

# ***The Mediterranean***

## ***Demographic and migratory dynamics and prospective scenarios (1950-2050)***

***Teresa Maria Ferreira Rodrigues (FCSH-IPRI/UNL)***  
[\(trodrigues@fcsch.unl.pt\)](mailto:trodrigues@fcsch.unl.pt)  
***Susana Raquel de Sousa Ferreira (FCSH-IPRI/UNL)***  
[\(srsferreira@gmail.com\)](mailto:srsferreira@gmail.com)

**LISBON, 30 JANUARY 2012**



## Main goal

To assess the way how demographic profiles and trends present different risks and opportunities in the past, present and future of the Mediterranean countries.

## Specific goals

- ✓ get an integrated perspective of current reality, based on demographic and socio-economic indicators;
- ✓ characterize collective migratory behaviours in recent past, particularly different between Northern and Southern countries;
- ✓ get an integrated perspective of current reality, based on demographic and socio-economic indicators;
- ✓ summarize the main characteristics of the natural and migratory demographic scenarios for 2050.

1. Goals

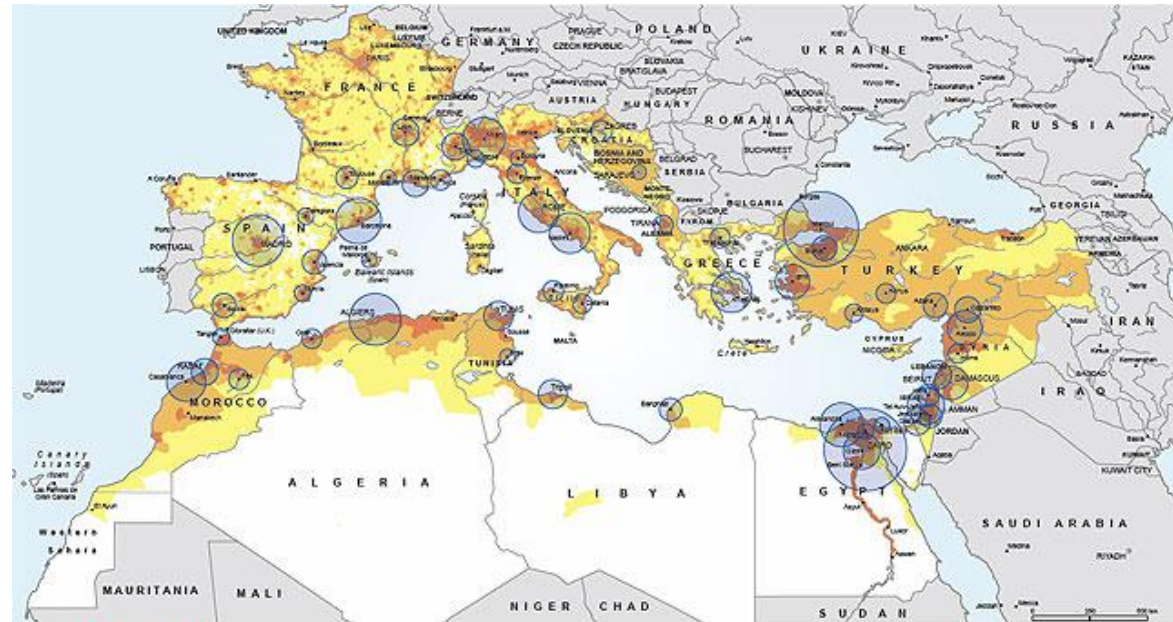
2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

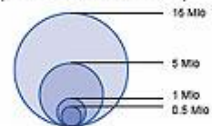
5. Demography and security

# Resident population: asymmetries of volume and distribution



## Population

Population in urban centre  
(Estimation where data not available)



Sources: Center for International Earth Science Information  
Network (CIESIN), Columbia University; World Gazetteer

SOURCE: MEDSEC, "Environment and Security issues in the Southern Mediterranean Region - Exploring and Mapping the Issues" (Available at: <http://www.medsecnet.org/images/stories/files/medpopulation-print.pdf> Access on 20 June 2011).

***“Demographic change was identified as being among the most predictable of future trends, yet the least studied by political scientists.”***

Robert Portman, former President of the American Political Science Association, 2005

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security

# Resident population: asymmetries of volume and distribution

## 1. Goals

## 2. Demographic dynamics

## 3. Migratory dynamics

## 4. Different societies

## 5. Demography and security

1

2

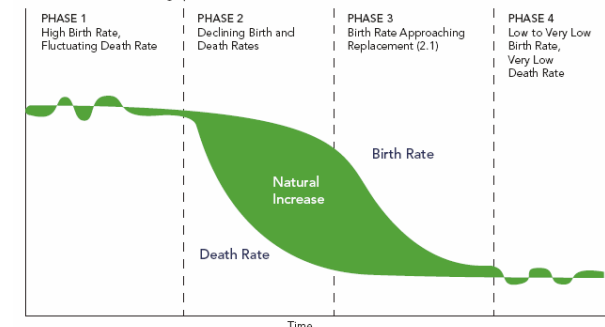
3

Countries	1950-2000	2005-2010
<b>North Africa</b>		
Morocco	2,37	1,20
Algeria	2,53	1,51
Tunisia	1,99	0,98
Libya	3,35	2,00
Egypt	2,39	1,81
<b>West Asia</b>		
Israel	3,20	1,70
Lebanon	1,94	0,83
Cyprus	0,94	1,02
Syria	3,13	3,26
Turkey	2,28	1,24
<b>Europe</b>		
Greece	0,74	0,22
Albania	1,87	0,37
Montenegro	1,01	0,03
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,66	-0,12
Croatia	0,31	-0,15
Slovenia	0,60	0,24
Italy	0,42	0,49
Malta	0,44	0,37
Monaco	0,64	0,28
France	0,69	0,53
Spain	0,73	1,02

SOURCE: 1975-2000 UNPD: Attachements; 2005-2050 – UNPD, 2010: 16-20.

CAUSE

The Classic Phases of Demographic Transition



Notes: Natural increase or decrease is the difference between the number of births and deaths. The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

Source: (for burials in 1693 and 1694): E.A. Wrigley, *Population and History* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967).



MIGRATIONS

MIGRATIONS

# How many MEDITERRANEANS????

## Demographic indicators – Natural balance

Countries	AFR 1975-80	AFR 2005-10	IMR 2005-10	Life Expectacion at births 2005- 10
<b>North Africa</b>				
Morocco	5,90	2,38	37,50	71,2
Algeria	7,18	2,38	37,40	72,3
Tunisia	5,69	1,86	22,50	73,9
Libya	7,38	2,72	20,90	74,0
Egypt	5,66	2,89	39,50	70,0
<b>West Asia</b>				
Israel	3,41	2,81	5,10	80,7
Lebanon	4,31	1,86	25,20	72,0
Cyprus	2,29	1,52	5,80	79,7
Syria	7,47	3,29	18,60	74,1
Turkey	4,72	2,13	31,40	71,8
<b>Europe</b>				
Greece	2,32	1,38	4,00	79,2
Albania	4,20	1,87	18,30	76,5
Montenegro	2,37	1,64	11,60	74,0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,24	1,21	14,00	75,1
Croatia	2,02	1,42	6,90	76,2
Slovenia	2,20	1,36	4,10	78,4
Italy	1,94	1,38	4,20	81,2
Malta	2,02	1,26	6,90	79,7
Monaco	1,86	1,89	4,20	81,2
France	2,57	1,43	4,10	80,9

AFR – Average Fertility Rate  
IMR – Infant Mortality Rate  
Life expectation at Birth

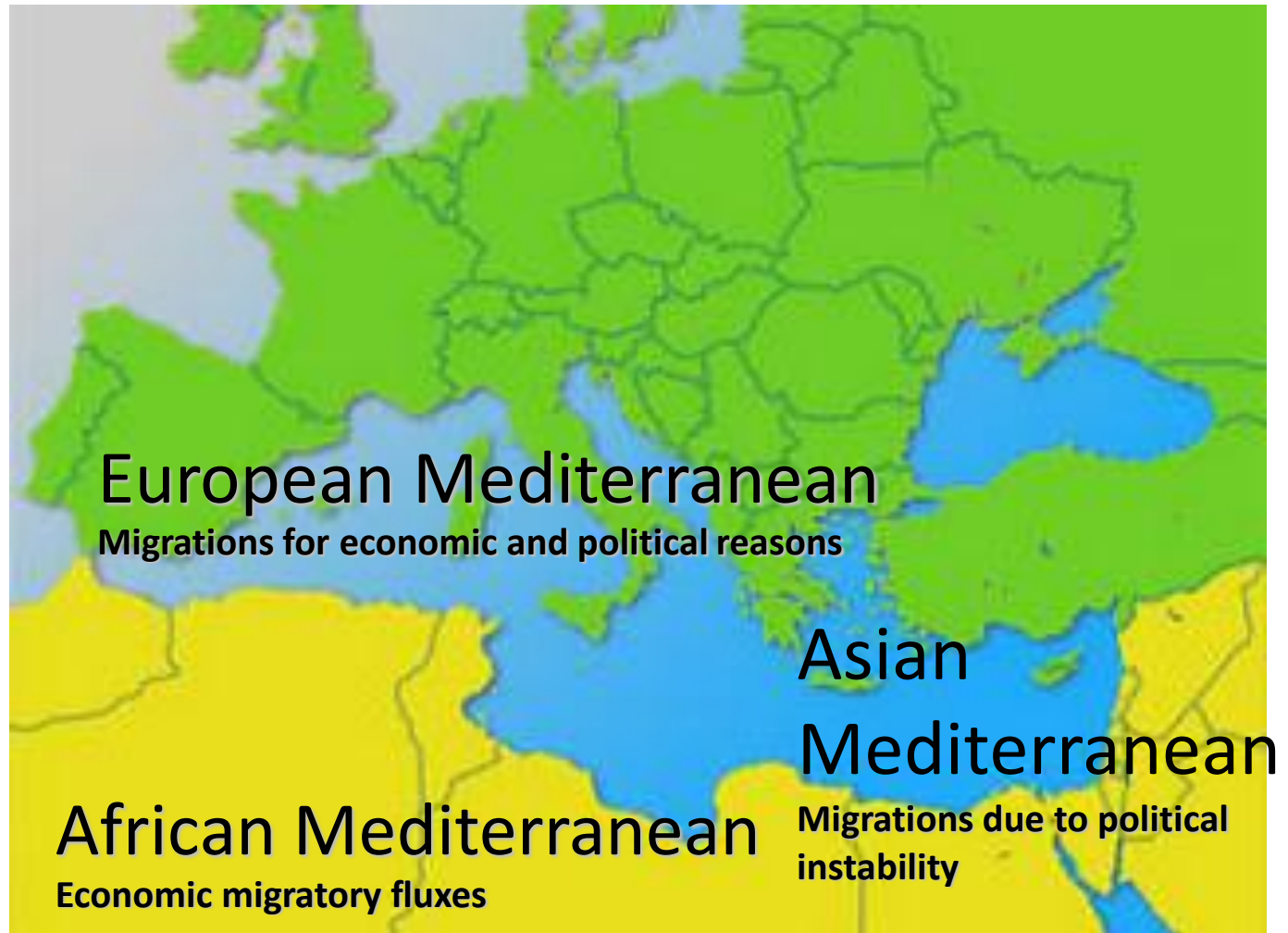
SOURCE: 1975-2000 (UNPD, 2009); 2005-2050 (UNPD, 2010).

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security



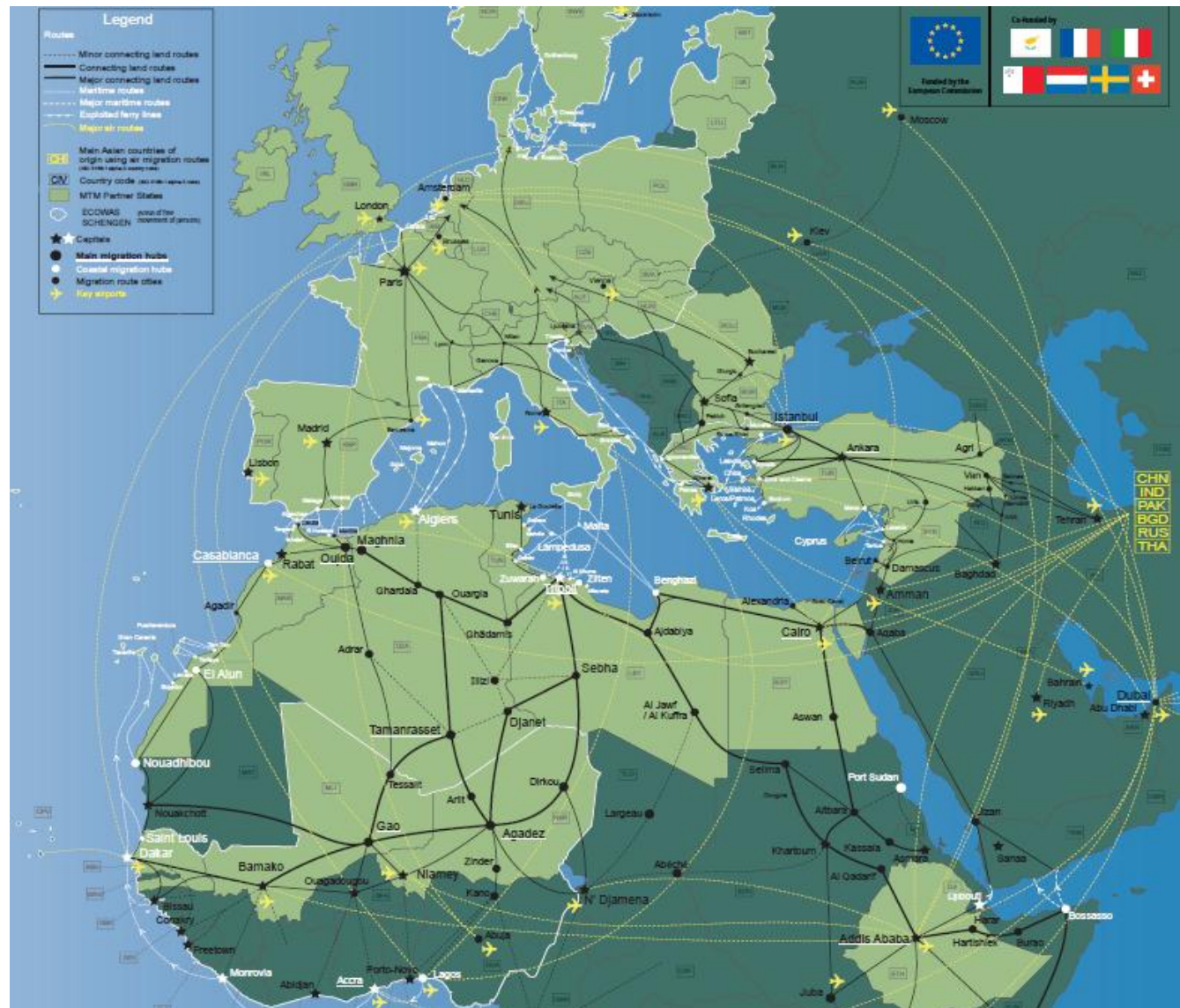
## Intra-continental migratory spaces

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security





# South-South and South-North Fluxes



SOURCE: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (Available at: <http://www.icmpd.org/maghreb0.html>. Access on 20 April 2011).

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security



# Mediterranean migratory fluxes. Choke-points

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security



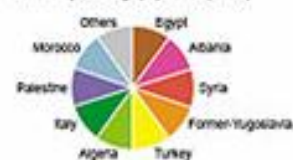
## Migration

- Emigration country
- Immigration country

- Main migration routes
- Refuge camp
- Migration hub

- Schengen area (associated with EU except United Kingdom and Ireland, plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland)

## Nationality of foreign population (> 10%)



## Total of foreign population



Sources: Frontex, Eurostat, Plan Bleu, Migreurop, Philippe Rekacewicz

SOURCE: MEDSEC, 2011

# Current reality and socio-economic indicators

1. Goals

2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

5. Demography and security

1

2

3

Countries/Regions	HDI 2010	GINI Index	GDP p/capita
<b>North Africa</b>	-	-	-
Morocco	130	40.0	146
Algeria	96	35.3	105
Tunisia	94	40.0	112
Lybia	64	n.d.	79
Egypt	113	34.4	125
<b>West Asia</b>	-	-	-
Israel	17	38.6	42
Lebanon	71	n.d.	92
Cyprus	31	29.0	90
Syria	119	n.d.	139
Turkey	92	43.6	96
<b>Europe</b>	-	-	-
Greece	29	33.0	39
Albania	70	26.7	123
Montenegro	54	30.0	145
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74	56.2	118
Croatia	46	29.0	69
Slovenia	21	24.0	44
Italy	24	32.0	38
Malta	36	26.0	50
Monaco	n.d.	n.d.	40
France	20	32.7	33
Spain	23	32.0	35
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-

**Very High HDI**

16 States, 63% population

**GDP**

Confirms the relative position of each country

**Gini Index**

Assymetries are not so relevant

SOURCE: Population (UNPD, 2010); HDI (UNDP, 2011); GINI I., GDP (CIA, 2010).

# A MEDITERRANEAN WITH TWO SPEEDS

Population, Resources & Development

Countries	2010	2050	Variation
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>35,73</b>	<b>41,02</b>	<b>47,7</b>
Morocco	6,84	7,15	33,3
Algeria	7,48	8,33	39,9
Tunisia	2,19	2,13	21,3
Lybia	1,38	1,65	54,5
Egypt	17,84	21,75	59,7
<b>West Asia</b>	<b>23,37</b>	<b>25,38</b>	<b>42,7</b>
Israel	1,54	1,79	43,6
Lebanon	0,90	0,85	19,0
Cyprus	0,19	0,20	6,4
Syria	4,75	6,20	80,8
Turkey	15,99	16,36	33,9
<b>Europe</b>	<b>40,90</b>	<b>33,60</b>	<b>2,5</b>
Greece	2,36	1,84	-3,7
Albania	0,67	0,55	3,1
Montenegro	0,13	0,10	-2,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,79	0,51	-20,0
Croatia	0,93	0,64	-13,1
Slovenia	0,43	0,33	-3,7
Italy	12,69	9,58	-5,8
Malta	0,09	0,07	-1,0
Monaco	0,01	na	
France	13,23	11,36	7,8
Spain	9,57	8,61	11,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,6</b>

1

2

3



SOURCE: Prepared by the authors, based on the UN scenarios (UNDP, 2010).

1. Goals

2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

5. Demography and security

# CHANGES IN AGE STRUCTURE

Assymetries and different chronologies

1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security

VARIAÇÃO (%)	FECUNDIDADE (ISF)		MORTALIDADE (TMI)	MORTALIDADE (e0)
Países	1975-2010	2010-2050	2010-2050	2010-2050
<b>África do Norte</b>				
Marrocos	-59,7	-22,3	-72,5	10,4
Argélia	-66,9	-22,3	-70,3	9,3
Tunísia	-67,3	-0,5	-63,1	8,0
Líbia	-63,1	-32,0	-58,4	8,2
Egipto	-48,9	-33,6	-72,9	11,0
<b>Ásia Ocidental</b>				
Israel	-17,6	-32,4	-33,3	5,8
Líbano	-56,8	-0,5	-65,1	9,3
Chipre	-33,6	21,7	-41,4	5,1
Síria	-56,0	-43,8	-59,1	8,0
Turquia	-54,9	-13,1	-69,1	9,3
<b>Europa</b>				
Grécia	-40,5	27,5	-32,5	6,3
Albânia	-55,5	-1,1	-56,3	6,7
Montenegro	-30,8	12,8	-57,8	7,8
Bósnia e Herzegovina	-46,0	31,4	-55,0	6,8
Croácia	-29,7	29,6	-44,9	7,1
Eslovénia	-38,2	33,8	-24,4	6,2
Itália	-28,9	26,1	-26,2	5,2
Malta	-37,6	30,2	-40,6	5,6
França	1,6	-2,1	-28,6	5,9
Espanha	-44,4	29,4	-26,8	5,7

FONTE: 1975-2000 - UNPD, 2009; 2005-2050 - UNPD, 2010

**RENEWAL OF  
THE  
DEMOGRAPHIC  
SYSTEM**

Short and  
unstable life cycle



Long and stable  
life cycle

# THE CHALLENGES OF EMPLOYMENT in Arab Mediterranean Countries

## Unemployment

- Over 7 million unemployed by 2008 – 15% of the labour force;
- 15 million new jobs need to be created by 2020;
- High economic growth rates since 2002 did not benefit all workers alike.

## Migration

- Remains the first choice;
- Discrepancies between qualifications and the needs of the labour market;
- Brain drain – qualified migrants – average 9% (35% in Lebanon and 17% in Morocco).

## Economic development

- Migration pressures due to wage and income differentials;
- Lack of economic opportunities;
- The importance of remittances in economic development.

In: MARTIN, I. (2009) **Labour Markets Performance and Migration Flows in Arab Mediterranean Countries. A Regional Perspective**. Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies.

1. Goals

2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

5. Demography and security



# Future migratory balances

Countries	MIGRATORY BALANCE (in thousands)					
	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2020-2029	2030-2039	2040-2049
<b>North Africa</b>						
Algeria	-190,0	-280,0	-280,0	-180,0	-160,0	-160,0
Egypt	-1316,5	-717,7	-481,4	-531,4	-531,4	-531,4
Lybia	-40,6	-40,6	-330,1	-20,3	-10,2	-10,2
Morocco	-950,0	-1289,0	-928,3	-628,0	-540,9	-540,0
Tunisia	-98,9	-100,6	-40,0	-40,0	-40,0	-40,0
<b>West Asia</b>						
Israel	702,3	376,6	95,0	70,0	70,0	70,0
Lebanon	230,0	87,5	-32,5	-40,0	-40,0	-40,0
Cyprus	96,5	106,0	65,0	50,0	35,0	15,0
Syria	-200,0	492,4	-251,2	-98,5	-98,3	-99,1
Turkey	-350,0	-150,0	-35,0	-5,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Europe</b>						
Greece	770,0	346,5	308,0	308,0	308,0	308,0
Albania	-693,5	-120,1	-100,0	-100,0	-100,0	-100,0
Montenegro	-21,1	-23,1	-2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-743,2	51,8	-10,0	-10,0	-10,0	-10,0
Croatia	-7,3	-2,9	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
Slovenia	61,9	44,5	44,0	44,0	44,0	44,0
Italy	377,9	3852,6	1740,2	1330,1	1335,2	1335,2
Malta	8,4	13,6	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
Monaco						
France	310,7	1265,8	997,8	939,8	948,7	951,1
Spain	1115,3	5079,2	2001,5	1660,7	1427,4	1414,9

SOURCE: UNPD.

1

2

3

1. Goals

2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

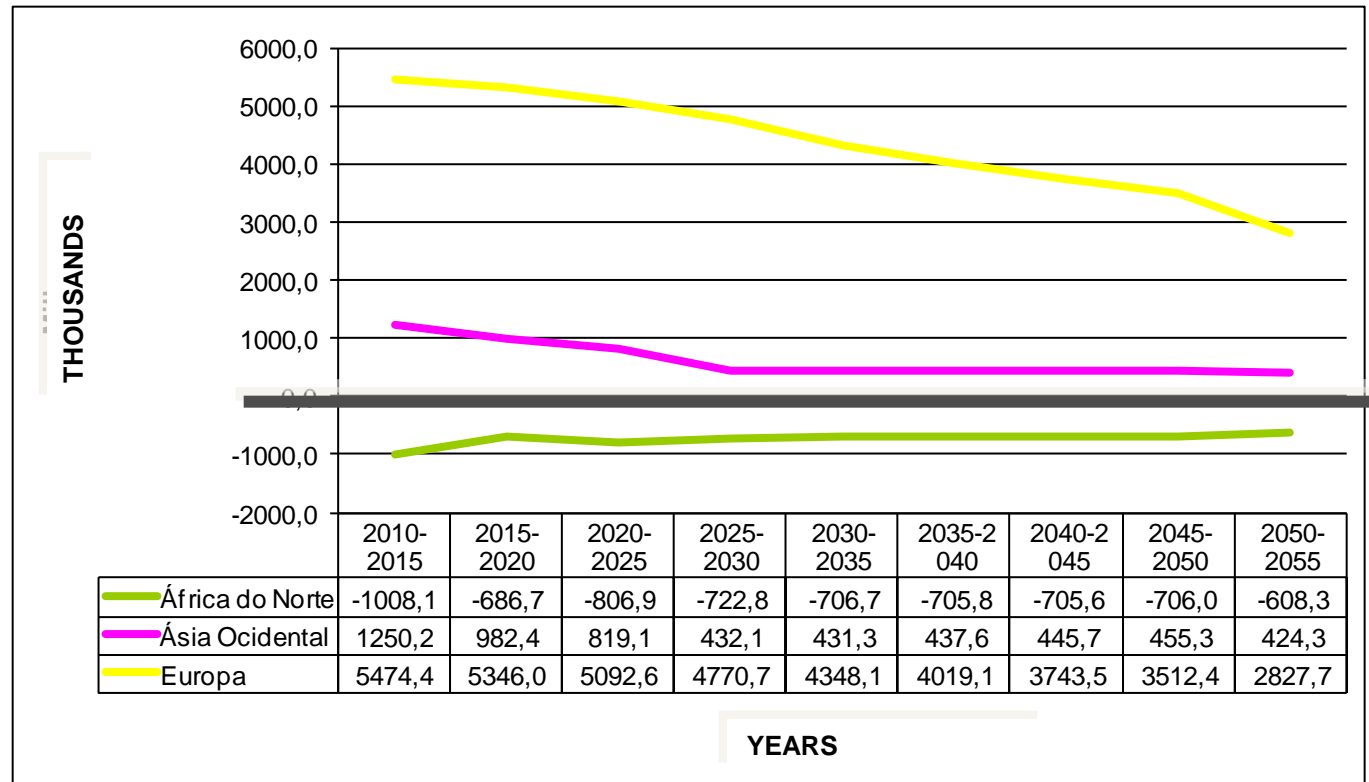
4. Different societies

5. Demography and security

# INTER AND INTRA MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATIONS

Are there consensual destinations??

	MIGRATORY BALANCE (em milhares)								
Countries	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040	2040-2045	2045-2050	2050-2055
North Africa	-1008,1	-686,7	-806,9	-722,8	-706,7	-705,8	-705,6	-706,0	-608,3
West Asia	1250,2	982,4	819,1	432,1	431,3	437,6	445,7	455,3	424,3
Europe	5474,4	5346,0	5092,6	4770,7	4348,1	4019,1	3743,5	3512,4	2827,7



1. Goals

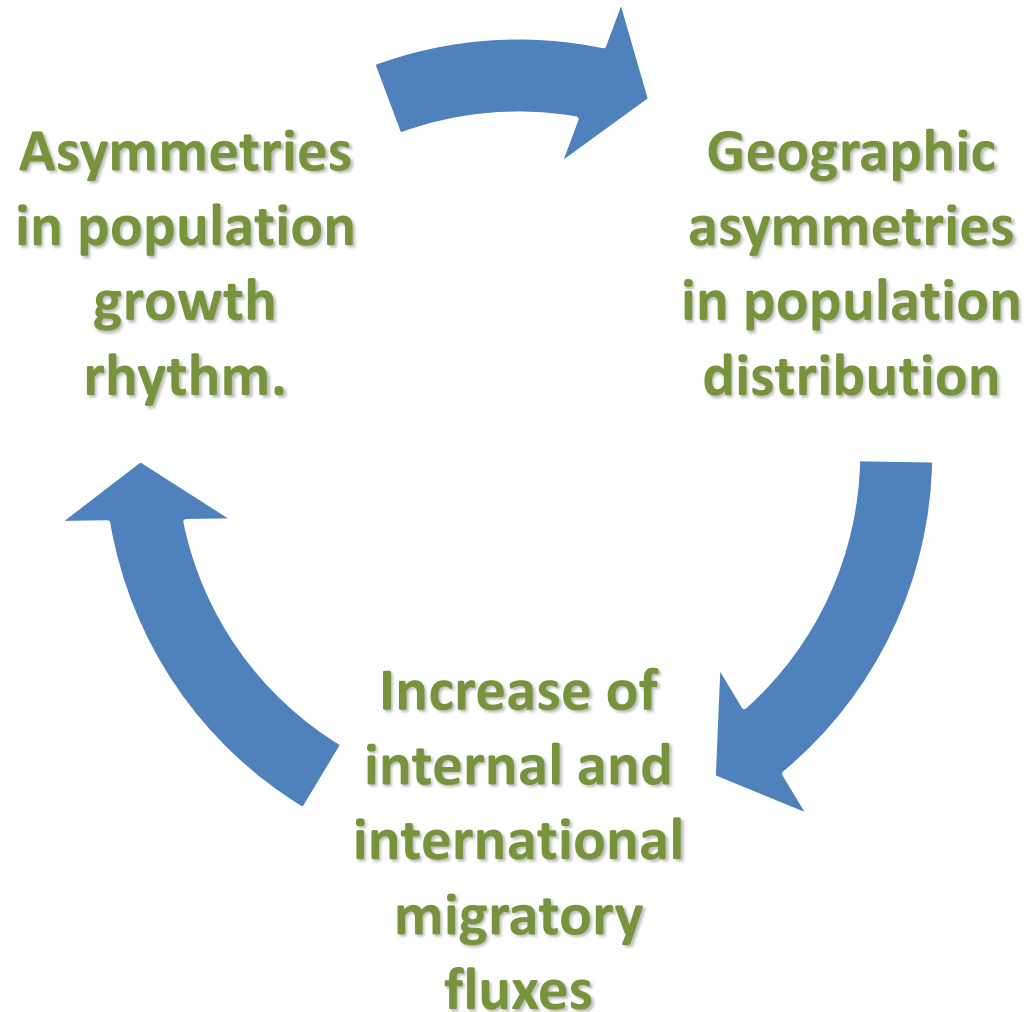
2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

5. Demography and security

## THE MEDITERRANEAN. DEMOGRAPHY & SECURITY: what are the connections?



1. Goals
2. Demographic dynamics
3. Migratory dynamics
4. Different societies
5. Demography and security

# POPULATION & SECURITY

*The volumes of population need a context. They are not enough in themselves to create political changes*

**POPULATION CAN CREATE INSECURITY, BUT ALSO ANSWERS**



There isn't a unique relation between demographic variables and security matters;



It is necessary to adopt a comprehensive approach to face the challenges and take advantage from the opportunities created by the demographic vectors;



Political answers from the wider spectrum, in a medium term, are also necessary.

**One must avoid the temptation to securitize the demographic vector.**

***But still...***

***DEMOGRAPHY MATTERS!!!***

1. Goals

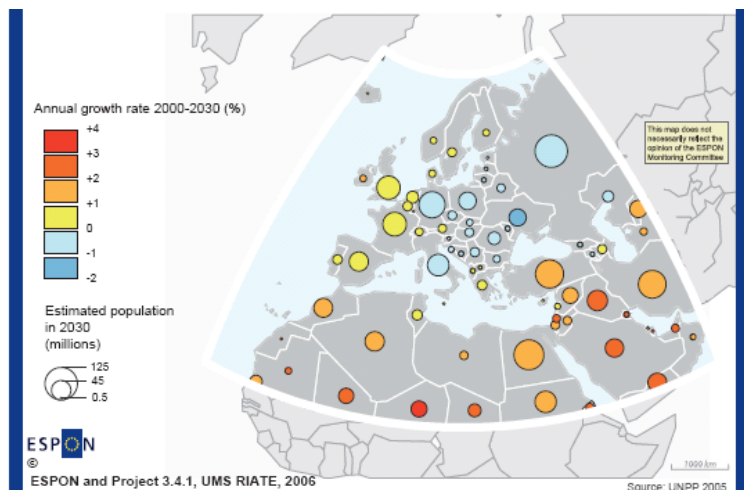
2. Demographic dynamics

3. Migratory dynamics

4. Different societies

5. Demography and security

# MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE EXCHANGES BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETIES AND CULTURE Assembleia da República – Palácio de São Bento



***Teresa Ferreira Rodrigues***

[\(trodrigues@fcsh.unl.pt\)](mailto:trodrigues@fcsh.unl.pt)

***Susana Raquel de Sousa Ferreira***

[\(srsferreira@gmail.com\)](mailto:srsferreira@gmail.com)

# Thank you!