

Demographic development in focus: the significance of migration in the context of spatial planning, infrastructure and environment.

Annual Conference of the Federal Commission for Migration, Bern
October 22nd 2013

The Demographic Outlook for Europe



D.A. Coleman

Oxford Centre for Population Research

Europe faces demographic maturity?

Relatively smaller

Divergent trends, but generally:

Fewer babies

Longer lives

Old populations

More immigrants

Diverse families

Or demographic senility? The 'Death of the West': an enjoyable demographic disaster scenario

Europe irretrievably shrinking on the world stage.

Europeans obsessed with welfare, not production (or reproduction).

Too idle and secularised to be bothered to reproduce; prefer pets.

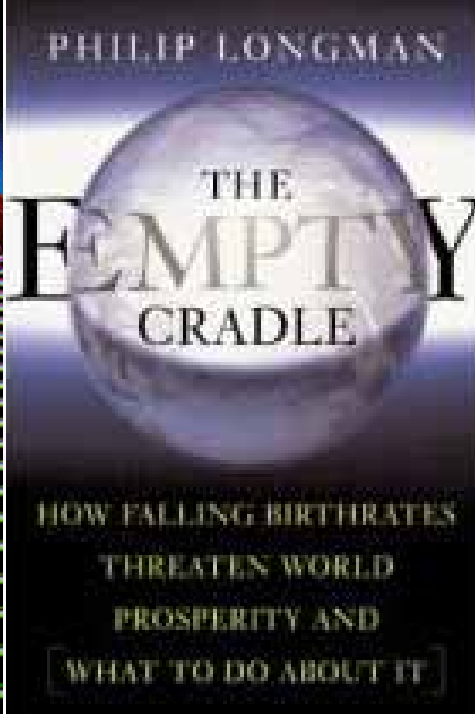
Destined to be crippled by population ageing and decline.

To be displaced by vigorous immigrant, mostly Muslim populations.

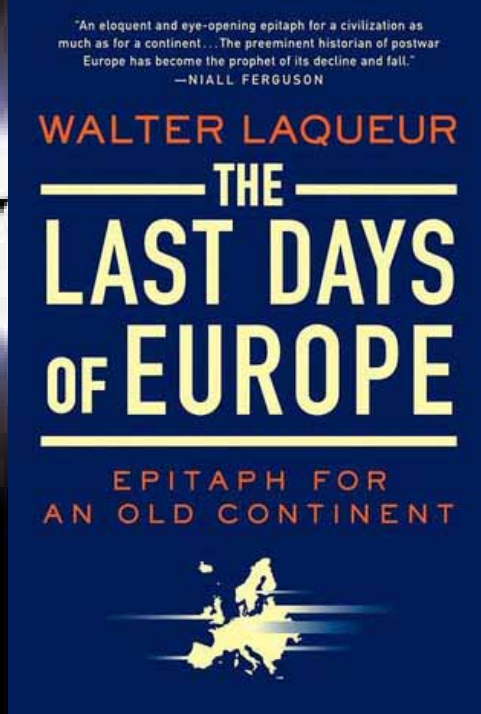
Dependent on US for defence, prefer to sit out crises in their wine cellars.



Jean-Claude Chesnais
Le crépuscule de l'Occident
 Démographie et politique

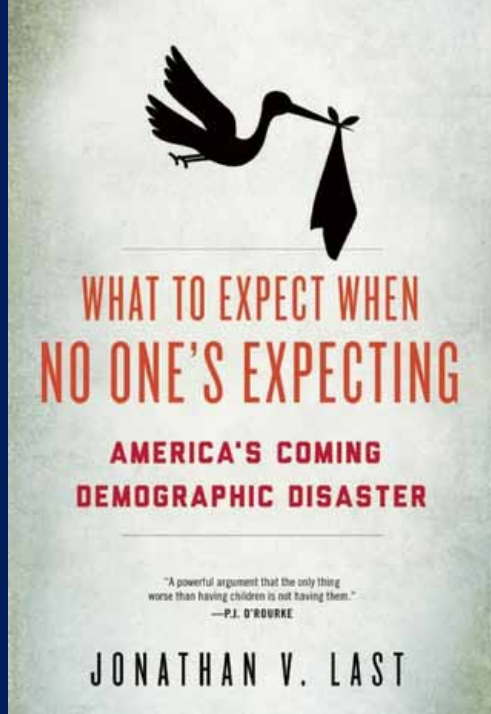


PHILIP LONGMAN
THE EMPTY CRADLE
 HOW FALLING BIRTHRATES
 THREATEN WORLD
 PROSPERITY AND
 WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT



"An eloquent and eye-opening epitaph for a civilization as much as for a continent... The preeminent historian of postwar Europe has become the prophet of its decline and fall."
 —NIALL FERGUSON

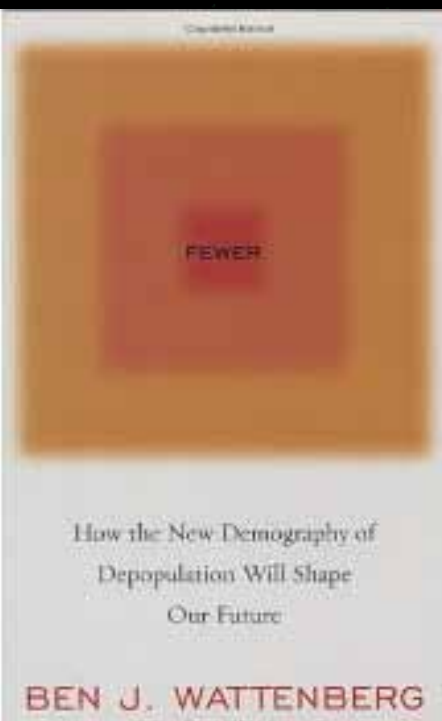
WALTER LAQUEUR
THE LAST DAYS OF EUROPE
 EPITAPH FOR AN OLD CONTINENT



WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN NO ONE'S EXPECTING
 AMERICA'S COMING DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER

"A powerful argument that the only thing worse than having children is not having them."
 —P.J. O'ROURKE

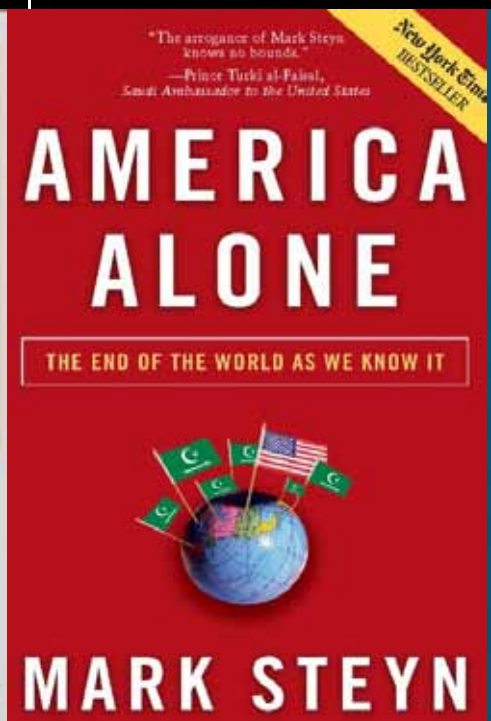
JONATHAN V. LAST



FEWER

How the New Demography of Depopulation Will Shape Our Future

BEN J. WATTENBERG



"The arrogance of Mark Steyn knows no bounds."
 —Prince Turki al-Faisal, Saudi Ambassador to the United States

AMERICA ALONE
 THE END OF THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT

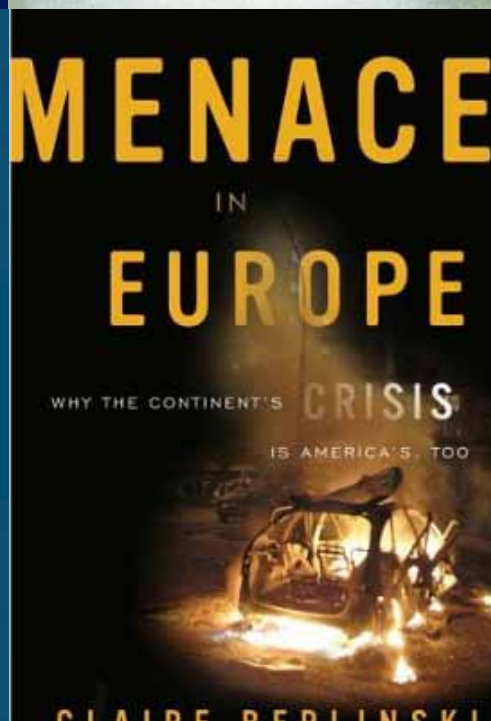
MARK STEYN



"THE PREEMINENT HISTORIAN OF POSTWAR EUROPE HAS BECOME THE PROPHET OF ITS DECLINE AND FALL."
 —NIALL FERGUSON, AUTHOR OF CIVILIZATION: THE WEST AND THE REST

AFTER THE FALL
 THE END OF THE EUROPEAN DREAM AND THE DECLINE OF A CONTINENT

WALTER LAQUEUR

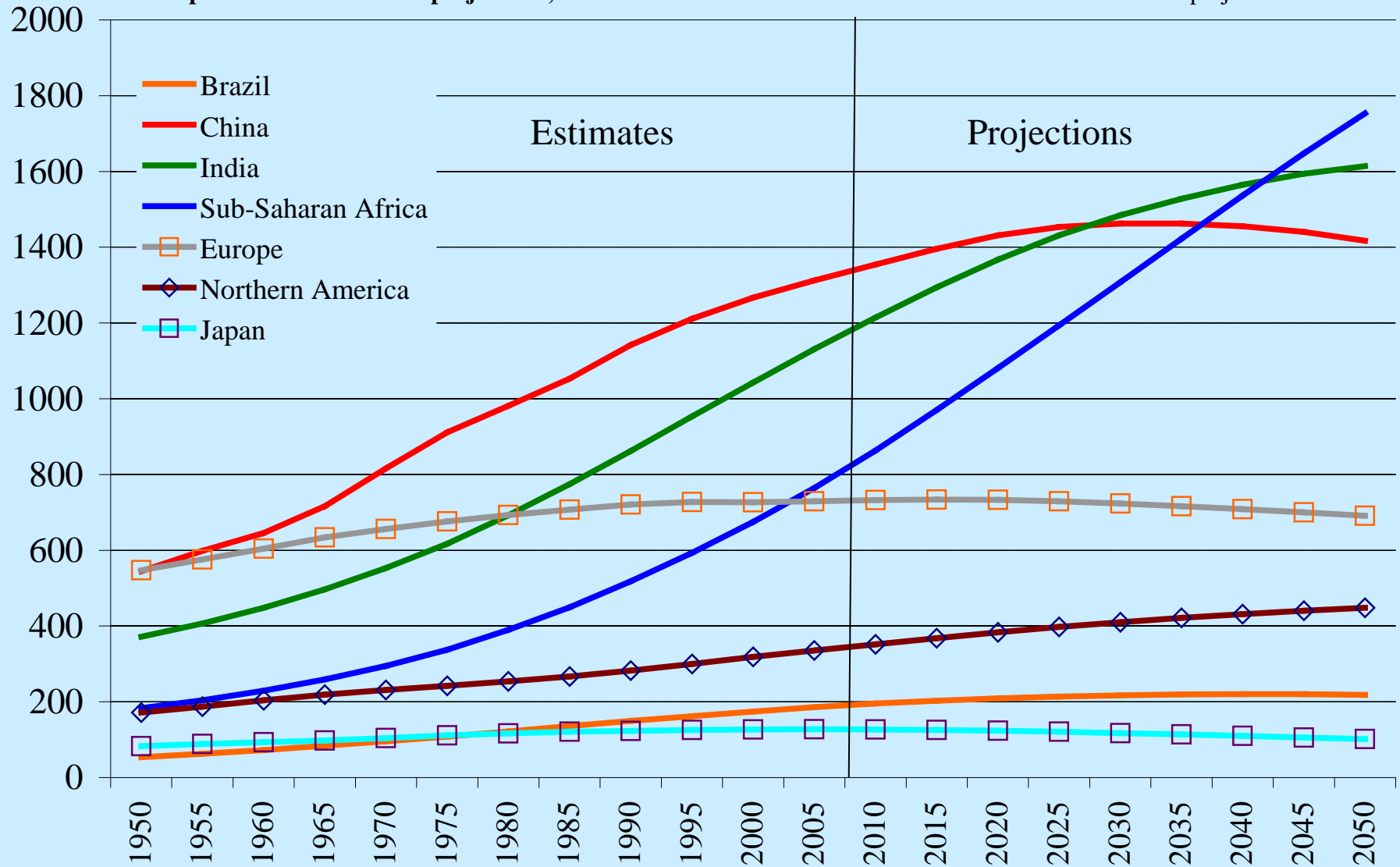


MENACE IN EUROPE
 WHY THE CONTINENT'S CRISIS IS AMERICA'S, TOO

CLAIRE BERLINSKI

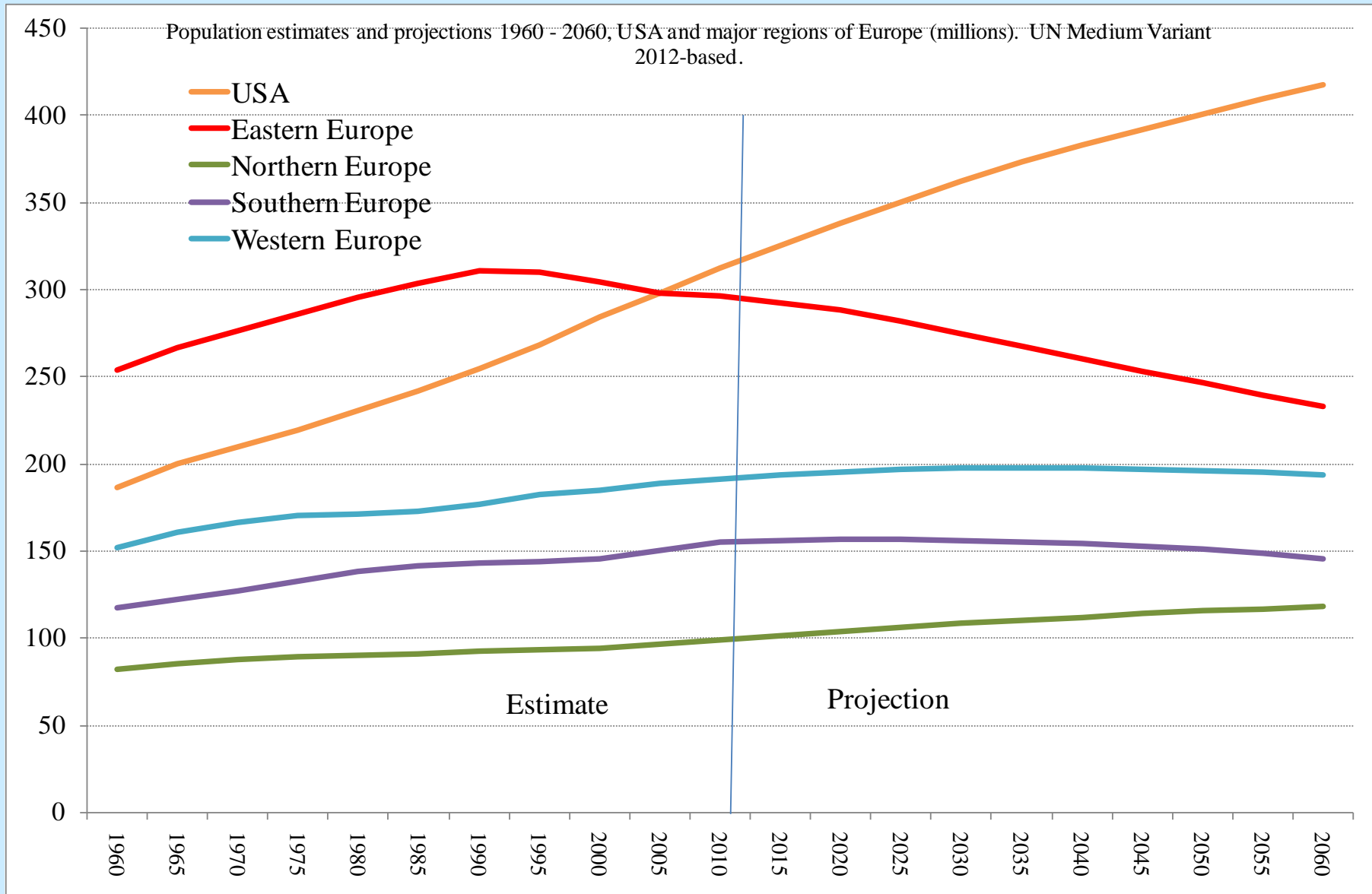
A more sober look - the demographic future is not European....

Population estimates and projections, selected countries 1950-2050. UN 2008-based medium variant projections



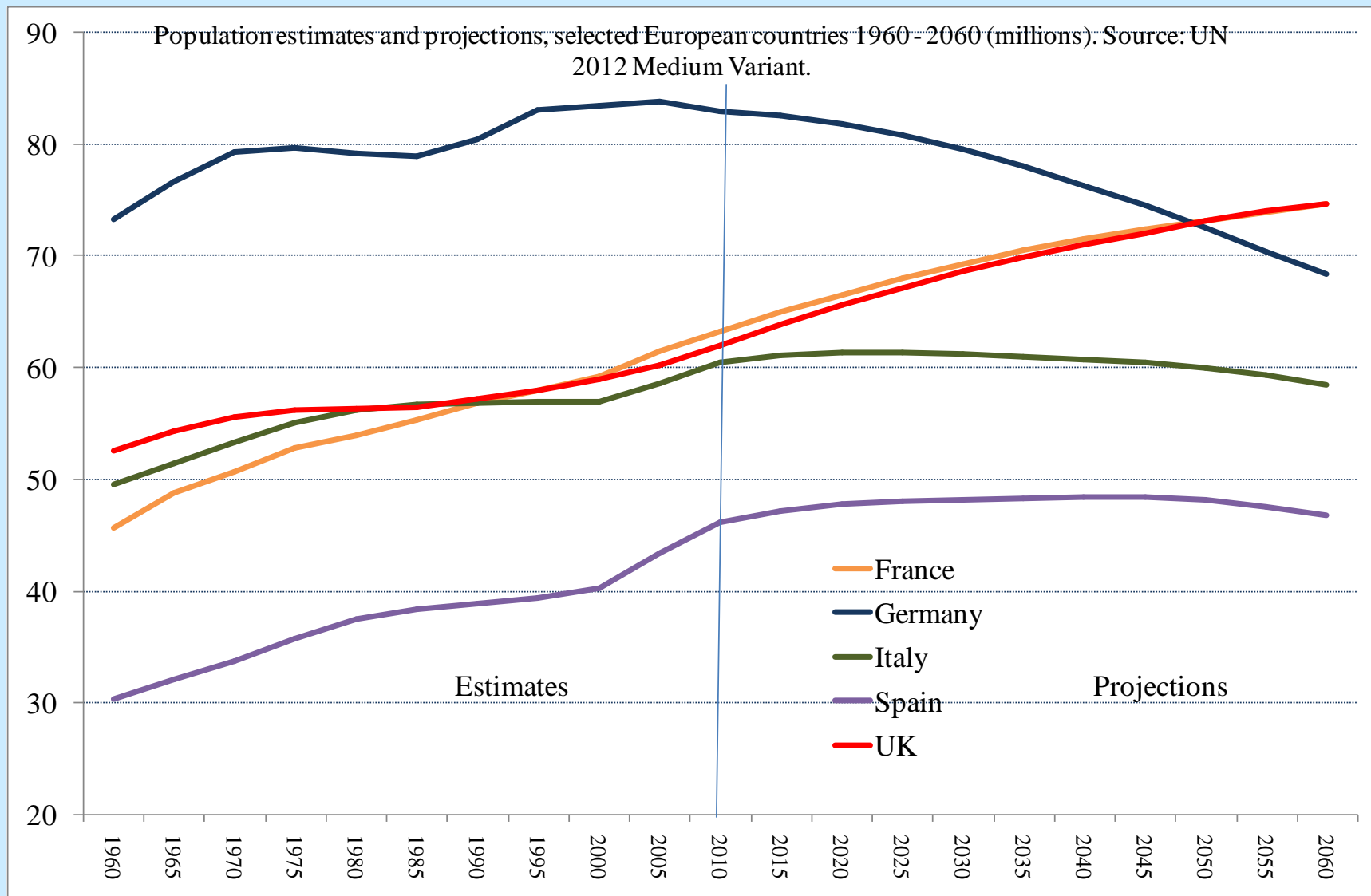
No such thing as 'Europe'? Divergent trends within Europe.

Major European regions, and US, 1960-2060. Source: UN 2013



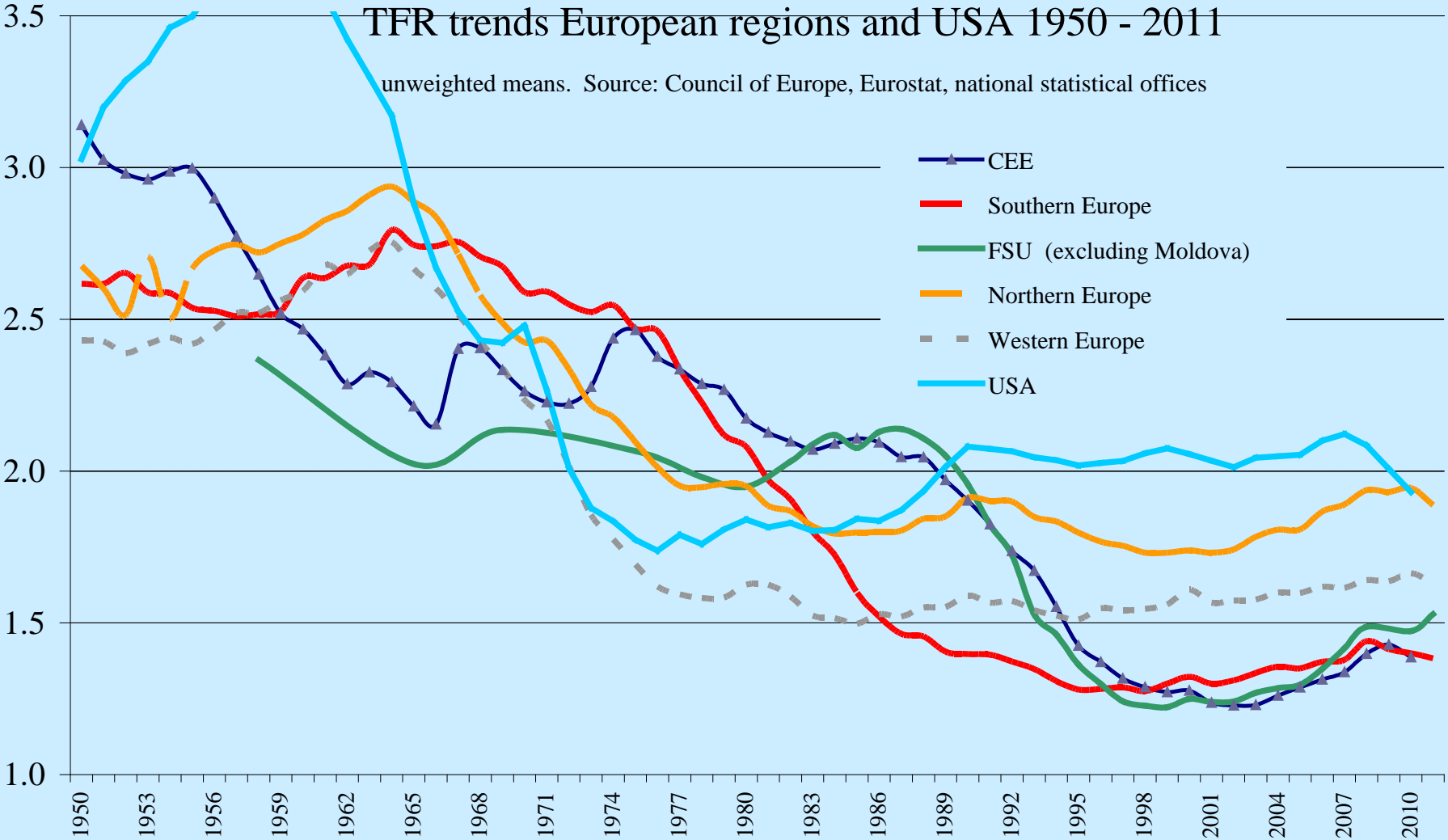
Population estimates and projections, selected European countries 1960 – 2060 (millions).

Source: UN 2013



Positive outlook for birth rates.
General upward trend in period fertility.
Recuperation of fertility.
Upward projection of cohort fertility
Fertility and female workforce
participation –changes in attitudes.
Family policy and prosperity.
Consistent ideal family size above 2
children.
Population reproduction and immigration

Fertility in Europe is no longer declining....period TFR trends, major European regions and USA, 1950 – 2011.



Fertility in Europe has not been declining – further evidence: misleading impressions from the TFR

Period Total fertility rate and its adjustment
Selected European countries

country	TFR 2010	adjusted TFR 2008	difference (%)
Austria	1.44	1.67	16.0
Belgium	1.84	1.93	4.9
Denmark	1.87	1.98	5.9
France	2.00	2.12	6.0
Germany	1.39	1.68	20.9
Italy	1.50	1.51	0.7
Spain	1.39	1.54	10.8
Sweden	1.99	1.97	-1.0
Switzerland	1.51	1.69	11.9
UK	1.98	2.12	7.1

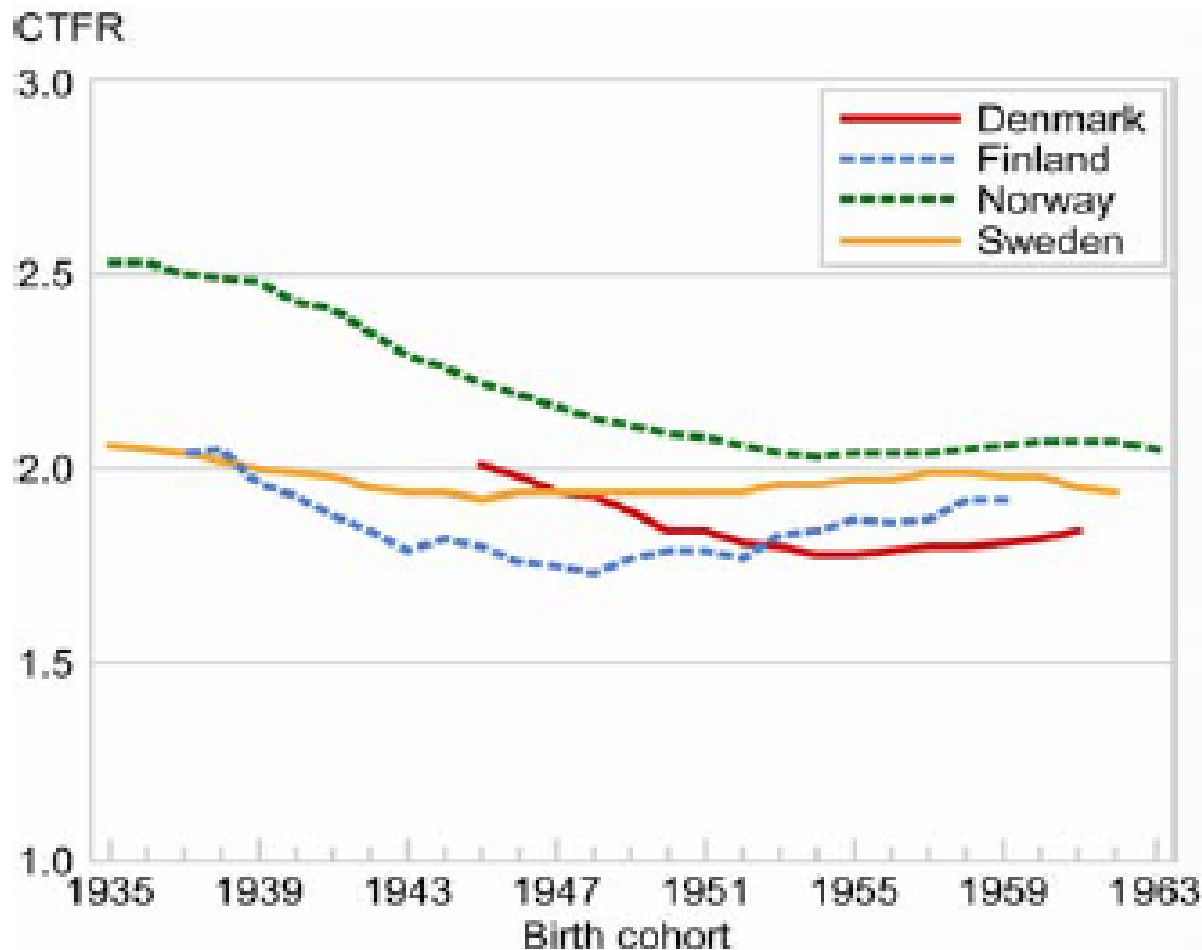
Source: European Demographic Data Sheet 2012

Tempo and parity adjustment

Evidence from real women. Cohort total fertility at age 40, Nordic women born 1935 – 1963.

Source: Andersson, Knudsen et al. 2009, Figure 2.

Cohort Total Fertility at age 40, female single-year cohorts born in 1935–1963

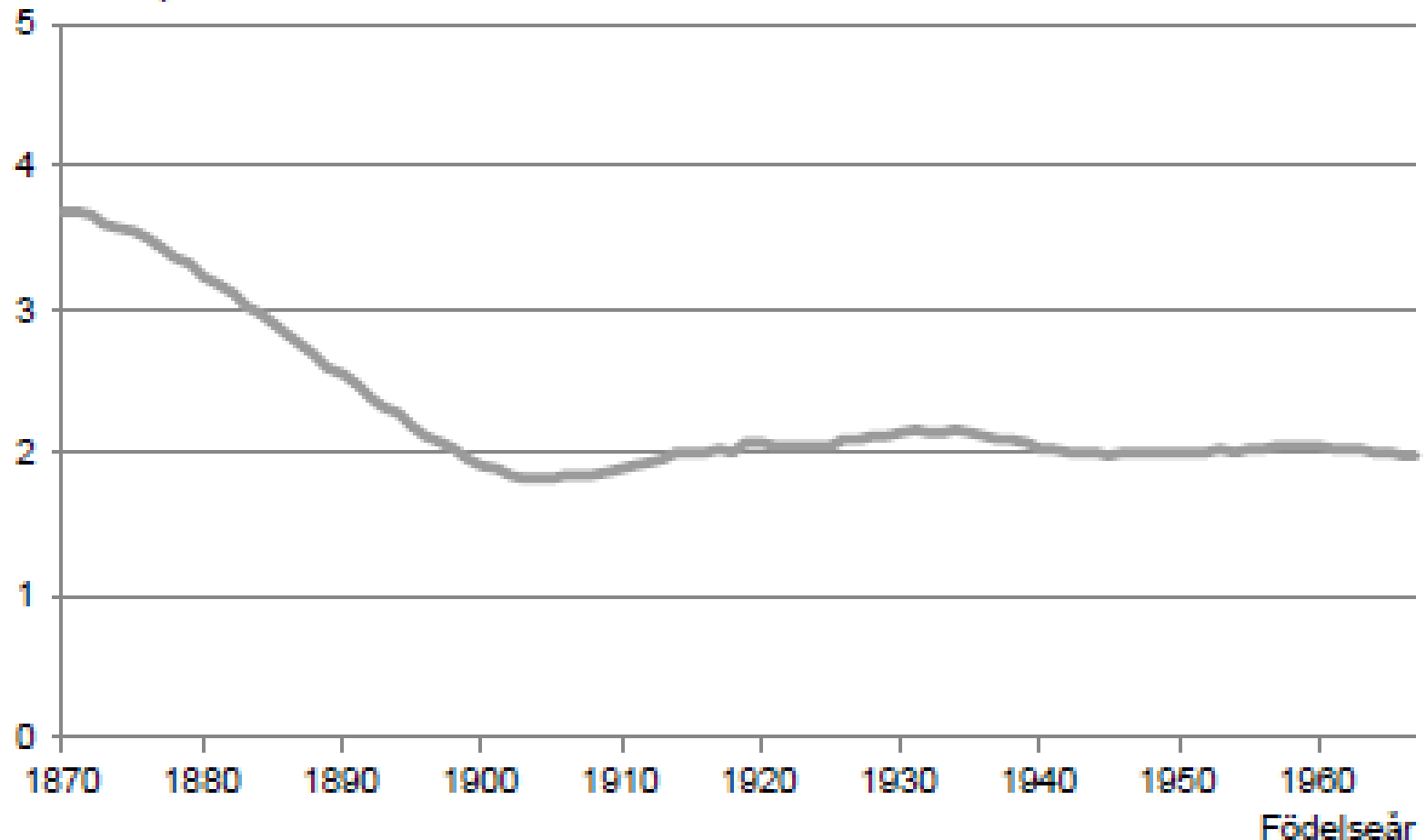


The prospect of population replacement. Sweden, stable completed family size, women born 1870 – 1967.

Source; Statistics Sweden 2013, p.12.

Slutligt antal barn för kvinnor födda 1870–1967

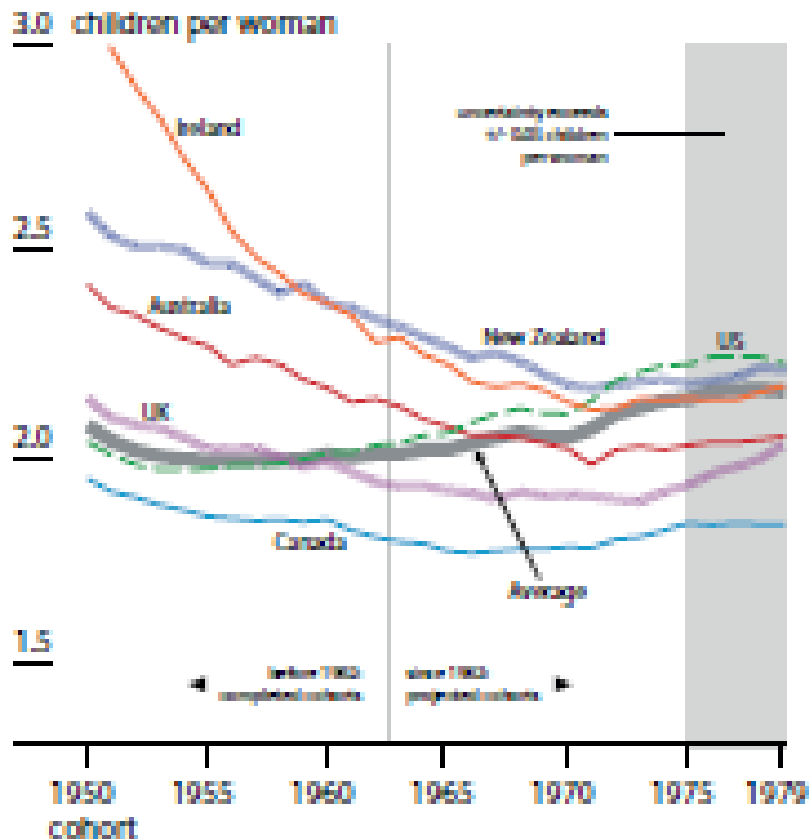
Antal barn per kvinna



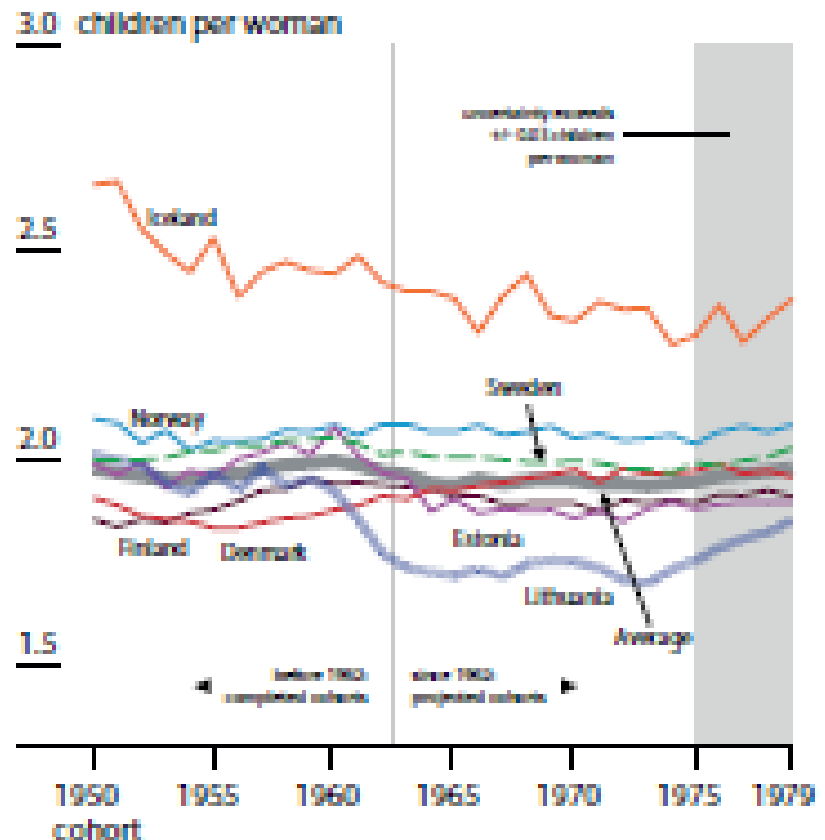
And possibly an increase? Trends and projections in cohort fertility, women born 1950 – 1979.

Shaded area is projected. Source: Myrskylä, Goldstein and Cheng 2013, Figure 1.

Cohort fertility in English-speaking countries



Cohort fertility in Nordic and Baltic countries



Family size preferences relatively constant

Mean personal ideal number of children by country, women
Eurobarometer rounds 2001, 2006 and 2011. Selected countries.

	2001	2006	2011
Austria	2.03	1.82	1.84
Denmark	2.46	2.64	2.37
France	2.52	2.59	2.47
Germany	1.96	2.24	2.15
Italy	2.36	2.13	2.06
Netherlands	2.31	2.49	2.12
Spain	2.35	2.34	2.29
Sweden	2.49	2.64	2.33
UK	2.53	2.52	2.20
EU 27			2.17
EU 15	2.32	2.38	

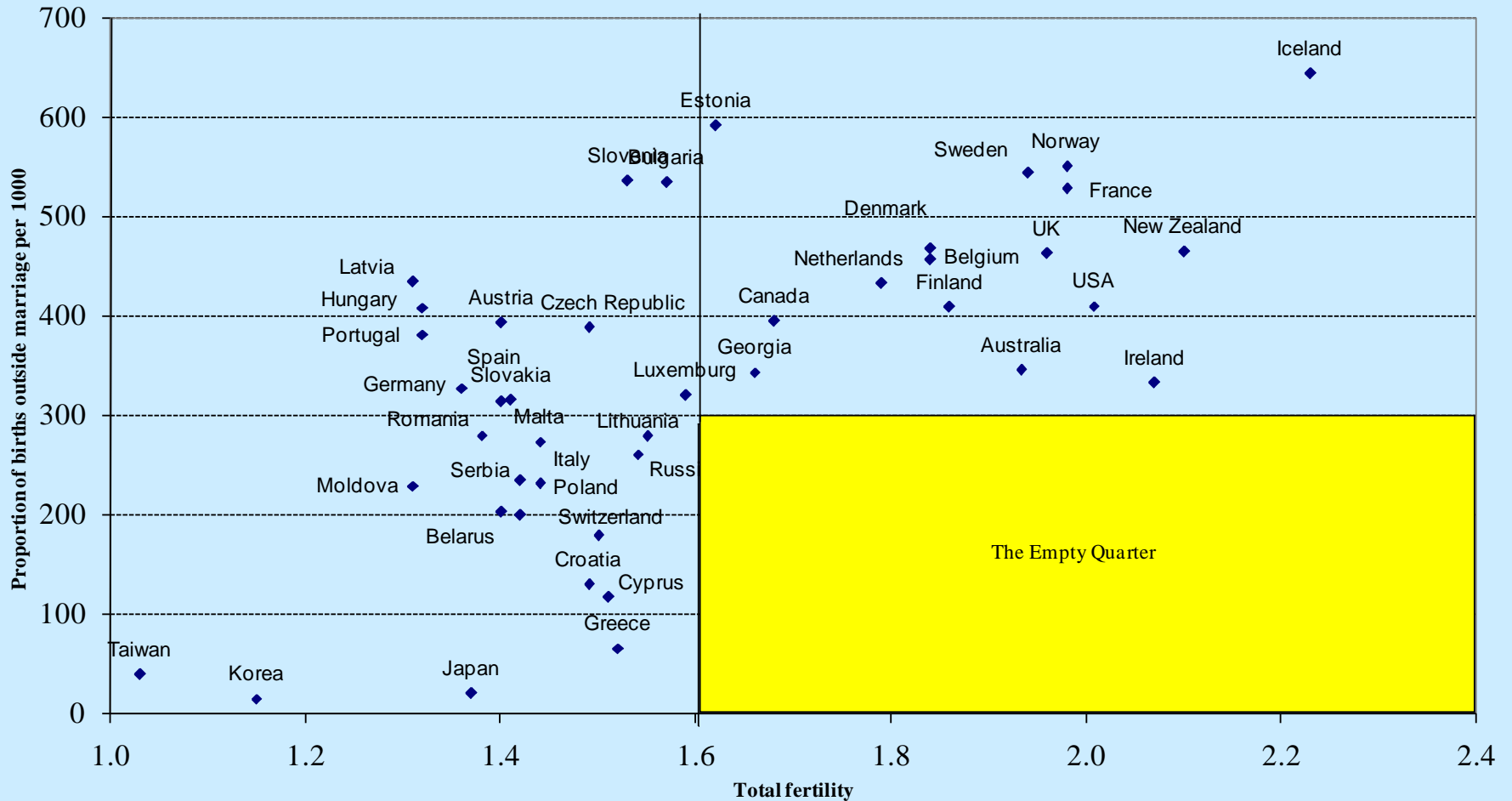
Source: Rita Testa 2012 tables A.2.1. and A.2.2, 2006 t.6
Eurobarometer 2001, 2006, 2011

http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/download/edrp_2_2012.pdf

Rita Testa 2006, t6, Special Eurobarometer 253

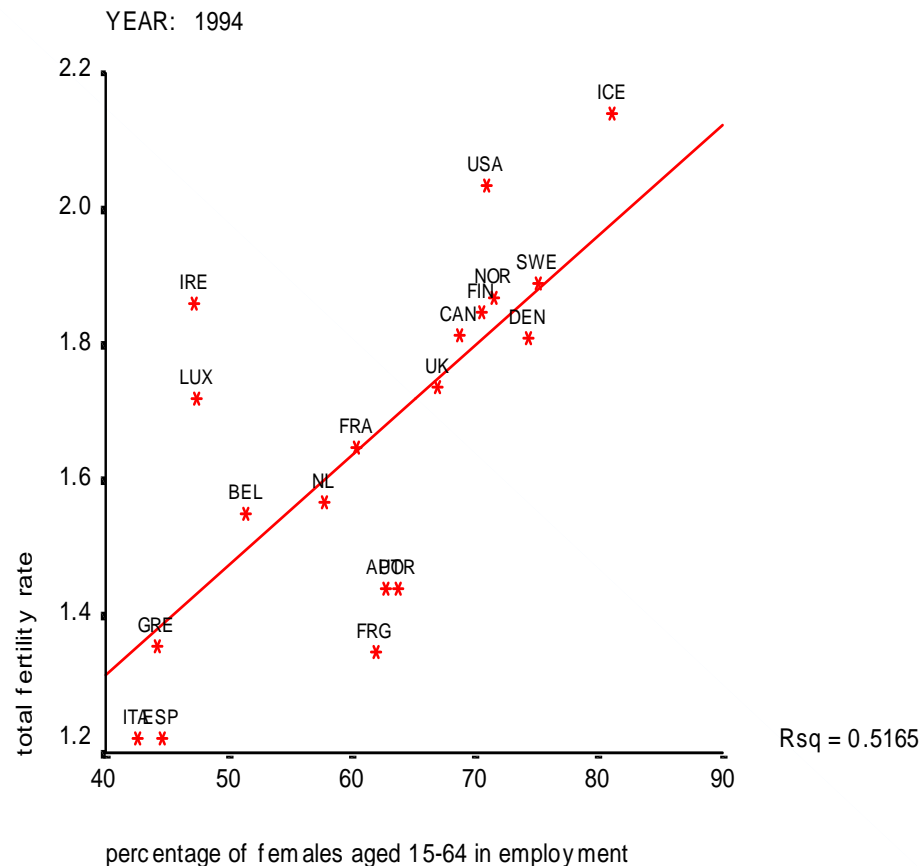
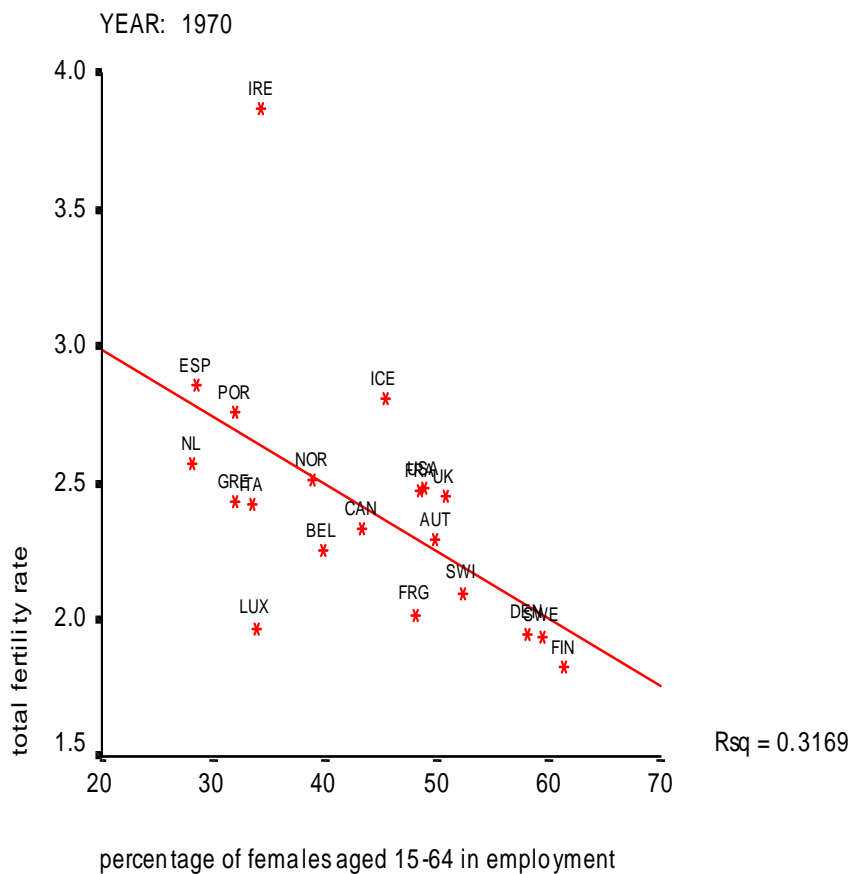
Extra-marital births associated with higher, not lower, fertility at national level

TFR and extramarital births per thousand live births 2009



Reversal of correlation between womens' workforce participation between 1970s and 1990s + at national level.

(n.b. decline in Southern, Eastern European TFR)



High fertility at the top.

The 5 female CEOs in the FTSE: Cynthia Carroll – 4 children. Angela Ahrendts – 3 children. Katherine Garrett-Cox 4 children (under 7). Marjorie Scardino – 3 children. Alison Cooper – 2 children (average = 3.2).

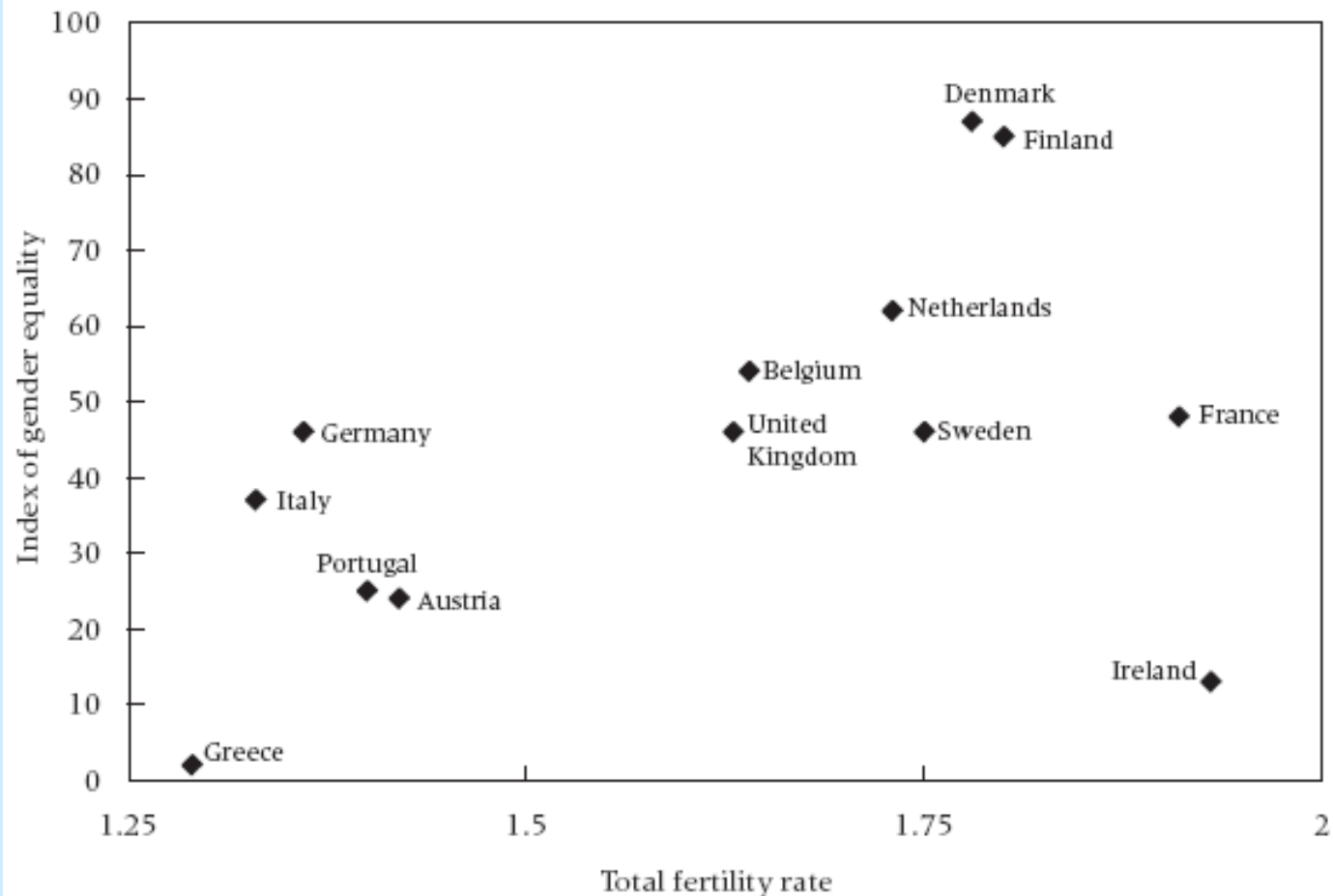


The FTSE Five: chief executives Cynthia Carroll, Angela Ahrendts, Katherine Garrett-Cox, Marjorie Scardino, Alison Cooper

Relationship between index of gender equality and total fertility, selected European countries 2004.

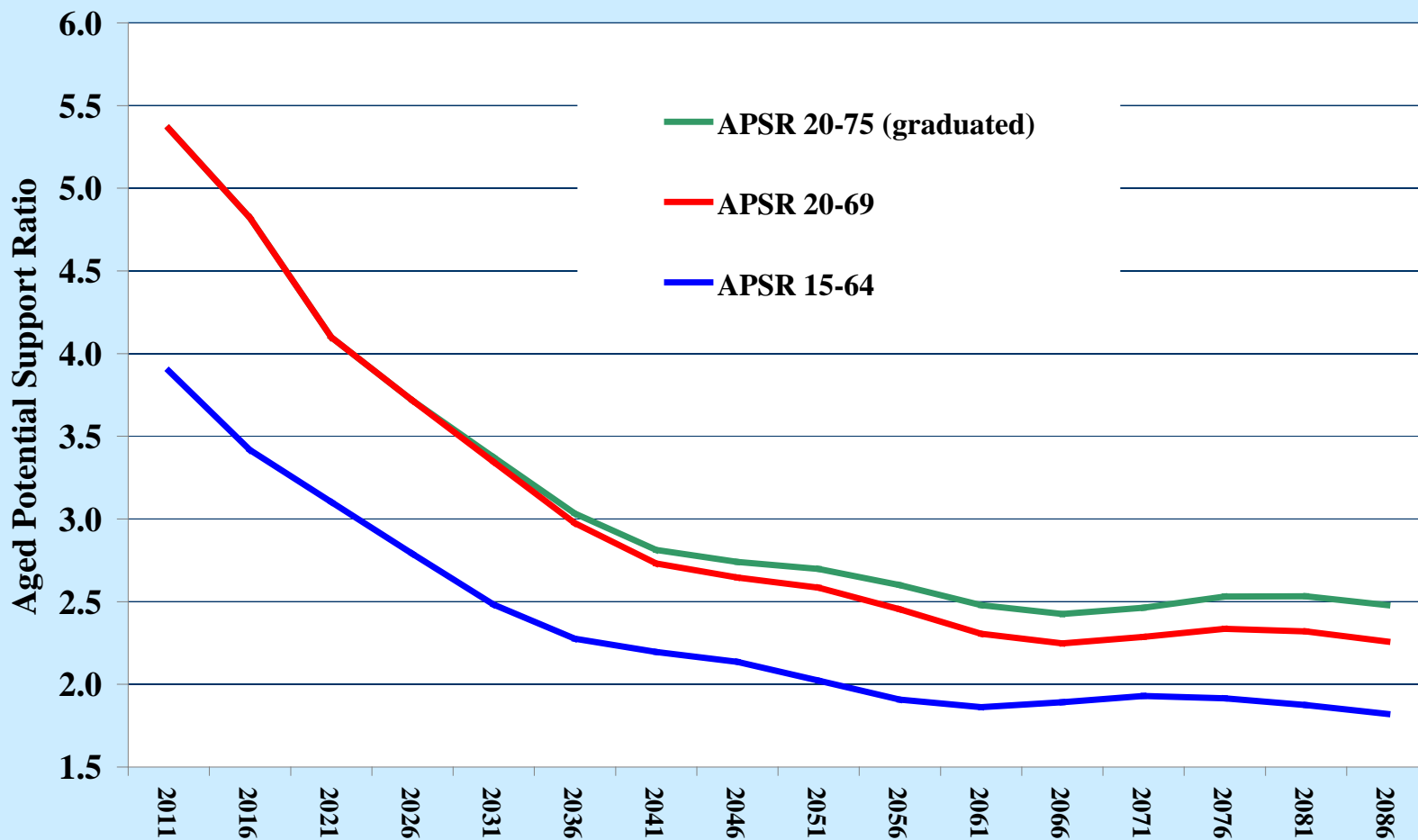
Source: Rindfuss et al. 2010.

FIGURE 1 Relationship between an index of gender equality and total fertility rates for 13 European Union countries



Ageing inevitable, but not forever - projection of Potential Support Ratio, UK 2011 – 2086 on different definitions of aged population.

Source: based on ONS 2010-based Principal Projection.



Demography isn't everything

Ageing Vulnerability Index 2003

	Overall Index		Public	Fiscal	Benefit	Elder
	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Score</i>	Burden	Room	Dependence	Affluence
	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Australia	1	-1	2	2	4	6
UK	2	7	1	1	6	11
US	3	18	3	4	3	1
Canada	4	42	6	6	5	2
Sweden	5	48	4	3	8	10
Japan	6	50	9	9	1	3
Germany	7	52	7	5	11	5
Netherlands	8	62	8	7	9	4
Belgium	9	63	5	8	10	9
France	10	81	10	10	12	8
Italy	11	84	11	11	2	12
Spain	12	93	12	12	7	7

weight 1/3 1/3 1/6 1/6

Source: Jackson and Howe 2003, Figure 18

The demographic contribution of migration, selected Western countries, 2010/2011.

Selected Western countries

Comparisons of live births, net immigration and natural increase 2011

	Population 1st Jan 2011	Live births	Natural increase	Net migration	Net migration as percent of births
data in thousands					
Switzerland	7870	81	18	66	81
Norway	4920	60	19	47	78
Austria	8404	78	2	37	48
Germany	81752	663	-190	282	43
UK	62499	808	256	235	29
Belgium	11001	131	23	16	12
France mét	63128	828	253	77	9
Total of above	239574	2648	379	759	29
Australia	22684	298	151	208	70
Canada	34484	382	129	209	55
United States	309122	3999	1531	695	17

Sources: Eurostat, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, Statistics New Zealand, US Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, US Dept of Homeland Security.

Note: US data refer to 2010, Australia, Canada and New Zealand to 2012. Net immigration data not available for US. Admission for permanent settlement figure reduced by 1/3 allow for return migration.

Population replacement – incorporating migration into conventional indices.

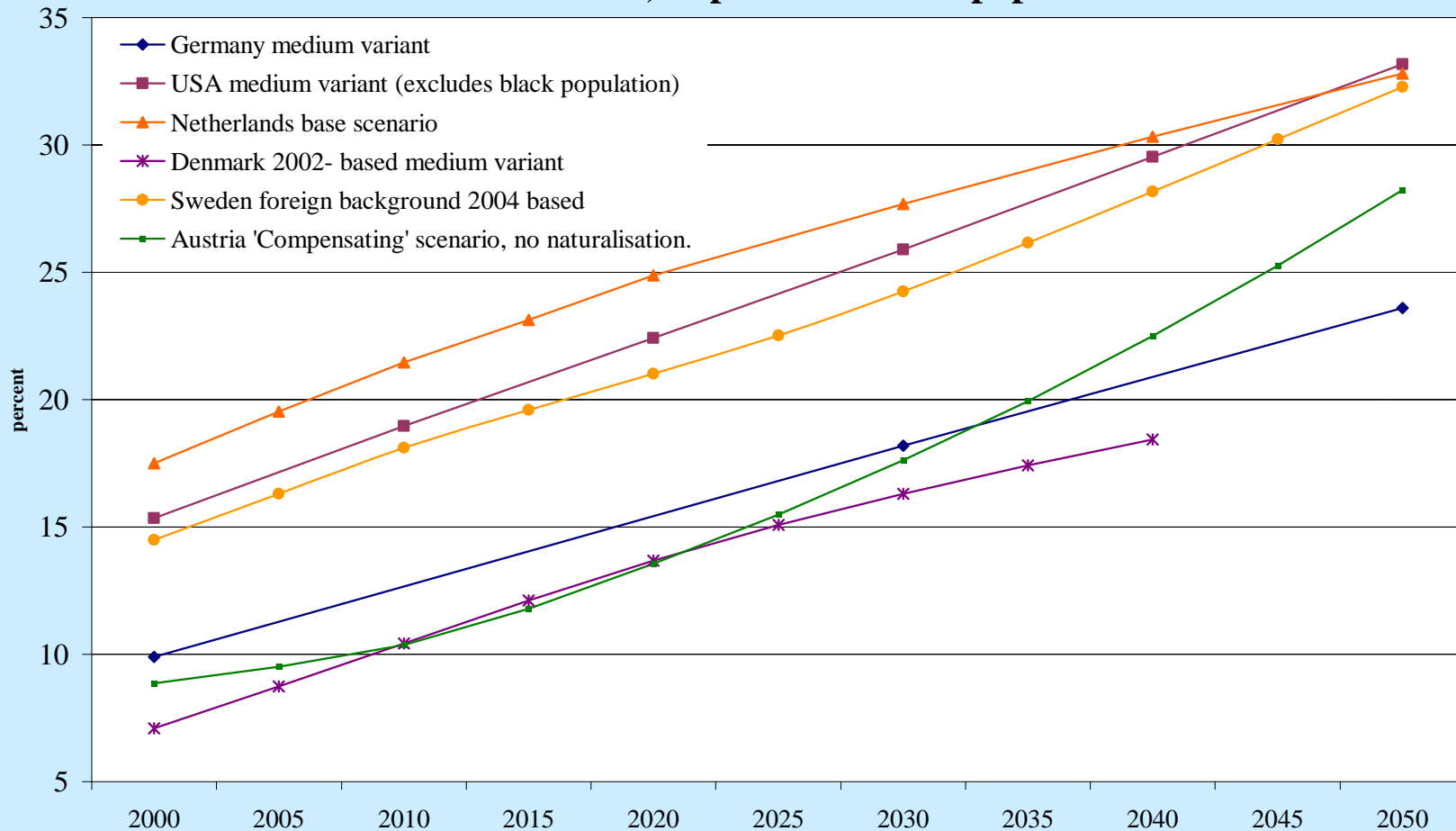
Population replacement: TFR compared with a measure (Combined Reproduction) incorporating migration.
US and selected European countries around 2010

	TFR	Combined Reproduction
US	2.09	2.56
France	1.98	2.24
UK	1.88	2.38
Sweden	1.87	2.55
Netherlands	1.75	1.94
Switzerland	1.43	2.27
Czech Republic	1.40	1.61
Germany	1.35	1.48
Latvia	1.32	1.17

Source: Ediev et al. 2013 Table 5.

Comparison of projections of foreign-origin populations in Europe (percent of total population 2000 – 2050).

Projected growth of population of immigrant or foreign origin 2000-2050, selected countries, as percent of total population.



The faces of the future?



Longer lives and good health – for some

Current Western demographic trends mostly very favourable, including ‘oldest-old’

Biological views less optimistic, and new threats (e.g. obesity).

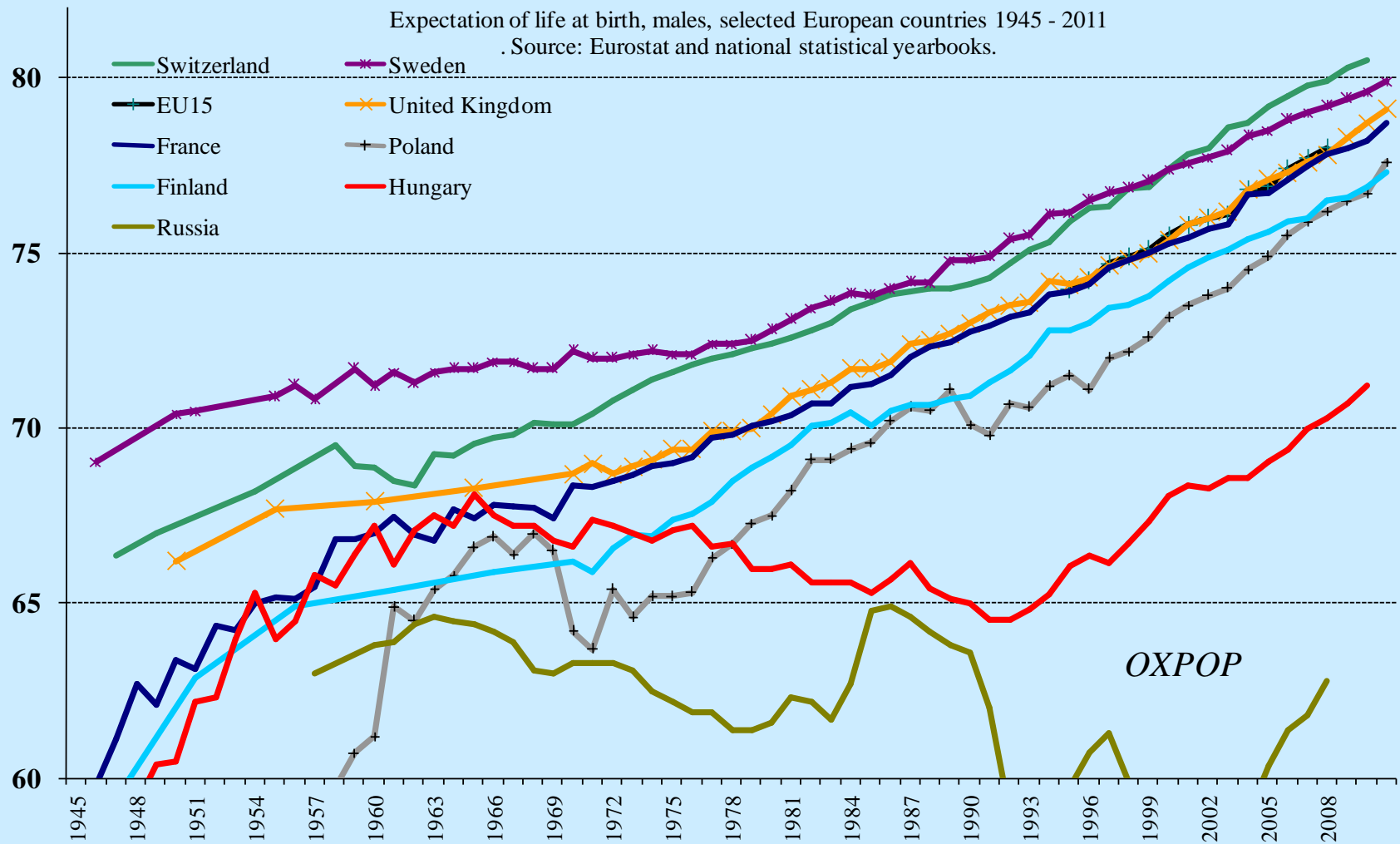
Diverging trends in CEE, former Soviet Union.

Healthy old age essential for managing population ageing

Education important for healthy old age.

No upper limit evident in life expectancy.

Male expectation of life at birth, trends 1945-2011, selected European countries. Source: Eurostat and national statistical offices.



Concluding points

Relative numerical decline of Europe inevitable.

Divergent trends: demographic losers and winners.

Fertility trends in 'Western' Europe favourable.

Management of population ageing depends on non-demographic measures. Healthy old age important.

No demographic evidence yet for an end to increase in e_0 .

Persistent migration may lead to ethnic transformation.

Equilibrium position of birth and death rates (if any) is unknown.

World population may decline after 2070.