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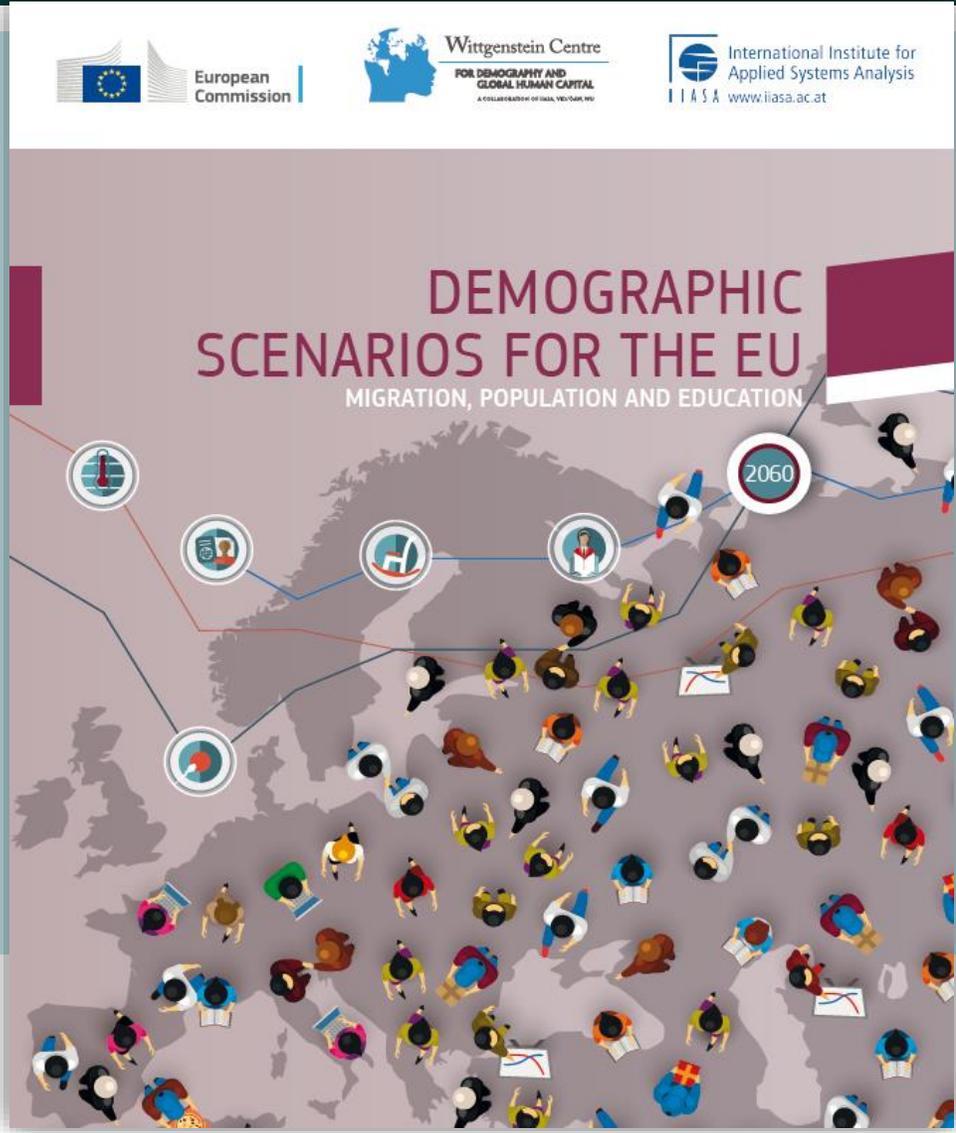


JRC-IIASA report:
Demographic Scenarios for the EU
Migration, Population and Education

EMN Educational Seminar on Migration 2019
IMPACTS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
20 – 22 August 2019

Outline

- Population ageing in the EU
- Migration and population ageing
- Labour force participation and integration
- Education and population growth globally



Demographic Scenarios for the EU

→ **Population Ageing**

- The EU's population is *living longer – a product of success in health and living standards*
- The average lifespan in the EU today is **81 years**, it's is expected to extend by about 2 years every decade
- This process is gradual and the result of a long demographic transition towards lower-fertility, longer living societies

Demographic Scenarios for the EU

→ **The dependency burden**

- A smaller labour force and a larger share of citizens over age 65, will increase the dependency burden.
- If trends continue, **for every 100 European workers, there will be 133 dependent people in 2060.**
- Today, that ratio is 108 dependents to 100 workers.

19%

Share of population age 65+ in 2015

32%

Share of population age 65+ in 2060,
if current trends continue

29%

Share of population age 65+ in 2060, in
case of *double immigration*

34%

Share of population age 65+ in 2060, in
case of *zero immigration*

30%

Share of population age 65+ in 2060, in case of
no immigration and 25% increase in fertility

27%

Share of population age 65+ in 2060, in case
of *no immigration and 50% increase in fertility*

Neither migration nor fertility are able to prevent the process of population ageing

Migration

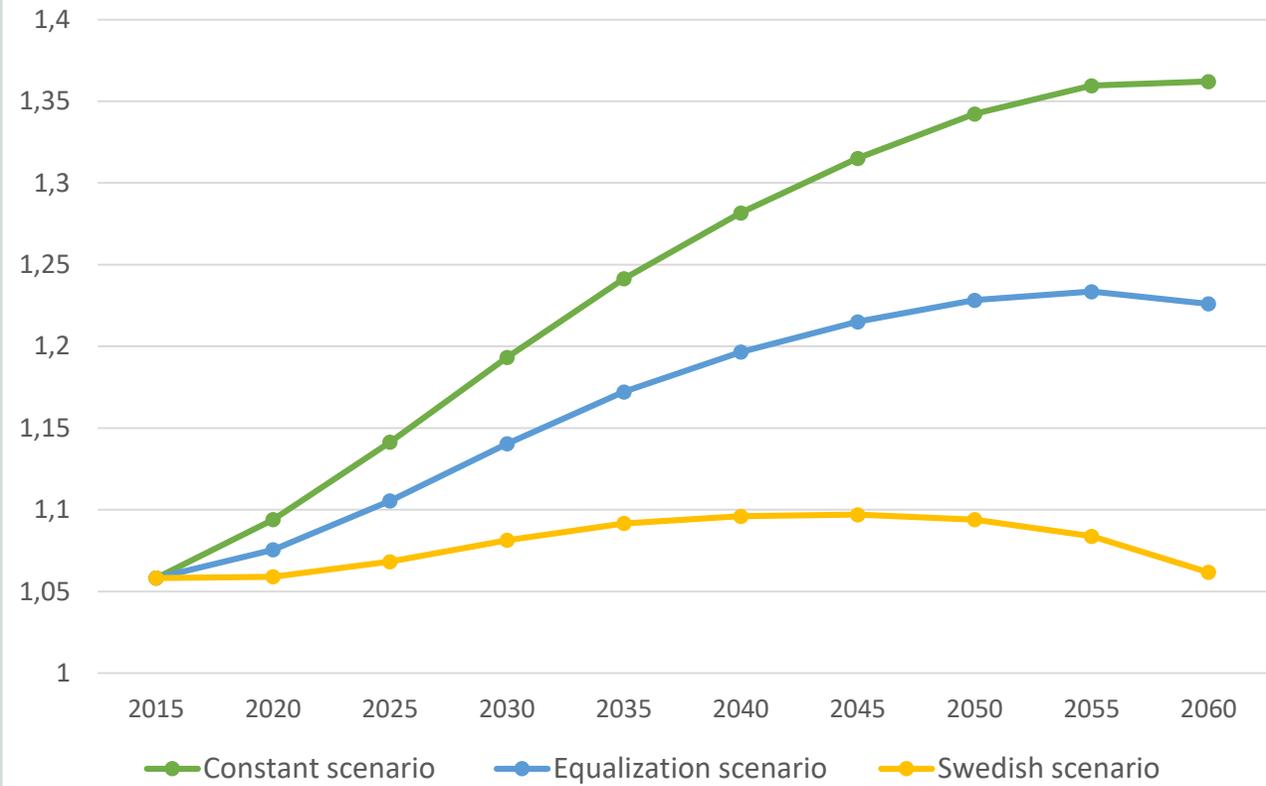
- i. Higher immigration flows increase the total population size and the size of the labour force, but much less the ratio of workers-to-non-workers.
- ii. Migrants age and retire just as the general population, and therefore do not significantly alter the age structure.

Fertility

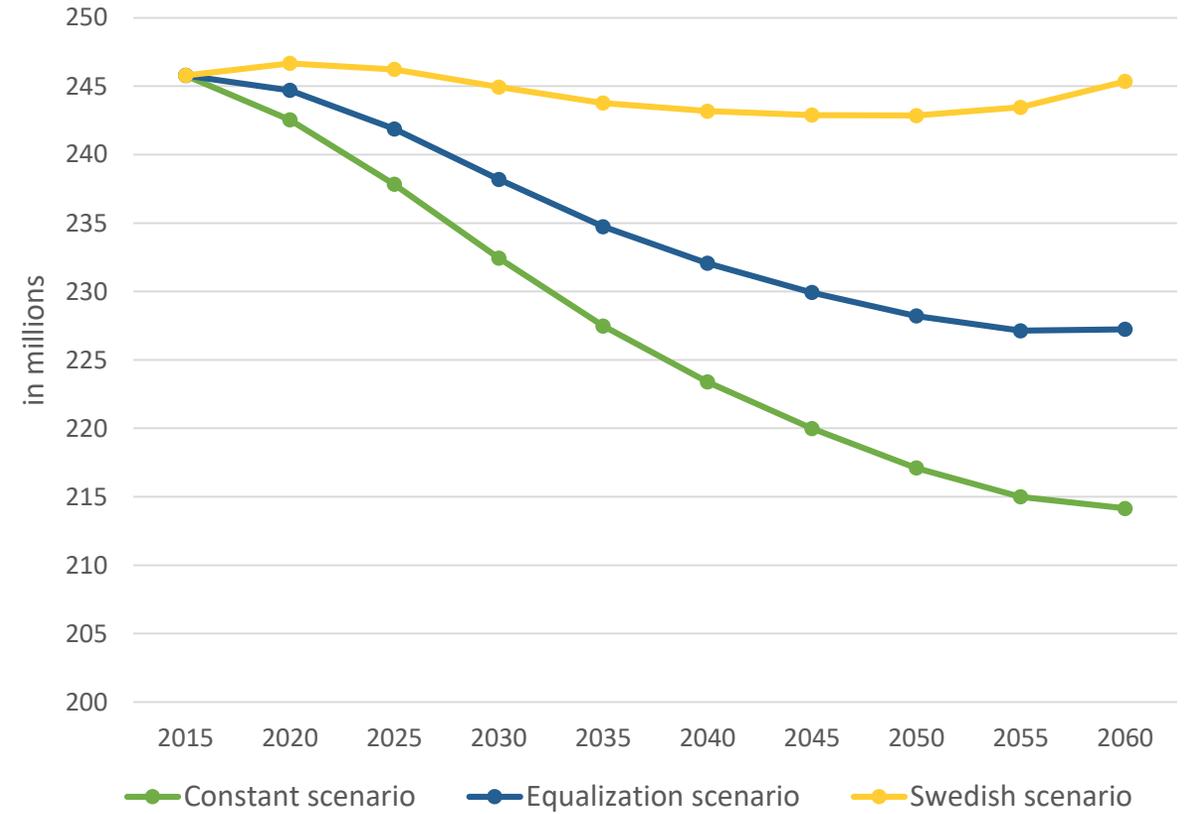
- i. Higher fertility can change the age structure slowly over time, but its effect on the labour force would only express itself once the larger cohorts of children reach working age.
- ii. In the short-term, the population of dependents increases with higher fertility.

→ Increasing labour force participation stabilises the dependency ratio and labour force size

EU Labour force dependency ratio according to three participation scenarios, 2015-2060

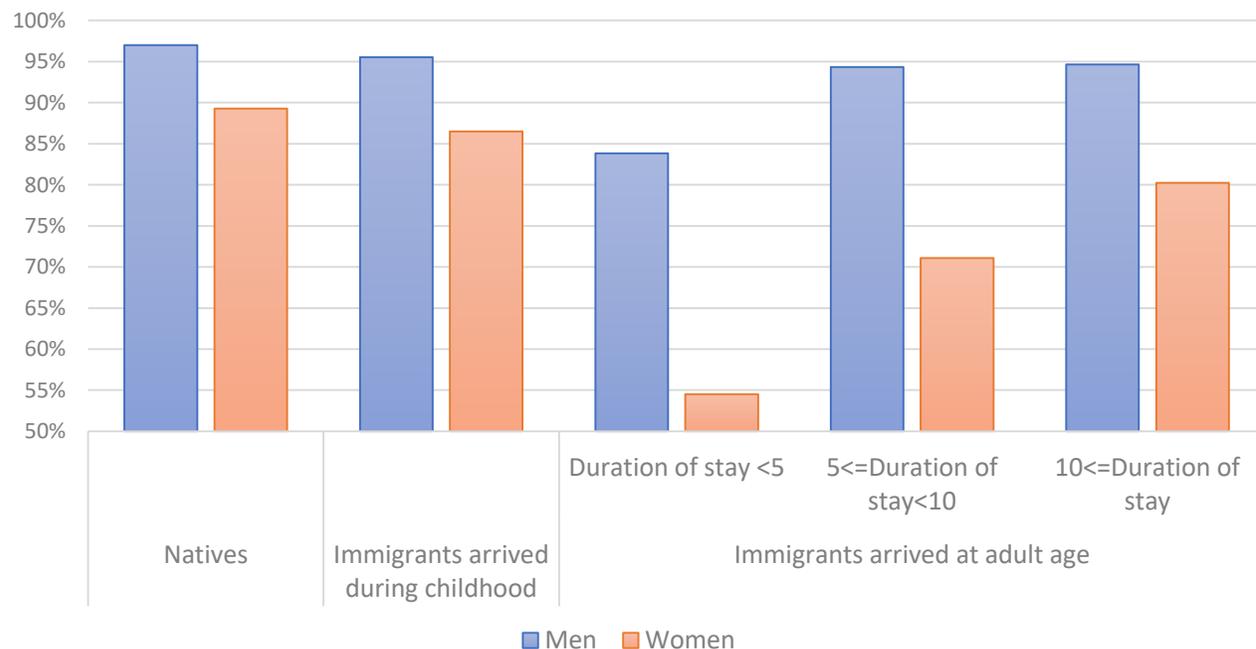


Total EU labour force size according to three participation scenarios, 2015-2060



→ For immigration to help with the dependency burden, successful economic integration matters most

Labour force participation rate according to immigrant status, age at arrival and duration of stay, 2010-2015, European Union



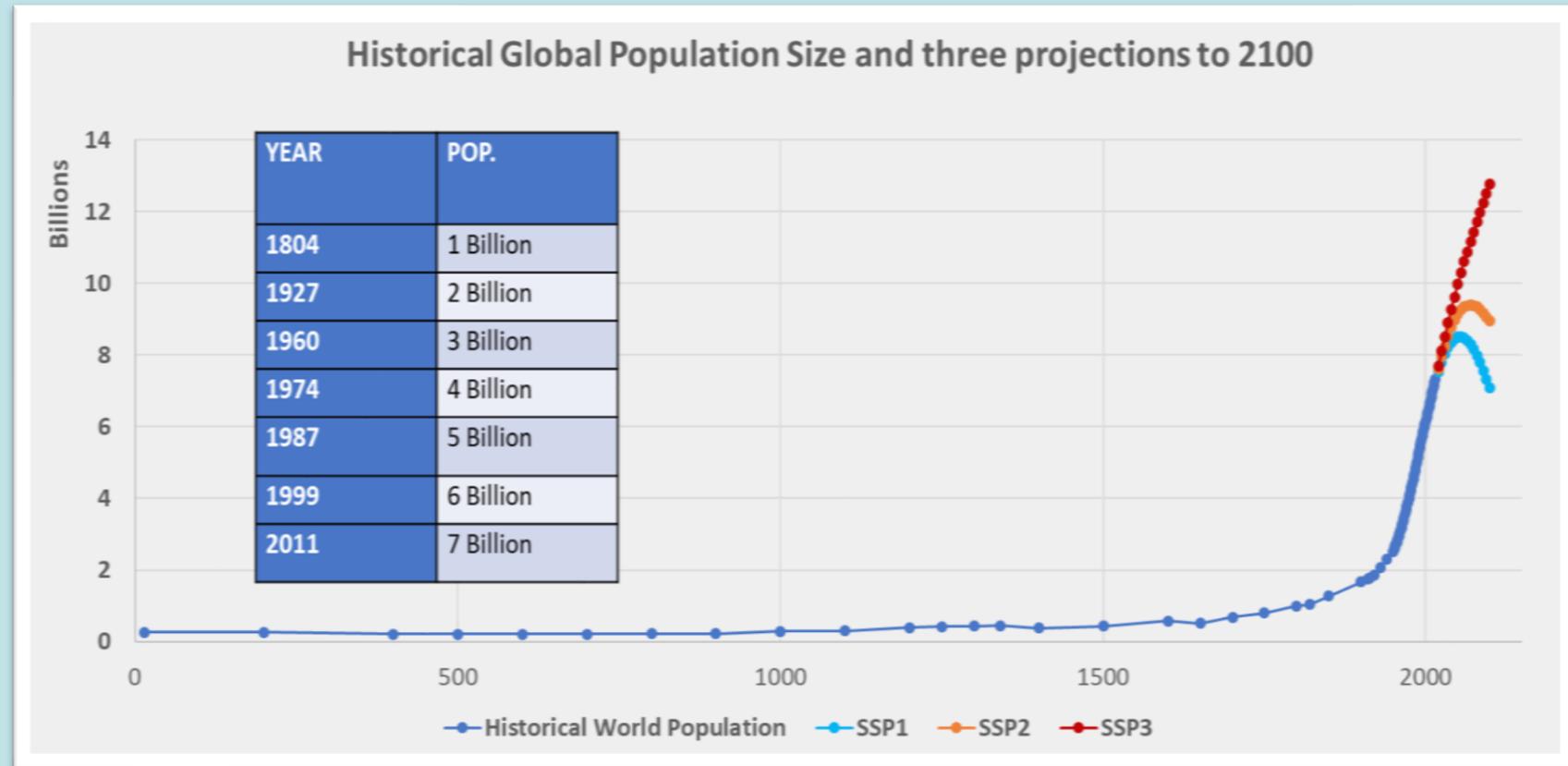
Projected EU labour-force dependency ratio in 2060

Immigration volume	Educational composition of immigrants	Integration assumptions		
		Low	Baseline	High
Low	Low	1.44	1.41	1.39
	Medium	1.44	1.41	1.39
	High	1.43	1.41	1.39
Baseline	Low	1.47	1.34	1.28
	Medium	1.46	1.33	1.26
	High	1.43	1.30	1.22
High	Low	1.50	1.29	1.20
	Medium	1.48	1.27	1.17
	High	1.43	1.24	1.12

Value in 2015 = 1.08

Global context – World Population Growth

- 3 development trajectories, 3 paths for population growth
- Rapid population growth can pose challenges to societies and resources



Rapid population growth and migration drivers

- Scarcity can lead to worsened living conditions and instability, which are known migration drivers
- Rapid population growth can lead to or exacerbate jobs shortages
- What about climate change?
 - Like rapid population growth, climate change can be an *indirect* driver of migration.
 - For now, most climate migration remains regional

→ Education, especially of young women, can impact fertility levels

- Education for girls can determine the future of world population growth

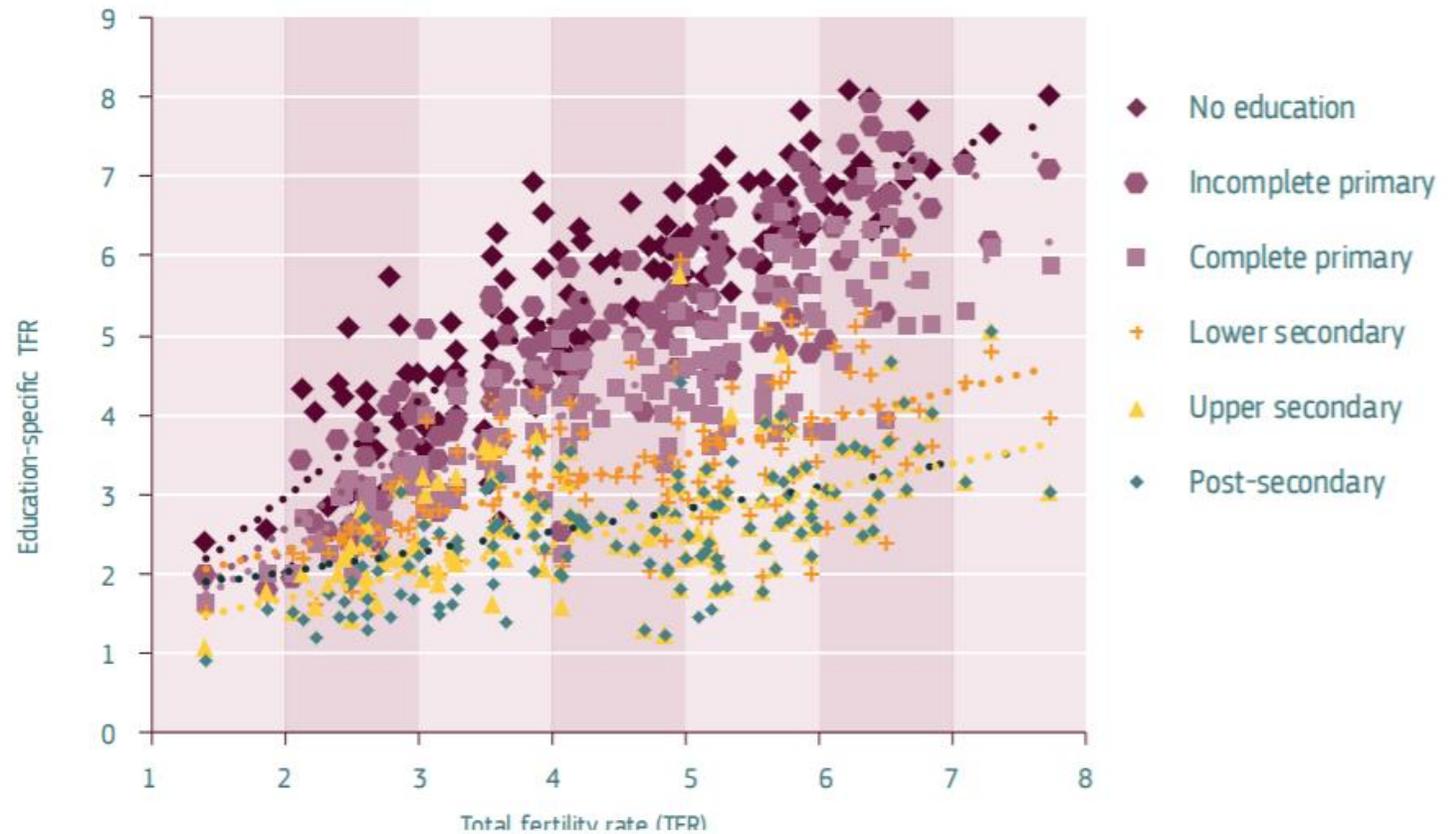
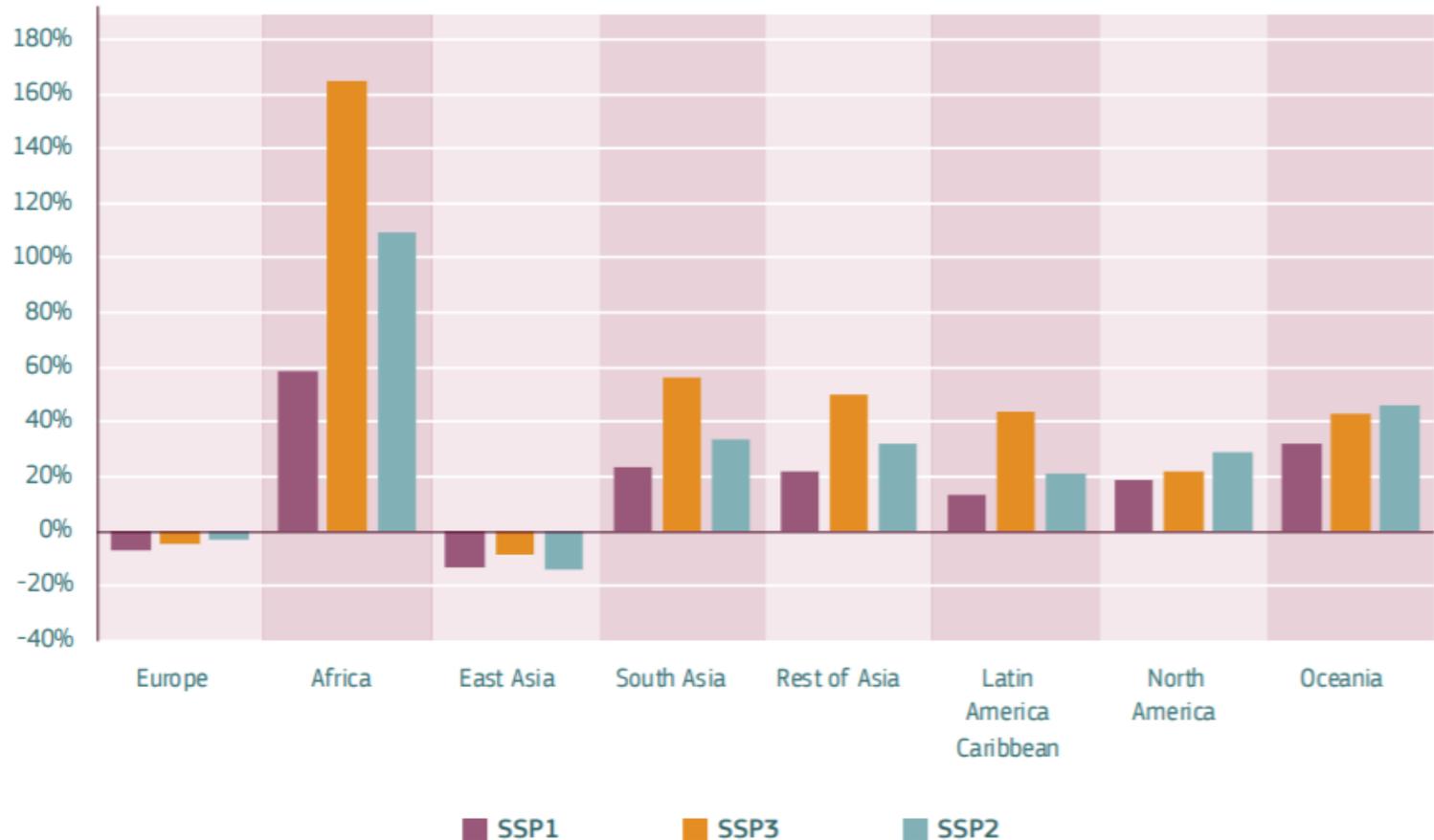


Figure 6.2: Total fertility rates (TFR) for six different levels of female education for multiple DHS surveys from 58 developing countries (most recent survey data for each country, with the x-axis giving the average fertility level and the coloured dots indicating education-specific levels in that country)

Source: CEPAM

→ The education of girls in Africa can determine the size of the future world population

- If trends continue, by 2060 the world population will be 9.6 billion - 2.3 billion larger than today
- Population growth in Africa would contribute **57%** of this growth
- If development and education expansion in Africa stalls, the world population is expected to reach 11 billion by 2060





Thank you

Any questions?