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# Simulations of demographic and labour force implications of high immigration events

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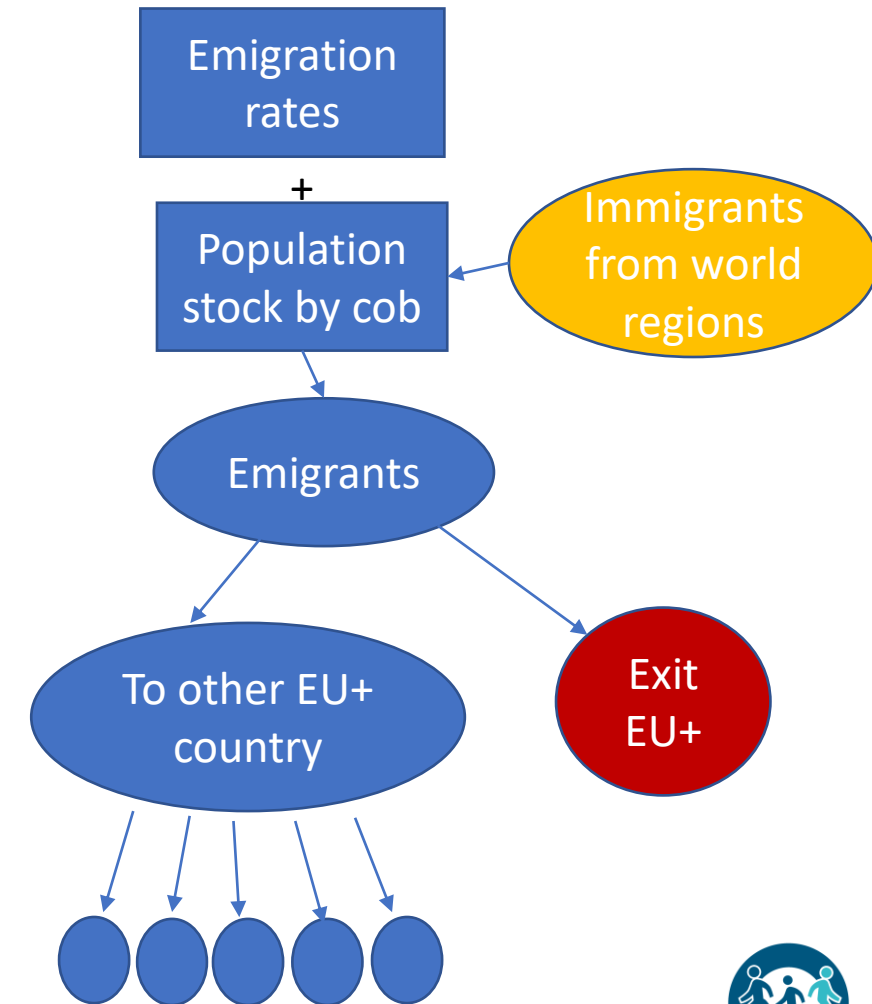
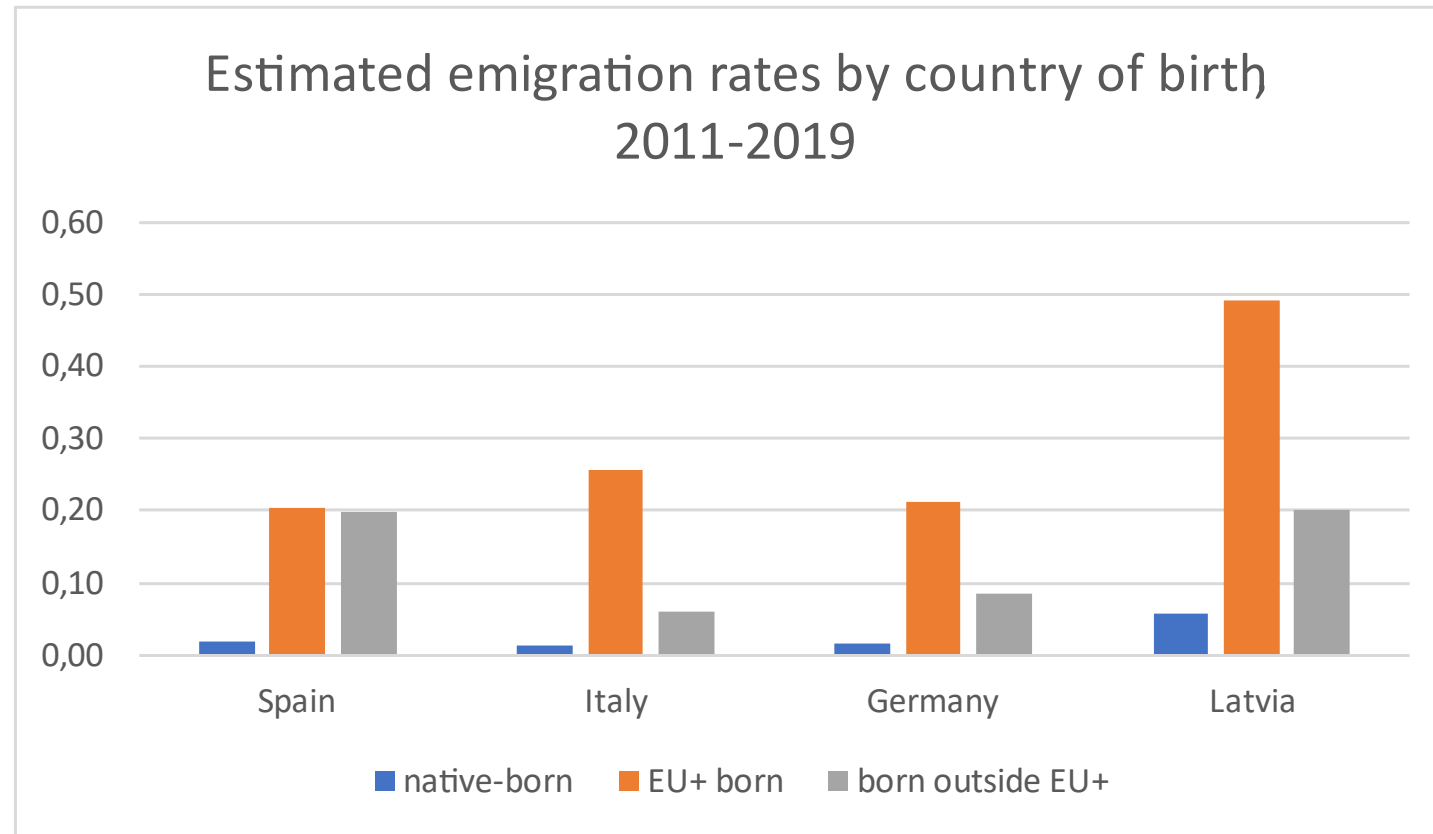
# QuantMig population projections & migration scenarios

- Dynamic microsimulation population projection for 31 European countries (EU+) 2020-2060
- Considering population heterogeneity (13 characteristics): age, gender, place of birth, educational attainment, labour force participation, migrant status, duration of stay in destination countries
- System modelling of migration between individual EU+ countries
- What would be the long-term demographic and labour force implications of unforeseen migration events?
- Scenarios of immigration events of different magnitude, duration and from a different world region

# What we take into account?

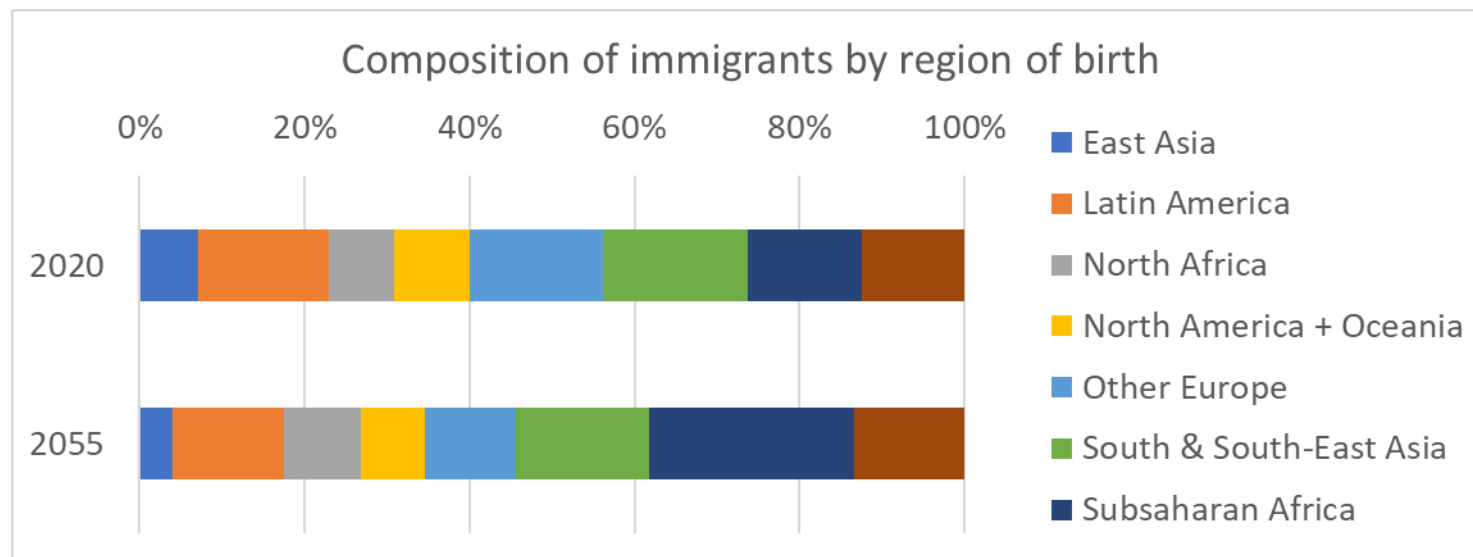
- **Fertility** differentials by education, region of birth, migration status and duration of stay in the country
- For 2020-24 Covid-19 pandemic impacts on fertility and mortality
- Differences in **labour force participation** by age, gender, education, region of birth and duration of stay
- **Differences in migration rates** between the native-born, born in the EU+ and born outside the EU+
- Immigrants pulled into destinations along established migration corridors (key role of networks)
- 2022 migration from Ukraine

# Emigration rates by country/region of birth

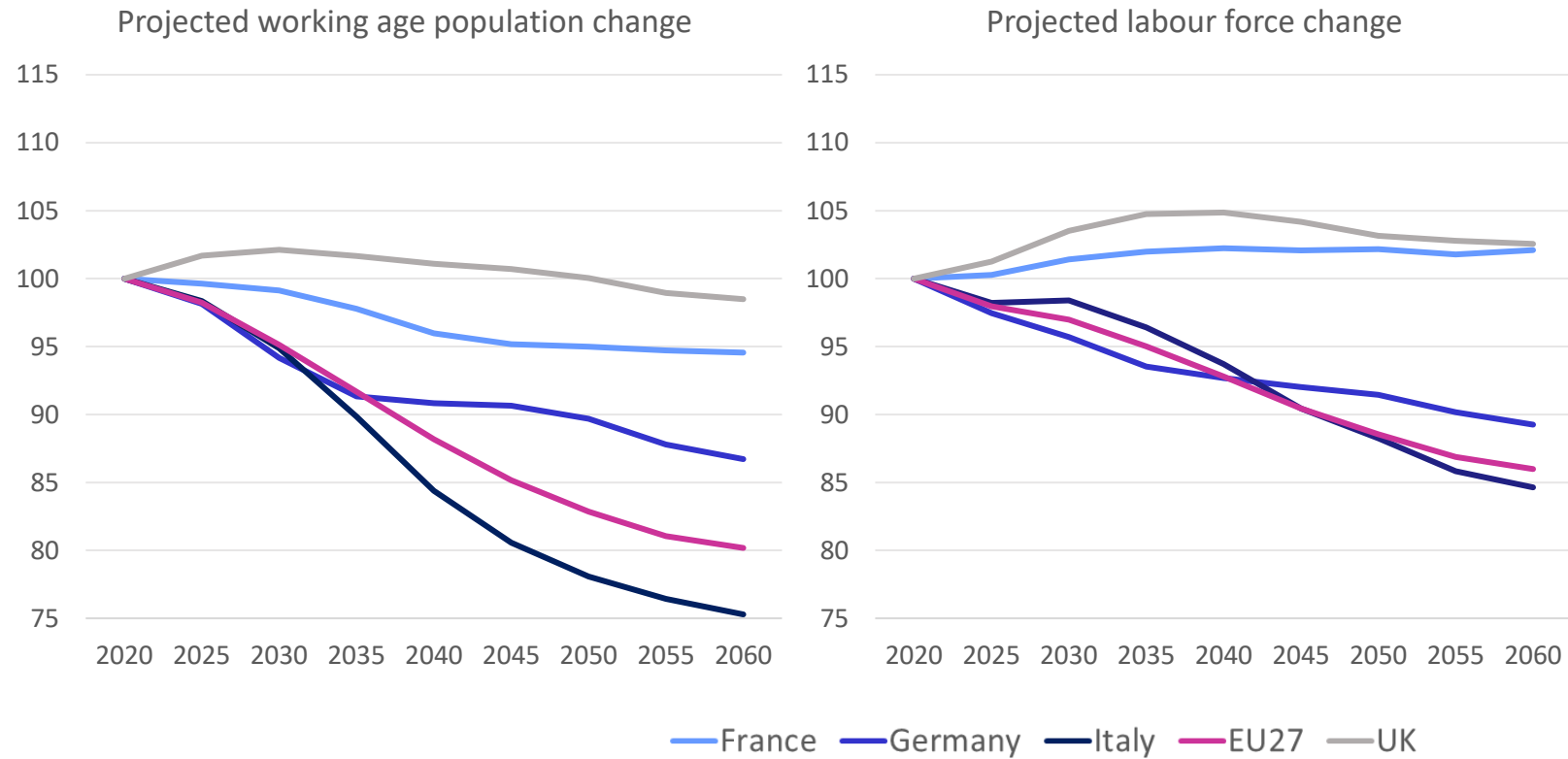


# Baseline migration scenario

- Baseline immigration flows into the EU+
  - follow past emigration rates from the world regions into the EU+
  - reflect that improving conditions and demographic shifts decrease immigration from ageing world regions and increase flows from economically developing regions
  - Immigrants pulled into destinations along established migration corridors

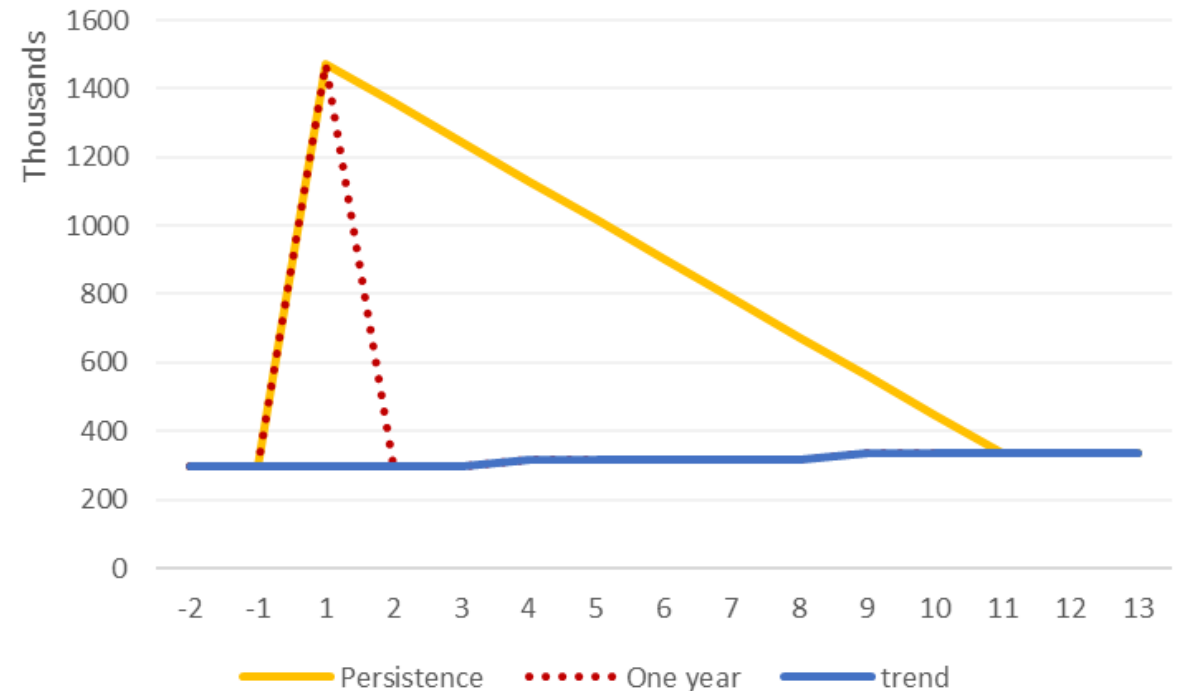


# Baseline scenario selected key results



# Alternative scenarios: twice-in-a-century event

- possible magnitude of migration event of twice-in-a-century frequency from different origins (world regions)
- As one-off event or high immigration event followed by persistent migration from that region in the next decade (family reunification, established new migrant networks and channels)
- Immigrants would arrive to all countries but proportionally according to the immigration flows in the past decade



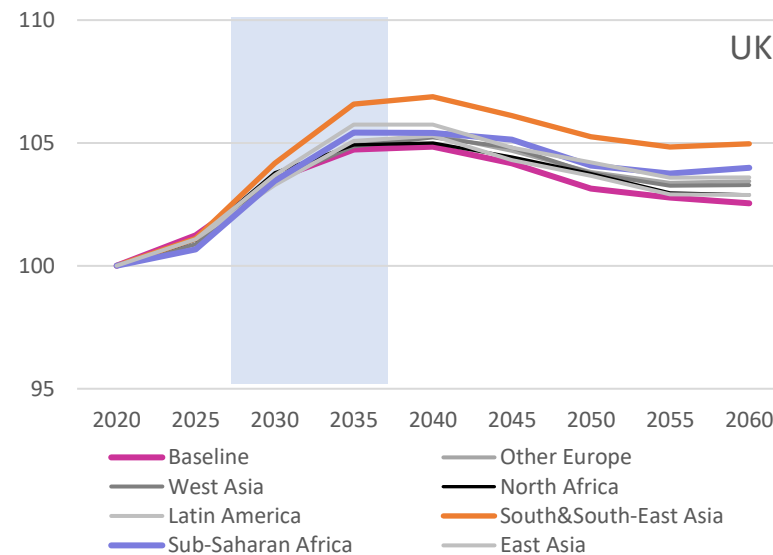
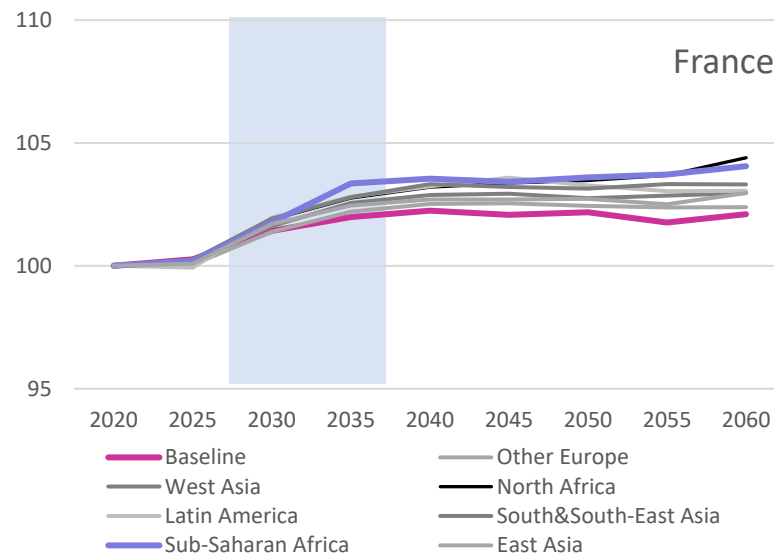
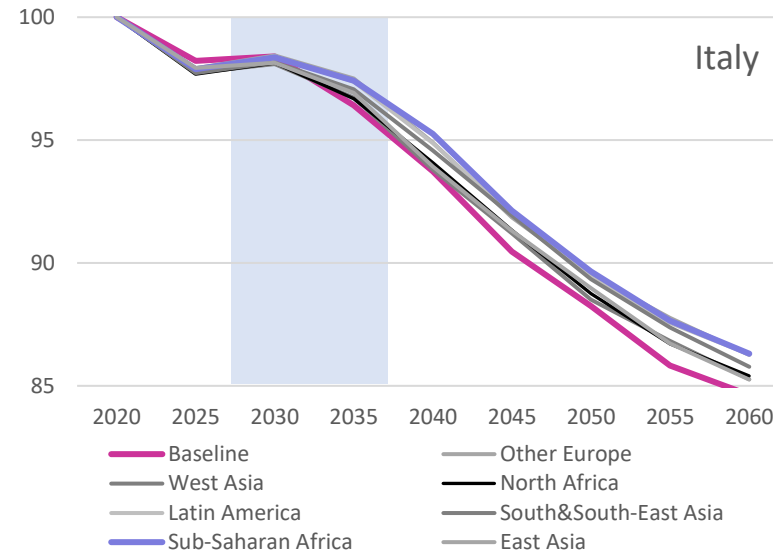
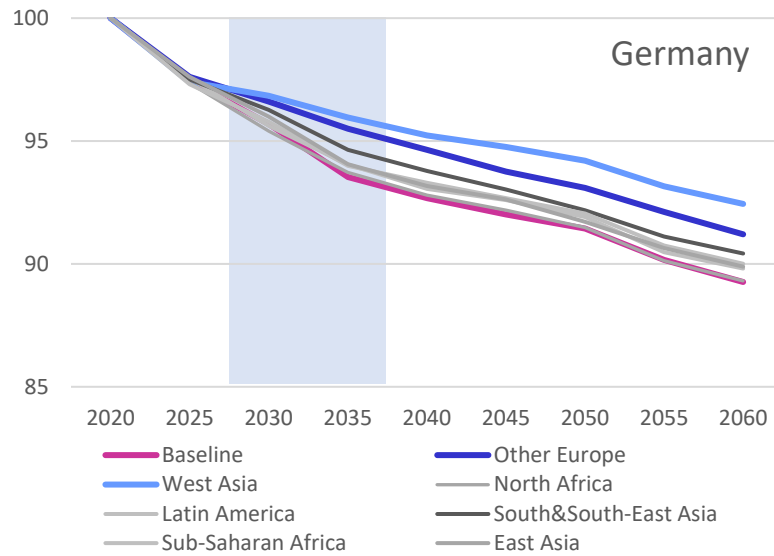
# Preliminary results from twice-in-a-century immigration events

- Scenarios simulating Immigration event from different world regions in 2025-2029
- A surplus of immigrants arrives from a specific world region
- What would change compared to the baseline?

	Twice-in-a century migration event with persistence (millions)				
	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030-2034	2035-39	2040-2044
Baseline immigration form the rest of the world	15.3	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.0
+ event from Other Europe	0	+2.7	+2.5	+0.3	0
+ event from Sub-Saharan Africa	0	+2.5	+2.3	+0.3	0
+ event from North Africa	0	+1.4	+1.3	+0.2	0
+ event from West Asia	0	+3.2	+2.9	+0.3	0
+event from South&South-East Asia	0	+2.7	+2.4	+0.3	0
+event from East Asia	0	+1.2	+1.1	+0.1	0
+event from Latin America	0	+3.0	+2.8	+0.3	0



# Projected total labour force – Twice-in-a-century immigration with persistence



# Persistent-high immigration event impacts at EU27 level

	Baseline	event from East Asia	event from Latin America	event from North Africa	event from other Europe	event from South and South-East Asia	event from Sub-Saharan Africa	event from West Asia
<b>Working age population in 2060</b>	<b>80%</b>	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	82%
<b>Labour force in 2060</b>	<b>86%</b>	86%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%
<b>Population born outside EU+ in 2060</b>	<b>194%</b>	197%	201%	198%	201%	200%	200%	203%
<b>Labour force born outside EU+</b>	<b>172%</b>	174%	179%	175%	179%	179%	179%	180%

	2020	Baseline	event from East Asia	event from Latin America	event from North Africa	event from other Europe	event from South and South-East Asia	event from Sub-Saharan Africa	event from West Asia
% of population born outside EU+	<b>8%</b>	<b>17%</b>	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
% of labour force born outside EU+	<b>15%</b>	<b>26%</b>	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	27%

# Key messages and recommendations

- One-off high immigration events, even with seemingly high magnitude increase the size of foreign-born population but do not leave long-term imprint on the projected working-age population and labour force size
- High immigration events followed by persistent flows only have limited impact on slowing down the projected decline in working age population and labour force and that if the high immigration event would be triggered from a region with existing migration ties to the destination country
- Significantly higher sustained immigration would be needed to slow down population ageing, labour force decline and stabilise labour force dependency ratios -> not a feasible migration policy target
- Previous research shows that selective migration of migrants with high human capital, activating women, longer working lives and improved labour market integration of immigrants could stabilize labour force dependency ratios (Marois et al. 2019 and Marois et al. 2020)



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Thank you!

Reports and full database coming up soon on [www.quantmig.eu](http://www.quantmig.eu)

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