

Conferência internacional

# Income Disparities, Population and Migration Flows over the 21st Century com Frédéric Docquier

Organização: Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra

Local: ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Av. das Forças Armadas, Lisboa

## PROGRAMA

18h00 | Abertura

Senhor Secretário de Estado das Comunidades Portuguesas, Dr. José Cesário

18h15 | Conferência

“Income disparities, population and migration flows over the 21st century”  
Frédéric Docquier

19h10 | Encerramento

Senhor Secretário de Estado Adjunto do Ministro Adjunto e do Desenvolvimento Regional, Dr. Pedro Lomba

## ABSTRACT

This paper provides worldwide projections of population, educational attainment, international migration and income for the 21st century. We develop and parametrize a dynamic, stylized model of the world economy that accounts for the key interdependencies between demographic and economic variables. Our baseline scenario matches the ‘high-fertility’ population prospects of the United Nations, assumes constant education and migration policies, long-run absolute convergence in total factor productivity (TFP) between emerging and high-income countries, and absence of takeoff in Africa. It predicts a rise in the income share of Asia (from 38 to 59 percent of the world income) and in the demographic share of Africa (from 10 to 25 percent of the world population). However, over the 21st century, the worldwide proportion of adult migrants will only increase by one percentage point (from 3.5 to 4.5 percent). Half of this change is explained by the increased attractiveness of China and India; and the remaining part is explained by the increased migration pressure from Africa to Western Europe. Keeping its immigration policy unchanged, the European Union will see its average immigration rate increase from 7.5 to 17.2 percent. Then, we assess the sensitivity of our projections to changes in migration policies, TFP disparities, fertility and education. The evolution of productivity in emerging economies and in Africa will have a drastic impact on the worldwide population size, income disparities and the migration pressure to the European Union. Effects are magnified if TFP convergence is accompanied by a fall in immigration restrictions in emerging countries.

## SHORT BIO | FRÉDÉRIC DOCQUIER

Frédéric Docquier is Research Associate at the National Fund for Economic Research and Professor of Economics at the Université Catholique de Louvain. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Aix-Marseille 2. His research interests are in quantitative development theory, economic growth and international migration. He has been acting as a ST Consultant for the World Bank since 2004, producing [statistics on skilled migration](#). Frédéric Docquier served as Research Director of IRES at UC Louvain between 2008 and 2012. He edited four books, such as [Brain drain and brain gain - the global competition to attract high-skilled migrants](#), and published articles in Journal of Economic Theory, Journal of Economic Literature, Economic Journal, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, Journal of Economic Growth and many other journals.  
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