Comments on:
Aging, Migration and Migration Forecasts

Workshop on Population,Migration, Aging, Health
Organized by *COEURE*

Alessandra Venturini, University of Turin, MPC, Florence

- Aging Welfare Caregivers
- Migrants medium and low skilled temporary or permanent
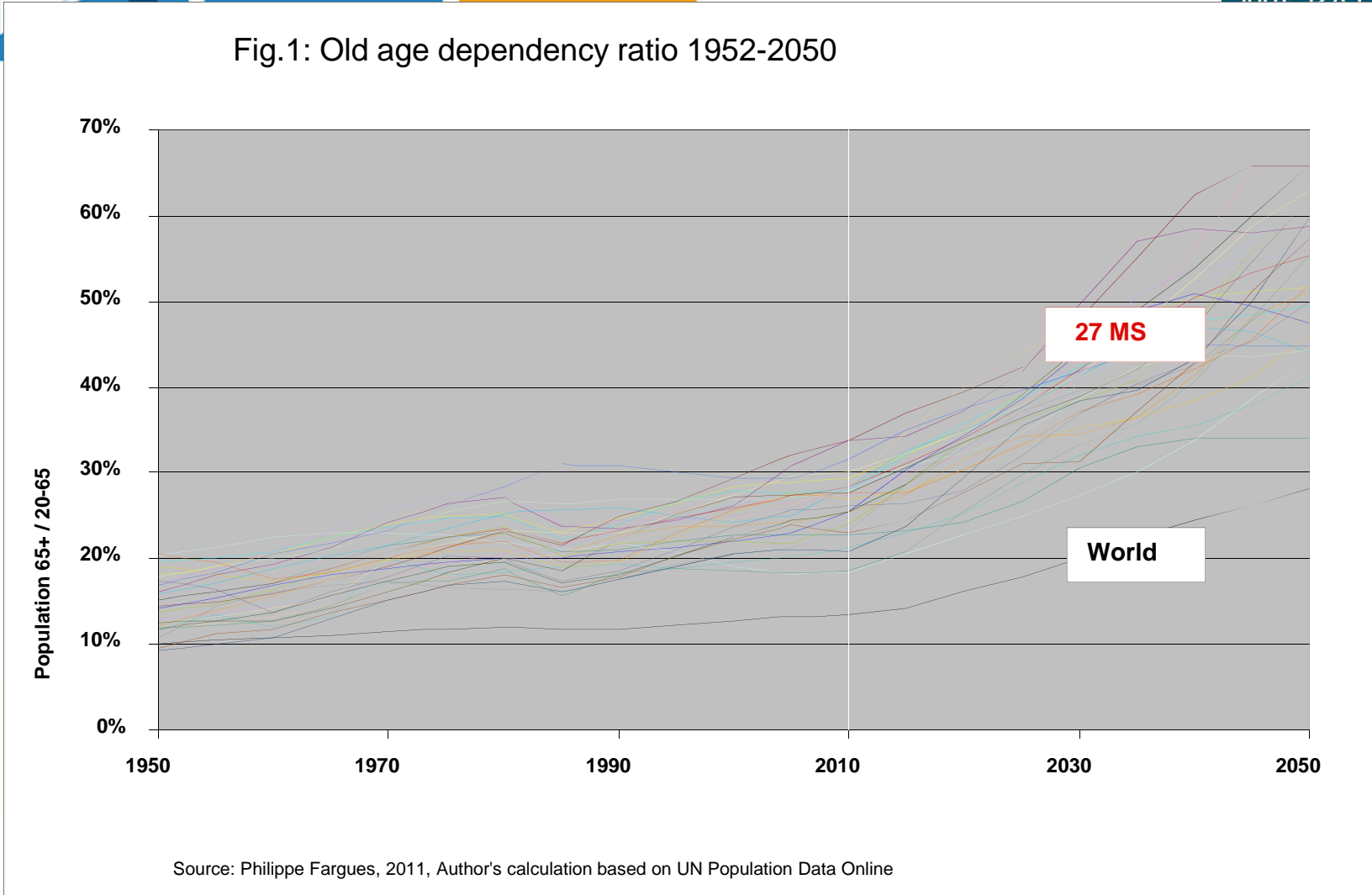- Not only young (Ukrainen migration average age 55)

- # Europe is aging

- ***Composition***

- ## Increasing share of the elderly

- Old age dependency ratio (65+/20-64) appropriate for pension studies

- Super Old age dependency ratio (75+/20-74)

- Impact on the welfare cost and on the long term care needs of the elderly
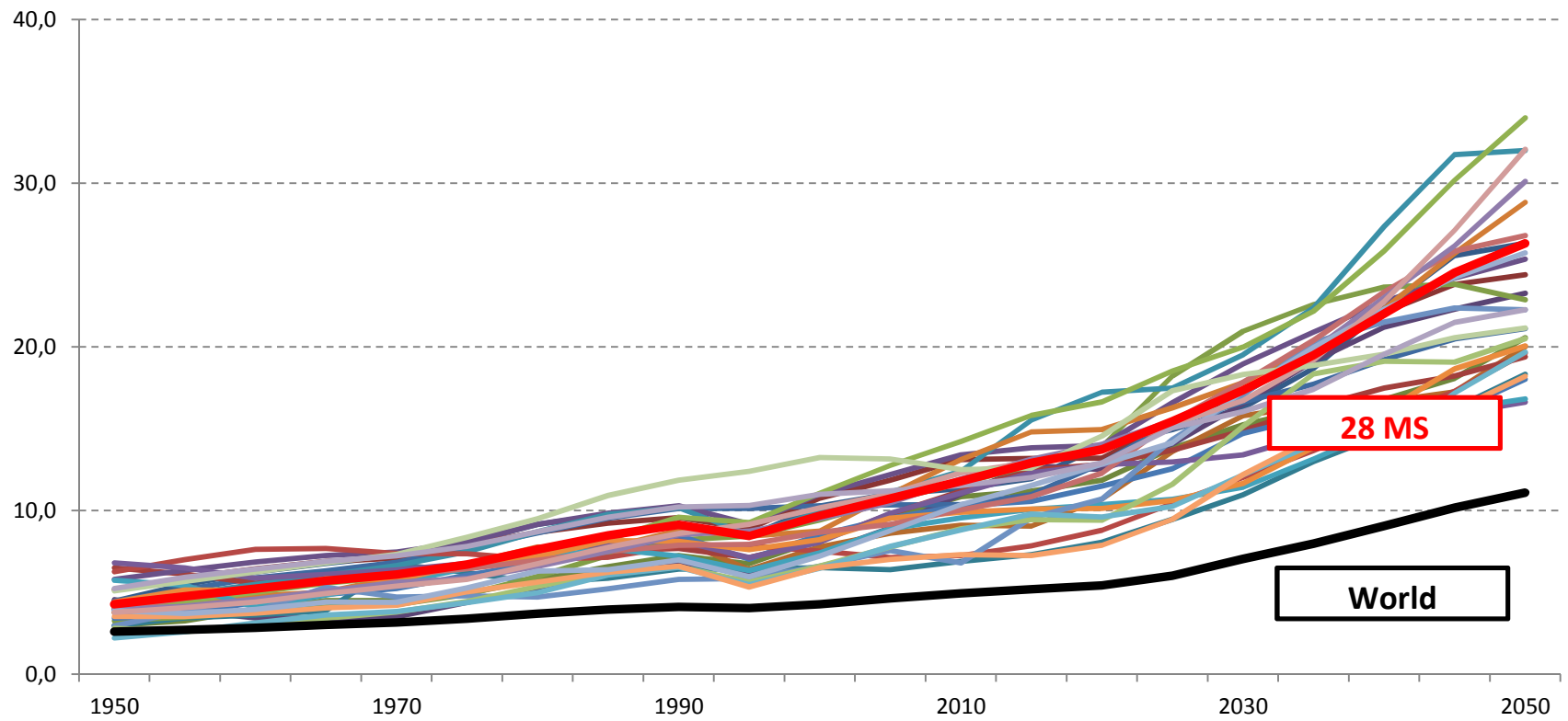
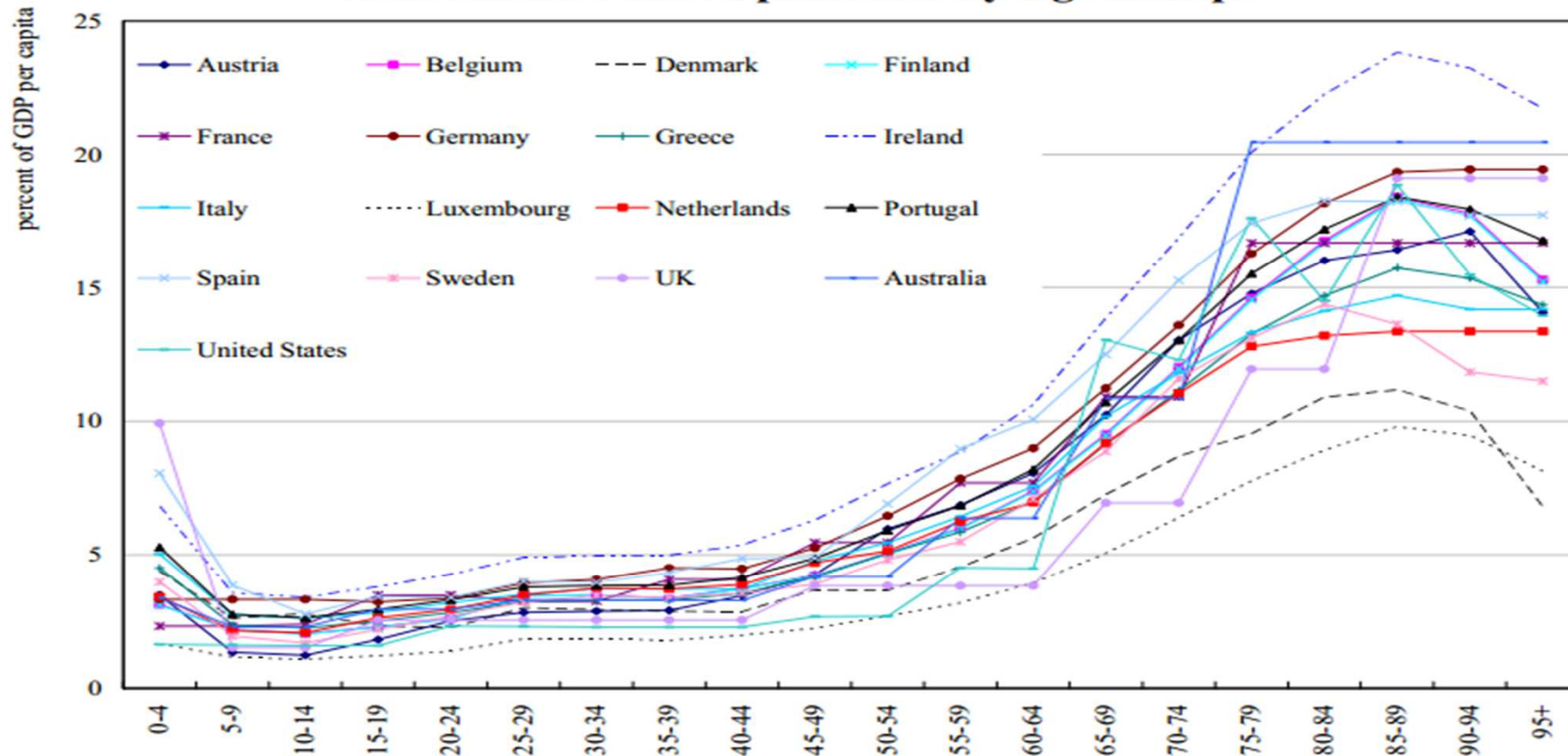Fig.1: Old age dependency ratio 1952-2050

27 MS

World

Source: Philippe Fargues, 2011, Author's calculation based on UN Population Data Online

Population 75+/ population 20-74

Public Health Care Expenditure by Age Groups[*]

[*] Expenditure per capita in each age group divided GDP per capita.
Source: ENPRI-AGIR, national authorities and Secretariat calculations.

➡ The demand for care services will increase

➡ the demand of care givers in the public, private and family sectors according to the type of welfare state model prevailing in the economy will increase .

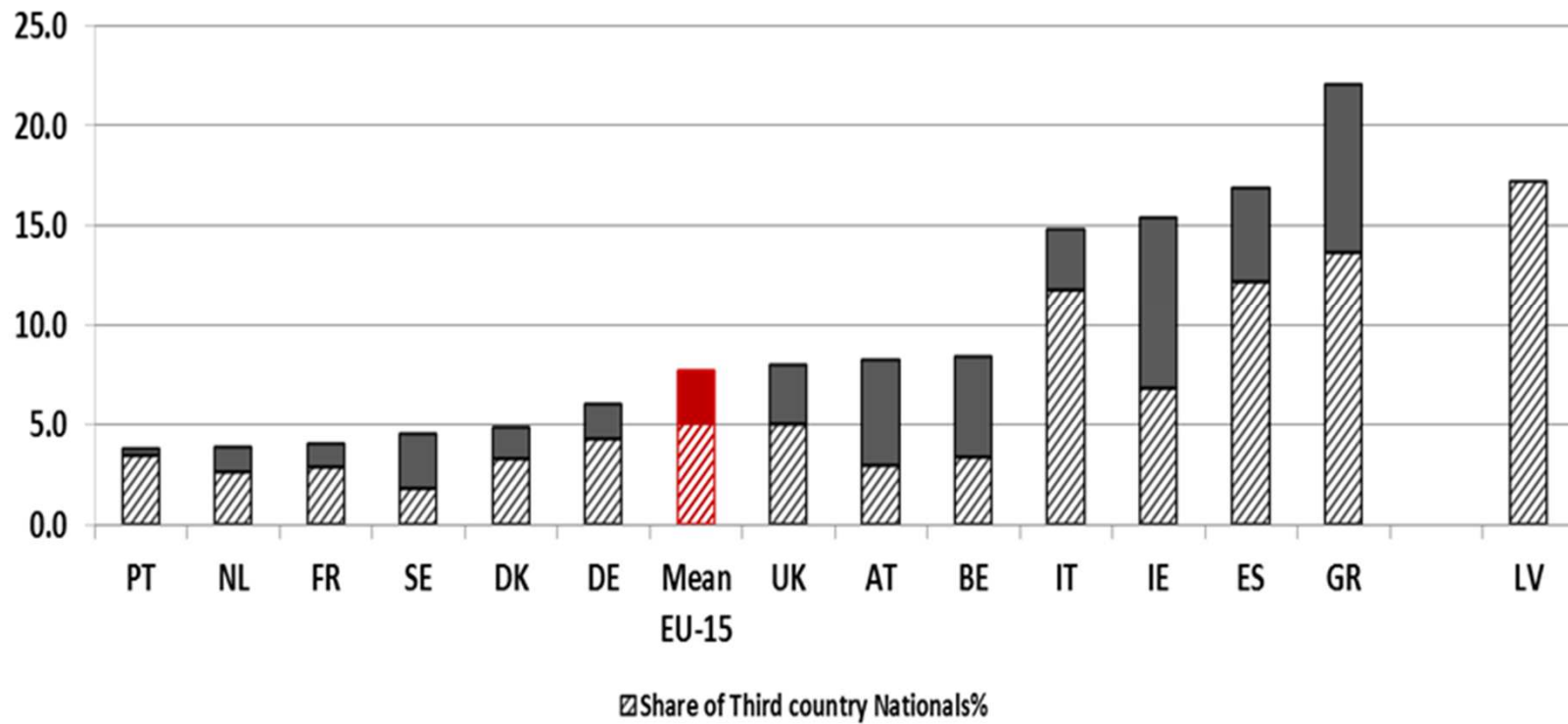➡ Migrants medium and low skilled

➡ Temporary or permanent

➡ Not only young (Ukrainen migrants in Italy average age 55)

Demand of care givers will increase **not only because the elderly** persons increase

but also **becuase the domestic labour supply declines.**

Share of foreigners in Personal care and related workers
Source:EULFS

☑Share of Third country Nationals%

MPC, A. Dibartolomeo, A. Venturini (2014)

Dependant variable: share of Third Country National caregivers on total caregivers (EU15)

	Coef.	Std. Err.
% of unemployed and inactive native females on the total native population (aged 15-64)	**-0.28**	0.12
% people aged 75+	0.60	0.23
% long-term care expenditures of the GDP	1.87	1.5
constant	-0.79	6.71

Europe is aging

- ## Size

- The European Labour force (age 15-59) is 313 million in 2010 while without migration in 2050 will be 246 million or with similar migration inflows 299 million.

- The stock of EU27 working population is reducing by 9.5% every 10 years or 4.5% if the inflows continue (Ph.Fargues 2012)

- This evolution of the native population needs migrants

- to satisfy the care demand a **temporary migration** of medium and low skilled workers could also be a solution,

- the decreasing size of the population **permanent migrants** are needed

- as future Eu citizens and thus

- **a new vision of the integration policy**.

Aging of skills

- With the extension of working life workers has longer professional life Human Capital Theory

- Youngs not only a pleasure, consumption dimension
- -Investement dimension for future growth and innovation

Fig. 5: Distribution of the working age population by year of age in 2015 and 2035 , maintaining total numbers constant in the no-migration scenario
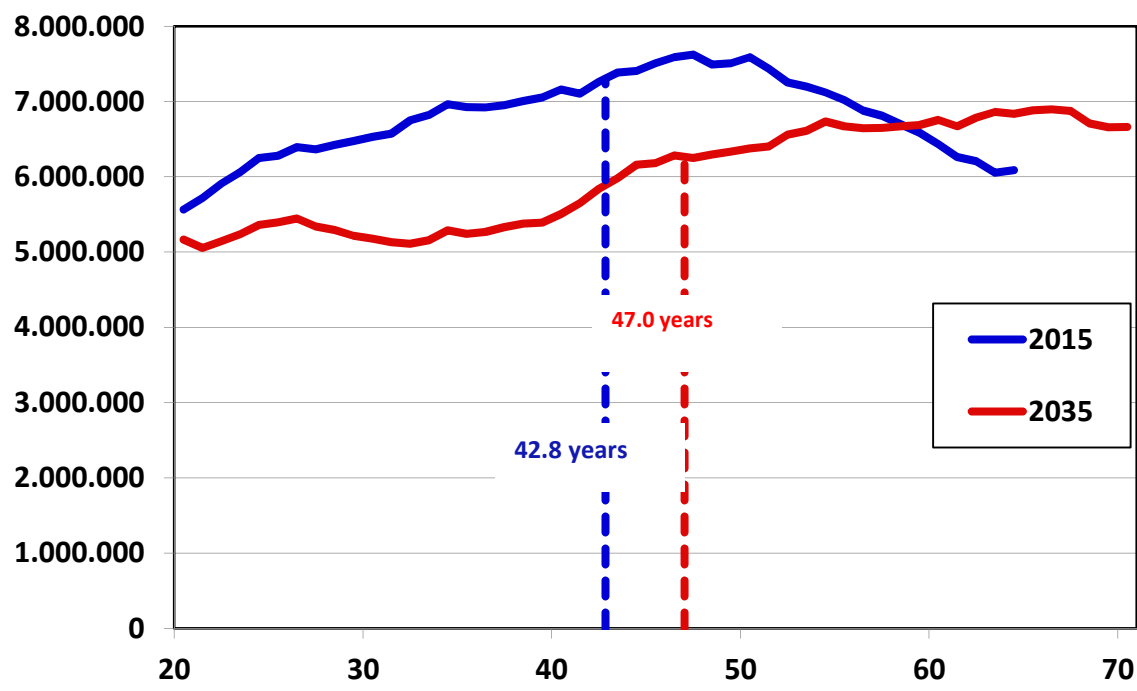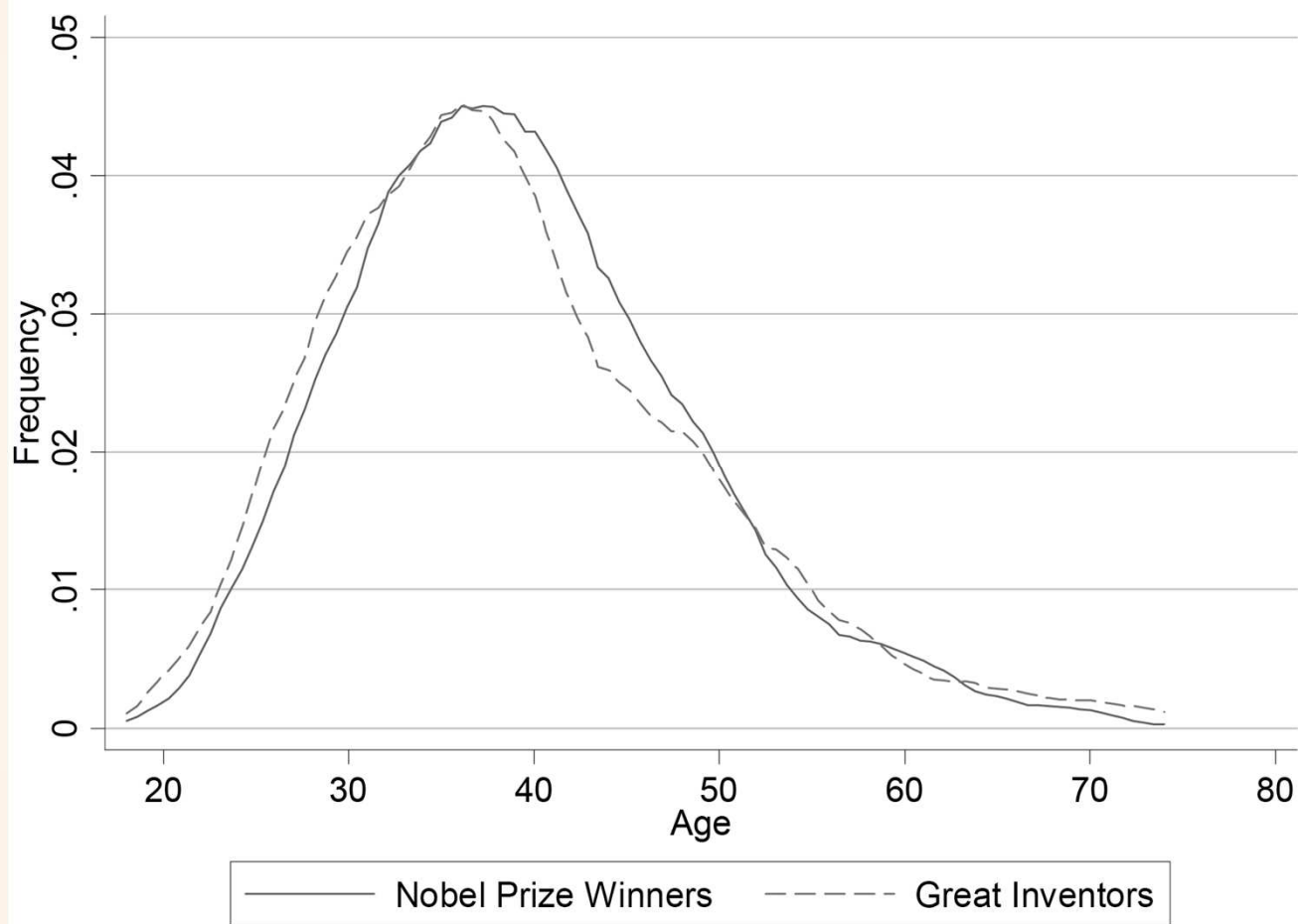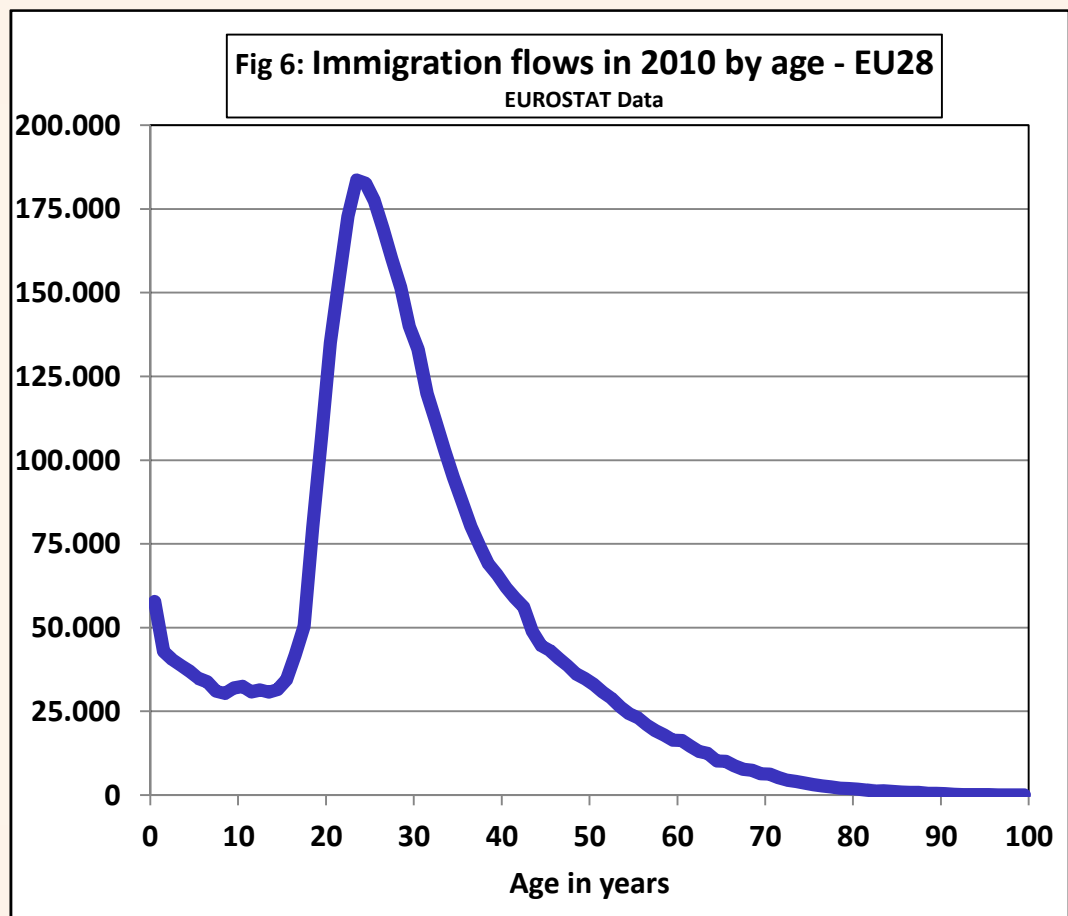
FIGURE 1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GREAT INNOVATION

Note: Data are pooled across time.

Fig 6: Immigration flows in 2010 by age - EU28
EUROSTAT Data

MPC - www.migrationpolicycentre.eu

- the research has shown a **very strong young age dividend**, both among **foreigners**, expecially among the **high educated** (MPC, Venturini, Fassio, Montobbio 2015)

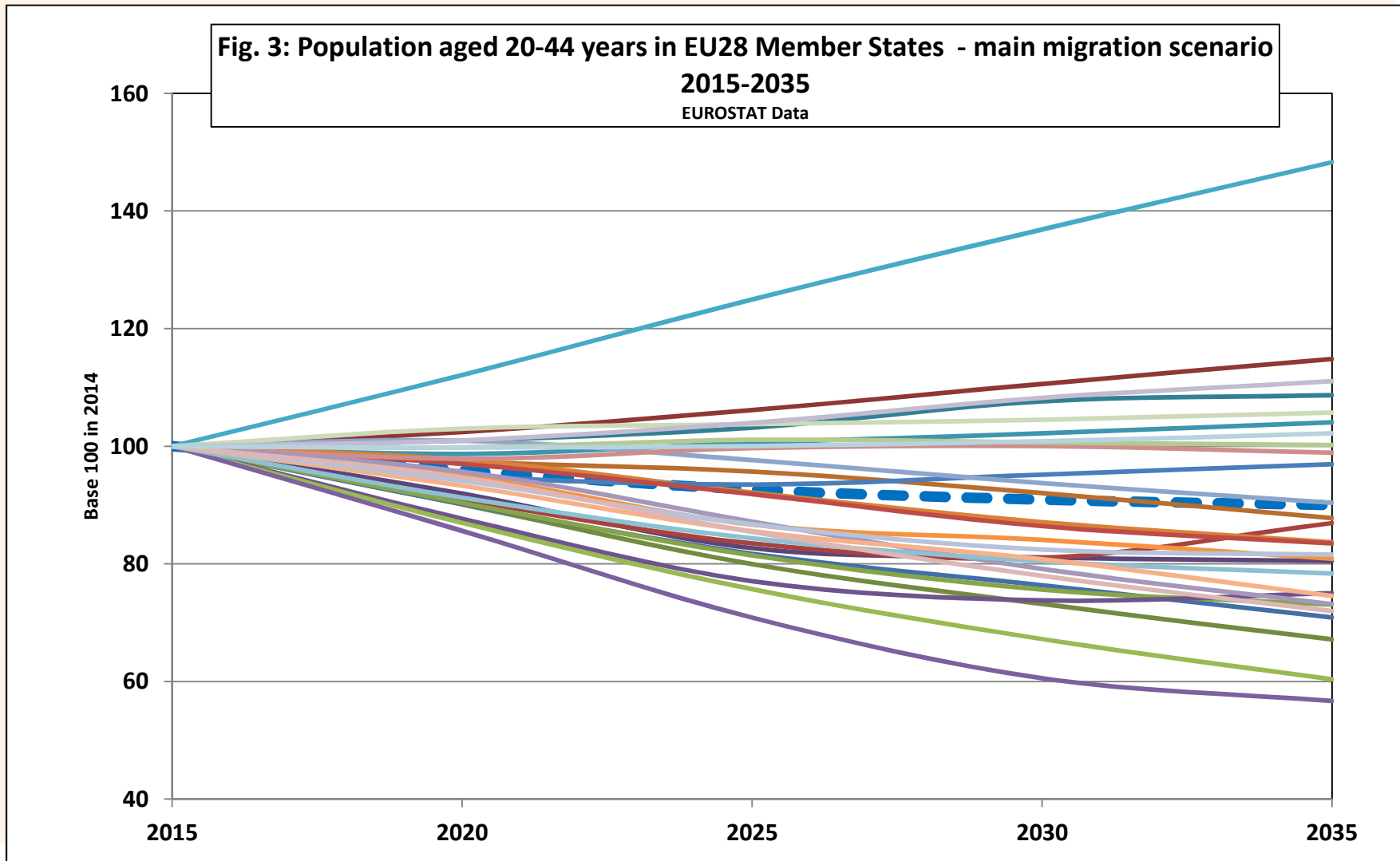- **Thus Europe needs also highly skilled permanent migrants for innovation**

A- Forecasts

- Migration is not disentangled
- And the no migration scenario is not taken into account
- Migrants are 10% of the population

Fig. 3: Population aged 20-44 years in EU28 Member States - main migration scenario 2015-2035

EUROSTAT Data

Fig. 4: Population aged 20-44 years in EU Member States 2015-2035
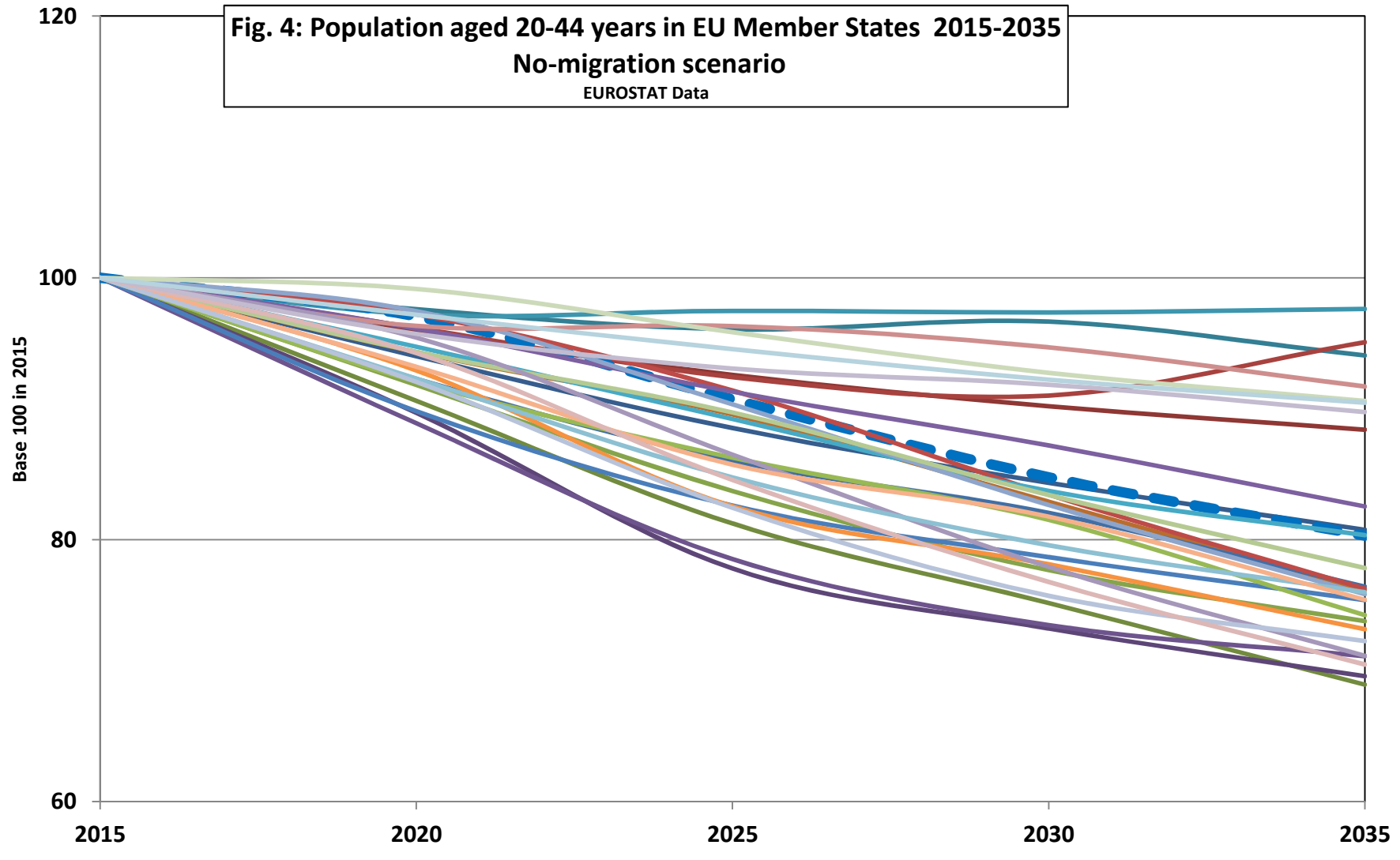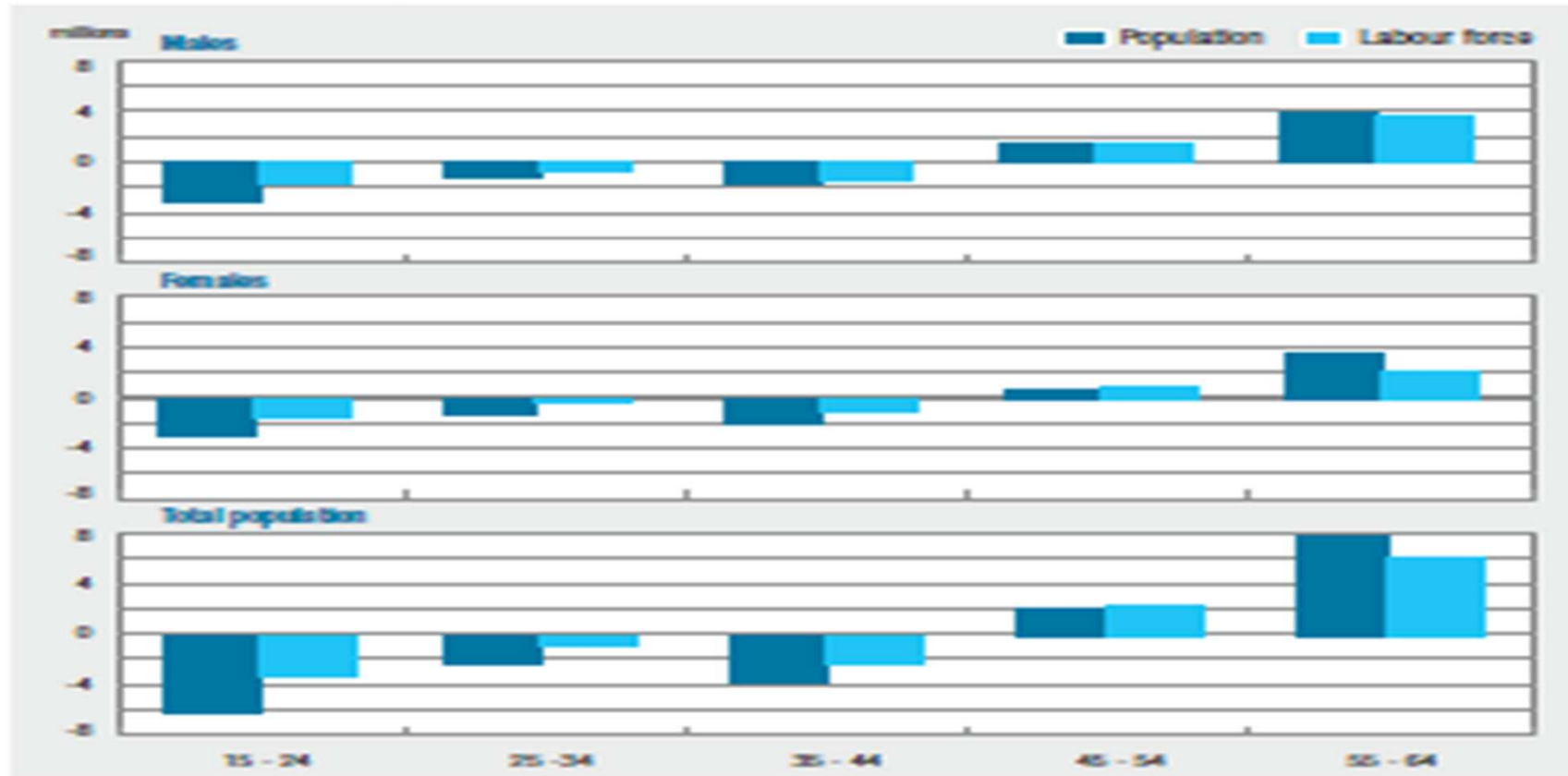No-migration scenario
EUROSTAT Data

Figure 7. Changes in population and labour force by age, 2010-20, EU-27*

Source: Codetop (IER estimates from StockMOD).

Figure 23. Job openings by occupation group 2010-20, EU-27+
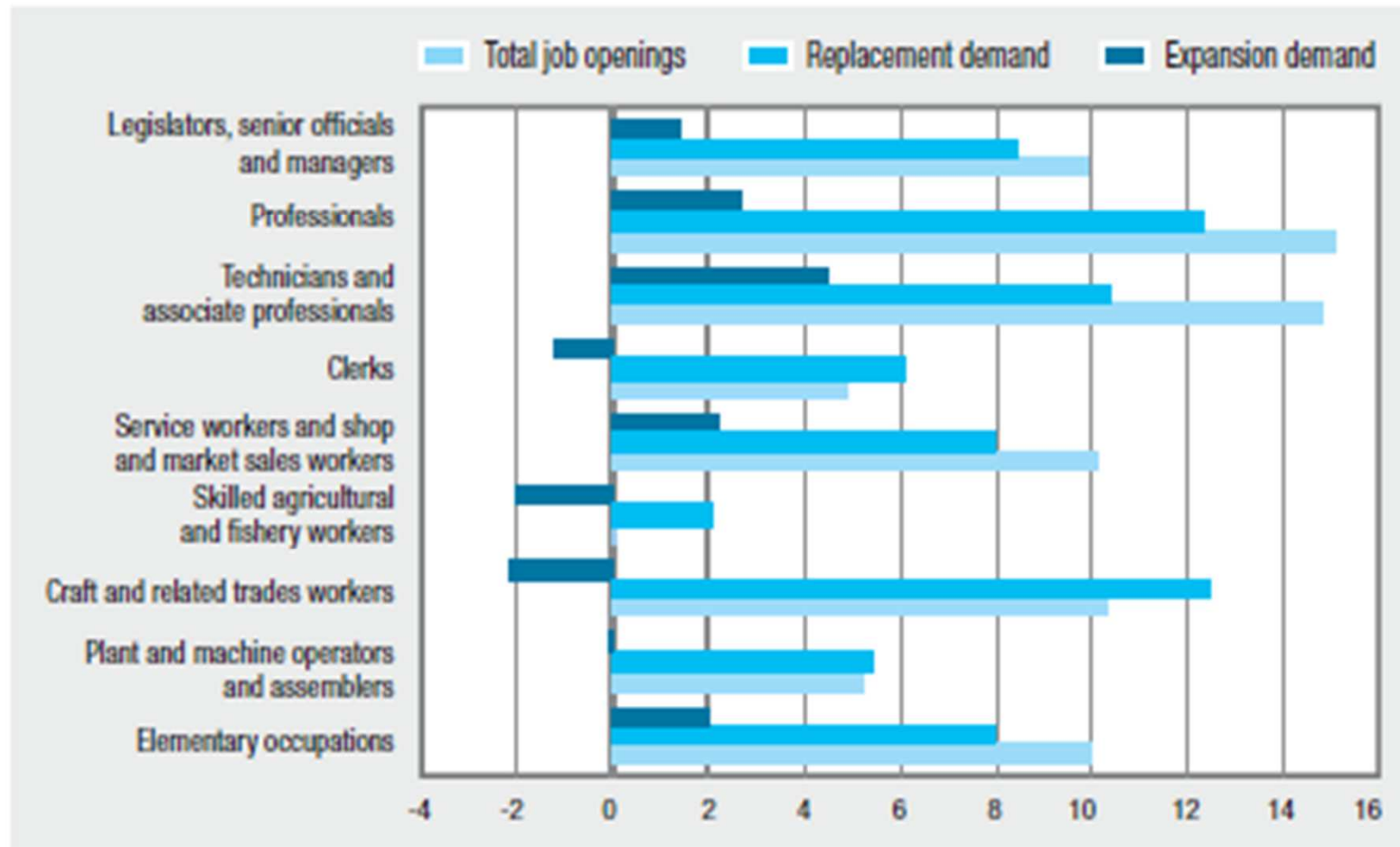
Figure 29. Net employment change by broad occupational groups, 2010-20, EU-27+

Legend: 2000-10, 2010-20

Categories:
- High-skilled non-manual occupations (legislators, manager, professionals and technicians)
- Skilled non-manual occupations (clerks and services/sales workers)
- Skilled manual occupations (agricultural, craft and trade workers, machine operators
- Elementary occupations (labourers)

millions: -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15
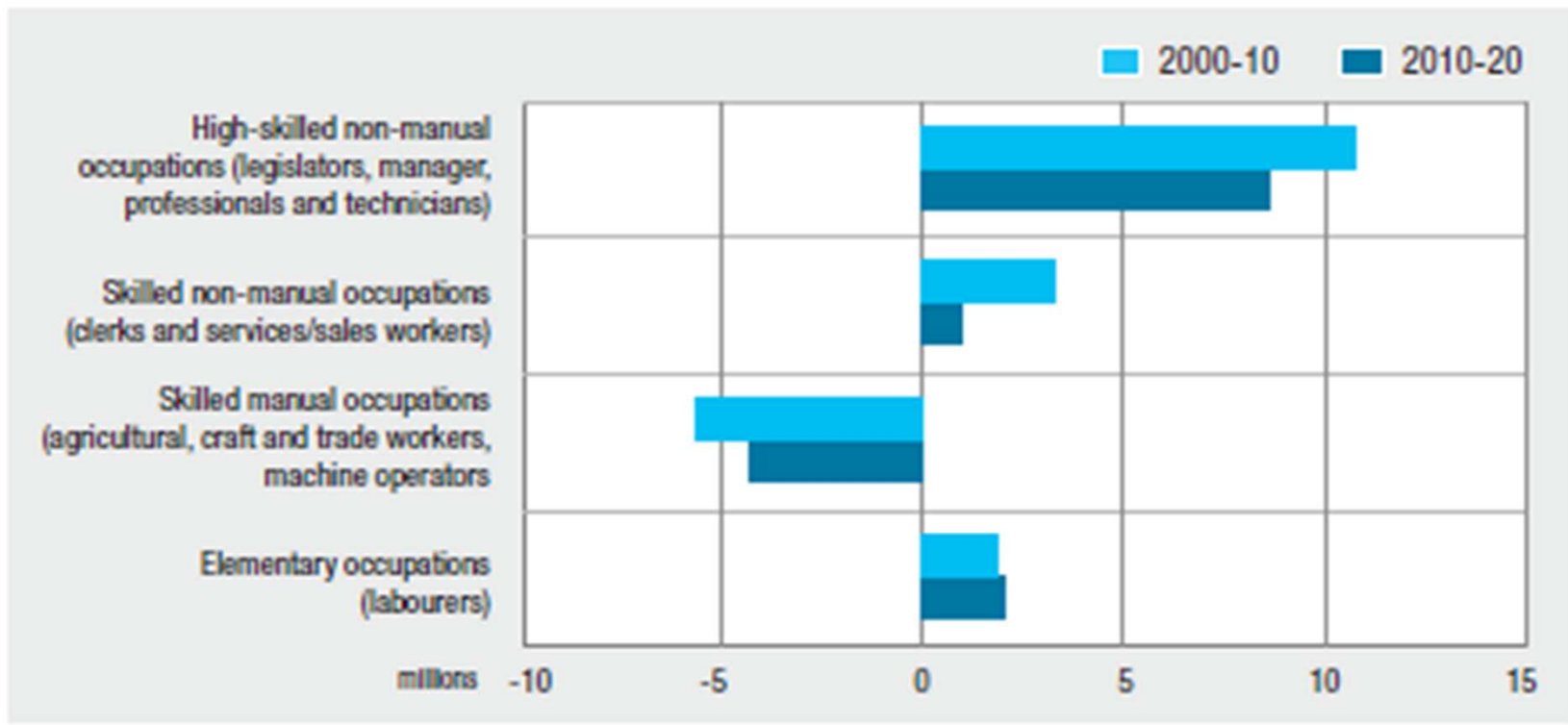
Source: Cedefop (IER estimates based on E3ME, EDMOD and RDMOD).

B-Reason to migrate
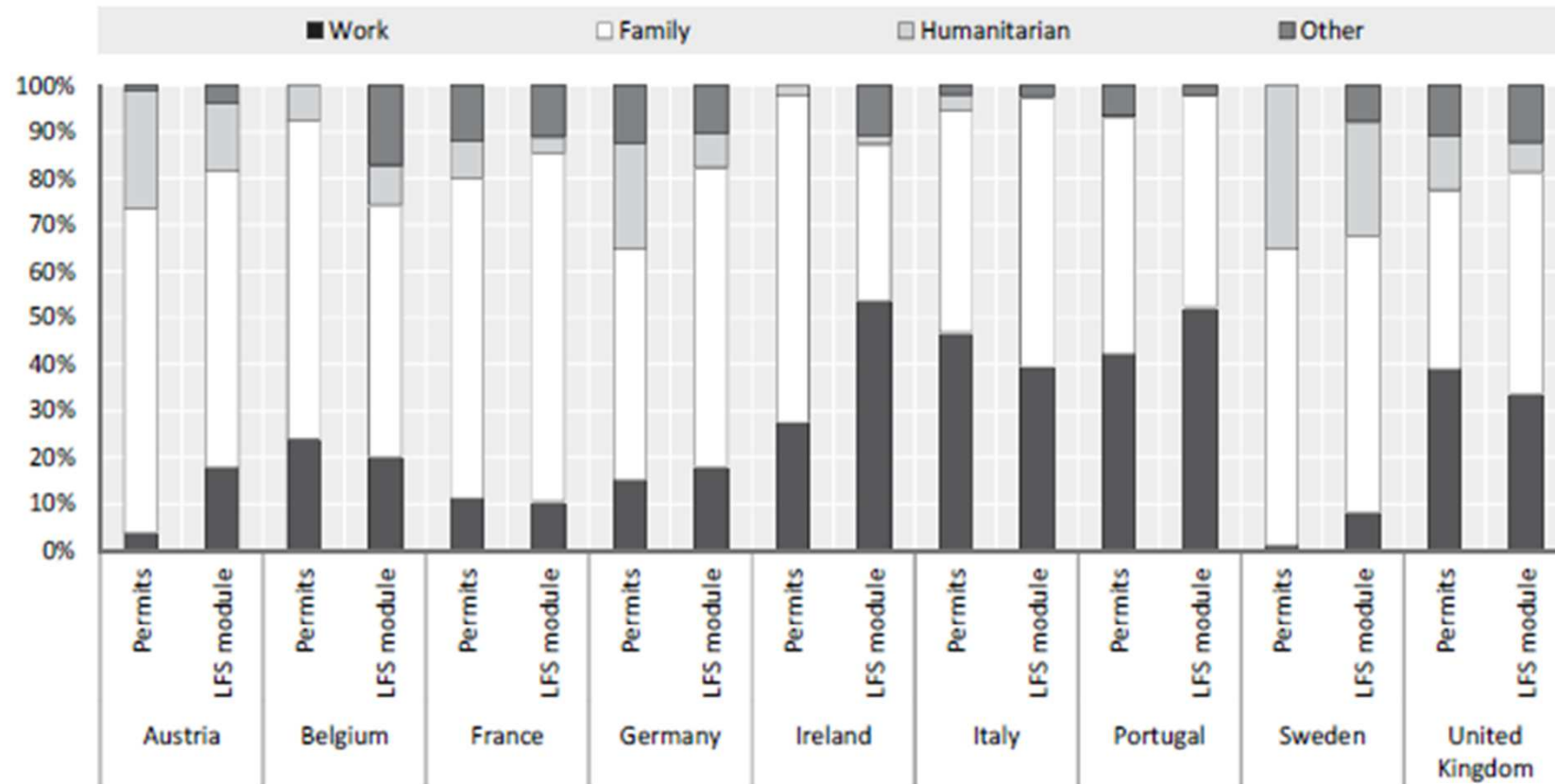
Different doors of entrance

Different legislations

- Family reunification 50%
- Labour   30%
- Refugees   20%

Back door

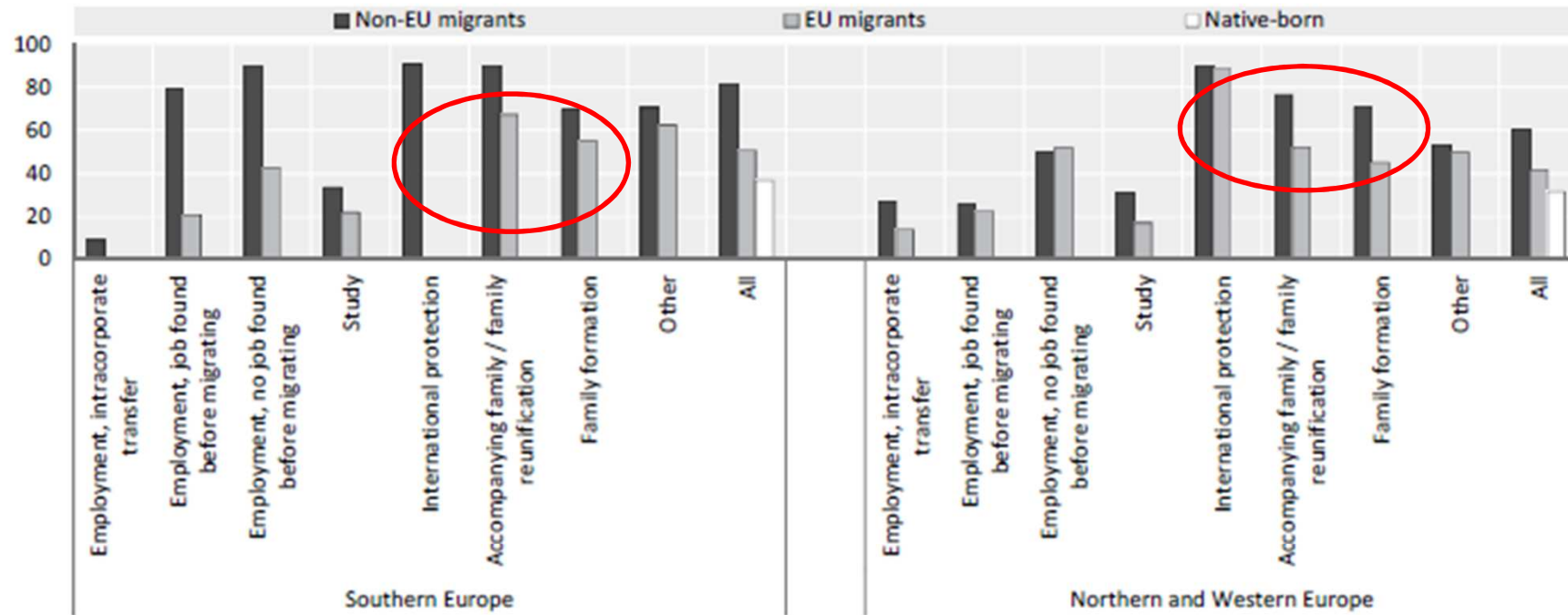Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module and OECD standardised immigration.

Source: Lemaître G., 2014, Migration in Europe,in Matching Economic Migration

with Labour Needs, OCDE and EU, p.351

Percentages

Legend: ■ Non-EU migrants ▨ EU migrants ☐ Native-born

Southern Europe — Northern and Western Europe

Categories: Employment, intracorporate transfer; Employment, job found before migrating; Employment, no job found before migrating; Study; International protection; Accompanying family / family reunification; Family formation; Other; All

ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations.

Note: A worker is deemed to be overqualified if holding a tertiary degree and working in a job classified as medium or low-skilled (ISCO 4-9).

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module.

- This creates a distorted vision of the effect of the labour migration policy
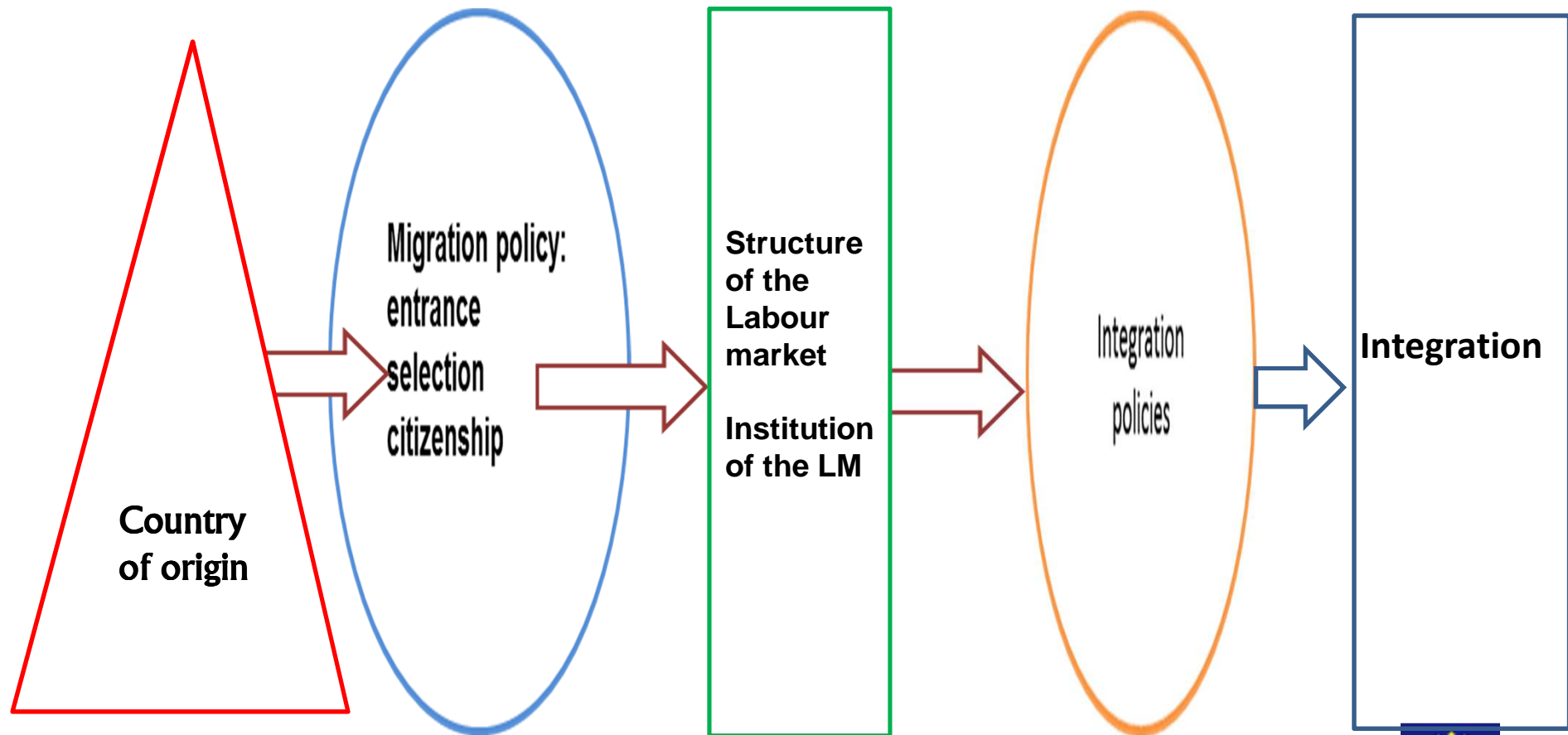- And an impossible demand of efficiency by one single instrument.

LABOUR MARKET - ABSOLUTE INDEX							
LOW [0 ⊣ 0.36]		LOW-MEDIUM [0.36 ⊣ 0.51]		MEDIUM-HIGH [0.51 ⊣ 0.69]		HIGH [0.69 ⊣ 1]	
Morocco_ES	0.00	Turkey_BE	0.38	Turkey_UK	0.51	Ukraine_IT	0.69
Ecuador_ES	0.23	Ukraine_ES	0.42	Turkey_SE	0.52	Russia_DE	0.71
Morocco_BE	0.25	Tunisia_BE	0.42	Tunisia_IT	0.52	Ecuador_IT	0.71
Brazil_ES	0.26	Morocco_FR	0.44	Iran_SE	0.55	China_IT	0.72
Turkey_FR	0.27	Brazil_IT	0.45	India_IT	0.63	Moldova_IT	0.74
Russia_BE	0.27	China_BE	0.47	Morocco_IT	0.64	India_UK	0.78
Algeria_BE	0.29	Algeria_FR	0.47	India_BE	0.64	China_ES	0.82
Chile_ES	0.32	Tunisia_FR	0.50	Turkey_DE	0.69	Philippines_IT	0.96
China_UK	0.34	Pakistan_UK	0.51			Philippines_UK	1.00

Measuring the integration of migrants in the EU: a comparative multidimensional approach. *A. Di Bartolomeo , S. Kalantaryan and S. Bonfanti 2015*

Policies which affect integration

Country of origin → Migration policy: entrance selection citizenship → Structure of the Labour market / Institution of the LM → Integration policies → Integration

Conclusion

- Very little attention has been devoted to the demographic effect of migration
- The Commission should push for more data on migrants by reason of entrance and more research on the transition to work of the family members.