Migration from the MENA

Workshop, May 31st 2024

Osmosis within the MENA Countries:

Have Migration Root Drivers Changed?

Hafidha Lahmeri

PHD Student, Mustapha Stambouli Mascara – Algeria

Hafidha.Lahmeri@univ-mascara.dz

Hadjer BELGHOUL
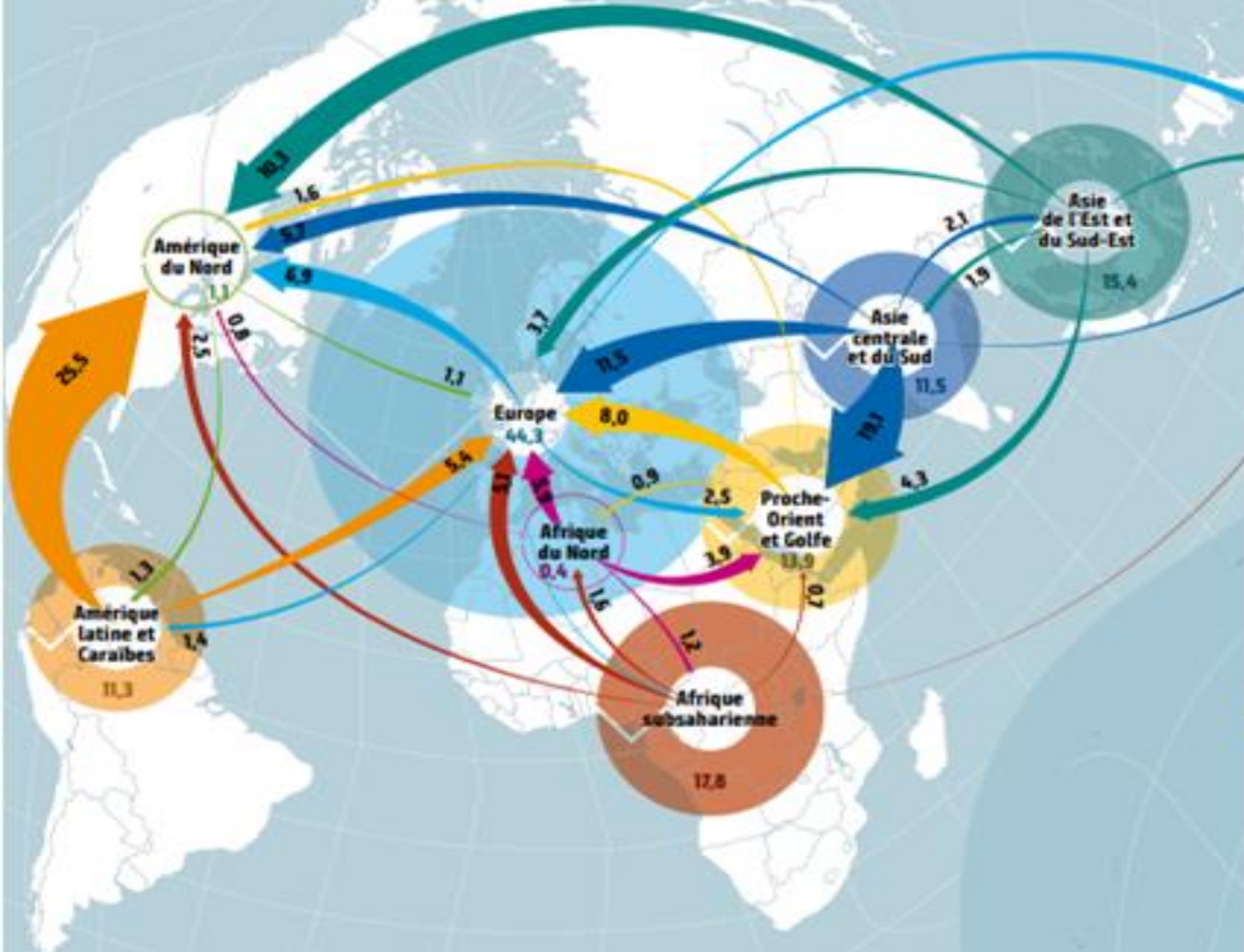
Université Mustapha Stambouli-Mascara

hadjerbelghoul27@gmail.com

Sabrina MORTET

Ahmed Zabana University-Relizane

sabrinemortet@gmail.com

Samir DJELTI

Mustapha Stambouli Mascara – Algeria

Samirecodjelti@yahoo.fr

Amérique du Nord 1,1

Asie de l'Est et du Sud-Est 15,4

Asie centrale et du Sud 11,5

Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande 0,7

Europe 44,3

Afrique du Nord 0,4

Proche-Orient et Golfe 13,9

Amérique latine et Caraïbes 11,3

Afrique subsaharienne 17,0

10,3
1,6
5,7
6,9
3,7
1,1
11,5
2,1
1,9
10,1
2,9
2,4
1,2
0,5
8,0
0,9
2,5
4,3
25,5
0,8
2,5
5,4
5,1
1,6
3,9
0,7
1,6
1,2
1,3
1,4

CANADA

ÉTATS-UNIS

MEXIQUE

GUATEMALA   CUBA
SALVADOR HONDURAS   HAÏTI
NICARAGUA   RÉP. DOMINICAINE

PANAMA

COLOMBIE   VENEZUELA
ÉQUATEUR   GUYANA

A Zoom on the MENA

Dimensions and Drivers

'*Demographic and socioeconomic trends, conflict and, increasingly, climate change are among the multitude of factors that influence migration dynamics in the region*'
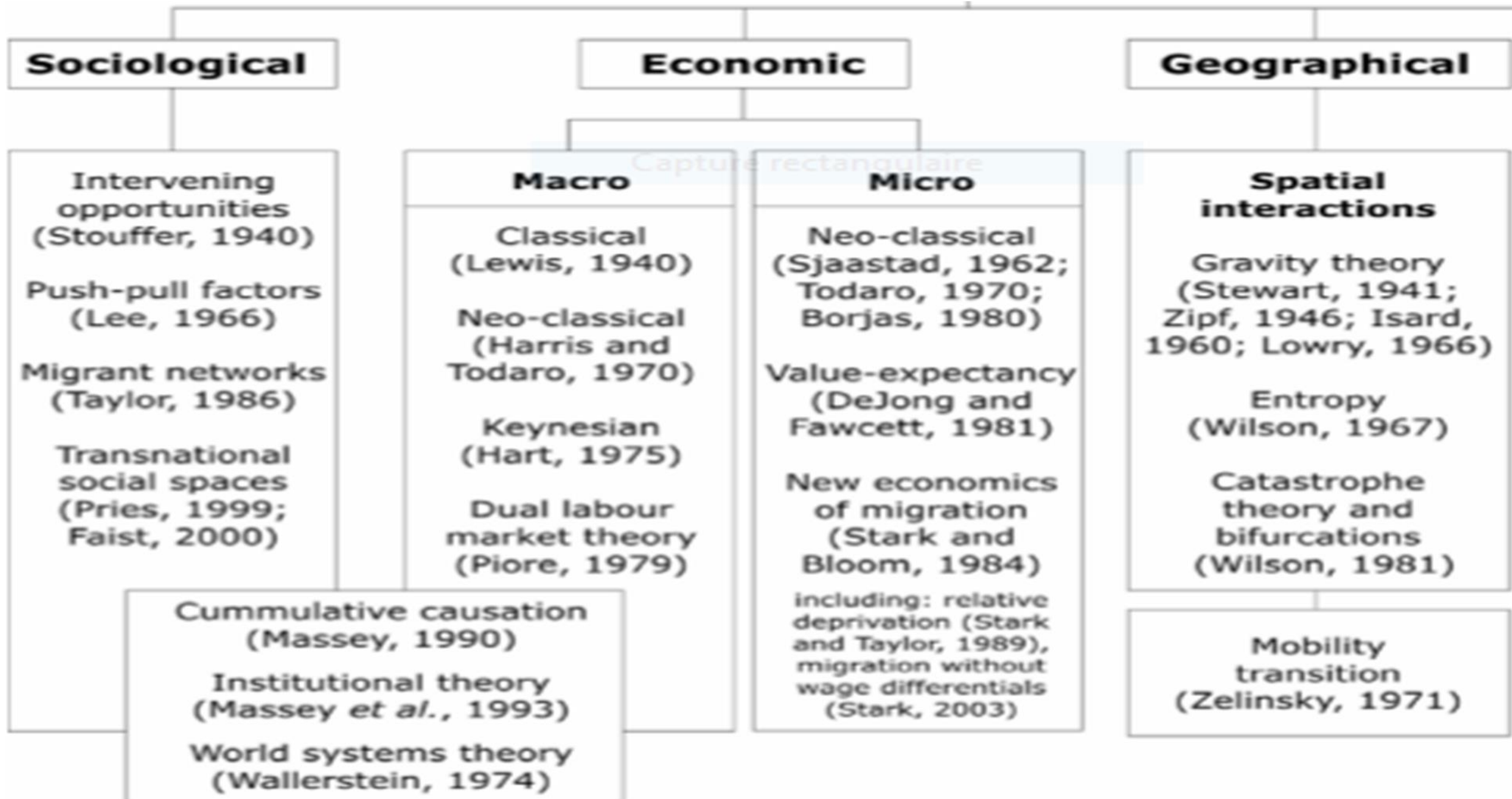
(IOM, 2024)

After the Oil-Shock, between 1975 and 1985 the Gulf countries labour force has increased by an average of 7.7 %, which means a 13% annual growth in the number of foreign workers

(Arnold & Shah, (1984)

# Is migration from North Africa to the Middle East still explained by the natural determinants of human migration?

Causes

Sociological	Economic		Geographical
Intervening opportunities (Stouffer, 1940)	**Macro**	**Micro**	**Spatial interactions**
Push-pull factors (Lee, 1966)	Classical (Lewis, 1940)	Neo-classical (Sjaastad, 1962; Todaro, 1970; Borjas, 1980)	Gravity theory (Stewart, 1941; Zipf, 1946; Isard, 1960; Lowry, 1966)
Migrant networks (Taylor, 1986)	Neo-classical (Harris and Todaro, 1970)	Value-expectancy (DeJong and Fawcett, 1981)	Entropy (Wilson, 1967)
Transnational social spaces (Pries, 1999; Faist, 2000)	Keynesian (Hart, 1975)	New economics of migration (Stark and Bloom, 1984)	Catastrophe theory and bifurcations (Wilson, 1981)
	Dual labour market theory (Piore, 1979)	including: relative deprivation (Stark and Taylor, 1989), migration without wage differentials (Stark, 2003)	

Cummulative causation (Massey, 1990)

Institutional theory (Massey *et al.*, 1993)

World systems theory (Wallerstein, 1974)

Mobility transition (Zelinsky, 1971)

The Global View Methodology

Simple human migration	**Diffusion**	One million years ago, the diffusion of humans in the planet	Water availability & adequate climate
	Stabilization	10 000 years ago, tribes learned agriculture and occupied almost the entire planet	Security
	Concentration	5000 years ago, sedentary states with big agglomerations	Population density
Complicated human migration		Industrial revolution	Rural urban migration
		Technology	Accelerated migration
		Nationalism	Boarders
		colonialism, migration, trade, and religious expeditions	Migration networks
		managing migration flows	Migration policies
New era of human migration		January 2017	Migration ban

Measuring Human Migration : Osmosis Vs Gravity
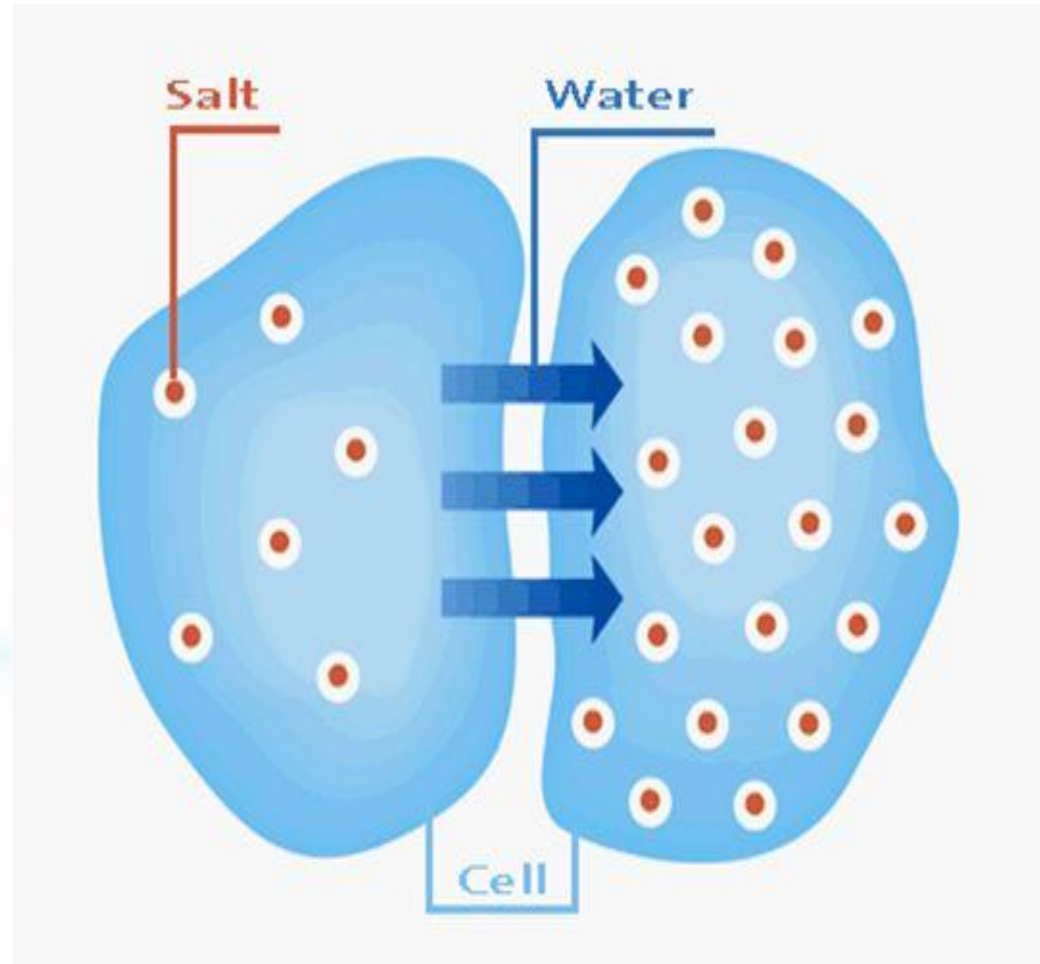
Analogy

Osmosis Pressure

$$OP = nRT/V$$

Migration Pressure

$$MP = wST/D$$

P: Osmotic pressure

n: number of moles of gas in the cell

R: Gas constant

T: Temperature in kelvins

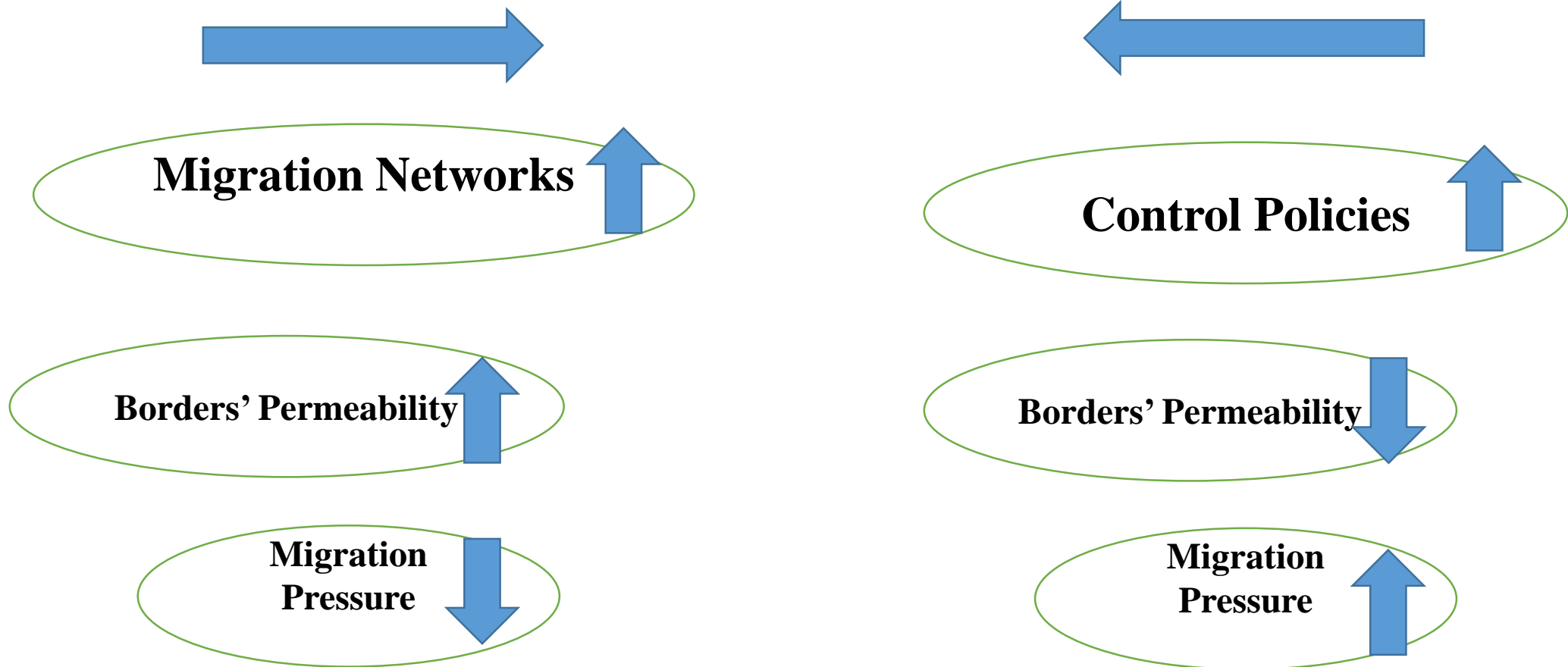**V:** Volume of the cell

MP: Migration Pressure

w: Water availability

S: Security

T: Temperature

D: Density of population

Borders' Permeability

The Model

$$MigPress = \frac{water.Life\ Expectancy.Temperature}{population\ density}$$

- $\log Mig_{ij} = \mu_0 + \mu_1 \log press_j - \mu_2 press_i + \varepsilon \ \dots (1)$

Estimation results of the Fixed effects Panel model

Dependent Variable: Migij	
Models	Fixed Effects
Number of observations	105
Number of groups	5
Pression_j	0.656457 (0.0000)
Pression_i	-0.714989 (0.1049)
Constant	3.202249 (0.0040)
R square	0.889085
F	44.08736

Conclusion

The socio-economic factors that are considered as the observable factors of migration are the sub-determinants. This means that the root drivers are the natural determinants of human migration that still explain the global migration in the MENA region.

Thank you