The Demography of Migrants in Germany

The ‘third demographic transition’ and the consequences for Europe’s populations

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Topics

Western populations – into an unknown world.
The ‘third demographic transition’: useful concept, or pretentious hubris?
Migration – its magnitude, trend and future.
Projections of migration impact on population.
Ethnic transition - an inevitable future?
Why does it matter, if at all?
The long-term impermanence of ethnicity.
European countries – more immigration altogether than to the US.

Foreign immigrants to the EU according to geographical region of citizenship. Source: Eurostat 2008
Effect on population – old and new members of the EU.

Source: Sobotka 2010

Natural increase, net migration and total population increase (per thousand) in the ‘new’ and ‘old’ member states of the European Union, 1985-2009

Source: Eurostat 2010
Effects of projected levels of international migration on percent population change, selected European countries 2008 - 2055. Source: Eurostat 2008

- Norway
- UK
- Spain
- France
- Netherlands
- Italy
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Germany

With migration
Without migration
Comparison of net immigration with births and natural increase, selected European countries.

Selected Western European countries 2007
Comparisons of live births, net immigration and natural increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population 1st Jan08</th>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Natural increase</th>
<th>Net immigration</th>
<th>Immigration as percent of births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>44475</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7509</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
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<td>59131</td>
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<td>-7</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4681</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8299</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5447</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>60817</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>France mét</td>
<td>61538</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>-141</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>All in table</td>
<td>355968</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat
Demographic and ethnic consequences.

Foreign-origin population (various definitions) selected countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>All foreign background</th>
<th>Western background</th>
<th>Non-Western background</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Statistics Denmark 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Statistisches Bundesamt 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Garssen and de Coin 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Brunborg pers comm 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>ONS 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Belanger and Malenfant 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Statistics New Zealand 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
In Continental European projections, 'foreign background' populations comprise foreigners born abroad plus persons born in the host country with one or two foreign-born parents. Third generation regarded as 'native' (i.e. Danish etc).
'Western background' refers to origins in European countries and English-speaking world overseas. 'Non-Western' background refers to origins in developing world, or in low and medium Human Development Index countries.
UK: ethnic minorities. 'Western background' is 'Other White'. Germany: W/NW author's estimate.
Canada: data only for 'visible minorities' not including 'First Nations'.
New Zealand: 'European' and 'Maori' populations not counted as 'foreign origin'.
USA: White non-Hispanic, Black and Native American not counted as 'foreign origin'.
The paradigm. Projection of the US population by race and Hispanic origin.

Projection of the US population by race and Hispanic origin, 2010--2050 (percent).

Projected growth of populations of post-war immigrant origin, selected countries 2000 – 2050.
UK population by major ethnic group 2006 – 2101 – a long range projection.

Percent of UK population in three major ethnic categories, 2006 - 2101, including inter-generational ethnic change from 'Other White' and 'Mixed' to 'White British'.

- British, Scottish, Irish
- Non-white ethnic minorities
- Other White
UK population projection 2051 by age, sex and ancestry:

British +Scottish+Irish , and post-war immigrant.

Assumptions for total population as GAD Principal Projection 2008 (net migration 180K; TFR 1.84)
UK population by major ethnic group, ‘standard’ scenario (net immigration 180,000 / year, convergent fertility) and ‘natural change’ scenario (zero migration), percent, 2006-2056.

Percent of UK population in three major ethnic categories, 2006 - 2056, standard scenario and natural change scenario.
UK population 2006 – 2101: percent ‘White British and Irish’ under various scenarios.
## Prospects for migration

### More migration
- Chain migration, ‘cumulative causation’, arranged marriage.
- Growth of ‘human rights’ legislation, pressure group influence, EU.
- Population ageing, workforce shortages.
- Failure to reform labour market, retirement age, welfare.
- Continued third-world population growth, income differentials (especially Africa).
- Third world instability, unrest, asylum claiming.
- Global warming, forced climate migration.

### Less migration
- Persistent effects of economic crisis.
- Projected economic decline in Europe (e.g. Norway).
- Economic maturation in some sending countries (e.g. Central Europe, India, Brazil).
- Demographic change in sending countries (population decline in Eastern Europe; population ageing and workforce shortages in China).
- Increase in voter hostility in receiving countries; policy changes towards restriction.
- Demographic recovery in West, workforce reforms.
Net migration can go down as well as up.

Germany 1954 – 2007. Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

Migration to Germany 1954 - 2007, by citizenship.
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden. Up to 1990 German Federal Republic only.
Divergent trends

Net migration, selected European countries 1997 - 2008, thousands.
Source: Eurostat
New immigration countries: Spain and Italy.

Source: Eurostat

Net migration, Spain and Italy, 1997 - 2008 (thousands).

Source: Eurostat.
Another (relatively) constant future migration projection. Netherlands 2009 – 2050, thousands.

Source: Garssen and van Coin 2009

‘Non-Western’ immigrants          ‘Western’ immigrants.
Norway – a projected reversal of migration trends

(1). Source: Statistics Norway 2009

In, out and net migration for the last four quarters
4th quarter 1990-1st quarter 2009

Net migration

Immigration

Emigration

1 The graph shows the sum of migrations for the current quarter and the previous three quarters.
Norway – a projected reversal of migration trends

Norway: Projected reduction in migration (3).
France 2005: Gross inflow by reason for admission (percent) to show the importance of family migration (39% of total).

Table 1. France 2005. Immigration (gross inflow) by group of nationalities according to reason for admission (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group of countries</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Worker</th>
<th>Family of foreigner</th>
<th>Family of French</th>
<th>Visitor</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>% from each group of countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All EEA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<td>45.5</td>
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<td>Total Non-Europe</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
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<td>25.9</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: INED statistiques sur la flux d’immigration.
http://statistiques_flux_immigration.site.ined.fr/fr/admissions/

Net immigration to Denmark by broad category of purpose of entry. 1999 - 2005 (percent). Source: data from Statistics Denmark

- Asylum
- Family reunion and formation
- Labour
- Education
- Other and unknown

Source: data from Statistics Denmark
Netherlands 1995 - 2007: trends in migration after revision of family migration and asylum policy

Netherlands population projections – some successive revisions.

Netherlands 2005-2050. Successive projections, percent of population of foreign origin ('Western' and 'non-Western') and for 2003 without migration. Source: CBS.
Denmark - percent of population of non-Danish origin; four projections.

Implications
Ethnic change sharpens focus on the pros and cons of diversity. Does more mean better?

Some arguments against
- Undemocratic; no electoral sanction for ethnic transition (?)
- Magnifies social divisions, confuses national identity.
- Requires (unwelcome) revision of law, custom, history.
- Transforms citizen equality into corporate state of group rights.
- Erodes trust, solidarity regarding collective welfare.
- Secular societies fear public influence of strong religious views.
- Tension between tolerance and preservation of fundamental principles.
- Freedom of speech curtailed, conflict of interest between generations.
- May eventually displace ‘majority’ population.

Some arguments in favour
- Promotes intellectual and business innovation.
- Necessary and desirable consequence of international competition for talent for economic growth.
- Contradictory evidence on ‘trust’ and ‘solidarity’, short-term issue, related to poverty.
- Positive experience in social and health care for older generation.
- A necessary consequence of essential immigrant care of elderly, other vital social functions.
- Potential conflicts of interests will weaken as integration proceeds.
- Younger generations take diversity of their cohort for granted.
The faces of the future? People of mixed origins.
Projection of UK ethnic minority populations, 2006 – 2056 (thousands). ‘Balanced’ migration scenario (75,000 net inflow ethnic minority, 75,000 net outflow ‘White British’).

Projection of non-white ethnic minority populations, UK 2006-2056, balanced migration. Some groups omitted for clarity.
An end to ‘ethnic’ categories? The rise of mixed populations.
Probabilistic projections of the UK 2001-2100, average outcome for major groups (percent).

UK Version 2 probabilistic projection: mean of percent of each major ethnic group in the total population, 2001-2100.
Probabilistic projection 2001-2100: Mixed populations as a proportion of the total UK population.

Source: Coleman and Scherbov 2005.
Long-term ethnic convergence? Data from ethnic origin of mothers and infants, England and Wales 2001 census. Note: this analysis assumes zero relatedness in the first generation.
Conclusions

Migration paramount in demographic dynamics. Divergent patterns; policy important. Ethnic change already substantial, some irreversible. Ethnic transition not inevitable, but likely (e.g. US). Popular opposition forcing some policy changes – e.g. marriage migration. Mixed opinions on implications. Inter-ethnic union may underwrite real long-term change and integration.