

GERMANY'S POPULATION BY 2060

Results of the 13th coordinated population
projection



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projection**

Federal Statistical Office of Germany

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Germany's population by 2060 – 13th coordinated population projection

Executive summary

The 13th population projection for Germany, a coordinated effort by the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder, focuses on population trends until 2060. It is based on population figures as at 31 December 2013 which have been rolled forward from the 2011 census. The population projection quantifies the future changes in the size and, above all, the age structure of Germany's population and reveals the effects of demographic trends that can be identified from today's perspective. What has become apparent is the long-term and sustained nature of the processes of population dynamics. Even considering the corrections that were required following the 2011 census, the central claims and statements of earlier official population projections continue to be valid.

The 13th coordinated population projection is based upon various assumptions on fertility, life expectancy and Germany's balance of immigration and emigration, providing the framework for a total of eight variants of future development scenarios. Three additional model calculations are also provided for analytical purposes.

A snapshot of the most important results is provided below on the basis of two selected variants. These two variants define the limits of a range within which the population size and age structure will develop, provided the long-term demographic trends continue. They describe the development under the assumption that annual fertility will remain nearly constant, life expectancy will increase by seven years (for men) and six years (for women) and under the assumption that migration will continue in one of two ways. The first migration scenario assumes that the initially very high annual net immigration of 500,000 persons will level out to 100,000 persons within the six years to 2021. Afterwards, net migration will remain stable at 100,000 persons per year. The second scenario is based on the assumption that annual net migration will gradually drop to 200,000 by 2021 and will then remain at this level. These variants are referred to as the "continued trend based on lower immigration" (variant 1) and the "continued trend based on higher immigration" (variant 2) in all the charts giving overviews in this brochure and on the Destatis website.

The **number of births** is expected to remain relatively stable through to 2020 at around 700,000 newborns. This is due to the favourable age structure of potential mothers: the relatively large birth cohorts of the 1980s (children of the baby-boom generation) are currently in their mid 20s to mid 30s when fertility is particularly high. Afterwards, the number of births will drop and be between 500,000 and 550,000 in 2060. Even if it remains stable, a low birth rate tends to go hand in hand with an increasingly smaller number of potential mothers. Today the cohorts of new-born girls are already smaller than those of their mothers. If, as adults in the future, these girls also have fewer than 2.1 children on average (the current replacement level), the number of children will continue to drop as the number of potential mothers will also decline.

Despite a rise in life expectancy, the **number of deaths** will increase as the large birth cohorts will enter old age. Accordingly the number of deaths will increase from 894,000 in 2013 to almost 1.1 million at the start of the 2050s, and then fall to just under 1.0 million by 2060.

The number of deaths will increasingly exceed the number of births. The growing birth deficit that results cannot be compensated by net immigration in the long term. Germany's **population** was therefore already in decline in the 2003-2010 period. Only an unusually high level of immigration has prevented a further decline since 2011. If

long-term demographic trends continue, the population will drop from 80.8 million on 31 December 2013 to 67.6 million (continued trend based on lower immigration) or 73.1 million (continued trend based on higher immigration) in 2060.

The ageing of the currently large middle-aged cohorts will lead to dramatic shifts in the age structure. In 2013, children and young people under 20 accounted for 18% of the population, while the share of people in the 20 to under 65 bracket was 61% and that of people aged 65 or over was 21%. In 2060, the share of under 20s in the population will drop to 16% and that of 20-65 year olds to 51-52%. One out of three (32-33%) will be at least 65 years old and the number of 70 year olds will be almost twice that of new-born children.

The ageing process will be reflected in particular by an increase in the number of **the oldest old**. In 2013, the number of people in Germany aged 80 or over stood at 4.4 million, equivalent to 5.4% of the country's population. This number will increase continuously and reach a record high (almost 10 million) in 2050. Between 2050 and 2060, the number of the oldest old will then decline to roughly 9 million. Therefore it can be expected that around 13% of the population, or one person in eight, will be 80 or over in 50 years' time.

The **working-age population** will be greatly affected by population decline and ageing. In this context, individuals in the 20-64 age bracket are considered to be of working age. In 2013, this age group comprised 49.2 million people. Their number will decline significantly after 2020, reaching around 44 to 45 million in 2030. In 2060, about 38 million people will be of working age (–23%) if net migration gradually drops from around 500,000 in 2014 to 200,000 in 2021 and remains constant thereafter (variant 2 “continued trend based on higher immigration”). If immigration drops to 100,000 persons by 2021 and remains constant thereafter (variant 1 “continued trend based on lower immigration”), in 2060 the labour force potential will be even smaller, standing at 34 million persons, or –30% compared with 2013.

The level of immigration will therefore have an appreciable impact on the scale of population decline as early as 2030 onwards. However, even annual net migration of 300,000 people will not stop the decline of the working-age population. An increase in the birth rate to 1.6 children per woman would only affect the number of people of working age at around the end of the projection period: in both variants, the number of people of working age in 2060 would increase by around 1.7 million (primarily young) people.

Currently the working-age population is dominated by the large cohorts aged between 40 and 60. In the next two decades this age group will largely leave the working-age population to be followed by the significantly smaller cohorts of the 1970s and 1980s. In 2035, therefore, the disproportions in the age structure between younger and older individuals of working age will be less pronounced than today. By 2060, these imbalances will have largely balanced out and the median age of the working population will only be 43, instead of the current age of 44.

In the future, the the proportion of older people to working-age people will increasingly shift towards a rising number of senior citizens. Consequently, the ratio of potential recipients of old-age security benefits to potential providers of such benefits will deteriorate. In 2013, there were 34 persons aged 65 or over to every 100 persons of working age (20 to under 65). In the variant with a continued trend based on lower immigration, there would be 65 seniors to every 100 persons of working age in 2060. If the long-term annual migration surplus amounts to 200,000 persons instead of 100,000, the ratio will only be slightly lower with 61 persons aged 65 or over for every 100 persons of working age. Rather than increasing steadily through to 2060, there will be a particularly sharp increase in the old-age dependency ratio by the mid-2030s. After this,

the old-age dependency ratio will remain constant for a number of years and will increase very slowly from the start of the 2040s. Given a retirement age of 67, the old-age dependency ratio in 2060 will be 57 if immigration is lower and 54 if immigration is higher (this ratio was 30 in 2013).

In contrast, the ratio of the number of under-20s to the working-age population – also known as the **young-age dependency ratio** – will remain relatively stable. In variants 1 and 2, it ranges between 30 and 32 over the entire projection period (in relation to the working age of 20 to 64).

Overall, the ratio of potential “recipient groups” (the under-20s and over-65s) to the working-age population will increase from 64 in 2013 to 93 (given a moderate increase in life expectancy and higher immigration) to 101 (given a large increase in life expectancy and lower immigration).

Assumptions:

The corrected population numbers following the 2011 census meant that the relative birth and mortality indicators needed to be recalculated. However, the resulting changes to the birth and mortality indexes for the total population were minimal and only had a marginal effect on the projections over time. Therefore, as with earlier population projections, it was possible to apply medium to long-term trends when making assumptions about future developments in birth and mortality rates.

Fertility will continue to remain low in the projection period. The two assumptions made are derived from a combination of longer-term trends and possible changes, from today's perspective, in the fertility behaviour of the young female generation.

The *first assumption G1* is that long-term trends will continue: the total fertility rate will remain at 1.4 children per woman with the average age at birth simultaneously increasing by around one year. The completed family size, which has been declining up until now, will stabilize temporarily with the cohorts of the 1970s. It will then decline again among female cohorts born after 1980, and will gradually reach a level of 1.4 children per woman.

The *second assumption G2* assumes a change in the fertility behaviour that will result in a slight increase in the annual total fertility rate to 1.6 children per woman by 2028. In this scenario, the average age at birth will increase by 9 months. Trends in the completed family size will develop in much the same way as in assumption G1 above until the 1980 cohort. Afterwards, it will increase slightly for the female cohorts of the 1980s and 1990s, and finally stabilise at 1.6 children per woman. In addition to these two assumptions, which are feasible from today's perspective, a *model* was created for analytical purposes with the birth rate at the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

Life expectancy will continue to increase. Two assumptions are made with regard to life expectancy based on a short-term (since 1970/1972) and a long-term (since 1871/1881) mortality trend.

Assumption L1 is that in 2060 men will have an average life expectancy at birth of 84.8 years and women of 88.8 years. This is an increase of 7.0 and 6.0 years, respectively, on the 2010/2012 life expectancy in Germany. The gap between men's and women's life expectancy will narrow from 5.1 to 4.0 years by 2060. At age 65, men can expect to live for another 22.0 years and women for another 25.0 years. This is equivalent to 4.5 and 4.3 more years, respectively, than in 2010/2012.

The second assumption, *assumption L2*, presumes a higher life expectancy at birth. It will rise to 86.7 years for men and 90.4 years for women by 2060. That equates to an increase of 9.0 years for men and 7.6 years for women compared with 2010/2012. The gap between men's and women's life expectancy will narrow from 5.1 to 3.7 years. 65 year old men and women can expect to live for a further 23.7 and 26.5 years, respectively.

Two assumptions have been made as regards future **net migration** trends. In both scenarios, the balance of migration will total 500,000 in both 2014 and 2015. Afterwards, net migration is assumed to decline in one of two ways. In the first of the assumptions, *assumption W1*, migration decreases to 100,000 people annually by 2021. In the second scenario, *assumption W2*, net migration decreases gradually to 200,000 persons by 2021. This would mean that over the entire projection period between 2014 and 2060, an average of 130,000 or 230,000 persons respectively, depending on the assumed scenario, would immigrate to Germany each year, resulting in a cumulative net immigration of 6.3 million or 10.8 million persons respectively. These two assumptions define the limits of a range within which migration patterns can be expected to develop in the future. The assumed values should be interpreted as long-term averages as, in all likelihood, the actual net migration figures will be subject to great variation.

Two additional *model assumptions* are also made for analytical purposes. One assumption is that of balanced net migration. The second model assumption is that of permanent net migration of 300,000 persons per year (from 2016 onwards), or 14.5 million persons in the period from 2014 to 2060.

Introduction

This brochure has been created for the Federal Statistical Office's press conference on 28 April 2015 and provides an overview of the key results and assumptions of the 13th population projection, a coordinated effort of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder.

Population projections provide basic future-related information for political, social and economic decision-making processes. They reveal the effects that present structures and currently identifiable changes will have on the future population. Population projections are therefore an indispensable basis for political and economic action. The Federal Government's 2011 Demography Report drew on the results of the previous 12th population projection to present and illustrate the demographic change.

The 13th coordinated population projection is released six years after the 12th coordinated population projection which was published in November 2009. Since then, corrections to the population statistics arising from the census have been taken into consideration and their impact on demographic indicators examined. The current population projection is based on updates to population data on the basis of the 2011 census through to 31 December 2013. The 13th coordinated population projection covers the period up to 2060. It uses eight variant projections and three model calculations to describe future population trends, making it possible on the one hand to illustrate future developments that can be identified from today's perspective and, on the other, judge the impact of individual demographic components - namely fertility, mortality and migration - on future population trends.

Changes in the population are generally gradual but the impact of the structures that develop as a result of these changes can be felt long into the future. For this reason, the 13th coordinated population projection does not paint a completely new picture of Germany's demographic future compared with that of the previous population projection. Despite the need to adjust the basic information on account of the census and more recent developments - particularly the very high level of immigration in recent years - the judgements made about the primary implications of the demographic change still hold true. Adjustments to baseline parameters lessen the extent of the demographic changes somewhat, such as further reduction and ageing. Future changes also appear to be less severe than in earlier projections because Germany is already in the midst of demographic change.

Official population projections do not claim to forecast future developments through to 2060. Rather, they help explain how the size and structure of the population could be expected to develop under certain conditions. The assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration are based on both analyses of past trends over time and across Länder and on hypotheses regarding the further development of trends that can be identified from today's perspective (cf. Chapter 3). The further a projection is taken into the future, the more difficult it becomes to predict the trends of major variables, however. For this reason, long-term projections of this kind serve as a model.

The current 13th coordinated population projection provides data both for Germany as a whole and its individual Länder. The results are based on harmonised assumptions and identical methods of computation. This brochure presents selected results for Germany. More detailed data are available for free download on the Internet (www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/bevoelkerungsvorausberechnung). At www.destatis.de/bevoelkerungspyramide animated population pyramids illustrate the changes in the age structure of the population. The results for the Länder will be available in late summer 2015.

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The Federal Statistical Office invited a team of experts to advise about its population projections from an academic perspective. The team consists of scientists, experts conducting projections of their own and particularly interested users who, in this context, also present and discuss aspects of their own work.

The assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection were discussed by this expert team on population projections. The Federal Statistical Office would like to thank the following experts for their valuable support in compiling the 13th coordinated population projection:

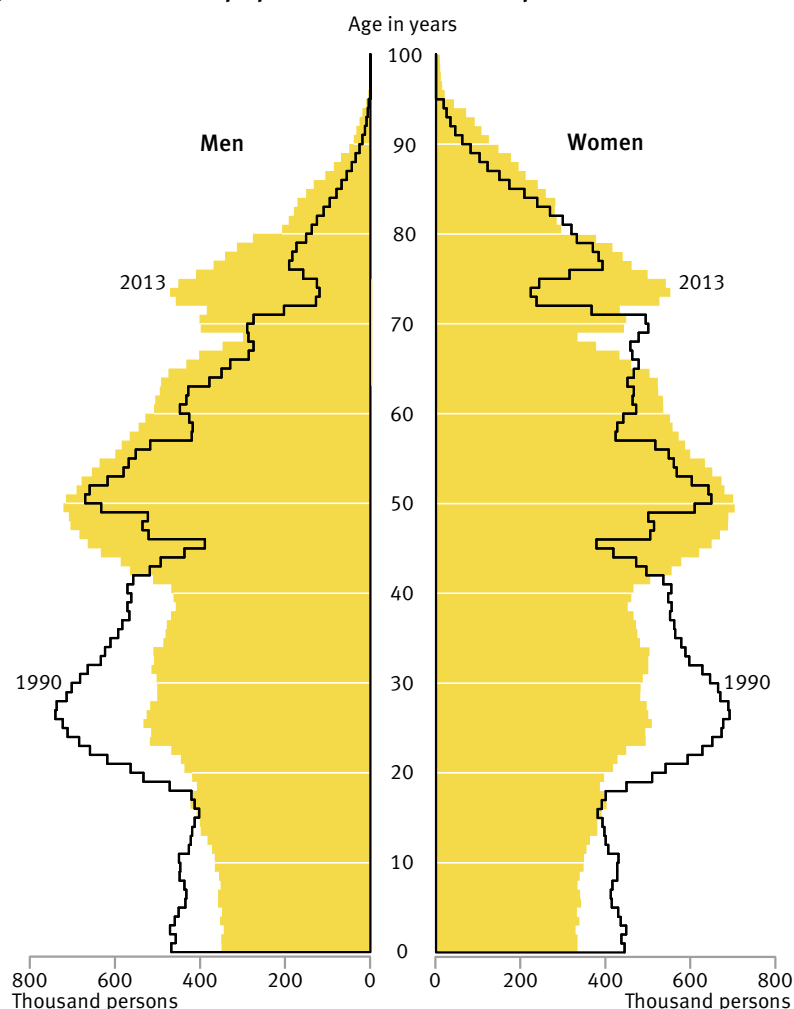
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1 In the midst of demographic change

In 2013, the baseline year for projections, demographic change was already well underway in Germany. A comparison of the age structure in 1990 - the year of German reunification - with that of 2013 (Figure 1) clearly illustrates this. Over the past two decades or so, the number of births has almost steadily decreased. The large birth cohorts of the 1950s and 1960s are now of mature working age. The number of individuals aged 70 or over has increased from 8.1 to 13.1 million. Consequently, the median age, which divides the population into a younger and an older half, has increased by eight years from 37 to 45. At the same time, the population pyramid has become more symmetrical. In the upper age-groups, in particular, it is clearly noticeable that not only women, but now also men, reach an advanced age.

Figure 1

Age structure of the population in 2013 compared with 1990



The current age structure will play a central role in future population developments, as neither immigration nor a higher birth rate can offset the disparities already evident between the age groups. The 13th coordinated population projection illustrates how much scope there actually is for demographic changes in the future given these conditions.

2 Results of the 13th coordinated population projection

The 13th coordinated population projection comprises a total of eight variants and three model calculations. They are obtained by combining different assumptions on fertility, life expectancy and Germany's balance of immigration and emigration¹. The results of all these variants confirm the following: Germany's population will decline over the long term, Germany's population will become older on average and it is likely that even fewer children will be born than today.

Chart 1: Assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection

| Demographic components | | Trend | Target values | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Fertility | Baseline 2013 | | Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.4 | Average age of woman at birth (years) 30.7 |
| | Assumption G1 | Approximate stability | 1.4 | Increase to 31.8 by 2028, constant afterwards |
| | Assumption G2 | Slight increase | Increase to 1.6 by 2028, constant afterwards | Increase to 31.4 by 2028, constant afterwards |
| Life expectancy | Baseline 2010-2012 | | Life expectancy at birth (years) Boys 77.7 Girls 82.8 | Life expectancy at age 65 (years) Men 17.5 Women 20.7 |
| | Assumption L1 | Moderate increase by 2060 | Boys 84.8 Girls 88.8 | Men 22.0 Women 25.0 |
| | Assumption L2 | Pronounced increase by 2060 | Boys 86.7 Girls 90.4 | Men 23.7 Women 26.5 |
| Net migration | Assumption W1 | Long-term average, minimum level | Annual net immigration (persons) Gradual change from 500,000 in 2014 to 100,000 in 2021, constant afterwards | In the period from 2014 to 2060: - 6.3 million persons in total - Approximately 130,000 persons on average per year |
| | Assumption W2 | Long-term average, maximum level | Gradual change from 500,000 in 2014 to 200,000 in 2021, constant afterwards | - 10.8 million persons in total - Approximately 230,000 persons on average per year |

¹ A complete overview of all the variants, including additional model computations and other selected results, is provided in the Appendix. The full range of detailed results can be accessed via the website of the Federal Statistical Office at: www.destatis.de > Facts & Figures > Population > Population Projection.

To interpret the results properly, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the assumptions on which the projection is based. Chart 1 provides a brief description of the assumptions made for the three demographic components. More detailed information is provided in Chapter 3.

The following results will focus on four selected variants. Two such variants (see Chart 2: variant 1 and variant 2) map the development that would result if birth and death trends continued and immigration were lower or higher. Therefore these variants define the limits of a range within which the population size and age structure will develop provided the demographic trends observed in the recent decades continue.

A range for the extent of ageing can best be defined by two further variants, which we can call the “relatively young” and “relatively old” population (see Chart 2: variant 6 and variant 3). The population would be relatively young if fertility rose, life expectancy increased moderately and long-term net migration were in the range of 200,000 persons. If, on the other hand, annual fertility remained approximately stable, there were a pronounced increase in life expectancy and net migration were lower, the population would age particularly quickly.

Chart 2: Selected variants of the 13th coordinated population projection

| Development | Variant | Assumptions concerning: | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Fertility (children per woman) | Life expectancy at birth in 2060 | Net migration (average number persons per year) |
| Continued trend based on lower immigration | Variant 1 G1-L1-W1 | Approximately stable at 1.4 (G1) | Moderate increase of 7 years for boys and 6 years for girls (L1) | 2014-2060: 130,000 2021-2060: 100,000 (W1) |
| Continued trend based on higher immigration | Variant 2 G1-L1-W2 | | | 2014-2060: 230,000 2021-2060: 200,000 (W2) |
| Relatively young population | Variant 6 G2-L1-W2 | Slight increase to 1.6 (G2) | | |
| Relatively old population | Variant 3 G1-L2-W1 | Approximately stable at 1.4 (G1) | Pronounced increase of 9 years for boys and 8 years for girls (L2) | 2014-2060: 130,000 2021-2060: 100,000 (W1) |

In addition to the three demographic components outlined above, the current age structure of the population will impact demographic developments for a long time. A relatively large number of middle-aged people and few young people today will result in a relatively large number of older people and few people of middle age in the next few decades. This age-structure effect will already lead to serious changes in the next two decades.

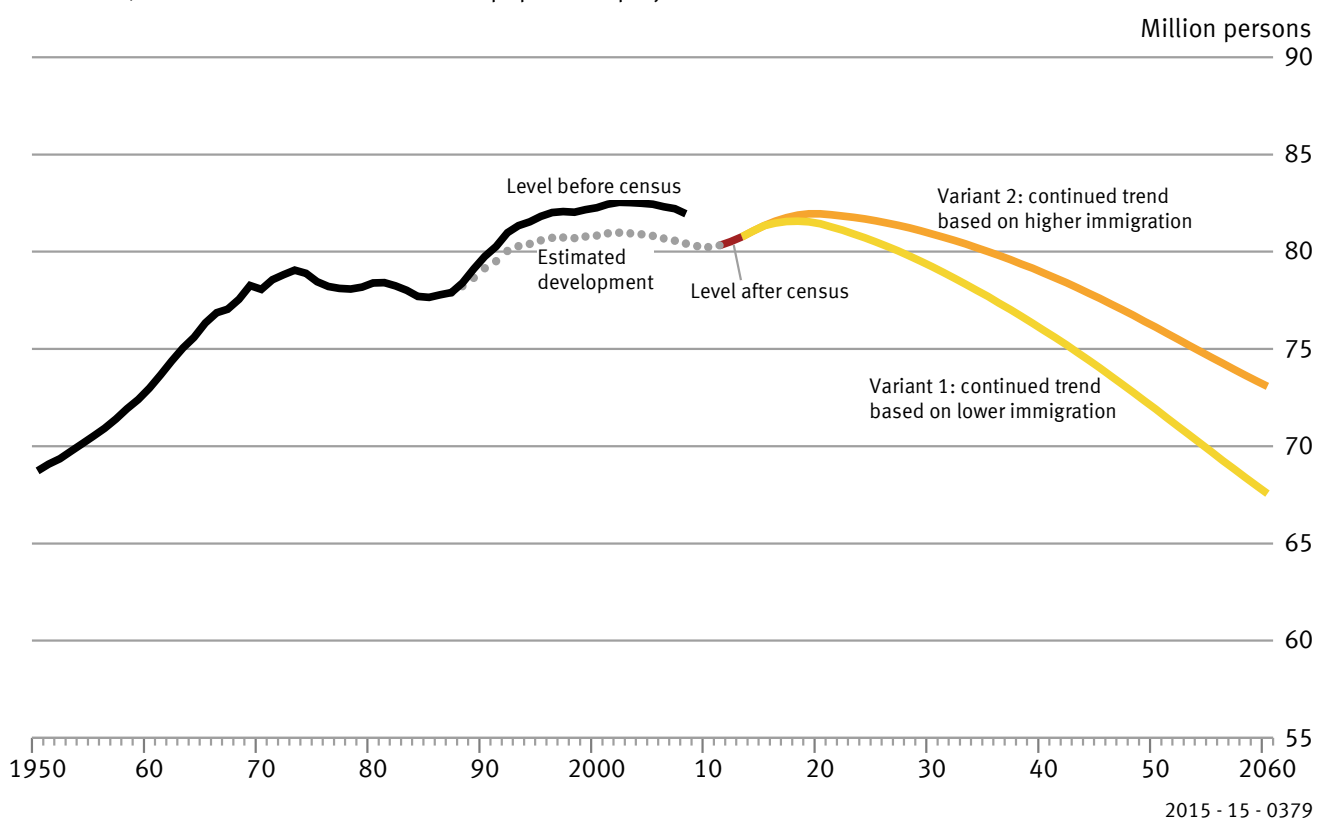
2.1 Developments in the size of Germany's population

Germany's population increased again in the years spanning 2011 through 2013. Particularly strong net immigration during 2011 to 2013 has brought a halt to the population decline witnessed between 2003 and 2010. The primary reasons for the population decline will continue to exist, however, and in the long term their impact will be felt even more than in the past. Depending on the scale of net immigration, the population is likely to increase from 80.8 million people in 2013 for another five to seven years and will then decrease. It will not fall below the 2013 level until 2023 at the earliest. In 2060, population numbers will range between 67.6 million (continued trend based on lower immigration) and 73.1 million (continued trend based on higher immigration). Even according to the maximum population variant (variant 8) - which assumes increasing fertility (G2), a high increase in life expectancy (L2) and long-term annual net migration of 200,000 persons (W2) - the number of people living in Germany in 2060 would be roughly 78.6 million, and therefore lower than today.

Figure 2

Population numbers from 1950 to 2060

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection



The population will decline over the long term because the number of deaths will increasingly exceed the number of births; net immigration - defined as the positive difference between immigration into and emigration from Germany - cannot close this gap on a lasting basis (Figure 3). Given the low annual fertility rate which has stood at 1.4 children per woman for over four decades and is expected to remain roughly stable in the future, every new birth cohort is smaller than that of its parents. The number of births will therefore tend to drop. While a somewhat higher fertility rate of 1.6 children per woman would slow down this trend, it would not bring it to a halt entirely.

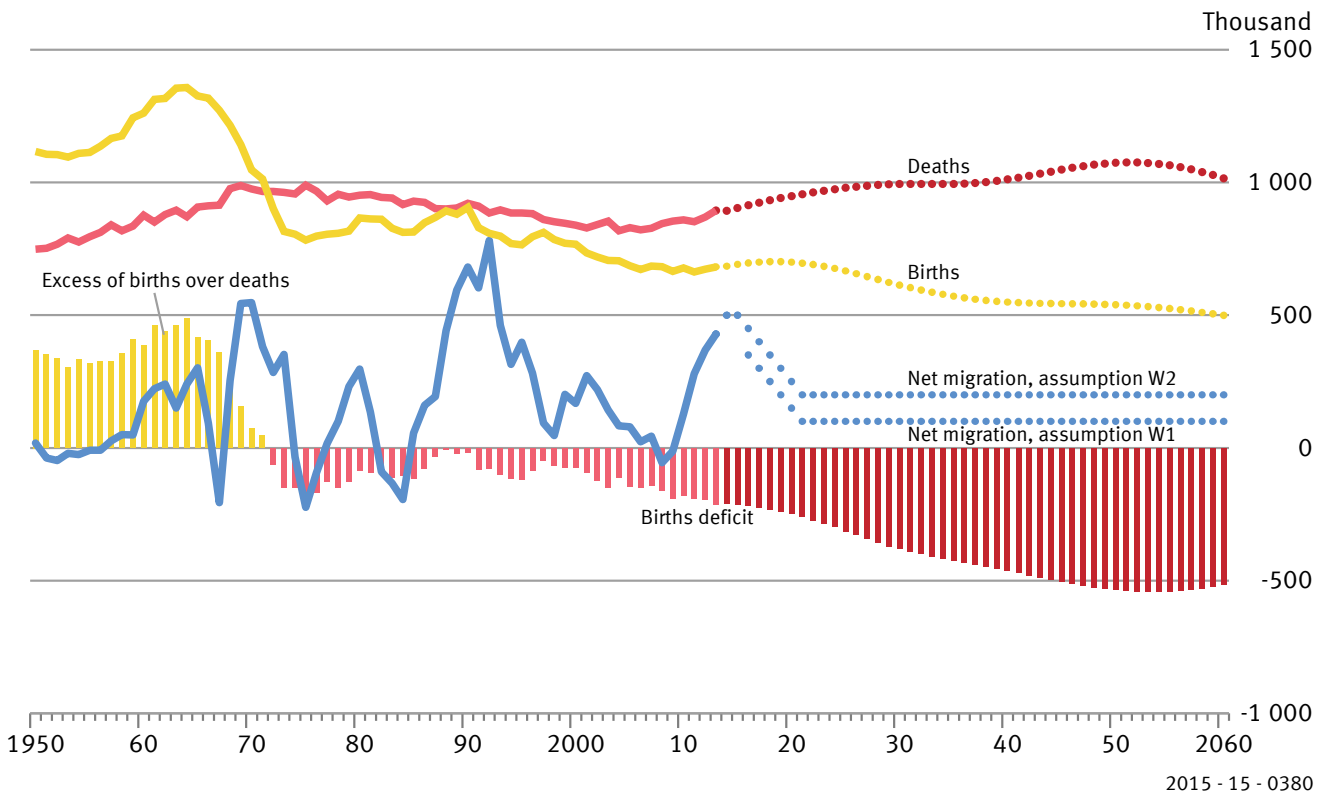
In contrast, the number of deaths will increase because, in the course of the projection period, the large birth cohorts (i.e. those who are currently middle-aged) will move towards old age when death rates are naturally higher. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is called the natural population change. As this has been negative in Germany since the beginning of the 1970s, we refer to it as the “birth deficit”. In 2013 the birth deficit reached a record level of 212,000, and is therefore higher than the long-term net immigration which averaged 186,000 per year even including the periods of high immigration in the mid 1990s and at the start of the 2010s. The birth deficit will rise continuously to over 500,000 until the start of the 2050s (Table 1). After the baby boom generation, the smaller 1970s birth cohorts will start entering old age. Hence the number of deaths will decrease somewhat and the birth deficit, too, will decline slightly. In 2060, the number of deaths is expected to exceed the number of births by about 500,000.

The development of the age structure will be more favourable if fertility rates increase and the level of immigration is higher. Nevertheless, there would still be 358,000 fewer births than deaths in 2060.

Figure 3

Natural population change and net migration

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection



**Table 1: Difference between births and deaths.
From 2020, results of the 13th coordinated population
projection**

| Year | Continued trend based on lower immigration, variant 1 G1-L1-W1 | Continued trend based on higher immigration, variant 2 G1-L1-W2 | Relatively young population, variant 6 G2-L1-W2 |
|------|---|--|--|
| | 1000 | | |
| 2013 | -212 | -212 | -212 |
| 2020 | -249 | -242 | -189 |
| 2030 | -381 | -357 | -278 |
| 2040 | -463 | -437 | -358 |
| 2050 | -535 | -506 | -399 |
| 2060 | -516 | -486 | -358 |

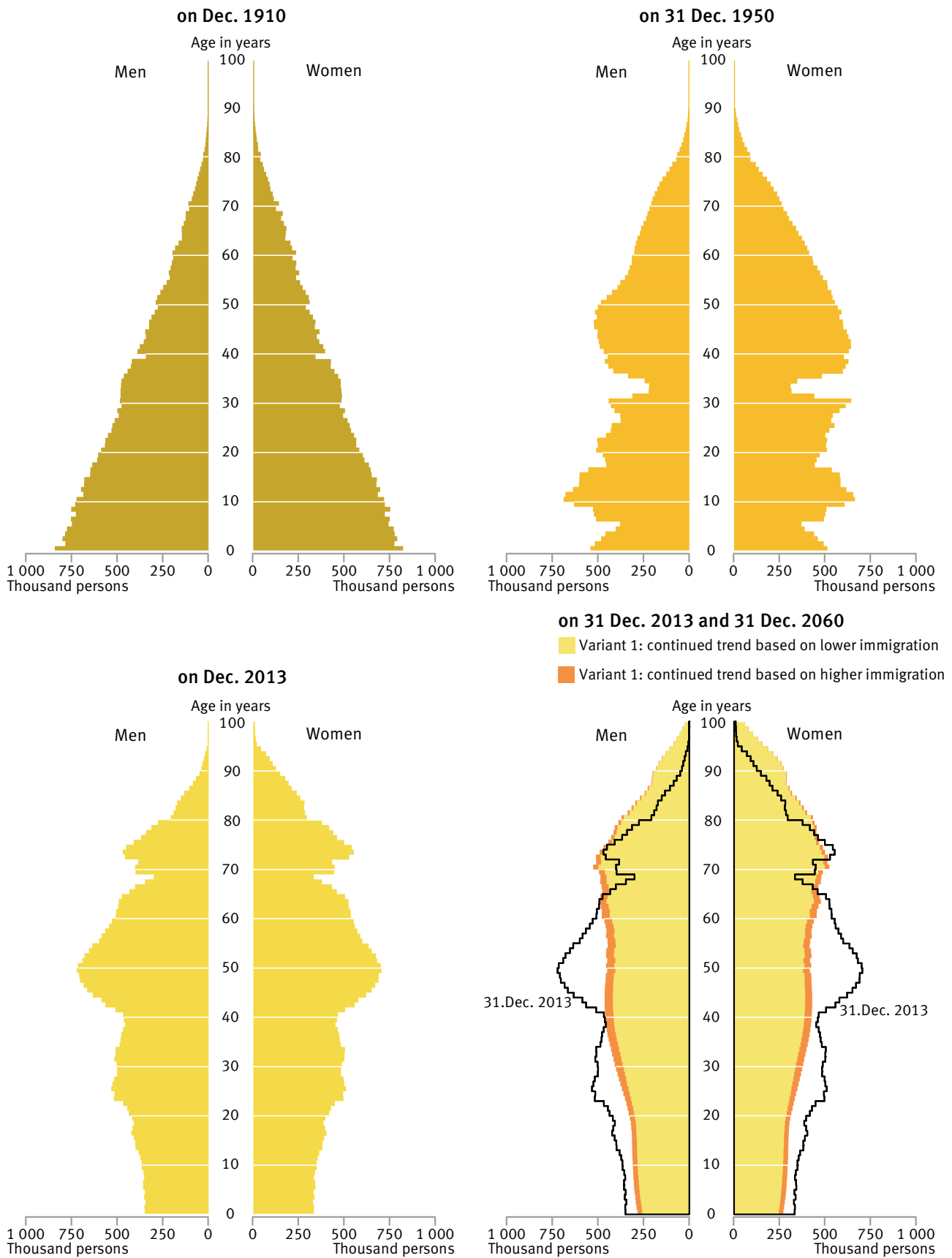
2.2 Changes in the age structure

Both the declining number of births and the ageing of the large middle-aged cohorts cause significant changes in the age structure of the population. For a long time, the current population structure has deviated from the 'classic' population pyramid shape where children represent the strongest cohorts and the older cohorts gradually decrease in size as a result of increasing mortality. In 1910, for instance, the age structure of the German Reich had the form of a pyramid (Figure 4). The age structure of 1950 instead shows deep indentations caused by two world wars and the world economic crisis of the early 1930s. Germany's current population structure is dominated by large middle-aged cohorts, while the groups of older and younger people are smaller. By 2060, the large birth cohorts will move further upward, become sparser and will finally be replaced by smaller birth cohorts. At the same time, the relations between the different age groups will change significantly.

Relations between the age groups

Today, children and young people under 20 years of age account for 18% of the population. The proportion of people aged 20 to under 65 years is 61%, while that of seniors aged 65 or over amounts to 21% (Figure 5). There will already be significant shifts in the age structure by 2030, which are set to intensify even more after 2030. With demographic trends continuing and long-term net immigration of 100,000 persons per year, the percentage of under-20s and that of people of working age will drop to 16% and 51% respectively by 2060. In turn, one person in three (33%) will be at least 65 years old and there will be twice as many 70 year olds as new-born children. As illustrated in Table 2, a higher level of inward migration over the long term (200,000 individuals instead of 100,000 individuals annually from 2021 onwards) would only have a marginal impact on the relative proportions of the age groups. However, the absolute population decline would not be as pronounced due to the higher net migration. Above all, if immigration is higher, there will be 3.6 million more people of working age in 2060 than if immigration is lower.

Figure 4
Age structure of the population in Germany



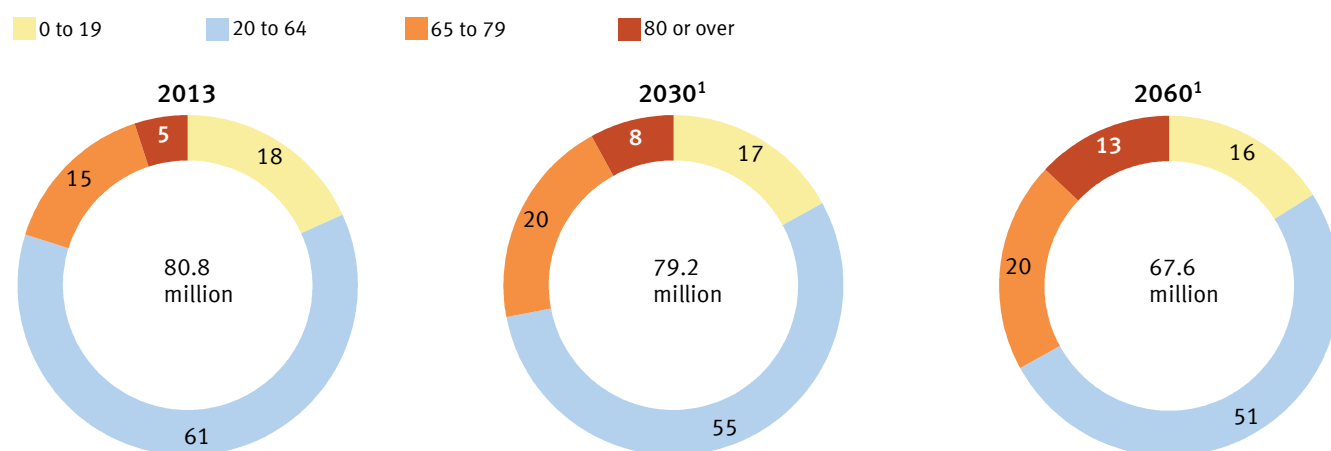
The ageing process is particularly reflected by the number of the oldest old. In 2013, a total of 4.4 million people in Germany were 80 years of age or older, equivalent to 5% of the population. Their number will increase by roughly 40% by 2030 and, reaching 9 million in 2060, will be around twice that of today. Hence between 12% and 13% of the population (i.e. every eighth person) can be expected to be 80 years old or older in 50 years' time.

In contrast, the number of people aged under 20, which currently stands at 14.7 million, will have dropped to roughly 11 to 12 million by 2060. Thus there will only be half as many under-20s as people aged 65 or over in 2060.

Figure 5

Population by age group

%



¹ 13th coordinated population projection. Variant 1: continued trend based on lower immigration.

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The median age, which divides the population into a younger and an older half, will increase at a particularly fast pace in the next three decades and will then remain at a high level (Figure 6 on page 21). Only an increase in the birth rate will cause it to decline again - following a somewhat moderate increase - at the end of the 2040s. In 2013, the median age was 45. If the trends for births and deaths continue it will increase to around 50 or 51 by 2060, depending on the level of immigration. If there is a higher increase in life expectancy, the median age will be almost 52 in variant 3, which assumes a "relatively old population". On the other hand, if the birth rate increases slightly and immigration is higher (variant 6 "relatively young population"), the median age will be significantly lower at 47.

Children, adolescents and young adults

At 14.7 million in 2013, there were around 3 million fewer people under 20 than there were two decades ago (in 1993: 17.5 million). If demographic trends continue, the number will continue to fall through to 2060, dropping by 18% or 26% respectively depending on the level of net immigration. However, if the birth rate increases slightly and immigration is higher (variant 6 "relatively young population") it will only drop by 4%.

Figure 7 (page 21) illustrates the development of the under-6 age group (pre-school age) and the 6-17 age group (school/training age). If demographic trends continue, there will be a decline in both age groups.

Table 2: Population by age group, 2013, 2030 and 2060¹

| Age in years from | 2013 | | 2030 | | | | 2060 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | Continued trend based on lower immigration, variant 1 G1-L1-W1 | | Continued trend based on higher immigration, variant 2 G1-L1-W2 | | Continued trend based on lower immigration, variant 1 G1-L1-W1 | | Continued trend based on higher immigration, variant 2 G1-L1-W2 | |
| | In year | Change on 2013 | In year | Change on 2013 | In year | Change on 2013 | In year | Change on 2013 | In year | Change on 2013 |
| Million persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 to under 20 . . | 14.7 | 13.8 | -0.8 | 14.2 | -0.4 | 10.9 | -3.8 | 12.0 | -2.7 | |
| 20 to under 30 . . | 9.7 | 7.7 | -2.0 | 8.0 | -1.7 | 6.4 | -3.3 | 7.1 | -2.6 | |
| 30 to under 50. . | 22.0 | 20.0 | -2.1 | 20.7 | -1.3 | 15.6 | -6.4 | 17.3 | -4.7 | |
| 50 to under 65. . | 17.5 | 15.9 | -1.6 | 16.1 | -1.4 | 12.3 | -5.2 | 13.5 | -4.0 | |
| 65 to under 80. . | 12.5 | 15.6 | 3.1 | 15.6 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 14.2 | 1.7 | |
| 80 and older . . . | 4.4 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 4.6 | |
| Total | 80.8 | 79.2 | -1.5 | 80.9 | 0.2 | 67.6 | -13.2 | 73.1 | -7.7 | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 to under 20. . . | 18 | 17 | -6 | 18 | -3 | 16 | -26 | 16 | -18 | |
| 20 to under 30. . | 12 | 10 | -20 | 10 | -18 | 10 | -34 | 10 | -27 | |
| 30 to under 50. . | 27 | 25 | -9 | 26 | -6 | 23 | -29 | 24 | -22 | |
| 50 to under 65. . | 22 | 20 | -9 | 20 | -8 | 18 | -30 | 19 | -23 | |
| 65 to under 80. . | 15 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 20 | 8 | 19 | 14 | |
| 80 and older . . . | 5 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 43 | 13 | 102 | 12 | 106 | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | -2 | 100 | 0 | 100 | -16 | 100 | -10 | |

¹ Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Birth trends will determine the number of children of pre-school age. This number is expected to remain stable until the start of the 2020s and will then fall gradually by 1 million by 2060. In contrast, the number of people in the 6-17 bracket will drop by around 400,000 to 500,000 by the start of the 2020s, will remain at this level for around ten years and, depending on the level of immigration, will then drop by a further 1.5 or 1.9 million people respectively by 2060. Only the variant involving an increasing birth rate forecasts a positive development, or minor decline, in the number of children and young people in the long run.

Working-age population

The population of working age will be particularly affected by population shrinking and ageing. The working age here is defined as the age between 20 and 64, and comprised 49.2 million in 2013. This number will only decrease markedly after 2020 and will stand at around 44 to 45 million in 2030 (Table 3). In 2060 roughly 38 million people will be of working age (-23%) if net migration gradually decreases from around 500,000 in 2014 to 200,000 by 2021 and remains stable thereafter (variant 2 "continued trend based on higher immigration"). If net immigration falls to 100,000 by 2021 and remains stable thereafter (variant 1 "continued trend based on lower immigration"), the labour force potential will be even smaller in 2060, standing at 34 million, down 30% on 2013.

Figure 6
Median age 1950 to 2060
 From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection

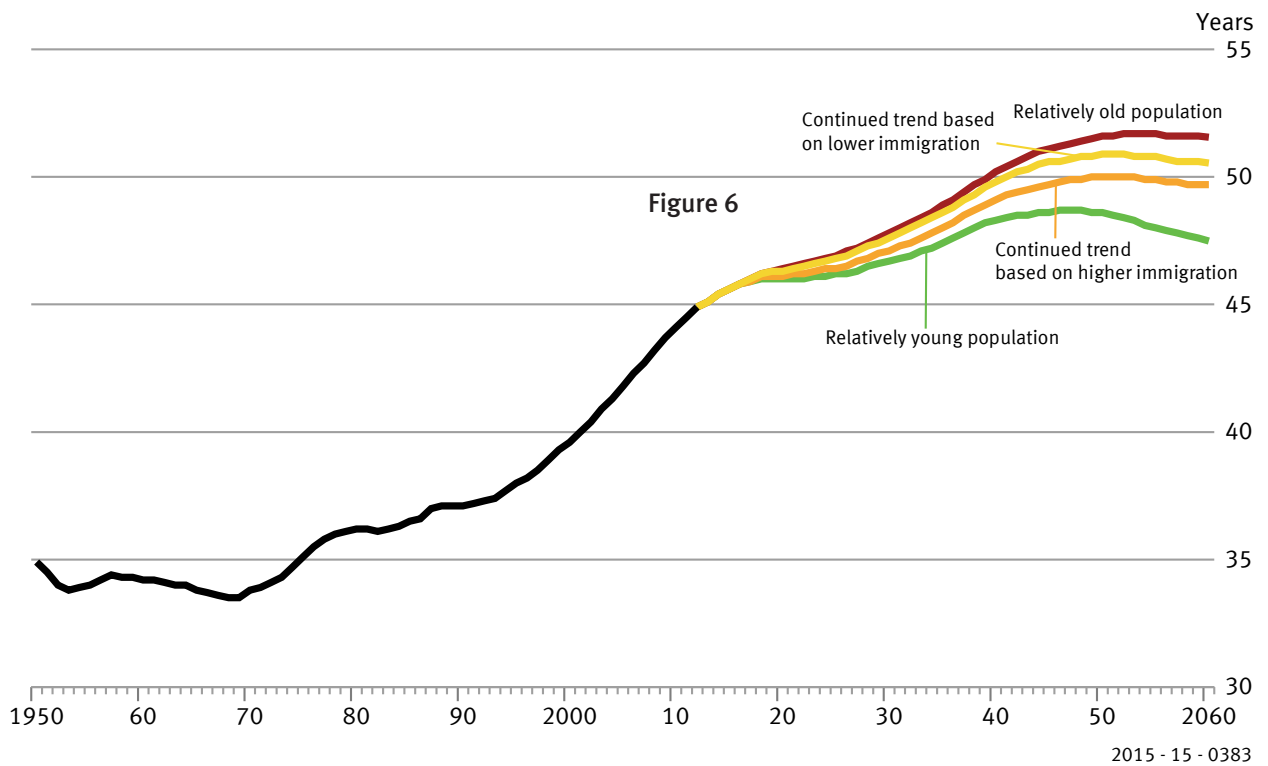


Figure 7
Children and young people
 From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection

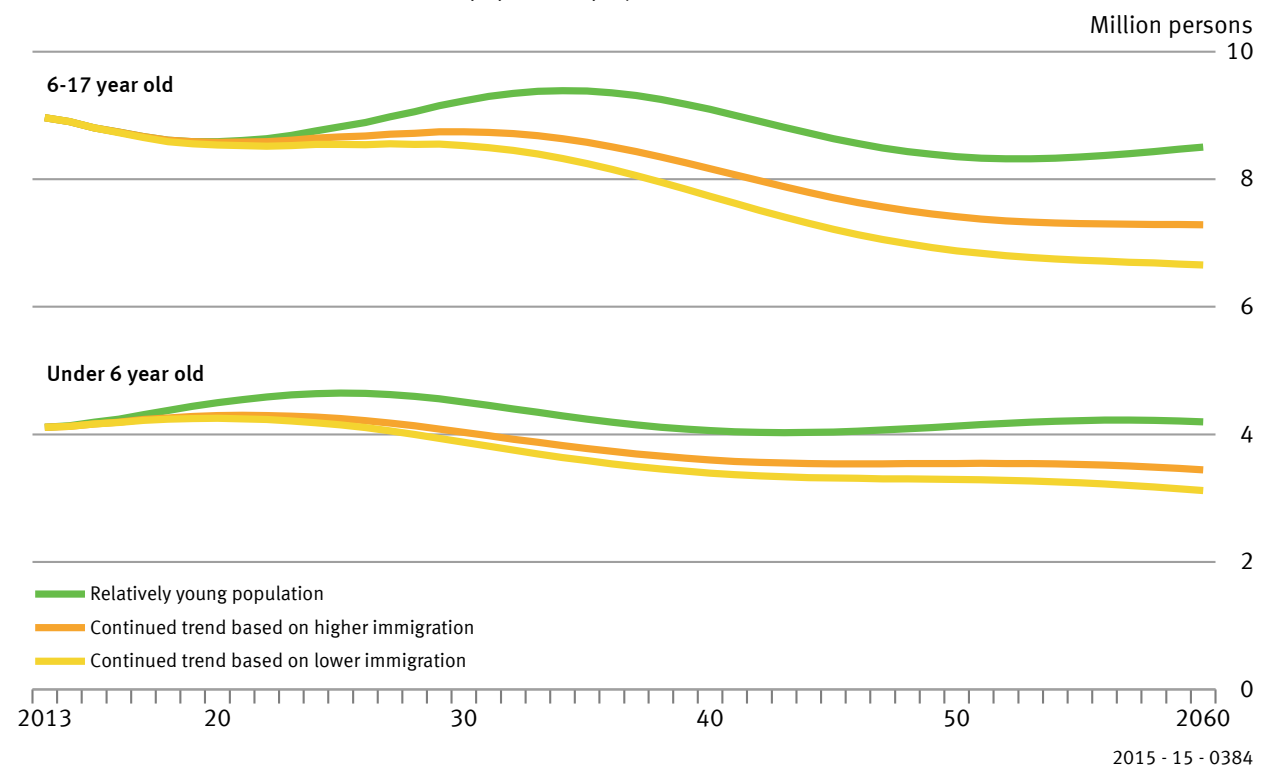


Table 3: Working-age population from 20 to 64 years

| Year | Continued trend based on lower immigration, variant 1, G1-L1-W1 | Continued trend based on higher immigration, variant 2, G1-L1-W2 |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Million persons | | |
| 2013 | 49 | 49 |
| 2020 | 49 | 49 |
| 2030 | 44 | 45 |
| 2040 | 40 | 42 |
| 2050 | 38 | 41 |
| 2060 | 34 | 38 |

The level of immigration will therefore have an appreciable influence on the level of population decline as early as 2030 onwards. Nevertheless, even annual net migration of 300,000 persons will not be able to stem the decline of the working-age population (Figure 8).

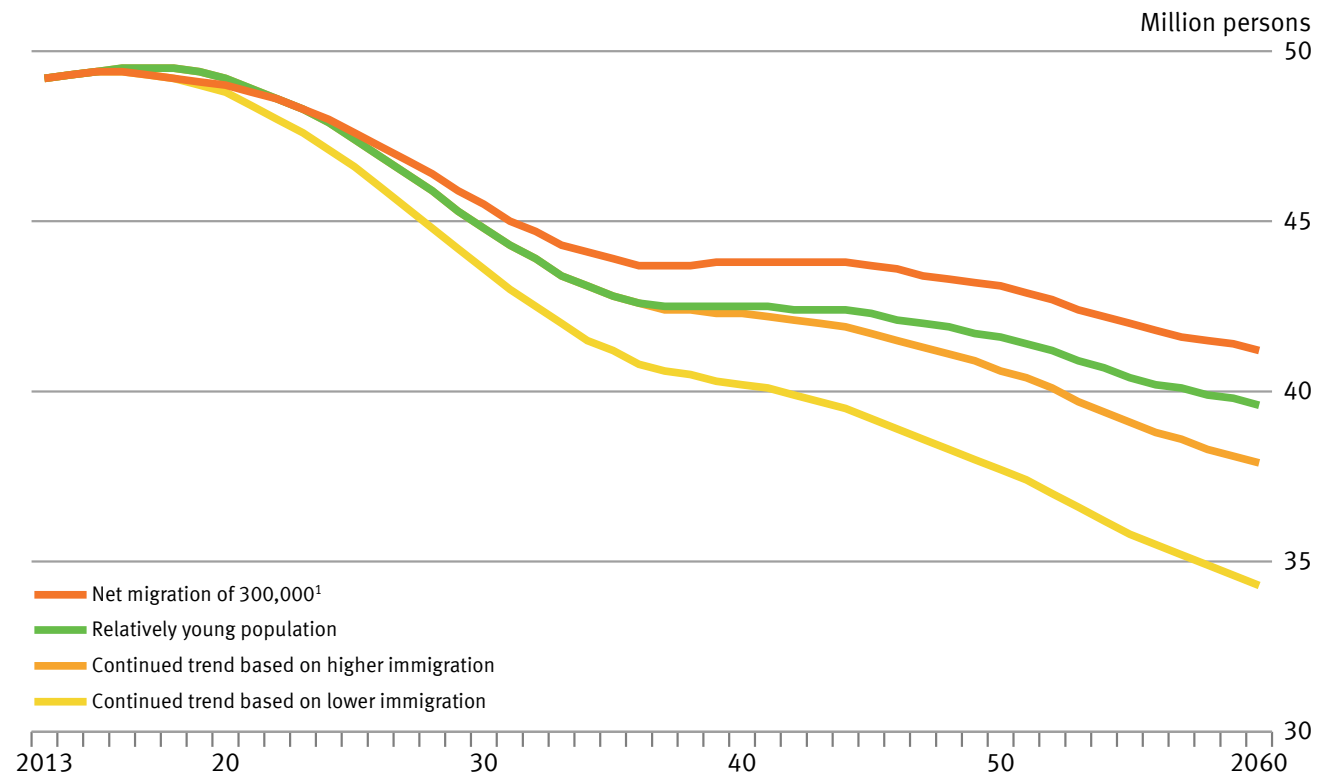
An increase in the birth rate to 1.6 children per woman would only have a stabilising effect on the number of people of working age from the 2040s onwards.

If the working age ends at 67 instead of 65, there will still be roughly 46 to 47 million people of working age in 2030, and 36 to 40 million in 2060 (based on lower and higher immigration in each case). This would mean 2 million more people of working age in 2060 than if the retirement age were 65.

Figure 8

Working-age population from 20 to 64 years

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection



¹ Model calculation: fertility rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; net migration of 300,000 persons.

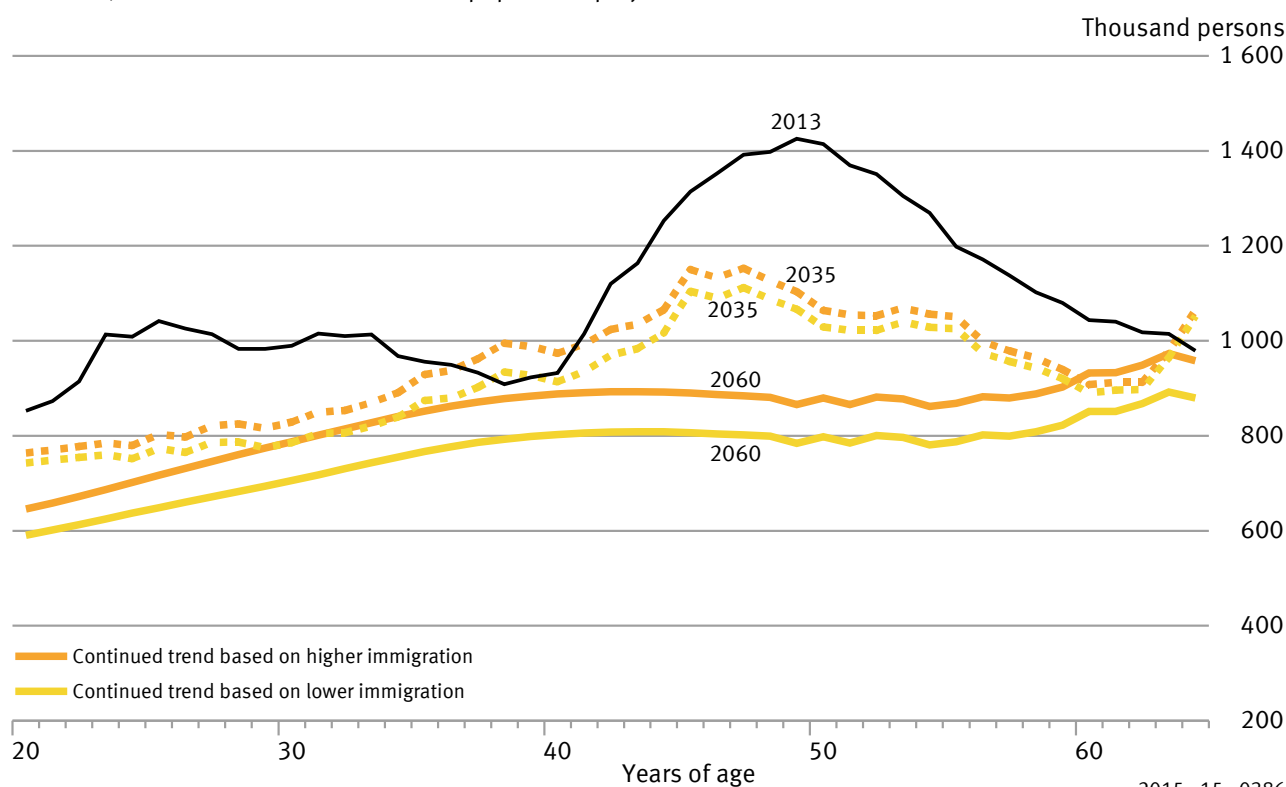
The number of young people (20-29 year olds) in the working-age population will drop by 3 million by 2060. Depending on the level of immigration, there will be 6 or 5 million fewer people, respectively, in the middle age group (30-49 year olds) in 2060. Over the long term, the number of 50-64 year olds will also decline by 5 or 4 million, respectively.

The working-age population is currently dominated by the baby-boomers (Figure 9). In the next two decades, this age group will have largely entered retirement age to be followed by the significantly smaller birth cohorts of the 1970s and 1980s. In 2035, there will be less disproportion in the age structure between younger and older people of working age than there is now. This disproportion will have largely evened out by 2060 and the median age of the working population will only be 43 instead of today's median age of around 44 years.

Figure 9

Age structure of the working-age population

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection



The number of people aged 65 or over will increase at a particularly fast pace in the next two and a half decades through to 2037. If current demographic trends continue and net migration is lower, this age group will total roughly 23 million by 2037, and therefore be around 40% larger than in 2013 (17 million). Given a high increase in life expectancy, the number of seniors would even grow by 43% to 24 million. With overall population numbers declining, this age group will remain virtually unchanged between 2037 and 2060.

Meanwhile development trends for 65-79 year olds and for the 80 plus age group differ considerably (Figure 10). Particularly between 2025 and 2035, the younger group of seniors will grow quickly until the large birth cohorts gradually enter advanced old age. This age group will already be 30% larger in 2035 than in 2013. Afterwards, the number of 65-79 year olds will decline and, in 2060, will "only" be 8% or 14% higher than today depending on the level of immigration.

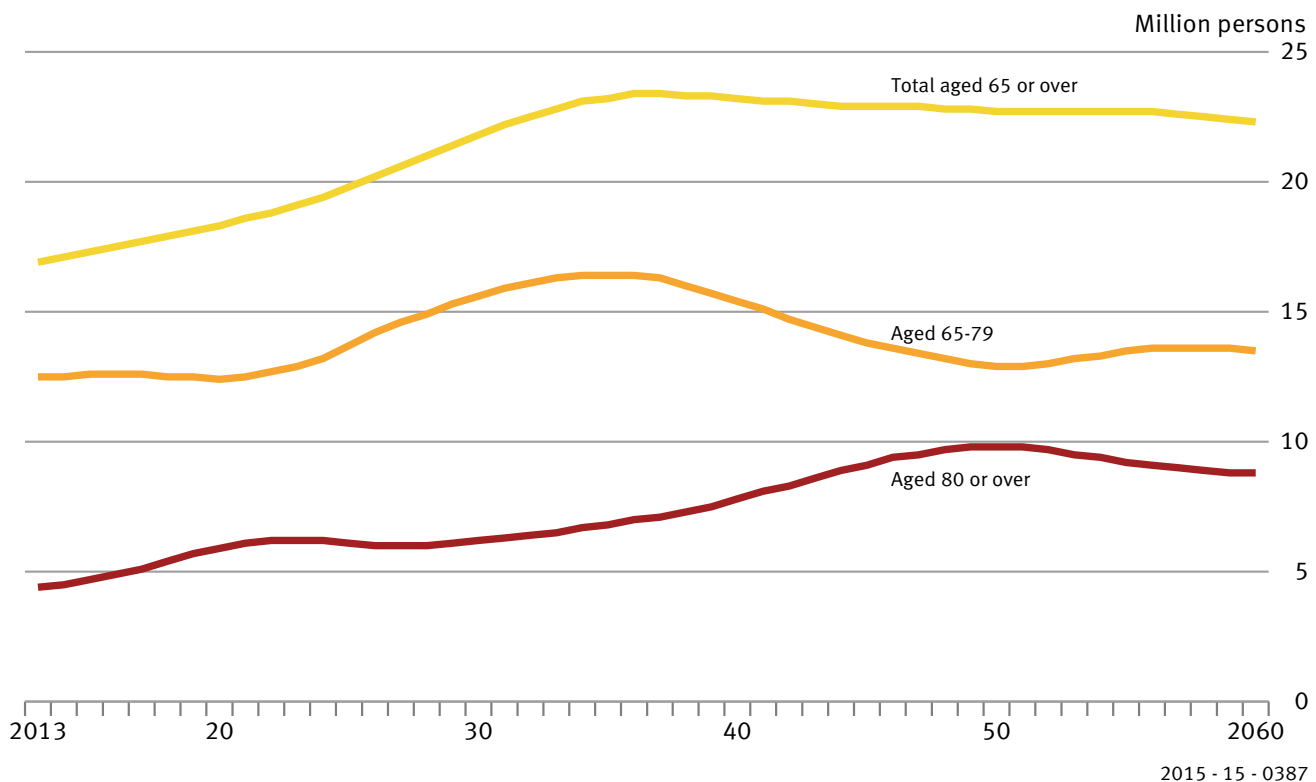
In contrast, the number of people aged 80 or over will increase almost continuously. By around 2050 it will reach a record level of roughly 10 million if development trends continue, and 11 million if there is a high increase in life expectancy. At that stage it will be 124% or 147% higher, respectively, than in 2013 (4 million). The share of over 80s in the group of seniors overall will increase from today's 26% to 43% or 45%, respectively. Their numbers will drop by around 1 million between 2050 and 2060.

Figure 10

Population aged 65 and over

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection

Variant 1: continued trend based on lower immigration

**Increasing number of senior citizens in relation to the working-age population**

In addition to the absolute number of people of a given age, the age-group dependency ratios are a characteristic feature of the ageing process. On the one hand, the young-age dependency ratio reflects the ratio of the younger people who are regarded as dependants in the process of their development, education and training to the working-age population. And on the other, the old-age dependency ratio is the ratio between the population of retirement age, that is the group of potential recipients of benefits of the pension insurance scheme or other old-age security systems, and the people of working age. The two ratios add up to the total dependency ratio that shows the extent to which the middle age group in the widest sense has to care for both younger and older people who are not part of the working-age population.

Aside from the assumptions made, the age structure of today's population in Germany with its large middle-aged and its small young cohorts will determine these ratios for a long time.

The ratio of under 20s to 100 people of working age (here aged 20-64) – known as the young-age dependency ratio – will vary between 30 and 32 in the projection period (Figure 12). Given a higher fertility rate of 1.6 children per woman, it will increase to 35 by the mid-2030s and then range between 34 and 36 thereafter.

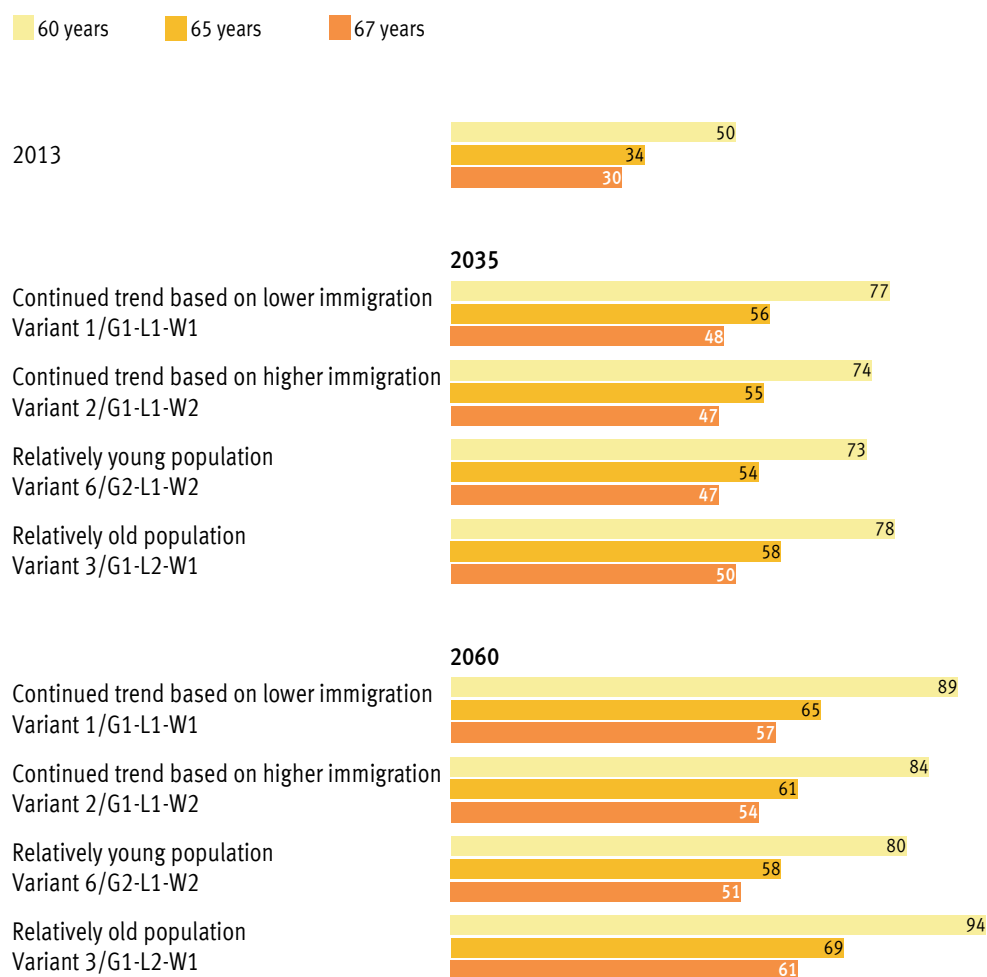
The old-age dependency ratio will increase considerably, however. The changes in the age structure will lead to a situation where the old-age dependency ratio will shift towards an increasing number of senior citizens. In 2013, that ratio was 34 senior citizens (at least 65 years old) to 100 people of working age (20 to 64 years). Assuming demographic trends continue and a lower level of immigration, there will be 65 seniors to 100 people of working age in 2060. If long-term annual net migration amounts to 200,000, the old-age dependency ratio will be only slightly lower, namely 61 persons aged 65 or over to 100 working-age adults.

Raising the retirement age to 67 will result in both a reduction of the population of retired people and an enlargement of the working-age population, which then will cover people aged between 20 and 66.

Figure 11

Old-age dependency ratios for working age of 20-60/65/67 years

2035 and 2060: results of the 13th coordinated population projection



Therefore a higher retirement age will lead to a lower old-age dependency ratio, which in 2060 would range between 57 (with continued trend based on lower immigration) and 54 (with continued trend based on higher immigration). A similar value, namely an old-age dependency ratio of 58, would also be achieved with a retirement age of 65 if long-term annual net immigration were at the higher level of 200,000 persons and, in addition, fertility increased to 1.6 children per woman. Irrespective of the assumptions made, the old-age dependency ratio will increase considerably in any case solely on account of the actual age structure.

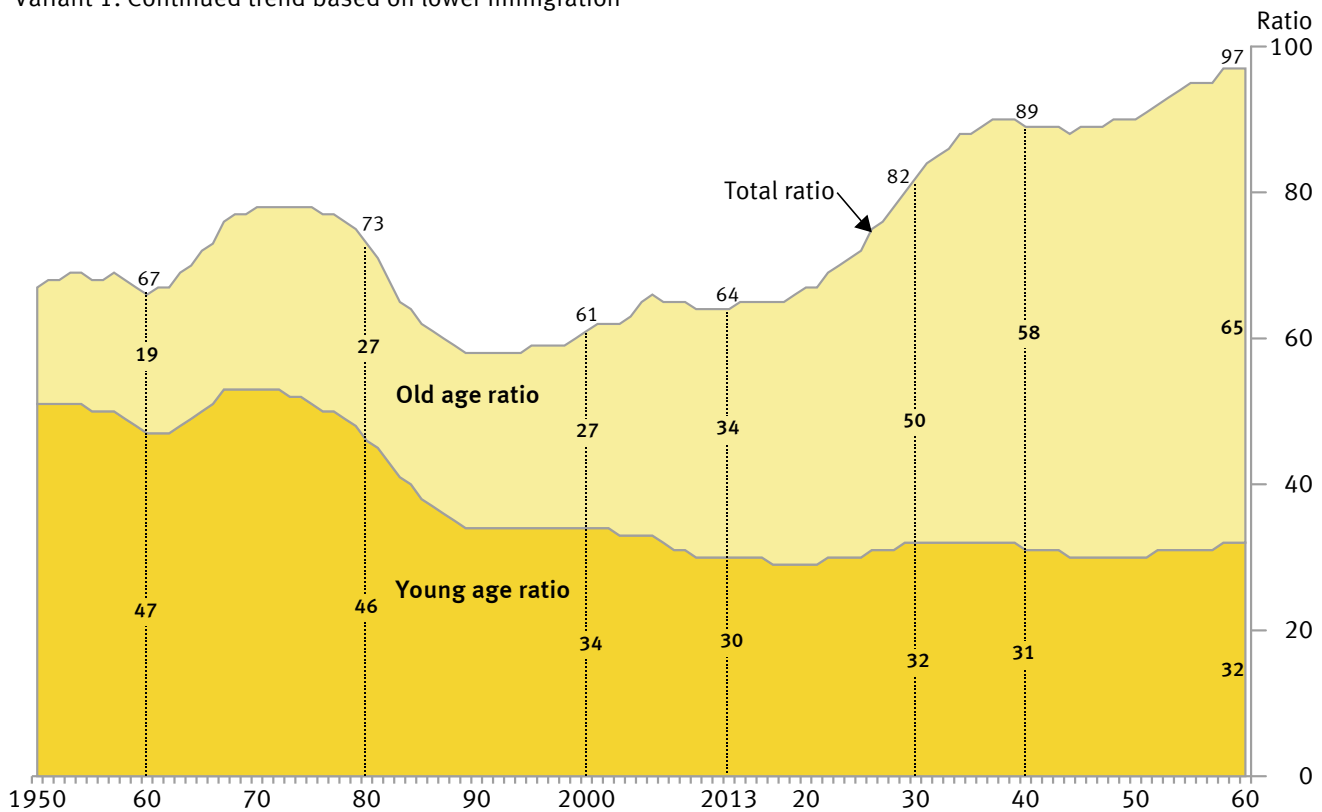
The old-age dependency ratio will not increase evenly through to 2060. Rather, it will rise very rapidly until the mid-2030s and then remain constant for a couple of years. It will only begin to rise again slowly from the beginning of the 2040s onwards.

The total dependency ratio – i.e. the sum of the young-age and old-age dependency ratios – will be determined by the development of the old-age dependency ratio (Figure 12). If trends continue and immigration is lower, it will increase from the current value of 64 to 90 by 2037, will then stabilise until the mid-2040s and then climb to 97 by 2060. Assuming an even greater increase in life expectancy, calculations suggest that there would be 101 potential benefit recipients to 100 people of working age in 2060. Given a fertility rate of 1.6 children per woman and a higher level of immigration, the total dependency ratio would stand at 94, i.e. 7 fewer people.

Figure 12

Young-age, old-age and total dependency ratios with age limits of 20 and 65 years ¹

From 2014, results of the 13th coordinated population projection
 Variant 1: Continued trend based on lower immigration



¹ Young-age dependency ratio: number of people under 20 per 100 people aged between 20 and 64; old-age dependency ratio: number of people aged 65 years or over per 100 people aged between 20 and 64; total dependency ratio: number of people under 20 years of age and people aged 65 years or over per 100 people aged between 20 and 64 years.

3 Assumptions regarding births, life expectancy and migration

The population projections of the Federal Statistical Office are based on the cohort component method with deterministic assumptions. With this approach, population developments are projected forward on a year by year basis with assumptions concerning fertility behaviour, mortality rates and migration factored into the projections. These assumptions will be explained separately in the following sections.

3.1 Births

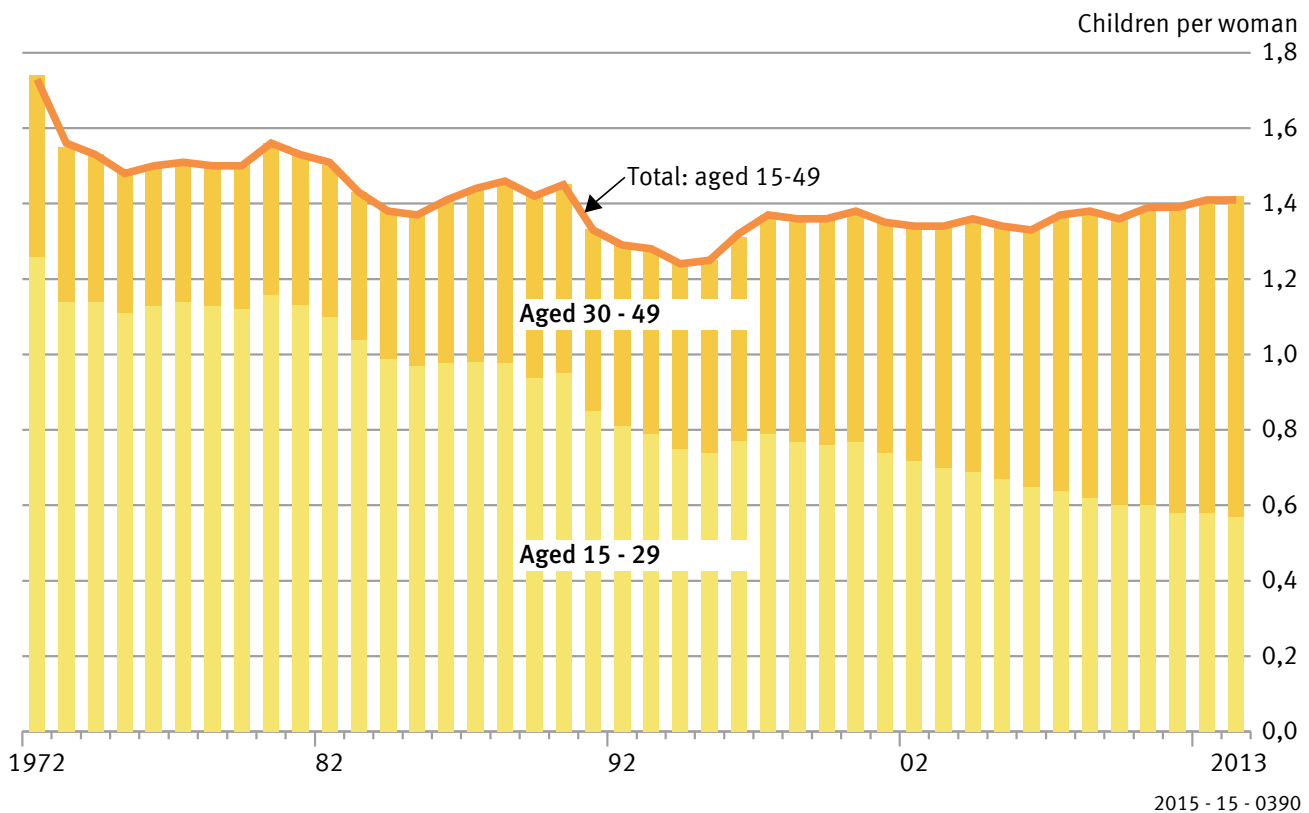
The number of future births is contingent upon two factors: the number of potential mothers and the relative fertility of women. The number of women of child-bearing age is already known for the female cohorts (women and girls) currently living and any development in this number is largely determined by the number of births and migration flows. The assumptions therefore focus on the development of the relative birth rate and are made directly for the age-specific birth rates, i.e. fertility among women at each individual age. The total fertility rate (also known as the annual birth rate) is obtained by adding together all the age-specific fertility rates. The total fertility rate is therefore a derived value which indirectly affects the size of the new cohorts in the projection period. Therefore, the assumptions are not only formulated for the total fertility rate but also for the average age at birth as a characteristic feature of age distribution. They are also complemented by information on the change in the final number of children of the female cohorts, which is highly relevant from a demographic perspective.

The assumptions regarding fertility are purely empirical in nature and are based on current birth statistics and the results of the microcensus surveys from 2008 and 2012. The hypotheses made are based on three fields of examination. For one, trends in the age-specific fertility rates and their impact on the total fertility rate were analysed. Secondly, the assumptions account for the most recent analytical findings on the impact that the growing trend towards older motherhood has on the completed family size per woman. Thirdly, the structure of the female cohorts was examined with regard to the number of children born and the impact this structure has on the birth rate. In this way, important information could be gathered on trends in childlessness and on changes in the average number of children per mother. The main findings are outlined in brief in the following section².

In Germany, the **annual total fertility rate** has varied between 1.3 and 1.5 children per woman for the last four decades. The annual birth rate is stable but low because the declining fertility rate of women in younger child-bearing years is compensated for by the increasing fertility of women aged 30 or over (Figure 13). There was only a slight level shift of +2% as a result of corrections that had to be made due to the census. According to current estimates, the total birth rate for 2013 stands at 1.4 children per woman.

² For more information on the topic, see "Birth trends and the family circumstances in Germany", Federal Statistical Office, 2012 at www.destatis.de/press/press_conferences.

Figure 13
Total fertility rate by age group



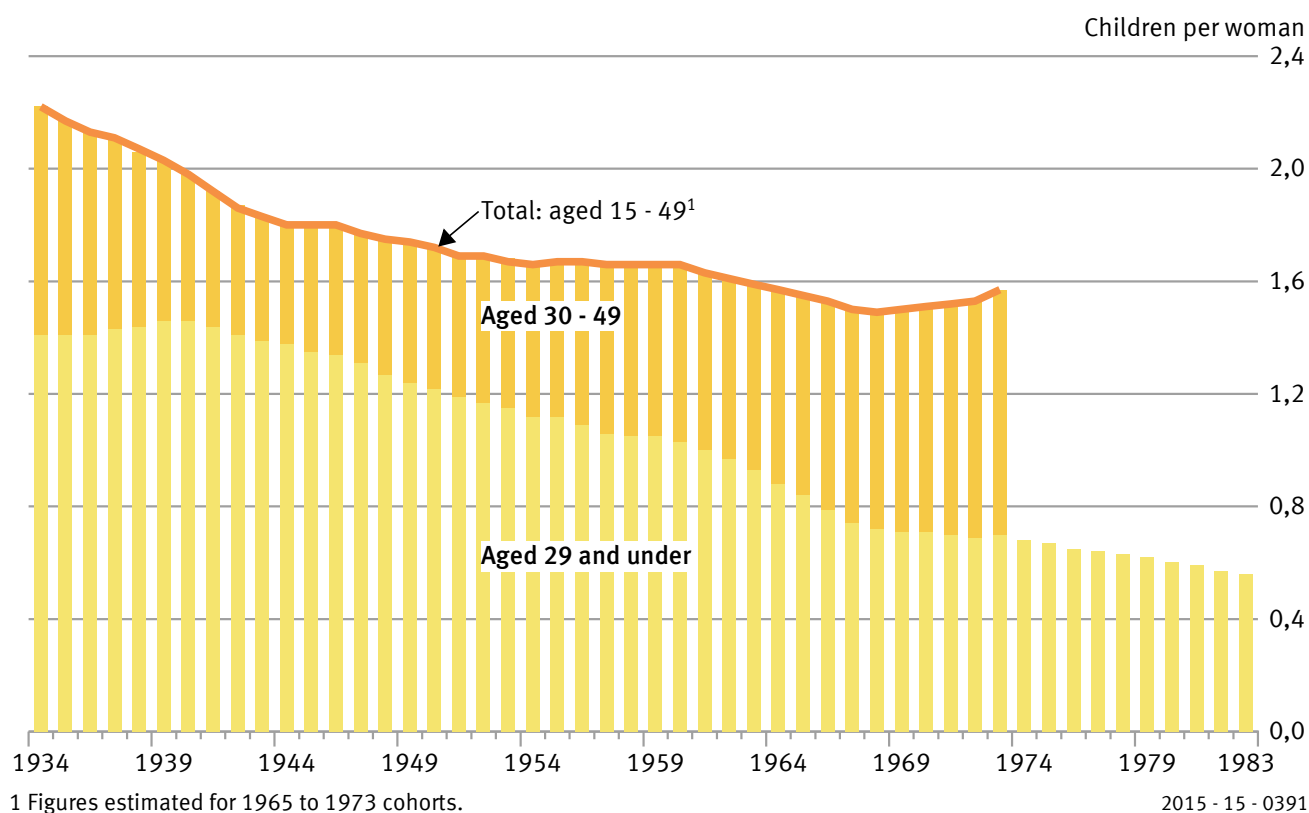
The future fertility behaviour of women will determine how this trend will continue. The figures for cohort fertility can provide some indication. These figures show how the time of birth(s) and the number of children change in the lifetime of the female cohorts.

When the female cohorts are compared against one another it also becomes apparent that fewer and fewer children are born to women aged 29 and under (Figure 14). An analysis of the cohorts reveals that women only sometimes “made up for” the children they did not have before 30 once they were of older child-bearing age. In contrast to the year by year analysis, there was no compensation of the total numbers of children born. Therefore, the **completed average fertility** dropped from 2.2 to 1.6 children per woman between the 1933 and 1964 cohorts. The completed fertility is likely to drop further for the 1965 to 1968 cohorts and reach an all-time low of 1.5 children per woman for the 1968 cohort.

The completed fertility per woman will probably recover slightly for the birth cohorts of the early 1970s. This is primarily due to the fact that fertility up to the age of 29 has stabilised while the fertility rate of women aged 30 or over has continued to increase at the same time. This favourable scenario will not continue in the cohorts after 1973, however. Fertility at a young age has declined continuously among the 1974 to 1983 birth cohorts. It still remains to be seen how the later-age fertility (30 or over) of these cohorts will develop as they are still in the child-bearing phase. However, fertility after 30 would need to increase significantly to merely keep completed fertility stable. In contrast, for completed fertility to increase, women aged 30 or over would need to be even more fertile than they have been so far, and there should not be any further decline in the fertility of women under 30. This could only be achieved in the future by a change in the fertility behaviour of the young female generations.

Figure 14

Completed fertility and fertility by age 29 per woman by cohort



The following trends can be identified for the primary characteristics of fertility behaviour – the average age of the woman at the birth of the first child, the share of women who remain childless, as well as the number of children a woman has and the intervals between births:

The trend towards delayed childbearing will continue. Therefore the percentage of women having their first child before their 30th birthday will continue to drop. The trend to start a family at an increasingly older age has been the primary characteristic of fertility behaviour in the last four decades. At the start of the 1970s, women in the former territory of the Federal Republic were 24 years of age on average at the birth of their first child. In 2013, they were six years older at almost 30. Up until the end of the 1980s, women in East Germany were on average very young at the birth of their first child. Following reunification, the age of first-time mothers rose all the more quickly in the new Länder. By 2013, women in eastern Germany were 28 years of age on average at the birth of their first child, five years older than in 1989 (23 years). On a national average, women were 29 years old at the birth of their first child in 2013. Therefore, the window in which women start a family and can have more children is getting increasingly smaller.

Despite an increasing number of births to women of older child-bearing age, first-time births to women aged 40 or over are still relatively rare. In 2013, only 3% of first-borns were to women in the 40-49 bracket, and only 1% were to women aged 42 or over. With regard to childlessness this means that the childless rate can be considered as virtually final at the age of 42 from a statistical standpoint.

The increase in the rate of childlessness - in other words, the share of childless women in all women of a given birth cohort - has been virtually linear for the past 26 years. For the 1968 to 1972 cohorts, who were aged between 40 and 44 in 2012, the rate of childlessness stood at 22% (Table 4), and was therefore twice as high as for women born around 1940. Currently there is no indication of a reversal in this trend. All that can be said is that the rate among western German women who hold a university degree has currently stabilised at a very high level of 30%. However, a further increase in the rate of childlessness can be expected among women on the whole.

Table 4: Share of childless women in all women of a given birth cohort in 2012

| Birth cohort (aged reached in 2012) | Germany | Former territory of the Federal Republic ¹ | New Länder ¹ |
|--|---------|---|-------------------------|
| | % | | |
| 1988 - 1992 (20 - 24) | 91 | 92 | 87 |
| 1983 - 1987 (25 - 29) | 71 | 73 | 62 |
| 1978 - 1982 (30 - 34) | 44 | 46 | 32 |
| 1973 - 1977 (35 - 39) | 27 | 27 | 20 |
| 1968 - 1972 (40 - 44) | 22 | 23 | 14 |
| 1963 - 1967 (45 - 49) | 20 | 21 | 11 |
| 1958 - 1962 (50 - 54) | 18 | 20 | 8 |
| 1953 - 1957 (55 - 59) | 16 | 18 | 7 |
| 1948 - 1952 (60 - 64) | 14 | 15 | 7 |
| 1943 - 1947 (65 - 69) | 12 | 13 | 7 |
| 1937 - 1942 (70 - 75) | 11 | 12 | 8 |

¹ Excluding Berlin-West and Berlin-East, respectively.

Results of the 2012 microcensus (census-adjusted projection) - population at main residence.

Mothers in Germany have two children on average in their lifetime. The average number of children per mother decreased from 2.3 to 2.0 between the cohorts of the 1930s and 1940s. The drop in the number of mothers of large families was a primary contributing factor here, as the share of women with four or more children halved from 12% to 6% in these cohorts. The distribution by number of children born then stabilised. Around 31% of mothers born between the mid-1940s and the start of the 1970s “only” had one child, 48% had two, 15% had three and 6% had four or more children.

This stability is rather fragile, however, given that women are increasingly older at the birth of their first child. The results of the microcensus surveys for the cohorts from the end of the 1960s to the mid-1970s reveal that **the more children a woman has had in her lifetime the younger she was at the birth of her first child.** The mothers of only children had their child at the age of 30 on average. The mothers of two children were 27, and therefore three years younger, when they started a family. Mothers of three or more children were under the age of 25 when they had their first child. Consequently, with declining numbers of women who have their first child before they reach 30, the group of potential mothers with three or more children also tends to become smaller.

Additional children are usually only born after a few years. There is a mean gap of a good seven years between the first and third birth. If more and more women wait until their thirties to have their first child, the mean gap between births would need to be reduced for a stable share of women with more than two children. However, there is no evidence of such a change thus far. The data available since 2009 on the total order of births to mothers reveal that the intervals between births remained unchanged between 2009 and 2013. In 50% of the cases, a second child is born within 3.3 years of the first-born. The gap between the second-born and the elder sibling is bigger for the remaining 50% of second-born children. The third child generally follows after an even longer interval. Half of all third children are born within 3.9 years of the second child, and the other half later still.

In summary the following can be said: the trend towards a higher rate of childlessness will continue. Delaying childbirth until later and later in life can have an impact on the future distribution of mothers by number of children, which is currently still stable. Mothers of large families characteristically have their first child by their mid 20s and the intervals between births are relatively large. As the group of women starting a family before the age of 30 is continuously decreasing, the number of potential mothers with three or more children is also on the decline. In addition, if the currently stable mean intervals between births are not reduced, the share of mothers with large families will decline in favour of mothers with one or two children.

Assumptions

The 13th coordinated population projection is based on two assumptions regarding long-term trends in fertility. Both scenarios assume that the fertility behaviour of women in the future will be a continuation of trends that are currently identifiable, while plausible future developments such as far-reaching changes in social norms, the political and economic environment or advances in reproductive medicine are not considered as they are highly speculative in nature.

Assumption G1:

The basic assumption involving “*approximate stability*” is that the trends of the last few decades will continue. The fertility of women under 30 will decline further in the next 12 years. Increasing fertility at an older child-bearing age guarantees that the total fertility rate will remain stable at 1.4 children per woman. Fertility rates at age 35 or over will reach their maximum levels in 2028. This is based on the current maximum values in Europe for this age group, which are currently observed among Swedish women. The average age at birth will increase by one year by 2028.

In the basic assumption completed fertility will remain stable at nearly 1.6 children per woman between the 1973 and 1984 cohorts. After this, it will drop gradually to 1.4 children per woman. This assumption is based on the hypothesis that a continued trend to delay childbirth until an older child-bearing age will result in structural changes with regard to the number of children born. The rate of childlessness here would increase from the current rate of 22% to 25% and the average number of children per mother would drop from 2.0 to 1.9.

Assumption G2:

The assumption of a “*slight increase*” is based on changes in the fertility behaviour which would, in theory, be possible but for which there is no empirical indication as yet. In this scenario, fertility under 30 would stabilise in the next decade, and fertility at an older child-bearing age would increase further. By 2028, total fertility would reach 1.6 children per woman - with the average age at birth simultaneously increasing by 9 months - and would remain constant thereafter.

At the start, completed fertility will develop along the same lines as in the basic assumption. It will then gradually increase among cohorts from the late 1980s to just over 1.6 children per woman and will remain approximately stable thereafter. This hypothesis assumes that the rate of childlessness will drop from the current level of 22% to 20% and that the structure of mothers based on the number of children born will remain at the level of the 1960s cohorts with an average of 2.0 children per mother.

Apart from these two assumptions, which are feasible from today's perspective, a model has also been calculated for analytical purposes with the birth rate at the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

Figure 15

Trends in the total fertility rate

From 2014, assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection

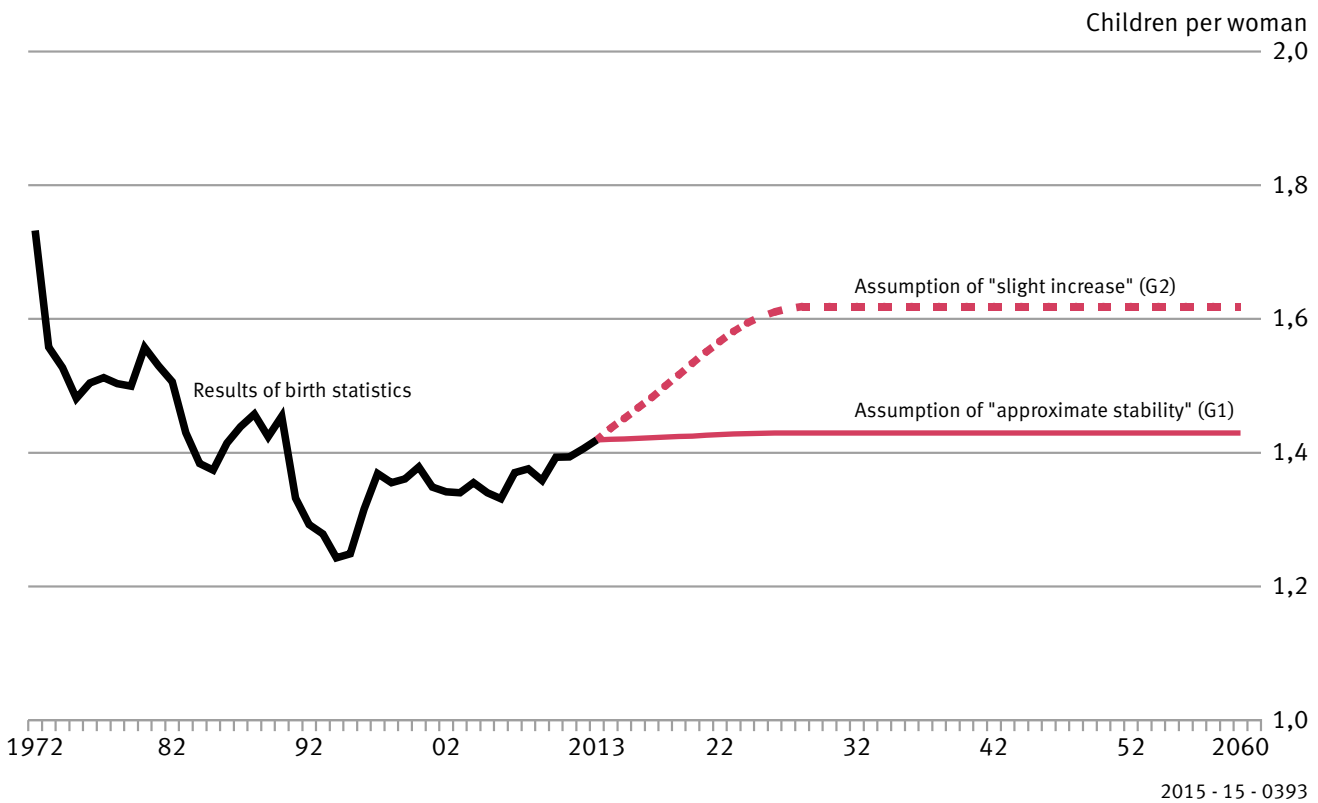
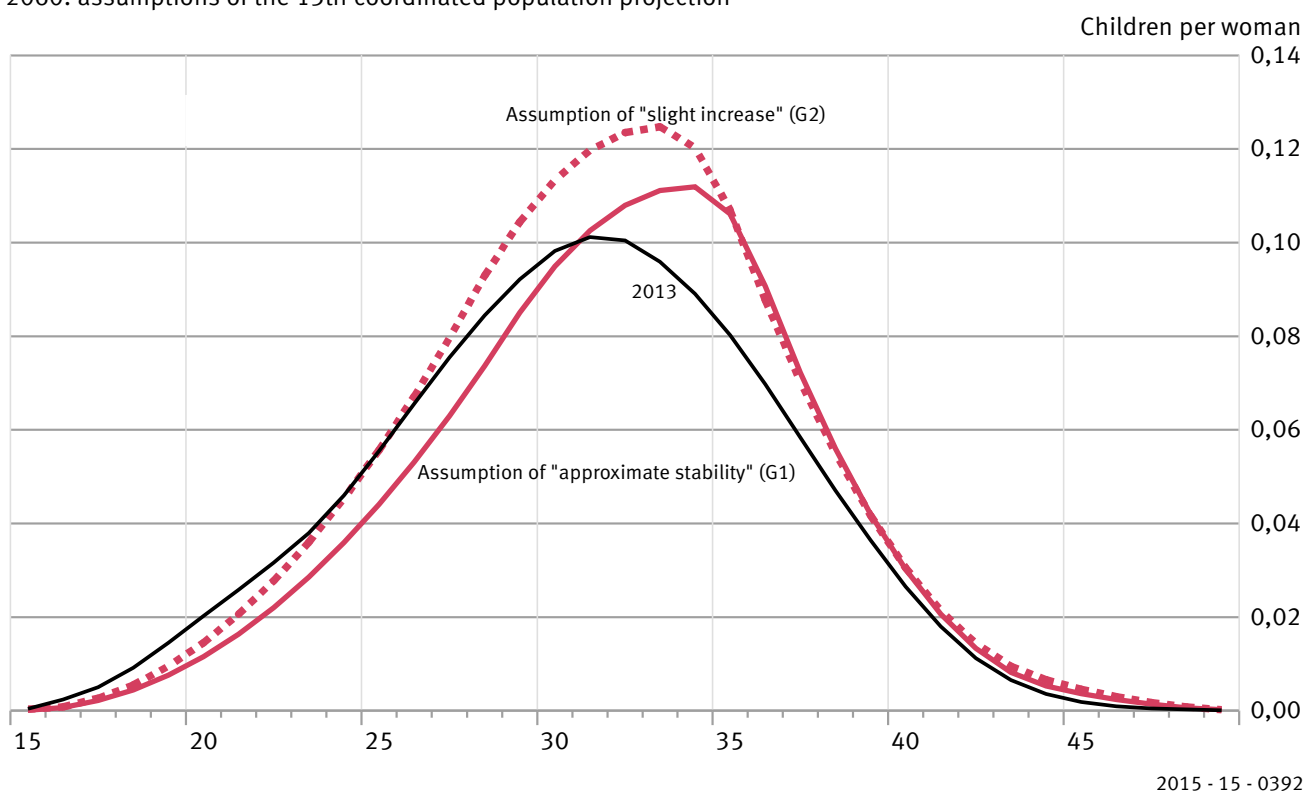


Chart 3: Assumptions concerning future trends in births

| | Trend | Target values | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | | Total fertility rate | Average age of woman at birth |
| Baseline year 2013 | | 1.4 children per woman | 30.7 years |
| Assumption G1 | Approximate stability | 1.4 children per woman | Increase to 31.8 by 2028, constant afterwards |
| Assumption G2 | Slight increase | Increase to 1.6 by 2028, constant afterwards | Increase to 31.4 by 2028, constant afterwards |

Figure 16**Age-specific fertility rate: 2013 and 2060**

2060: assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection



3.2 Life expectancy

Since the foundation of the German Reich in 1871, mortality conditions and life expectancies have been recorded regularly using what are called period life tables. The average life expectancy shows how many years new-born male or female children can expect to live if the population's mortality risk observed at a given time continues to apply during the individual years of age of their entire life. With regard to persons who have reached a certain age, e.g. 65 years, the number of further years they can expect to live is expressed as the average remaining life expectancy.

A continuous fall in mortality and rise in life expectancy has been tracked in Germany for more than 140 years with the life tables. In the German Reich, average life expectancy at birth in 1871/1881 was 35.6 years for men and 38.4 years for women. According to the results of the general life table for 2010/2012, men can now expect to reach 77.7 and women 82.8 years of age. Regional differences aside, the life expectancy at birth for both sexes has therefore more than doubled in this period. This development initially involved a sharp decline in the mortality rate particularly among children and infants, but survivorship has since also improved greatly for older persons. In 1871/1881, a 65 year old man had an average remaining life expectancy of 9.6 years, while a woman of the same age could expect to live for another 10.0 years. According to the general life table for 2010/2012, these values are 17.5 years (+ 7.9) and 20.7 years (+10.7), respectively, for 65 year old men and women. The increase in life expectancy in this age segment has been particularly pronounced since around 1970.

This improvement in survivorship is largely attributable to progress in medical care, better hygiene and nutrition, improvements in the housing situation and to better working conditions and increasing material wealth.

Compared with life expectancy in other countries, however, Germany does not occupy a leading position despite the sharp increase in life expectancy witnessed. In Europe, for example, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Spain, as well as our neighbours Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria, have a higher life expectancy at birth than Germany according to Eurostat data for both sexes for 2011. Men and women in France, Italy, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland can expect to live at least one year more compared to their counterparts in Germany. In Switzerland, men already have a life expectancy at birth of 80.5 years (and therefore 2.8 years more than in Germany) and women one of 85.0 years (+2.2). In 2011, women in France already had a life expectancy of 85.7 years and therefore can expect to live for 2.9 years more than women in Germany.

In the light of past developments in Germany and the far higher life expectancy already enjoyed in a number of neighbouring European countries, it is assumed that improved living conditions compared with those of earlier generations and further improvements in the medical care system will lead to a further rise in life expectancy in Germany in the future.

Assumptions

The 13th coordinated population projection involves two assumptions on the development of life expectancy through to 2060. The general life table for 2010/2012 acts as the basic life table here. Both assumptions are based on a continuous increase in life expectancy. In future years, that rise will increasingly depend on the older age groups. As the mortality risk is already very low in the young age groups, improvements in conditions would only have a relatively small effect on the development of total life expectancy.

With the aim of defining the individual assumptions, the mortality risks of men and women were examined in each age cohort in order to identify both long-term and short-term trends in the past. The fact that the mortality risk has declined continuously made it easier to derive the relevant trends. Both a long-term trend for the period since 1871/1881 and a short-term trend since 1970/1972 were determined for each single year of age. The effect of the decline in mortality among older age groups (roughly 60 and older) is somewhat stronger in the short-term trend, resulting in a bigger increase in life expectancy.

Assumption L1:

According to the *basic assumption of a "moderate increase"* in life expectancy (L1), the average life expectancy at birth will be 84.8 years for men and 88.8 years for women in 2060, equivalent to an increase of 7.0 and 6.0 years, respectively, on the level of life expectancy in Germany in 2010/2012. The difference in life expectancy between men and women will fall from 5.1 to 4.0 years by 2060. 65 year old men and women can expect to live a further 22.0 and 25.0 years, respectively. This equates to 4.5 more years for men and 4.3 more years for women than in 2010/2012. Basic assumption L1 is based on a combination of the short-term trend observed since 1970/1972 and the long-term trend recorded since 1871/1881.

Figure 17

Life expectancy at birth

From 2014, assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection

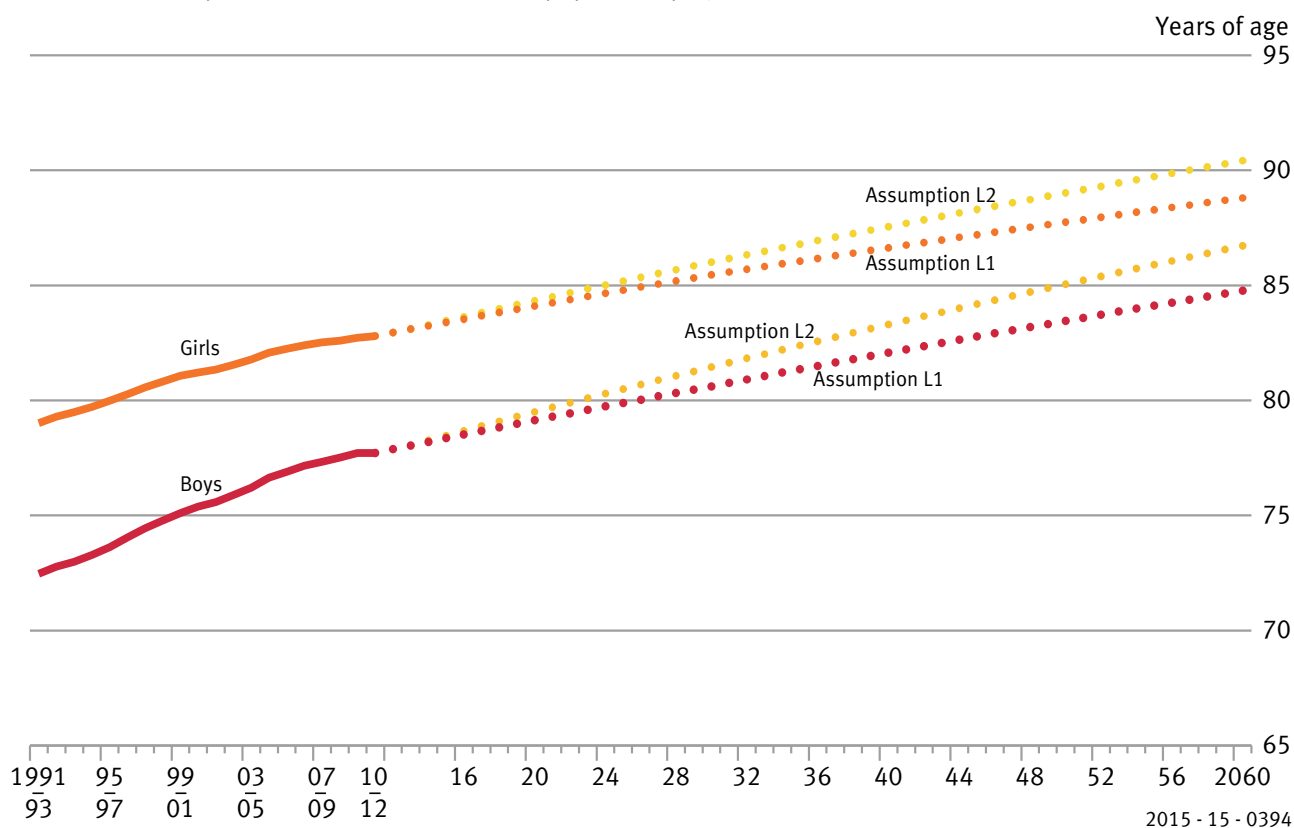


Chart 4: Assumptions concerning future developments in life expectancy through to 2060

| | Life expectancy at birth | | | Change on 2010/2012 ¹ | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2010/2012 | 2060 basic assumption L1 | 2060 assumption of high increase L2 | 2060 assumption L1 | 2060 assumption L2 |
| | in years | | | | |
| Men | 77.7 | 84.8 | 86.7 | +7.0 | +9.0 |
| Women..... | 82.8 | 88.8 | 90.4 | +6.0 | +7.6 |
| Difference ¹ . | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | -1.0 | -1.4 |

| | Remaining life expectancy at age 65 | | | Change on 2010/2012 ¹ | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2010/2012 | 2060 basic assumption L1 | 2060 assumption of high increase L2 | 2060 assumption L1 | 2060 assumption L2 |
| | in years | | | | |
| Men | 17.5 | 22.0 | 23.7 | +4.5 | +6.2 |
| Women..... | 20.7 | 25.0 | 26.5 | +4.3 | +5.8 |
| Difference ¹ . | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | -0.2 | -0.4 |

¹ Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Assumption L2:

The *assumption of a "high increase"* (L2) is that men can expect to live (from birth) on average for 86.7 years and women for 90.4 years. This equates to 9.0 more years for men and 7.6 more years for women compared against figures for 2010/2012. The difference in life expectancy between men and women will fall from 5.1 to 3.7 years. 65 year old men and women can expect to live 23.7 and 26.5 more years, respectively. The assumption of high life expectancy L2 is based on trends observed since 1970/1972. A necessary condition for this assumption is that the improvements in the medical care system and the resulting reduction in the mortality risk of older age groups will largely continue along the same lines until 2060 as it has during the last 40 years.

Both of the assumptions are the result of trend extrapolation of the age-specific and gender-specific mortality risk and their derivation is purely empirical. The assumptions on future trends in life expectancy are somewhat lower compared with the 12th coordinated population projection as the 2010/2012 basic life table took the results of the 2011 census into account and therefore its values for life expectancy are somewhat lower than the life tables created on the basis of rolled forward population estimates before the census. Furthermore, the increase in life expectancy has fallen off slightly in the years since the last population projection, which is also a contributing factor in the somewhat lower assumptions.

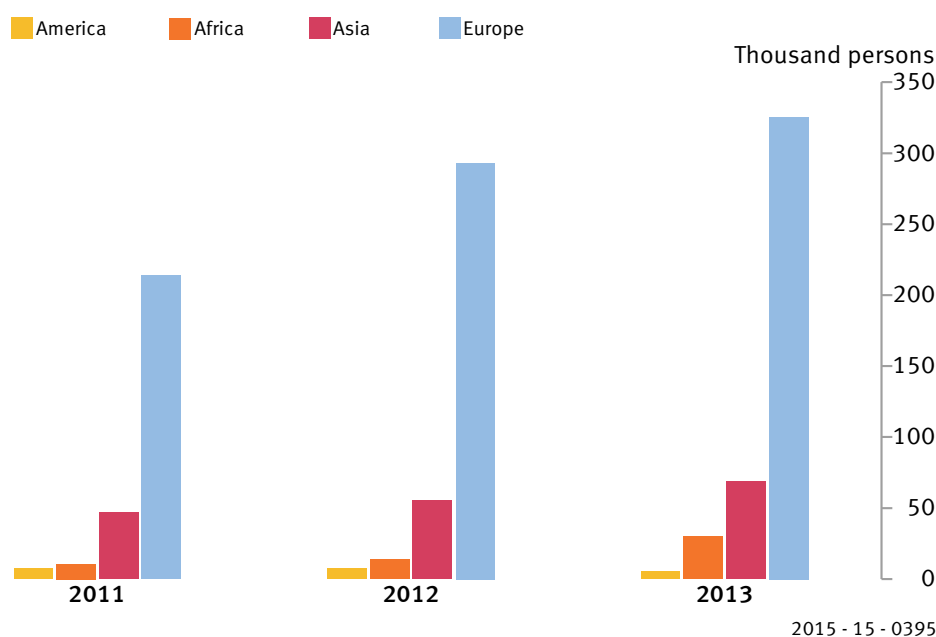
3.3 External migration

In addition to births and deaths, another important factor which influences population trends in Germany is that of the movement of people across the country's borders, referred to as external migration. Net migration – defined as the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants – is particularly important for the future population size and age structure. But unlike fertility and life expectancy, net migration does not allow us to derive a trend substantiated from past data. On the one hand, net migration depends on the potential number of migrants leaving their countries of origin for certain political, economic, demographic and even ecological reasons. And on the other, it is influenced by Germany's migration policy and the extent to which Germany is perceived as a country of destination that is attractive in socio-economic terms.

The migration trends of past years do, however, show some tendencies which can certainly be considered in the assumptions on future net migration. They concern, above all, the long and medium-term level of immigration and emigration, differences in the migration patterns of German and foreign citizens and specific characteristics of the age structure.

With the exception of a few years, Germany has had positive net migration overall. On a long-term average, net migration ranged between 142,000 persons per year before German reunification and 186,000 persons per year in the entire period between 1954 and 2013³. Persons with foreign citizenship account for more than 80% of the total volume of migration - i.e. immigration and emigration - and have largely dominated migratory movements (Figure 20). These average values are shaped by several waves of immigration, such as the recruitment of foreign workers in the 1950s and 1960s, subsequent immigration of family members in the 1980s, and the extremely high level of inward migration from eastern Europe, states of the former Soviet Union and from war-torn Yugoslavia in the 1990s.

Figure 18
Net immigration by regions of origin



³The reported level of net migration tends to be too high because not everyone leaving the country officially deregisters and these individuals are therefore not included in migration statistics. Any need to correct the updated population size - such as after the 2011 census - primarily arises from underestimated emigration figures.

However, there were also phases of negative net migration in between - such as in the mid 1970s and 1980s - and phases where the migration situation was calmer, such as between 2004 and 2009 when net migration was significantly below 100,000 persons. At present, Germany is once again experiencing a marked increase in net immigration from 279,000 in 2011 to 429,000 in 2013. This is attributable to the free movement of workers for EU acceding states, the influx of asylum seekers from areas of conflict and crisis in Asia and Africa, and immigration from southern Europe due to opportunities presented on the labour market. A further increase in net immigration to roughly 500,000 persons is expected for 2014.

To be able to estimate how long such a high level of immigration could continue, it is helpful to take a look at the regions of origin of the immigrants. Between 2011 and 2013, immigrants from Europe (Figure 18) accounted for more than three-quarters (77%) of net immigration on average. 94% of these immigrants were from EU countries. In contrast, only 28% of immigrants came from other European countries, and from Asia, Africa and America.

In the 2011-2013 period, eastern and southern European EU states, notably Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the Russian Federation, Afghanistan and Syria, were the primary countries of origin. These countries can be roughly split into two groups that differ in terms of their population trends and the reasons for their citizens' migration.

Immigration from southern and eastern Europe is primarily labour migration. On the one hand, the lack of opportunities in the local labour market is a push factor while, on the other hand, the labour market in Germany is prepared to absorb the additional workers and young professionals. From a demographic perspective, however, the eastern and southern European EU states are experiencing significant ageing of their population. In these countries, the birth rate is practically as low as that in Germany, and the share of under 20s in the total population stands at roughly 20% (Figure 19). In contrast, there are currently far more people in the 20-39 and 40-59 age groups, accounting for roughly 30% of the population in each case. In ten to twenty years, there will be fewer people of active migration age in these countries. Furthermore, the need for these countries to retain their own workforce is likely to increase once their local economic situation stabilises. This means that the external migration potential will decrease with the result that Germany can probably expect far less immigration from countries which are currently the most important regions of origin.

Immigration from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria is characterised by asylum seekers. These countries have very young populations who are under pressure to emigrate due to strong push factors such as acute risk of military conflict or terrorism and a disastrous economic situation in some areas. Net migration from these regions could continue for several years if the conditions in the countries of origin do not change significantly.

Apart from this, other regions of the world also have migration potential. Large parts of Asia and Africa will have young and growing populations in the next few decades. Depending on the situation in their home country and in Europe, emigration, also to Germany, could prove attractive. The effects of global warming which, according to current estimates, would be milder in Central Europe than in other continents, could increase the 'push' factors in the regions concerned. At the same time, the working-age population in Germany will decrease significantly in the next few decades, and the need to recruit workers could increase as a result.

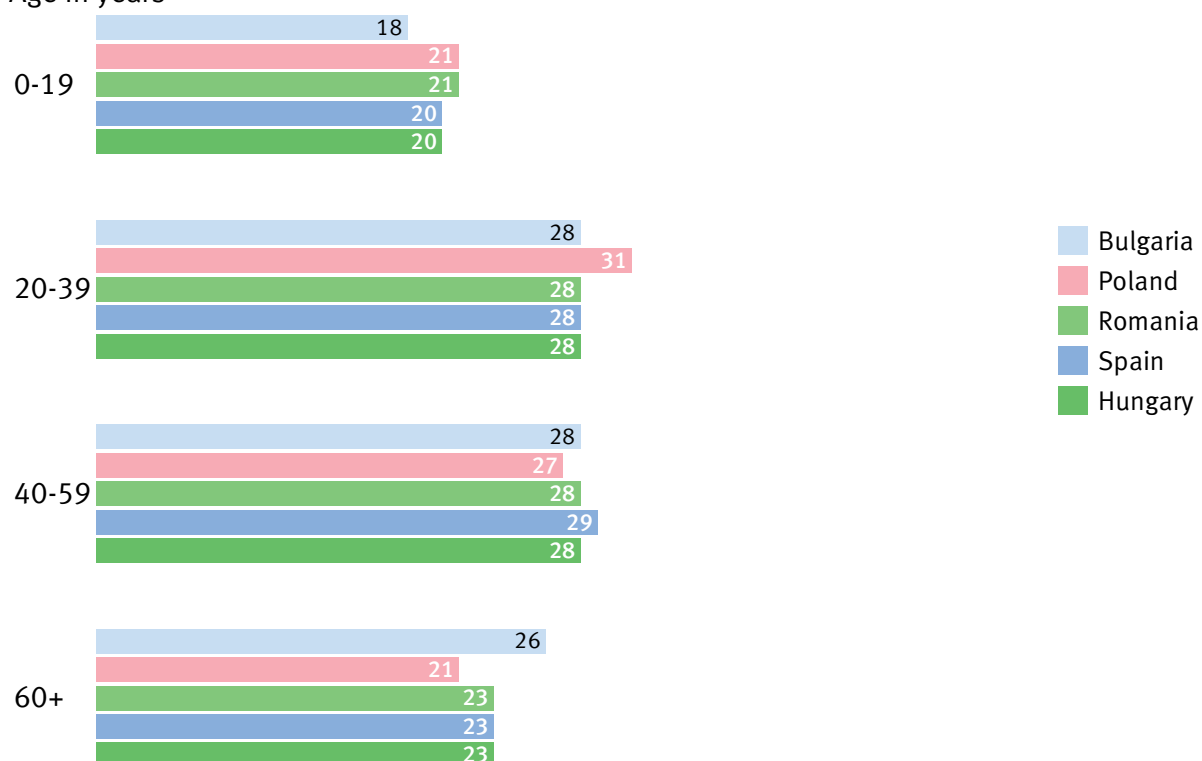
Figure 19

Age structure of the population in selected primary countries of origin

%

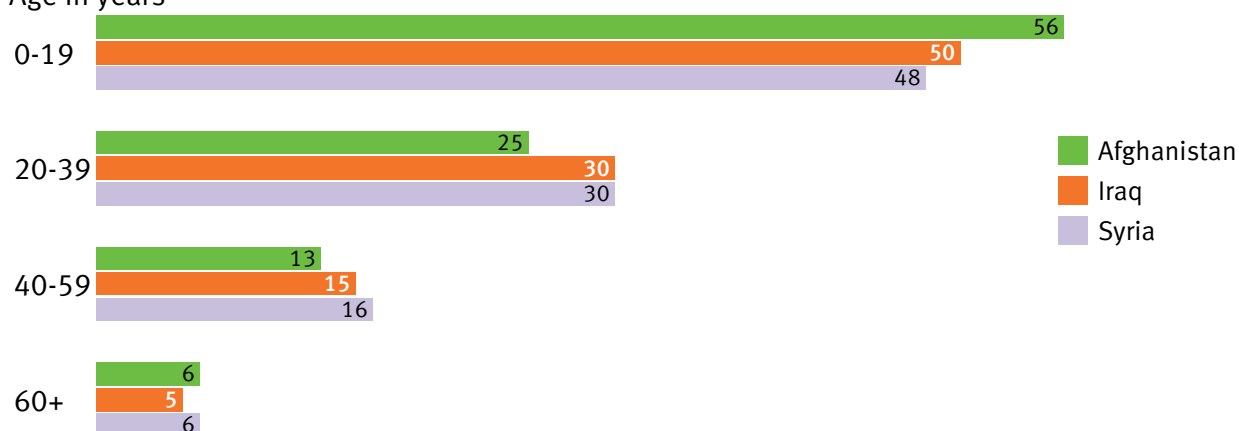
Ageing populations

Age in years



Young populations

Age in years



Sources: Eurostat, United Nations, Afghan Statistics Office

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Assumptions

Two assumptions on net migration are made in the 13th coordinated population projection (Chart 5 and Figure 20). Both scenarios assume net migration (balance of immigration and emigration) of 500,000 persons for 2014 and 2015. With regard to long-term migration trends, however, it is assumed that the level of migration will gradually ease off. Net migration will decrease at a different pace within six years, depending on the particular scenario.

Assumption W1 is that annual net migration will already have dropped to 350,000 persons in 2016, and will then decrease gradually to 100,000 by 2021. Therefore, over the entire projection period from 2014 to 2060, a total of 6.3 million people would, on balance, immigrate to Germany, equating to an average net migration of 130,000 per year.

Assumption W2 is that net migration will decrease steadily to 200,000 persons. As a result, there would be cumulative net immigration of roughly 2.8 million persons by 2020 and of roughly 10.8 million persons by 2060. This is equivalent to a net migration of around 230,000 people per year on average for the period spanning 2014 to 2060.

These two assumptions set the range within which net migration has developed over a long-term average since the 1950s and within which migration patterns are likely to develop in the future. The assumed values must be interpreted as long-term averages; in all likelihood the actual net migration levels will also be subject to great variation in the future.

Chart 5: Assumptions on the future trends in the balance of immigration and emigration across Germany's borders

| Years | Assumption W1 | Assumption W2 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2014 | 500 000 | 500 000 |
| 2015 | 500 000 | 500 000 |
| 2016 | 350 000 | 450 000 |
| 2017 | 300 000 | 400 000 |
| 2018 | 250 000 | 350 000 |
| 2019 | 200 000 | 300 000 |
| 2020 | 150 000 | 250 000 |
| 2021-2060 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Total from 2014 to 2060 | 6 250 000 | 10 750 000 |
| Average per year. | approx. 130 000 | approx. 230 000 |

Furthermore, two additional *model assumptions* have been made for analytical purposes. Balanced net migration is assumed in one scenario, while the second model assumes long-term net migration of 300,000 persons per year (from 2016), or 14.5 million persons in the period between 2014 and 2060.

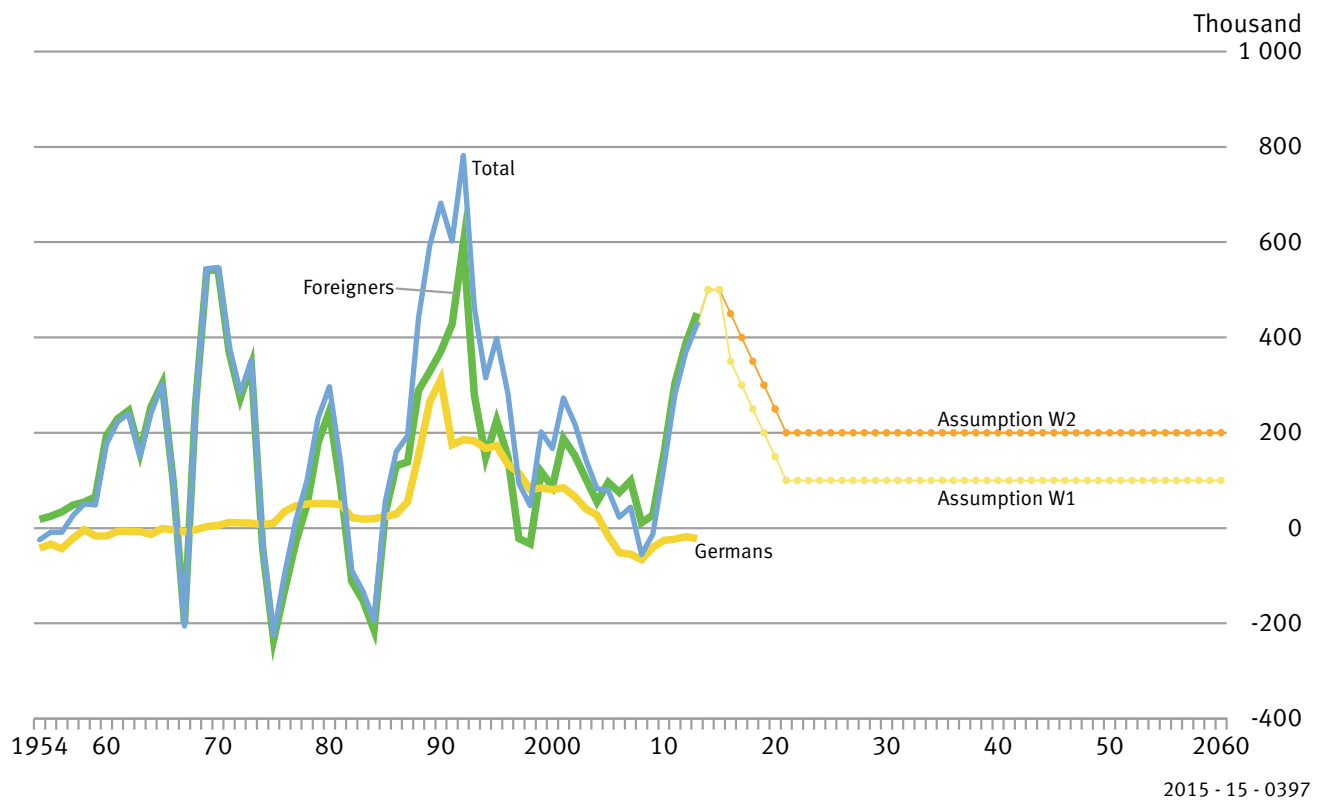
The structure of net migration in terms of sex and age is based on the empirical age distribution among immigrants and emigrants, which is particularly stable among foreigners. On average, persons immigrating to Germany are younger than those lea-

ving the country. The population in Germany gets younger as a result. The level of emigration generally tends to be relatively constant over several decades. Because of this stability, we speak of a 'basic migration flow' which always takes place irrespective of the actual level of net migration. This basic migration has also been considered in the assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection. Therefore the population gets younger even given balanced net migration.

Figure20

Balance of migration across Germany's borders

From 2014, assumptions of the 13th coordinated population projection



Appendix A: List of variants and model calculations

Variant 1: continued trend based on lower immigration

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000
(G1-L1-W1)

Variant 2: continued trend based on higher immigration

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000
(G1-L1-W2)

Variant 3: relatively old population

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000
(G1-L2-W1)

Variant 4

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000
(G1-L2-W2)

Variant 5

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000
(G2-L1-W1)

Variant 6: relatively young population

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000
(G2-L1-W2)

Variant 7

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000
(G2-L2-W1)

Variant 8

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000
(G2-L2-W2)

Model calculation: zero net migration

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls

Model calculation: 300,000 net migration

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060:
84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls

Model calculation: birth rate of 2.1 children per woman

Life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls;
long-term net migration: 100,000

Table 1: Development of Germany's population by 2060¹⁾**Variant 1: continued trend based on lower immigration**

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000 (G1-L1-W1)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 434 | 79 230 | 75 963 | 71 902 | 67 563 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,8 | 98,1 | 94,1 | 89,0 | 83,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 841 | 12 572 | 11 429 | 10 928 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,6 | 15,9 | 16,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 42 937 | 37 462 | 35 521 | 32 522 | 30 005 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,7 | 47,3 | 46,8 | 45,2 | 44,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,3 | 84,9 | 80,5 | 73,7 | 68,0 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 182 | 27 926 | 27 871 | 27 951 | 26 630 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,7 | 35,2 | 36,7 | 38,9 | 39,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,2 | 127,3 | 127,0 | 127,4 | 121,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,3 | 36,9 | 35,4 | 35,1 | 36,4 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,3 | 74,5 | 78,5 | 85,9 | 88,8 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,7 | 111,5 | 113,9 | 121,1 | 125,2 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 434 | 79 230 | 75 963 | 71 902 | 67 563 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,8 | 98,1 | 94,1 | 89,0 | 83,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 841 | 12 572 | 11 429 | 10 928 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,6 | 15,9 | 16,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 48 775 | 43 595 | 40 213 | 37 736 | 34 347 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,9 | 55,0 | 52,9 | 52,5 | 50,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,1 | 88,5 | 81,7 | 76,6 | 69,8 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 345 | 21 794 | 23 178 | 22 737 | 22 288 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,5 | 27,5 | 30,5 | 31,6 | 33,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,9 | 129,3 | 137,6 | 134,9 | 132,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,3 | 31,7 | 31,3 | 30,3 | 31,8 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,6 | 50,0 | 57,6 | 60,3 | 64,9 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,0 | 81,7 | 88,9 | 90,5 | 96,7 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 434 | 79 230 | 75 963 | 71 902 | 67 563 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,8 | 98,1 | 94,1 | 89,0 | 83,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 841 | 12 572 | 11 429 | 10 928 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,6 | 15,9 | 16,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 50 830 | 46 188 | 41 934 | 39 655 | 36 080 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,4 | 58,3 | 55,2 | 55,2 | 53,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,8 | 90,6 | 82,3 | 77,8 | 70,8 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 289 | 19 201 | 21 457 | 20 819 | 20 555 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 20,0 | 24,2 | 28,2 | 29,0 | 30,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 107,7 | 126,9 | 141,9 | 137,6 | 135,9 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,2 | 30,0 | 30,0 | 28,8 | 30,3 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 32,0 | 41,6 | 51,2 | 52,5 | 57,0 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,2 | 71,5 | 81,1 | 81,3 | 87,3 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 2: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾**Variant 2: continued trend based on higher immigration**

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000 (G1-L1-W2)

| Specification | | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 953 | 80 919 | 78 906 | 76 115 | 73 079 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,5 | 100,2 | 97,7 | 94,2 | 90,5 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 411 | 14 240 | 13 271 | 12 308 | 11 989 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,6 | 16,8 | 16,2 | 16,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,6 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 43 349 | 38 655 | 37 470 | 35 186 | 33 163 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,9 | 47,8 | 47,5 | 46,2 | 45,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,2 | 87,6 | 84,9 | 79,7 | 75,1 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 192 | 28 024 | 28 165 | 28 621 | 27 926 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,5 | 34,6 | 35,7 | 37,6 | 38,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,2 | 127,7 | 128,3 | 130,4 | 127,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,2 | 36,8 | 35,4 | 35,0 | 36,2 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 55,8 | 72,5 | 75,2 | 81,3 | 84,2 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,1 | 109,3 | 110,6 | 116,3 | 120,4 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 953 | 80 919 | 78 906 | 76 115 | 73 079 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,5 | 100,2 | 97,7 | 94,2 | 90,5 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 411 | 14 240 | 13 271 | 12 308 | 11 989 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,6 | 16,8 | 16,2 | 16,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,6 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 49 194 | 44 831 | 42 280 | 40 642 | 37 909 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 60,0 | 55,4 | 53,6 | 53,4 | 51,9 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,9 | 91,1 | 85,9 | 82,6 | 77,0 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 348 | 21 848 | 23 355 | 23 166 | 23 181 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,4 | 27,0 | 29,6 | 30,4 | 31,7 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,9 | 129,7 | 138,6 | 137,5 | 137,6 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,3 | 31,8 | 31,4 | 30,3 | 31,6 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,3 | 48,7 | 55,2 | 57,0 | 61,1 |
| | together | 64,1 | 66,6 | 80,5 | 86,6 | 87,3 | 92,8 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 953 | 80 919 | 78 906 | 76 115 | 73 079 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,5 | 100,2 | 97,7 | 94,2 | 90,5 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 411 | 14 240 | 13 271 | 12 308 | 11 989 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,6 | 16,8 | 16,2 | 16,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,6 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 51 251 | 47 437 | 44 036 | 42 636 | 39 789 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,5 | 58,6 | 55,8 | 56,0 | 54,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,6 | 93,1 | 86,4 | 83,7 | 78,1 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 291 | 19 242 | 21 598 | 21 171 | 21 301 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 19,9 | 23,8 | 27,4 | 27,8 | 29,1 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 107,7 | 127,2 | 142,8 | 140,0 | 140,8 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,1 | 30,0 | 30,1 | 28,9 | 30,1 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 31,8 | 40,6 | 49,0 | 49,7 | 53,5 |
| | together | 58,5 | 59,9 | 70,6 | 79,2 | 78,5 | 83,7 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 3: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾**Variant 3: relatively old population**

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000 (G1-L2-W1)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 520 | 79 631 | 76 773 | 73 189 | 69 202 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,9 | 98,6 | 95,1 | 90,6 | 85,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 843 | 12 575 | 11 432 | 10 931 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,4 | 16,4 | 15,6 | 15,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 42 942 | 37 479 | 35 548 | 32 554 | 30 037 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,7 | 47,1 | 46,3 | 44,5 | 43,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,3 | 84,9 | 80,5 | 73,8 | 68,1 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 262 | 28 309 | 28 650 | 29 202 | 28 233 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,8 | 35,6 | 37,3 | 39,9 | 40,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,6 | 129,0 | 130,6 | 133,1 | 128,7 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,3 | 36,9 | 35,4 | 35,1 | 36,4 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,5 | 75,5 | 80,6 | 89,7 | 94,0 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,8 | 112,5 | 116,0 | 124,8 | 130,4 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 520 | 79 631 | 76 773 | 73 189 | 69 202 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,9 | 98,6 | 95,1 | 90,6 | 85,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 843 | 12 575 | 11 432 | 10 931 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,4 | 16,4 | 15,6 | 15,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 48 784 | 43 628 | 40 261 | 37 797 | 34 406 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,8 | 54,8 | 52,4 | 51,6 | 49,7 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,1 | 88,6 | 81,8 | 76,8 | 69,9 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 420 | 22 160 | 23 938 | 23 960 | 23 865 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,6 | 27,8 | 31,2 | 32,7 | 34,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 109,3 | 131,5 | 142,1 | 142,2 | 141,6 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,3 | 31,7 | 31,2 | 30,2 | 31,8 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,8 | 50,8 | 59,5 | 63,4 | 69,4 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,1 | 82,5 | 90,7 | 93,6 | 101,1 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 520 | 79 631 | 76 773 | 73 189 | 69 202 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,9 | 98,6 | 95,1 | 90,6 | 85,7 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 315 | 13 843 | 12 575 | 11 432 | 10 931 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,4 | 16,4 | 15,6 | 15,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,5 | 94,3 | 85,6 | 77,8 | 74,4 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 50 842 | 46 232 | 41 993 | 39 731 | 36 155 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,4 | 58,1 | 54,7 | 54,3 | 52,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,8 | 90,7 | 82,4 | 78,0 | 71,0 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 363 | 19 556 | 22 205 | 22 026 | 22 116 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 20,1 | 24,6 | 28,9 | 30,1 | 32,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,2 | 129,3 | 146,8 | 145,6 | 146,2 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,2 | 29,9 | 29,9 | 28,8 | 30,2 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 32,2 | 42,3 | 52,9 | 55,4 | 61,2 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,3 | 72,2 | 82,8 | 84,2 | 91,4 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 4: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾**Variant 4**

Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000 (G1-L2-W2)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 039 | 81 321 | 79 720 | 77 416 | 74 753 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,6 | 100,7 | 98,7 | 95,9 | 92,6 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 412 | 14 242 | 13 274 | 12 311 | 11 993 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,7 | 15,9 | 16,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,7 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 43 355 | 38 671 | 37 498 | 35 220 | 33 198 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,8 | 47,6 | 47,0 | 45,5 | 44,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,2 | 87,6 | 85,0 | 79,8 | 75,2 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 272 | 28 408 | 28 948 | 29 884 | 29 561 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,6 | 34,9 | 36,3 | 38,6 | 39,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,6 | 129,4 | 131,9 | 136,2 | 134,7 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,2 | 36,8 | 35,4 | 35,0 | 36,1 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,0 | 73,5 | 77,2 | 84,9 | 89,0 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,2 | 110,3 | 112,6 | 119,8 | 125,2 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 039 | 81 321 | 79 720 | 77 416 | 74 753 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,6 | 100,7 | 98,7 | 95,9 | 92,6 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 412 | 14 242 | 13 274 | 12 311 | 11 993 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,7 | 15,9 | 16,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,7 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 49 204 | 44 865 | 42 329 | 40 706 | 37 973 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 60,0 | 55,2 | 53,1 | 52,6 | 50,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,9 | 91,1 | 86,0 | 82,7 | 77,1 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 424 | 22 214 | 24 117 | 24 399 | 24 787 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,5 | 27,3 | 30,3 | 31,5 | 33,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 109,3 | 131,8 | 143,1 | 144,8 | 147,1 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,3 | 31,7 | 31,4 | 30,2 | 31,6 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,4 | 49,5 | 57,0 | 59,9 | 65,3 |
| | together | 64,1 | 66,7 | 81,3 | 88,3 | 90,2 | 96,9 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 039 | 81 321 | 79 720 | 77 416 | 74 753 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,6 | 100,7 | 98,7 | 95,9 | 92,6 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 412 | 14 242 | 13 274 | 12 311 | 11 993 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 16,7 | 15,9 | 16,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,1 | 97,0 | 90,4 | 83,8 | 81,7 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 51 262 | 47 481 | 44 097 | 42 716 | 39 870 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,5 | 58,4 | 55,3 | 55,2 | 53,3 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,6 | 93,2 | 86,5 | 83,8 | 78,2 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 365 | 19 598 | 22 349 | 22 388 | 22 890 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 19,9 | 24,1 | 28,0 | 28,9 | 30,6 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,2 | 129,6 | 147,8 | 148,0 | 151,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,1 | 30,0 | 30,1 | 28,8 | 30,1 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 31,9 | 41,3 | 50,7 | 52,4 | 57,4 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,0 | 71,3 | 80,8 | 81,2 | 87,5 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 5: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾
Variant 5

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000 (G2-L1-W1)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 644 | 80 165 | 77 631 | 74 440 | 71 236 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,1 | 99,3 | 96,1 | 92,2 | 88,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 776 | 14 030 | 13 034 | 12 937 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,4 | 18,1 | 17,5 | 18,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,5 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 42 937 | 37 462 | 35 731 | 33 455 | 31 669 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,6 | 46,7 | 46,0 | 44,9 | 44,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,3 | 84,9 | 81,0 | 75,8 | 71,8 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 182 | 27 926 | 27 871 | 27 951 | 26 630 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,6 | 34,8 | 35,9 | 37,5 | 37,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,2 | 127,3 | 127,0 | 127,4 | 121,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,8 | 39,4 | 39,3 | 39,0 | 40,8 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,3 | 74,5 | 78,0 | 83,5 | 84,1 |
| | together | 83,0 | 90,1 | 114,0 | 117,3 | 122,5 | 124,9 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 644 | 80 165 | 77 631 | 74 440 | 71 236 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,1 | 99,3 | 96,1 | 92,2 | 88,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 776 | 14 030 | 13 034 | 12 937 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,4 | 18,1 | 17,5 | 18,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,5 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 48 775 | 43 595 | 40 423 | 38 669 | 36 011 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,7 | 54,4 | 52,1 | 51,9 | 50,6 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,1 | 88,5 | 82,1 | 78,5 | 73,1 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 345 | 21 794 | 23 178 | 22 737 | 22 288 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,5 | 27,2 | 29,9 | 30,5 | 31,3 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,9 | 129,3 | 137,6 | 134,9 | 132,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,8 | 33,9 | 34,7 | 33,7 | 35,9 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,6 | 50,0 | 57,3 | 58,8 | 61,9 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,4 | 83,9 | 92,0 | 92,5 | 97,8 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 644 | 80 165 | 77 631 | 74 440 | 71 236 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,1 | 99,3 | 96,1 | 92,2 | 88,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 776 | 14 030 | 13 034 | 12 937 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,4 | 18,1 | 17,5 | 18,2 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,5 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 50 830 | 46 188 | 42 144 | 40 588 | 37 744 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,3 | 57,6 | 54,3 | 54,5 | 53,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,8 | 90,6 | 82,7 | 79,7 | 74,1 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 289 | 19 201 | 21 457 | 20 819 | 20 555 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 20,0 | 24,0 | 27,6 | 28,0 | 28,9 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 107,7 | 126,9 | 141,9 | 137,6 | 135,9 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,6 | 32,0 | 33,3 | 32,1 | 34,3 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 32,0 | 41,6 | 50,9 | 51,3 | 54,5 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,6 | 73,6 | 84,2 | 83,4 | 88,7 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
 Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 6: Development of Germany's population by 2060¹⁾**Variant 6: relatively young population**

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000 (G2-L1-W2)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 165 | 81 878 | 80 631 | 78 757 | 76 931 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,7 | 101,4 | 99,8 | 97,5 | 95,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 199 | 14 785 | 13 993 | 14 120 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,6 | 18,3 | 17,8 | 18,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 43 349 | 38 655 | 37 681 | 36 144 | 34 884 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,8 | 47,2 | 46,7 | 45,9 | 45,3 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,2 | 87,6 | 85,4 | 81,9 | 79,0 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 192 | 28 024 | 28 165 | 28 621 | 27 926 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,4 | 34,2 | 34,9 | 36,3 | 36,3 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,2 | 127,7 | 128,3 | 130,4 | 127,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,7 | 39,3 | 39,2 | 38,7 | 40,5 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 55,8 | 72,5 | 74,7 | 79,2 | 80,1 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,5 | 111,8 | 114,0 | 117,9 | 120,5 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 165 | 81 878 | 80 631 | 78 757 | 76 931 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,7 | 101,4 | 99,8 | 97,5 | 95,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 199 | 14 785 | 13 993 | 14 120 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,6 | 18,3 | 17,8 | 18,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 49 194 | 44 831 | 42 491 | 41 599 | 39 629 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,9 | 54,8 | 52,7 | 52,8 | 51,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,9 | 91,1 | 86,3 | 84,5 | 80,5 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 348 | 21 848 | 23 355 | 23 166 | 23 181 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,3 | 26,7 | 29,0 | 29,4 | 30,1 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,9 | 129,7 | 138,6 | 137,5 | 137,6 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,7 | 33,9 | 34,8 | 33,6 | 35,6 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,3 | 48,7 | 55,0 | 55,7 | 58,5 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,0 | 82,6 | 89,8 | 89,3 | 94,1 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 165 | 81 878 | 80 631 | 78 757 | 76 931 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,7 | 101,4 | 99,8 | 97,5 | 95,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 199 | 14 785 | 13 993 | 14 120 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,6 | 18,3 | 17,8 | 18,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 51 251 | 47 437 | 44 248 | 43 594 | 41 510 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,4 | 57,9 | 54,9 | 55,4 | 54,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,6 | 93,1 | 86,8 | 85,5 | 81,5 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 291 | 19 242 | 21 598 | 21 171 | 21 301 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 19,8 | 23,5 | 26,8 | 26,9 | 27,7 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 107,7 | 127,2 | 142,8 | 140,0 | 140,8 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,5 | 32,0 | 33,4 | 32,1 | 34,0 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 31,8 | 40,6 | 48,8 | 48,6 | 51,3 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,3 | 72,6 | 82,2 | 80,7 | 85,3 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 7: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾
Variant 7

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000 (G2-L2-W1)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 730 | 80 566 | 78 441 | 75 727 | 72 876 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,2 | 99,8 | 97,1 | 93,8 | 90,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 778 | 14 033 | 13 037 | 12 941 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,3 | 17,9 | 17,2 | 17,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,6 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 42 942 | 37 479 | 35 758 | 33 488 | 31 702 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,5 | 46,5 | 45,6 | 44,2 | 43,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 97,3 | 84,9 | 81,0 | 75,9 | 71,8 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 262 | 28 309 | 28 650 | 29 202 | 28 233 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,7 | 35,1 | 36,5 | 38,6 | 38,7 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,6 | 129,0 | 130,6 | 133,1 | 128,7 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,8 | 39,4 | 39,2 | 38,9 | 40,8 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,5 | 75,5 | 80,1 | 87,2 | 89,1 |
| | together | 83,0 | 90,3 | 115,0 | 119,4 | 126,1 | 129,9 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 730 | 80 566 | 78 441 | 75 727 | 72 876 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,2 | 99,8 | 97,1 | 93,8 | 90,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 778 | 14 033 | 13 037 | 12 941 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,3 | 17,9 | 17,2 | 17,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,6 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 48 784 | 43 628 | 40 471 | 38 730 | 36 071 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,7 | 54,2 | 51,6 | 51,1 | 49,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,1 | 88,6 | 82,2 | 78,7 | 73,3 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 420 | 22 160 | 23 938 | 23 960 | 23 865 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,5 | 27,5 | 30,5 | 31,6 | 32,7 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 109,3 | 131,5 | 142,1 | 142,2 | 141,6 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,8 | 33,9 | 34,7 | 33,7 | 35,9 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,8 | 50,8 | 59,1 | 61,9 | 66,2 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,5 | 84,7 | 93,8 | 95,5 | 102,0 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 81 730 | 80 566 | 78 441 | 75 727 | 72 876 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,2 | 99,8 | 97,1 | 93,8 | 90,2 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 525 | 14 778 | 14 033 | 13 037 | 12 941 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,3 | 17,9 | 17,2 | 17,8 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,9 | 100,6 | 95,6 | 88,8 | 88,1 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 50 842 | 46 232 | 42 203 | 40 664 | 37 820 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,2 | 57,4 | 53,8 | 53,7 | 51,9 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,8 | 90,7 | 82,8 | 79,8 | 74,2 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 363 | 19 556 | 22 205 | 22 026 | 22 116 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 20,0 | 24,3 | 28,3 | 29,1 | 30,3 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,2 | 129,3 | 146,8 | 145,6 | 146,2 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,6 | 32,0 | 33,3 | 32,1 | 34,2 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 32,2 | 42,3 | 52,6 | 54,2 | 58,5 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,8 | 74,3 | 85,9 | 86,2 | 92,7 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
 Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 8: Development of Germany's population by 2060 ¹⁾**Variant 8**

Birth rate of 1.6 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 86.7 years for boys/90.4 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000 (G2-L2-W2)

| Specification | 31 Dec. of the year | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | |
| Age limits 20 and 60 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 251 | 82 280 | 81 445 | 80 059 | 78 606 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,8 | 101,9 | 100,8 | 99,1 | 97,3 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 201 | 14 788 | 13 996 | 14 124 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,5 | 18,2 | 17,5 | 18,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 60 years | 1000.... | 44 137 | 43 355 | 38 671 | 37 710 | 36 178 | 34 920 |
| | %.... | 54,6 | 52,7 | 47,0 | 46,3 | 45,2 | 44,4 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 98,2 | 87,6 | 85,4 | 82,0 | 79,1 |
| 60 years and older | 1000.... | 21 946 | 24 272 | 28 408 | 28 948 | 29 884 | 29 561 |
| | %.... | 27,2 | 29,5 | 34,5 | 35,5 | 37,3 | 37,6 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 110,6 | 129,4 | 131,9 | 136,2 | 134,7 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 60 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 33,3 | 33,7 | 39,3 | 39,2 | 38,7 | 40,4 |
| | 60 year olds and older.. | 49,7 | 56,0 | 73,5 | 76,8 | 82,6 | 84,7 |
| | together | 83,0 | 89,7 | 112,8 | 116,0 | 121,3 | 125,1 |
| Age limits 20 and 65 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 251 | 82 280 | 81 445 | 80 059 | 78 606 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,8 | 101,9 | 100,8 | 99,1 | 97,3 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 201 | 14 788 | 13 996 | 14 124 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,5 | 18,2 | 17,5 | 18,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 65 years | 1000.... | 49 232 | 49 204 | 44 865 | 42 541 | 41 663 | 39 694 |
| | %.... | 61,0 | 59,8 | 54,5 | 52,2 | 52,0 | 50,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,9 | 91,1 | 86,4 | 84,6 | 80,6 |
| 65 years and older | 1000.... | 16 851 | 18 424 | 22 214 | 24 117 | 24 399 | 24 787 |
| | %.... | 20,9 | 22,4 | 27,0 | 29,6 | 30,5 | 31,5 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 109,3 | 131,8 | 143,1 | 144,8 | 147,1 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 65 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 29,8 | 29,7 | 33,9 | 34,8 | 33,6 | 35,6 |
| | 65 year olds and older.. | 34,2 | 37,4 | 49,5 | 56,7 | 58,6 | 62,4 |
| | together | 64,1 | 67,2 | 83,4 | 91,5 | 92,2 | 98,0 |
| Age limits 20 and 67 years | | | | | | | |
| Population, total | 1000.... | 80 767 | 82 251 | 82 280 | 81 445 | 80 059 | 78 606 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 101,8 | 101,9 | 100,8 | 99,1 | 97,3 |
| under 20 years | 1000.... | 14 684 | 14 623 | 15 201 | 14 788 | 13 996 | 14 124 |
| | %.... | 18,2 | 17,8 | 18,5 | 18,2 | 17,5 | 18,0 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 99,6 | 103,5 | 100,7 | 95,3 | 96,2 |
| 20 to under 67 years | 1000.... | 50 957 | 51 262 | 47 481 | 44 309 | 43 674 | 41 592 |
| | %.... | 63,1 | 62,3 | 57,7 | 54,4 | 54,6 | 52,9 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 100,6 | 93,2 | 87,0 | 85,7 | 81,6 |
| 67 years and older | 1000.... | 15 126 | 16 365 | 19 598 | 22 349 | 22 388 | 22 890 |
| | %.... | 18,7 | 19,9 | 23,8 | 27,4 | 28,0 | 29,1 |
| | 2013 = 100.... | 100 | 108,2 | 129,6 | 147,8 | 148,0 | 151,3 |
| Young-age, old-age, total dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| Per one hundred 20 to under 67 year olds there are | | | | | | | |
| | under 20 year olds..... | 28,8 | 28,5 | 32,0 | 33,4 | 32,0 | 34,0 |
| | 67 year olds and older.. | 29,7 | 31,9 | 41,3 | 50,4 | 51,3 | 55,0 |
| | together | 58,5 | 60,5 | 73,3 | 83,8 | 83,3 | 89,0 |

1) From 2020 estimates of the 13th coordinated population projection.
Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

Table 9: Development of the population in Germany from 2014 to 2060

- 13th coordinated population projection -

| Year (as at 31.12.) | Continued trend based on lower immigration ¹⁾ Variant 1, G1-L1-W1 | | Continued trend based on higher immigration ²⁾ Variant 2, G1-L1-W2 | |
|------------------------|---|------------|--|------------|
| | 1 000 | 2013 = 100 | 1 000 | 2013 = 100 |
| 2014 | 81 058 | 100,4 | 81 058 | 100,4 |
| 2015 | 81 345 | 100,7 | 81 345 | 100,7 |
| 2016 | 81 478 | 100,9 | 81 579 | 101,0 |
| 2017 | 81 554 | 101,0 | 81 757 | 101,2 |
| 2018 | 81 573 | 101,0 | 81 879 | 101,4 |
| 2019 | 81 533 | 100,9 | 81 945 | 101,5 |
| 2020 | 81 434 | 100,8 | 81 953 | 101,5 |
| 2021 | 81 274 | 100,6 | 81 902 | 101,4 |
| 2022 | 81 102 | 100,4 | 81 841 | 101,3 |
| 2023 | 80 917 | 100,2 | 81 769 | 101,2 |
| 2024 | 80 719 | 99,9 | 81 685 | 101,1 |
| 2025 | 80 506 | 99,7 | 81 589 | 101,0 |
| 2026 | 80 278 | 99,4 | 81 479 | 100,9 |
| 2027 | 80 036 | 99,1 | 81 357 | 100,7 |
| 2028 | 79 779 | 98,8 | 81 222 | 100,6 |
| 2029 | 79 510 | 98,4 | 81 076 | 100,4 |
| 2030 | 79 230 | 98,1 | 80 919 | 100,2 |
| 2031 | 78 939 | 97,7 | 80 753 | 100,0 |
| 2032 | 78 640 | 97,4 | 80 578 | 99,8 |
| 2033 | 78 332 | 97,0 | 80 396 | 99,5 |
| 2034 | 78 017 | 96,6 | 80 206 | 99,3 |
| 2035 | 77 694 | 96,2 | 80 009 | 99,1 |
| 2036 | 77 364 | 95,8 | 79 804 | 98,8 |
| 2037 | 77 026 | 95,4 | 79 592 | 98,5 |
| 2038 | 76 680 | 94,9 | 79 372 | 98,3 |
| 2039 | 76 326 | 94,5 | 79 143 | 98,0 |
| 2040 | 75 963 | 94,1 | 78 906 | 97,7 |
| 2041 | 75 592 | 93,6 | 78 661 | 97,4 |
| 2042 | 75 213 | 93,1 | 78 407 | 97,1 |
| 2043 | 74 824 | 92,6 | 78 145 | 96,8 |
| 2044 | 74 428 | 92,2 | 77 875 | 96,4 |
| 2045 | 74 023 | 91,6 | 77 597 | 96,1 |
| 2046 | 73 611 | 91,1 | 77 312 | 95,7 |
| 2047 | 73 192 | 90,6 | 77 020 | 95,4 |
| 2048 | 72 767 | 90,1 | 76 723 | 95,0 |
| 2049 | 72 337 | 89,6 | 76 421 | 94,6 |
| 2050 | 71 902 | 89,0 | 76 115 | 94,2 |
| 2051 | 71 464 | 88,5 | 75 806 | 93,9 |
| 2052 | 71 024 | 87,9 | 75 496 | 93,5 |
| 2053 | 70 583 | 87,4 | 75 184 | 93,1 |
| 2054 | 70 141 | 86,8 | 74 873 | 92,7 |
| 2055 | 69 702 | 86,3 | 74 564 | 92,3 |
| 2056 | 69 264 | 85,8 | 74 257 | 91,9 |
| 2057 | 68 831 | 85,2 | 73 955 | 91,6 |
| 2058 | 68 402 | 84,7 | 73 657 | 91,2 |
| 2059 | 67 979 | 84,2 | 73 364 | 90,8 |
| 2060 | 67 563 | 83,7 | 73 079 | 90,5 |

1) Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 100,000.

2) Birth rate of 1.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth in 2060: 84.8 years for boys/88.8 years for girls; long-term net migration: 200,000.

Appendix C: Glossary

Age-specific fertility rate

The fertility rate can be determined for any age of women between 15 and 49 years. It is defined as the number of births to mothers of a given age in a calendar year in relation to the total female population of that age. Age-specific fertility rates calculated in this manner indicate the average number of children born to women of a given age.

Average age at birth

Average age of mothers who gave birth in the respective calendar year. In the context of the population projection, it is an age calculated on the basis of the age-specific fertility rates, irrespective of the order of birth of the child.

Basic migration

Basic migration assumes a certain level of emigration to other countries. Hence the same or a higher level of immigration is required to achieve a balanced or positive net migration. By taking basic migration into account, consideration is given to the fact that foreigners moving to Germany are generally younger than those leaving the country so the population gets younger to an extent even in the case of balanced net migration.

Birth deficit

The number of births is smaller than the number of deaths.

Births

Refers to the number of live births.

Childlessness

Childlessness refers to the share of childless women in the total of women of a given group. Childlessness is considered permanent for women aged 50 or over who have typically gone through their childbearing years. As the share of childless women in younger age groups may still change, it should be interpreted as reflecting the situation at a given instant in time.

Cohort

A group of people who experienced the same event at the same time. A birth cohort, for example, is a group of people who were born in the same calendar year.

Completed/cumulative fertility

The completed/cumulative fertility of a female cohort indicates the average number of children born to the women of the cohort during their life. As regards female cohorts who have reached the age of 49, fertility refers to the total number of children born to the women of the cohorts. This fertility rate is calculated for a cohort by adding the age-specific fertility rates (source: statistics of births) determined for the cohort's individual years of age from 15 to 49.

Life expectancy

The average number of additional years a person of a certain age could expect to live according to the results of a life table. We speak of the average life expectancy at birth (i.e. at the age of 0 years) and remaining life expectancy at a certain age, e.g. at age 60 or 65.

Life table

A demographic model allowing a summary assessment of the development of the mortality of a population regardless of the population's size and age structure. Constructed separately for women and men, the life table shows how many people of a certain group will survive and die based on the calculated probability of death at individual years of age. In addition, the life table also provides information about the gender-specific life expectancy at individual years of age. A distinction is made between period life tables and cohort life tables. Period life tables quantify the development of mortality in a reporting period and do not make any assumptions as to how mortality conditions will change in the future. Therefore, they provide information on how many (additional) years a person could expect to live if he/she were subject to the mortality conditions of the reporting period for his/her entire life. Cohort life tables indicate the specific mortality experiences and the life expectancy of a specific birth cohort. Cohort life tables can only be finalised, however, once all the members of this specific birth cohort are deceased.

Median age

The median age divides the population into a younger and an older half.

Migration surplus

Migration surplus (positive net migration, net immigration) means that the number of immigrants exceeds the number of emigrants.

Mortality

Mortality is one of the two main components of natural population change. By mortality we understand the number of deaths occurring over a certain period in relation to the population. In this context, total mortality or the mortality of subpopulations (breakdown by age or sex) can be studied.

Natural population change

This is the balance of births and deaths.

Net migration

The difference between immigration into Germany and emigration from Germany to other countries. In this context, it is possible to examine total net migration or net migration broken down by age or sex.

Old-age dependency ratio

This is the ratio of the number of people of pension age (e.g. 65 years and older) to 100 persons of working age (e.g. 20 to 64 years).

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would have during her lifetime if the conditions in the reference year were characteristic of the whole period of her childbearing years (from 15 to 49). This number of children per woman is of a hypothetical nature as it shows the fertility rate for a modelled, rather than a concrete generation of women. The total fertility rate is determined by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of the reference year for all women aged between 15 and 49 years. It is not affected by the age structure of the female population.

Young-age dependency ratio

With the working age defined as between 20 and 64, the young-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of people aged between 0 and 19 to 100 persons of working age.

Appendix D: Animated population pyramid on the Internet

To make it easier for individuals to gain an understanding of demographic changes, the Federal Statistical Office has made an animated population pyramid available on its website at <https://www.destatis.de/bevoelkerungspyramide/>

This population pyramid visualises the age structure of the population by sex and population changes between 1950 and 2060. From 2014 onwards, the graphic is based on the results of the 13th coordinated population projection with four specific variants:

- Continued trend based on lower immigration (variant 1, G1-L1-W1)
- Continued trend based on higher immigration (variant 2, G1-L1-W2)
- Relatively old population (variant 3, G1-L2-W1)
- Relatively young population (variant 6, G2-L1-W2)

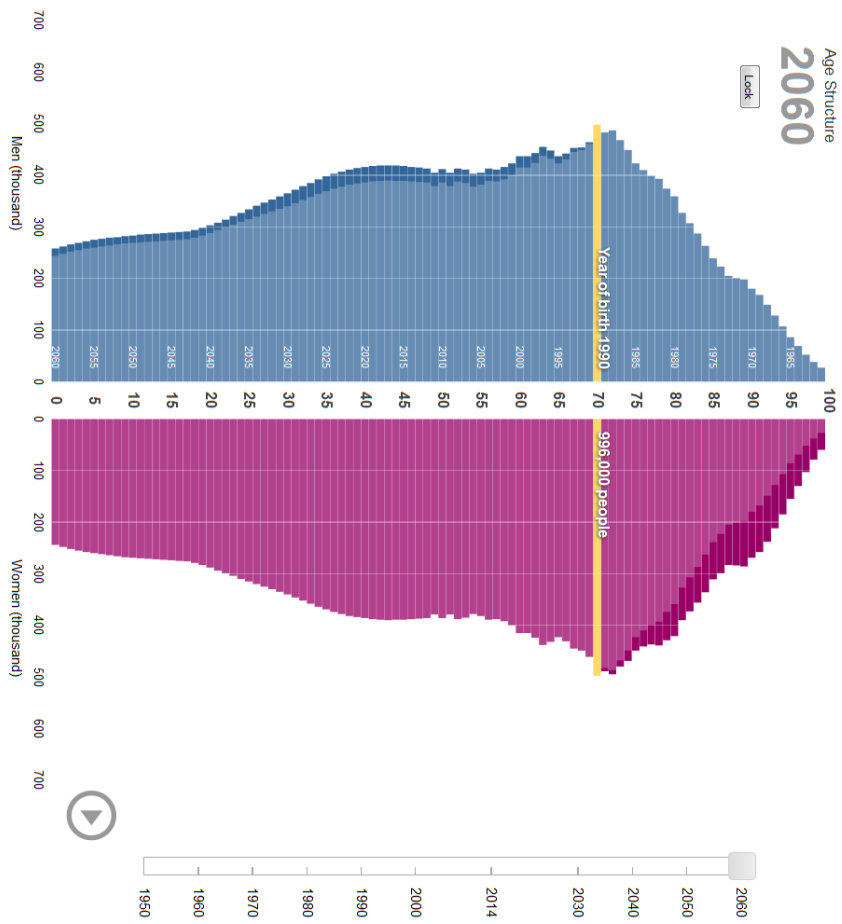
The animated graphic contains a brief overview of the assumptions and several demographic parameters for each year between 1950 and 2060:

- Total population size
- Absolute and relative size of three user-definable age groups
- Median age
- Old-age dependency ratio (number of persons of retirement age per 100 people of working age)
- Surplus of women/men (in a darker colour)

Users can:

- Change the age limits and display the age groups in separate colours
- Display and lock a year with the data on the population size for that year
- Lock the age structure of a year or variant to compare this structure with another year or variant

Federal Statistical Office, Germany's population by 2060, April 2015



Embed this graphic </>

13th coordinated Population Projection for Germany

DISTATIS
Statistisches Bundesamt

Variants

- Continued trend based on lower immigration
- Continued trend based on higher immigration
- Relatively old population
- Relatively young population

Assumptions G1-L1-W1

- Birth rate
1.4 children per woman
- Life expectancy of a newborn in 2060
84.8 years for boys
88.8 years for girls
- Net migration (from 2021)
+ 100,000 persons

| Age | Mill. | Pct. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 65+ | 22.3 | 33% |
| 20-64 | 34.4 | 51% |
| <20 | 10.9 | 16% |
| Total | 67.6 | 100% |

Median age 50.5 | Old-age dependency ratio 65

Age-groups **change**

Download the data

Further information

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