

SECOND GENERATION MIGRANTS IN WESTERN EUROPE:
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SOURCES AND NEEDS

Heather Booth

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1. Heather Booth **Second Generation Migrants in Western Europe: Demographic Data Sources and Needs**

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Abstract

This paper reviews the availability and types of data made available on 'second generation' immigrants in four countries of Western Europe. The four countries - Sweden, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany, have differing approaches to the collection and recording of data which are compared and related to their national policies on immigration. The emphasis on the paper is on demographic data and settlers, rather than on migration itself and is confined to published sources of information, largely at a national level. These data are regarded as the most complete and comparable sources for discussion, and recommendations are made for future analyses and publication. The advantages or disadvantages of reliance upon population registers or censuses and surveys are discussed, and tables are presented indicating the nature of the information available (by source) for each country.

This paper originally formed the basis for a report to the International Labour Organisation European Regional Project for Second Generation Migrants and was published by the UNDP/IL0 as a working paper, RER/79/001/DOC-11, with the title "The Availability and Relevance of Demographic Data on Second-Generation Migrants in Several Countries in Western Europe". We are grateful to IL0 for their permission to reproduce the paper.

SECOND GENERATION MIGRANTS IN WESTERN EUROPE:
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SOURCES AND NEEDS

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Introduction

1.1 Migration to Western Europe

Migration to Western Europe began in the later 1950's as an essentially economic phenomenon. Virtually the entire flow of migrants consisted of labour, most of which was male. Only later did the spouses and children of these migrant workers also migrate, forming families and communities within the receiving countries. The children of these migrant workers have become known as "second-generation migrants" regardless of whether they were born in the country of origin of their parents or in the receiving country¹. By now, notably in Great Britain, many members of this second generation are old enough to be producing a third generation. In general, this third generation is not distinguished from the second generation.

Early studies and concerns regarding the migration of these populations to Western Europe centred almost exclusively on the economic aspects of labour migration. This approach continued to dominate long after labour migration had ceased to be the larger flow and when the formation or reunification of families was taking place on a large scale. The demographic aspects of migration and of the development and growth of migrant populations within the receiving countries of Western Europe have been largely ignored despite their obvious relevance². There are, however, signs that the demographic approach is now becoming more widely accepted as an integral part of the study of migrants in Western Europe. This stems partly from the acceptance, albeit reluctant in many countries, of the fact that migrant populations in Western Europe are not temporary, as was originally intended by most governments, but permanent. The preoccupation with labour and the economic aspects of migration reflected this supposed temporary status, whilst the demographic approach stems from the reality of the permanence of migrant populations.

1.2 Demographic Data

This report is concerned with the availability and relevance of demographic data on second-generation migrants in four countries of Western Europe, namely Sweden, the Netherlands, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany. It does not cover data on the migration of young people to and from these countries. Section 2 details the sources of data and the methods used to produce them. It also deals briefly with the presentation of these data in the various publications. The major part of Section 2 deals, however, with the availability of data in published form on a national basis. Unpublished data which may be available from national statistical offices are not included. Regional

and other subnational data are also excluded; these are usually a further division of basic national tabulations and it is unlikely that regional data would be available in greater detail than national data because of the smaller regional population size.

Section 3 of the report discusses the relevance of demographic data in research and policy measures concerning the second generation. The changing demographic structure of the migrant population adds to their relevance. The context of the use of data is also discussed; first the comparative context and secondly the political context. The group with whom second generation migrants should be compared is the total population of the same age, and this should be made possible in data production systems and published tables. The final section makes recommendations for the improvement of data production on second generation migrants.

2. The Availability of Demographic Data on Second-Generation Migrants

The availability of statistical information on second-generation migrants in Western Europe varies between the countries in which they live. This tends to reflect the sources and the volume and detail of data in general which each country produces, but it also reflects the status of migrants and the degree of direct state control over them. The methods of data production also vary, again in accordance with the established systems of the countries concerned.

2.1 The Sources of Data Production

In terms of the sources of data production, both in general and regarding migrants, Great Britain differs from the other countries of immigration. The majority of data on migrants in Britain come from the census or from large scale national surveys. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, population registers are used as a major source of data. There are advantages and disadvantages with each source of data production.

Both censuses and population registers are complete in that they include virtually all members of the population. This is a major advantage over general surveys when data concerning a small minority of the population is of interest, such as second-generation migrants. In many of the sample surveys cited in this report, the sample size is too small to permit reliable and useful data on the second-generation. Surveys do have advantages over both censuses and population registers, however. Their major advantage is that they obtain additional information on a range of variables which are of interest concerning the group in question. This advantage is perhaps greater when non-demographic variables are

of interest, but surveys can also obtain detail on fertility behaviour, for example, that is not routinely produced in censuses and registration systems. In general, however, surveys are only of advantage for minority groups of the population when the survey is specifically directed towards them, thus enabling sufficient numbers to ensure reliable results.

This is not to say that censuses and registration systems do not obtain detail. Censuses cover a wide range of variables, but do not include a great deal of detail for reasons of cost, and in many cases do not include data on demographic topics (for example, the 1981 Census in Great Britain did not cover fertility). Such demographic detail are generally obtained by vital event registration, either alone as in Britain or as part of the population registration system as in Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany. Population registers allow for considerable flexibility in the tabulation of demographic data, both in absolute terms and as rates in relation to the relevant population, and it is easy to identify sections of the population as long as the social and economic information needed to do so is also recorded. Where vital event registration is not linked to a population register, only absolute information can be obtained, and any rates must be obtained by using census data as the denominator. Rates for sections of the population thus rely on the same additional data being available from both the event registration system and the census. Whilst this is usually true of age, sex, marital status and social class, other detail may not be available. In Britain, for example, only country of birth is recorded at birth and death registration, so that these rates can only be obtained for a section of the second generation migrant population, namely those born abroad.

Perhaps the most serious disadvantage of censuses is the fact that they are conducted only occasionally. Most countries in Western Europe have traditionally conducted decennial censuses, usually taken at the beginning of the decade in the year ending 0 or 1. Census data are thus usually out of date, aided by the fact that census results often take several years to appear. This factor is exacerbated by the recent experiences in three of the four countries under consideration. The planned 1981 census of the Netherlands was postponed indefinitely because of public concern over the confidentiality of the data. Similar popular concerns were expressed about the planned 1983 census in West Germany, and the census was postponed just prior to execution and its constitutionality referred to the Federal Constitutional Court. In Britain, the 1981 census went ahead on the planned date, but without a question on ethnic origin which had been publicly opposed especially by members of ethnic minorities, and the inclusion of which threatened the success of the entire census. In the Netherlands and Germany, therefore, census data are now well over 10 years old, and for demographically changing

groups such as second generation migrants are of no direct use. In Britain, census data fail to identify important groups of migrants, particularly the second generation.

Though population registers seem to answer the criticisms of both surveys and censuses, in that they cover the entire population and provide current data, they are not without disadvantages. The coverage of the population register is not always complete. One common problem relates to the deregistration of people who leave an area. Since there is no incentive to remove oneself from the register, deregistration is often overlooked. Whilst internal migrants can be identified at their place of arrival, and deregistration effected accordingly, external migrants cannot be so identified. For the migrant population, therefore, there may be an element of overenumeration.

The converse of this possible overenumeration of migrants is the non-registration of illegal migrants, or those in an irregular position. Clearly, this factor affects all sources of data. By their nature such migrants cannot be quantified from statistical systems, though estimates are made from time to time of their number.³

2.2 The Methods of Data Production

In most countries of Western Europe, migrants are identified in statistical terms from data on nationality. Such information is routinely produced and historically, at least, provided unambiguous data on foreigners within each country. For Germany, this means of identification is still effective. It is very difficult for foreign citizens to obtain German citizenship so that most migrants in Germany retain their original nationality. Children born in Germany to foreign parents do not gain German nationality, so that the second generation, and even later generations, are distinguished in statistical terms by their nationality.⁴

For the other countries considered in this report, nationality is less conclusive as a means of identifying migrants. In Sweden, many migrants have gained Swedish citizenship under the favourable naturalisation regulations. Thus though children born in Sweden adopt the nationality of their parents, such that in theory second and later generations may be of foreign nationality, many are Swedish from birth. In addition, many of the second generation who were born abroad have obtained Swedish citizenship. By the end of 1982, there were 405,500 foreign citizens in Sweden and 310,000 foreign-born Swedish citizens, so that nationality data cover only 57 percent of the total population of foreign origin. Place of birth is thus being increasingly used as a means of identifying migrants and their children, but this does not identify the entire second generation.

In Britain, nationality has never been a useful means of identifying post-war migrants, originally because of the British citizenship bestowed upon people living in the Colonies and later because Commonwealth citizens had a right to British citizenship by registration.⁵ The majority of migrants in Britain are, of course, from the Commonwealth countries. In addition, until 1983 all children born in the United Kingdom had a right to British citizenship regardless of their parents' nationality or status in the U.K.⁶ Reliance has thus been placed on data on place of birth to identify migrants. As this became less useful because of the increasing number of UK-born second generation migrants, country of birth of parents was also used. More recently, ethnic origin has been employed, but only in sample surveys. In the 1981 census, plans to include ethnic origin as a direct question were abandoned after the question was opposed by the ethnic minorities themselves, and the census included a question on birthplace only. This led to the use of birthplace of household head as a means of identifying the immigrant population. As a surrogate for the ethnic minority population, however, this classification is subject to considerable bias.

The Dutch situation combines both the British and German cases. Those migrants from the recruitment countries of the Mediterranean are identified by nationality as in Germany, whilst many of those from the former Dutch Colonies have Dutch nationality. Migrants from Surinam had Dutch citizenship until Surinam gained independence in November 1975 and, though the migration of family members was relatively easy until November 1980, the same restrictions as for aliens have applied since then. Many of these post-1975 migrants have obtained Dutch nationality through naturalisation. The majority of people from Surinam are thus of Dutch nationality. This is not true of those from the Moluccas. These people originally came to the Netherlands in the 1950s after Indonesia gained independence in 1949, either as Dutch citizens, Indonesian citizens or, the majority, as stateless persons. Statistics concerning Moluccans were very good until 1968 when they were no longer registered separately but were incorporated into the Netherlands population register. The relative size of the stateless group has now diminished considerably as their children have obtained Dutch nationality⁷, and amongst the second generation a high proportion must now be Dutch. A further group of migrants who cannot be identified by nationality is those from the Dutch Antilles which is still a Colony of the Netherlands. In statistical terms, national data are based on nationality only despite the fact that country of birth data are available from the population registers of the municipalities. They therefore cover only those migrants from the Mediterranean and the minority of other migrants who do not have Dutch citizenship. The 1971 Census obtained data on place of birth and parents' place of birth, but this is now seriously out of date, though it is used as a base population to which net migration is

added to obtain current estimates of population sizes. The children of migrants who are born in the Netherlands traditionally adopt the nationality of their father. For statistical purposes, however, other definitions have been used.⁸ By law, the third generation are automatically Dutch if their parents were both born in the Netherlands.⁹

This basic statistical identification of migrants by nationality or other criteria reflects the initial and continuing perception, and hence status, of migrants within each country. The Federal Republic of Germany continues to maintain that it is not a country of immigration, and though recommendations have been made concerning the integration of those migrants who wish to remain in West Germany, the climate within the country has become increasingly hostile and further restrictive measures have been introduced.¹⁰ It follows that German nationality is difficult to obtain, and hence that nationality is an effective means of statistical identification. It is also significant that data on migration and employment were produced long before data on the resident population.

In contrast, Commonwealth migrants to Britain were regarded from the beginning as permanent immigrants. Their British nationality meant that they did not even appear in migration statistics until immigration legislation introduced restrictions requiring monitoring. Data on the resident population relied on country of birth as a means of identification, augmented later by parents' country of birth. Only recently has ethnic origin been introduced, but such a question was successfully opposed in the 1981 Census. In comparison with West Germany, Britain has relatively poor data on migrants, a reflection of the lower level of direct state control in Britain. Indeed, there are very few data on migrants from non-Commonwealth countries, and the large number of migrants from the Irish Republic are not recorded in migration statistics nor are they routinely enumerated separately in censuses and surveys.

The situations in Sweden and the Netherlands fall somewhere between those in Britain and West Germany. In Sweden, there is considerable emphasis on greater integration. This is reflected in the data. Whereas nationality was originally sufficient to identify foreigners, country of birth has now to be used to supplement nationality. The Netherlands situation encompasses both those of Germany and Britain. Nationality is used to identify those migrants from the Mediterranean who were regarded as temporary initially, but for those from the Dutch Colonies, country of birth is also used.

Where nationality or country of birth is used as a means of identifying migrants, the information can be regarded as objective, even if the resulting data do not include all migrants (such as those who have been naturalised). Such objectivity cannot be claimed

by some of the methods of data production used primarily in Britain. These include the use of visual assessment of colour or ethnic origin and self-assessment of ethnic origin. Visual assessment involves the classification by the interviewer of the respondent's colour or broad ethnic group, usually without the respondent's knowledge. It is thus restricted to situations where the interviewer actually sees the respondent. This method of classification is clearly unsatisfactory. First, it relies on the subjective assessment of the interviewer. Secondly, it relies on the respondent being seen by the interviewer. Thirdly, it is widely regarded as offensive both because it is conducted clandestinely and because it relies on skin colour. Visual assessment has, in fact, become subject to opposition in Britain in recent years, not only from those who are being visually assessed but also from those who are expected to do the assessing.¹¹

The use of a self-assessment question on ethnic origin is a relatively recent development, and was first used in Britain in the mid-1970s. Ethnic origin is not a precise variable and various unforeseen difficulties have arisen in its use. Misclassification between 'African' and 'West Indian', for example, has occurred because West Indians can quite legitimately claim to be of African origin. In the tests conducted into the use of a question on ethnic origin prior to the 1981 Census, many West Indians expressed the wish to classify their British-born children as 'English' or 'black-British'. The wording and categories of the question are thus very important in eliciting the desired data.¹²

2.3 The Availability of Data

Whilst data on migrants may be reasonably detailed, the restriction of the area of interest to the second generation reduces the amount of detail available to quite a considerable extent. The crucial variable involved in identifying the second generation is age. However, there is no agreed age above which migrants are excluded from the second generation and the data cover varying age groups extending as far as the mid-20s. This arises from the imprecise nature of the term 'second generation migrant', and it is clear that this term will soon have outlived its usefulness as more and more of these children of migrant labour also enter the labour market and the third generation enters the schools.

Having identified the second generation in terms of age and nationality or country of birth (or whatever variable is used) the extent of additional demographic data available is not great. The division of sex is basic and important. It is also possible in some countries to obtain data on pupils in schools, and for the older members of the second generation data are produced on special training courses, employment and

unemployment. In more pure demographic terms, data can also be obtained on fertility, mortality and nuptiality. These are often not specific to the second generation but can provide useful information. The fertility data, for example, provide information on the number of newly born members of the second or third generations, and since fertility rates are calculated by age of mother they also give information about the reproductive behaviour of young adult migrants, most of whom belong to the second generation. Similarly, data on nuptiality indicate current trends in marriage for the older second generation. Inter-marriage with the majority population might, for example, be an area of interest. Data on mortality are generally less available, reflecting the lack of interest in the welfare and health of migrants which is normally rather poorer than that of the majority population.

2.4 Data Production and Availability by Country of Immigration

a) Sweden

Demographic data in Sweden are obtained from the population register (Registret over totalbefolkningen, RTB). This contains information concerning each person living in Sweden and is continuously updated as changes occur concerning births, deaths, marital status, citizenship, and internal and external migration. To be registered as an immigrant, rather than a visitor, a person must intend to remain in Sweden for at least one year, and to be counted as an emigrant, a person must intend to settle abroad permanently.¹³ The register includes information on age, sex and country of birth as well as the variables already mentioned. The data are recorded locally in the parish in which the person lives, and are aggregated into county and national data. This method of data production relies on the individual to report information about themselves, as required by law. In Sweden the clergy of the Evangelical Lutheran Swedish Church are responsible for the maintenance of the population register. Coverage and accuracy are high.

Data on employment are obtained annually from the Labour Force Survey¹⁴, but this distinguishes only part of the migrant population because it classifies people by nationality. In addition, data for individual nationalities are not available, with only aggregate data for the foreign population being published. The need to use aggregate data arises from the fact that the sample size is not sufficiently large to allow for divisions by nationality as well as by age, sex and other variables (see below) without introducing large standard errors. The total sample size is about 6,000, only a fraction of whom are second generation migrants with a foreign citizenship. A special study on the employment situation of young second generation migrants was made using data on about

5,000 foreigners from the 1977-1979 Labour Force Surveys.¹⁵ However, the study concludes that "the Labour Force Surveys are not instrumental when trying to analyse the employment problems of specified and relatively small groups on the labour market".¹⁶

An alternative source of data on the migrant population and labour force is the 1980 Census. This has been shown to produce rather different results from those found by the Labour Force Surveys, the probable explanation for which is differential coverage.¹⁷ The Census is clearly capable of giving greater detail than a sample survey, but it does not seem to be regarded as a very important source of data and is clearly regarded as secondary to the population register for demographic purposes. It is, however, useful as a means of checking the accuracy of the population register. The most recent SOPEMI report includes some Census data on employment, but the second generation are not dealt with separately.

Data on mother-tongue teaching in Swedish schools are also available. These are collected from each school in the country, as well as from pre-school and day-care centres. From 1978 the data have included all children with a "home language" other than Swedish, where home language is defined as a "language that constitutes a living element in the home environment of the child and which is used in the communication between the parent (or guardian) and the child." Detailed studies have been carried out in 1978 on pre-school children¹⁸ and in 1979 on comprehensive and integrated upper secondary school children.¹⁹ These data do not cover all second-generation migrants in Swedish schools because many are not registered as having a mother-tongue other than Swedish.²⁰

Table I indicates the basic knowledge data available in Sweden concerning second-generation migrants. The coverage and detail of these basic variables is quite comprehensive, especially for those migrants identifiable by their alien citizenship. Despite this, information is not readily available on second generation migrants as a whole. For this, tabulations are required giving both citizenship and country of birth. Though these are available for the entire population, age is not taken into account. Even here, however, there will be inaccuracies since for the second generation a simple tabulation of citizenship by country of birth is not entirely adequate and will become increasingly inadequate with time. This is because those people of Swedish citizenship and Swedish country of birth include some people of foreign origin. Though this is partially offset by the presence of people of Swedish origin amongst Swedish citizens born abroad, it is likely to be an increasingly important omission.

Table 1: Basic demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in Sweden

Age (single years)		X			X				
Age (5 year groups)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age ¹			X				X	X	X
Age ²					X				
Sex		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital Status			X	X	X				
Citizenship (detailed)		X	X	X	X				
Country of Birth (Sweden vs abroad)		X	X	X	X				
Country of birth (detailed)					X			X	
Publication		SA	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Sources: All tables are derived from the population register.

SA: Statistisk Årsbok (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, annual).
 F: Folkmängd, Del 3 (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, annual).

Notes:

1. Ages 0-6, 7-17, 18-24 (these are in addition to and not cross-tabulated by 5 year groups)
2. Ages 0-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24 and single years for ages 5 to 18.

Table 2 Additional demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in Sweden

	Live births	ASFR ⁵	Live births	ASFR	ASFR	Death rates	Deaths	newly married	Naturalisation	Naturalisation	Naturalisation
Mother's Age (5 year groups)		X		X	X						
Age (Special groups ¹)			X		X						
Marital status	X		X		X						
Citizenship (detailed)	X		X		X						
Citizenship ²		X									
Citizenship ³					X						
Country of birth (detailed)		X									
Father's citizenship ⁴	X										
Sex						X	X	X	X	X	X
Age (5 year groups)							X		X	X	
Age ⁶						X					
Age ⁷										X	
Citizenship (Swedish/Alien)						X	X	X	X		
Marital Status											
Year of immigration										X	
Previous citizenship (detailed)											X
Publication	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

Source: All tables are derived from the population register.
 B: Befolkningsförändringar, Del 3 (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, annual)

Notes:

1. -17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-
2. Swedish, as country of birth
3. Swedish, Finnish, Alien
4. Swedish, as mother, other
5. ASFR = age specific fertility rates
6. 0, 1-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24
7. Finns are tabulated separately
8. per 1000 of each cohort of immigrants
9. Those under 18 years and single

The availability of additional demographic data is shown in Table 2. This covers fertility, mortality, nuptiality and naturalisation. The data on fertility and births provide information on both the current and expected number of births, and on the reproductive behaviour of young adult female second generation migrants. Here again, however, the data are available by either citizenship or country of birth or mother, not both, so that none refer to the second-generation migrants in total. The data on deaths are less detailed, giving information only for alien second generation migrants as a whole rather than by separate nationalities. There are no tabulations of deaths or death rates by country of birth. The data on marriages are not in fact tabulated by age so that the second generation cannot be identified in this way. These data have been included because most marriages occur to young people who are in the main second generation migrants. With the passage of time these marriage data will include fewer first generation migrants. However, the data are of limited use in that they are categorised by citizenship only, such that only foreign citizens are identified, and no detail is given regarding their citizenship. The data on naturalisations are reasonably detailed, though if information concerning individual previous citizenships is required, it is only available for unmarried migrants aged 0 - 18.

The data on mother-tongue teaching include tabulations of children by their home language by whether they are enrolled in special courses in their mother-tongue. Information is also available concerning the length of time spent in special instruction and whether pupils are in mono-lingual classes where they receive all of their education in their mother-tongue. For comprehensive school pupils, tabulations are available concerning those taking or needing auxiliary lessons in Swedish.²¹

Data on the second generation members of the Labour force are available for those in the age group 16 to 24 for females and males separately. These are divided into those employed and those unemployed, and for those in employment into full-time (35 hours or more) and part-time (up to 34 hours) employment. Other tables compare the unemployment rates of second-generation migrants with those for young Swedish citizens.²²

b) The Netherlands

The main source of demographic data on second generation migrants and in general in the Netherlands is the population register. This has become more important as a source of data during the 1970s and especially so during recent years because of the postponement of the planned 1981 Census for an indefinite period. The register is regarded as complete concerning vital events such as births, deaths, and marriages. For migration, minor discrepancies were found between the register and the 1971 Census but

these were negligible.²³ Immigrants are entered onto the register if they intend to remain in the country for at least 30 days for Dutch citizens, or for at least 180 days for aliens. Emigration is only recorded if the person intends to stay away for at least 360 days. The data and vital events are recorded locally in each of the 850 municipalities in the Netherlands by the local registrar. These local registers are the basis of the central population register (Centrale Persoons register) maintained by the central statistical office.

The register contains two basic types of information that can in theory be used to identify migrants. These are nationality and country of birth (and country of birth of parents). Data on nationality enable the identification of migrants from the Mediterranean region and since 1975 of those migrants from Surinam who have not taken Dutch nationality. Since vital events are recorded by nationality, these data are complete. This is not true of country of birth data, however, and in fact these data are not used for official statistics. In any event, country of birth data would not identify a large proportion of the second generation, and though parents' country of birth is also available from the register and other sources its use is rare and has proved to be quite complicated.²⁴

From those migrants from the Antilles and Surinam, who cannot be identified by their nationality, the only data available are those from the 1971 Census. These are updated by adding the annual volumes of net migration, but they cannot be adjusted for natural increase because of the absence of data on vital events by country of birth. The data for this group of migrants are thus known to be inaccurate, but to an unknown degree. A special survey²⁵ of Surinamers conducted in 1978-9 provides very basic data on the structure of this population (see Table 3). In addition, data have been recently published on the fertility of women born in Surinam (see Table 4). Estimates of the age structure of the population of Antillean origin are also available (see Table 3).

As already noted in Section 2.2, there are no current data on Moluccans in the Netherlands.

Table 3 details the basic demographic data available in the Netherlands on second generation migrants. These data are comprehensive and reliable for those of Mediterranean origin, since their rates of naturalisation are very low on average. Even here, however, some nationalities are more likely to obtain Dutch nationality than others: the Portuguese are most likely to be naturalised, followed by Italians and Greeks, whilst Moroccans and Turks have very low rates indeed.²⁶ Most published tables do not distinguish migrants by individual nationalities, however, and the Mediterranean group is

combined not only with aliens from Surinam and the Moluccas but also from all other countries of the world including sizeable numbers from West Germany and the United Kingdom.

The availability of additional demographic data on vital events is shown in Table 4. The level of detail concerning fertility is not very high so that though current live births are available for each nationality, it is not possible to estimate future live births in such detail because age specific fertility rates are not available by nationality, nor are the population data available to which to apply them. Thus individual fertility data are available for Turkish and Moroccan women only. In addition, the special study by Tas gives data for women born in Surinam, and for women of Surinamese nationality.

The available data on deaths are less detailed than those on births. Not only do they relate to all aliens, but the age groups are very crude. Infant and child mortality are thus totally unquantified, even though the population register provides all the necessary information.

The data on marriages are not classified by age, but as for Sweden they can be taken as indicative of trends amongst the second generation. These provide data on inter-marriage between nationalities but generally overestimate true trends because of the presence of naturalised people amongst Dutch citizens.

Until recently, data concerning the employment of migrants in the Netherlands were derived from the records of employment permits. This was not a satisfactory source of data for various reasons, including the omission of EEC citizens and the inability to produce stocks of employees. More recently, the bi-annual Labour Force Surveys have been used. These data exclude the self-employed and family members working for the self-employed and they also exclude the unemployed. On the other hand, they include frontier workers from Belgium and West Germany. Of the tables published in the Netherlands SOPEMI report,²⁷ none include information on age so that for second generation migrants there are no available data.

Data on foreign pupils in Dutch schools are rather more easily available. The number of pupils participating in the various stages and types of education are tabulated by nationality.²⁸ This includes information on the religious affiliation of schools. The fact that the pupils are classified by nationality means that those with Dutch nationality are not distinguished. However, some data exist which distinguish those of Surinamese origin and those of Moluccan origin.²⁹

Table 3 Basic demographic data concerning
second-generation migrants in the
Netherlands

Age (single years to 19)																			
Age (5 year groups)				X															
Age (10 year groups)				X		X													
Age 1				X															
Age (0-19)							X												
Sex				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Marital Status				X				X											
Registered aliens				X															
Nationality ²							X												
Nationality (detailed)									X										
Surinamers only									X										
Country of birth ³										X									
Antilleans only												X							
Publications				YB	YB	M	M	M	M	R	R	R	R	K & P					

Sources:

Numbers 1-6 are from the population register
Netherlands Yearbook (Voorburg, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics,
annual)

M: Maandstatistiek van bevolking en volksgezondheid (Voorburg, Netherlands
Central Bureau of Statistics, various dates)

K & P C Kool and C S van Praag: Bevolkingsprognose allochtonen in Nederland, deel II,
Surinamers en Antillanen (Rijswijk, Social and Cultural Planning Bureau,
1982)

R: Th J M Reubsaert: Surinamers in Nederland (Nijmegen, Instituut voor
Toegepaste Sociologie, 1981)

Notes:

1. 0,1,2,3,4,5-9,10-14,15-19,20-24
2. Allen, Turkish, Moroccan
3. Suriname, Netherlands, Dutch Antilles, Other

Table 4 Additional demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in the Netherlands

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age (5 year groups)		X			X					
Marital Status				X		X				
Surinamers only				X		X				
Surinam-born only			X				X			
Mothers										
Nationality*		X			X					
Nationality (detailed)			X							
Nationality (Dutch/Alien)							X	X		
Age (10 year groups)								X	X	
Sex									X	X
Nationality (detailed)										X
Publication	M	M	T	T	M	T	T	M	M	M

Source:

All tables are derived from the population register.
Maandstatistiek van bevolking en volksgezondheid (Voorburg, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, various dates)
 R G J Tasi: "Fertility of Surinam women in the Netherlands", in Maandstatistiek van bevolking en volksgezondheid (Voorburg, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics) 1983 No 1.

Notes:

- * Dutch, Alien, Turkish, Moroccan
- 1 - 4 Livebirths
- 5 ASFR; Age Specific fertility rates
- 6 - 7 Birth rates
- 8 Deaths
- 9 Death Rates
- 10 Newly married

c) Great Britain

Unlike many other countries in Western Europe, Great Britain³⁰ does not maintain a system of population registration. The only source of data which covers the entire population is thus the census. This is taken decennially, though a ten percent sample census was also conducted in 1966. In order to provide information in the intercensal periods, sample surveys are conducted. The continuous General Household Survey (GHS) in particular, serves to bridge the gap between censuses because many of its questions are the same as or similar to census questions. More recently, the biannual Labour Force Survey (LFS) has provided an additional source of data (This is now a continuous survey).

The GHS has a current sample size of about 12,500 households, all adult members (aged 16 and over) of which are interviewed. Classification of migrants is by 'colour' as clandestinely assessed by the interviewer. Only those members of the household who are actually seen by the interviewer can thus be classified. In addition, since 1980, children aged 0 - 15 who are not seen by the interviewer are classified as being of the same colour as their parents provided both parents are seen by the interviewer and both are classified as either 'white' or 'coloured'. Only about a thousand 'coloured' people per year are included in the survey, so that its use for second generation migrants is extremely limited.³¹

The Labour Force Survey is rather more useful as a source of data on second generation migrants. The sample size is about 81,500 households in Great Britain, and in recent years migrants and other descendants have been identified by self classification of ethnic origin. This survey not only provides information concerning the demography of second generation migrants, but as its name suggests it also provides data on the labour force.

Data on vital events such as births and deaths are obtained from the system of vital registration. This is similar to the registration systems in other countries in Western Europe. Vital events are registered locally by registrars and collated centrally for statistical purposes. Migrants are identified by country of birth. For births, country of birth of mother is recorded, and if legitimate, country of birth of father is also obtained. For deaths, country of birth of the deceased is recorded. Recently, record linkage has enabled infant deaths to be linked to the birth registration data so that rates by country of birth of mother can be calculated. Apart from such infant deaths, at ages less than one year, mortality data for the second generation are not available. These data on births and infant deaths are imprecise for two reasons. First, births to those women of UK origin who were born abroad are included in the data, and secondly births to women of overseas origin who were born in the UK are excluded. This latter factor is more significant for births to women of West Indian origin because many UK-born West

Indians are now old enough to be bearing the third generation. As time progresses, this factor increases in significance, because of the increasing number of UK born second generation migrants in the childbearing ages. It is thus increasingly difficult to gain useful data on the number of births, and on the fertility rates of young second generation migrant women. These same omissions also apply to the data on infant deaths.

Apart from survey data and census data, there are no sources of data in Britain which routinely provide information on the employment of migrants. Data on the numbers unemployed, however, were available until 1982, and were obtained from compulsory records of people looking for work.³² The method of data production was first of visual assessment of those who were 'coloured' and secondly of asking these 'coloured' people their country of birth and their parents' country of birth. This provided information on the number of unemployed second generation migrants by sex, by country of birth or parents' country of birth, but since employment data are not available, rates could not be calculated. These data were discontinued when the production of unemployment statistics was transferred to Unemployment Benefit Offices, where staff and clients refused to co-operate with the visual assessment method of data production.³³

Data on pupils of migrant origin in British schools have not been systematically or nationally available since 1973.³⁴

Table 5 shows the availability of basic demographic data on second generation migrants in the UK. In comparison with the other countries under consideration, the amount of detail concerning age is sparse. Only the census provides any detail at all for the age group 0 - 15, and even here the breakdown is into only two groups, 0 - 4 and 5 - 15. The census is also the only source to provide information by sex. These census data are not as useful as might be hoped, however, because of the method of identifying migrants which relies on country of birth of household head. The population living in households with a New Commonwealth and Pakistani (NCWP) born head of household is estimated to be quite seriously biased as an estimator of the immigrant population because it excludes 10 percent of the actual population of NCWP ethnic origin, but includes in its composition as much as 15 percent who are in fact white (due to the head of household being white but born in the NCWP, and due to mixed households). The 10 percent omission is particularly important when considering the second generation, because it is precisely those second generation migrants who were born in the UK and who have formed their own household who are omitted from this population along with their third generation children. Since West Indians migrated to the UK earlier than other groups, this omission is far more serious for data on young West Indians than for data on other minorities. Though the Labour Force Survey provides a better means of identifying migrants, it fails to provide adequate information on age and sex.

Table 5 Basic demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in Great Britain

Age (0-15)	X	X	X			X					X
Age (0-15, 16-24)											
Age (0-15, 16-29)				X	X						
Age ¹						X			X		
Age ²							X	X		X	
Age ³											
Sex						X	X	X	X		
Marital Status											
Birthplace (UK/overseas)							X	X	X		
Birthplace (detailed)				X		X		X	X	X	
Birthplace of hhh ⁴ (detailed)		X						X			
UK born hhh					X						
Ethnic origin (detailed)	X	X	X			X	X				
NCWP origin											
Ethnic origin of hhh (detailed)	X										
White/coloured											X
Migrant to UK in last year											X
Publication	LFS,M	LFS,M	LFS,M	LFS,M	LFS,M	LFS,M	C	C	C	C	GHS,M

Sources:

LFS: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: Labour Force Survey 1981 (London, HMSO, 1982)
 C: Census 1981, Country of birth, Great Britain (London, HMSO, 1983)
 GHS: Office of population Censuses and Surveys: General Household Survey (London, HMSO, annual)
 M: OPCS Monitor, Series LFS or GHS (London, HMSO)

Notes:

1. 0-4, 5-15, 16-19, 20-29
2. 0-4, 5-15, 16-19, 20-24
3. 0-15, 16-19, 20-24
4. hhh= household head

Table 6 Additional demographic data concerning
second-generation migrants in
England and Wales

	Livebirths	Livebirths	Livebirths	Livebirths	ASFR ³	Infant deaths ⁴	Infant deaths ⁴
Age ¹			X		X	X	
Age ²				X	X	X	
Birthplace (detailed)	X	X	X	X			X
Mother's Parity				X			X
Legitimacy				X			X
Father's birthplace (detailed)		X					
Publication	FM1,M	FM1,M	FM1	FM1	FM1	DH3	DH3

Sources: All tables are derived from vital event registration.
 FM1: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: Birth Statistics (London, HMSO, occasional)
 M: OPCS Monitor, Series FM1 (London, HMSO)
 DH3: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: Mortality Statistics, Perinatal and Infant: Social and Biological Factors (London, HMSO, occasional)

Notes:
 1. 20, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45+
 2. 20, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35+
 3. ASFR = age specific fertility rates
 4. These same data are also available for still births, peri-natal deaths, neo-natal deaths and post-neonatal deaths.

Table 6 details the availability of additional demographic data in England and Wales. These relate to fertility and to deaths of children aged less than one year. Other data are not available concerning the second generation. Data on marriage for migrants are not available at all in England and Wales, and those that occur in Scotland are rather small in number. In addition, data on naturalisation and registration are not available by age.

Other data concerning the second generation relates to household structure and employment. Data on household structure are available by country of birth of household head and detail the number of adults and number of children with some information on sex, age and marital status of the adults.³⁵ Data on the numbers of economically active and unemployed are available from the LFS for 16 - 29 year old migrants by sex, birthplace (UK or abroad) and ethnic origin (white or non-white). Though more detail is given concerning ethnic origin in tables covering the whole migrant labour force, this is not available by age in the published tables. A special analysis of these 1981 LFS data does go into greater detail, providing information on employment and unemployment for 16 - 24 year old migrants by ethnic origin (abroad groups) and sex. For 16 - 24 year old females, unemployment rates are also available by ethnic origin and marital status.³⁶

d) The Federal Republic of Germany.

The basic demographic data in West Germany are not produced from a single source but are produced by the Federal Statistical Office from three sources, namely the census, the population register and the annual micro-census. In addition, details concerning foreigners are kept on a central register of foreigners which is also used by the Federal Statistical Office in their annual estimates. The last census to take place in West Germany was in 1970,³⁷ and this is used as a base for the production of annual population statistics. The population register and the microcensus are used to update this base.

The population register is administered locally and contains basic demographic information as well as births, deaths and marriages. For foreigners this information is also recorded by the aliens department, and passed to the central register of foreigners. The registers include immigrants who move into a dwelling and exclude those who move out. The duration of stay or absence abroad is immaterial, so that very short term migrants are included in the data.³⁸ Special evaluations of the vital events of foreigners are made.

The micro-census is conducted annually and covers 1 percent of the population. As for all sources of data in West Germany which identify migrants, it does so by means

of a question on nationality. The micro-census provides demographic information as well as data on employment.

The main source of data on employment in West Germany is the system of social insurance for employees.³⁹ These data are officially estimated to cover about 90 percent of foreign workers, the remaining 10 percent being comprised of those who are self-employed, civil servants and those who work for less than 15 hours a week and earn less than a minimum income. Other estimates suggest that this coverage is considerably less than 90 percent, however.⁴⁰ There are no reliable data concerning the self-employed, and it is probably that many migrants, especially women, are recorded as working less than 15 hours a week in any particular job. For the second generation these data give only aggregate results, and the micro-census is a more fruitful source.

Data on pupils in educational establishments are obtained from those establishments and appear yearly. For second generation migrants, these data are also published in reports on migrants.⁴¹

Table 7 details the availability of basic demographic data concerning second generation migrants. These data cover most of the migrant population since very few migrants have obtained German citizenship. They do not include the small number of children with one German and one foreign parent, since these are automatically German citizens. Considerable detail is available concerning the age of migrants as a whole, and even for the separate nationalities quite detailed groupings of age are given. Detailed information is also available on the length of stay within the country.

Table 8 shows the availability of data on vital events concerning second generation migrants. Though data on the number of births is available for each nationality of migrants, there are no tabulations by age of mother. Fertility rates are available, however, in the form of a diagram showing age specific fertility by single years of mother's age. In comparison to the general volume of data concerning migrants in West Germany, the level of detail on births is low. For deaths, the availability of data is worse since there are no published data on the mortality of migrants. The relevant information is, however, routinely collected by the registration system. The information concerning marriage does not include age, but as for other countries under consideration it is included here for its value as an indicator of general trends.

In addition to the demographic data detailed in Tables 7 and 8, other data are available concerning households and their structure and as such include data on the second generation. These data are produced from the micro-census and are quite detailed.⁴² Where age is given, the second generation can be loosely defined as the first age group 0 - 24. For this group, data are available by sex on the number of people living in the household and on average household size. Other data refer to the composition of

Table 7 Basic demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in the Federal Republic of Germany

Age (single years)	X				
Age (5 Year groups)		X			
Age (0-15)			X		X
Age ¹			X		
Age ²		X			
Sex	X		X	X	
Marital status			X		
Nationality (detailed)		X			
Length of stay ³				X	
Length of stay ⁴					X
Publication	A	A	A,ASA	A	S

Sources:

A: Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 1.4, Ausländer (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, annual)

ASA: Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe, 1.5.2, Ausgewählte Struckturdaten für Ausländer (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, bi-annual)

S: SOPEMI report (Paris, OECD, annual)

Notes:

1. 0-5, 6-9, 10-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-24
2. 0-5, 6-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-24
3. 1, 1-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20+ years
4. 0-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-19, 20+ years

Table 8 Additional demographic data concerning second-generation migrants in the Federal Republic of Germany

	Livebirths	Birthrates	ASFR ^{1,2}	Marriages ³	Naturalisations
Mother's			X		
Age (single years)		X			
Nationality (German/alien)			X		
Nationality (detailed)	X				
Marital Status	X				
Father's nationality (detailed)	X			X	
Bride's nationality (detailed)				X	
Groom's nationality (detailed)					X
Nationality (detailed)					X
Age (0-18)					
Publication	WS,ASA	WS	ASA	WS,ASA	ST,ASA

Sources:

WS: Wirtschaft und Statistik (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, various issues)
 ASA: Bevolkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 1.S.2, Ausgewählte Strukturdaten für Ausländer (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, bi-annual)
 ST: Bevolkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 1.5, Staatsangehörigkeit (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, annual)

Notes:

1. ASFR = age specific fertility rates
2. Available in diagram form only
3. Detailed nationality is available if both partners are of the same nationality, or one is German.

the household rather than to age, so that they are relevant to second generation migrants in as much as they detail the number of children in the household (though some such data also indicate that at least one child in the household is in a certain age group). Thus data are available concerning the number of children in the household by the marital status of the adults in the household, by the employment status of the adults, and by household size.

Data from the social insurance system concerning the employment of second generation migrants in West Germany are sparse. This is surprising when one considers the volume of data on employment in general and the detailed data produced on migrant workers of all ages. Monthly figures are produced on the number of second generation migrants aged less than 20 in the labour force and on their rate of unemployment.⁴³ Sex and nationality are not included, however. The micro-census provides rather more detail, despite its being a sample survey rather than a complete (or near complete) coverage, and also covers the self-employed. Data are available for 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 year old second generation migrants by sex, by whether they are employed or self-employed, and by whether they are EC-nationals or not. For the same age group analysis of marital status by sex is also available. The micro-census also produces data on the occupational group of female and male migrants aged less than 25 years.⁴⁴

Data on the education of second generation migrants are available by sex and nationality and give the number of children attending various types of schools including students at high schools and universities and young children attending pre-school facilities. Data concerning qualifications attained are also available.

3.

The Relevance of Demographic Data on Second Generation Migrants

3.1 The Uses of Data

In virtually all social research, demographic criteria are used as a basic means of delimiting the population of interest. For second generation migrants, their definition is entirely demographic, being delimited by a combination of nationality or place of birth and parents' place of birth, and age. These data are therefore crucial if any study of the second generation is to take place at all. Given these broad definitional data, greater detail and additional variables are required if useful research is to be conducted.

The age structure of the population is an important factor in many facets of social research. Not only is age important in delimiting the second generation, but it is also important as a characteristic of that population. The major concerns for young people

are education and employment, and the relevant age groups should be reflected in the data. Sex is an important variable for virtually all studies because of the disadvantaged position of females, which is often relatively worse amongst migrants; and marital status is relevant for young second generation migrant women in studies concerning employment, fertility and welfare. Demographic data can also be useful in identifying need in other areas. In housing, for example, family composition including the sex and age of children can be used to identify need. And in health studies, both sex and age may be important. In all of these areas it may also be relevant to study individual nationalities or minorities, rather than the broad migrant group.

The demographic characteristics of the second generation are by no means static. They have been and continue to be influenced by the fact of migration in much the same way as those of their parents. Thus, while the first generation of migrants is characterised by the concentration in certain adult age groups, corresponding to the migration of young adults in earlier decades, and by a lingering predominance of males, the second generation is characterised by their concentration in childhood and young adult age groups and by their greater balance between the sexes. The structure of the entire population is transitional, and this affects the younger age groups at least as much as the older ages. In the early stages of the migration process there are very few second generation migrants. As the young adult first generation migrants begin to produce children, the age structure of the population begins to change towards a relative excess of young children and relative dearth of older children and young adults. As time progresses, there are usually fewer younger children due partly to falling levels of fertility but also to the dearth of young adults. When the larger cohorts reach child-bearing age, there may be an increase in the number of births even though fertility rates may remain unchanged or be falling further. The development of the migrant population is thus uneven with respect to age, a characteristic that is particularly significant for the present second generation, because of the importance of age in determining education level, training opportunities and entry onto the labour market, as well as social and leisure activities. Unless provision in these areas is flexible, those in the large age cohorts must share the same total facilities as those in small cohorts.

This variation in the size of age cohorts of second generation migrants is important for the management and planning of education, youth training, and social and leisure facilities, particularly in areas with large migrant populations and where provision is made for migrant groups. There is thus a need for demographic information, not only to assess the current situation but also to provide information concerning the future. It is a straightforward demographic exercise to estimate the future numbers of second

generation migrants in particular age groups. Many of tomorrow's school age population, for example, have already been born and it is not difficult to foresee the number of births in the short term future if basic fertility data are available.

3.2 The Comparative Context of Data

The production of data on second generation migrants is of no use if it is carried out in isolation. Such data in themselves cannot provide useful information for the adoption of measures in favour of second generation migrants. For this, there must be data on other groups with whom the second generation are to be compared. In the context of migration to Western Europe, it is possible to compare the second generation with their first generation migrant parents, but it is also possible to compare them with the population of the same age in the receiving country. Whilst in certain contexts it may be relevant to compare first and second generation migrants (such as in the study of fertility), the dominant comparison should be with the population of the receiving country. Indeed in the majority of contexts, this is the only comparison of any relevance. In education, health, social circumstances and employment, second generation migrants share the same total facilities and general economic conditions as their non-migrant counterparts. Any difference between migrants and non-migrants in educational attainment, health, employment and other such areas must therefore arise from the disadvantaged position of migrants in West European society. To identify such disadvantage, it is important that data on second generation migrants are produced from the same sources as those on young non-migrants, and that the data are tabulated in such a way as to facilitate comparison between the two groups.

In most instances, data on second generation migrants are produced from the same source as data on non-migrants. This is certainly true where censuses and surveys of the general population are concerned, and it is also true of population registers. In all of these sources migrants are regarded as ordinary members of the population, and comparison of second generation migrants with young non migrants can easily be made. Other sources, however, deal only with migrants. These are primarily administrative records, but have been used to provide statistical data. The central register of foreigners in West Germany, for example, exists primarily to control and check on migrants, but it also provides data. Other administrative sources covering only migrants have included work and residence permit records, though these are no longer used for statistical purposes. A further source of data is administrative records covering the total population, such as the employee social insurance system in West Germany. All administrative data sources generally include only those variables that are of use in their administrative function, so that though demographic data may be available it is not

usually possible to cross-tabulate these by other variables. In addition, the administrative function of these data tends to determine which data are published. The West German employment data are published in great detail by administrative area and sector for all migrant workers, but not for young second generation migrant labour. If the same basic variables and categories of variables are used in administrative sources as in other more general sources, some useful comparisons can, however, be made.

3.3 The Political Context of Data

It has been seen in Section 2.4 that the volume, detail and nature of demographic data on second generation migrants varies between the four countries under consideration. To some extent, this reflects the overall volume and detail of data production, but it is also a reflection of the official policies or lack of policies towards migrants. On the whole, the greater the efforts of governments to make special provision for migrants, especially second generation migrants, the greater the availability of data because of the need to monitor the success of the special measures. The converse of this is that where data do not exist, governments are making no efforts to remove the disadvantage that migrants undoubtedly suffer. In this context it is instructive to consider not only which data are available, but also those that are not.

Tables 1 to 8 have detailed the demographic data that are produced in each of the four countries, and though by deduction they also reveal which data are not produced, this is not so readily assimilable. In fact, they reveal that some of the most basic information is not always available. For educational purposes, for example, only Sweden and West Germany produce basic demographic data with age grouped according to the ages covered by each stage of the educational system. The Netherlands maintains the basic five year age groups, but Britain fails to provide any detail at all for the 5 - 15 age group. Special data on pupils are available in three of the four countries, but Britain produces no such data despite repeated recommendations that they be introduced.⁴⁵

Other omissions also occur. West Germany does not publish data on the sex of second generation migrants by separate nationality. The Netherlands provides only the broad age group 0 - 19 for individual nationalities. And for Britain, there are no data on both sex and ethnic origin combined. Both Sweden and the Netherlands choose not to tabulate citizenship by country of birth, nor to produce any data based on parents' country of birth.

When vital events are considered, it is immediately clear that most data relate to births. Data on deaths are less easy to find, and in the Federal Republic of Germany do not appear at all. In Britain, only deaths occurring in the first year of life are tabulated, whilst in the Netherlands only 10 year age groups are available. In Britain there is no

information on marriage, whilst in both Britain and the Netherlands there is an absence of data on naturalisations. In Sweden, coverage of all events and demographic variables tends to be greater than in Germany, Britain and the Netherlands.

In employment, coverage again varies. The Netherlands produces no data at all on the employment or unemployment of second generation migrants. Britain uses only survey data for this topic and, though quite detailed in other respects, only the broad age group 16 - 29 is published. West Germany also relies mainly on survey data for detail, though youth unemployment rates are regularly produced. For Sweden, the employment data are also derived from surveys with rather less detail being available.

This availability and non-availability of data on second generation migrants tend to reflect the concerns and policies within each country. Sweden has arguably the most favourable outlook towards migrants,⁴⁶ and produces detailed data in almost every area, though it should be acknowledged that this arises partly from the fact that Swedish data production is very comprehensive in general. In line with the relatively easy process of naturalisation, detailed data are produced on naturalisations. However, as yet there has not been adequate identification of these people in the population statistics, nor of those foreign citizens born in Sweden. In addition, though policies result in the production of detailed data concerning the education of second generation migrants, data on youth employment are rather more sparse.

Policy in the Netherlands towards migrants has been varied. The early settlers from the colonies were accepted as permanent, but their needs were not recognised such that data are sparse. Until 1979, the policy towards Mediterranean migrants was one of maintaining their temporary role as rotating labour. Only recently has this policy changed⁴⁷ but though measures in education and the labour market are official policy, the available demographic and topical data do not provide relevant information in sufficient detail to monitor these policies.

Britain has also regarded her migrants as permanent and as such produced no special data until public debate demanded them.⁴⁸ Thus the numbers unemployed were produced, at least until recently, but not the numbers employed; unemployment rates could not be calculated but the numbers claiming unemployment benefit could be monitored. Fertility data were introduced amid concerns about high birth rates, but it is only very recently that infant mortality data have been made available. There are no special programmes in Britain designed to help second generation migrants specifically since this would contravene race relations legislation. The absence of data on education and the paucity of data on employment reflect this situation.

West Germany has consistently maintained that it is not a country of immigration and has viewed its migrants as temporary labour. This was reflected in the early

availability of data. More recently data on the resident population have been produced, but these tend still to reflect concerns of length of stay and growth rather than social conditions. Indeed, more restrictive measures are being introduced to curb the growth of the population, whilst at the same time measures aimed at the integration of the present resident population, especially second generation migrants, are in hand.⁴⁹ Though data on education are relatively good concerning the second generation, employment data are again less satisfactory.

It is clear then that the production of data is related to the policies concerning migrants in general and second generation migrants in particular. Thus situations arise where there are no useful data on a particular topic because of a lack of policy. An issue of interest is thus whether data should be produced in the absence of specific policies. Such data would point to the need or otherwise of policies, but it is generally the case that where second generation migrants are concerned favourable policies are undoubtedly needed. Any government that intended to introduce such policies would not need to wait for data to be produced, though the production of data should be part of the policy as a means of monitoring progress. On the other hand, if data were needed to convince a reluctant government of the need for a policy, that government would not be likely to produce the data itself, and other non-governmental sources would be needed. On balance, therefore, there does not seem to be a strong case for the production of data unless governments are intent upon improving the disadvantaged position of second generation migrants. This is not to abandon arguments in favour of the production of data, but to place that production within the context of programmes concerned with the needs and welfare of migrants. It is in this context, and only in this context, that further data production in areas concerning health, education and training, employment and delinquency can play a useful role.

Recommendations

4. This report has detailed the sources and methods of data production on second generation migrants, and has charted those data that are currently available and those that are not. Various deficiencies have been identified, and it is with a view to making improvements in these areas that the recommendations detailed in this section are made.

The data sources covered by this report are the official sources of the countries concerned. They are thus controlled by government and their coverage is related to the policies of government. Data on second generation migrants can only serve a useful function in the context of policies designed to banish the disadvantage experienced by those migrants. The recommendations detailed below are thus contingent upon the existence of policies that are favourable towards second generation migrants.

1. Sample surveys aimed at the total population should not be used as a primary source of data on second generation migrants. Sample sizes are generally too small to allow reliable data on specific groups without considerable loss of detail. Routine data production should be part of existing national statistical systems such as population registers, censuses, and school population, work-force and other records. Sample surveys are useful for detailed studies of second generation migrants in relation to members of the non-migrant population of the same age.
2. Data sources covering the entire population are preferable to those covering migrants only so that direct comparisons are possible. In the absence of this, the same definitions and categories of variables should be used in the source covering the migrant population as in the source covering the total or non-migrant population.
3. Routine data should include sufficient detail on age. At a minimum, the population in each of the age groups covered by each stage of the educational system should be available. Similarly relevant age groups should be available for identifying the population eligible for vocational training, and in the first years of employment. Broad age groups covering ages 16 to 29 prevent analysis of the crucial first years in employment. Data on second generation migrants should extend to the mid-20s.

4. Routine demographic data should be tabulated by sex. Female second generation migrants are at a greater disadvantage than males.
5. The method of data collection should not be clandestine as in visual assessment. This is offensive and leads to mistrust, and serves no useful purpose.
6. Efforts should be made to produce data covering the entire second generation population. This is becoming increasingly important as nationality and place of birth data identify fewer such migrants. Ethnic origin or national origin (for example, Italian origin) might be more appropriate than relying on combinations of variables regarding the nationality and birth place of both the second generation and their parents.
7. Published data should include the non-migrant population for comparative purposes.

Notes

1. For a discussion of this term and the ideology behind it, see V Sairulla Khan: La "Seconde generation" ou les nouvelles generations (Paris, Centre d'information et d'etudes sur les migrations, 1981).
2. See H Booth: "On the role of demography in the study of post-war migration to Western Europe", in European Demographic Information Bulletin (The Hague, European Centre for Population Studies), 1982, Vol XIII, No. 4, pp. 161-171.
3. For information concerning such migrants, see proceedings of Undocumented Migrants or Migrants in an Irregular Situation, 6th Seminar on Adaptation and Integration of Immigrants, 11-15 April 1983 (Geneva, Intergovernmental Committee for Migration).
4. Since 1977 children born in Germany with one German parent have German nationality.
5. Until the 1981 Nationality Act came into force in 1983, citizens of Commonwealth countries could obtain British citizenship as a right through registration, whilst aliens had to apply for naturalisation. Within five years of the enforcement of the 1981 Act, registration will have ceased and only naturalisation will be available as a means of gaining British citizenship.
6. This right is also removed by the 1981 Nationality Act. Citizenship by birth now depends on the legal settlement of the parents in the UK at the time of the child's birth.
7. In 1978, the stateless were estimated to comprise 60 per cent of Molluccans, with 30 per cent Dutch and 10 per cent Indonesian. See Ethnic Minorities (The Hague, Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy, 1979) p.9.
8. In Amsterdam, the children are classed as Surinamese if one of their parents was born in Surinam. Other municipalities have adopted a more sexist approach: if the father is born a Surinam, both the mother and children are classed as Surinamese; but if the mother is born in Surinam whilst the father is of Dutch origin, the children are classed as Dutch.
9. For greater detail concerning the Netherlands, see R Penninx: Migration, minorities and policy in the Netherlands: recent trends and developments (Rijswijk, Ministry of Welfare, Public Health and Cultural Affairs, 1983).
10. S Castles with H Booth and T Wallace: Here for good: Western Europe's new ethnic minorities London, Pluto Press, 1984, pp.71-85 in particular.
11. See H Booth: "Which ethnic question? The development of questions identifying ethnic origin in official statistics", in Sociology Review (forthcoming).
12. Ibid.
13. Befolknings- och forandringer 1982, Del 3 (Stockholm, Statistiska centralbyran, 1984), pp. 27-29.
14. Arbetskraftsundersokningarna 1979-80, Statistiska meddelanden Am 1981:33 (Stockholm, Statistiska centralbyran, 1981).

15. S Reinans: Foreigners on the labour market. A study on foreign citizens in the labour force and among the unemployed based on the Labour Force Survey's 1977-1979 (Stockholm, Commission on Immigration Research (EIFO), 1982).
16. J Widgren: Immigration to Sweden in 1979 and 1980 (Report to SOPEMI - OECD) (Stockholm, Commission on Immigration Research (EIFO), 1980), p.45.
17. T Hammar: SOPEMI report on Immigration to Sweden 1982 and 1983 (Stockholm, Commission for Immigrant Research (EIFO), 1984), p.28.
18. Pre-school children with another home language than Swedish in the autumn of 1978 (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1979). See also Immigrant pupils and immigrant teaching in Sweden (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1983).
19. Comprehensive school and integrated upper secondary schools 1979/80, pupils with another home language than Swedish in the autumn of 1979 (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1980) See also Immigrant pupils and immigrant teaching in Sweden (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1983).
20. Widgren, op. cit., pp.28-34.
21. Ibid.
22. Arbetskraftsundersökningarna 1970-1980 (Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1981).
23. The use of the Netherlands system of continuous population accounting for the population statistics (Voorburg, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 1977).
24. Penninx, op. cit., p.31.
25. Th J M Reubsaaet: Surinamers in Nederland (Nijmegen, Instituut voor Toegepaste Sociologie, 1981).
26. Penninx, op. cit., p.23.
27. Ibid.
28. Mededelingen (Voorburg, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, various issues).
29. A Kloosterman: "Migrant children and Dutch education", in Penninx, op. cit., p.77.
30. Great Britain comprises Scotland, Wales and England.
31. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: General Household Survey (London, HMSO, annual). See also OPCS Monitor, series GHS.
32. The last such data appeared in Employment Gazette (London, Department of Employment) September 1982, Vol 90, No 9, Table 2.17.
33. Booth, op. cit in note 11.

34. These were discontinued on the instructions of Margaret Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education, because the department made no use of them.
35. Census 1981, Country of birth, Great Britain (London, HMSO, 1983), Table 6.
36. "Unemployment and ethnic origin" in Employment Gazette (London, Department of Employment) June 1984, Vol 92, No 6, pp. 260-264.
37. A census was planned for 1983 but was postponed after opposition arose concerning confidentiality.
38. Details concerning the population register can be found in Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung: "Systems of registration of international migrations permanent registration", in International Migration (Paris, CICRED, 1974), pp. 26-38.
39. Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit Arbeitsstatistik (Nürnberg, Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, monthly and annual) Socialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte, Arbeitnehmer (Nürnberg, Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, monthly).
40. C Wilpert: "From guestworkers to immigrants (migrant workers and their families in the FRG)" in New Community (London, CRE), Autumn-Winter 1983, Vol XI, Nos 1/2, pp.137-142.
41. Revölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 1.S.2, Ausgewählte Strukturdaten für Ausländer (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, bi-annual). See also SOPEMI report (Paris, OECD, annual).
42. Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 3 Haushalte und Familien (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, annual) Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Reihe 1.S.2, Ausgewählte Strukturdaten für Ausländer (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, bi-annual).
43. Presseinformationen (Nürnberg, Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, monthly).
44. "Erwerbstätigkeit" in Wirtschaft und Statistik (Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt) occasional issues.
45. The latest of these was by the Home Affairs Committee in its report: Ethnic and Racial Questions in the Census (London, HMSO, 1983) Vol 1, para 31.
46. See SOPEMI reports (Stockholm, Commission for Immigrant Research, annual). See also Castles et al, op, cit., p. 62-66.
47. See Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy: Ethnic Minorities (The Hague, WRR, 1979); Ministry of Home Affairs: Government reply to the report on Ethnic Minorities by the Advisory Council on Government Policy (The Hague, ref: 1652-7-79).
48. Booth, op. cit in note 11.
49. Castles et al, op cit, pp. 71-85 and 159-189.