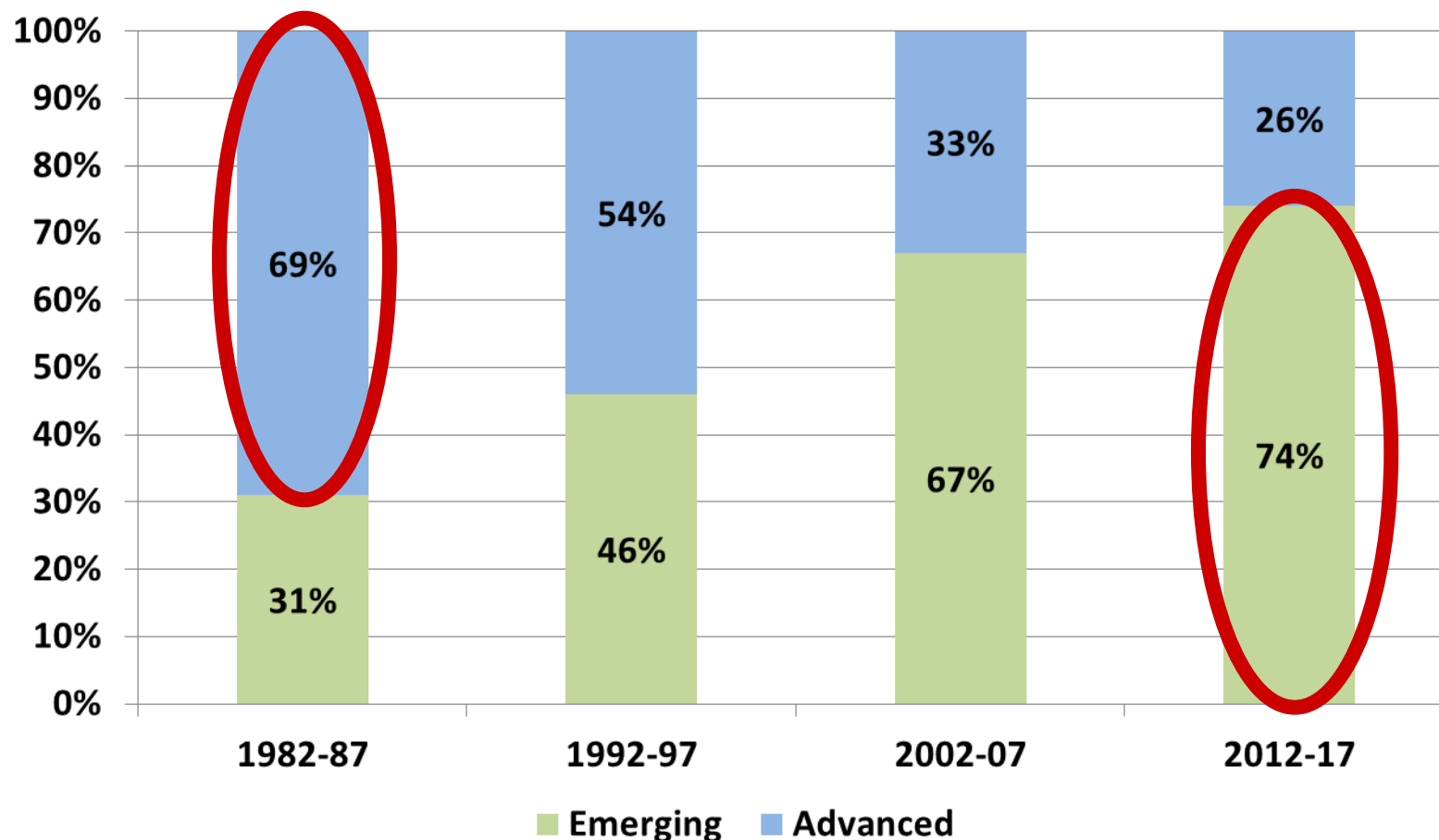
Average real GDP growth, 2008-12, in %



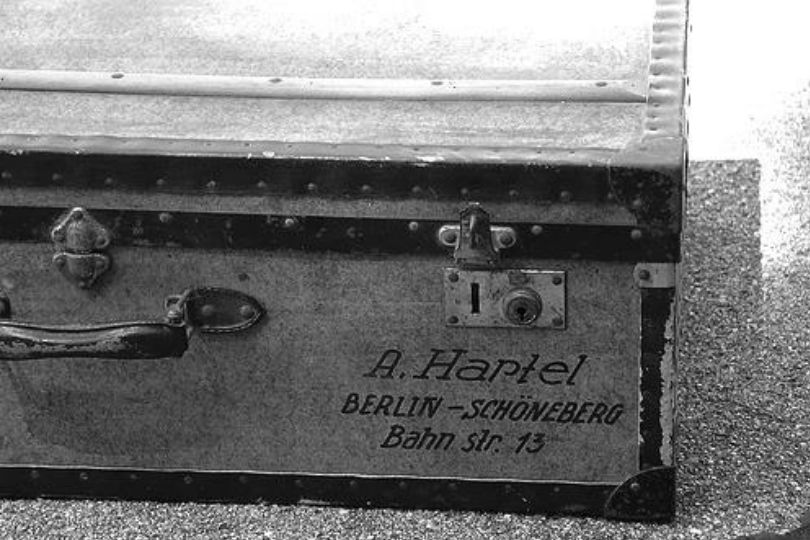
Source: IMF

Emerging markets continue to outgrow the advanced economies

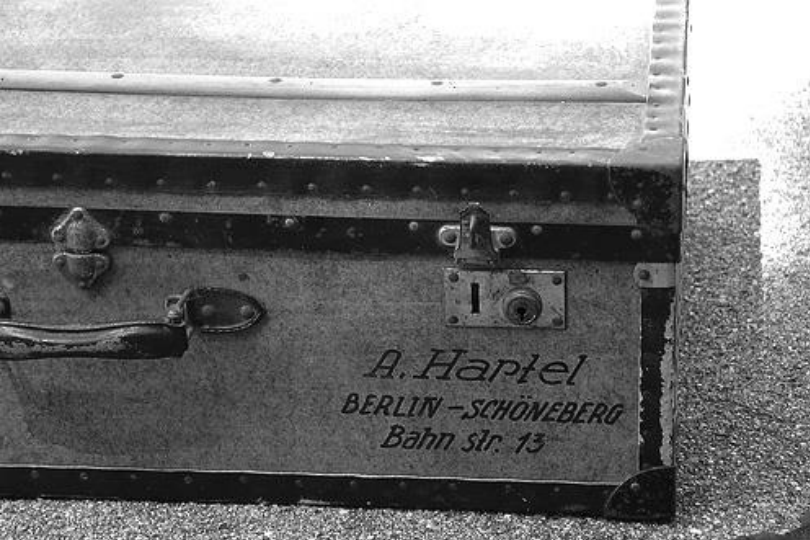
Contribution to global GDP growth



Source: Financial Times



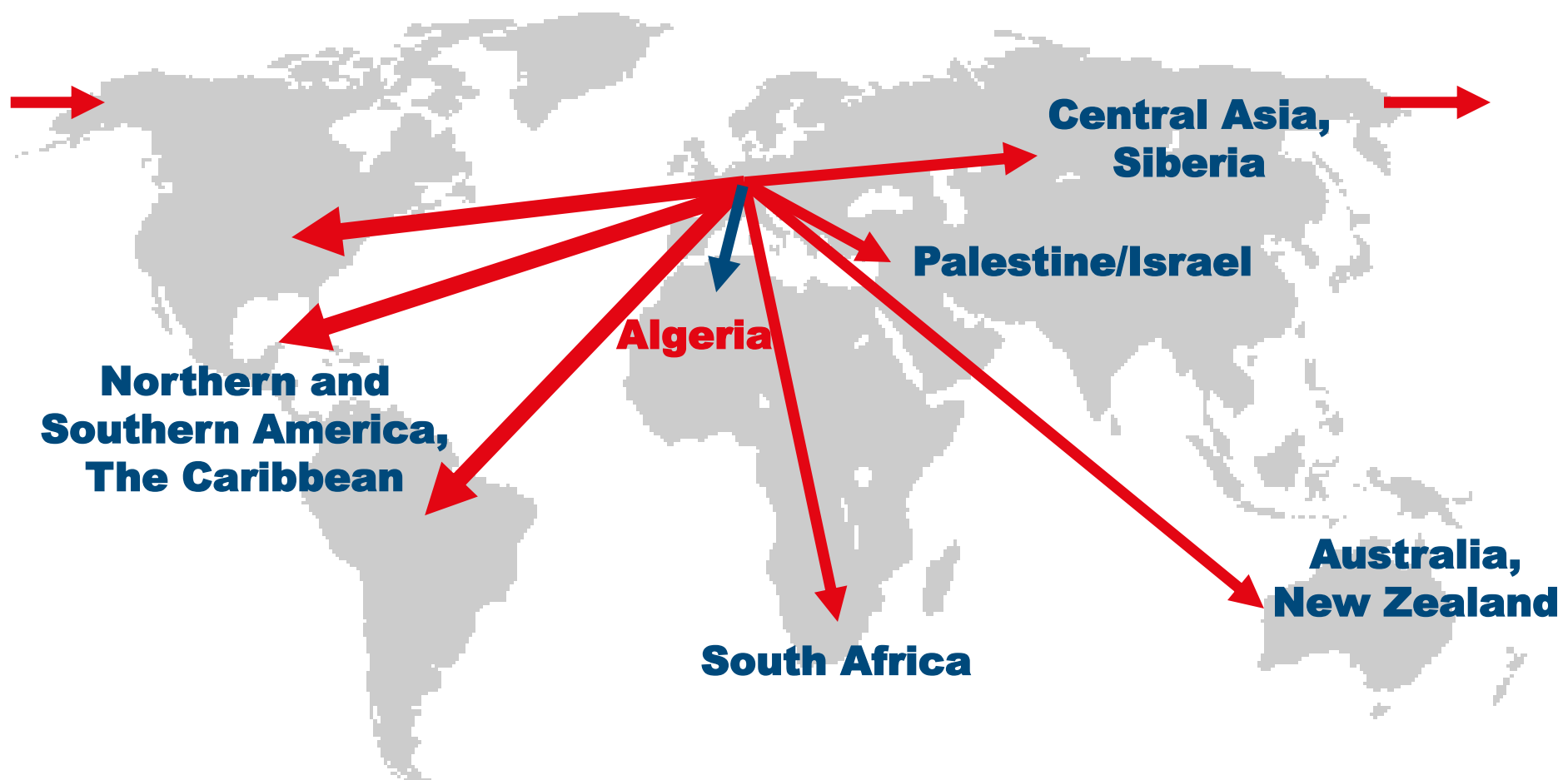
Global migration in history



Four global flows:

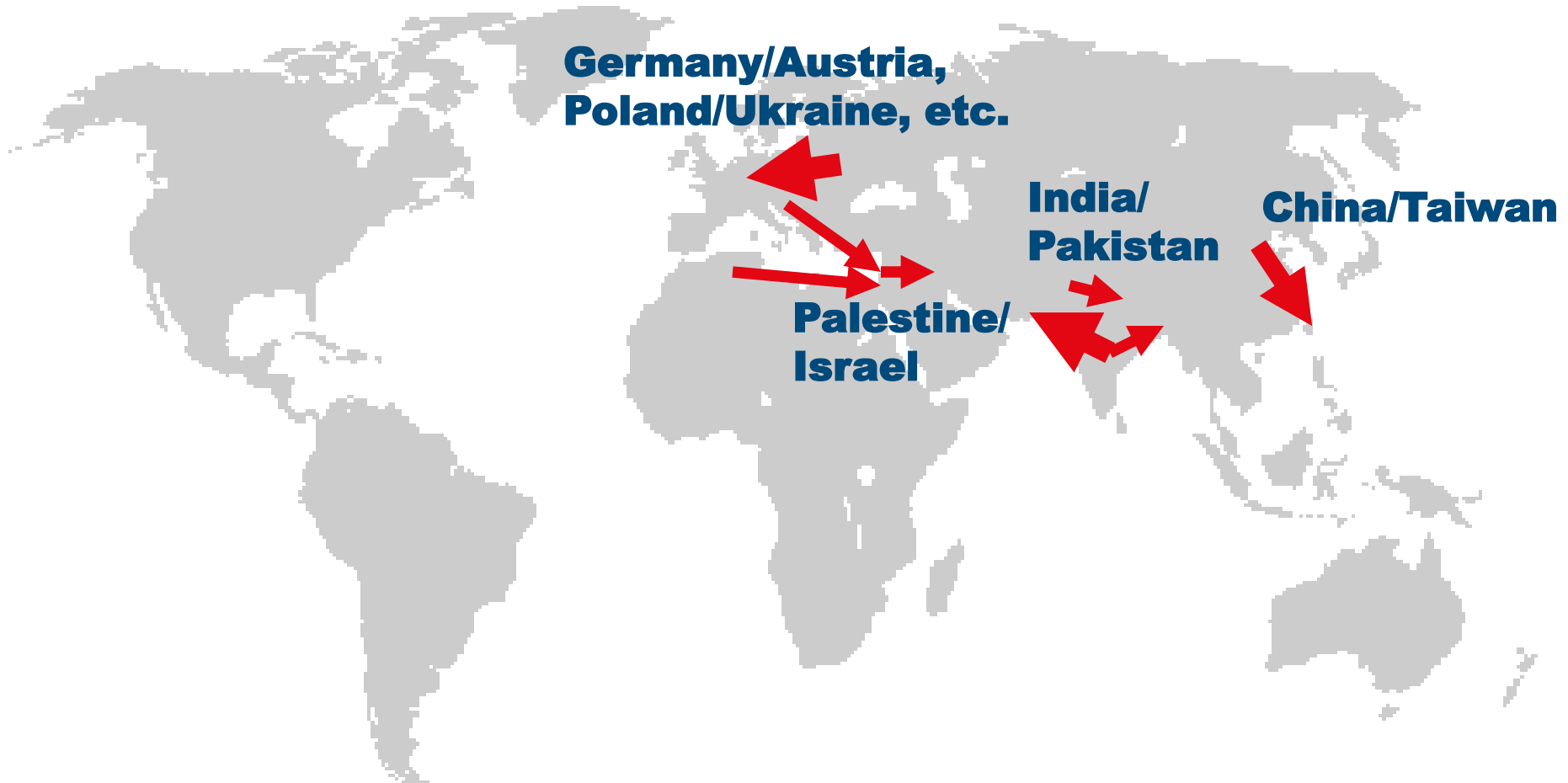
- Slave trade**
- European expansion**
- Indian migration**
- Chinese migration**

European expansion, 1750-1960: From settlement to labour migration



70 mn Europeans migrated to overseas' destinations

World migration, 1945-1950



More migrants in the global South than in the North



Migration pattern today



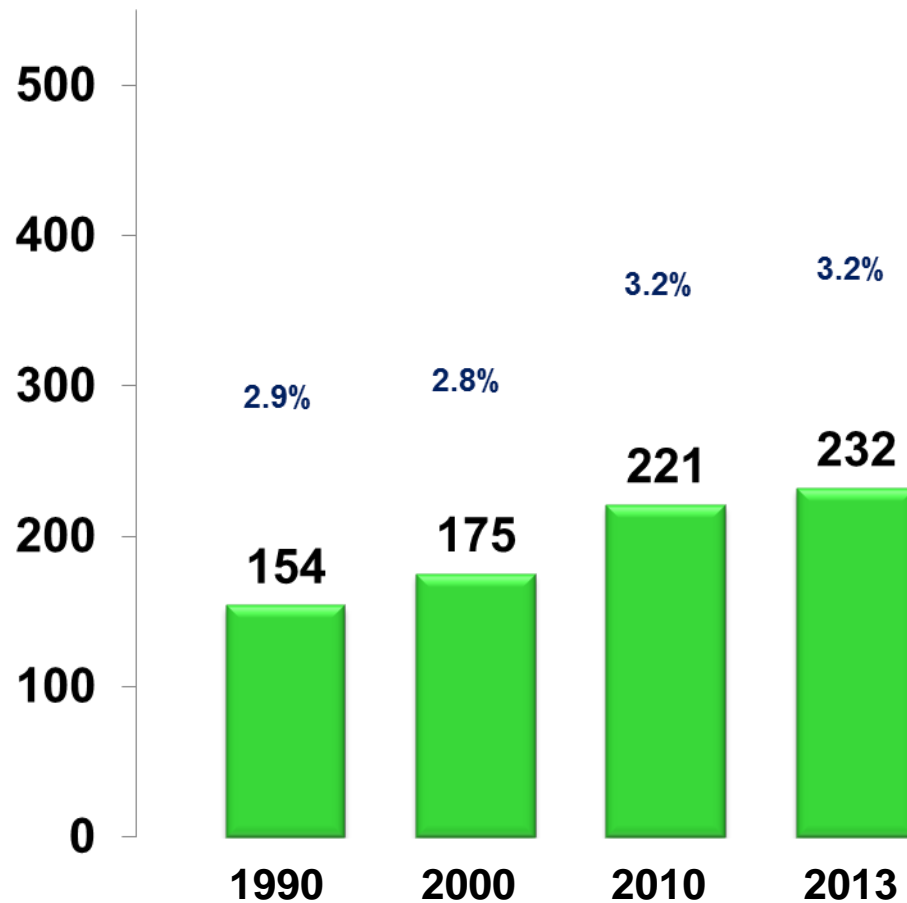
Migration
(a) stocks:
232 million
750 million



**Migration
(a) flows:
40 million**

The number of international migrants increases

Absolute numbers and proportion of migrants in total population



There is, however, a lot of uncertainty

Double-entry matrix for selected EU countries, 2003

Origin		Destination									
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	GR	ES	FR	IE	IT
BE	I		80	587	4291	...	...	3037	...	...	1959
	E		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CZ	I	...		232	9258	...	...	388	...	...	915
	E	78		47	950	2	66	70	283	31	197
DK	I	...	65		2693	...	...	764	...	...	281
	E	511	180		2540	133	229	1720	1333	264	782
DE	I	...	1228	3221		...	...	13746	...	...	12902
	E	4623	8909	2712		597	18106	16236	19060	2415	33802
EE	I	...	4	169	947		...	60	...	...	103
	E	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
GR	I	...	57	278	12959	...		273	...	...	638
	E	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
ES	I	...	103	1665	14647	...	...		...	...	2051
	E	647	34	130	2109	4	38		2474	487	801
FR	I	...	462	1488	18133	...	...	8847		...	4647
	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
IE	I	...	45	306	2046	...	...	1649	...		292
	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
IT	I	...	274	895	23702	...	...	5796	...	...
	E	1414	20	155	9778	1	211	895	2933	130	

I = Receiving country's reported flow

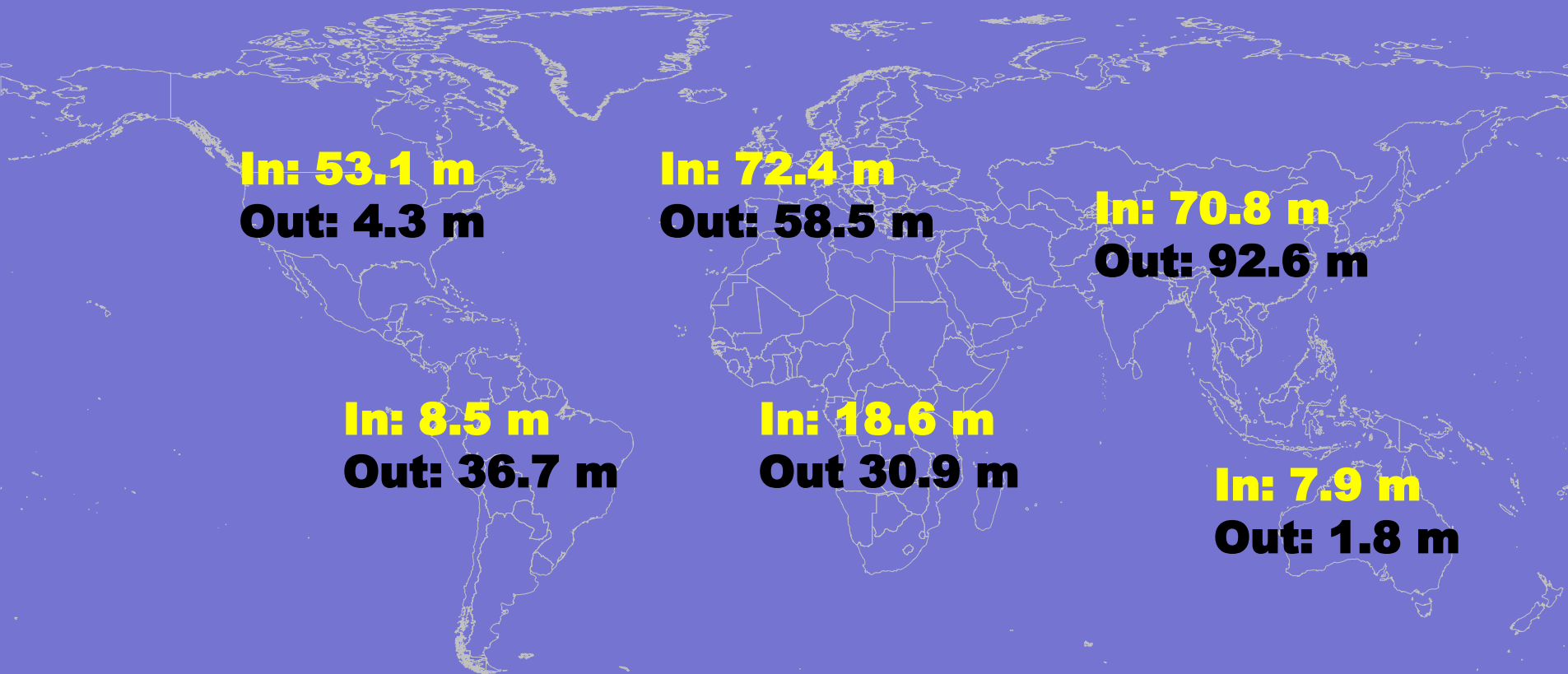
E = sending country's reported flow

... = no reported data available

International migrants in 2013 by major macro region of origin and destination

Emigrant stock: origin black

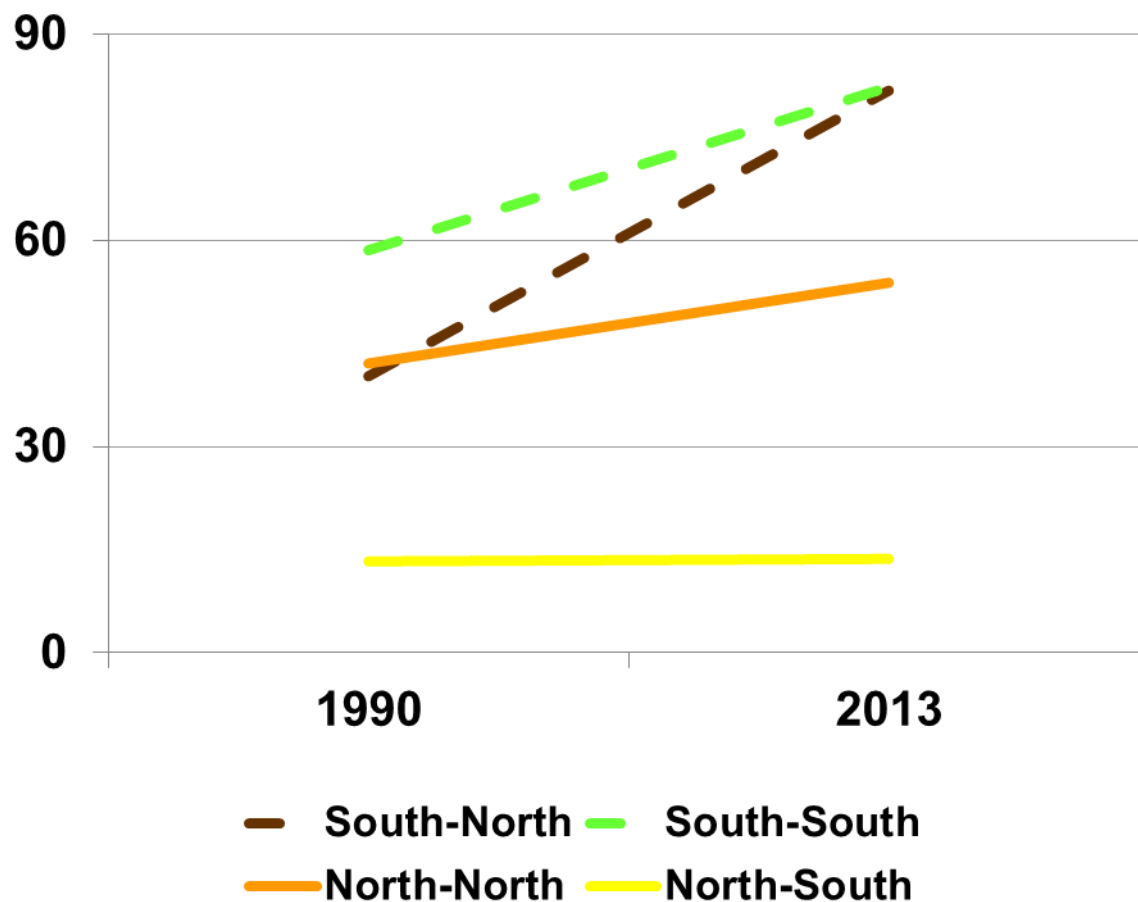
Immigrant stock: destination yellow



Where do they come from?

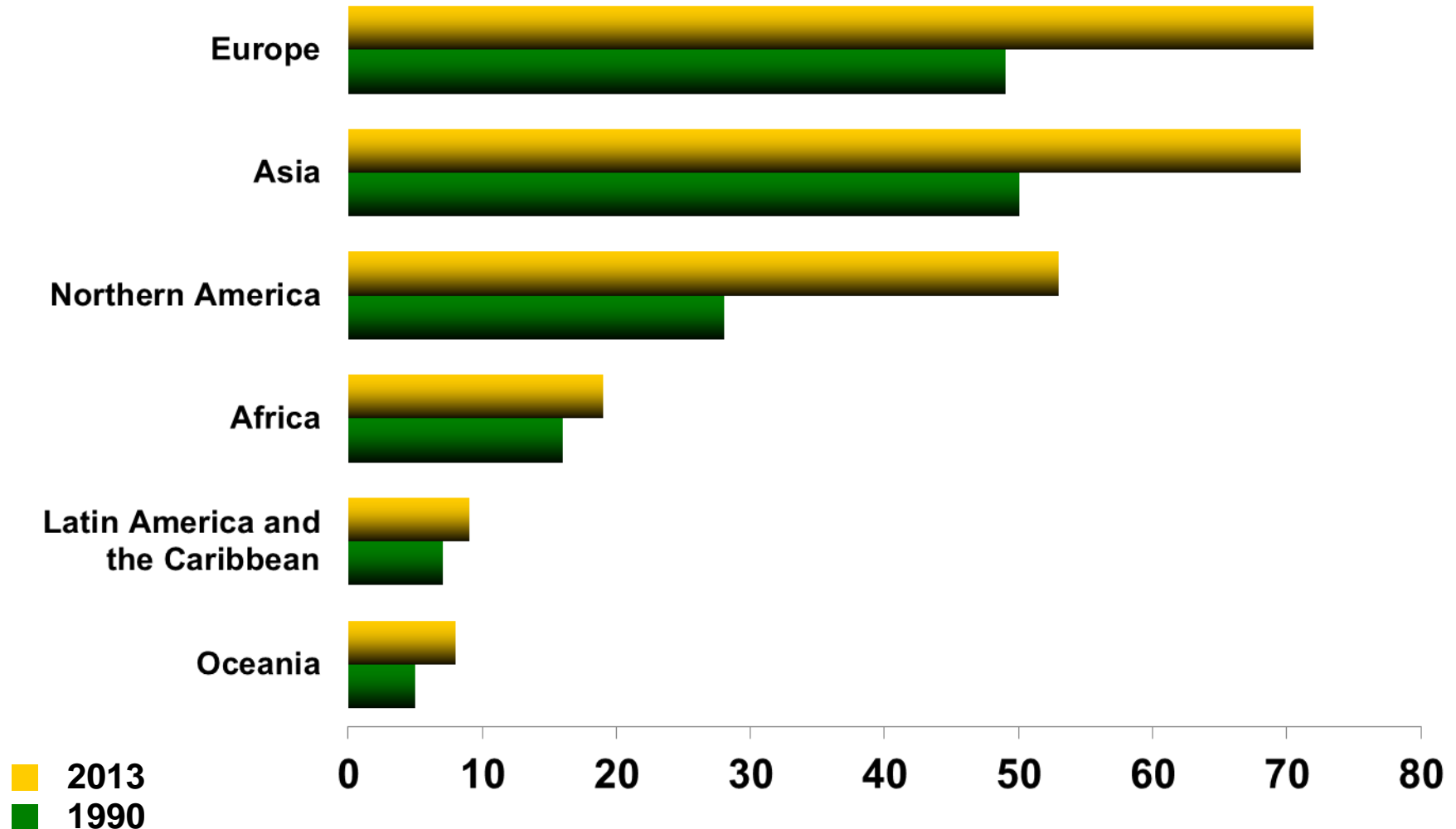
Where do they go to?

International migrants by origin and destination, 1990, 2010, in mn



Magnet societies: EU, US, Asia

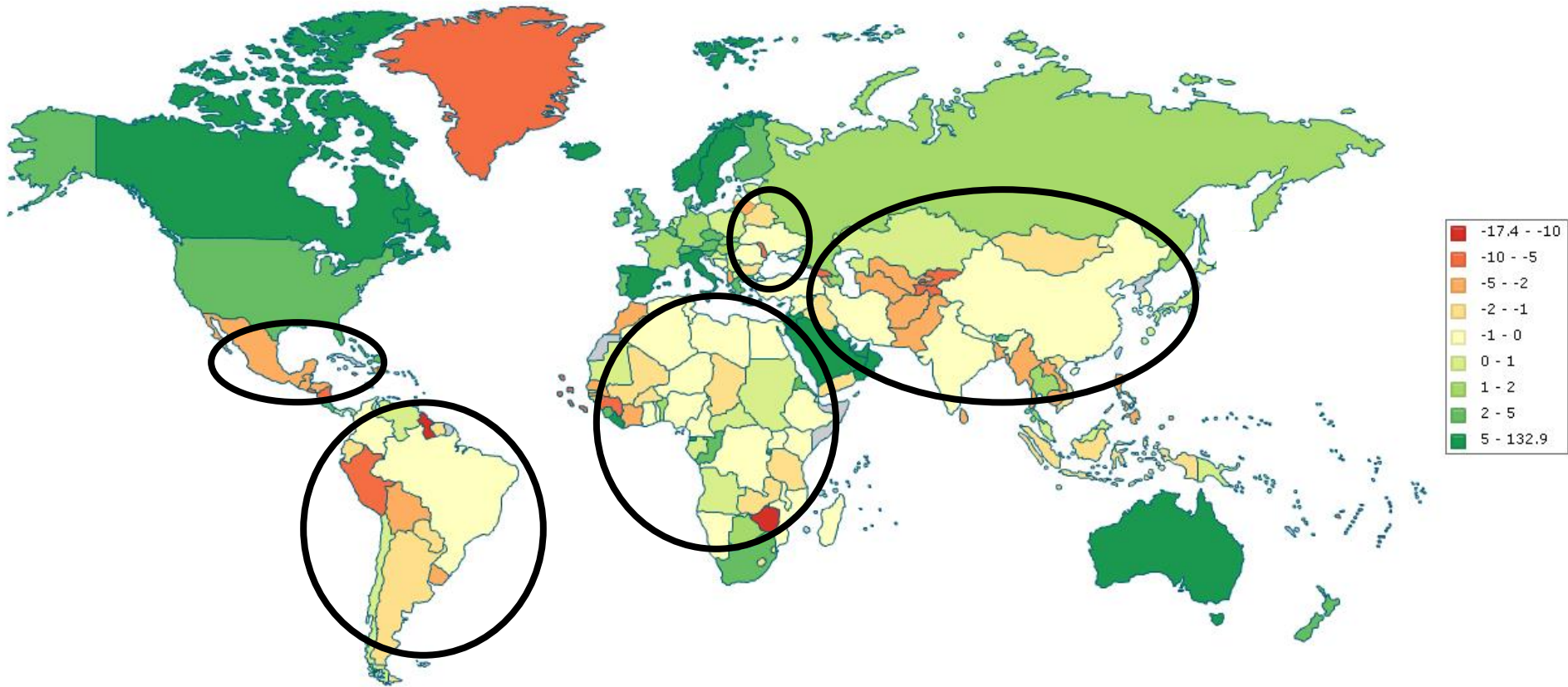
International migrant stock by macro region, 1990 – 2013, in mn



Source: Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision

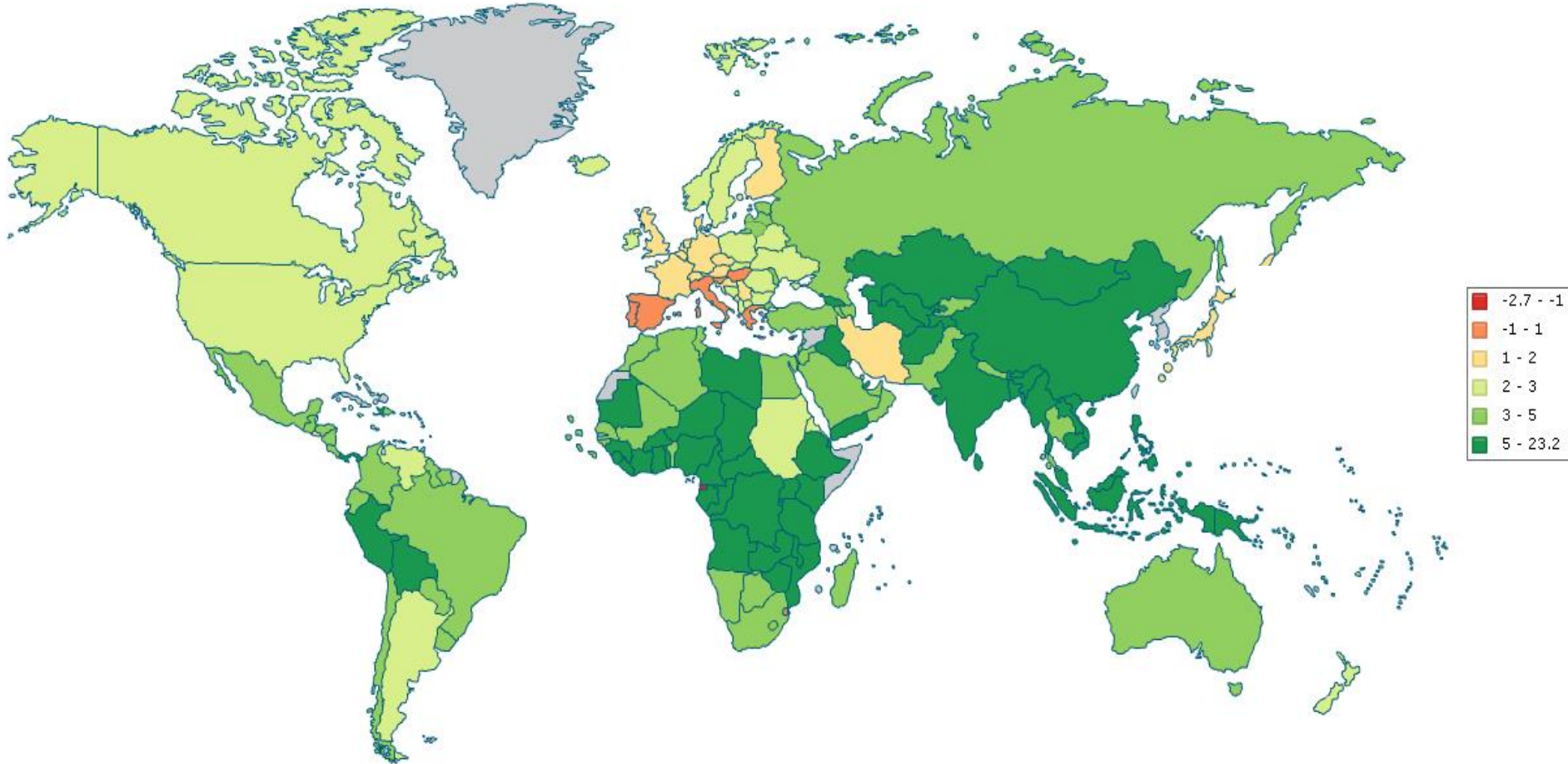
Today migrants come from middle- and low-income countries

Net migration rates 2005-2010 (annual average per 1000)



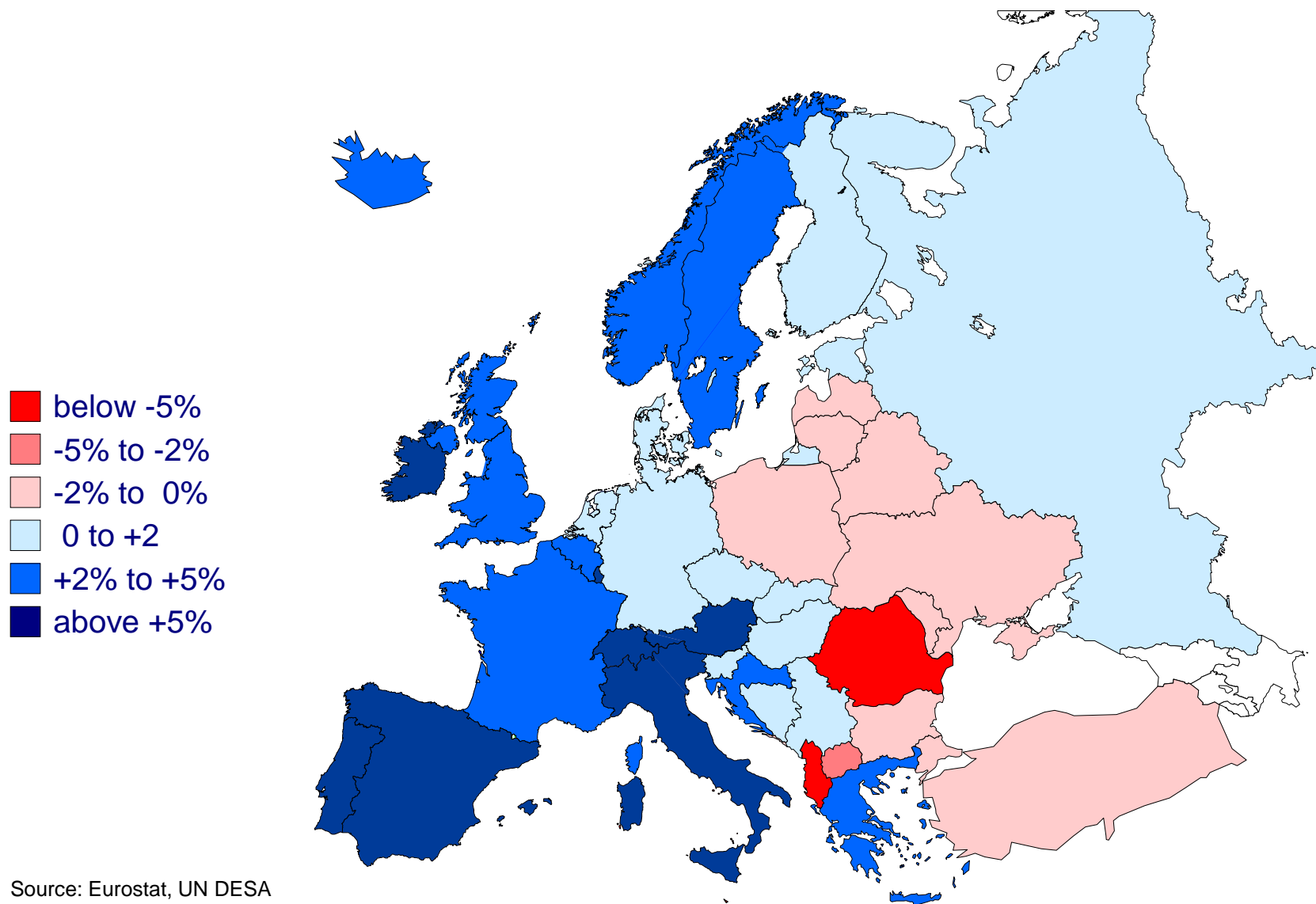
But most of today's migrant sending countries will outgrow today's receiving countries

Average GDP growth forecast, 2012-18 (in % per year)



Net migration in Europe 2001-2010

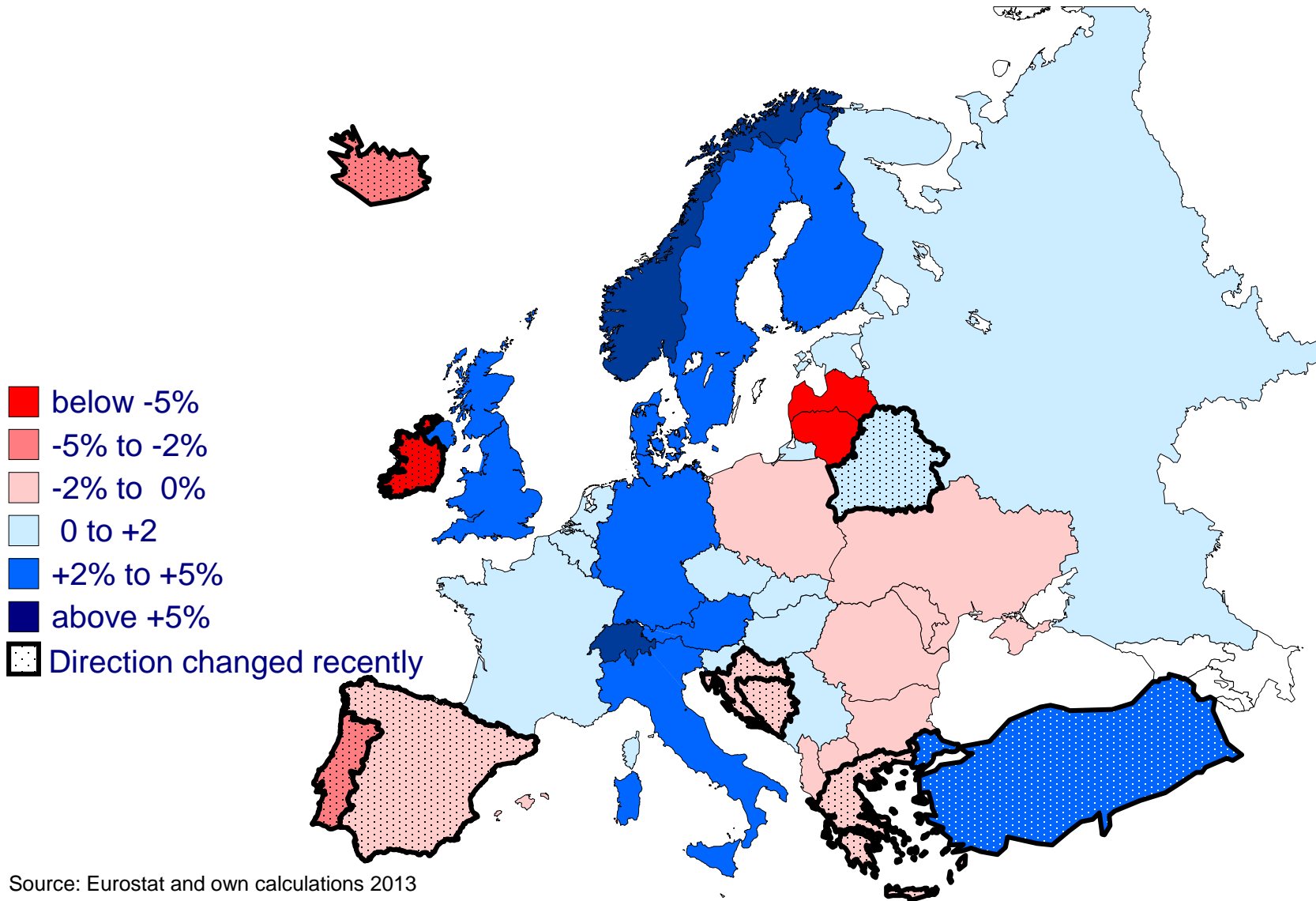
Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants



Source: Eurostat, UN DESA

Net migration in Europe 2010-2012

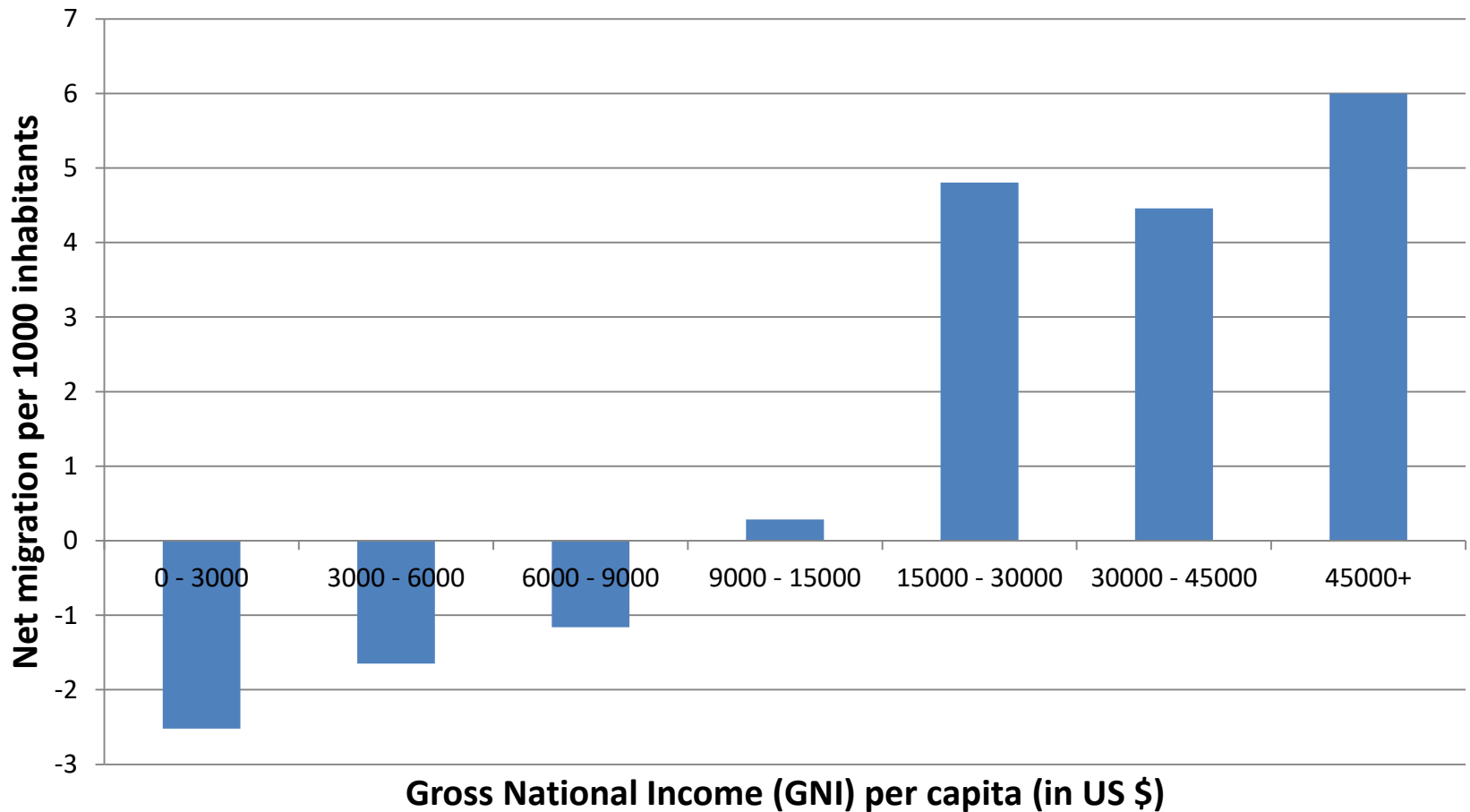
Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants



Source: Eurostat and own calculations 2013

Above income levels of US-\$ 9,000 per capita net-emigration stops

Annual average net migration per 1000 inhabitants (2005-10)

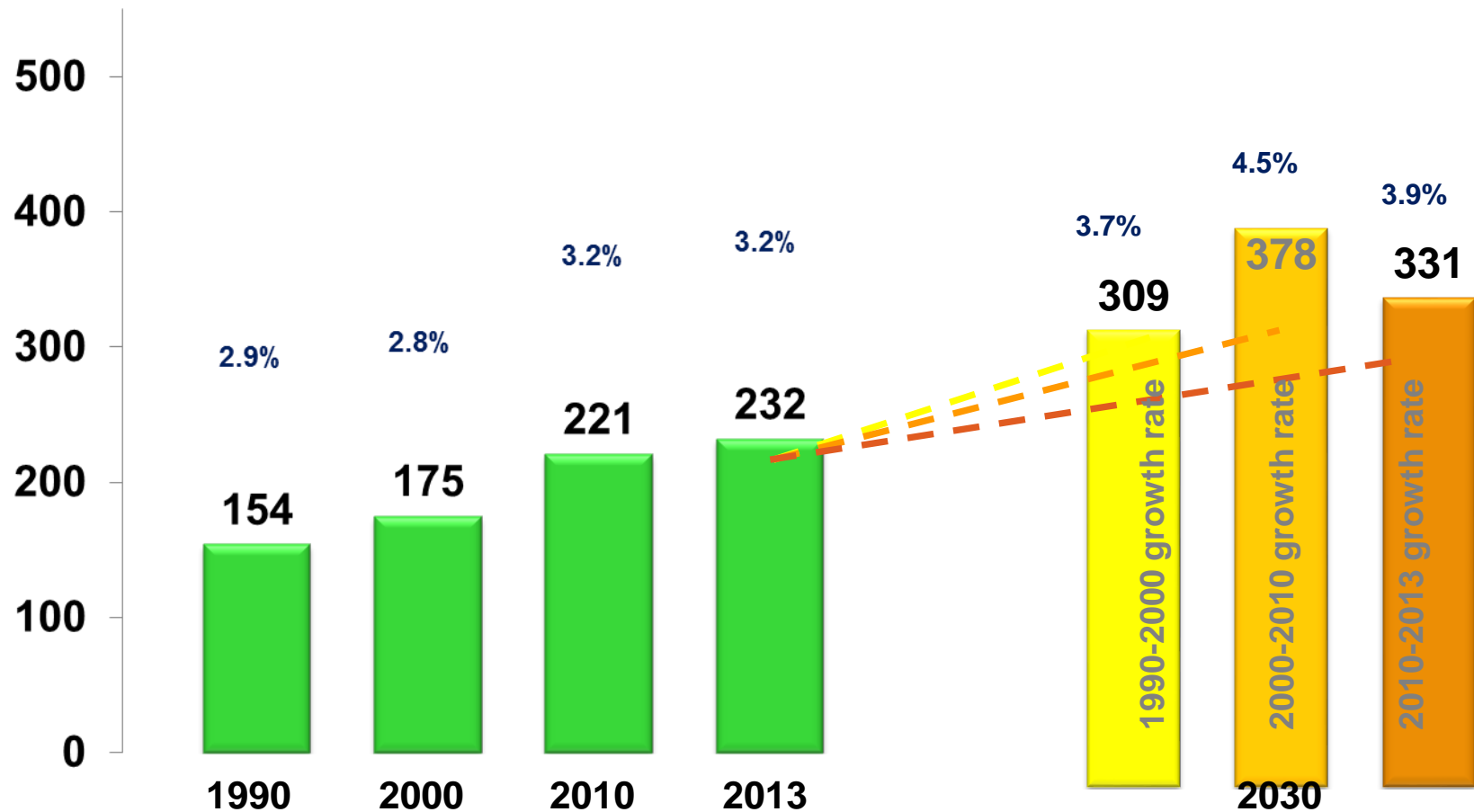




Migration patterns tomorrow?

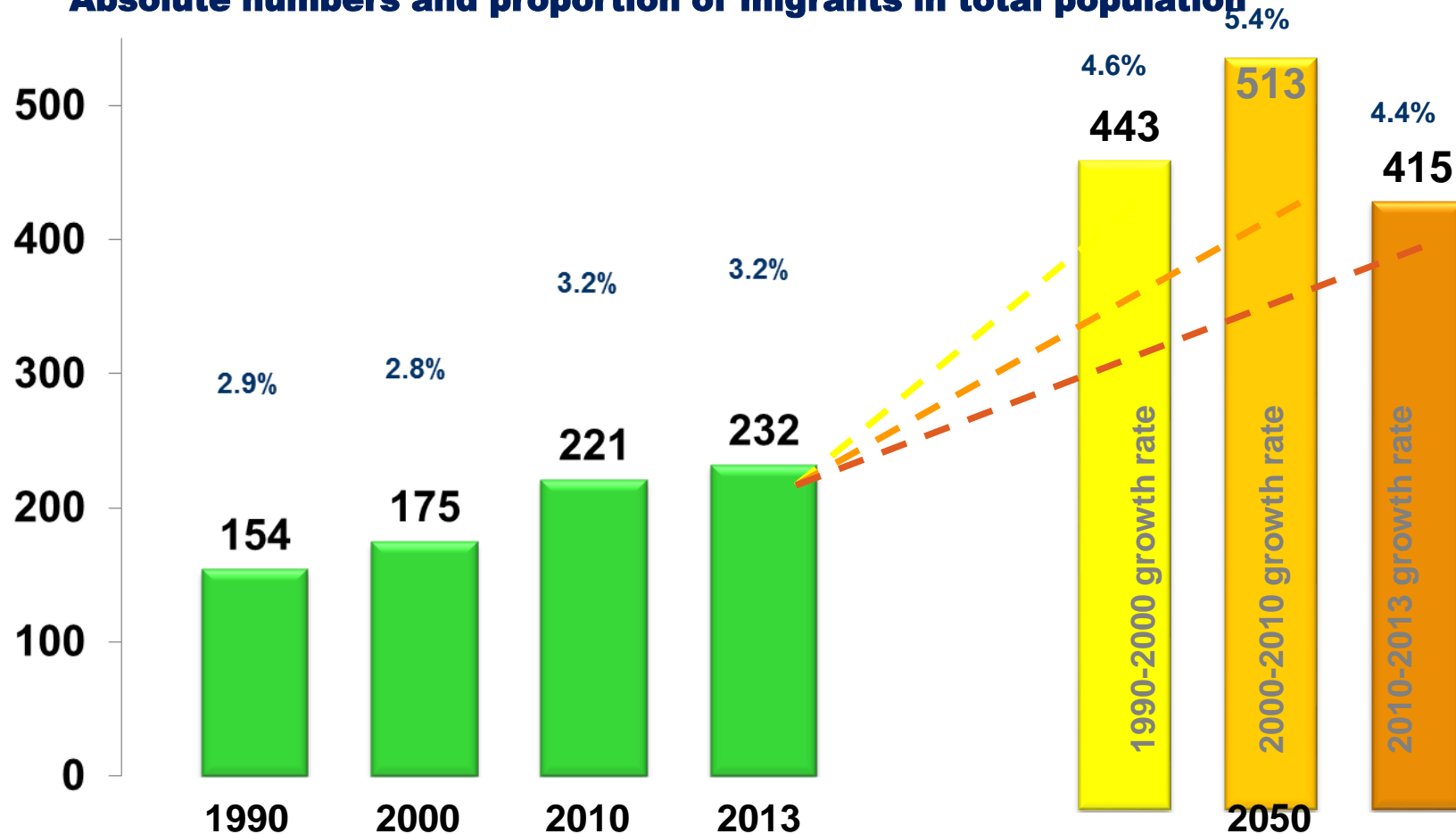
The number of international migrants is projected to increase further

Absolute numbers and proportion of migrants in total population



The number of international migrants is projected to increase further

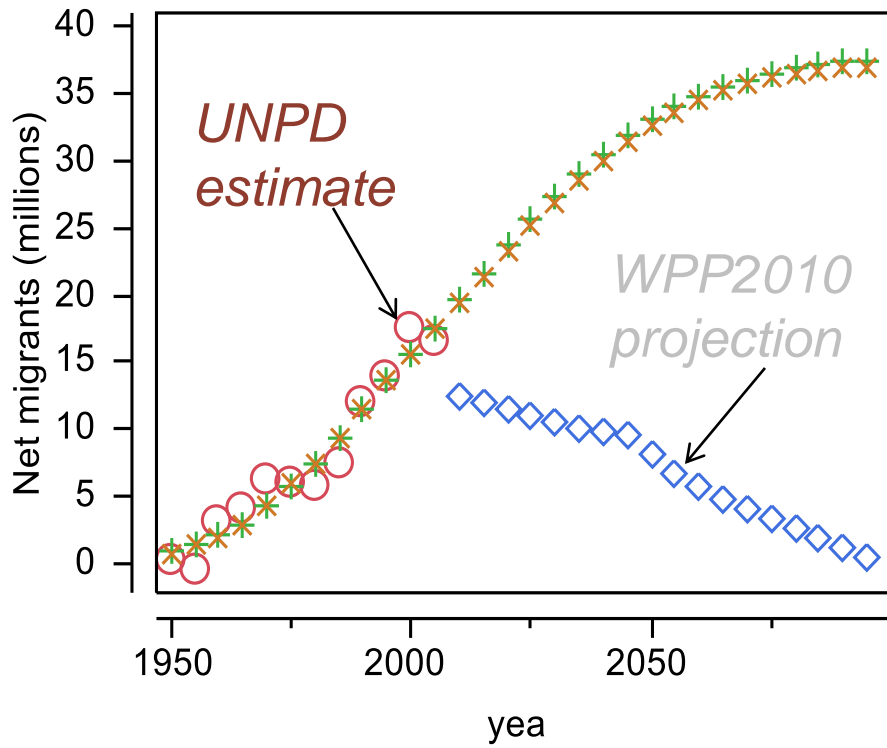
Absolute numbers and proportion of migrants in total population



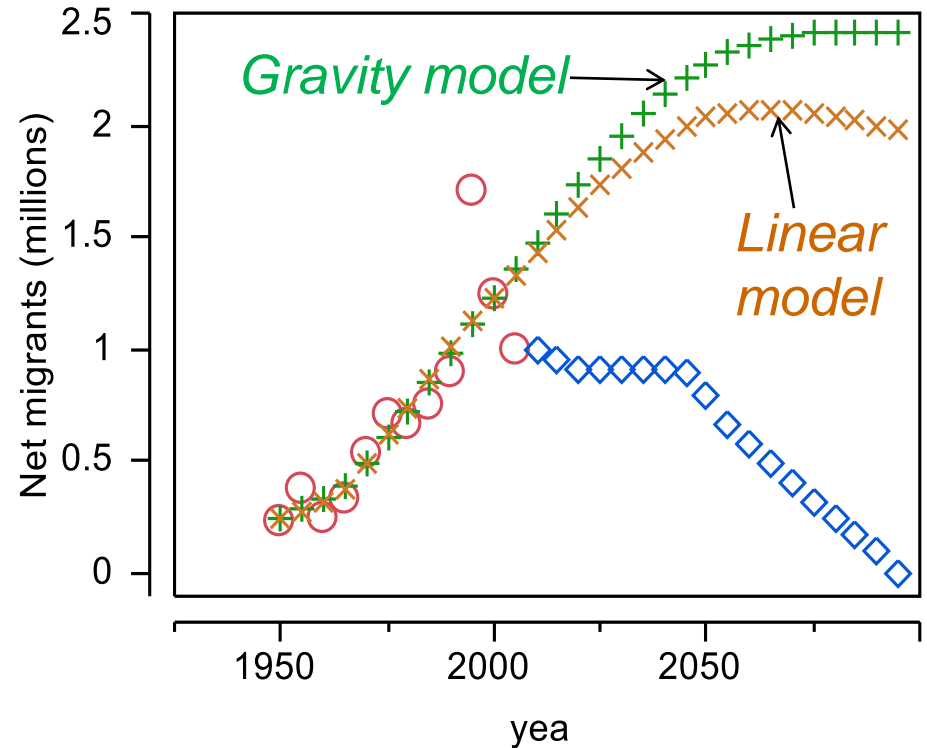
Net migratory flows to more developed countries

1950-2010 (actual), 2010-2100 (different projections), in mn

All more developed countries



USA



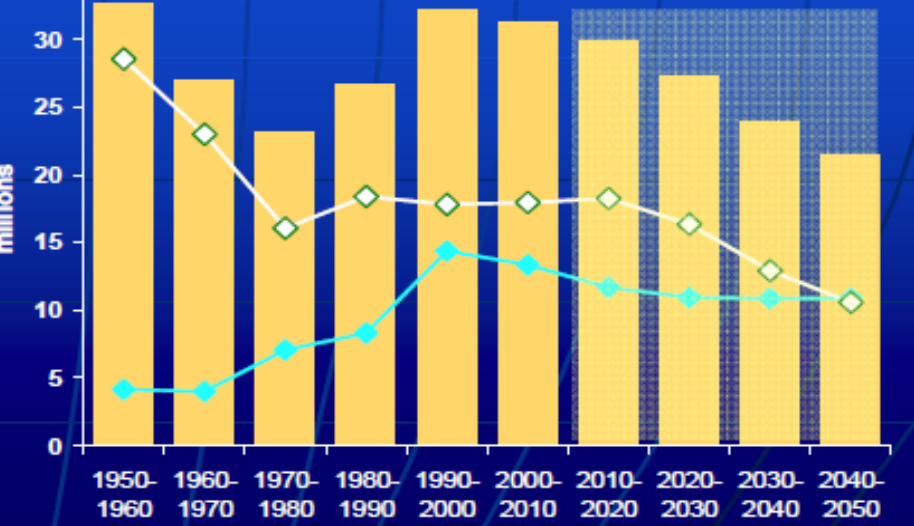
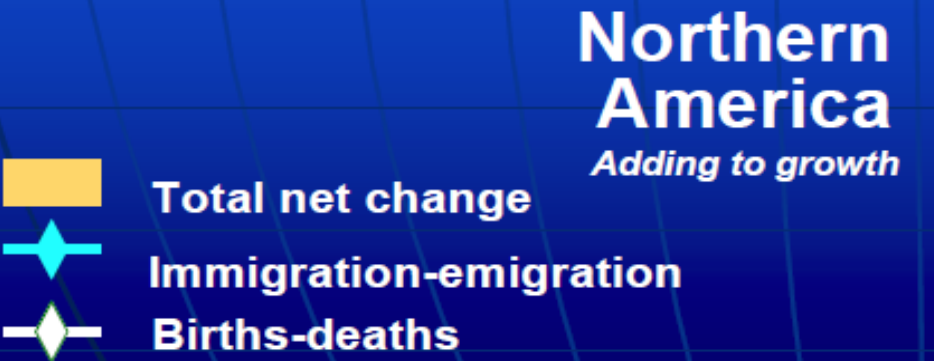
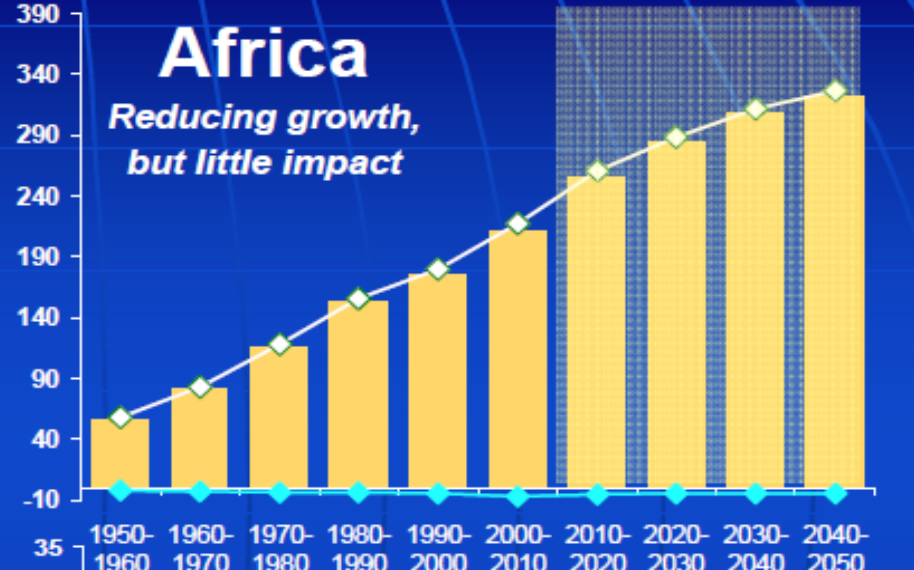
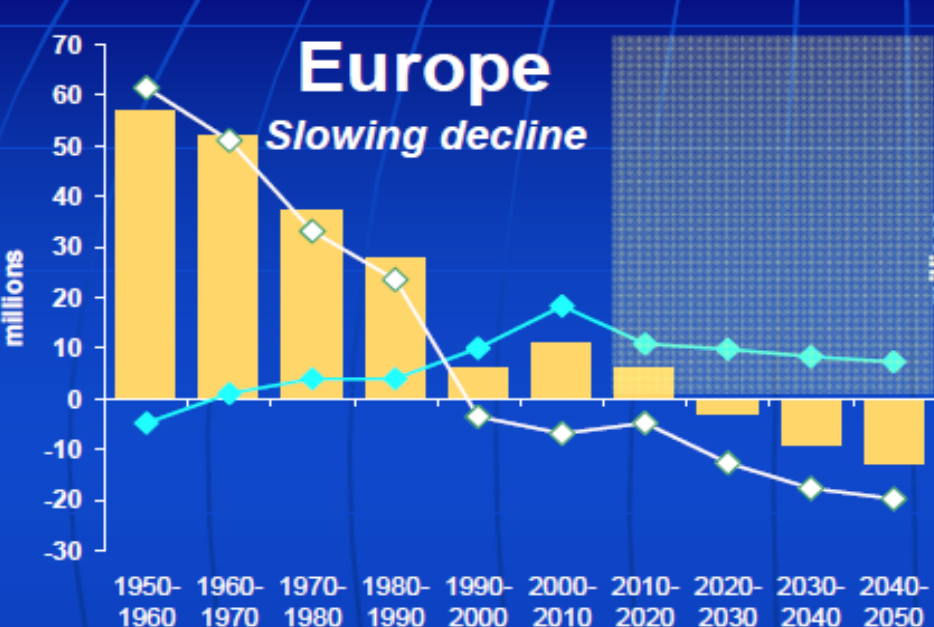
Why does it matter?

Contribution of international migration to population growth / decline by 2050 as proportion of the total population in 2010

	Per cent
Polynesia	-45
Micronesia	-21
Caribbean	-14
Central America	-10
Central Asia	-8
Northern Africa	-6
Western Africa	-4
Melanesia	-4
South-Central Asia	-3
Southern Asia	-3
Eastern Africa	-2
Middle Africa	-2
South-Eastern Asia	-2
South America	-2
Eastern Asia	-1
Southern Africa	1
Eastern Europe	2
Western Asia	3
Southern Europe	8
Western Europe	10
Northern Europe	16
Northern America	20
Australia/New Zealand	36

Where does it matter?

Contribution of natural growth and international migration to population growth/decline, 1950-2050 , in mn



- Total net change
- Immigration-emigration
- Births-deaths

Thank you for your attention!



rainer.muenz@erstegroup.com