



Demographic behaviour of immigrant and minority populations

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Demographic effects of migration

Immigration increases population size of receiving populations (direct and indirect), can reduce age.

May affect on native birth and death rates (invasions, colonisations: e.g. China, New World).

Emigration decreases sending population, can delay fertility decline (Kingsley Davis – ‘Theory of Change and Response’ : Ireland, Puerto Rico, Philippines, NW Europe except France).

In simple societies migration may be essential to population survival (‘effective size’ , local extinction).

Likely to increase genetic and cultural diversity of ‘receiving’ population- new ethnic groups.

Ethnic groups

Group of people sharing distinctive characteristics of language, religion, kinship relations .

Sharing or believing in a common ancestry and usually a common ancestral geographical homeland.

May or may not be (originally) biologically distinct.

Indigenous or arising from migration.

In democracies, usually self-defined and self-attributed.

Reinforced by census and survey ethnic characterisations, minority status; even 'created' and maintained by them.

Made salient by distinctive demographic regimes, different stages of demographic transition.

Demographic interest in ethnic groups

Key interest is demographic contrasts between groups inhabiting same area - ancient neighbours or new migration.

In pre-transitional times minor demographic differences (if any); unimportant without democracy or statistics.

Balance of numbers altered by timing differences in demographic transition (partly *because of* 'ethnic' cultural differences?).e.g. Kosovo

Differences become salient as multi-cultural empires were replaced by nation-states with minorities. e.g. Turkey.

Democracy emphasises numbers, differentials and power, demography provides numbers. e.g. Lebanon, Nigeria.

Migration creates and maintains new, non-traditional minorities.

Diverse origins of ethnic minority populations

- Ethnic or cultural replacement by migration / invasion –
North Africa, Anatolia, North America, Australia, England
- Dominant minority from migration (Manchus, past Southern Africa)
- Reversal of status through demographic change (US)
- New ‘groups’ from inter-ethnic marriage
- Slavery and indenture
- Labour and chain migration
- Colonial map-making and boundary creation.
- Boundary changes (Versailles, Potsdam, Soviet collapse)

Ethnic groups in the Austro-Hungarian empire



Distribution of ethnic groups in the Balkans

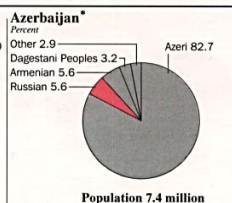
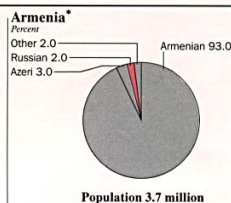
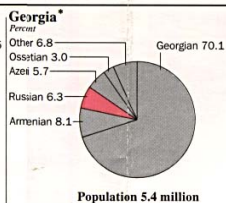
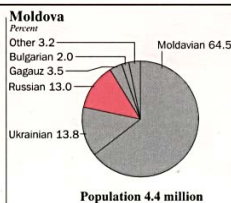
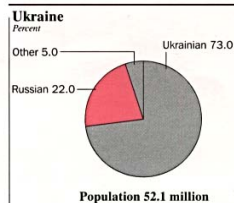
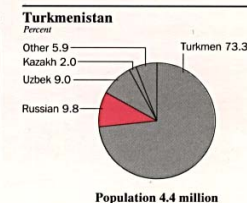
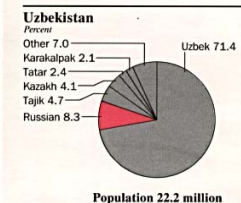
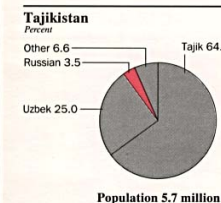
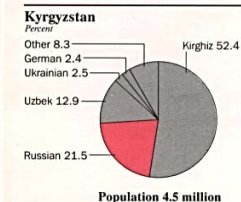
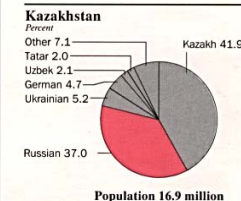
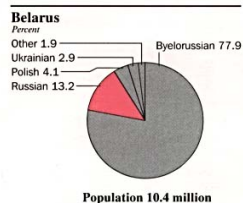
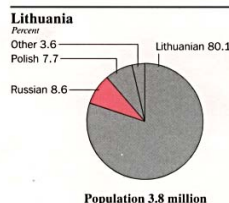
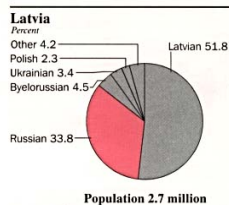
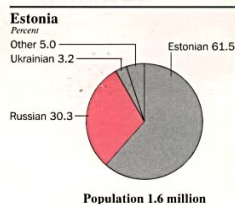
Le Monde Diplomatique Cartographer/ Designer Philippe Rekacewicz, UNEP/GRID-Arendal



Persons of Russian 'nationality' in former republics of the Soviet Union.

source: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/russians_ethnic_94.jpg

Ethnic Russians in the Newly Independent States

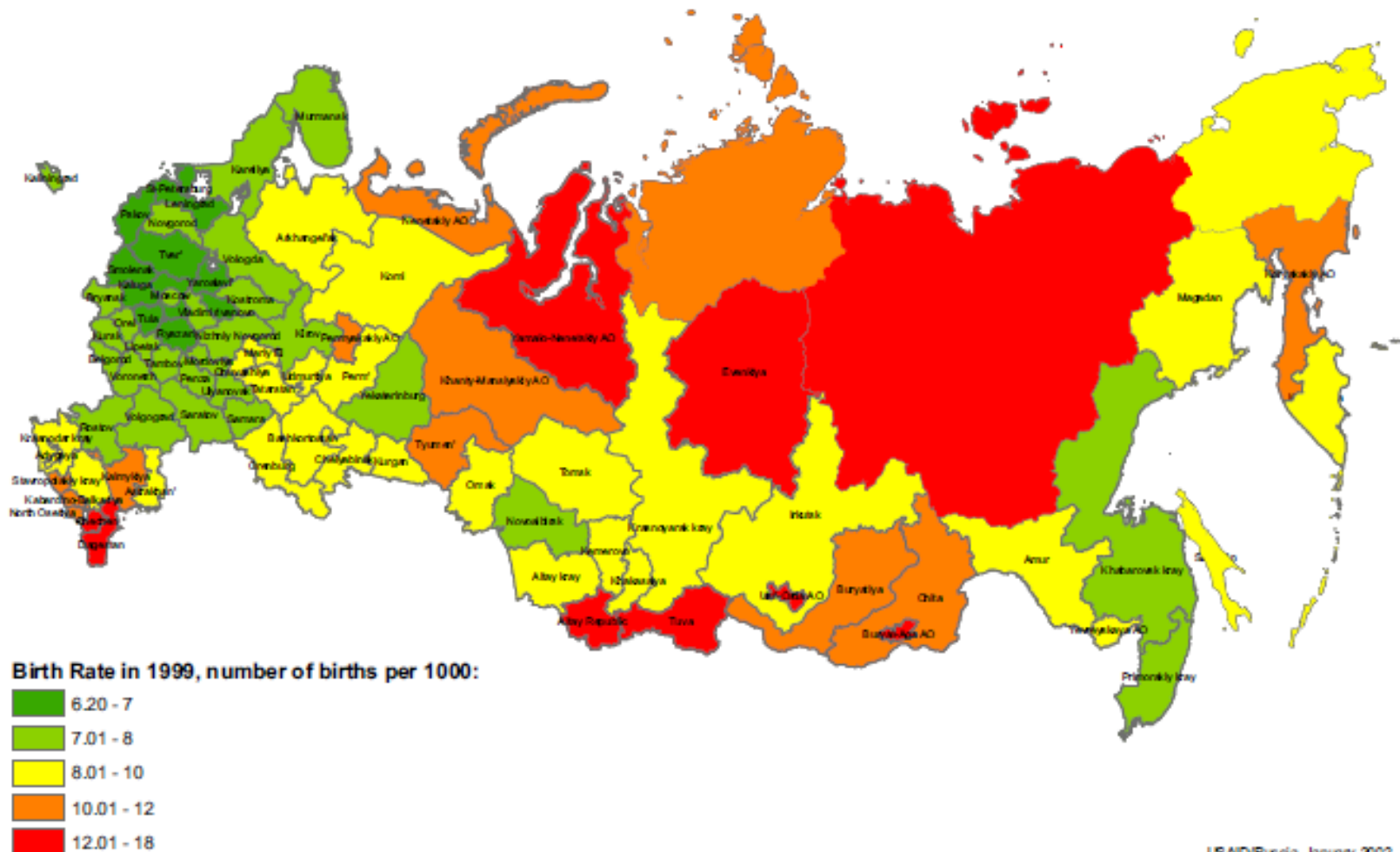


* Ethnic percentages for Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan taken from the 1989 Soviet census; they may not accurately reflect present-day conditions.

Russian Federation 1999. Crude Birth Rate by geographical region.

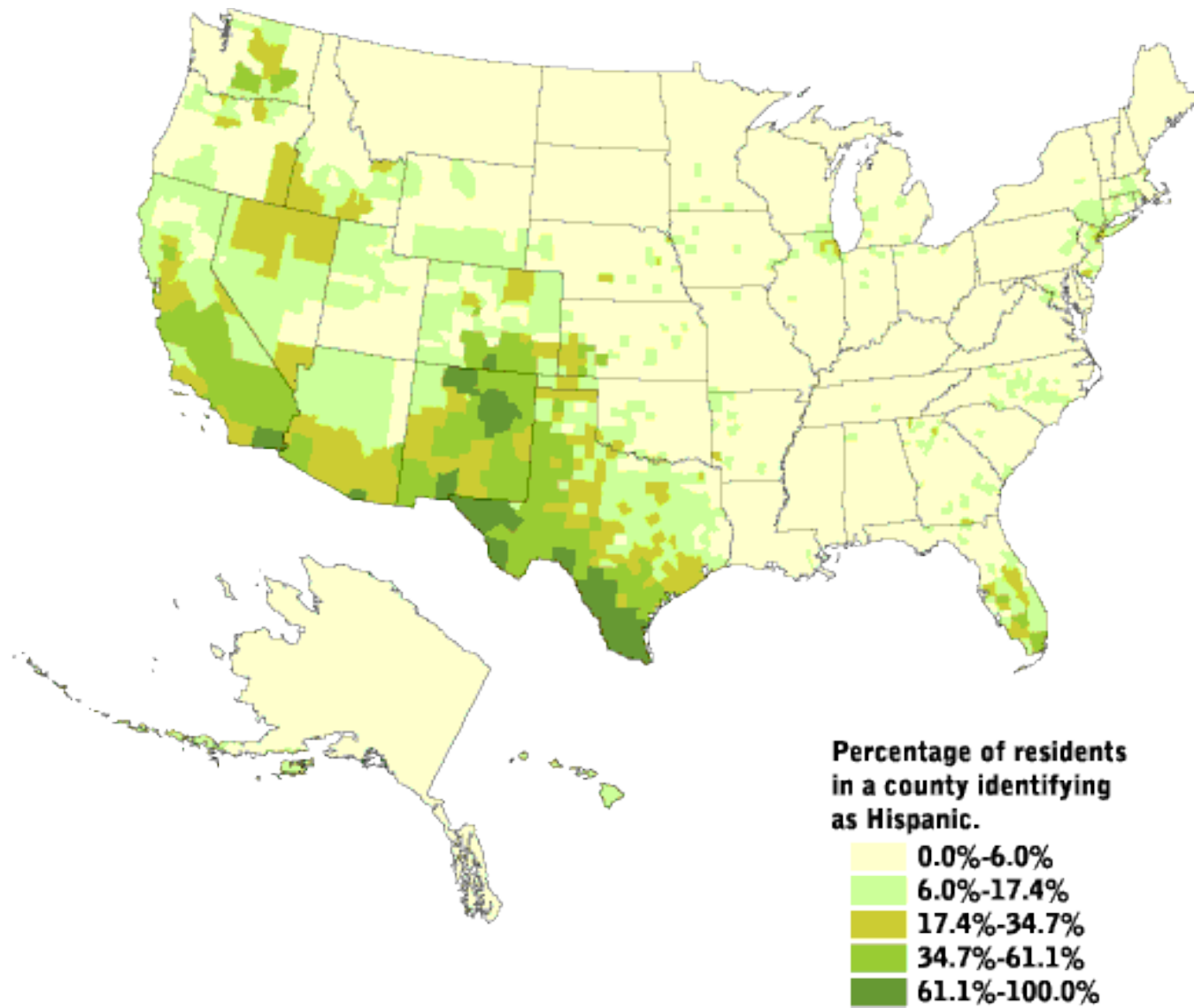
Source: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/russia_birtrate_usaid_1999.pdf

Birth Rate in 1999



Percent of population Hispanic in each county, United States 2000.

Source: US Census Bureau.



Why might ethnic groups / minorities have a distinctive demography?

In the past, possibly / probably did not.

Salient in current circumstances.

Differential timing of demographic transitions

Socio-economic characteristics

‘Minority status’

Direct / indirect effects of culture / religion

Broader significance

Rise of ethnic consciousness since 19th century:

nationalism, independence movements, folklore collectors, revival of marginalised languages, ethnic statistics (Finnish, Welsh, Gaelic, Breton, Provencal, Cornish etc).

Ethnic identity emphasised by combination of large-scale immigration and civil rights since 1960s.

Development of ethnic categorisation, monitoring and legislation.

Political power issues from changing numbers, especially under democracy.

England 2011 Census – questions relating to origin

What is your ethnic group?

A. White

- English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British
- Irish
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- Any other White background, write in

B. Mixed / multiple ethnic groups

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background, write in

C. Asian / Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Any other Asian background, write in

D. Black / African / Caribbean / Black British

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other Black / African / Caribbean background, write in

E. Other ethnic group

- Arab
- Any other ethnic group, write in

What is your religion?

- No religion
- Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Any other religion, write in

How would you describe your national identity?

- English
- Welsh
- Scottish
- Northern Irish
- British
- Other, write in

What is your country of birth?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, write in the current name of country

US Census questions on race, Hispanic origin and ancestry

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Questions on
Hispanic Origin and Race From
the 2010 Census

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.


5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican


☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. 

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes.

☐ White


☐ Black, African Am., or Negro


☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. 


☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. 

☐ Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. 

☐ Some other race — Print race. 

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Ancestry
From Census 2000

10 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

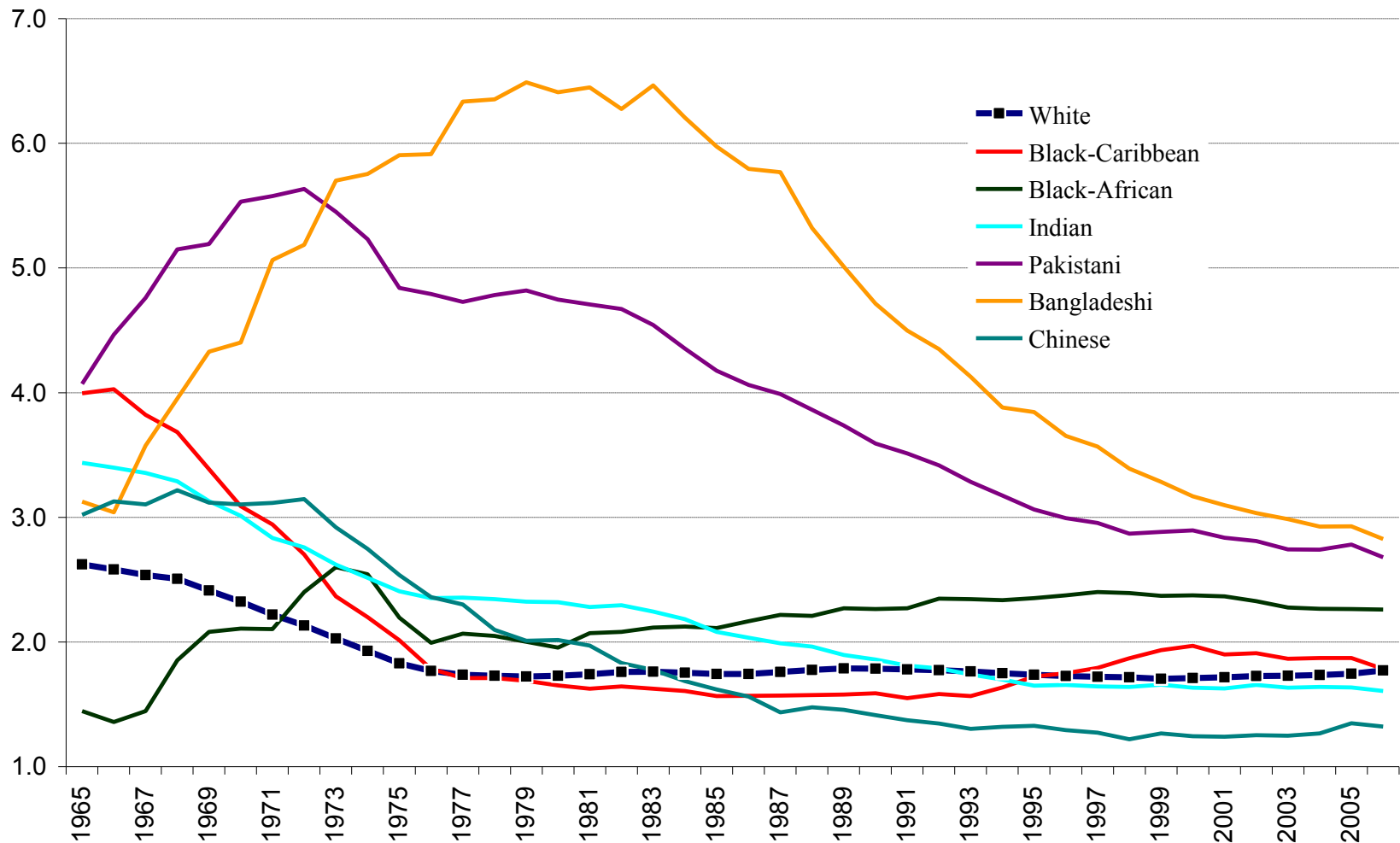
(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

TFR trends of UK ethnic minority populations 1965 – 2006

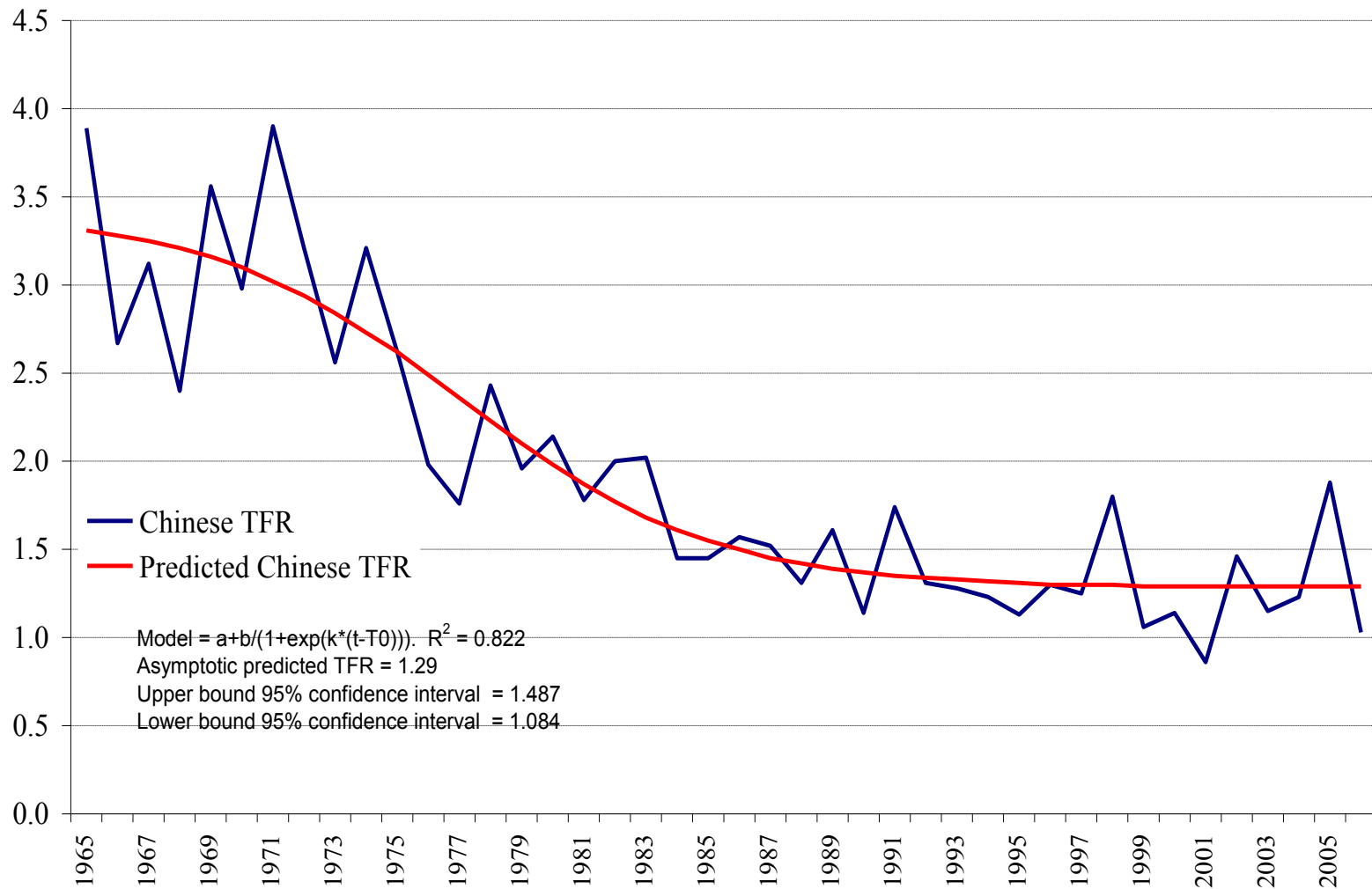
data from Labour Force Survey by own-child method, 7-year moving averages

TFR ethnic minorities, UK 1965 - 2006 from LFS by own-child method; seven-year moving averages



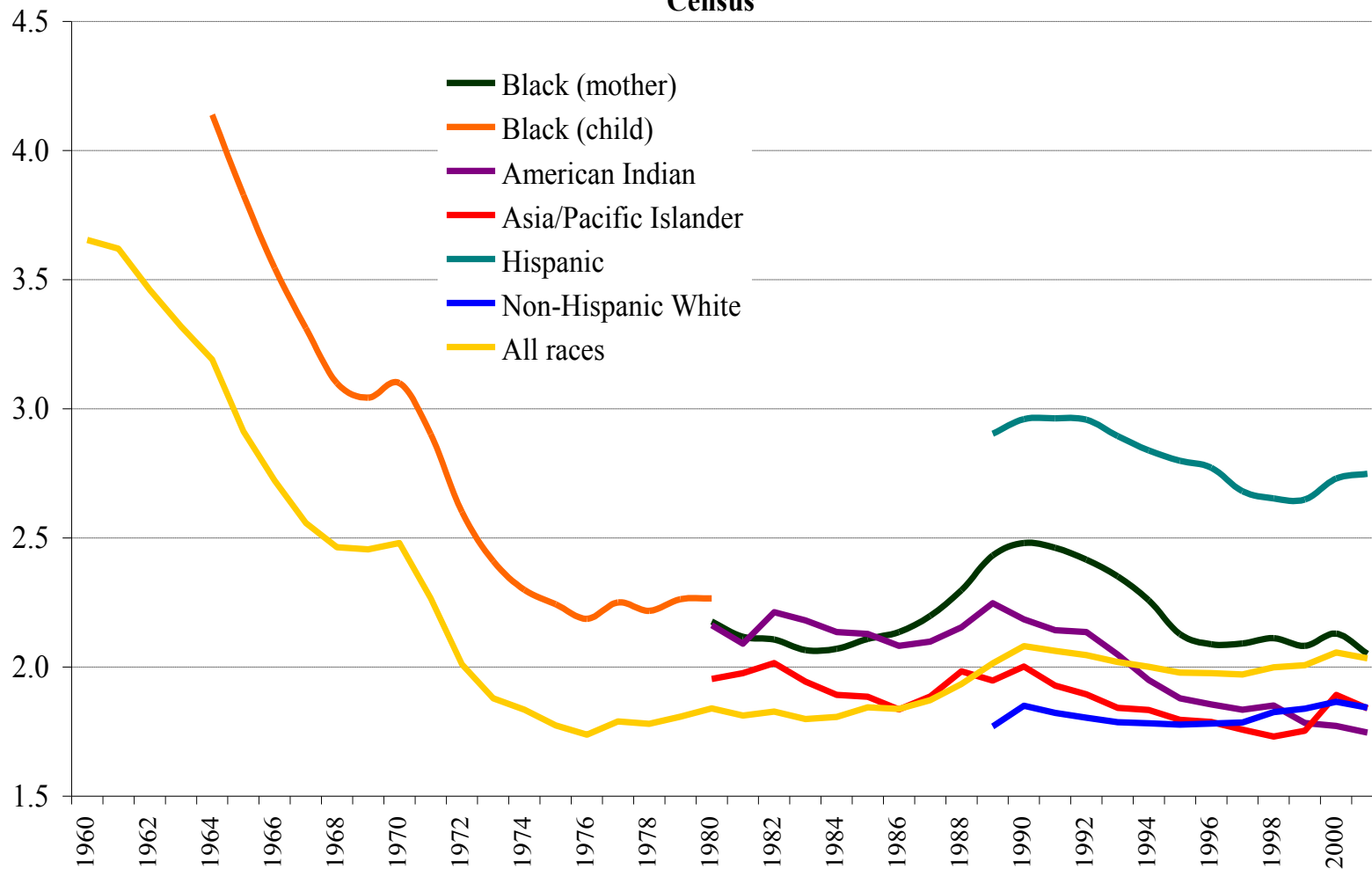
UK Chinese TFR 1965 – 2006: asymptote 1.29

UK Chinese TFR 1965 - 2006, estimated and predicted values

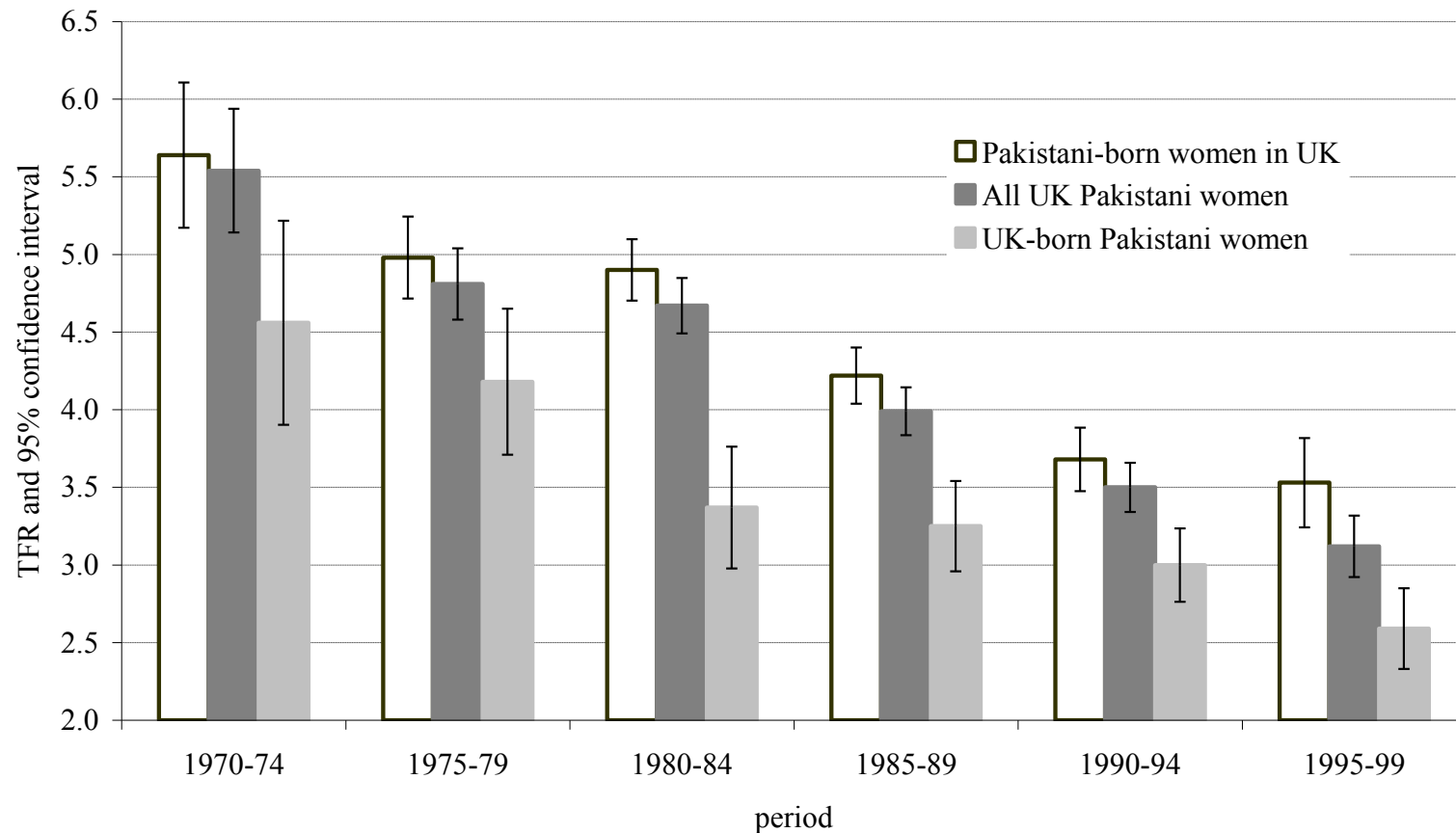


Convergence in fertility? Source: US Bureau of the Census.

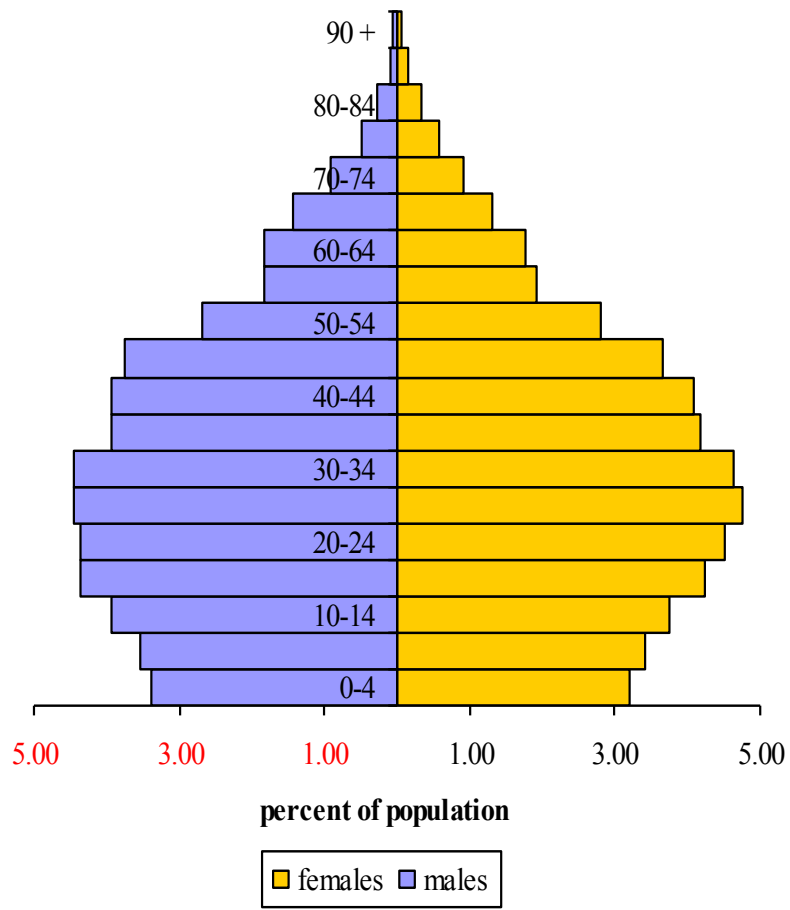
Total fertility trends by race and Hispanic origin, US 1960-2000. Source: US Bureau of the Census



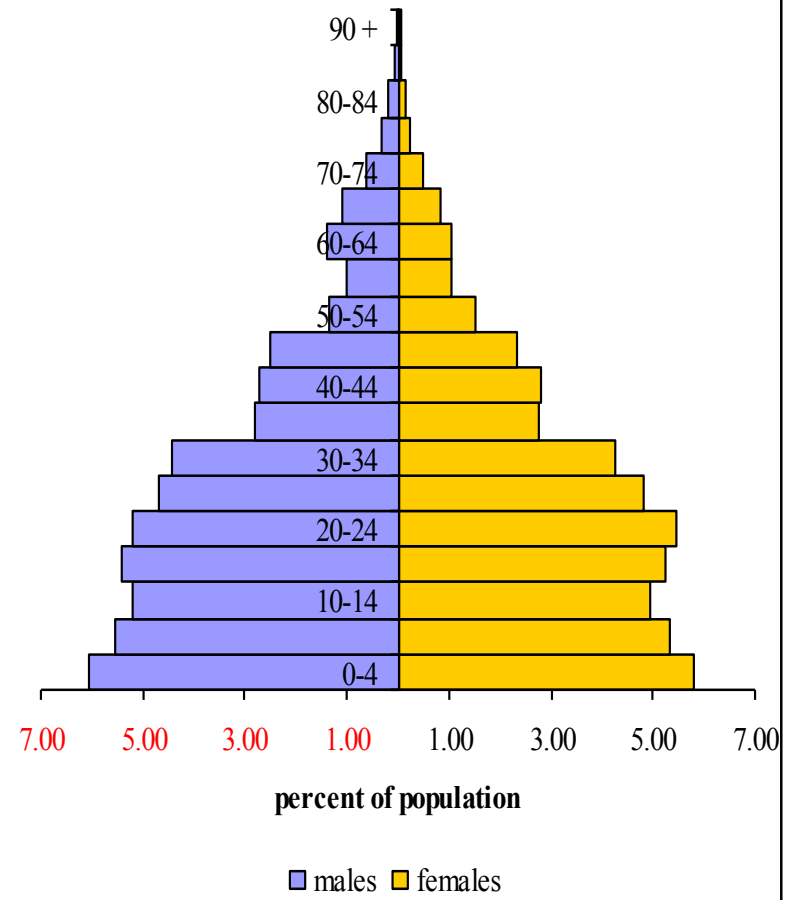
Convergence in fertility: total fertility of Pakistani women in the UK by birthplace. Source: Coleman and Dubuc 2010.



**Indian population, England and Wales
Census 2001 (percent)**



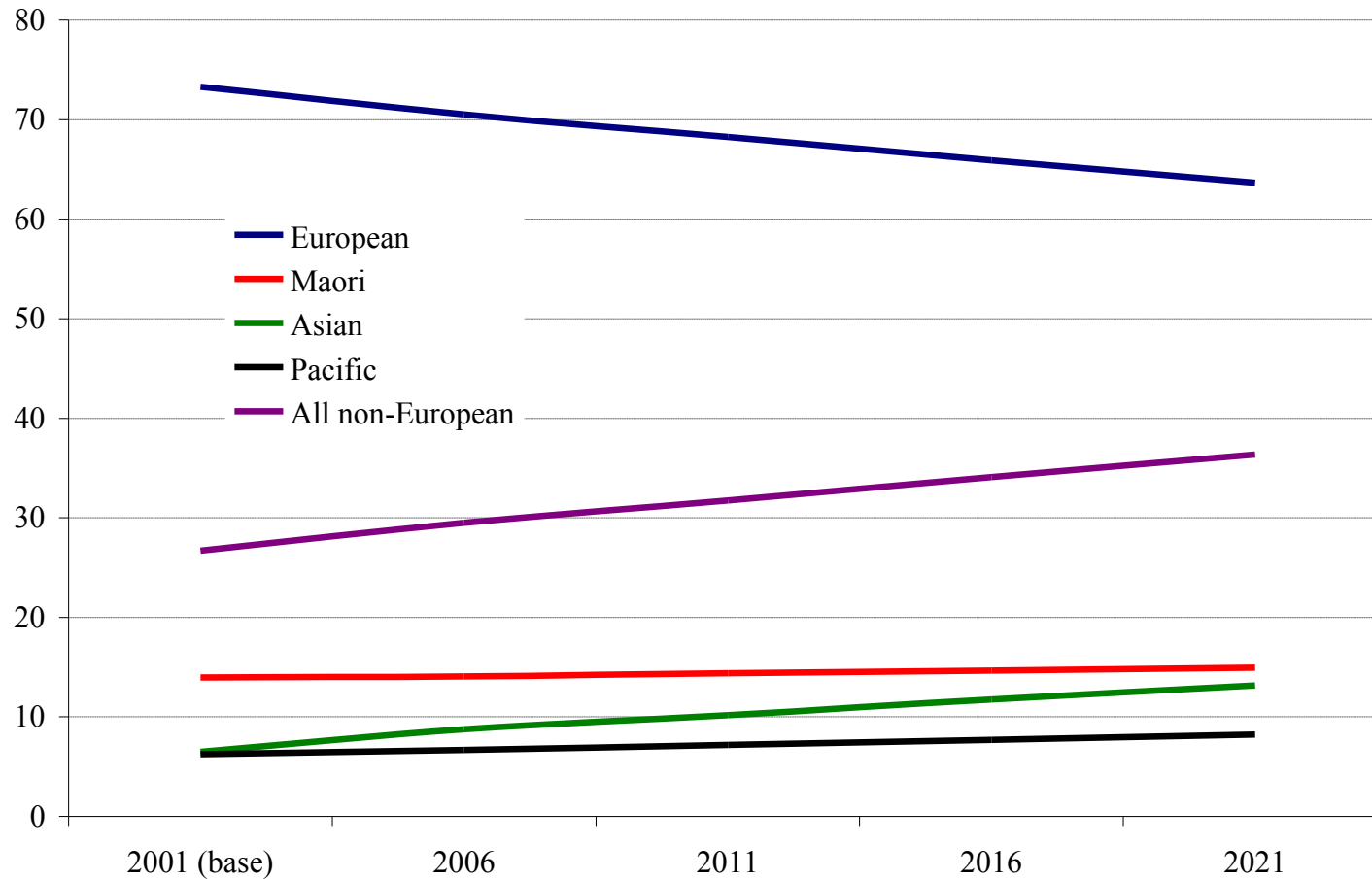
**Pakistani population, England and Wales
Census 2001 (percent)**



Population projections of New Zealand

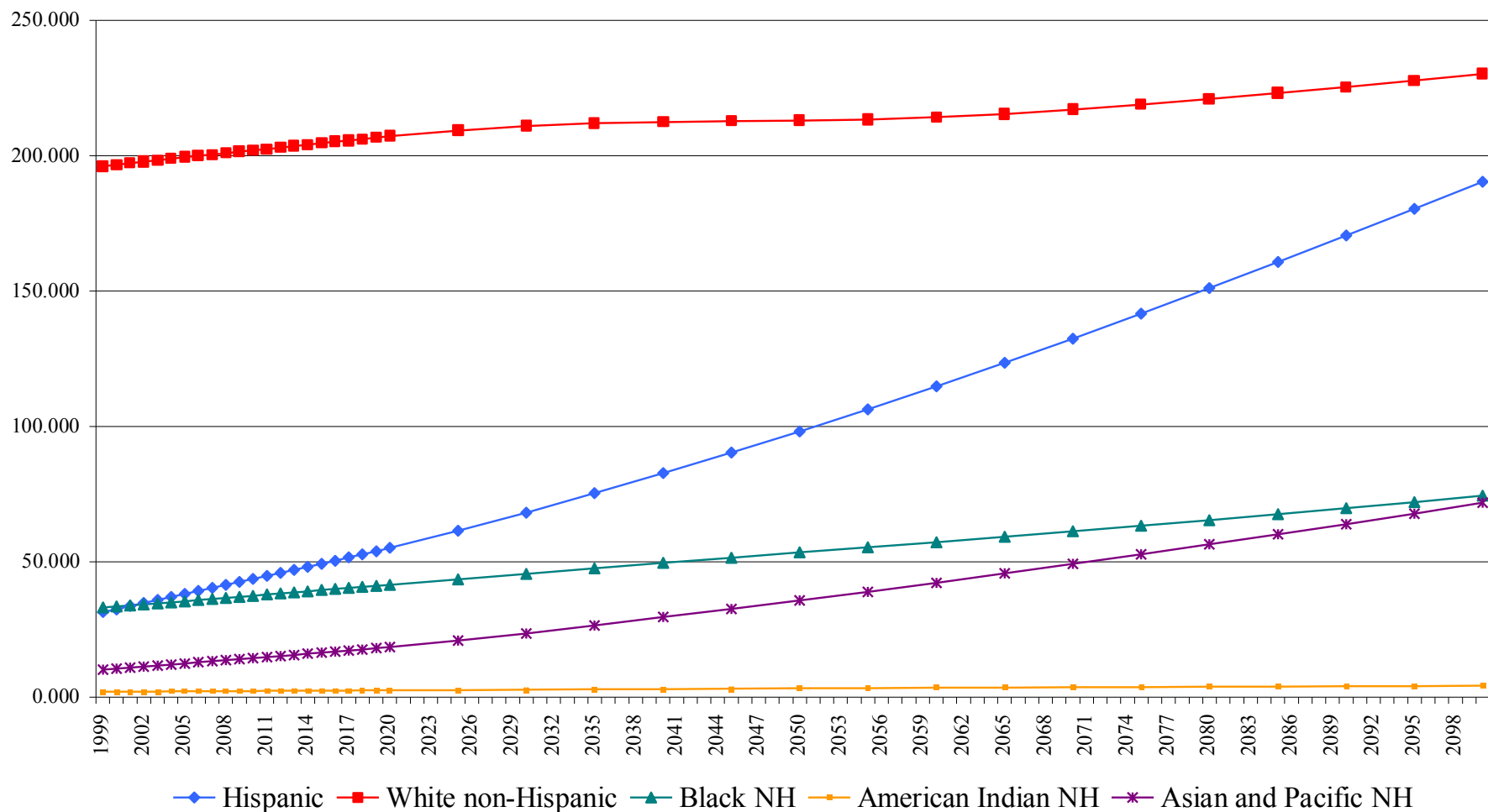
New Zealand 2001-based projection by ethnic origin (revised 2005).

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2005



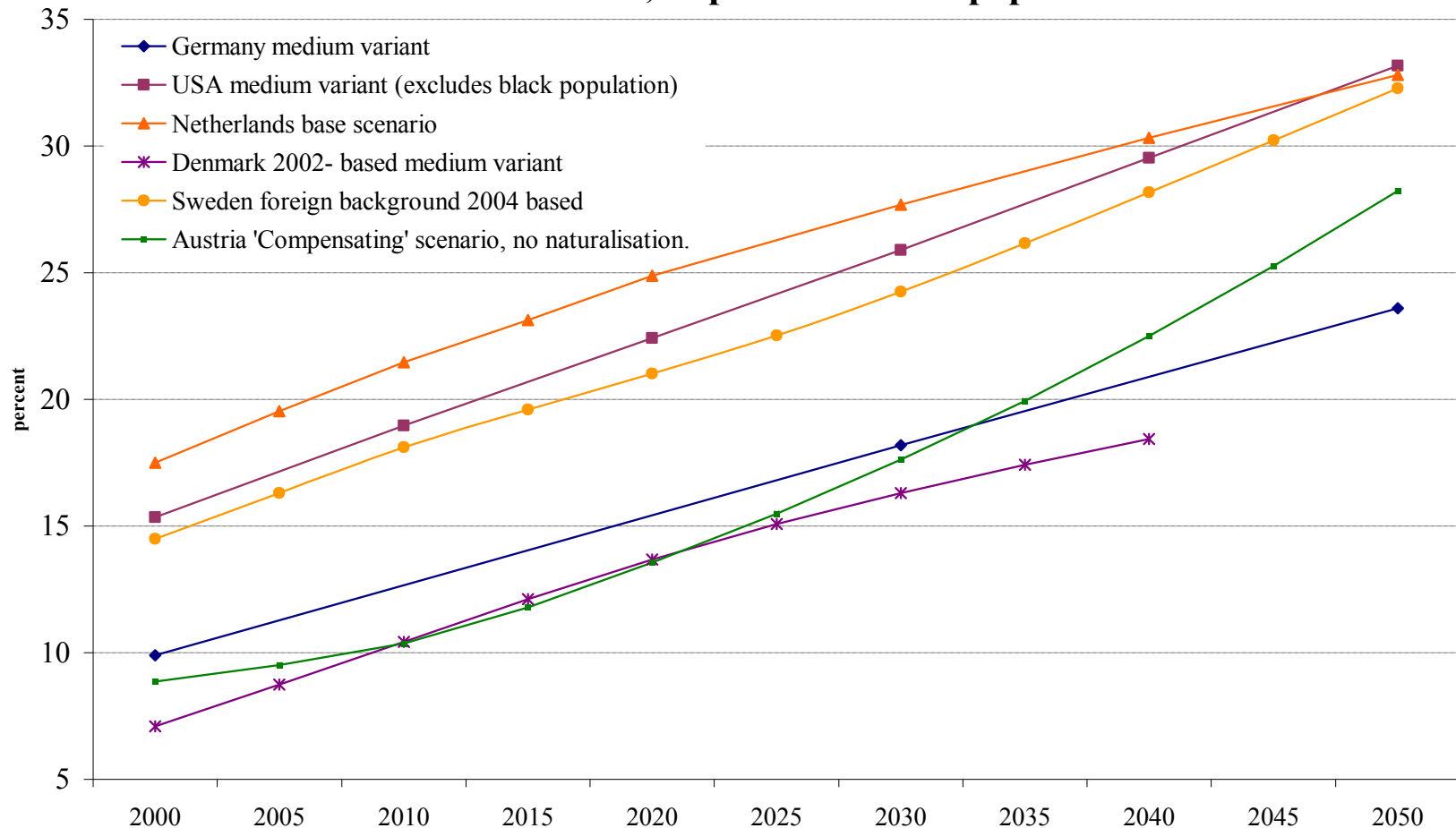
Ethnic change in the USA, projected 1999 - 2100

US population 1999 - 2100 Middle Series, ethnic group. Source; US Bureau of the Census 2000.



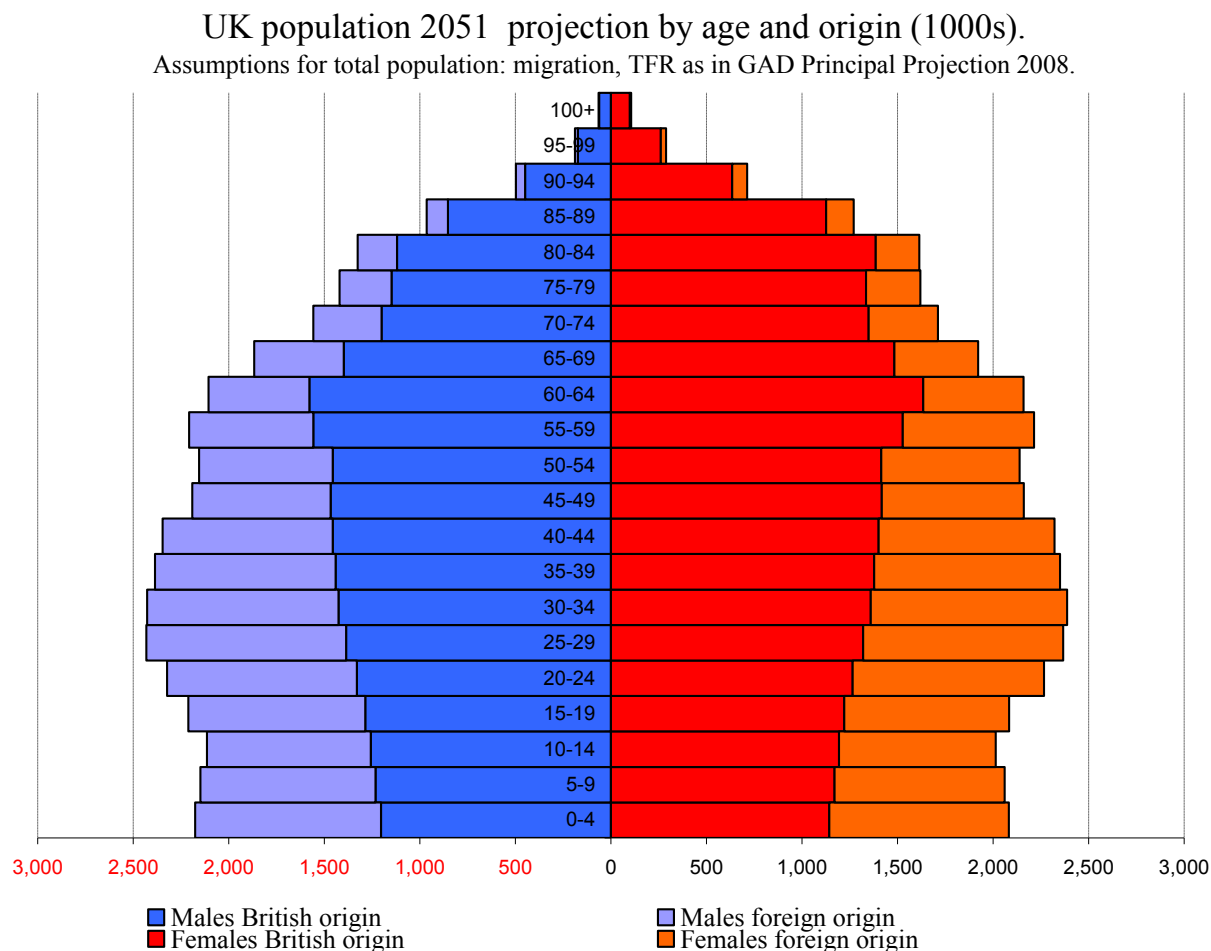
Comparison of results of European 'foreign-origin' projections

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



UK population projection 2051 by age, sex and origin

Assumptions for total population as GAD Principal Projection 2006 (net migration 190K;
TFR 1.84)



A new demographic transition in the 'West' ?

First transition - vital rates

?Second transition - family, living arrangements

?Third transition - population composition.

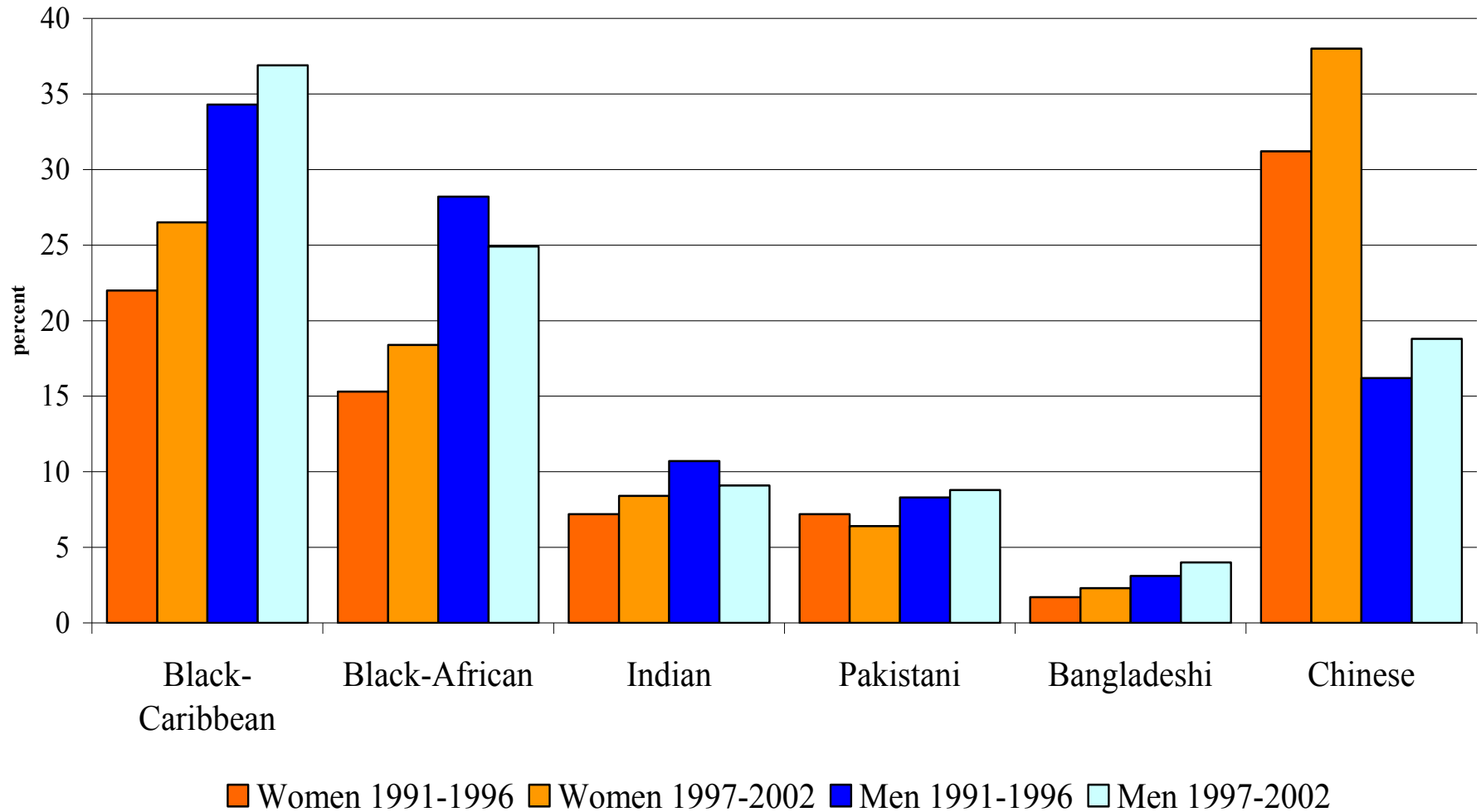
- new ethnic groups of mixed origin
- possible replacement of 'majority' group

Other transformations: ethnic groups of mixed origin, England and Wales 2001.

Source: 2001 Census.

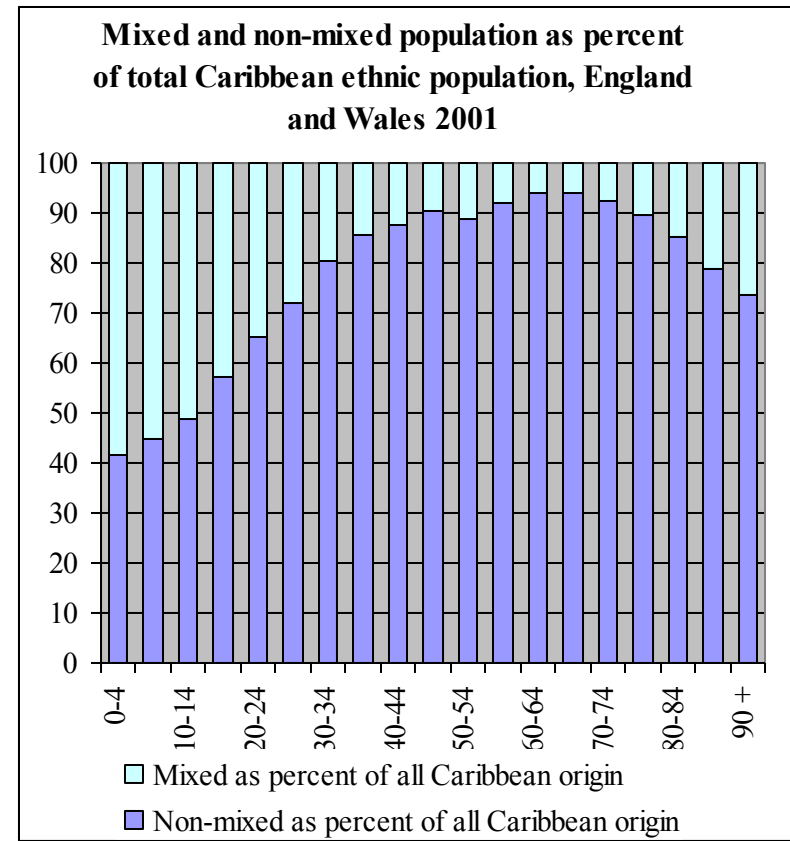
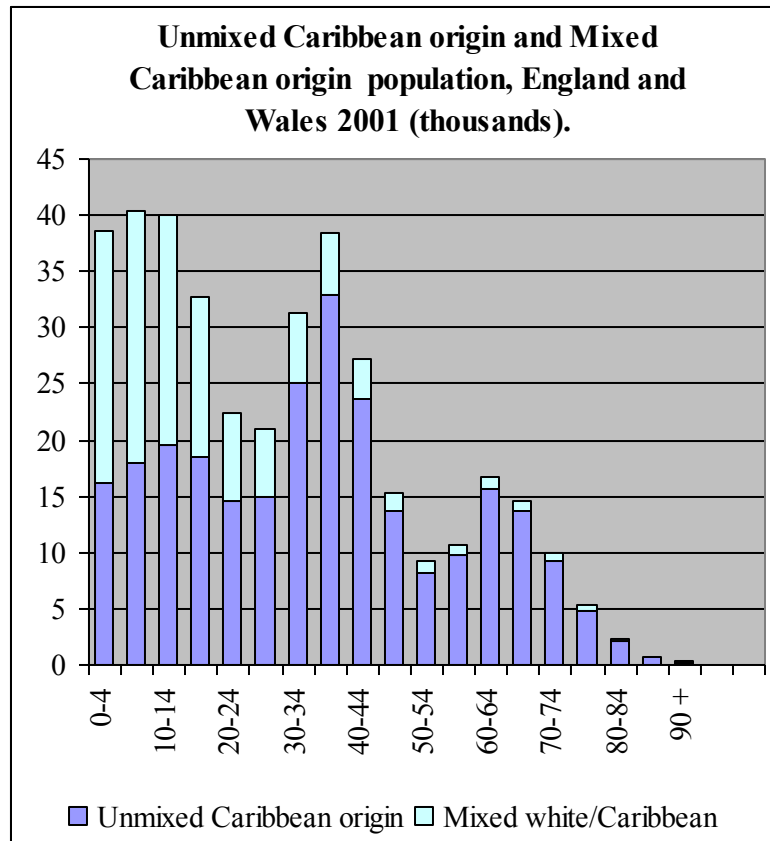
	All birth- places	born in UK (1000s)	born overseas (1000s)	born in UK (1000s)	born overseas (1000s)	% of total pop.	% of non-white pop.
All Mixed groups	661.0	524.3	136.7	79.3	20.7	1.3	14.6
W/ Black Caribbean	237.4	222.9	14.5	93.9	6.1	0.5	5.3
W/ Black African	78.9	52.9	26.0	67.1	32.9	0.2	1.7
W/Asian	189.0	144.5	44.6	76.4	23.6	0.4	4.2
Other mixed	155.7	104.0	51.7	66.8	33.2	0.3	3.4

Current unions outside own group, Great Britain 1991-96, 1997-02 (percent).



Population of mixed Caribbean origin compared with all Caribbean origin (numbers and percent), England and Wales 2001.

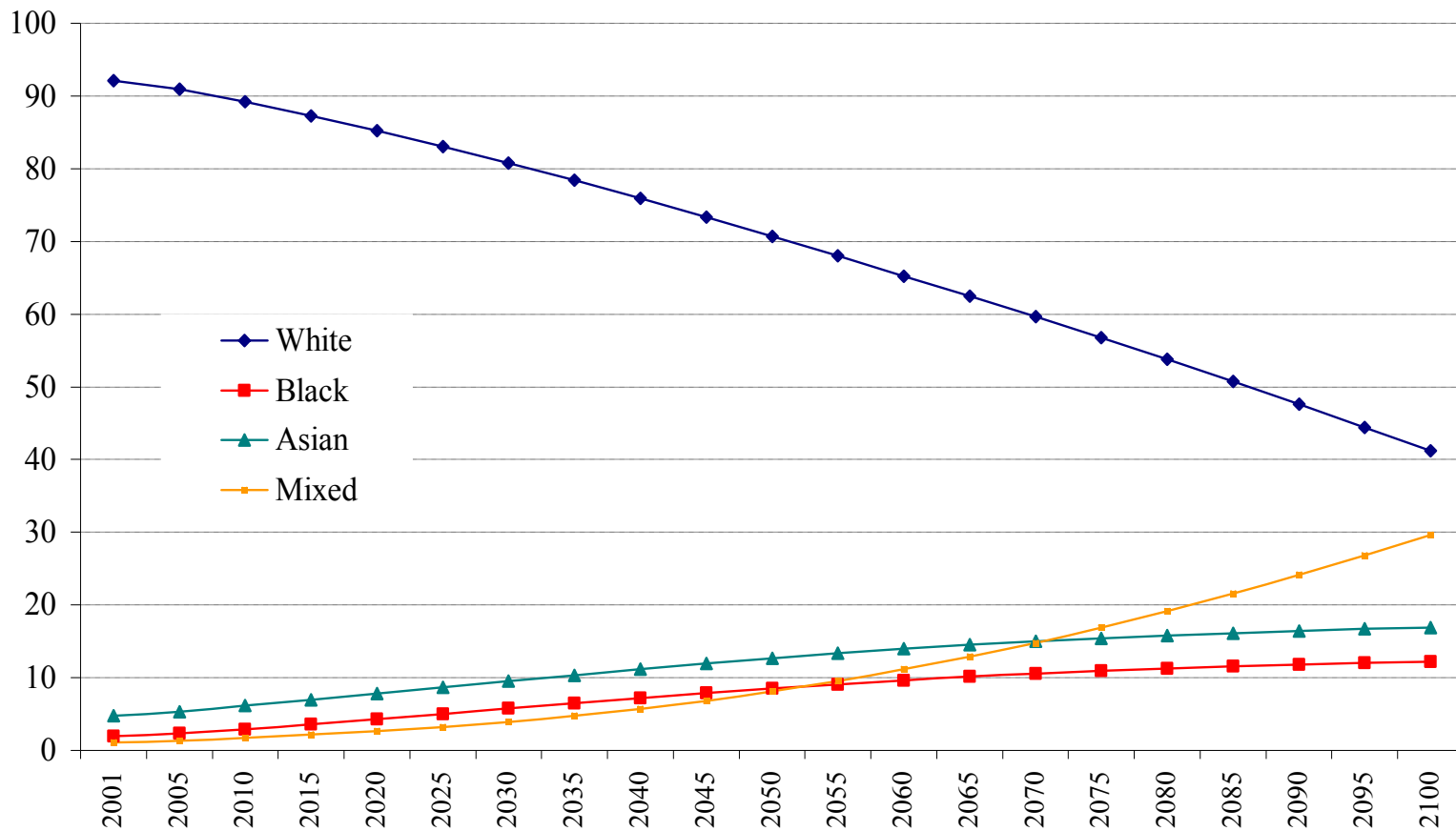
(source 2001 Census).



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.



Will all populations end up as diverse as Western countries?

Many were always diverse – more like empires than nation states (India)

Others became more diverse through 17th / 19th century colonial policy (Brazil, Malaysia)

Outside Europe, so far relatively small minorities from recent 20th century immigration: 2 – 3% of populations born abroad.

‘West’ currently receiving most immigrants (60%+)

Diversity can diminish, sometimes unpleasantly

Assimilation, intermixture (Huguenots).

Diminished diversity within European boundaries in earlier 20th century; Versailles, World War 2

Some diminished diversity outside Europe - minorities (old and new) expelled or massacred.

Ancient populations (Greeks, Armenians, Kurds in Anatolia; Christians in Iraq, Jews in Europe, Middle East)

Colonial minorities (departure of whites from North Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe)

Departure of market-dominant minorities (East African Asians, Chinese in Indonesia)

Contrary trends: South Asian workers in Gulf states; Filipinos, Indonesians in Malaysia.

Possible long term consequences

National identity – history, language, religion may develop in new directions in West, elsewhere persist in more ‘traditional’ patterns.

A new asymmetry in composition – diversity and mixed origin mostly in western countries?

More complex / difficult internal politics?

Foreign policy and minority interests – an advantage for non-Western countries?

No global ‘third demographic transition’.

Really a significant change?

Migration from developing world over in a century (?); but effects on ancestry permanent.

Migration the key driver; in theory under policy control

Significance for social and political change: religion, identity, segregation, language, law, foreign policy? (depends on numbers, pace, origins, policy).

Integration / assimilation, or 'community of communities' ?
And who adapts to whom?

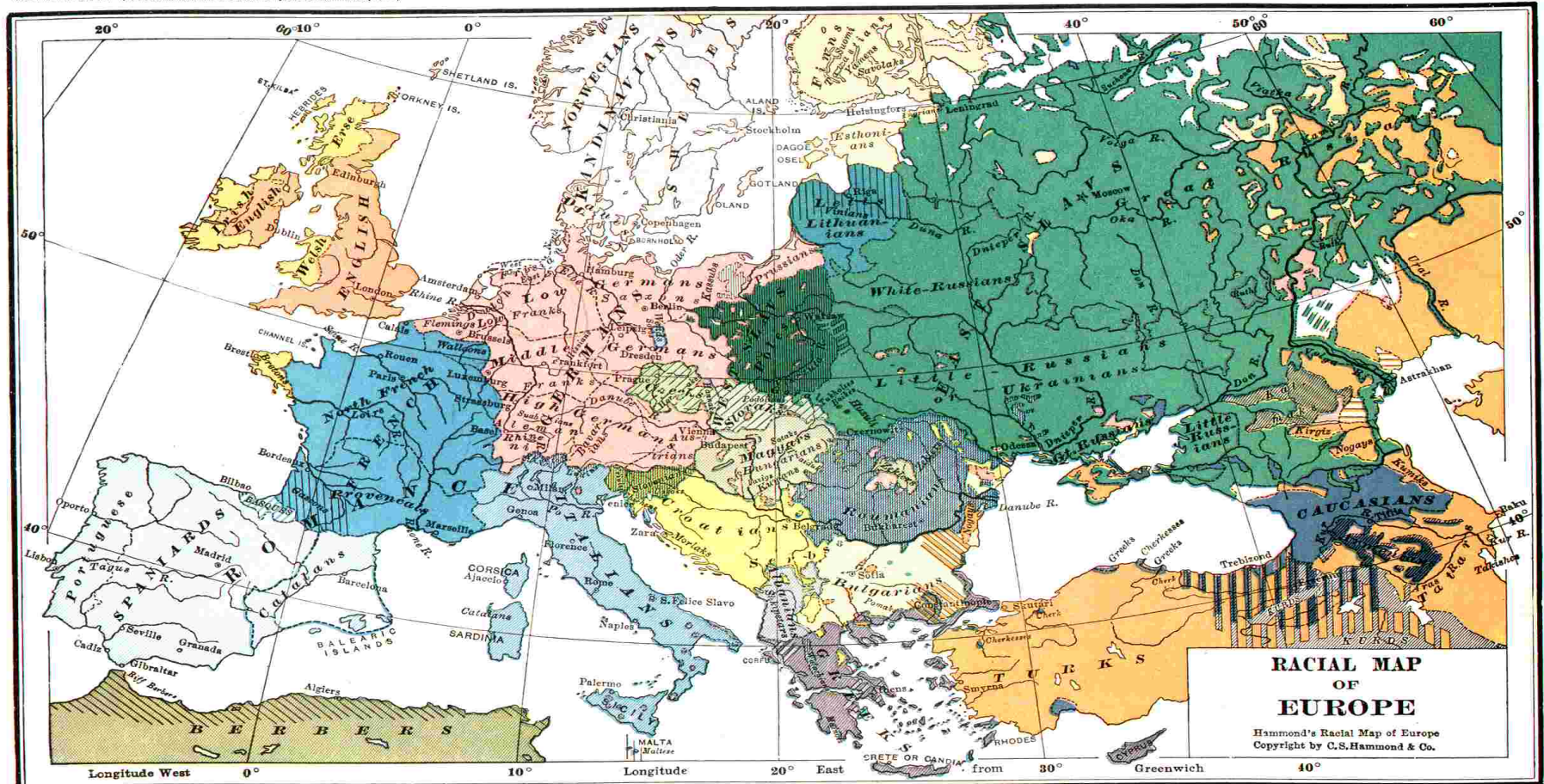
Is parity or majority important?

Inter-ethnic union may change relative group size, eventually create a completely new mixed population.

No 'nature reserve' for 'aborigines' ?

Racial Map of Europe (from Source Records of the Great War [National Alumni, 1923] vol. 7)

"RACIAL MAP OF EUROPE" (from Source Records of the Great War [National Alumni, 1923] vol. 7)



Made for NATIONAL ALUMNI