

Demographic transformation and subsequent social challenges in Germany

Prof. Dr. Sebastian Wen & Franziska Sawitzki, M.Sc., Catholic University of Applied Sciences NRW, Cologne, Germany

picture: adobe stock

Prof. Dr. Sebastian Wen & Franziska Sawitzki, M.Sc. | 24th of November 2022 | Demographic Transformation and subsequent social challenges in Germany

Agenda

Demographic transformation & subsequent social challenges in Germany

- (1) Introduction: the debate in Germany
- (2) Germany as an immigration country
- (3) Ageing and shrinking
- (4) Consequences & solutions





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Pressemitteilung

Bevölkerungsexplosion Afrikas ist die größte Herausforderung unsere Zeit! – Markus Frohnmaier – AfD

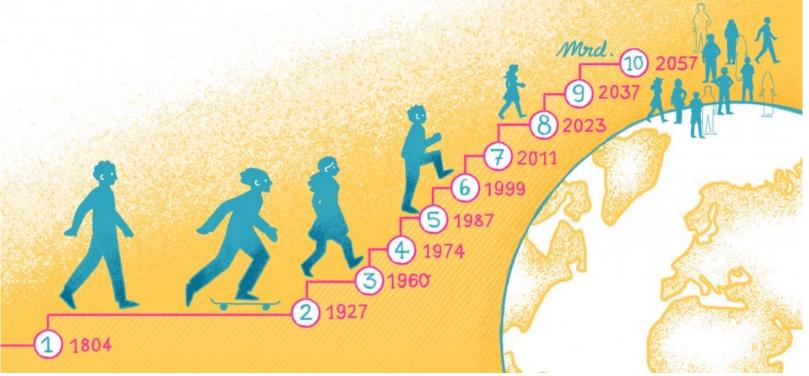


"Population explosion in Africa is the greatest challenge of our time"

Quelle: https://afdbundestag.de/bevoelkerungsexplosion-afrikas-ist-die-groesste-herausforderung-unsere-zeit-markus-frohnmaier-afd/, zugegriffen am 23.10.2022



World population size 1804 - 2057



Source: https://www.bpb.de/shop/zeitschriften/izpb/507786/weltbevoelkerung-stoppt-der-anstieg-bei-11-milliarden/ (Quelle UN (2019)), zugegriffen am 23.10.22 16:43 Uhr Prof. Dr. Sebastian Wen & Franziska Sawitzki, M.Sc. | 24th of November 2022 | Demographic Transformation and subsequent social challenges in Germany



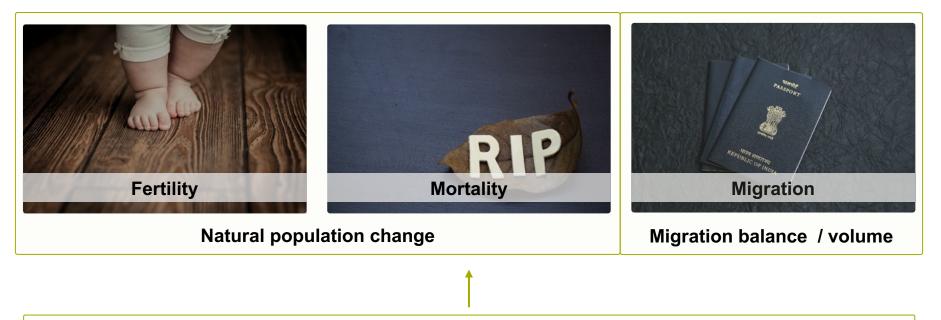
Population size in millions: top 20 countries in the world (2022)



Source: United Nations 2022 (own figure)



Components of population change



Social relevant events

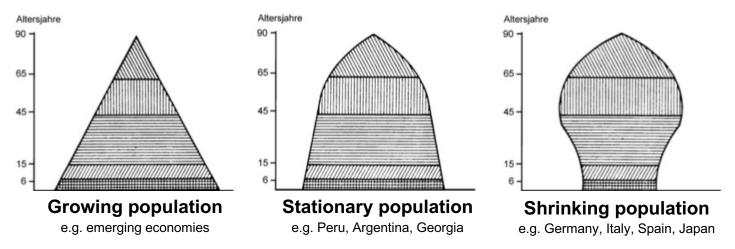
marriages, divorces, educational and occupational pathways, welfare regime regulations

Source: Huinink / Schröder 2019; pictures: shutterstock



Age structure

Age structure as the main factor of future population evolution: result of birth rates, migration & deaths of last 100 years!

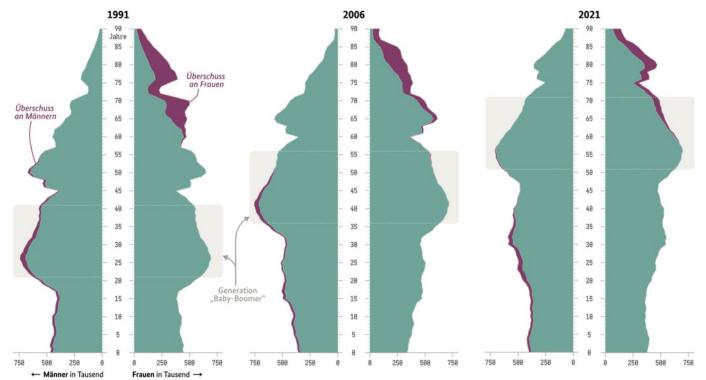


Impacts on age structure: politics, political crisis, medical supply, catastrophes (diseases, droughts, wars)

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt 2019 (Daten); Huinink / Schröder 2019: 51



Age structure



Source: BIB 2022, data: Destatis

Demografie, Rente und Fachkräftemangel

Wieso wird jetzt über die Rente mit 70 diskutie demografischer Ausblick gibt die Antwort auf



Dortmund 1966, die Babyboomer auf dem Spielplatz gehe

Source: TAZ-Online 2022

Horst Seehofer sieht Obergrenze für Zuwanderer nicht in Gefahr

In den vergangenen Wochen haben mehr Flüchtlinge nach Griechenland übergesetzt. Mehr Zuwanderung nach Deutschland werde es dennoch nicht geben, sagt der Innenminister.

12. September 2019, 12:48 Uhr / Quelle: ZEIT ONLINE, dpa, AFP, hgö / 65 Kommentare / 🗔

Wie Omikron für immer

Arbeitskräftemangel

ristian Böllhoff

rankmeldewelle könnte bloß ein Vorgeschmack sein: Wenn e gehen, wird es dramatische Personalengpässe geben. Ile an.

v f 🖂 (





am Laufen halten, werden an allen Stellen knapp Foto: Jens Kalaene / picture alliance / dpa /

Kinder im Flüchtlingslager Moria im Norden der griechischen Insel Lesbos © Aris Messinis/AFP/ Getty Images

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External Migration

Activation

- → Who wasn't born in Finland? Please stand up or raise your hand virtually
- → Whose parents weren't born in Finland? Please stand up or raise your hand virtually
- → Whose grandparents weren't born in Finland? Please stand up or raise your hand virtually

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Germany as in immigration country

Definition

"Migration occurs when a person changes the location of his or her usual place of residence" (Razum / Spallek 2009)



Within country migration (Movements in a country)



Between country migration (International migration)



Balance: People moving to minus people leaving a country

Volume: sum of people moving to and leaving a country / region

Source: Huinink / Schröder 2019: 77ff.



External Migration

How to measure the size of migration in a society?

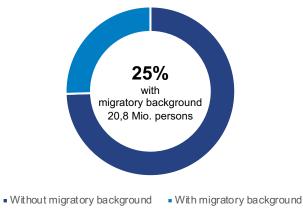
- Migration background = A person has migration background if the person wasn't OR at least one of the parents wasn't born in Germany. (Statistisches Bundesamt 2019)
- → The **first generation** ones were directly migrated from another country
- > The **second generation** ones are native-borns with at least one foreign-born parent
- > The third generation ones are native-borns with at least one foreign-born grandparent
- → Another indicator of migration size is the number of foreigners without German ID

Quelle: Huinink / Schröder 2019: 54f.; pictures: shutterstock



Migration – Situation in Germany

Population in private households in Germany in 2018



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt 2019

→ Nationality of population with migration background: (Statistisches Bundesamt 2019)

- 50,4% Foreigners (42% 1st gen., 8% 2nd gen.)
- 49,6% Germans (26% 1st gen., 24% 2nd gen.)
- → **Reasons** to migrate to Germany:
 - family (48%), employment (19%), asylum (15%), studying (5%)

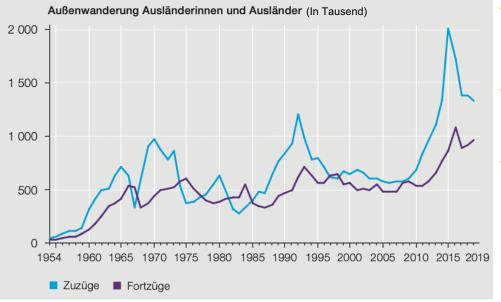
→ Countries of origin...

- → Turkey 2,8 m. | Poland 2,3m. | Russia 1,4m. | Kazakhstan 1,3m. | Romania 1,0 | Italy 0,9m.
- → Syria 0,8 mio. | Iraq 0,3 mio. | Iran 0,2 mio.
- → Austria 0,4 mio.



Migration

Migration between Germany and other countries



- revolving door effect: from 1954-2000
 31 mio. people came to Germany and 22
 mio. left the country (Zuwanderungskommission 2001: 14)
- → Between 2001 and 2018 another 19,4 mio. people came to Germany and 14,4 mio. left (own calculations based on Statistisches Bundesamt 2019, table 12711-0003)
- → Since 1954 the Germany migration population has grown by 14 mio.

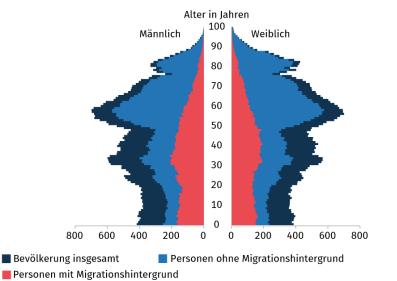
Source: Grobecker et al. 2021: 23 (Datenreport 2021)



Migration – age structure

© Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2022

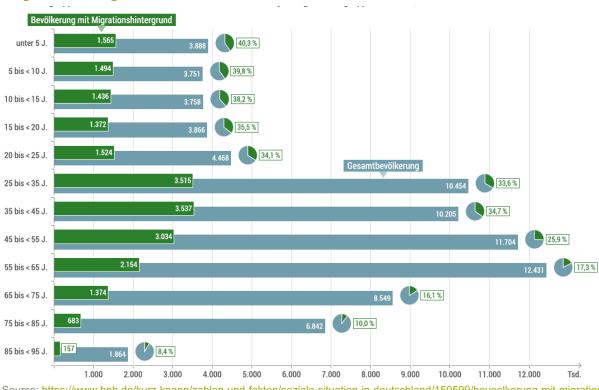
Bevölkerung in Privathaushalten nach Geschlecht, Migrationsstatus und Alter 2021 Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus in Tausend Personen



- Migration shifts the age distribution towards a younger age
 - Average age of total population: 47,3 years (BAMF, Migrationsbericht 2019, S. 202)
 - Average age of population with migration background: 35,6 years
 (BAME, Migrationsbericht 2019, S. 202)

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/ inhalt.html#sprg229092, zugegriffen am 08.11.2022 12.38 Uhr





Migration – age structure

Source: https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/zahlen-und-fakten/soziale-situation-in-deutschland/150599/bevoelkerung-mit-migrationshintergrund-nach-alter/, zugegriffen am 08.11.2022 12.54 Prof. Dr. Sebastian Wen & Franziska Sawitzki, M.Sc. | 24th of November 2022 | Demographic Transformation and subsequent social challenges in Germany

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Werte aus den allgemeinen Sterbetafeln für den betreffenden Zeitraum

📕 Männer 🛛 📕 Frauen

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt 2019

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Ageing and shrinking

Definition

Life expectancy at birth in Germany since 1871/1881 in years

- 90 80 70 Deutschland 60 50 Früheres Bundesgebiet (ab 1960/62 Werte aus der 40 laufenden Berechnung von Sterbetafeln, zuvor fehlende 30 Werte interpoliert) Reichsgebiet 20 10 0 1871/ 1891/ 1932/ 1960/ 1986/ 2016/ 1881 1900 1934 1962 1988 2018
- → In 1871/81 life expectancy at birth for boys 35,6 years
- → In 2016/18 life expectancy at birth for girls 83,27 and for boys 78,48 years



Ageing and shrinking

Bevölkerungsbilanz für Deutschland

800.000 600.000 400.000 Außenwanderungssaldo²⁾ 200.000 -200.000 Gesamtbilanz³⁾ -400.000 Natürlicher Saldo -600.000 т 2060 > 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 1950 1) ab 2014: Ergebnisse der 13. koordinierten Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung (Variante 2) 2) bis einschließlich 1990 früheres Bundesgebiet 3) bis einschließlich 1990 ohne Berücksichtigung der Außenwanderung der ehemaligen DDR Datenquelle: Statistisches Bundesamt: Berechnungen: BiB © BiB 2015 / demografie-portal.de

Komponenten der Bevölkerungsentwicklung in Deutschland, 1950-2060¹⁾



- strong growth until 1970 many births (Baby-Boomer) + guest workers
- since 1972 negative natural population balance

decreased fertility, deaths outnumber births

- → growth period ca. 1985-2002 Immigration: war refugees, asylum seeker, Spätaussiedler
- → 2002-2010 population decline low immigration, deficit of births
- → since 2011 migration growth wave of refugees especially 2014-2016
 - expected population decline

till 2050 annual birth deficit of 530.000: accelerating population loss (deficit 2018: 167.000 persons)



Ageing and shrinking

Millionen

Long term population development in Germany (1950-2060)

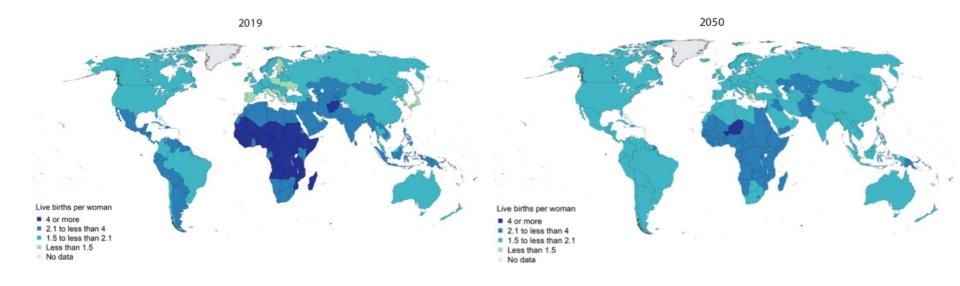
85						
80						
	\rightarrow	most likely Germ population growth to 83				
75	\rightarrow	without net mig negative natural popula			ecline since 1972	
	\rightarrow	increasing deat Babyboomers reach ag			ge cohorts	
70	\rightarrow	in general impact of fertility lower (range 5 Mio. people) than that of migration (range 9 Mio. people)				
	population ageing: more resources for elderly care needed!					
65 1960 1980	2000	2020	2040	2060		

Quelle: BIB 2022, data: Destatis

Ageing and shrinking

Global outlook



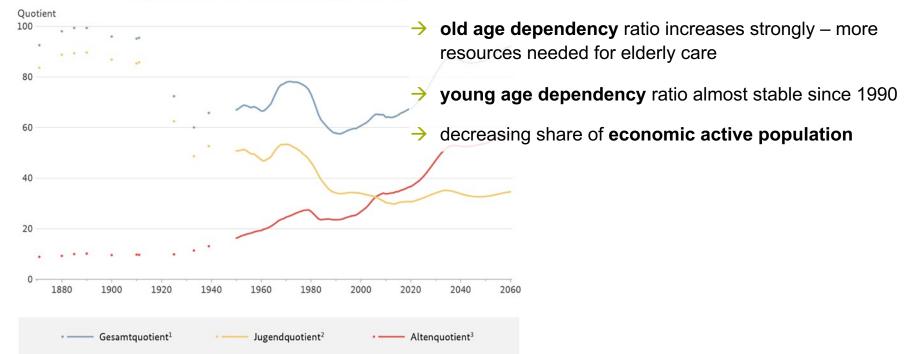


Source: United Nations 2019

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Ageing and shrinking

Age structure



Jugend-, Alten- und Gesamtquotient (1871-2060*)

Source: BIB 2022, data: Destatis

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Consequences and solutions

Shrinking workforce in Germany

Demografischer Wandel

Ökonomen fordern viel mehr Zuwanderer

Viele Branchen suchen verzweifelt nach Mitarbeitern, der Arbeitskräftemangel verschärft sich drastisch. Forscher sehen nur einen Ausweg: viel mehr Zuwanderung. Sie haben auch eine Zahl berechnet.

23.11.2021, 14.03 Uhr

- scientists claim higher immigration numbers!
- By 2035 German workforce will decrease by 7.2 mio people
- according to actual demographic indicators Germany
 will face a shortage of 6.1 mio employees in 2060

en Sektoren ein häufiges Bild: Betriebe suchen händeringend nach Personal (hier: in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Foto: Jens Büttner / dpa

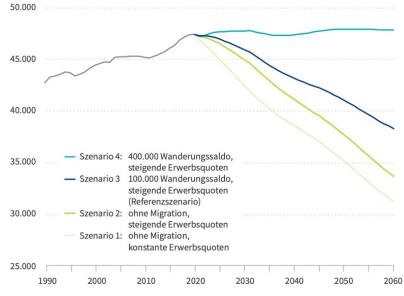
Source: Source: Fuchs et al. 2021

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Szenarien für die Entwicklung des Erwerbspersonenpotenzials bis 2060

in 1.000 Erwerbspersonen, Inländerkonzept



Anmerkung: Der angegebene Wanderungssaldo ist die jährliche Differenz aus Zu- und Fortzügen von Personen im Alter von 0 bis 110 Jahren (also nicht nur Arbeitskräfte).

Consequences and solutions

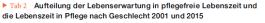
Consequences of increasing longevity

Social consequences of ageing society in Germany:

- Share & number of people in need of care strongly increasing Raising numbers primarily caused by baby boomer generation
- Additional burdens for the welfare state Pensions, health, care, infrastructure
- → Increasing pressure to care for relatives (esp. children) More often sandwich positions: caring for parents & children (Vlachantoni et al. 2019)

→ Growing resources for social work!

Possibly implementation of elderly as life expectancy grows faster than caring time



	Männer				Frauen			
	2001	2015	Änderung der	Lebensdauer	2001	2015	Änderung der	Lebensdauer
	in Jahren		in Jahren	in %	in Jahren		in Jahren	in %
Lebensdauer ohne Pflege	73,6	75,9	2,3	3,1	78,2	79,2	1	1,3
Pflegedauer	1,7	2,2	0,5	29,4	3,1	3,8	0,7	22,6
Lebenserwartung	75,3	78,1	2,8	3,7	81,3	83,0	1,7	2,1

Palashasia Bilassalalialik Daulashiand 2017. Uuman Madalik Dalahasa 2010. sissan Bamahausaan



5355000 90 und mehr 80-89 1427000 70-79 unter 70 4103000 951000 2422000 3414000 544,000 1494000 1337000 2016000 299 000 715000 793 000 717000 739000 479 000 865 000 817000 767000 522000 1999 2017 2030* 2050*

* Annahmen: konstante alters- und geschlechtsspezifische Pflegequoten des Jahres 2017; Bevölkerungsentwicklung gemäß Variante 2 der 14. koordinierten Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung Datenquelle: Statistisches Bundesamt; Berechnungen: BiB © BiB 2019 / demografie-portal.de

Pflegebedürftige nach Altersgruppen, 1999–2050

Which challenges arise for the society and for social work due to demographic transition?

Challenges

- workforce shortage impacts all qualification levels, especially Social Work
- → increasing care requirements towards children and elderly
- → more often sandwich position of parents being responsible for (young) children and (old) parents
- threatens social welfare system pensions, health care insurance
- Ioneliness among the elderly specialization in modern societies leads to isolation
- age-specific urbanization
 more social work in rural areas needed

Chances and solutions

- increasing life span without care need more people with resources available
- high potential for voluntary engagement ways to include elderly in Social Work?
- growing importance of social work need to adapt social work, chance to increase the impact
- rising impact in social policy
 rising challenges put Social Work in better position

Which challenges arise for the society and for social work due to migration?

Challenges

→ integration

potential threat to social cohesion; questions of values, norms and identity; more social work needed

\rightarrow radicalization in society

division in society, support for extremist parties, risk of parallel societies

 mismatch between qualifications and labour markets' needs

Chances and solutions

- alleviating problem of labour shortage more people with resources available
- support of social welfare system pensions, health care insurance
- high potential for innovation new ideas and perspectives thanks to migration
- growing importance of social work need to adapt social work, chance to increase the impact
- rising impact in social policy
 rising challenges put Social Work in better position

Consequences and solutions

Integration



SZPier Extensive Bildung
Wie Integration an der Schule am besten gelingt
Sollen geflüchtete Kinder gleich in eine Regelklasse gehen? Oder zuerst in eine
Wilkommenskasse, um Deutsch zu Iernen? Eine neue Studie gibt eine klare Antwort.





Flüchtlingskompromiss
Die Grenzen der Großzügigkeit

Der Kompromiss des Bund-Länder-Treffens hilft Geflohenen aus der Ukraine und erleichtert deren Integration. Menschen aus anderen Weltregionen dagegen warten weiter vergeblich auf solche Hilfe.

Kommentar von Markus Balser





Arbeiten in Deutschland Geflüchtete sind keine Lückenfüller

Die Wirtschaft hofft auf Fachkräfte aus der Ukraine. Doch damit geflüchtete Menschen langfristig den Arbeitsmarkt entlasten, ist ein grundsätzliches Umdenken notwendig.

Kommentar von Lea Hampel



In Köln ruft jetzt der Muezzin

Nach monatelangen Debatten lädt die Zentralmoschee ihre Gläubigen über Lautsprecher zum Gebet. Manche weinen vor Glück. Andere beklagen eine Machtdemonstration des türkischen Staatspräsidenten Erdogan.

Von Jana Stegemann, Köln



Migration "Menschliche Begegnungen sind die beste Prävention gegen Vorurteile"

kotho

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Claudio Cumani leitet seit 2016 den Garchinger Integrationsbeirat, der jetzt vor der Neuwahl steht. Er will die Stimme des Gremiums in der Stadtpolitik stärken und fordert ein Integrationskonzept.

Von Irmengard Gnau, Garching



SZPlus Integration auf dem Friedhof Ein Grab, noch ganz allein

Nur eine Muslima liegt auf dem Waldfriedhof Kirchseeon beerdigt, abseits der anderen Gräber. Doch das könnte sich bald ändern. Über Integration im Leben, aber auch nach dem Tod.

Von Sina-Maria Schweikle und Peter Hinz-Rosin

Source: SZ Online, zugegriffen am 08.11.2022 15.12 Uhr



Consequences and solutions

Integration

Acculturation model (John W. Berry):

Acculturation model		Is it considered to be of value to maintain one's identity and characteristics?		
		Yes	No	
Is it considered to be of value to maintain relation-ships with larger society?	Yes	Integration	Assimilation	
	No	Separation	Marginalization	

Source: Own figure, based on Mähler, Albert, Murdock (2019), Akkulturation als Integrationsressource, p.9f.

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Consequences and solutions

Integration

Dimensions of integration:

- Structural integration
- Cultural integration
- Social integration
- Identificative integration
- Social Work can contribute



Situation in Finland

Discussion

How is the situation in Finland, concerning demographic transformation, migration and subsequent challenges and opportunities?

