

Research based on population characteristics uncertain

In Germany, Britain, Austria, Norway and Denmark you do not depict a secure picture of reality from the official based information when you make mathematical calculations/estimations/tests/projections involving inherited characters, for example genes for research on diseases or other characteristics known to or expected to be related to origin.

The Danish Professor emeritus Dr. phil. Helmuth Nyborg applied the Rockwool Foundation about economic support in November 2005 to investigate who actually live in Denmark (DK) according to ethnic origin and IQ. The application could not be met. In the following years the scientific researcher search on internet sources concerning the objective of his research on demographic analyses. David Coleman's analyses of British relations were relevant in international context, but especially he found M. Sc. (Economics) Jørn Ebbe Vig's analyses directly suited for Danish relations.

How the basic of population is formed as a consistent model was provided of still available unique, adequate and functional categories of enumeration and parameters suited for the objectives of research without legal and administrative distinctions that ignore ethnic origin and other inherited characteristics by constructing a populations component for¹:

The decay of Western civilization: Double relaxed Darwinian Selection:

<https://lesacreduprintemps19.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/nyborg-2011-the-decay-of-western-civilization-double-relaxed-darwinian-selection.pdf>

Danish version of how demographic characters were re-organized for new objectives

Choice of demographic variables and characters, illustrated by the choice of projection-method and of demographic data:

¹ A variable annuity based on data from Statistics Denmark's Statistikbanken (DSS) put in year by year to retro-analysis and constant total birth rates for the countries of origin recommended by UN. The projection has more quantitative characteristics used as piecewise constant parameters, as specified in the text below. A very simple projection model that secure the the validity and the consistence of the IQ-enumeration, as the best alternative to a model that built on the categories of enumeration with 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. To the last mentioned it is possible to account of the age distribution, include sex and choose a Lexis projection model with age-related parameters, eventually age-related fertilities also. But the enumeration categories implies that second generation after the immigrants who are giving births right now, is enumerated in the category 'Danish' or not severable from this category to be used in the projection caused by a legal distinction as reason and/or a peculiar choice of categories of enumeration (cf. The leading Danish Demograph Professor Hans Oluf Hansen and others: "not always logically disjoint", referred p. 9, last paragraph). Neither a legal distinction nor the definition of categories is seen to make impacts on the fertility and IQ of the individuals in reality. About the official categories and the enumeration of fertility including the resulting influence on the results of the official projections and our conclusion: From p. 11, section "Choice of method and data foundation..." p. 11-12 incl. footnotes 8 and 9.

Immigrants in DK, the population component is based on population, origins², citizenships and naturalization, because they are valid concepts of enumeration (close to clear, adequate and functional categories). The reality of population cannot be more reflected by enumeration using other categories by the current knowledge.

Number of citizens is still enumerated officially in Denmark, but the distribution of births to citizens on origin is it not possible to get reliable numbers of. You get a number of live births if you choose use of the categories 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. And the number of children might be calculated for with several severe error sources depending upon if the mothers of the children are so-called 'Danish', 'immigrants' or 'descendants'. Those distinctions are not shown in the public available presentations of statistics from Statistics Denmark (DS), Bank of Statistics (DSS).

IQ is a characteristic distinctly related to the biological and genetic codes of the parents and thus to the geography of the country of origin as proven somewhere else³. The number of immigrants and all their children combined with just their different origins, from where the individuals' origin both concerning place of birth and the family band has to be identified. Both are crucial for a correct estimation of immigration to fit the IQ-objective. Today a large proportion of children are registered born to foreign citizens in DK as Danish.

The fact that both children born to descendants and a lot of children born to foreign citizens in DK are enumerated as Danish citizens in the statements as all the children born to naturalized of whose some are Danish citizens in legal distinctions, but not in an ethnic distinction, cannot suit the IQ-objection on less ways are found to circumvent these significant, important sources of error.

This implies that the concept Danish citizenship partly is not useful to the IQ-objective without a correction that includes the number of both foreign citizens and their children born in DK and the naturalized and their children born after the naturalization. Neither the IQ-characteristic nor for example the fertility of the birth giving are changed by legal distinctions, what 'residence' and 'naturalization' actually are, nor by statements in useless, inadequate nor ambiguous categories of enumeration (including the concepts that led to the categories).

Ambiguity in consequence of the choice of characteristic illustrated by an example:

² By origin is understood which nation or area in the geography the individual originates from according to the family band. Legally distinctions besides the nation distinction are ignored.

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IQ_and_Global_Inequality

If the number of children born in DK by foreign citizens cannot be read directly, is then possible to read it indirectly? The official number of children born to women with foreign origin every year in DK in period January 1st 1979 to January 1st 2009 is the following an excerpt with some comparisons following **table 1**:

Januar 1st	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Enumerated number of zero-year old foreign citi- zens born in DK	2600	1911	2057	1970	1857

Source: Statistics Denmark, Bank of statistics (DSS, Population and selections (Befolkning og valg))

The table continues in the worksheet to January 1st 2010, where the number was calculated 3,134. All in all in the period January 1st 1979-2010: 104,097⁴. The number of zero-aged foreign citizens was 2,600 January 1st 1979 (exclusive exit immigrants and dead in 1978) corresponding to 97,615 foreign citizens all together. The number foreign citizens who gave rise to 3,237 zero-aged foreign citizens in 2009 amounted to 320,188 foreign citizens all together January 1st 2010 (exclusive exit immigrants and dead in 2009). This means more than three times more foreign citizens with residence in DK, but just 24.5% more zero-old foreign citizens by births, when the number live births of foreign citizens is sought traced i DK respectively January 1st 1979 and 2010. In table 1 is read most foreign citizens of zero-age January 1st 1979, but fewest foreign citizens totally the same date. Here seems no systematic to be found. It is useless in the projection of population.

Children and grandchildren of foreign citizens of origin are therefore not all enumerated in the same category as the parents and/or the grandparents who immigrated to DK. This shows a clear mismatch that may threaten the objective of a true IQ-enumeration in DK, ie. the retro-projection and the projection of IQ in the past, in present and in the future (1979-2010-2072).

Live births of foreign citizens are not enumerated separately as children of foreign citizens in DK (with 'zero-olds' cf. table 1 including the text below the table it is shown indirectly that some of these live births are enumerated in the category 'foreign citizens'). Others are enumerated as Danish births in DK by foreign citizens, and others are enumerated with their parents as children before the naturalization. Add live births of naturalized after the naturalization. The question is practically illustrated in the section "Illustration DS's presentations..." that begins p. 8. Without a fully updated number of naturalized (enumerated and publish-

⁴ The expected number of born children to those 'zero-aged' beginning at the birth giving women's entry to the fertile groups of ages earliest from 1994 (1979+15) with assumed birth rates respectively 14 and 18 and assumed read common Danish total mortality rate is calculated in a varying annuity with the read number of zero-aged as the annuity each year to 49,058 and 52,281 January 1st 2010.

ed yearly included the accompanying children primo February for the year immediately before) could the media could easily get the impression (for example 2005) without a profound research that number of immigrants and their children has been reduces, even though the picture has entirely been drawn by the chosen categories of enumeration and not at least by the risen number of granted Danish citizenships (2005), as administrative respectively legal distinctions. Fertility and birth rate indications accordingly are influenced heavily of the same.

Assumptions on fertility, births-rates and categories of enumeration:

Total fertility in DK and subtotal fertility in the subpopulations in DK presuppose investigation of fertility of representative selections by interviews. The selection for interview has to be a stratified and include all the age-related fertilities among women in the fertile ages in each subpopulation. No such investigation has been performed/published for at least four decades in DK. However, it has become widespread in more Western countries and also here, that fertility measured elsewhere and even birth rates are recalculated to some sort of theoretic measure of fertility. By correcting for a more or less arbitrary chosen distribution of ages some measure of fertility result. This is not valid assumption and certainly not when the even the categories of enumeration and also a legal distinction make impact on the result. Definitely not suited for IQ-enumeration.

1. Fertility presupposes answer from women in the fertile ages about number of children, wishes and expectations about more children at the given time or close to the short period while the interviews take place.
2. Fertility is enumerated by a comprehensive investigation of interview to secure the validation.
3. Fertility is influenced strongly by culture, traditions, laws, and given the distributions of ages at the time of interviews.

The birth rates is chosen read respectively re-calculated from the fertilities that UN recommends for the all the nations of origin. The birth rates do not take the distribution ages into account. That the distribution of ages naturally changes over time leads to underestimation of the high-fertility nations' birth rates in DK both in retro-projection and even pronounced the projection, the displacement toward the lower age for both the immigrants and the total subpopulation show higher share of women high-fertility ages. As described below the choice of birth rates lead to they are underestimated among immigrants and their children in DK compared with the respective in the countries of origins. If the a real adaptation of fertility does take place in DK or this 'adaptation' is read from the enumerations based on 'immigrants' and 'descendents' cannot be documented entirely here – and it is not the objective.

If the model is built on the last mentioned concepts the so-called adaptation certainly takes place via the legal distinction or by assigning the live births of the foreign origins in enumerations to the ethnic Danes.

This is not a useful to the objective, an IQ-enumeration. The media have written one thing and another about the subject, for example footnote 4.

To use birth rates especially among immigrants and their growing children in DK one is referred to read birth rates that are calculated based on the concepts 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. There is no public access to enumerated origin-divided numbers in a birth cohort, no birth rates of foreign citizens or birth rates of naturalized former foreign citizens in DK nor birth rates of the growing children of both groups. By using the only possibility via the numbers from DS one ends up with a mixing of birth rates of the Danes with those of the 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. The media has obviously had difficulties to refer these questions qualified critically.⁵

We certainly cannot find any analogy between matters official described about Denmark and what we read from Max Planck Institute about Austria.

Austria 2008: <http://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol19/12/19-12.pdf>

⁵ "Europe is the only continent threatened by a decreasing number of children and a shrinking workforce. European women will give birth to fewer and fewer children in the time to come, the warning says from Danish and international experts", Berlingske Tidende wrote August 8th 2010. The media brought the total opposite information with and other: "Non-Westerners now give birth to 1.6 child in average, the Danes give birth to 1.9 child", Information and also Berlingske Tidende Juli 25th 2010. This implies: The Danes allegedly give birth to 1.9 child a woman (here: 1.7 child about 2001-2002). The conclusion is that the Danes and Western immigrants drag the average up to the total average (as we have understood what we read) to 1.9 child. Non-Westerners' average has drastically fallen recently, referring to what we are told by 'qualified source' from 2 children to 1.6 children in average from 2007 to 2010. Detailed in the footnotes 8 and 9, p. 11-12.

In Soendagsavisen January 25th 2004 chief for personal stats in Copenhagen, Claus Woll: "I want point out that according I see there has not been coverage for the conclusions the drawn in the media based on the report (here: made by student of sociology Connie Carrøe Christiansen for Copenhagen)". According to Soendagsavisen it reveals a further scrutiny of the figures that 'descendants' of 'immigrants' from Non-Western countries bear in the contrary more children than their parents did! For this group the total birth rate has risen with 10% for the last 5 years. Detailed in the footnotes 8 and 9, p. 11-12.

Austria has 8.3 mio. inhabitants ultimo 2007. As other Western European countries a substantial decrease in the number of births at. Austrian woman set in from the mid 1960s caused by the same reasons as for example in Denmark. After a so-called babyboom that got its maximum in the mid-1960s after a total fertility of 2.8 in the beginning of 1960s the total fertility (the ethnic Austrian and the ethnic foreign fertility all together) has decreased until the mid-1980s, and thereafter it has been stable of about **1.4 children** since. The continuing immigration to Austria indicates that the ethnic Austrian fertility is still decreasing.

In Denmark the Danish women are said to give birth to a rising number of children. Perhaps 'the reason is' that Denmark has other enumeration categories that separate the citizenship between parents and their children. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, article on Austria: Persistence of low fertility since the mid-1980s : <http://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol19/12/19-12.pdf>, p. 310-315

Ultimo 2004 Austria has 788.600 (9.6%) foreign citizens. In addition 575.000 (7%) Austrian citizens born abroad. The last mentioned number rose from 5% in 2001. This means that foreign citizens, naturalized and some part of the first generation of children born abroad are counted to a percentage of **16.6%** of the population ultimo 2004.

You have to add part of the second generation and the whole third generation similar to the case in Denmark.

If we for at moment imagine that the part of the birth-giving non-Austrian women correspond to the part of the non-Austrians the total fertility of **1.4** can be calculated like this:

Number of children per non-Austrian woman: 3 or 3.5

Percentage of non-Austrian birth-giving women: 17% or 0.17

Percentage of Austrian birth-giving women: 100% - 17% = 83% or 0.83

Number of children per Austrian woman: x

Equation (weighed average) for calculating the total fertility:

$$3*0.17 + x*0.83 = 1.4$$

which gives the number of children a birth-giving Austrian woman, x: **1.07 children**

If 3 is exchanged by 3.5 that is not unrealistic you get:

Number of children a birth-giving Austrian woman, x: **0.97 child**

EUROSTAT reported the total fertility of Austria in 2004 to 1.42. In 2005 CIA reported the corresponding fertility to 1.36.

We have to add that non-Austrian women have a larger percentage in the birth-giving ages than the Austrians. This does not alter the fact that the fertility among Austrian women is close to **1 child**.

And further, we have to underline that the 16.6% non-Austrians inhabitants in Austria include the first generation of descendants born in Austria by immigrants but without the second generation and children born to naturalized and the percentage has increased substantial for the last 7 years (2004-2011).

The number of Danes can be read as the number of Danish citizens among those 'immigrants' and 'descendants' are enumerated in different ways. Most of third generation, ie. second generation after the primary immigrants, and this second generation is birth giving right now, but they are called and enumerated birth giving Danes. But is only the truth in a legal distinction, even though the distinction is 'naturalization'.

The birth rate is the quotient of number of live birth a year for example at. 1,000 or at. 10,000 in the group one want the calculate the rate. There is a numerator and denominator in the rate, and neither in the numerator nor in the denominator the adequacy can be secure. It certain is not present with the concepts 'immigrants' and 'descendants'

Children born to foreign citizens (fc) living in DK can be estimated by assuming that resident for example give births in accordance with the total fertility in their country of origin. The result although is a underestimation of the birth rates among those in DK compared with the relations in the countries of origin (given the fertility is not adapted to Danish fertility), as the group of births giving immigrants is distributed skrew toward the lower ages with higher fertility (that is independent of the distribution of ages of the women in the countries of origin, where it is assumed to have been determined by comprehensive representative investigation based on interviews). And the birth rates of immigrants that is dependent of the distribution ages in the country they have immigrated to and give births in also be higher with maintained fertility, because their group has relatively more young and younger immigrants among the birth giving compared with the percentage in the country of origin, from where the fertility has been taken. If their birth rates in DK adapt in any other way than by a legal distinction will stand up, as the birth cohort in DK is not enumerated in a way to show this in the categories of enumeration that is needed for this IQ-enumeration.

Common total mortality-rate in DK overestimates the mortality of foreign origins because the percentage of young ones among them is much larger compared with the corresponding percentage of Danish group of ages.

DSS enumerate the number of resident individual foreign origin January 1st 2010: 542,738. This number is reliable related to DS definition of origin. The birthplace has become dominating, against former til family band as well.

Hitherto used criterion 'Blood and soil' is almost fully been changed to 'Soil', as it is not possible distinguish between Danes, Danish citizens, born to foreign origins. 542,738 includes a significant percentage of children born in DK to citizens of foreign origin in ethnic distinction. The numbers does not appear in form of raw data of number of born within the concept of citizenship, but one is referred to count the number zero-aged foreign citizens January 1st every year and thereafter try to conclude that the number shows how many of those zero-aged foreign citizens, eventually included in the cohort of all born to foreign citizens in the year immediately prior to January 1st in the year of enumeration, cf. table 1 above. But this indirect sketch of

the number of births cannot be drawn in replace the actual raw data of the number of births. The zero-aged are presented in table 1 with following comments.

Number of citizens of foreign origin added to the number of naturalized (1979-2010) gives the result 538,768 in enumeration of DSS, ie. 3,970 (542,738 – 538,768) are children of all foreign origins as one opportunity. This cannot be the total number of children born to foreign origins and born to naturalized citizens in the period 1979-2010 I DK, when one ignores the legal and instead choose the ethnic distinction that is required for IQ- and birth rates enumeration. There must be more child births of for example included in the number 538,768 (as another opportunity), but they cannot be read from the presentation of a birth cohort from DS or directly in the DSS's enumerations.

All children of all foreign origins and all children of naturalized, not enumerated after being read (because it is not possible) is estimated right sustainable definition, as distribution of the numbers becomes adequate for the groups that the objective of the IQ-enumeration has been the desired basis for since the application to Rockwool Foundation in 2005. The number of 'immigrants' and 'descendents' (enumerated by DS in DSS) shows 542,738 January 1st 2010. DS' primary enumeration build on the categories 'immigrants' and 'descendents' with the consequences that those categories implies and the chosen principles of enumeration and all of foreign origin in DK. The 3,970 has to be added to the sum of the citizens of foreign origins and the number of naturalized to get to sum in DS' primary enumeration and the total number of 'immigrants' and 'descendents'.

Illustration of DS' presentation of a birth cohort 2010 for projection – categories, parameters and model (?):

Starting point: The birth cohort was 63,411 in DK in 2010. The distribution between Danish, Western and non-Western immigrants and their offspring is not presented in a useful form for task: Excerpt from DS' product declaration illustrates the handling of categories 'immigrants' and 'descendents' 2010: We read under transition frequency in Statistics Denmark's declaration of products via the link: <http://www.dst.dk/adminExt/404/404.aspx> - later the page the link is referring to does exist:

"...Newborns, who has a mother, who is immigrant or descendent, can both be categorized as descendent or with Danish origin. It depends of ancestry and citizenship for both the mother and the father, which category the child fall into. In projection the newborns are distributed after origin in accordance with the ruling pattern in the period 2007-2009. For example There was this period 17.3% of the newborn, who got Danish origin, when the mother was an non-Westerner immigrant with Danish citizenship. The percentages are kept at the level through the whole projection period (JEV:?)

Percentage of newborns that get Danish origin, classified by the mother's origin and citizenship:

Women with Danish origin, Danish citizenship: 100 pct.
 Women with Danish origin, foreign citizenship: 100 pct.
 Immigrants, Western with Danish citizenship: 77,9 pct.
 Immigrants, Western without Danish citizenship: 55,9 pct.
 Immigrants, non-Western with Danish citizenship: 17,3 pct.
 Immigrants, non-Western without Danish citizenship: 26,3 pct.
 Descendants, Western with Danish citizenship: 100 pct.
 Descendants, Western without Danish citizenship: 65,3 pct.
 Descendants, non-Western with Danish citizenship: 100 pct.
 Descendants, non-Western without Danish citizenship: 35,3 pct.." (citat slut)

The categories of enumeration and the concepts behind:

The reason why 'immigrants' and 'descendants' do not as categories of enumeration give an adequate and unique result concerning the distribution of live births is that concepts behind these categories generally are not adequate, unique and functional.

Leading Demography Professor emeritus (until 2011) at the University of Copenhagen Hans Oluf Hansen confirms this:

Date 2001-01-24

Abstract of article : **Modeling External Reproduction, Citizenship, and Ethnic Differentials In Labor Supply**⁶:

<http://www.mendeley.com/research/modeling-external-migration-reproduction-citizenship-and-ethnic-differentials-in-labor-supply/>

By Hans Oluf Hansen & Karsten Längerich

P. 3-4 in this article in section '**2. What are the relevant analytical concepts?**' is made a statement about the concepts 'immigrants' and 'descendants', and about the reason for their introduction in 1991, related to the concept 'integration', and reason against, related to concepts 'segregation' og 'desegregation'. One of definitions of 'descendent' is drawn into the article. Here 'descendent' defined among other things by 'descendent'. The concepts were introduced with argument that the previous categories of enumeration were too narrow for politics of 'integration' and other objectives referred to in the article at the top of p. 4.

On p. 4, 1st paragraph, penultimate line in the same article is written concluding about the concepts 'immigrants' and 'descendants': "...Detailed reviewing of the absurd consequences of this descendant definition is not possible within the framework of this paper, nor shall we consider all – not always logically

⁶ Published in Proceedings of Symposium on Applied Statistics, arranged by Univ. of Copenhagen, Dept of Econ. And Statistics Denmark, January 22-24, 2001

disjoints – formal definitions of the concepts of ‘descendant’ and ‘others’ used in Danish population statistics over the past decade...”

The assessment continues for the rest of the section **2. What are the relevant analytical concepts?**, that ends at the top of p. 5.

./The entire article (11 pages) connected as a pdf-file.

Originally the wish in 2005 just was to go to data of CPR to get special runs that might show, if it was possible to separate the demographic property ethnic origin for example By the property/category ‘foreign citizens and the properties ‘origin’, ‘land of origin’, granted ‘Danish citizenship’ and ‘Danish citizenship by birth’.

The concepts ‘immigrants’ og ‘descendents’ referred by DS directly from report work and some of the consequences for some of DS’s own presentations – as researchers are depended of without special runs as mentioned to succeed with valid DK-population-related research:

A workgroup established by Ministry of Economics gave report no. 1214, Mars 1991, **Better statistics on refugees and immigrants**

In this connection Statistics Denmark issued **Statement from the workgroup to improve the statistics on refugees and immigrants**, Statistical investigation nr. 43 **Immigrants and descendents in Denmark** by Statistics Denmark, October 1991, ISBN 87-501-0819-0 ISSN 0039-0682.

The original definition is found on p. 12 in Statistical Investigations no 43 **Immigrants and Descendents in Denmark**.

“Dane: a person, where at least one parent is Danish citizens and born in Denmark. Where both parents are unknown, the person is Danish, when the person a Danish citizen born in Denmark.

Immigrant: is a person born abroad to parents, who both (or the one if the other is unknown) is not Danish. If both parents are unknown, and the person is born abroad, the person also is an immigrant.

Descendent: is a person, who is born in Denmark to parents, who both (or the one if the other is unknown) is not Danish. If both parents are unknown and the person is a foreign citizen the person also is a **descendent.**” (here: bold)

The rest of population called ‘others’. Later on there been referred other definitions⁷

Folketinget (the Danish Parliament) passed June 7th 2004: Order no 422:

<http://www.retsinfo.dk/GETDOCI/ACCN/A20040042229-REGL> The law of nationality was changed, but the enumerations are apparently unchanged, and still useless, if the ethnic origin or heredity for example In connection with illnesses are the subjects

Hans Oluf Hansen reports that ethnic Danes will become a minority at the end of this century:
<http://www.b.dk/viden/danskere-bliver-en-minoritet-i-danmark> (interview in Danish newspaper)

Choice of method and data foundation – fertility measures and the impact from the choice of categories of enumeration on the official projections:

We simply cannot understand what we read: DS: Total fertility in DK 1.76 in 2003 against 1.72 in 2001. 5 years later: Jyllands-Posten (JP): Non-Westeners gave birth to almost 2 children at. woman in 2007. Close to the Danish average 1.85 at. woman.

Since we assume (DS') 'total fertility' as conceptually corresponding to (JP's) 'the Danish average' we must conclude that total fertility in DK has risen from 1.72 in 2002 to 1.76 and to 1.85 respectively in 2003 and 2007. We have not seen any official investigation of fertility published and after the publication of DS' fertility-calculation September 28th 2004 for the year 2003, and the series of publication has been discontinued at DS^{8 9}:

⁷Referring to Statistics Denmark (1998) (P. C.) Matthiessen (2000, p. 93) notes immigrants are Danish residents born abroad of parents that are both foreign nationals or born abroad. **Descendants** are Danish residents born in Denmark of parents either being immigrants or **descendants**.

(1998) referring to:

Statistics Denmark (1998). **Indvandreere I Danmark** (Immigrants in Denmark) (Cph.: Danmarks Statistik) (2000, p. 93) referring to:

Matthiessen, P. C. Indvandringen til Danmark I det 20. århundrede (Immigration to Denmark in the 20th century). **Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift 139 (2000)** (pp. 79-94)

Professor P. C. Matthiessen was a scientific adviser to Statistics Denmark for several decades.

Hans Oluf Hansen writes: "As far as the definition of descendants is concerned, Statistics Denmark (1998, p. 11) are misquoted or misunderstood by Matthiessen (2000, p. 93)"

⁸ Article i JP by Hanne Fall Nielsen August 23th 2008: <http://jp.dk/indland/article1417575.ece> is read the following excerpt:

"...While women from non-western countries 14 years ago gave birth to 3.41 child in average, the same group give birth to almost 2 children in 2007. Close to the Danish average of 1.85 at. Woman..."

"...The new number births means that Statistics Denmark has revised the projections of the population and reduced the group of Danes with immigrant background. The main reason is a fall in immigration, and thereafter the fallen number of births..."

"Today Statistics Denmark expects that there will be **330,700** people in DK with non-Western background in 2040."

"Six years ago - 2002 – the projection said **512,000** Danes with non-Western background..."

Reality and official projection made with 7, 6 and 5 years distance of time (from 2003 to 2010) show: June 8th 2004 DS showed the official projected number of 'immigrants' and 'descendants' 510,619 in the projection point 2010. The number of 'immigrants' and 'descendants' was enumerated January 1th to **542,238** and 562,517 respectively 2010 and 2011 in DSS, Population and selections (Befolkning og valg). Official

In contrast the total calculated average of numbers of fertility for 2003 is published in DSS

In DSS, Befolkning Valg, Births and fertility one find total calculated fertility in DK, **table 2**:

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total fertility	Whole DK	1.8500	1.8463	1.8922	1.8422	1.8751

Source: DSS, befolkning og valg, read data reduced by the factor 1000, as they were presented at. 1000

projection showed the following number of 'immigrants' and 'descendents' in the projection point 2010 **500,125, 510,619, 505,025** respectively May 19th 2003, June 8th 2004 and June 1st 2005: Source: News from DS, Befolkning og valg, befolkningsfremskrivninger. From 2002 to 2008 the projected number of non-Westerners in DK perhaps changed with more than 54% - read below. Source: <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2004/NR254.pdf>

JP (referred to in the text above on this page) refers perhaps correctly (but not with due references, ie., at least reference to Statistical Ten-years-Overview). Links disappear and new links are added, and it happens that the old ones get quite new substance. However DS reports on <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2002/NR217.pdf> in News from DS, no. 217, Maj 30th 2002: **1,069,770** 'immigrants' and 'descendents' **total** in the projection point year 2040 and <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2008/NR221.pdf> shows in News from DS, no. 221, May 26th 2008: **550,000** non-Western 'immigrants' and 'descendents' in the projection point year 2050. We notice regardless a possibly changes legal/administrative in matters of country grouping an even strongly doubtful relation between the percentages of Westerners and non-Westerners in the latest bold referred figures regardless the 10 års of time distance of the projection points.

If it is changed expectations of fertility adaption and/or the categories of enumeration that make impact we are able to say. And we read **515,000 non-Westerns** 'immigrants' and 'descendents' in the projection point year 2050, and **746,696** 'immigrants' and 'descendents' in total the same year in New from DS, no. 220, May 23th 2007 on: <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2007/NR220.pdf>. Facts shows that DS' projection in the projection point 2050 is changed from **515,000 to 550,000** in just one year.

Should JP's 330,700 non-Westerners in year 2040 be correct read, it is will be a strong shift in the expectations/entries to 550,000 non-Westerners the same year 2008 regardless the time distance of 10 years (2040 and 2050)

The projections from May 30th 2002: <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2002/NR217.pdf> total 1,069,777 in the point 2040 becomes in News from DS, no. 220, May 23th 2007, cf. <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2007/NR220.pdf>, to 746,696 in total in projection point 2050. 'Something happened from spring 2002 to spring 2007' (??)

Conclusion:

With the supplement of second section of this footnote above:

Choice of categories and the calculation of fertility can interact with the choice of model of projection and even over time also considerable reinforce this interacting (cf. last par.). It is by this shown for the Danish public projections made before and with projection point in 2010, January 1st 2040 and January 1st 2050. Distributed enumeration of numbers and IQ-enumeration would be influenced strongly by this.

⁹ Statistics Denmark, News from DS: <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/Nyt/2004/NR405.pdf>: Excerpt:

"In DK the total fertility was 1.76 in 2003 at. woman against 1.72 in 2002. In European context is it rather high. Countries in North Europe plus France have higher fertility than the Southern and Eastern countries in Europe. In 2002 Ireland had the highest total fertility, 2.00 children at. Woman, while the Czech Republic had the lowest with 1.17 children at. woman ..."

If the non-Westerners officially reduced the fertility from 3.41 in 1994 to almost 2 in 2007 (cf JP), is the conclusion that Western immigrants and their children in DK and ethnic Danes would bear more children at. Woman, when we remember the total fertilities in DK respectively 1.72 and 1.76 respectively in 2002 and 2003 and none of the development pattern of fertilities in DK (both under 2.05) can show any rising percentages of birthing women. These calculated fertilities there are here rather artificially manipulated birth rates, as the fertility at. definition is **a inherent characteristics close to nature with inaugurated** depending in its expression of age, culture, laws and others, as mentioned. Total fertility of a whole population is given the distribution of ages close to the interview-investigation, and as such not influenced of changed percentage of birth giving women. In DSS supplements are presented built on ancestry, origin and citizenship.

A example of non-Western 'immigrants' and the 'descendants' births 2009:

On <http://www.dst.dk/adminExt/404/404.aspx> cannot read/**could** read the following:

Number of newborns to non-Western immigrants have to increased by a factor 1.231, because 23.1% of these are placed in the group of Danish origin, DS announces. In this group the number must be subtracted. The link is empty of information today.

The number newborns to non-Western 'descendants' must be increased by the factor 1.921, because 92.1% of the these are placed in the group of Danish origin, DS announces. In this group must the same number be subtracted.

DS' link to the declaration of products concerning the projection in 2011:

<http://www.dst.dk/Statistik/dokumentation/Varedeklarationer/emnegruppe/emne.aspx?sysrid=40223#vd6>

Under this link the corresponding information of numbers read earlier under link in 2010 is not to be found.

Conclusion, choice of model: 'Immigrants' and 'descendants' as concepts/demographic characteristics and the calculated distribution of the total fertility on subpopulations in DK is expected to play a role with the choice of model of projection over time and even considerable reinforce this interaction – regardless of the degree of details in the model. This have been shown for actual official projection made before and with projection points January 1st 2010, January 1st 2040 and January 1st 2050, cf. footnote 8 beginning p. 11. The IQ-enumeration build on the weighted average with distributed numbers of individuals in the subpopulations used as weights. These numbers must not suffer from impact caused by legal or administrative distinctions.

Conclusion concerning the choice of categories of enumeration and estimation of births:

By an enumeration of the foreign citizens added the number of naturalized plus 3,970 individuals is the total number of foreign origin in the period January 1st 1979¹⁰ - 2010 included DS' legal and administrative distinctions and the the categories of enumeration 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. With ethnic distinction, as presupposed, is this not a usefully for actual enumeration. Estimation of child births among foreign citi-

¹⁰ From this year the number naturalizations granted foreign citizens in DK incl. their children before the naturalization is available in DSS yearly.

zens and the child births among naturalized after the naturalization has been chosen. The 3,970 is been disregarded and also the indirectly enumerated 'zero-aged', as it is not practically possible to extract those systematically from the retro-projection, and the serve no purpose in the projection. The illustration in and below table 1 above shows clearly that child births in DK among immigrants and among their growing children and ditto grandchildren are reserved the enumeration in the categories 'immigrants' and 'descendants', just not the categories 'foreign citizens' and 'naturalized'.

All children of so-called 'descendants' (who actually is in the fertile ages right now) are no r enumerated among children with foreign origin, but as Danish. The legal distinction 'naturalization' secure this with the definition of a 'descendent'. To reach an at least more accurate enumeration of children of foreign origin, there must be estimated following the more accurate definitions, concepts/demographic properties and characteristics 'foreign citizens' and 'naturalized'. Those characteristics that are closest to draw unique, adequate and functional properties, as mentioned in the introductory section. Ie. children born to foreign citizens in DK and children born to naturalized have to be estimated, as they are not enumerated in any useful form in available presentations concerning the distinction that IQ and the accurate enumeration of the birth rates presuppose. And in this estimation some children born to foreign citizens who might be included in the number of foreign citizens in DK, where I found some numbers of zero-aged children Januarys 1st. I have explained this in footnote 4. There is no official birth cohort distributed in any useful category serving the objective of this task.

Besides statistical characteristics about predestined hereditary diseases and epidemic diseases socio-economic investigations connected to immigration include for example:

Nett immigration to DK 1968-2011 distributed between countries of origin/nationality.

Birth rates and mortality rates among immigrants distributed between countries of origin.

Immigrants distributed by ages.

Related to the IQ-enumeration the analyses could include:

Crimes distributed among Danes and immigrants

Immigrants and education.

Immigrants and their professional affiliations

Immigrants their earnings and social conditions

Those investigations cannot build on the enumeration of population with categories 'immigrants' and 'descendants'. Until the categories are changed such investigations only be achieved at best by extractions of population data directly from CPR, if one does not find a third way that is better than at least one (the possible) of the alternatives.

Output requirement: Statistics Presentation - Population, immigration, births and deaths:

Statistics Presentation: Population, immigration, births and deaths

Number of Danish, change in the years, status at the beginning of the years.

Foreign citizens, including children of these divided on parents' citizenship, changes in numbers of the years, status primo the years.

Net immigration of individuals with foreign citizenship, including the immigration of children.

Naturalized Danish citizens by citizenship before naturalization, change in numbers the years, progress in primo the years.

Children of naturalized Danish citizens by citizenship before their parents' naturalization, numbers of the years, status at the beginning of the year.

Live births in the DK by Danish, numbers of the years.

Live births in the DK by foreign citizens, numbers of the years.

Live births in the DK of naturalized Danish citizens by citizenship before their parents' naturalization, numbers of the years.

Live births in the DK., total numbers of the years.

Similarly for dead.

Statistical characteristics of for example hereditary predestination to disease and epidemic diseases in the study using the Danish, official demographic model not linked to ethnicity - a deciding step was taken to 20 years ago. CPR is still a first generation system of records. A properly secured and flexible time-equivalent database would be preferable.

Example of population register and direct extracts from CPR/new database for research purposes

The statistical property 'citizenship' and the characteristic 'naturalization' are assumed to be maintained. The characteristic 'country of birth' should be included as a supplement to 'naturalization'.

Those extracts from CPR or a new database built on a census will show population distributed between Danish individuals, and individuals of other ethnic origin. The extracts from the population register have to be possible. As a citizen with the property 'naturalization' the individual is of foreign ethnic origin. 'Country of birth' of the parents with foreign origin decides the origin of the individual.

Citizens without the characteristic 'naturalization' are either individuals of ethnic foreign origin or individuals of ethnic Danish origin.

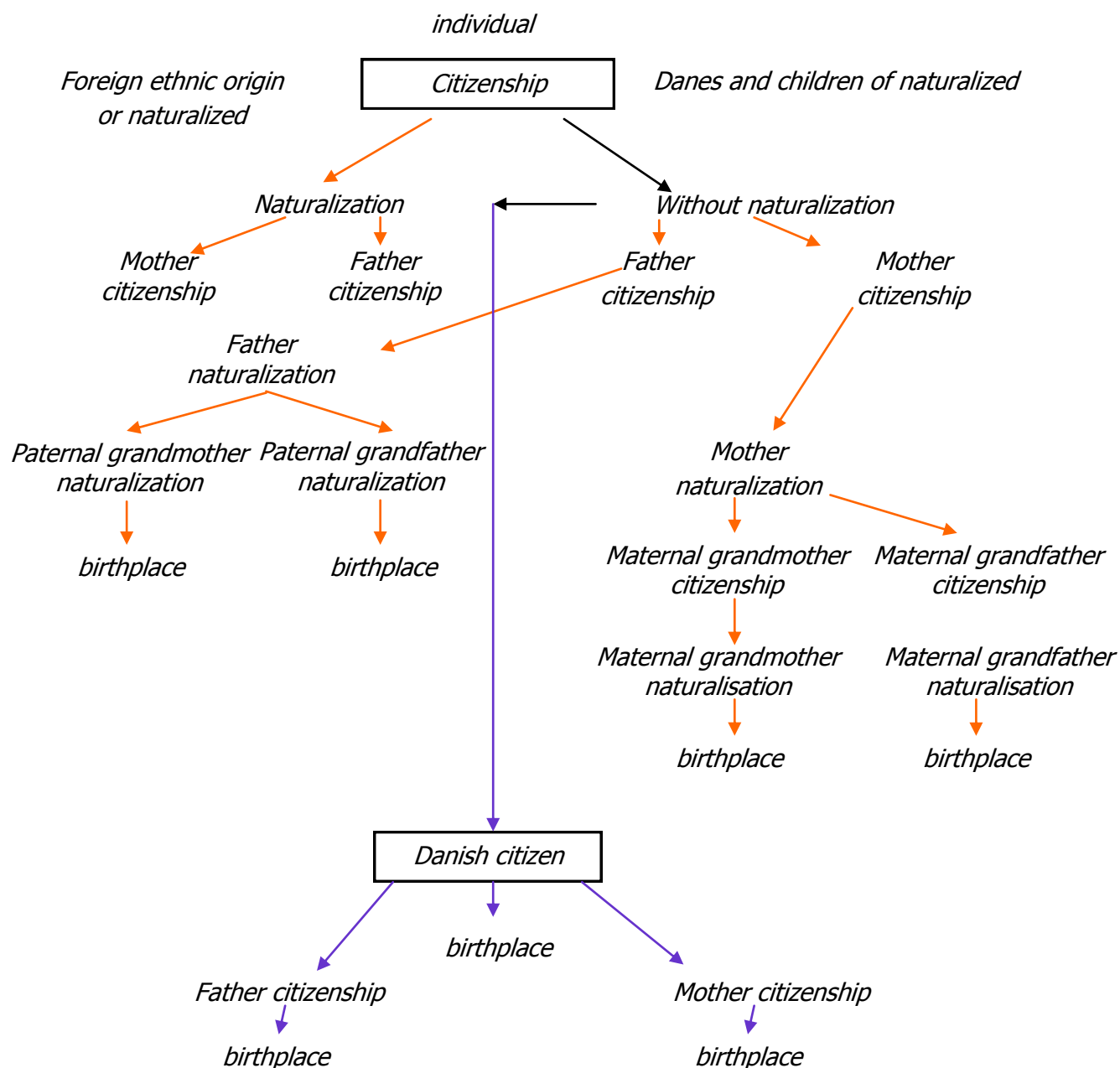
Individuals without the characteristic 'naturalization' with at least one parent with characteristic 'naturalization' are of foreign ethnic origin. Grandfather's and grandmother's or maternal grandmother's and maternal grandfather's nationality indicate the origin of the individual, if these grandparents have not been naturalized. Is one or more of the grandparents naturalized, the 'country of birth' is chosen among one of these as

the origin of the individual.

The statistical properties with the characteristics 'citizenship', 'naturalization' are unique, adequate and functional. The characteristic 'country of birth' must be included as a supplement to 'naturalization'.

The parental attachment and the characteristic 'naturalization' is assumed maintained in the CPR register's records:

CPR/new database/substance of the register of population



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