



WIC Hybrid Colloquium

What Level of Migration Is Required to Achieve Zero Population Growth in the Shortest Possible Time? Examples in Asian countries

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11:00 – 12:00 (CET)



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Abstract:

Stalling fertility at below replacement level is led to population decline. McDonald and Hosseini have shown that this progression is halted most rapidly if the population takes on a quasi-stationary age structure through achieving a constant annual number of births. The novel approach is to estimate the level of immigration that would be required to maintain a constant annual number of births in the long term. The study suggests that, for all examined countries except Australia, no reasonable level of immigration could produce a quasi-stationary population if fertility remains at the country's 2020 level. The constraining factors are the current population size, fertility level and the extent to which the governments accept permanent immigrants to the country. If fertility were to increase over 15–20 years to 1.7 births and the country was accepting of relatively large numbers of permanent immigrants, the quasi-stable outcome becomes potentially viable for all countries except China.

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About the presenter:

Meimanat Hosseini-Chavoshi is a CEPAR Senior Research Fellow at the Demography and Ageing Unit of the School of Population and Global Health, the University of Melbourne. She is currently working on forecasting births exploring the trends and patterns of fertility and the role of migration and education on the future of ageing and fertility in Australia and Iran. Gendered later life disability and health condition and reviewing the methodology and models of population projections are another area of her working research plan.

The Wittgenstein Centre is a collaboration among the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the University of Vienna.