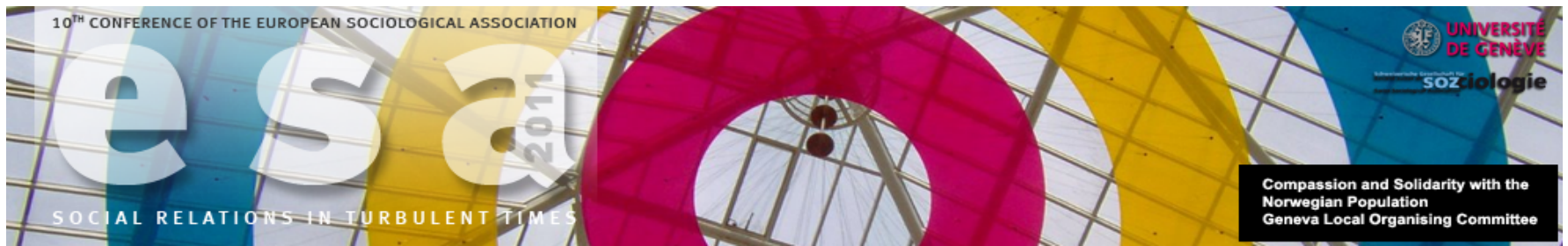




The impact of current international migration in the age structure: the particular case of the Southern European Countries

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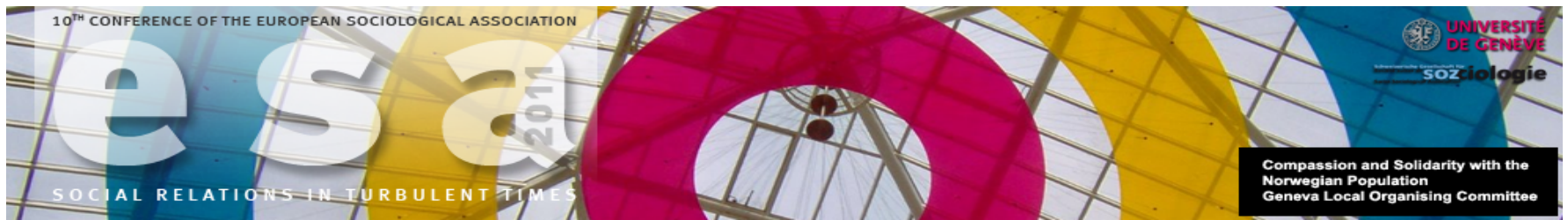
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Goals: to understand the influence of international migration in the population age structure changes in Southern European Countries.

Methodology: we used a statistical approach, integrating specific calculation of demographic indicators.

Data source: Eurostat, United Nations Population Division and National Statistical Offices.



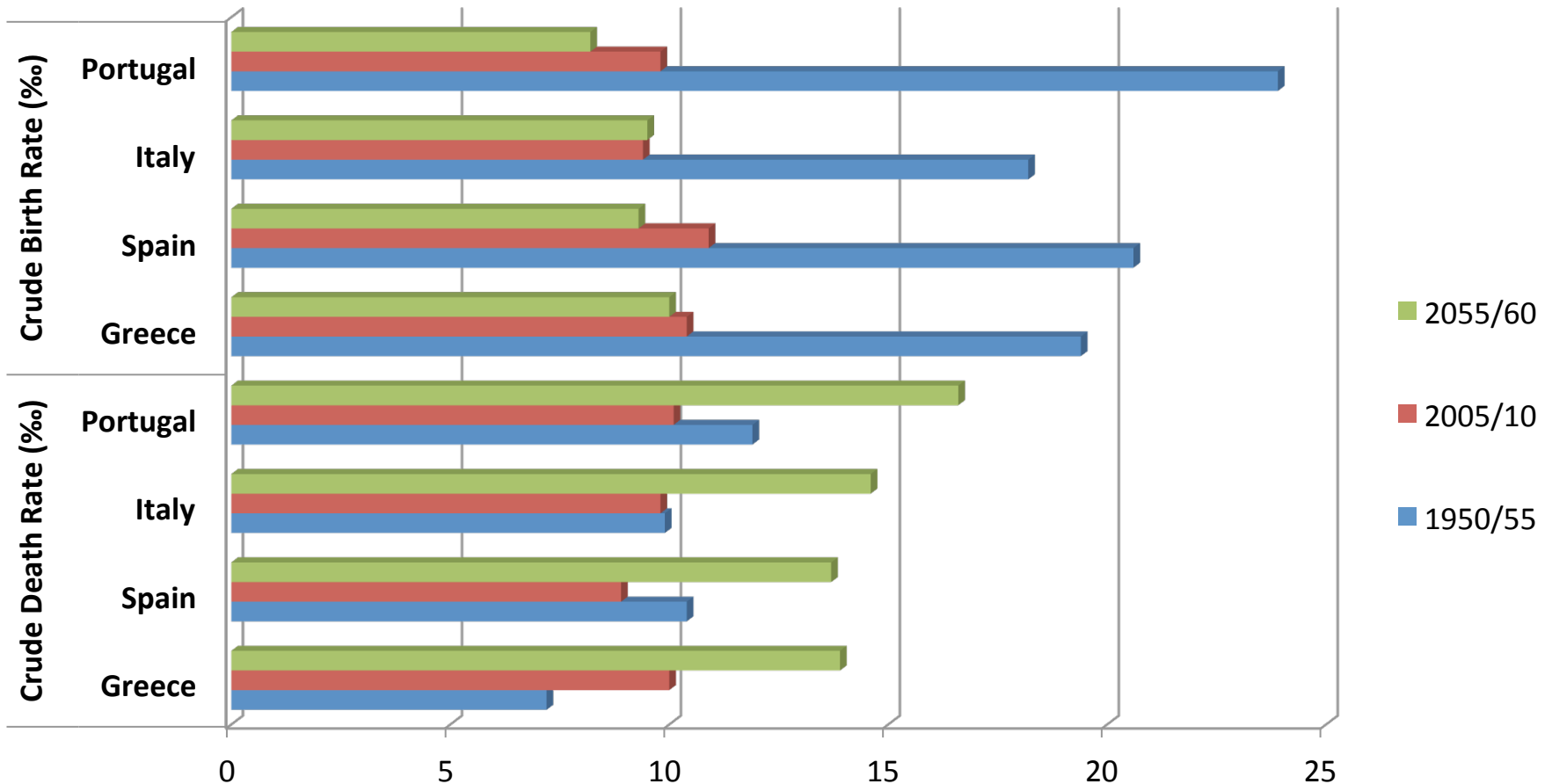
Population growth and composition by age and sex – determinants - fertility and mortality trends and net migration

The fertility decline is a global phenomenon.

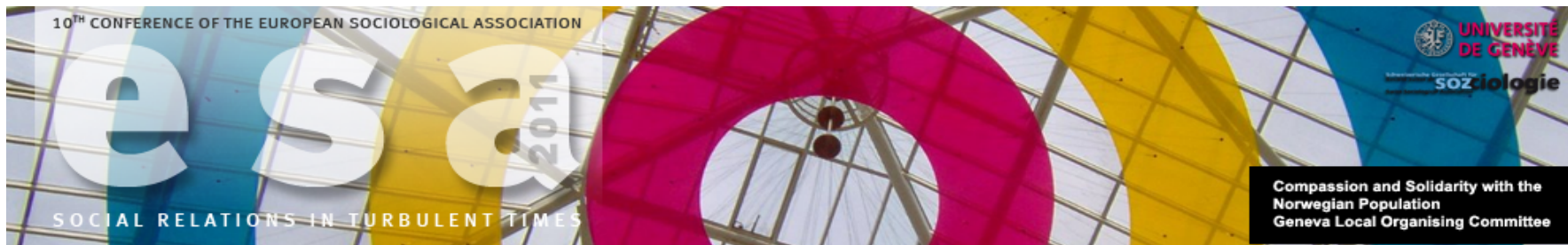
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in developed countries remained around 1.6 children per woman and in developing countries levels are also dropping too fast.

European Population in 1950 accounted for almost 22% of the total world population, in 2050 will be approximately 8%.

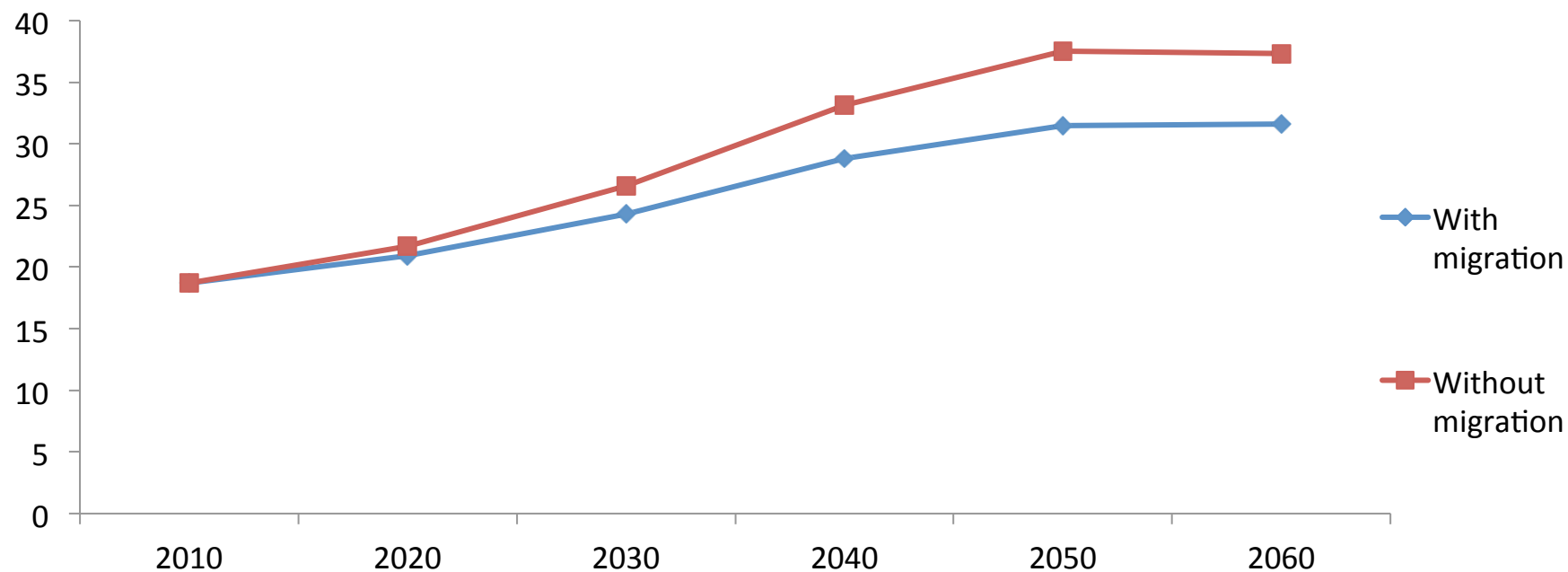
Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate between 1950 and 2060



Source: Own elaboration with data from World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (United Nations)

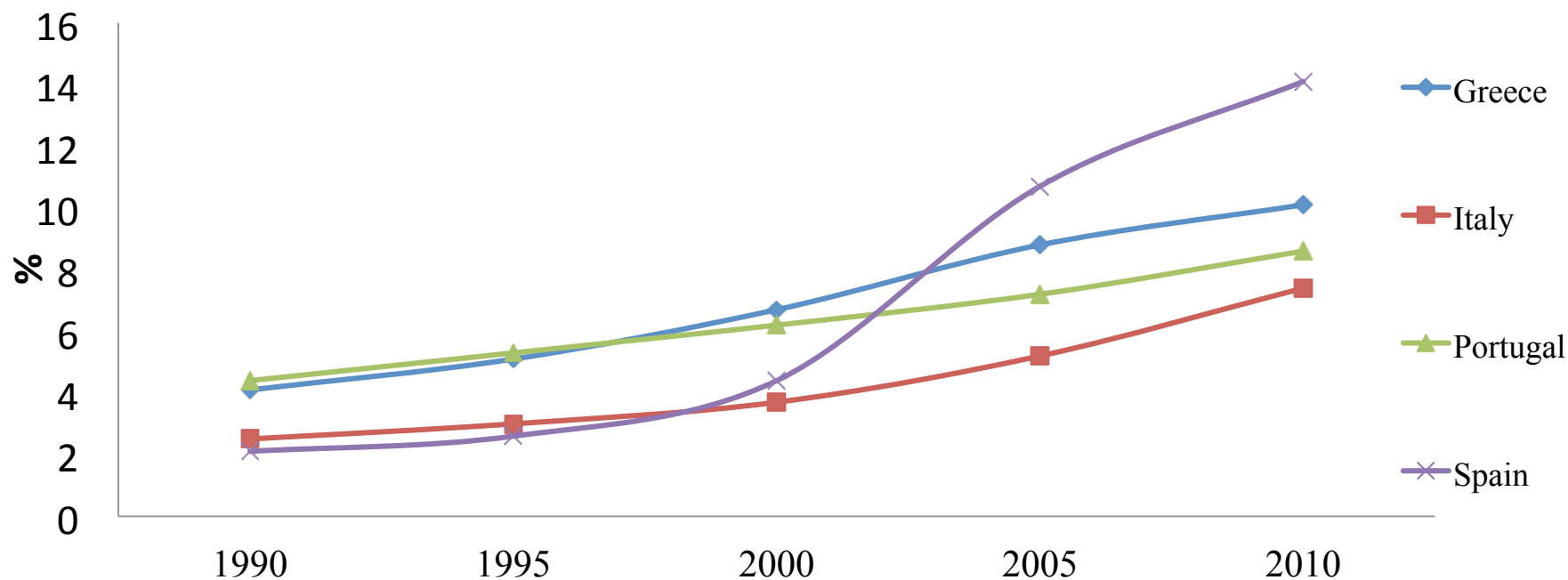


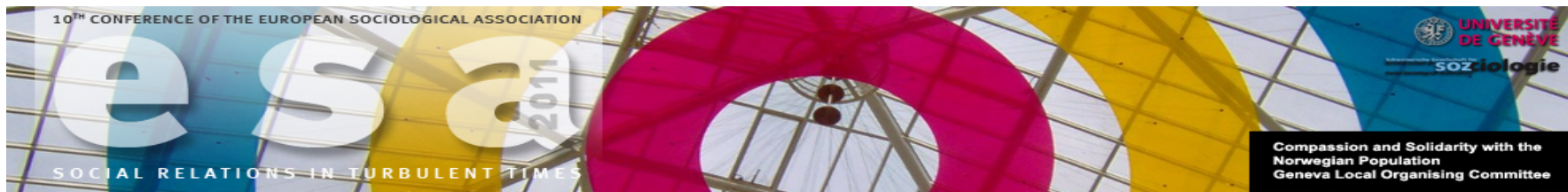
Population projections with and without immigration of residents aged 65 years and over in Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal, between 2010 and 2060 (%)



Source: Own elaboration with data from Eurostat

Proportion of international migrants in the total population between 1990 and 2010 (%)





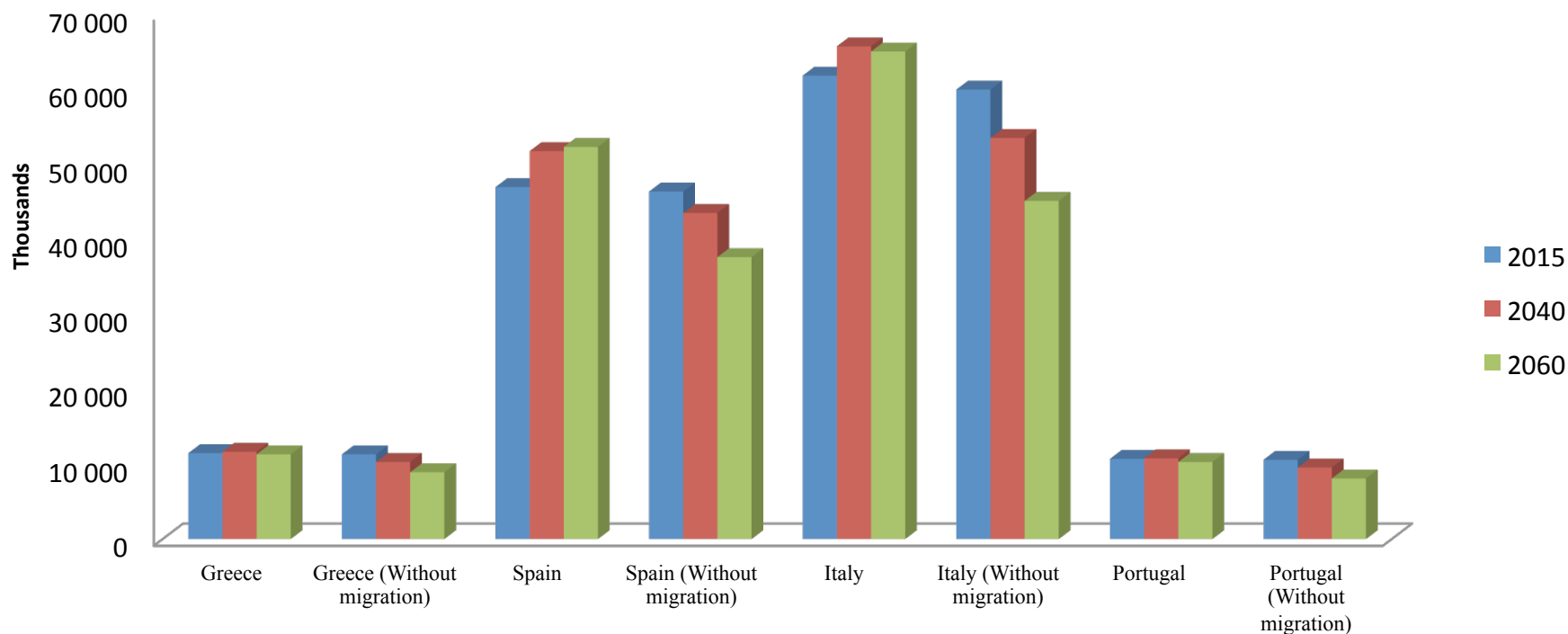
Eurostat Convergence scenario

The methodology of the Eurostat population projections is based on the main assumption that socio-economic and demographic differences between Member States of the EU and countries of EFTA will fade out in the very long run.

Values of major demographic indicators (total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth by sex and net international migration) will converge across countries.

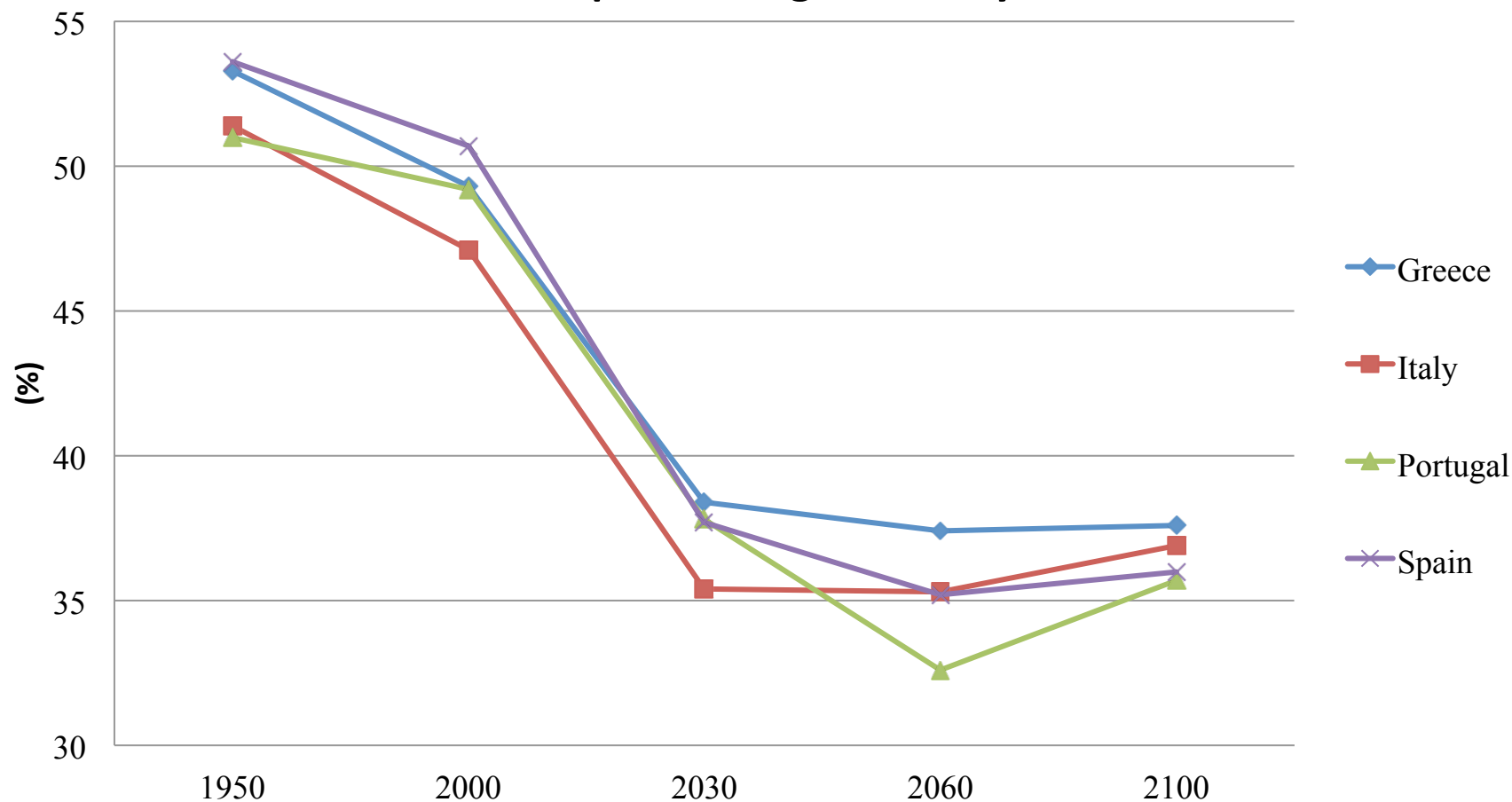
Population projections between 2015 and 2060 - Convergence scenario

Population projections



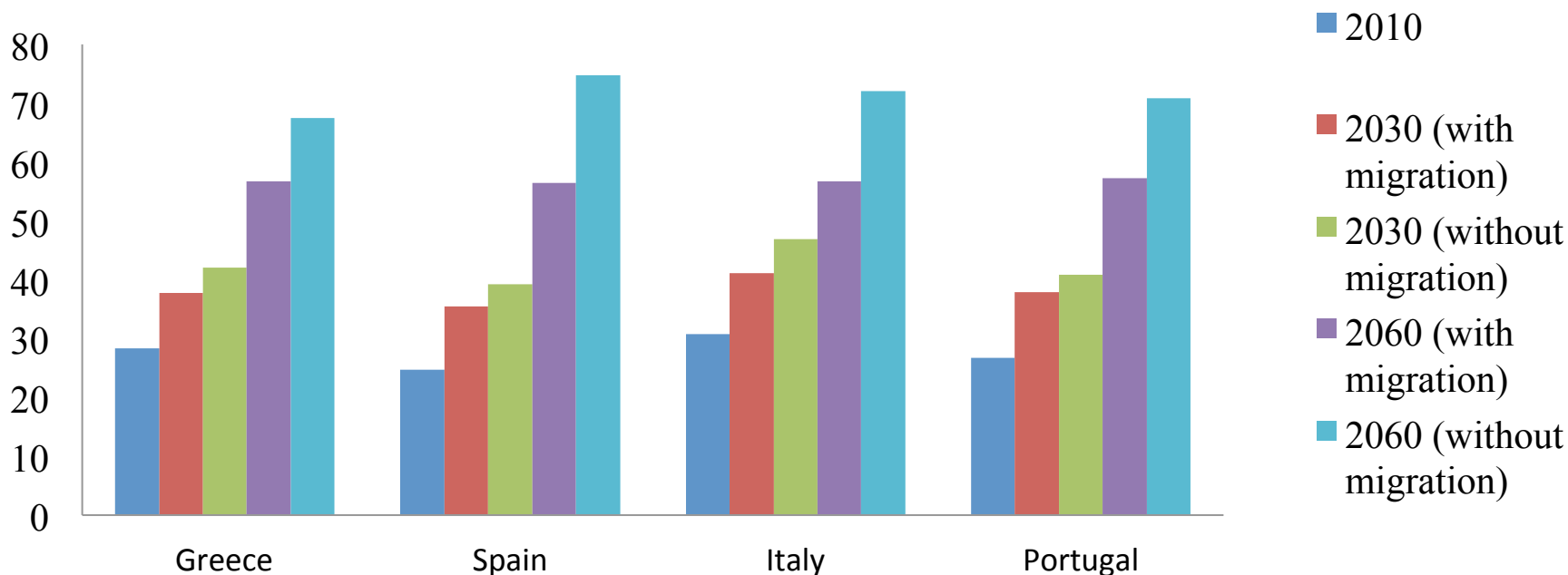
Source: Own elaboration with data from Eurostat (Population projection)

Female Population aged 15-49 years



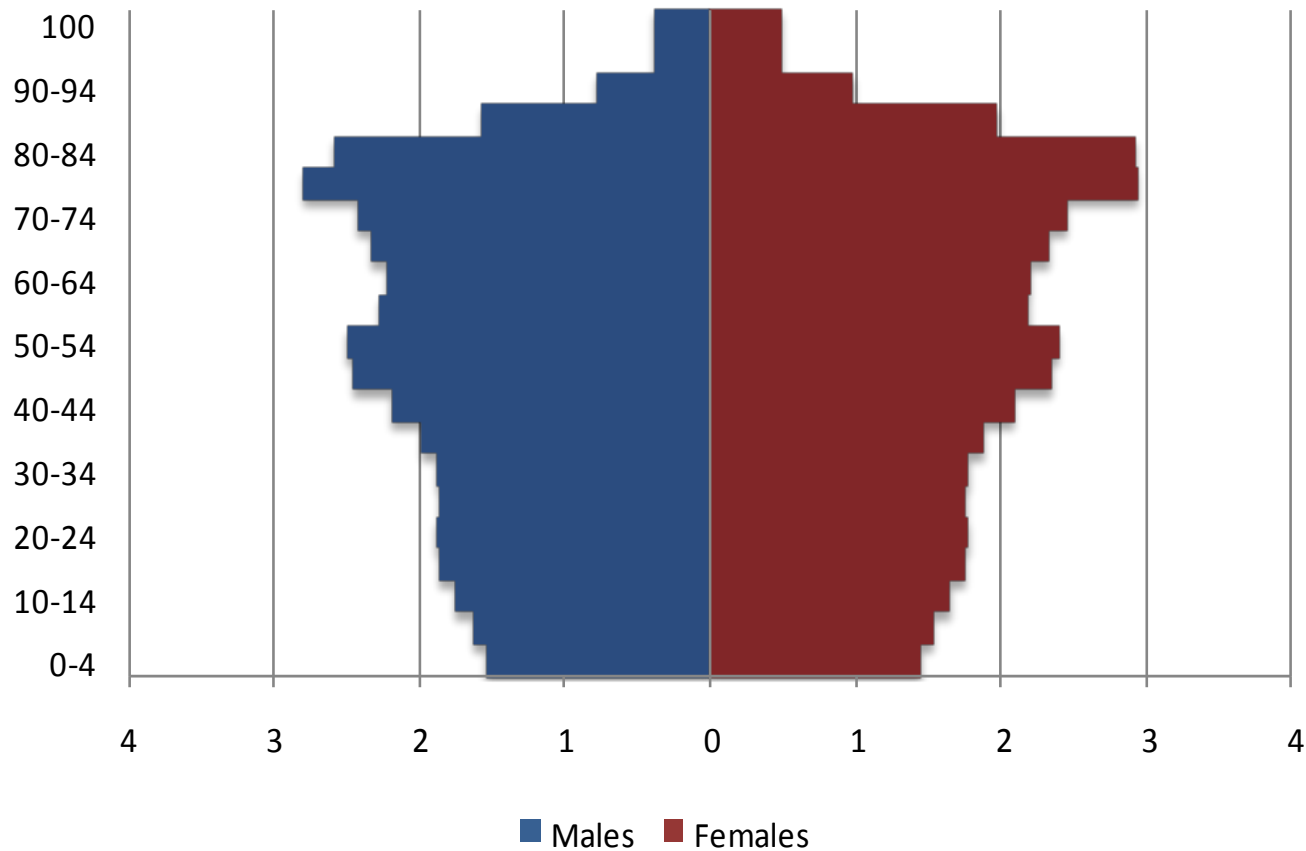
Source: Own elaboration with data from World Population Prospects

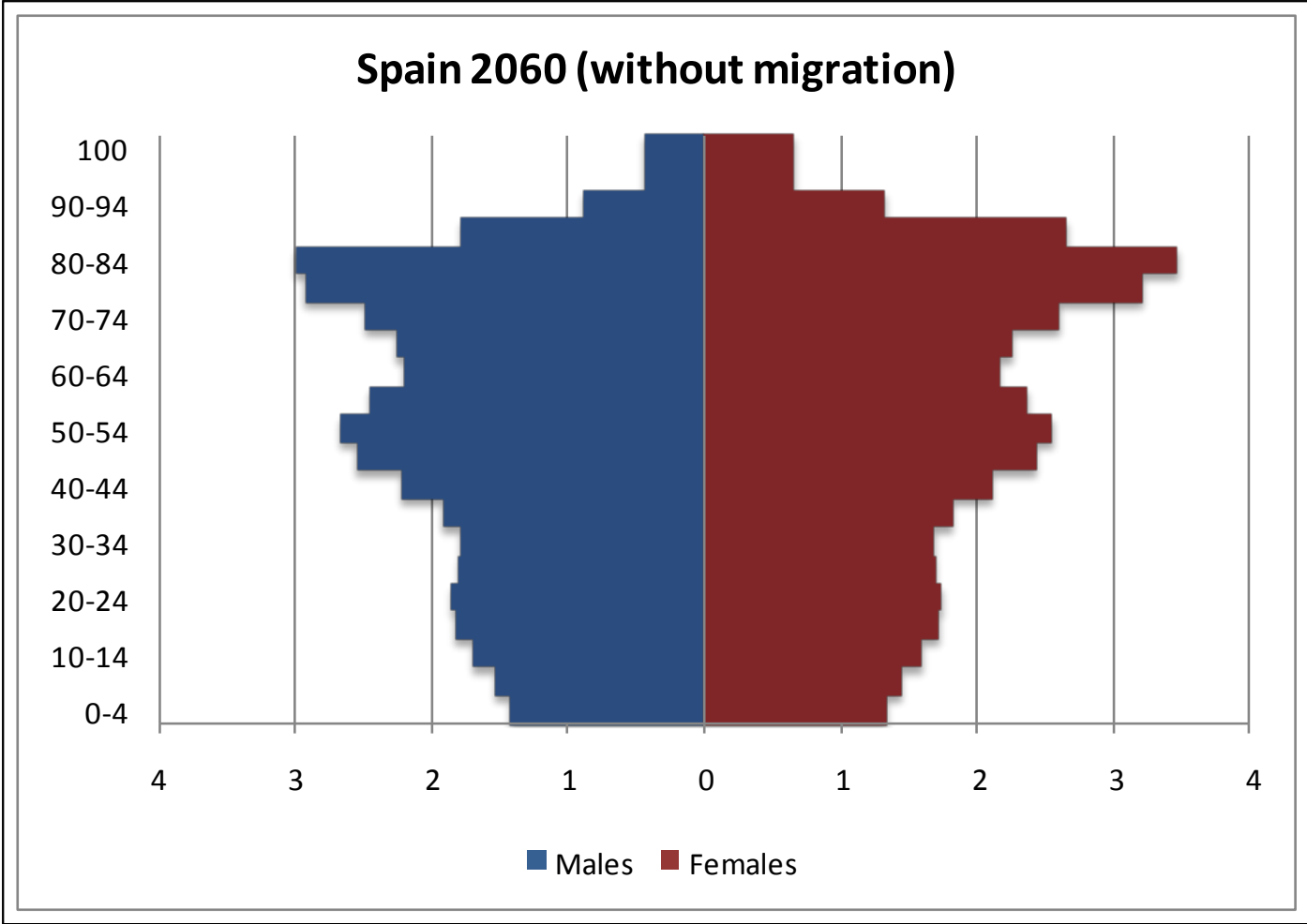
Old-age dependency ratios, in Greece, Spain Italy and Portugal, from 2010 to 2060, in a scenario with and without migration



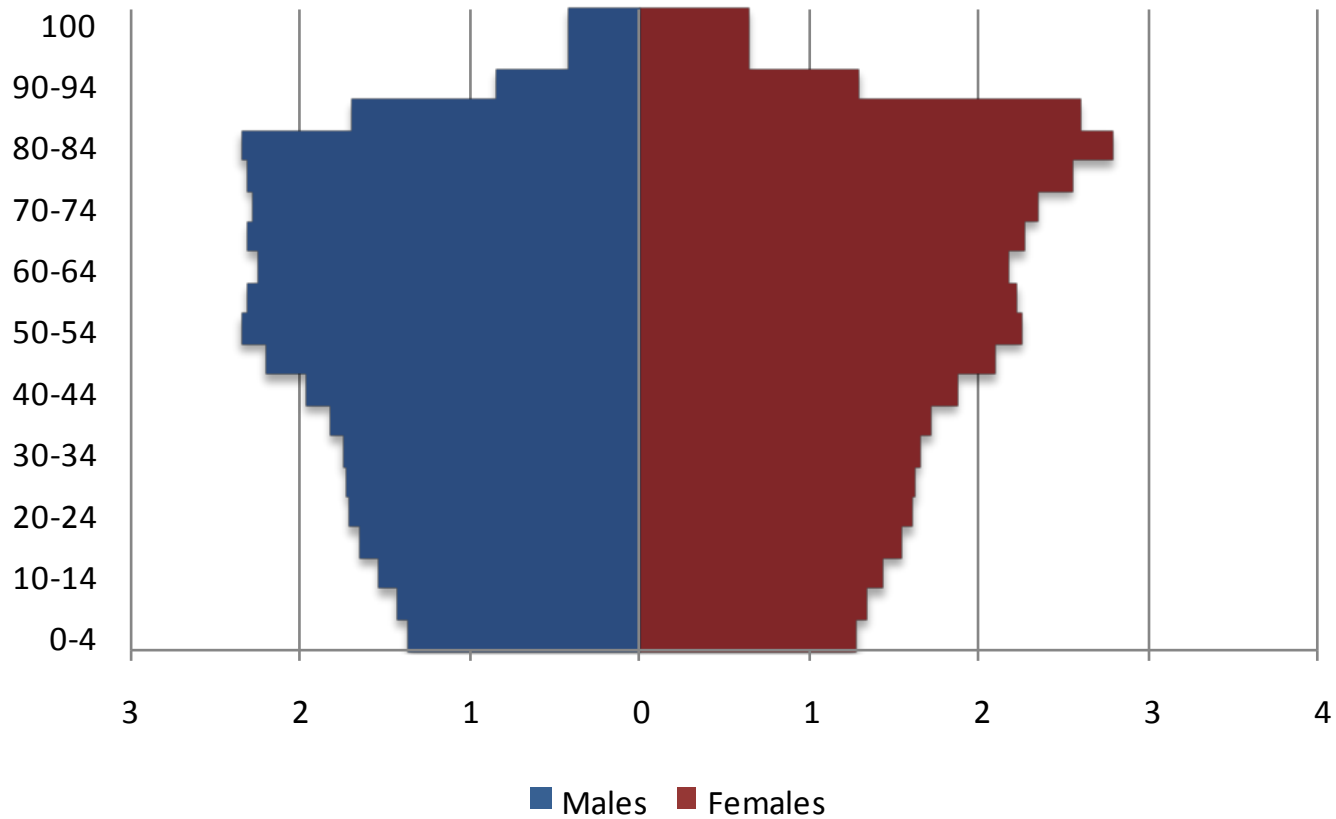
Source: Own elaboration with data from Eurostat (Population projection)

Greece 2060 (without migration)

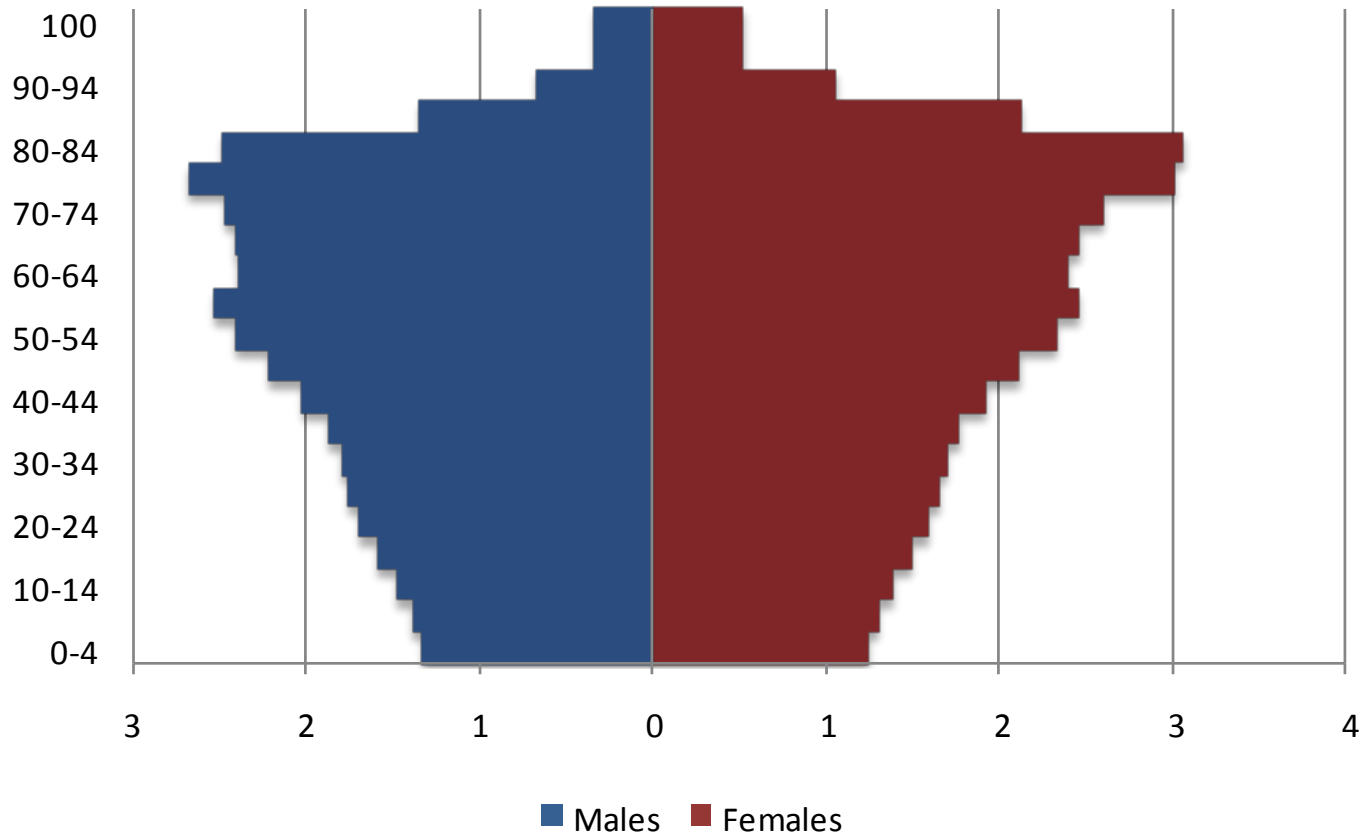


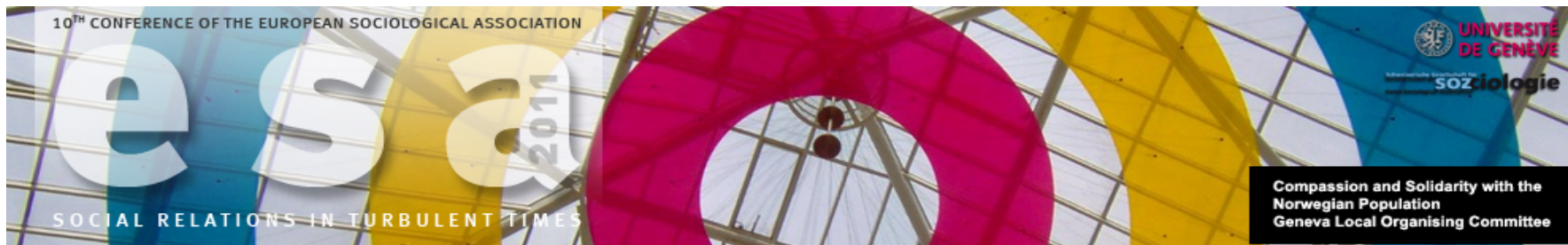


Italy 2060 (without migration)



Portugal 2060 (without migration)

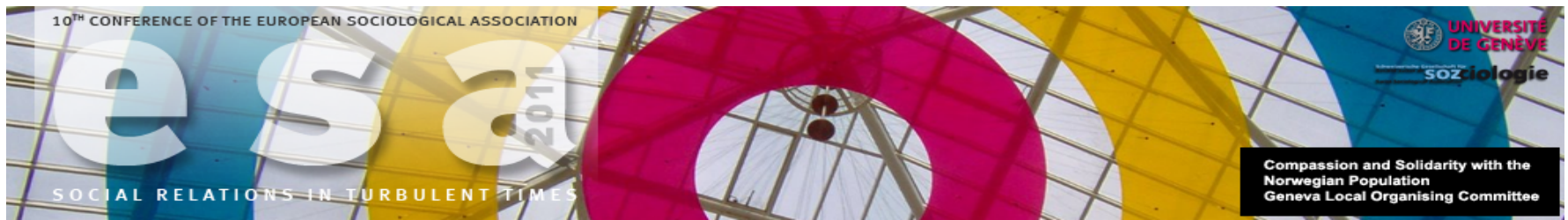




Concluding Remarks

The Southern Europe countries:

- Currently, have a small population growth heavily dependent on positive net migration
- In the near future, population will decline in fertile ages and in the working age groups, at the same time that
- the number of people in advanced ages will increase dramatically



Consequently to the substantial and positive migration flows experienced by the Southern European countries, (especially over the past two decades)

- **immigrants are becoming a significant part of their populations**
- **contributed to delay an inevitable demographic decline**
 - **decreased the old-age dependency ratios.**



However, the financial and economical crisis and the increase of unemployment rates in Southern Europe, can influence the migration decision

jointly with the fast fertility decline recorded in several developing countries (“providers” of the largest number of immigrants)

suggest that immigration flows can change (amount, age, gender, citizenship,...) in the coming years.



**Your comments and
suggestions are very
welcome!**

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