



## **Migration in Germany**



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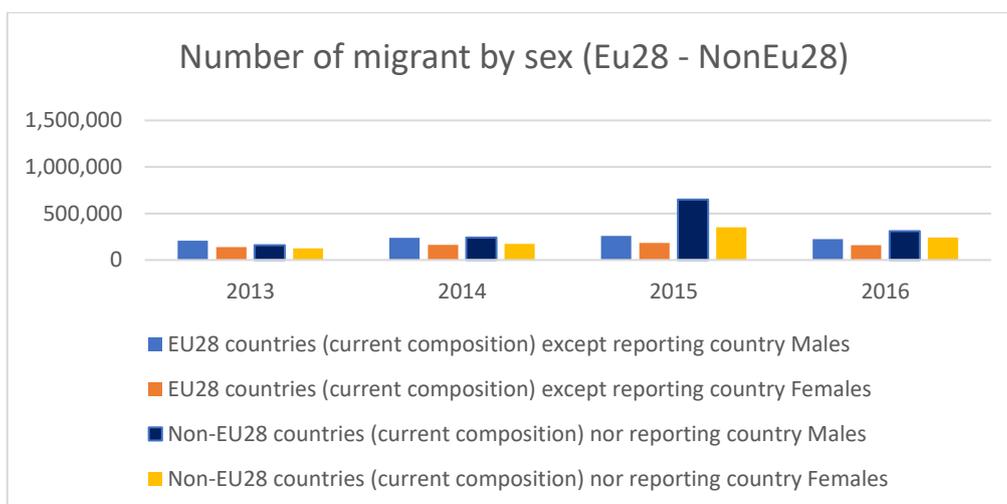
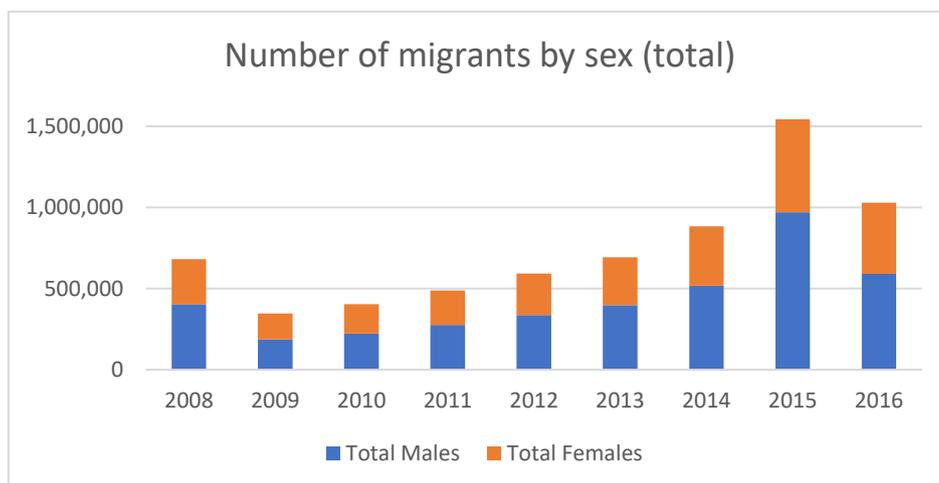
## Country report: Germany

### Introduction

Migration in Germany is certainly a great issue for policy makers and has a huge impact on population because the number of people arrived as migrant or asylum seeker are the highest in Europe. In this country report the general situation will be described in terms of total numbers, gender of incomers, age at which they arrive, reasons of first permits and education level. In addition to this the integration of migrants in the labor market will be analyzed.

### Migration flow: general information

On the graph below it is possible to see the number of migrants (gender, EU28/NonEU28). For the total number, data are available from 2008 to 2016 and it is possible to distinguish between male and female migrant arrived. It's interesting to notice that since 2009 the trend has been rising, reaching the peak in 2015 and then decreasing in 2016 again.



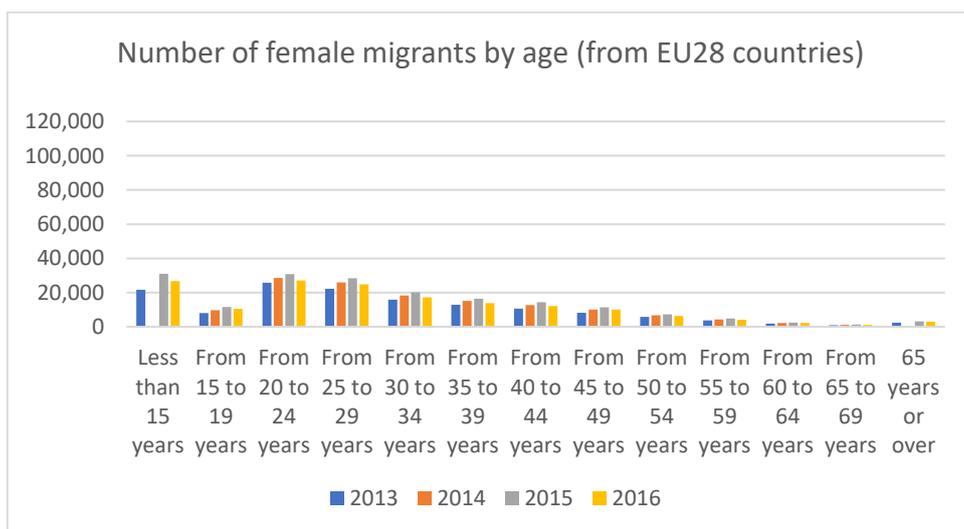
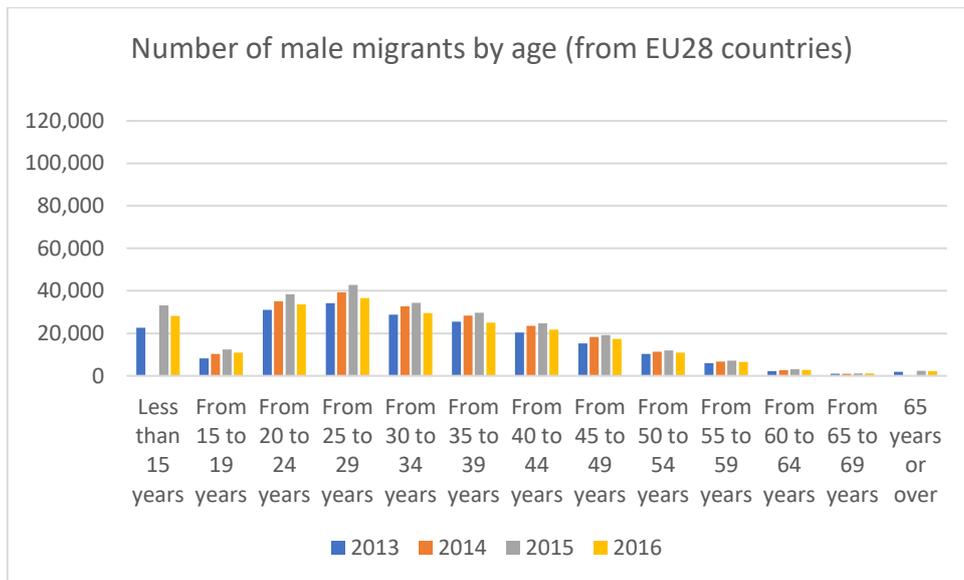
Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm3ctb)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Direct links to the data table are available in bibliography

If we consider the origin of migrants, we can state that 2013 is the year in which the number of migrants coming from Non-Eu28 overtook the number of migrants from other Eu member states.

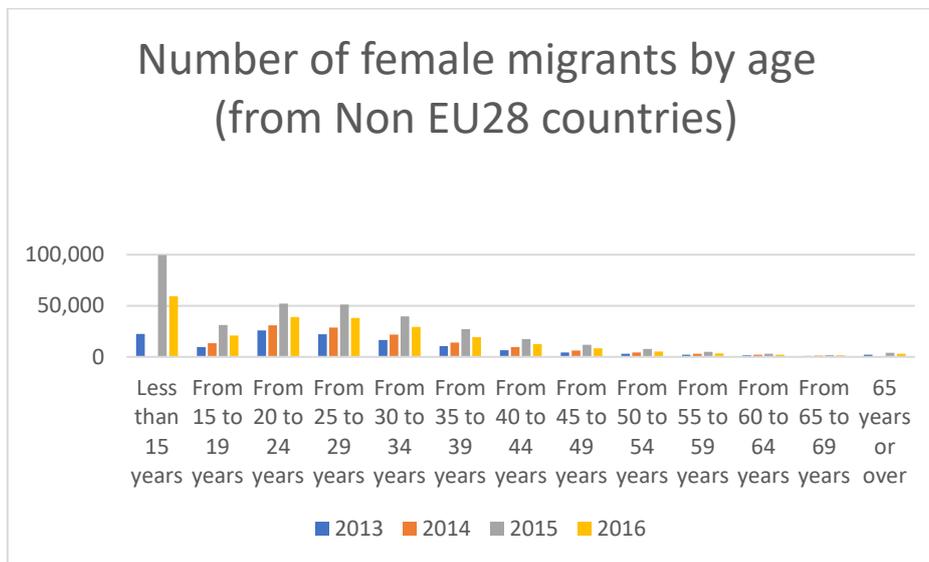
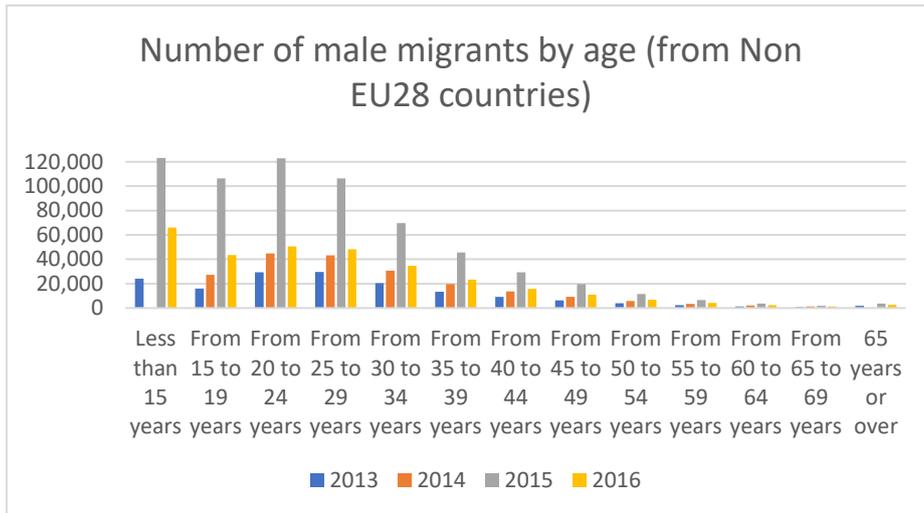
The Eurostat database does not contain information about the countries of origin in terms of States, it is only possible to distinguish between people coming from EU28 member states and people from Non EU28 member states. In addition to this, data are available only since 2013, when the majority of migrants were from other European countries. In 2014 the numbers were very similar and, as it can be seen in the previous graph, 2015 was a turning point in terms of migrants coming from third states while in 2016 the numbers in general diminished significantly.

For what concerns the age of migrants, the situation can be described as it follows according to the Eurostat data: migrants from EU28 countries arrive in the majority at the age of 25-29 for males and at the age of 20-24 for females.



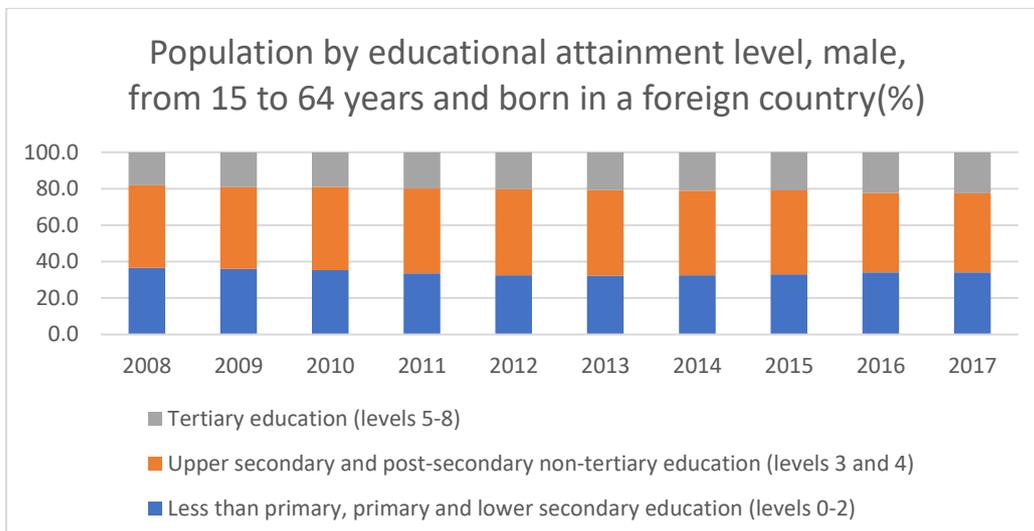
Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm3ctb)

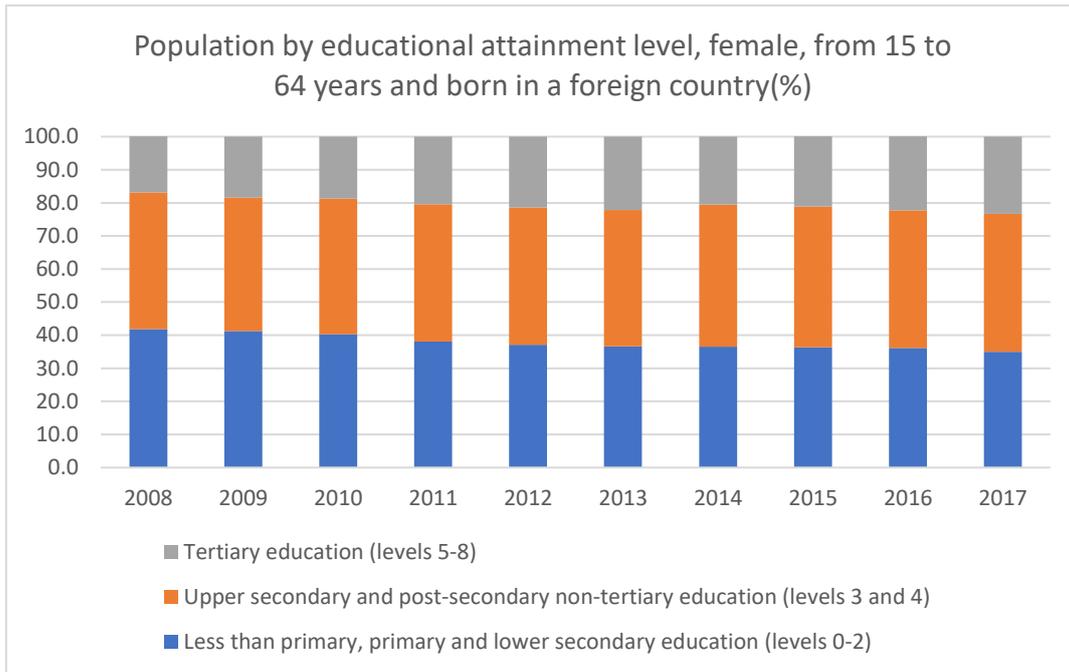
The age composition does not change much during the years, so we can assume that is basically constant. What can be seen is that for male migrants coming from outside Europe, the age of arrival is usually under 30 years, then the number gradually fades. For female the distribution is slightly different, in fact there is a huge number of migrants arriving when they are still underaged (less than 15 years) but the majority of them arrives at an age included between 20 and 34 years.



Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm3ctb)

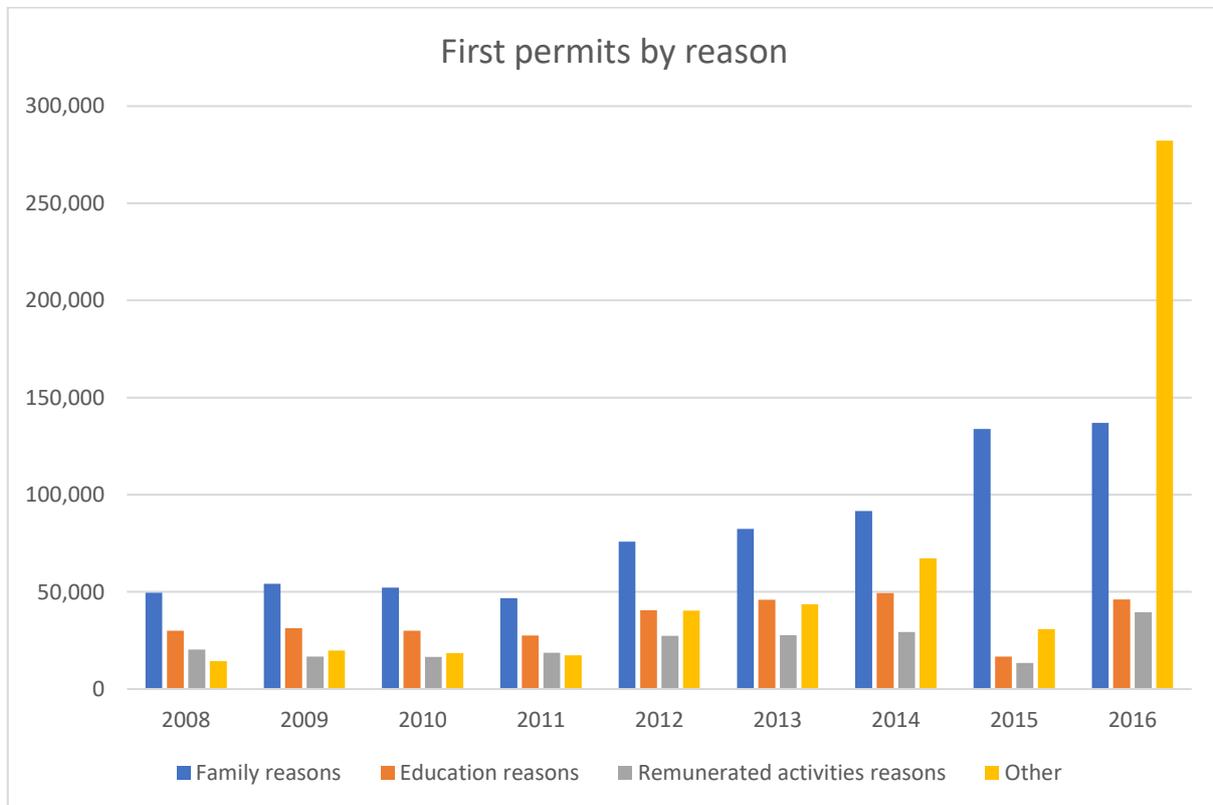
For what concerns the educational level of migrants, there have not been significant changes in the last ten years. While male tend to have at least a secondary grade education, women are more likely to be have only been involved in the primary education, however in the last years the situation has become more equal and the percentage of foreign born tertiary educated has grown a little.





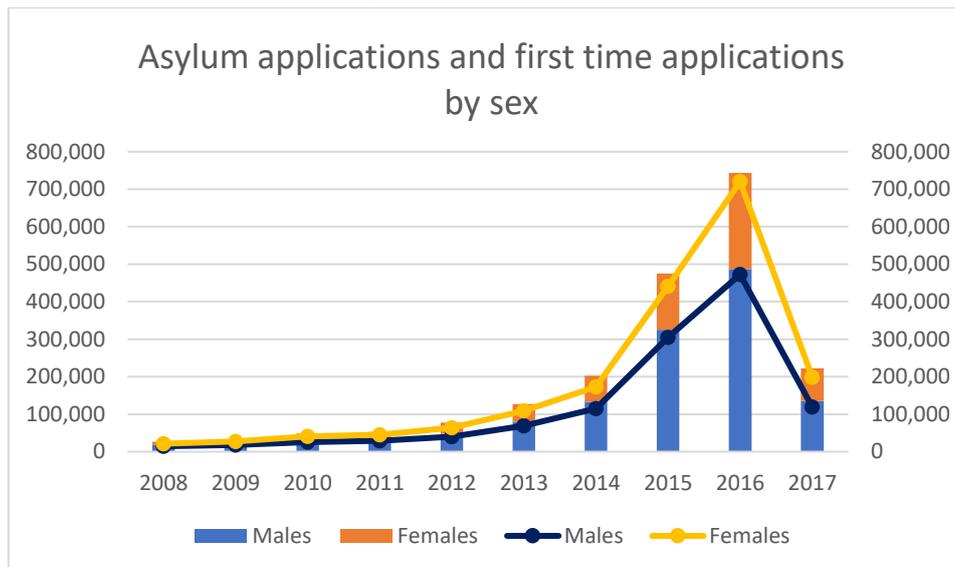
Source: Eurostat (edat\_ifs\_9912)

According to the Eurostat data on Resident permits, the main gate of entrance for foreigners (coming from Non Eu28 member states) is family reunification until 2015, then in 2016 there's a peek in correspondence with the "other reasons", which, according to the metadata, are basically related to 'Refugee status and subsidiary protection' and 'Humanitarian reasons'. This fact is not unexpected if it's compared to one of the following graph on asylum applications that have risen enormously in 2016.



Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst)

## Asylum seekers and refugees: general information



Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyappctza)

In terms of asylum application, since 2015 there has been a great increase because of the reception policies adopted by the Chancellor Merkel that year, but it is only in 2016 that the applications reach their peak. This graph is in accordance with the previous one regarding the residence permits that shows the same trend about humanitarian protection permits in 2016.

### LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY

**Rank:**  
4 of 38  
**Score:**  
86

**Potential Beneficiaries**  
Non-EU not in employment, education, training:  
32%

**Real Beneficiaries**  
Non-EU in lifelong learning:  
10%

### Integration in the labor market (according to MIPEX)

Mipex is an index which helps to measure policies to integrate migrants, by using 167 policy indicators and helps to understand how each government is working to promote the integration of migrants; it was recognized as a reference guide across Europe.

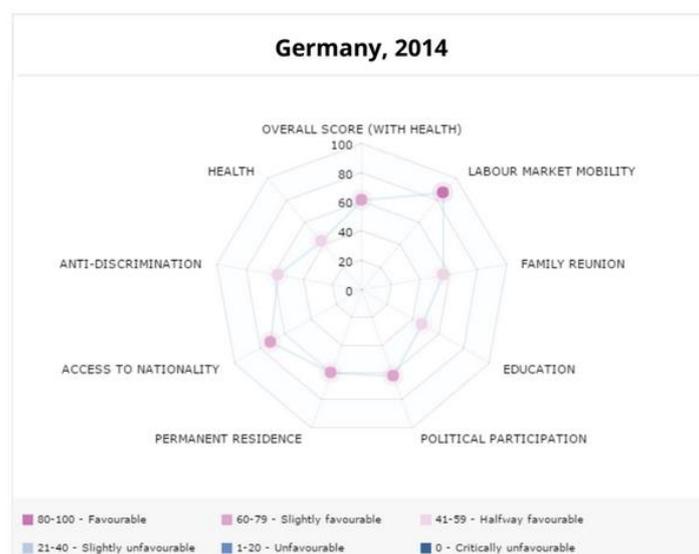
Germany is one of the favourite destinations for migrants, welcoming families and workers since the 1960s, who positively contribute to German labor market which is one of the highest in Europe; 83% of people think that Germany is a welcoming country. In fact, it is one of the best countries in providing support and equal rights and it is the leading country in facilitating and supporting the recognition of foreign qualifications and skills.

**Rank:** 10 out of 38

**MIPEX Score:** 61

### KEY FINDINGS

Labour Market Mobility:	86
Family Reunion:	57
Education:	47
Health:	43
Political Participation:	63
Permanent Residence:	60
Access To Nationality:	72
Anti-discrimination:	58

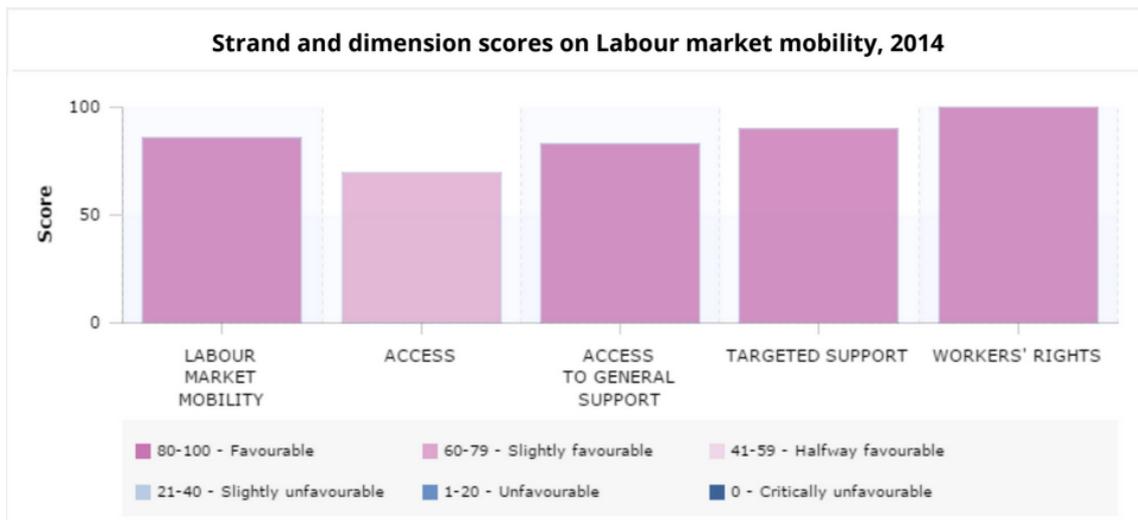


### Key Common Statistics

Country of net migration since:	% Non-EU citizens	% Foreign-born	% Non-EU of foreign-born	% Non-EU university-educated	% from low or medium-developed (HDI) country
1960s	5.7%	12.4%	64%		38%
UN 2010 data in 2013	Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013	Note: Adults aged 18-64, Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013

The challenge for Germany is to make the most accessible effective programs and to focus all the energies in doing this, which is still part of integration. According to the data non EU immigrants rarely participate in education and training in Germany; only 10% of them are and this statistic is quite below the European average, which is around 17%. Only 10% of recently unemployed non-EU women and 13% of men are receiving unemployment benefits. Labour market integration unusually occurs with time as we can see from the data; we can also notice that only the 10% of people who are non-EU and moved to the destination country from a long time are less likely to find a job than non-immigrants who have the same level of education; this is valid for both men and women. Gaps in jobs quality for the high-educated are a very common problem across all countries; according to the data, in fact, the brain waste affects 1\3 of long settled non-EU born workers with tertiary education. Speaking of low educated workers 23-26% of long settled non-EU born workers face work poverty, having wages and benefits that are below their needs.

Mipex has also studied policy indicators to study the integration in the labor market, which can be reassumed in four dimensions: access to labor market, access to general support, access to target support and workers' rights. In general, the scores are high in all dimensions.



Despite a general high ranking in the integration of migrants, many policies may still be taken into consideration, for example they can be targeting not only labor seeking migrants but also the ones who arrive for family reunification.

## Conclusions

To conclude, the migration phenomenon is particularly interesting in Germany, that is one of the destination countries to which migrants prefer to move. The huge number of foreigners arriving every year are, however, well managed, in particular for what concerns the integration in the labour market. On the other hand, as data show, the main reason why resident permits are requested is nowadays family reunification. This is certainly a great issue that has to be improved in the future.

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