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Needs for Female Immigrants and their Integration in Ageing Societies: Results of the EU-Project FEMAGE

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I. Introduction

Demographic ageing and the new need for immigration

All EU member countries are increasingly facing problems of sustainability of their welfare regimes, in particular the pension systems, in view of population ageing (due to the extension of life expectancy and constant low fertility). In many new member states the problems are aggravated by the fast changing features of the labour market and adaptations of the social security systems to meet the transition challenges.

The present day knowledge about the expected demographic future points out to the direction of a significant increase in numbers of immigrants needed to offset some of the negative consequences of population ageing. The perspective of possible needs for immigrants in much higher numbers and with specific skills and competencies imposes the need for integrative interaction between future immigrants and nationals and all policy stakeholders in view to develop longer term policies to facilitate integration of larger numbers and more diverse types of immigrants than it is the case today.

Feminization of migration

Obviously, future migrations will bring a shift to more female migrants than male ones. In 2000, women constituted almost half (48,6 %) of all international migrants, and over half of those female migrants lived in more developed regions. Women are entering the global labour market in greater numbers and increasingly migrate alone. It can be expected that women will hold a further more prominent place in the future migratory movements, both in terms of numbers and activity levels. For that reason, their needs both as actors in the migration process, and as mothers and carers and mediators between the ethnic community of origin and receiving society requires better attention to the gender dimension of integration.

Ageing of migrants

Another neglected element in the policy deliberations about needs for immigrants is the fact that immigrants themselves age. Whereas considerable shares of female immigrants work today in the service sector, often as domestic workers and caregivers, they will themselves come of higher age in an already aged environment. We know little, if anything, about expectations and strategies that female immigrants have regarding their own care receiving preferences and pension provisions. This is a research question and a challenge to long-term integration policies that FEMAGE project addresses in an innovative way, in a life course perspective by taking into account behavioural patterns and cultural

norms and expectations of immigrant women and social provisions and institutional setting needed to prevent discrimination of immigrant women as they grow old.

II. The FEMAGE Project

The FEMAGE Project with the full title “*Needs for Female Immigrants and their Integration in Ageing Societies*” deals with both the need **for** female immigrants to mitigate the consequences of population ageing in Europe and the needs **of** female immigrants in the host society. The project is funded by the European Commission from 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2007; it is co-ordinated by the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) in Wiesbaden.

The overarching objectives of the FEMAGE project are

- to generate knowledge about obstacles and needs for opportunity enhancement for economic and social integration and emancipation of female immigrants in a life-course perspective,
- to identify requirements for integrative interaction between immigrants and national population in the host country,
- to build this knowledge into a platform for the policy deliberations among key policy stakeholders,
- to elaborate recommendations on needs for immigrants and
- to support policies and services for their integration in view of population ageing in Europe.

The broad context underpinning the general objectives is the need to identify gaps in knowledge and to feed into policies the findings about:

- The life-chances and expectations of immigrant women in eight EU member states, namely Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia;
- Integration requirements for female immigrants already present in the host country taking into account their current needs but also the fact that immigrants themselves age and need care and social security at high age;
- Long-term demand for immigrants and impact on host society in view of the experiences and expectations of national populations and expected socio-demographic developments.

Our general theoretical approach builds on the acknowledgement that the responsibility for integration of immigrants rests on many actors: immigrants themselves and governments and institutions, but also citizens in the receiving society. That is why we set out to capture the viewpoints of natives, immigrant women and the key policy stakeholders in view to provide a broad knowledge base for policy development and implementation.

The FEMAGE project relies on three major data sources,

1. the results of a large-scale survey in eight EU countries, called “*PPA Survey*”¹ in which information was gathered from some 21.000 native citizens on the attitudes of nationals towards

¹ The full name of the PPA Survey is “Population Policy Acceptance Survey”. For further information please consult: www.bib-demographie.de

immigration and integration of migrants, and

2. the results of qualitative interviews (30 per country) in the same countries with selected groups of immigrant women, called “*FEMIG Survey*”, and
3. the outcome of the “*Focus Group Discussions*” with stakeholders where the results of the two surveys were discussed.

So this project generates knowledge about the profiles, living conditions and migration histories of female third-country nationals, and also the societal needs for migrants and integration of immigrant women in ageing societies in the light of experiences, expectations and preferences of women third-country nationals, national population in EU countries, and the key policy stakeholders at national and EU level.

1. Information on the qualitative survey of female immigrants (FEMIG Survey)

As mentioned, the FEMAGE project addresses directly women third-country nationals residing in eight EU countries. It recorded their experiences, needs, attitudes and expectations concerning immigration and integration policies and practices and viewpoints regarding their own old age.

The interviewees

The immigrant women, legally resident in host countries, were selected according to their country of origin purposefully to capture groups that are more extensively present in the host country. In each country 15 women from each of the two different ethnic groups were interviewed. They were women 20-59 years old who lived in the host country since at least 3 years. The interviews were conducted in the language of the host or of the sending country.

In total 239 immigrant women, belonging to nine different ethnic groups were interviewed: in the Czech Republic Romanian and Ukrainian women; in Germany Russian and Turkish; in Estonia Russian and Russian Muslim; in Hungary Chinese and Ukrainian; in Austria Bosniak and Turkish; in Poland Ukrainian and Vietnamese; in Slovenia Bosniak and Russian; and in Finland Kosovo Albanian and Russian female immigrants (see Table 1).

Table 1. Sending countries of the interviewees of the FEMIG Survey

FEMAGE partner country	Sending countries of immigrants
Austria	Bosnia-Herzegovina / Turkey
Czech Republic	Ukraine / Romania
Estonia	Russia / Tatar, Tshuvash, Caucasian and Central Asians territories
Finland	Russia / Kosovo
Germany	Russia / Turkey
Hungary	Ukraine / China
Poland	Ukraine / Vietnam
Slovenia	Bosnia-Herzegovina / Post-Soviet territories

Methodology

The qualitative *interviews* we have conducted and interpreted contained two parts: (a) a narrative part in which the story of the migration was asked in a specific way and where certain follow-up questions were posed and (b) a structured questionnaire with more than 180 closed and open questions.

(a) Narrative Part

The narrative part started with a key question, namely “We are interested in the migration of women. Could you please tell the history of how you got here?”.

The follow up questions were added to secure answers for the following major issues of research:

- Situation of migrating here (turning points, the gender perspective in narrating this story)
- Family, partnership, children, parents, friends (emancipation practices, social networks, gender perspectives on employment, financial independence, care etc.).
- Relationship to the sending society
- Work (employment story, perception of the labour market, preparation for retirement, also with regard to experiences of women in servicing in health care and families)
- Legal status (the story of gaining residence (legality) in the host country).
- Relationship to the host society

(b) Structured questionnaire

The function of additional open and closed questions (182 in number) was to collect additional systematic information with regard to the

- life course,
- the family and partnership background,
- work experience,
- social status,
- social integration,
- emancipation,
- religiosity,

- health,
- provisions in old age,
- relationship to host society,
- relationship to sending society and
- social and political attitudes.

It was endeavoured to include in this structured questionnaire (FEMIG Survey) questions that were as much as possible comparable to the information available in the large-scale survey with natives (PPA Survey).

2. Main Results of the FEMAGE Project

Results of the narrative part of the FEMIG Survey

In order to evaluate the widely varying life course perspectives of female immigrants we have to shed lights on them from different angles in order to interpret and utilise our results.

The following analytical perspectives seem to be relevant: (a) Gender, (b) Ethnicity, (c) Ageing and life course perspective:

(a) Gender

Regarding gender roles it has to be stressed that female migrants have to sacrifice their personal and familial spaces by emigrating from their country of origin. In the immigration country they try to order and rebuild these spaces again. The costs of migration for these women differ. They have to give up the stability of family life which makes migrant families very vulnerable. Further they have to sacrifice their profession, education and individual work and they might have to give up or postpone child bearing. They have to give up their original gender role models for example if they become dependent on the husband in the immigration country after marriage. They have to sacrifice their preparation for their elderly period due to the high costs of migration.

(b) Ethnicity

Regarding ethnicity there is a striking similarity of life course perspectives among different immigrant groups coming from different ethnic backgrounds. All the major types of reasons for migration including family building and individualist gender strategy could be found among the different migrant groups. Also regards changes in the status of women after migration a rather huge homogeneity in experiencing the different life course perspectives like deskilling, regaining the status or being successful could be observed. In all migrant groups was narration on getting into a social and economic, legal or emotional vacuum or being subordinated as a woman. All female migrant groups express their will to stay in the receiving countries. They rarely raise the possibility of migrating further into another country. Many of them have the idea of going home but for sure they want to remain in the receiving country in their active period.

(c) Ageing and life course perspective

Regarding ageing and life course perspective it could be further observed that female migrants who often fall out for at least a shorter period from the labour market or become socially isolated as women cannot seriously plan their elderly period. Interestingly, they do not want to rely on social security system but mainly they refer to the support they expect from their family. In extreme cases, as a fallback strategy, they want to go home in order to capitalise on the income differences between the sending and receiving societies.

The qualitative study also shows that female migrants settling down in their late middle ages, face very serious problems of integration. They leave behind built up families, professional careers, which they cannot validate in their new social space. Some of the most isolated self-representations are related to this age group.

However, some of the female migrants maintain a vague ideal of going home when they become old. But one can note that in general they have thought little about their elderly period and mainly they present their life course as an investment into the children who should be obliged to take care of them. It seems that they feel their life course as being so hectic due to the transformation of social and personal spaces that they basically forget about their elderly period.

The results of the narrative part give interesting insights in gender roles, ethnicity, ageing and life course perspective of the female migrants. It shows that migration of women is complex transformation of social and personal spaces with huge difficulties in combining different gender, social and cultural goals.

Results of the structured questionnaire (FEMIG survey) of female migrants compared with the attitudes and expectations of native women (PPA Survey) in eight EU member countries

For comparing the key findings of the structured questionnaire of migrant women aged 20 to 59 years (FEMIG) with the attitudes and expectations of native women, data from the large-scale survey of natives (PPAS) were selected only for 20 to 59 year old women (some 11.000 respondents).²

The interpretation of the results of the comparison between the PPA samples of 20 to 59 year old women in eight EU countries used in this presentation and the FEMAGE samples of migrant women in those host countries has to take into account that the first are large, nationally representative sample surveys, whereas the second are small-scale qualitative surveys on female migrants in the host countries, belonging to nine different ethnic groups. Nevertheless, the available data from the PPA surveys and the structured questionnaire part of the interviews with migrant women allowed us to identify and compare a broad range of attitudes and/or experiences with respect to native-migrant in-group/out-group relations.

So the multi-method FEMAGE approach generates policy-relevant findings and allows us to look at issues of integration and discrimination of migrants through the eyes of both the nationals and the migrants themselves.

² It is relevant to note that our comparison of the views of native men and native women has shown that attitudes and expectations of men and women are remarkably similar in all the countries regarding migration issues.

This presentation will focus on four critical questions regarding attitudes and experiences:

- (a) How do native and migrant women see each other?
- (b) How is the need for immigrants viewed?
- (c) How is integration perceived?
- (d) How are native and migrant women prepared for their older age?

(a) How do native and immigrant women see each other?

In the survey of *native women* we explored the framework conditions for acceptance and integration of immigrants. One of the key research questions was: are immigrants perceived by women in their host country more as an asset or as a threat?

Our research analytically documented that the vast majority among the native populations expresses fear of foreigners, more particularly as competitors in the labour market. When measuring positive and negative attitudes of nationals about immigration and immigrants we observe that native women share a larger number of negative than positive views, more so in the East than in the West.

In most countries, a large majority is of the view that there are too many foreigners; a substantial proportion thinks that foreigners take away jobs, and that foreigners favour the spread of crime and terrorism.

Attitudes about the labour market disadvantages of the presence of foreigners predominate over attitudes about advantages. By way of example, in Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, more than half of the female respondents believe that foreigners take away jobs; in Slovenia and Eastern Germany around 45%; in Austria and Western Germany around 30 %.³

In the interviews with *immigrant women* we asked how they perceive natives. The large majority of migrant women perceive the natives in a very or quite positive light. In Estonia, Poland, Finland and Slovenia all interviewees had largely a positive perception of natives.

We also explored how women as migrants feel to be perceived by natives. Although the viewpoints vary somewhat from one country to another, the overwhelming majority share the opinion that as migrants they are positively perceived by the natives.

Whereas the majority share both positive attitudes towards people in their host country and have themselves quite positive or very positive perception of natives, a minority shares negative perceptions. The difficulty in establishing one's place in a host country can be associated with the generalised feeling of dissatisfaction that translates into very negative perception of people in the host country among some migrants. This can be illustrated by the 29 years old, Russian with a university degree who performs elementary occupation and has been living in Germany for 6 years. She suffers enor-

³ A multiple classification analysis (MCA) of the number of positive and negative attitudes towards immigration and integration of immigrants for eight predictors (country, urbanisation, sex, age, education, activity status, equivalised income, importance of religion in life) shows that country is the most important differentiating factor. Among the personal characteristics of the respondents education is the most important differentiating factor both for the prevalence of positive and negative attitudes. Namely, the higher educational levels are positively associated with a higher number of positive attitudes and negatively with the number of negative attitudes towards foreigners and their integration.

mously from the loss of social status which the migration brought about. She believes that natives have a very negative view of her.

(b) How is the need for immigrants viewed?

Immigration is often referred to in policy circles and in media as a partial remedy for the expected decrease in the population size. Our research shows that in most countries the majority of *natives* are not in favour of replacement migration as remedy for population decline. However, our research also shows that between-country differences in attitudes towards immigration that would be used to counteract population decrease, are huge. Most of the female respondents in Finland, 7 out of every 10 are in favour of such immigration, and only 1 out of 10 is against immigration as a compensation for population decrease. In Austria the female respondents that share the same position are slightly more prevalent than those who have expressed a disagreement (nearly 40%). Respondents in the three ex-communist countries hold quite different opinions: only 3% of Estonians and 5% of Poles, and 7% of people in the Czech Republic would favour 'replacement' immigration. Immigration as means for compensating for the low natural growth of the population is not favoured in Germany either, although this attitude is not as prevalent as in the above three countries. Female respondents in Eastern Germany are less inclined to accept immigration as means to deal with population decline than those from Western Germany.

At best immigrants are seen as necessary to do the jobs natives no longer want to do. In Slovenia, Western Germany and the Czech Republic 3 to 4 out of every 10 female natives are of the opinion that foreigners are necessary to do the work we no longer want to do, whereas in Hungary this is the viewpoint of only 1 out of every 10 respondents.

Immigrants themselves obviously perceive and experience needs for their contribution in the host country through different eyes. For those who are qualified and eager to work the first experience is that their skills are underused.

The striking communality in the experience of migrant women is that of temporary or permanent deskilling. Relating educational level to occupational status shows that 4 out of every 10 interviewees with post-secondary education performed activities below the level of technicians and associate professionals. The comparison of the first activity after migration with the present activity of migrant women with a university degree also illustrates clearly the prevalence of temporary and permanent deskilling: 4 out of 10 women had a first activity which lay below their present high-status occupation and other 4 out of 10 still fulfil an activity below their high educational attainment. As also stressed in the narratives of migrant women, deskilling is a major pervasive experience and even those who gain the status that corresponds to their qualification go through a difficult period for maintaining that position.

(c) How is integration perceived?

Both the PPA surveys on nationals and the FEMIG interviews of migrant women include elements on attitudes or experiences concerning integration of migrants in the host country. In the PPA surveys, the information obviously concerns attitudes and opinions, in the FEMIG interviews the gathered data mainly relate to experiences, expectations and evaluations.

In most PPA countries, the overwhelming majority of *nationals* agree that foreigners are obliged to learn the language and to get used to customs and rules of the host country. In most cases, more than half of the respondents also share the view that foreigners who have not integrated after five years should return to their own country. The agreement with the statement that the integration of foreigners should be fostered is somewhat weaker, but those in favour of the presence of foreigners are at the same time in favour of fostering integration.

Integration into the political life and decision making process via voting rights does not get majority approval in any country. The majority of the population in all countries agrees that illegals should be expelled.

The interviews with the *female migrants* dealt with some of the major components of integration, namely identificational, cultural, social and structural integration.

The quest for permanence and integration is shared by the overwhelming majority of immigrant women. The majority of the interviewed migrant women has acquired or has the intention to acquire naturalisation in the host country, most feel at home in their host country, and a substantial majority would migrate again to the host country or do not want to return to their country of origin. If they had to make a choice all over again, 7 out of 10 interviewees would migrate again to the host country. This view is even somewhat more prevalent among Russian, Romanian, and Bosniak women, but less among Turkish and Russian Muslim interviewees.

Almost all want to stay in the host country and they rarely raise the possibility of migrating further into another country. Some nurture a vague ideal of going home when they become old.

The desire to settle and integrate is prevalent, but for the migrants it is a tough and long-lasting process, so clearly illustrated by the transitional stage in which most migrants find themselves.

On the basis of the narratives we aimed at reconstructing what present life course perspectives immigrants create in their new host societies with regard to migration, integration, gender and ageing. Altogether we could see that migration of women is complex transformation of social and personal spaces with huge difficulties in combining different gender, social and cultural goals. Female migrants have to be very adaptive all the time in order to redistribute the costs of migration. Probably due to the high cost of adaptation strategies migrant women give little if any considerations to making arrangements for their own old age.

Female migrants settling down in their late middle age face most serious problems of integration. They leave behind their families, and professional careers, which they cannot properly validate in their new social space. Some of the most isolated self-representations are related to this age group.

(d) How are native and migrant women prepared for their older age?

With respect to provisions for old age, the expectations of *nationals* and *migrant women* for being taken care of in old age are quite similar: both population groups expect in large majority to be helped by partner and/or children. Very few – 1 out of 10 among the nationals, 2 out of 10 among the migrant women – mention public institutions such as old people's homes. However, a substantial part of the migrant women is not well preparing for their age of retirement and fears they won't be able to support themselves in old age. Moreover, the preferred age at retirement lies lower among the female migrants than among the female nationals, namely 54 years instead of 57 years. Among the first only

one third wants to work after age 55, among the second it is one half. Migrant women are at a considerably higher risk of having poor work-related benefits at high age.

Let us have a closer look on the attitudes of migrant women on provisions for old age.

The FEMIG structured questionnaire includes four themes with respect to old age provisions:

(-) preferred age at retirement, (-) expectations concerning retirement years, (-) provisions in old age, and (-) expectations concerning caretaking in old age when in need for help.

- The *average age at preferred retirement* is 54 years. One third of the FEMIG interviewees would prefer to retire around age 55, one third before that age and one third beyond it. If they could choose freely less than 1 out of 10 would retire beyond age 60. There is little variation between the ethnic groups investigated, except for the Turkish women who, on average, would prefer to retire somewhat earlier and the Romanian women who would prefer to retire somewhat later.
- The open question about *expectations concerning the retirement years* has been answered in different ways: some have expressed real expectations, either positive or negative ones, others have expressed hopes for the future, still others didn't express any view about their old age. Roughly 6 out of 10 interviewees expect or hope for an active old age, travelling or returning to the country of origin, being involved with children or grandchildren, a peaceful old age, an old age in good health. 2 out of 10 interviewees express concerns, either about expected financial matters or about health problems. The remaining 2 have no idea what to expect in old age.
- Regarding *financial security in old age*, some 4 out of 10 interviewees are paying contributions for a work related pension, and 2 out of 10 are paying into a private pension fund. This means that 4 out of 10 have no personal work related provisions for old age. On average, 1 out of 3 interviewees think they won't be able to support themselves in old age. Among Kosovo Albanian, Turkish and also Russian women concerns about financial insecurity in old age are even more prevalent.⁴
- The FEMIG interviewees have very specific *expectations concerning caretaking in old age* when in need of help: almost everybody expects help from members of the nuclear family, 6 out of 10 mention children, and 4 out of 10 mention the husband/partner; somewhat less than 2 out of 10 mention public institutions; other family members, either in the host country or the country of origin are mentioned by less than 1 out of 10.

These findings from the structured questionnaire strongly underpin the picture which emerged in the narratives. It can be concluded that, in general, the FEMIG interviewees have thought little about their elderly period and mainly present their life course as an investment into the children who should be obliged to take care of them. Most of the interviewees only have vague ideas about their old age and are not well preparing for it.

III. Challenges for policies

⁴ These figures may be underestimated, because already now 8 out of 10 of the FEMIG interviewees express concerns about their present economic situation. Bosniak and Russian Muslim women are, on average, somewhat more concerned, Vietnamese and Chinese somewhat less.

The PPA surveys undertaken in the early 2000s show that the *natives* are concerned about the presence of foreigners and that the negative populist reactions to migrants are pervasive. The actual number of foreigners does not appear to matter at all. Countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia where foreigners account for roughly 2 % of the total population, Germany with 9 %, and Estonia with 20 % of foreigners, all have in common that some two-thirds of their nationals are of the opinion that there are too many foreigners in their country. In Finland, where foreigners account for just under 2 % one quarter of natives think that there are too many foreigners. In Austria where like in Germany foreigners account for some 9 % of the population, one out of two natives thinks that there are too many.

Notwithstanding the existence of heterogeneity within the countries as well as between the countries, in general among nationals negative attitudes about immigration prevail over positive ones. The views that immigrants are needed as contributors to the host society are not shared by any significant number of native women in any of the studied countries.

The prevailing population climate indicates that migrants are expected more-or-less on their own to find their socio-economic place in the host society or else leave. Political participation of foreigners in local elections, largely promoted in policy circles, especially at the European level, is rejected by the overwhelming majority of natives.

Natives more often share views about threats and disadvantages that migrants bring, such as crime, terrorism, and loss of jobs for natives. On the basis of the general population climate in the host countries we can conclude that one of the pillars for successful integration of immigrants, their massive acceptance by the natives is remarkably fragile.

The population climate is however also underpinned by ambiguous attitudes of natives as there seems to be a significant minority that sees negative consequences of migration but that also extends the look beyond disadvantages of the presence of immigrants in their country. One third to almost one half – depending on the country - of the nationals agrees that the presence of foreigners is positive as it allows for cultural exchange.

Immigrant women themselves express a more positive perception of natives than the native women of immigrants. The majority of migrant women think that the natives are helpful. They appear to see themselves through the eyes of the natives in a more positive light than what the popular reaction to migrants show in our research. This feeling that they are positively seen by natives goes nevertheless hand in hand with the fact that the majority of migrant women are concerned about hostility towards foreigners. This concern is prevalent also among those who have not personally experienced discrimination. One third to one fourth experienced discrimination on the basis of being a migrant, having a different nationality or language. So here again, we identify a significant majority concerned over the generalised sense of hostility and a significant minority that has personally experienced discrimination.

We can conclude, on the basis of the selected key findings, that there is great need for policy adaptation and reform to address all citizens, natives and immigrants.

- The national population needs to be targeted by the migration policy discourses in view of sensibilisation, information, and education as to the real magnitude of the presence of immigrants, their potential for contribution to the host country and migrants' quest for permanence and integration.

- Measures which are proposed at highest policy level (or introduced) need to be well explained. By way of example, benefits for the host country of granting the right to vote in local elections to immigrants, right which is not favourably seen by the overwhelming majority of citizens, need to be well explained.
- There is a strong need for early assistance to immigrants in general and women in particular, immediately at arrival in the host country to shorten the painstaking integration and prevent lasting deskilling.
- Early assistance must include better guidance to access language and orientation courses and other skills to complement those with which immigrant women come. This quest comes from both sides – the native and immigrant women.
- Immigrant women need to become quickly equipped with knowledge about expectations of the host society regarding baseline norms and values, and about civil and social rights (including access to pensions) available to the citizens in the host country.
- The issue of ageing has to be dealt with by key policy stakeholders for two reasons: (a) On the one hand it is the ageing of European societies – a process which creates serious challenges to the economies, pension and health care systems, families and social cohesion. (b) On the other there are the immigrants, whose ageing might create even greater problems due to their precarious situation characterised by weakened social and family ties and problems with gaining well paid, legal and “socially safe” employment. Ageing both of the natives and of the immigrants has to be touched by national and European key policy stakeholders.

Sources:

Deliverable No. 9: “Comparative analysis of the survey of female immigrants” of the FEMAGE Project.

Deliverable No. 10: “Comparison of the key findings from the surveys of women nationals (MIG) and interviews with women immigrants (FEMIG)” of the FEMAGE Project.

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Annex:

Table I. The EU-27: Population 2007, 2025 and 2050 (low variant), TFR and population growth rate 2000-2005

EU-27	Population in 1000	Total Fertility Rate	Population growth rate in %	Population in 1000	Population in 1000
	2007	2000-2005	2000-2005	2025	2050
Belgium	10 457	1,64	0,40	10 210	9 151
Bulgaria	7 639	1,26	-0,66	6 213	4 131
Denmark	5 442	1,76	0,30	5 309	4 761
Germany	82 599	1,35	0,08	76 461	63 971
Estonia	1 335	1,39	-0,38	1 182	946
Finland	5 277	1,75	0,27	5 199	4 616
France	61 647	1,88	0,60	62 578	59 058
Greek	11 147	1,28	0,23	10 688	9 373
Ireland	4 301	1,97	1,71	4 999	5 361
Italy	58 877	1,29	0,33	55 395	47 487
Latvia	2 277	1,25	-0,66	1 951	1 484
Lithuania	3 390	1,28	-0,45	2 921	2 222
Luxembourg	467	1,67	0,89	540	631
Malta	407	1,46	0,69	408	368
Netherlands	16 419	1,73	0,50	16 144	14 892
Austria	8 361	1,38	0,44	8 198	7 351
Poland	38 082	1,25	-0,12	34 229	25 324
Portugal	10 623	1,45	0,58	10 169	8 567
Romania	21 438	1,29	-0,47	18 418	13 317
Sweden	9 119	1,67	0,38	9 368	9 078
Slovak Republic	5 390	1,22	-0,00	5 004	3 928
Slovenia	2 002	1,23	0,16	1 844	1 452
Spain	44 279	1,29	1,52	44 362	40 320
Czech Republic	10 186	1,18	-0,06	9 387	7 542
Hungary	10 030	1,30	-0,25	8 929	7 151
United Kingdom	60 769	1,70	0,46	61 895	59 247
Cyprus	855	1,63	1,23	963	1 017
Total	492 814	-	-	472 964	412 746

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations, (see online: <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>).

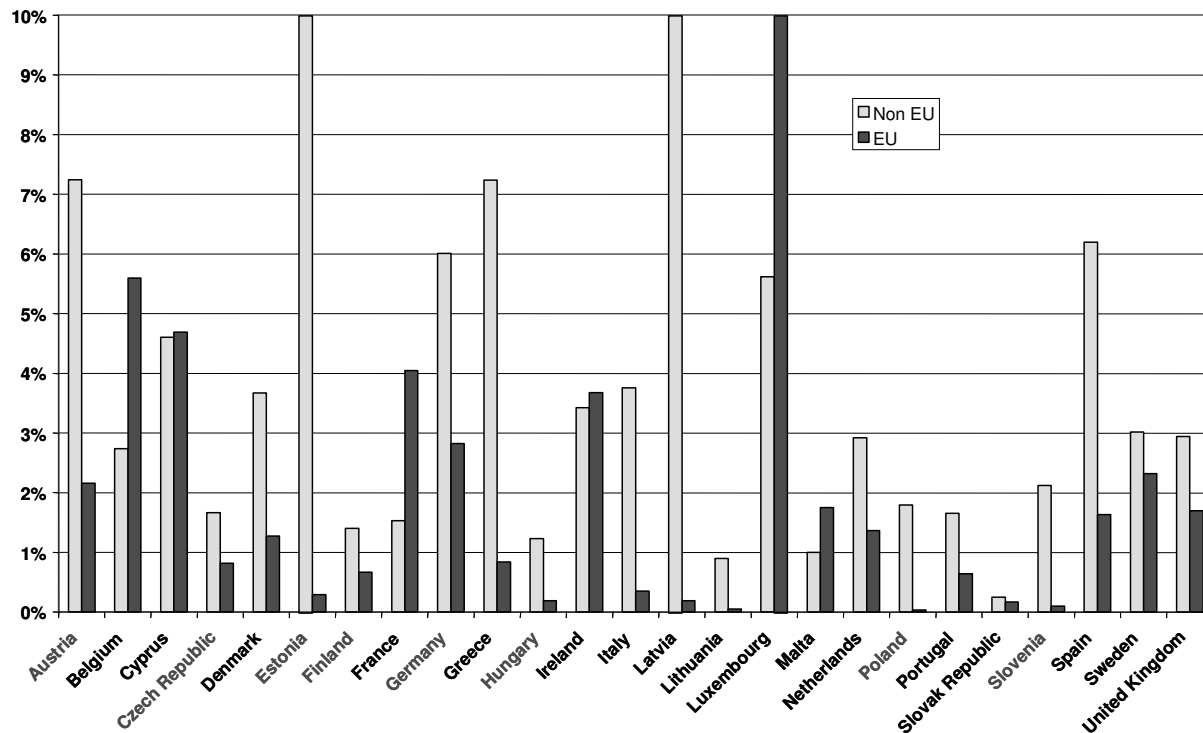
Table II. Foreign population in the 27 EU-Member States, 1990 and 2004, in %

EU-27	Foreigners, in % 1990*	Foreigners, in % 2004**	Nationality of the largest group of foreigners
Belgium	8,9	8,3	Italy
Bulgaria	-	0,7e	Russia
Denmark	2,9	5,0	Turkey
Germany	6,1	8,9	Turkey
Estonia	-	20,0	Russia
Finland	0,4	2,0	Russia
France	6,3	5,6	Portugal
Greek	1,4	8,1e	Albania
Ireland	2,3	7,1	United Kingdom
Italy	0,6	3,4	Albania
Latvia	27,3	22,2	Russia
Lithuania	-	1,0	Russia
Luxembourg	28,7	38,6	Portugal
Malta	1,6	2,8	United Kingdom
Netherlands	4,3	4,3	Turkey
Austria	5,7	9,4	Serbia/Montenegro
Poland	-	1,8	Germany
Portugal	1,0	2,3p	Cap Verde
Romania	-	0,1e	Moldavia
Sweden	5,3	5,3	Finland
Slovak Republic	-	0,6	Czech Republic
Slovenia	2,4	2,3	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Spain	1,0	6,6	Ecuador
Czech Republic	0,3	1,9	Ukraine
Hungary	1,3	1,3	Romania
United Kingdom	4,2	4,7	Ireland
Cyprus	4,2	9,4	Greek

*: Cyprus - 1992; Hungary, Slovenia - 1995; Latvia - 1998 / **: France: 1999; Estonia: 2000; Lithuania: 2001; Ireland, Cyprus, Poland: 2002; Portugal, United Kingdom: 2003 / e: estimated / p: provisional

Source: EUROSTAT, 2006: Statistik kurz gefasst: Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen, Nr. 8/2006, "Ausländische Bevölkerungsanteile in den Mitgliedstaaten der EU", Luxembourg: own calculations.

Figure I. Portion of foreigners in the EU-27 in 2005: EU-citizens and non-EU-citizens, in %



Comment: Due to the shortage of space the portions of foreigners in Latvia, Estonia and Luxembourg can not be shown properly. In Estonia the portions of Non-EU-citizens is nearly 20%, in Latvia 22%. In Luxembourg live 33% EU-citizens.

Source: PowerPoint Presentation of Prof. Dr. Michel Poulain (Université Catholique de Louvain) „International Migration: a challenge for demographers“ presented 16.03.2007 at the colloquium: „Demographic challenges for the 21st century. A state of the art in Demography“ at Vrije Universiteit Brussels. (see: www.vub.ac.be/SOCO/demo/docs/Keynote_Poulain.ppt).