



Migration in Germany

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1. Background information

In the last year, German total population is estimated at 82.792.351 [1] inhabitants with an increase of 0,33% [2] compared to 2017, as Eurostat data indicate.

On the basis of Eurostat projections, in 2050 the population will reach the amount of 82.686.973 [3] residents (German and foreign citizens) with a decrease of 105.378 units compared to the 2018 estimates. Indeed, Germany's demographic trend aligns with those of other European countries characterised by a process of ageing population, even though it presents less drastic effects.

According to Eurostat data updated to 2017, the gross national income per capita (GNI) - previously known as gross national product (GNP) - has been calculated at 37.808 per person [4].

As Eurostat data show, in 2018 the unemployment rate of total population has been estimated at 2,4% [5].

Moreover, the database assessments the youth unemployment rate at 6,2% [6] during the same period. It must be stressed that according to United Nations criteria, later adopted by European Union, a person between 15-24 years old is considered young.

In both cases, the unit of measure is the percentage of active population (which means all the people between 15 and 65 years old).

Finally, in considering the Human Development Index Ranking, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) places Germany in 5th position with a 0.936 development index [7]. Bearing in mind that in the evaluation scale the maximum development index ranking is signed by 1 and the lowest one is 188. has to be highlighted that the country shows, according to these numbers updated to 2017, a great human development.



Table:

<u>Variables considered</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Period considered</u>	<u>Source</u>
Total population	82.792.351	2018	Eurostat [label: demo_pjan]
Population growth (%)	0,33%	2018	Eurostat [label: demo_pjan]
Total population projection	82.686.973	2050	Eurostat [label: proj_15npms]
GNI per capita	37.808	2017	Eurostat [label: name_10_pp]
Unemployment rate of total population (%)	3,4%.	2018	Eurostat [label: une_rt_a]
Youth unemployment rate (%)	6,2%	2018	Eurostat [label: une_rt_a]
Human development Index Ranking	0.936	2017	UNDP

In all the variables (with the exception of the last one), we have considered Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG).

[1] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[2] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (% calculated by the total population in 2017 and in 2018)

[3] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[4] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[5] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[6] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

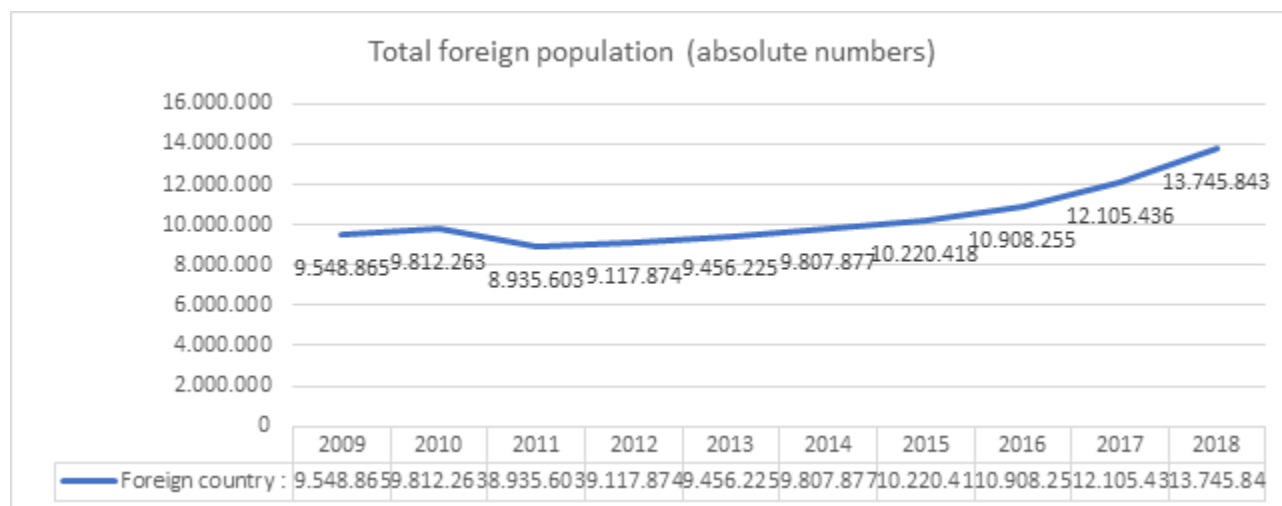
[7] <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

- International migrants residing in the country in the last 10 years, expressed firstly as total number and secondly as a percentage of the total population

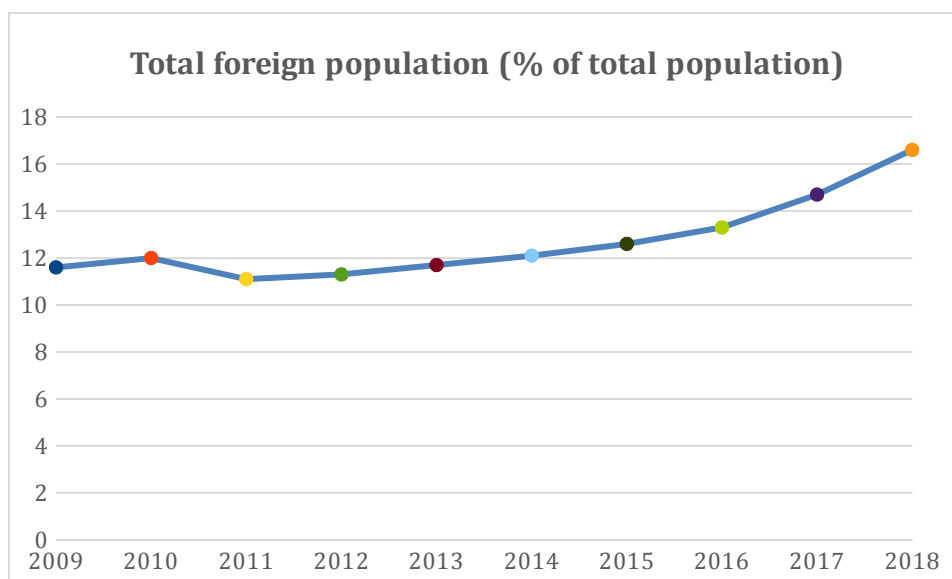
The following graph shows the stock of population coming from a foreign country residing in Germany in the last 10 years. In order to investigate international migration in Germany, we present data concerning the foreign population since Eurostat classifies under “foreign country” both Non-EU28 and EU28 immigrants. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

The following graph shows the stock of foreign population as a percentage of the total population residing in Germany in the last 10 years. Percentages have been calculated from the data reported above.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

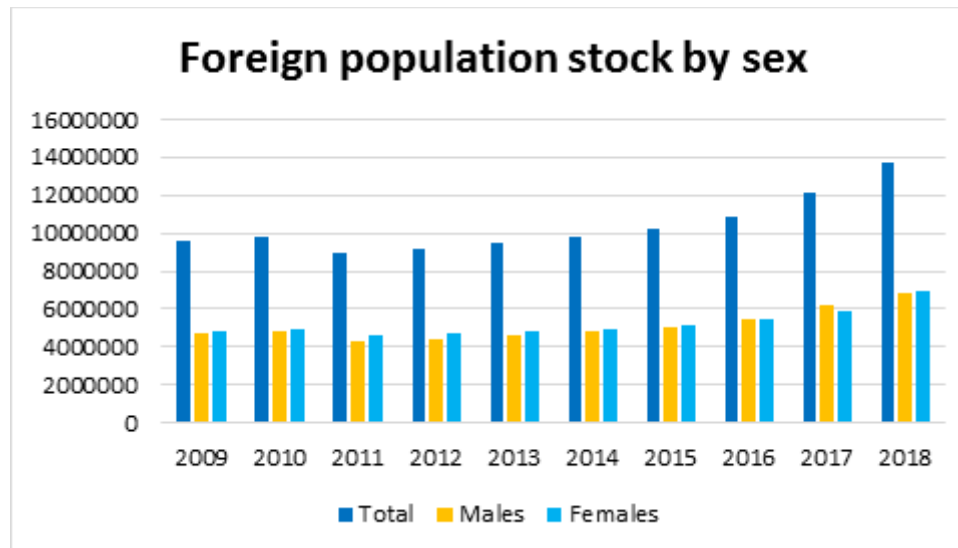
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

The first graph shows a general growing trend in the total number of migrants from foreign countries and the percentages in the second graph confirm this trend. By the way, we can notice a decrease between 2010 and 2011 (-876.657; -0,9%). Data don't indicate a special increase in foreign population between 2015 and 2016, as it could be supposed considering the so called refugees crisis of that year. Data instead show that a considerable growth has taken place from 2016 to 2018. Anyway, it should be remembered that these data only concern the stock of population and not the flows.



- Proportion of female migrants of the international migrant stock

The following graph shows the stock of international migrants residing in Germany in the last 10 years classified by sex. Focusing especially on the female international migration, we present also the stock of the male and the total ones, in order to deeper understand it thanks to their comparison. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

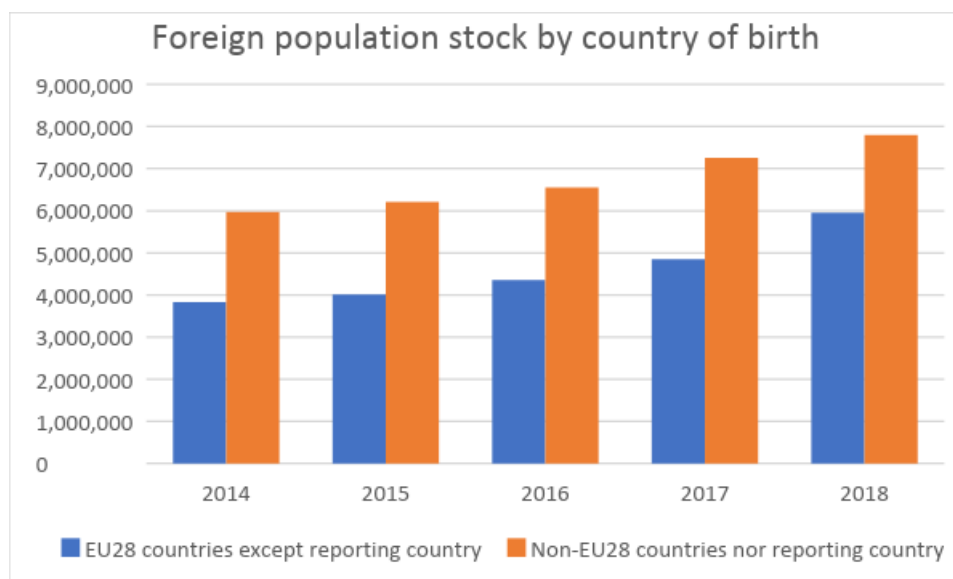
The graph above shows that there is an equal proportion of male and female migrants, which means that the female migrants are almost the half of the total foreign population. Observing the proportions we can notice that since 2009 there has always been a slight majority of women, except during 2017 that the male presence overtakes the female one. Therefore we can deduce that there aren't special dynamics of increasing female migration as it's happening in other European countries.

- Immigration stock by sex, age group, country of birth and reason for migration

As far as the immigrant stock by sex is concerned, the proportion of males and females over the total stock of international migrants (here described as “foreign population” - that is migrants classified by Eurostat as coming from a foreign country, belonging to the EU or not) has already been investigated (see graph concerning female migrants). The following graphs, then, will describe the foreign population stock according to age, country of birth and reason for migration. Two clarifications are needed: firstly, data on migrants classified by country of birth are not always available in the case of Germany, so it is sometimes necessary to use data on immigrants by citizenship; secondly, a classification of immigrants by reason of migration is only possible resorting to Eurostat datasets over residence permits, intended as “any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing



a third country national (not an EU citizen – ndr) to stay legally on its territory”¹, meaning this kind of classification is only possible concerning non-EU28 migrants. More specifically, information on the stock of foreign population by reason of migration has been obtained from the available data on “all valid permits” on 31st December of each year (migr_resvalid), whereas, as it will be seen, data on first permits issued each year (migr_resfirst) have been used to describe the flow of migrants by reason of migration.

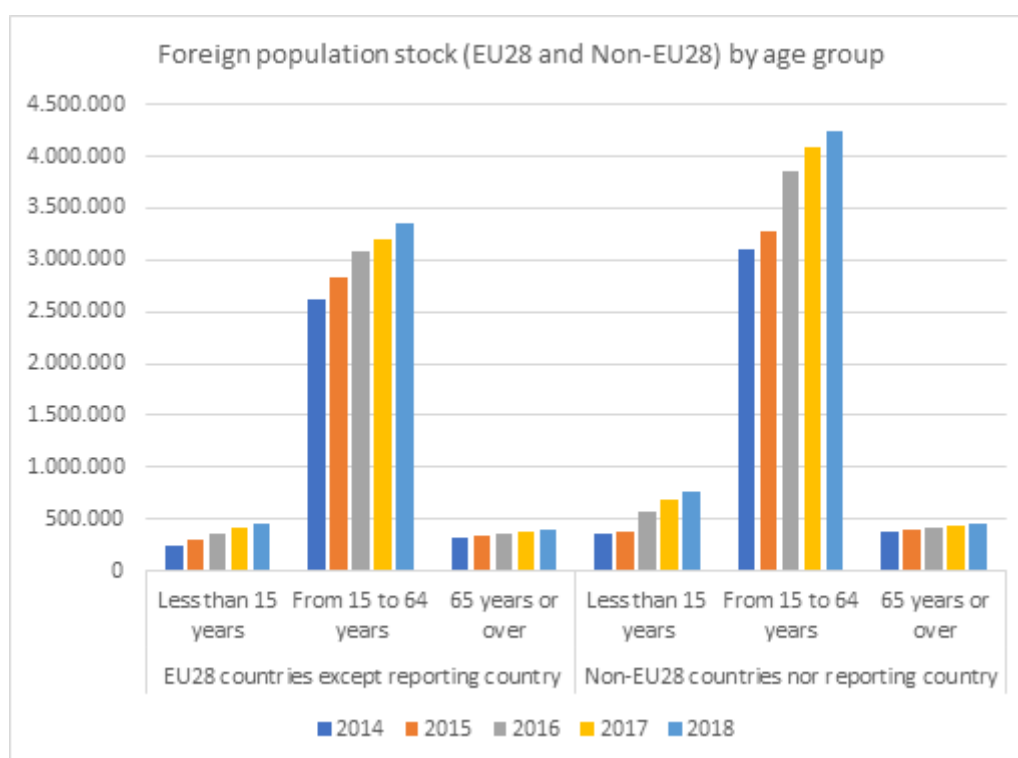


C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28 countries except reporting country	3.836.085	4.010.360	4.351.815	4.849.902	5.951.223
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	5.971.792	6.210.058	6.556.440	7.255.534	7.794.620

Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/migr_res_esms.htm

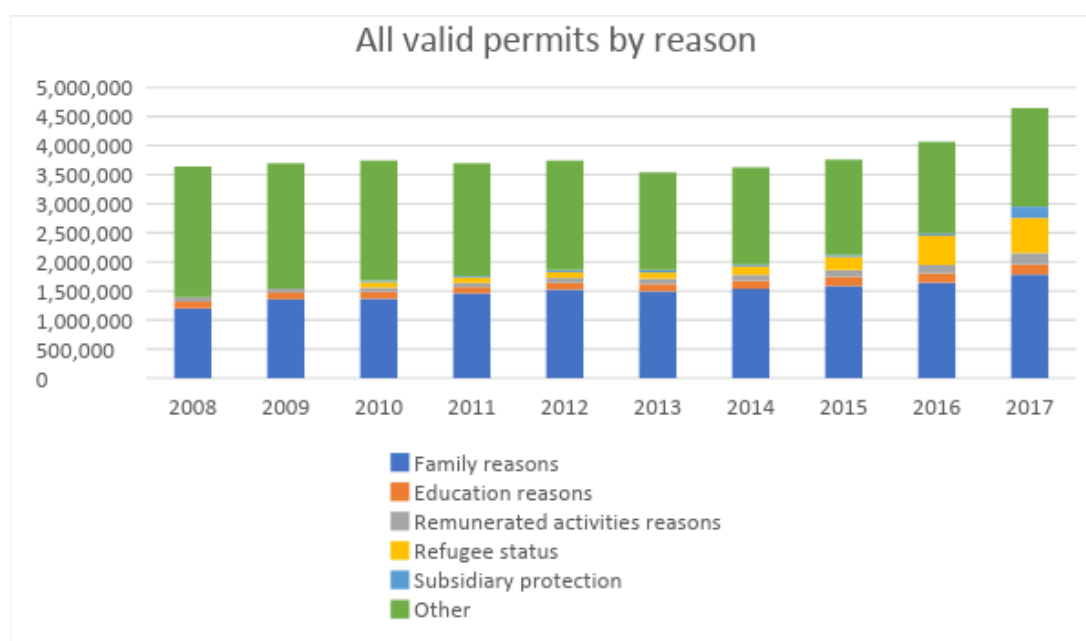


Label: [migr_pop1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop1ctz&lang=en

Data are only available from 2014 to 2018 and have last been updated in April 2019.

As the first graph shows, and as already indicated considering the total foreign population, the number of international migrants in Germany has been increasing in the last 5 years. Evidently, however, the number of third country nationals (non-EU28 migrants) has always been greater than that of mobile EU citizens migrating to Germany and it has also been increasing more consistently. As for the age of international migrants in Germany, most of them are aged 15-64, meaning they are active, even though an increase in migrants aged less than 15, especially coming from non-EU28 countries (in comparison to those from EU countries), has been registered since 2016 – something that could be interpreted as a consequence of the so called refugee crisis.



REASON/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family	1.199.985	1.356.998	1.368.389	1.460.107	1.523.286	1.494.354	1.535.898	1.586.491	1.643.806	1.784.016
Education	117.234	116.549	118.356	104.820	115.692	126.563	141.063	156.037	158.511	173.206
Remunerated act.	70.207	65.995	69.792	73.731	84.985	90.455	102.104	118.595	144.602	196.177
Refugee status	:	:	95.209	95.822	100.406	106.779	143.623	225.238	503.610	601.836
Subsidiary protection	:	:	25.414	25.911	34.397	42.888	35.117	31.790	34.612	192.125
Other	2.256.251	2.155.602	2.066.771	1.931.763	1.886.840	1.681.905	1.666.002	1.643.807	1.576.411	1.696.928

Label: [migr_resvalid]

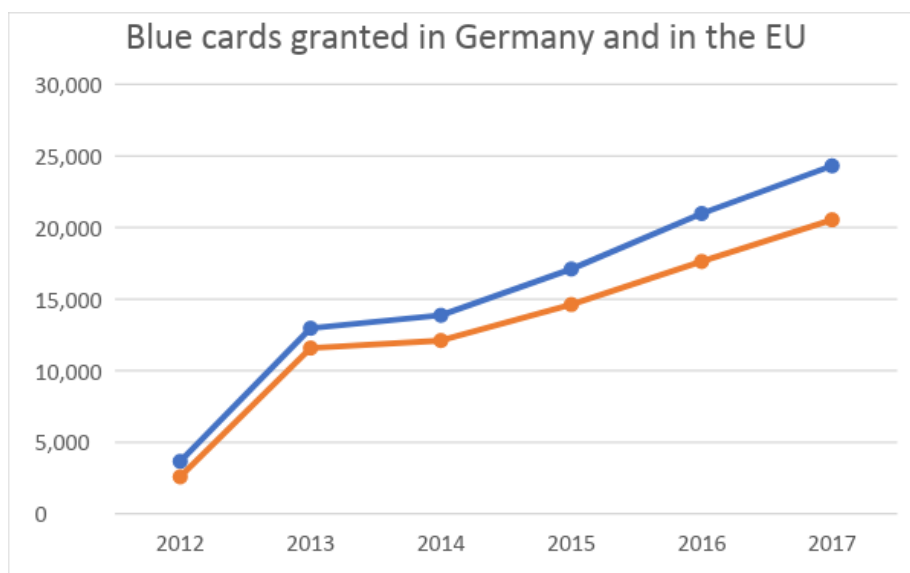
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Finally, concerning the reasons for migration, looking at the data on all valid permits by reason in the last 10 years, it emerges that the majority of permits has been issued for so called “other reasons” (including permits issued for international protection, humanitarian reasons, not better specified “residence only”, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors), at least till 2016, when the number of permits issued for family reunification has overtaken that of those ensured for other reasons. The number of refugees and of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection has also been increasing, the first one accelerating since 2015 (+0,56% compared with the previous year) and the second one booming in 2017 (+455%). Finally, a continuous but slow growth of permits issued for education and remunerated activities can also be observed.

Regarding the reasons for migration, one last aspect that should be considered regarding Germany is the high number, compared to the other EU member states, of highly skilled



migrants entering thanks to a European Blue Card. Actually, almost the entirety of Blue Cards issued in the EU since 2012 have been granted by Germany, as shown by the graph below.



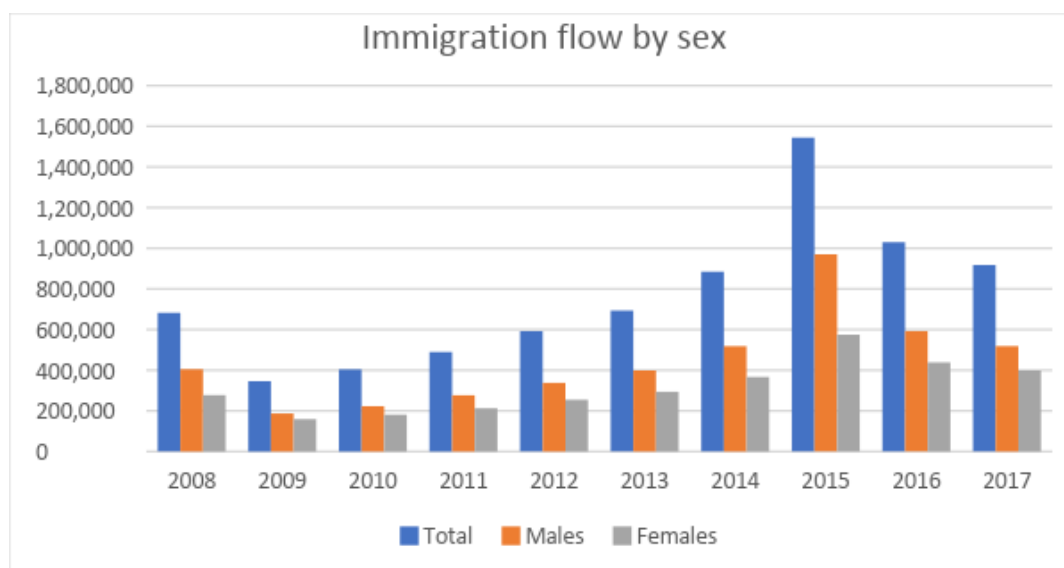
Label: [migr_resbc1]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resbc1&lang=en

- Immigration flow by sex, age group, country of birth and reason for migration / Inflows

Total inflow (absolute numbers)

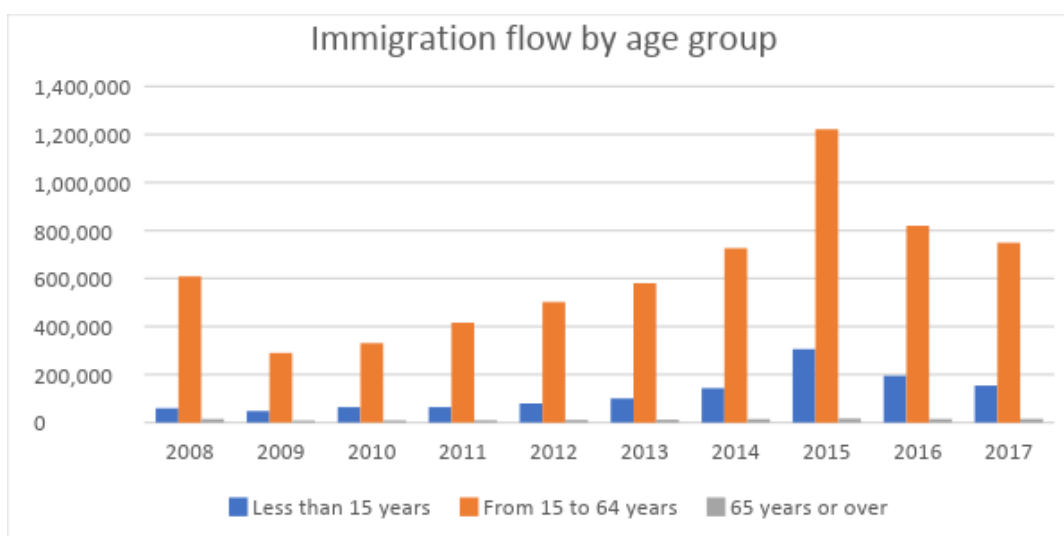
CITIZEN/TI ME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	682.1 46	346.2 16	404.0 55	489.42 2	592.1 75	692.7 13	884.8 93	1.543.8 48	1.029.8 52	917.1 09



Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

The graph above shows the immigration inflow in Germany from 2008 to 2017. Immigration has firstly decreased in 2009, almost halving compared to the previous year, and then it has started increasing, reaching its peak in 2015 (the year of the refugee crisis, again). Since then, the inflow decreased again, settling to 917.109 entries in 2017. As the graph indicates, male migrants have remained prevalent over females during the last 10 years, contrasting the trend emerged from the investigation of the stock of female migration (see graph above). In 2015, specifically, male immigrants entering Germany were almost double than females.

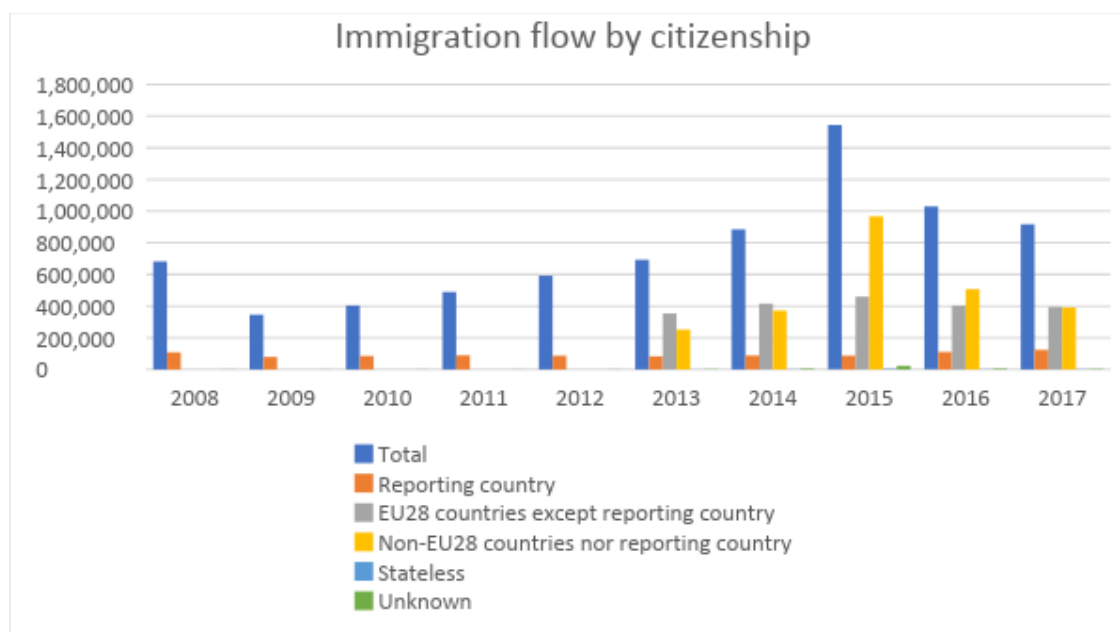


Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en



Classifying immigrants by age group, moreover, it emerges that, as expectable, the wide majority of them are aged 15-64, even though an increase in the inflow of minors in the last 10 years can be observed. As already mentioned analysing the foreign population stock, the number of immigrants aged less than 15 entering Germany peaked in 2015 and then started declining, though remaining almost double in 2017 compared to before the refugee crisis.

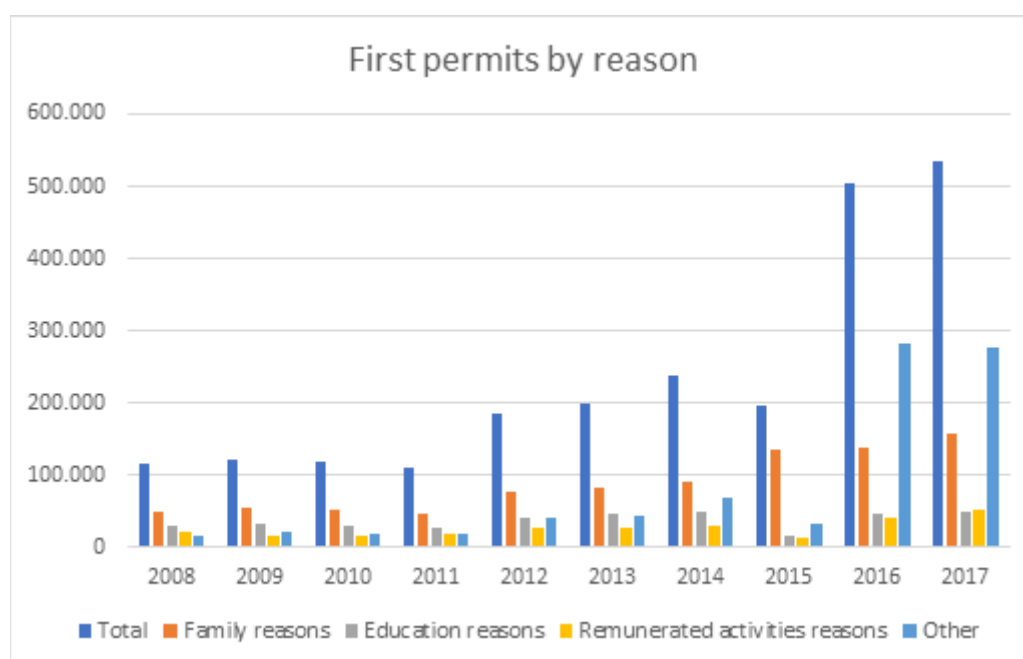


Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

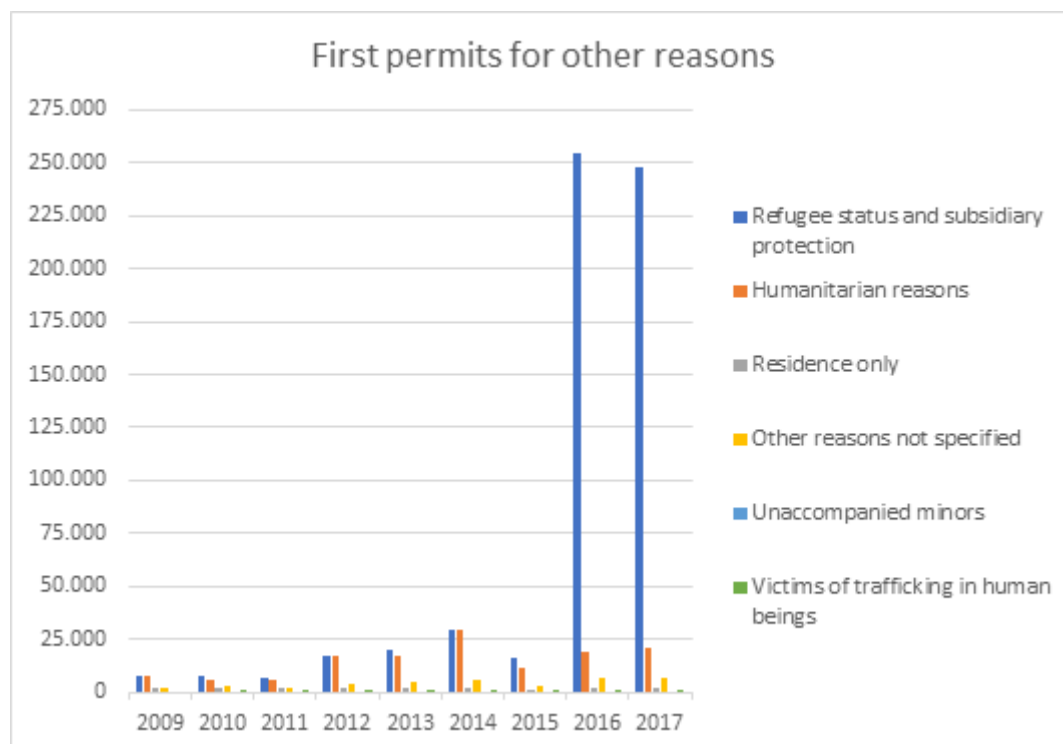
As far as the citizenship of immigrants is concerned, the graph above (representing data on EU28 and Non-EU28 migrants only since 2013 – before then, data distinguishing between the two are not available) shows that in 2013 mobile EU citizens entering Germany were more than third country nationals migrating to the country. Since then, the number of Non-EU28 migrants started to increase, doubling that of mobile European citizens in 2015. After that year, it began decreasing again, almost reaching parity with that of European citizens in 2017.

Finally, the inflow of migrants for reason of migration will be considered, resorting to Eurostat data on the first permits issued each year in Germany, as anticipated before. Data were last updated on the 16th of April 2019.



Label: [migr_resfirst]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfirst&lang=en



Label: [migr_resoth]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resoth&lang=en

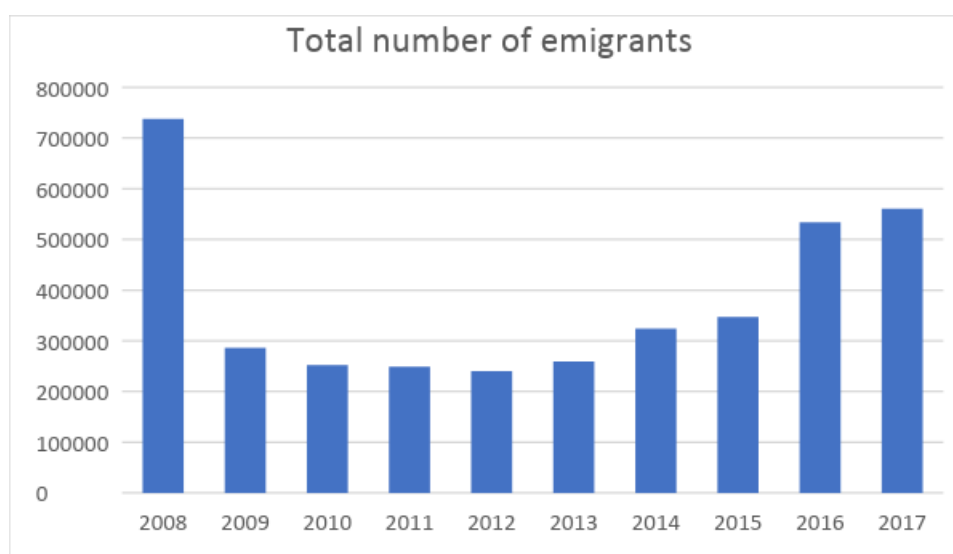


From the first graph it emerges that family reunification has remained the first reason for migration (at least from what could be deduced from data on first permits) till 2016, when it was overtaken by the so called “other reasons” - including, as specified by the second graph, refuge and subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons, protection for unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking etc. – and became second in the ranking. The peaks in the number of first permits issued for “other reasons” in 2016 and 2017 are due, as clearly indicated by the second graph, which focuses only on permits for “other reasons”, to the incredible boom in the number of permits ensured for refuge and subsidiary protection in 2016 and 2017 (from 16.413 in 2015 to 254.584 in 2016). This enormous growth in the number of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection also meant that for the first time, in 2016, the number of permits ensured for humanitarian reasons wasn’t almost equal to that of permits for refuge and subsidiary protection. The first graph also shows that, as far as migrants for education are concerned, the number of permits ensured for education has been growing till 2014, also remaining the second main reason for migration of immigrants reaching Germany. In 2015, instead, permits for education dropped (along with those for remunerated activities, whose number had been increasing at a similar pace to that of permits for education, though remaining lower) and since then permits for education and remunerated activities have remained at the same level, both growing in 2016 and 2017 to almost 50.000.

- Total number of emigrants who have left the country / outflow

The following graph shows the total number of migrants who decided, per year, to leave Germany in order to reach other destinations (here not investigated). In order to give homogeneity, it’s been decided to calculate emigrants by citizenship, whichever it is, since in Eurostat database information about the emigrants by country of birth is not available for the years 2009 and 2010.

We would like to underline that the data we analysed concern the decade 2008 – 2017 since the data related to the year 2018 were not available. We present data expressed in absolute numbers and they can be meant as the outflow of the country. With this graph we intend to represent the outflow too, since to obtain this information it is necessary to explore the same source in the same way. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



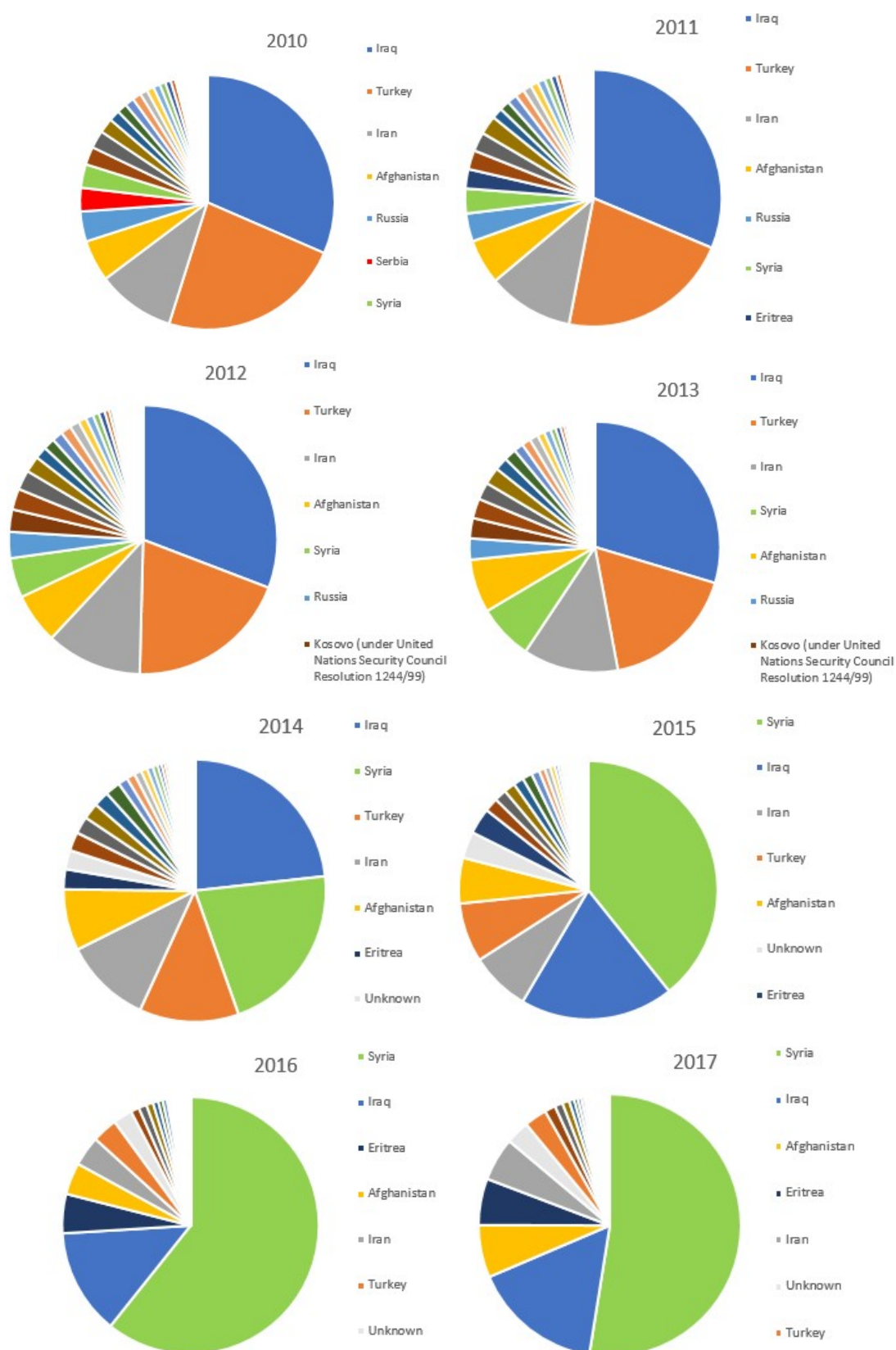
Label: [migr_emilctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emilctz&lang=en

Observing the graph obtained from Eurostat, since it has been considered the year 2008, we can observe a huge decrease of the emigration rate between the years 2008 and 2009 (2008: 737.889 people emigrated; 2009: 286.582 people emigrated). By 2009 to 2012 there is a little and slow decrease, while from the year 2012 until the year 2017 the emigration starts again to grow. Especially by 2015 and 2016 we can notice a considerable step in the trend (even though not huge as the one of the years 2008 – 2009) in terms of growth. Considering that the data collect all the emigrants independently of their citizenship, they show the leaving of the country of both German people and foreign people residing in Germany. The graph proposed above in the section of “Immigration by sex, age group, country of birth and reason for migration” reports an increase of refugees, since on 2015 Germany has been considerably affected by the Refugees crisis. It clearly emerges that during the same years a drastic growth of the refugees rate and of the emigration rate took place. If it’s not possible to establish a sure causality between the two dynamics, these data show at least a strong correlation between them.

- Total number of refugees by country of origin

The following graphs show the total number of immigrants recognized under the status of refugees, calculated according to the place of origin. These data have been calculated considering the “all valid permits”, which include both the new incomers of the year of reference and the foreign population already living in the country since the previous years. The only data available that has been possible to consider are the ones by 2010 until 2017, because of the lack of information from the previous years and of last year 2018. The countries outlined are only the first seven relevant, underlined in order to give a general idea of the trend. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.





Label: [migr_resvalid] Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

The different graphs we propose enlighten very clearly the increasing number of refugees coming from Syria along the years. In fact we can notice that during 2010 Syria is the seventh main origin country of refugees, but between 2010 and 2015 it reaches gradually the first position as quantity of Syrian citizens refugees in Germany. Due to the breaking out of the Syrian war, from 2015 until 2017 Syria maintains the first position – even increasing the amount of migrants year by year. From 2010 until 2014 it's also interesting noticing that the ranking of the main origin countries remains the same with this order: Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan (with the climbing position of Syria in the meanwhile). If Iraq maintains a quite similar amount of sending refugees along the years (slightly decreasing), conversely Turkey is subjected to a big reduction of its number of refugees. Also, Iran maintains quite the same proportion along the years (overpassing Turkey from 2015). Afghanistan represents a not so big slice of the total amount of refugees, but constant along the time. It's also necessary to consider that Eritrea, already appeared in 2011 and in 2014 in the seventh position, reaches a relevant position especially during the last two years. With an opposite trend, Russia, from occupying an important position during the years 2010 and 2011, progressively decreases its number of refugees in the following years, until disappearing from the ranking of the main origin countries.

3. Migrants integration indicators

● Migrants by educational level

In order to analyse the migrants by educational level in 2018, we consider the dataset from country of citizenship. In this term, we chose to take into account information by: EU 28 countries, non-EU 28 countries and foreign countries. The purpose in this case is to explore if there is a significative correlation between citizenship and education level. Furthermore, the cross-section is based on people aged from 15 to 64 years old to get a broader picture of the reality. At least, the data shown are in percentage.

In order to get a clearer snapshot of the situation in Germany, we have divided this work in three different sections according to the three recognised educational levels. The levels concerned are the followings: the first level consists in less than primary, primary and lower secondary educations (levels 0-2), the second level is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4) and the last one regard tertiary education (levels 5-8).

To conclude, we have decided to pay attention also to the gender issue. In fact, probably, there will be difference among males and females in all the three levels described above.

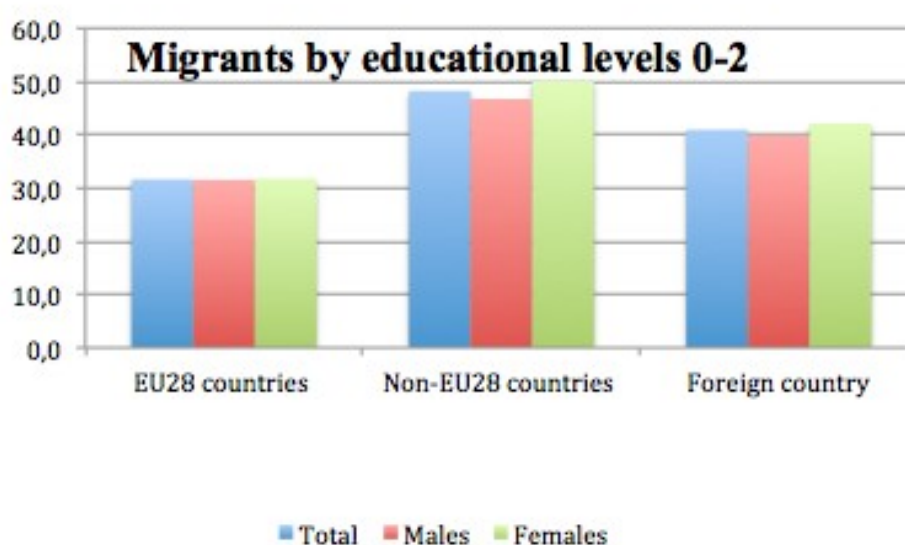


- Less than primary, primary and lower secondary educations (levels 0-2)

ISCED 11	levels 0-2		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Foreign country
Total	31,6	48,2	40,9
Males	31,5	46,7	39,9
Females	31,7	50,0	42,1

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



What clearly emerged in this first section is that the non-EU 28 countries have an higher rate in lowest educational level in comparison to EU 28 countries and foreign country.

Regarding to the gender issue, in this lowest level doesn't seem to appear a fundamental difference.

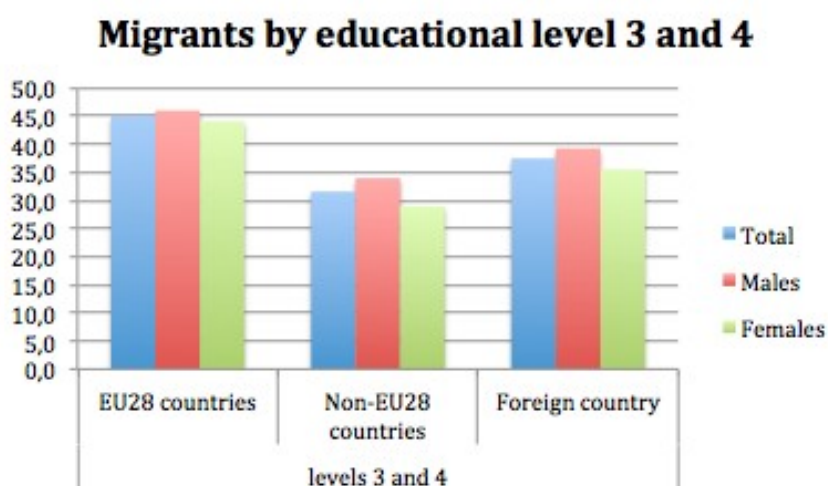


- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4)

ISCED11	levels 3 and 4		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Foreign country
Total	45,1	31,6	37,5
Males	46,0	34,0	39,3
Females	44,1	29,0	35,5

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostatec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



In regarding the medium educational level, the highest percentage is reached by the EU 28 countries (on average 45%). In this group, the difference between male and females is slightest. The other two groups present data slightly below, in particular the foreign country. We observe that the larger differential is between EU 28 and non-EU 28 countries. In fact, this last group shows the lowest level reached in all the three different cohorts, that is the 29% by females. In general, in relation to the gender issue, we can note an educational gap between males and females (even if not so marked).

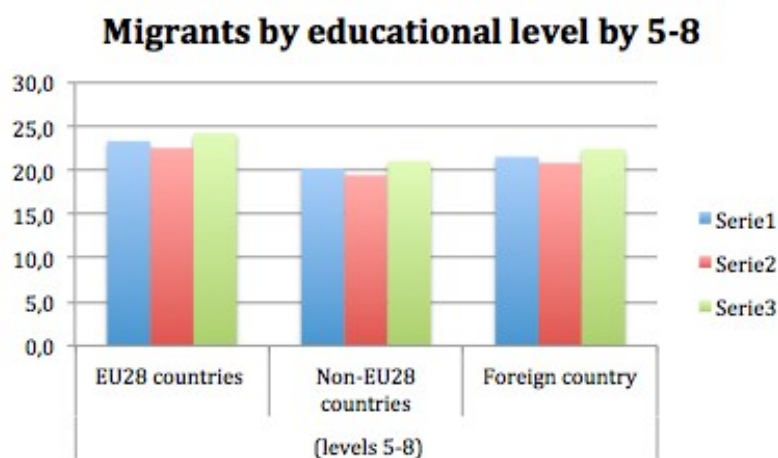


- Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

ISCED11	(levels 5-8)		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU 28 countries	Non-EU 28 countries	Foreign country
Total	23,3	20,2	21,5
Males	22,5	19,4	20,8
Females	24,2	21,0	22,4

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



The last level, which represent the highest educational level among the analysed one, shows in general the lowest level compared to the two formerly analysed. In fact, the maximum percentage reached is 24% by females by EU 28 countries.

It's noteworthy the fact that only in this educational level the best performance is accomplished by females.

In conclusion, it is possible to affirm that the educational level with the highest percentage is the medium one, for EU 28 as well as for non-EU 28 and foreign country. In addition, in all the three section the educational gap between female and males is quite limited.

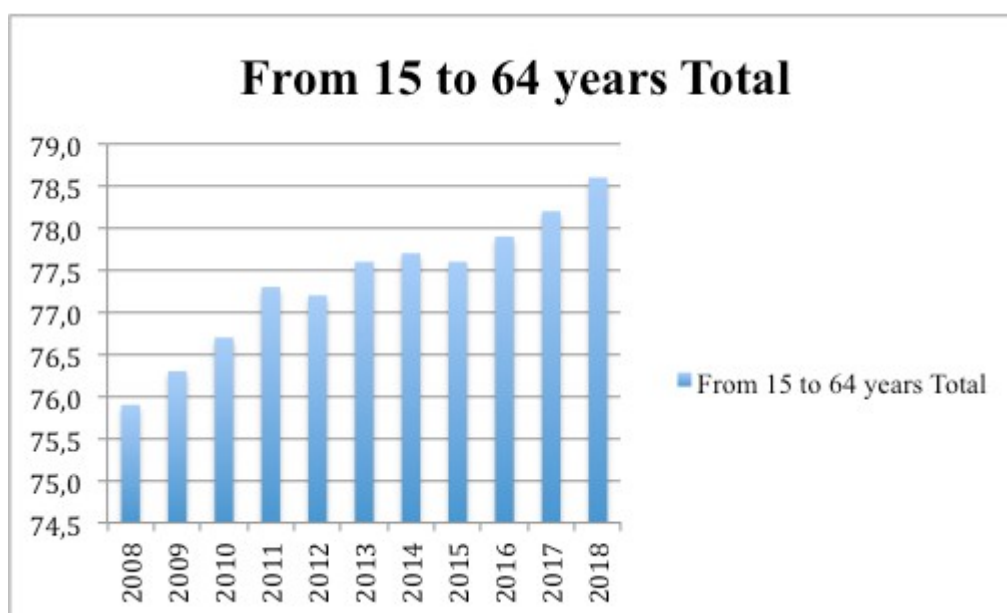


- Labor force participation in the last 10 years

AGE	CITIZEN/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 64 years	Total	75,9	76,3	76,7	77,3	77,2	77,6	77,7	77,6	77,9	78,2	78,6

Label: [lfsa_argan]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



In analysing the labor force participation in Germany we considered the period of time from 2008 to 2018 and we took into account all the people involved in the labor force of the country between 15 and 64 years old.

The data show us that, in general, Germany presents a pretty high rate among all the years considered, and the increase through time is pretty much constant.

The lower data (75,9%) has been registered in 2008, underlying in somehow the effect of the crisis.

The highest data (78,6%) has been registered in 2018, exactly 10 years after.

The differential of 3% is an evidence of the constant increase of the rate, but also that the increase is one of little entity.



- Employment rate by sex, age and citizenship in the last ten years in Germany.

In order to consider the employment rate in Germany, we have chosen the dataset from country of citizenship (because of lack of relevant data relating to country of birth).

The data, which follow, are in percentage and consider people in working age, which is from 15 to 64 years old.

- Employment rate by sex in the last 10 years

First of all, we take into account the relationship between employment rate and gender. The results are the followings.

SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	70,3	71,3	72,7	73,0	73,5	73,8	74,0	74,7	75,2	75,9
Males	75,4	76,3	77,6	77,9	78,0	78,1	78,0	78,4	78,9	79,7
Females	65,2	66,2	67,8	68,1	69,0	69,5	69,9	70,8	71,5	72,1

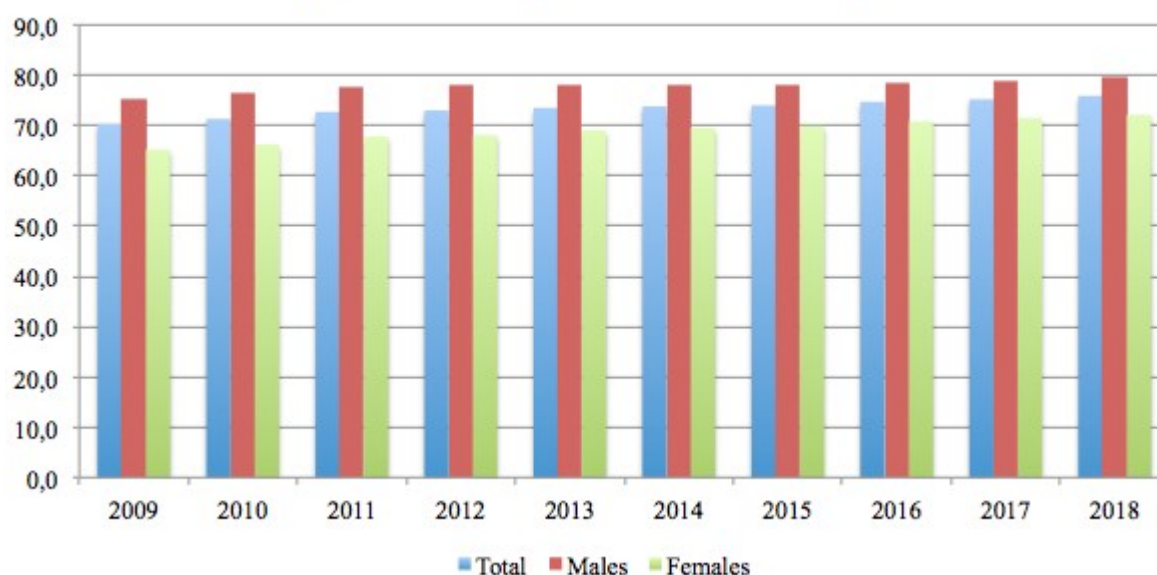
Label: [lfsa_ergan]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

As we can see the results obtained are very high. As we could expect, the percentage of working males is higher (the peak has reached in 2018 with 80%) rather than the females one.



Employment rate by sex in the last 10 years



- Employment rate by age in the last 10 years

Secondly, we analyse the employment rate related to the age of the working people. As we have affirmed before, we take into account the working people from 15 to 64 years old. We decide to split this group in three different sub-groups, in order to get a deeper vision of the phenomenon: from 15 to 24, from 25 to 49 and from 50 to 64.

AGE/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 24 years	44,4	44,5	46,1	44,5	45,2	44,3	44,0	44,5	45,5	45,4
From 25 to 49 years	75,5	76,4	77,9	78,3	78,6	78,6	78,9	79,3	79,4	80,1
From 50 to 64 years	58,4	60,3	62,4	63,5	65,5	67,4	68,3	70,1	71,6	72,6

Label: [lfsa_ergan]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

As we can easily see in the graphic below, the highest level of employment is reached in every year by people ageing from 25 to 49 years old.



Employment rate by age in the last 10 years



Label: [lfsa_ergan]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

● Employment rate by citizenship in the last 10 years:

Finally, we relate the employment rate to the citizenship. We decide to restrict our attention mainly on EU 28 countries and non-EU 28 countries.

CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU 28 countries except reporting country	67,8	68,4	71,0	71,9	72,4	73,4	73,9	75,7	76,4	77,3
Non-EU 28 countries nor reporting country	50,6	51,6	53,8	55,0	54,9	54,7	54,2	51,4	52,3	55,0

Label: [lfsa_ergan]

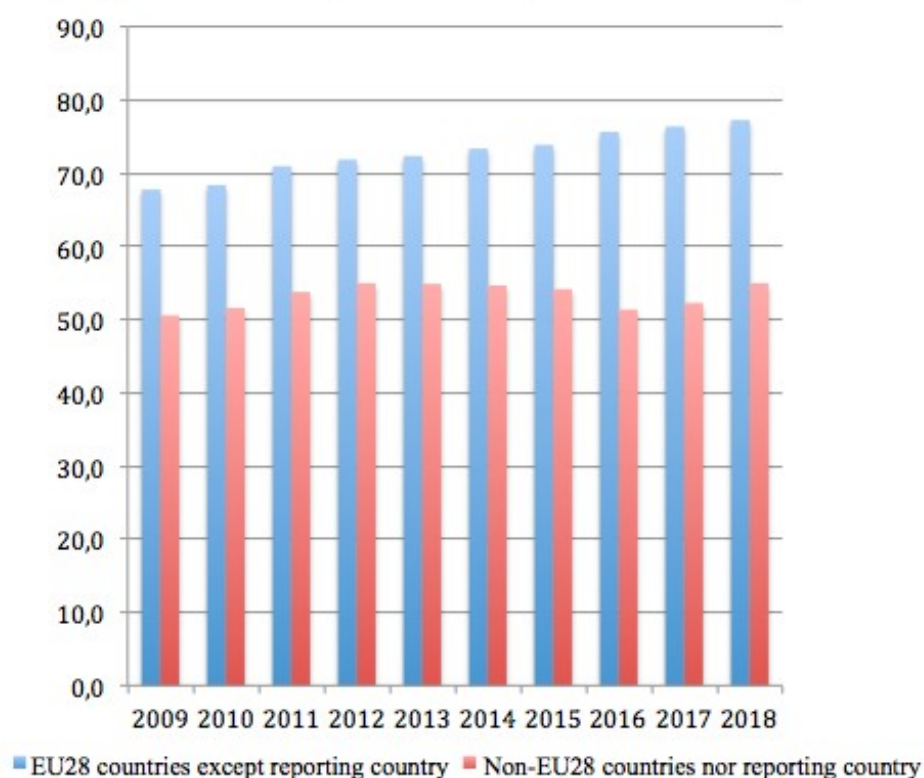
Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Although the rate are both pretty high, as we could expect the percentage of EU 28 is higher than the non-EU 28.



We can observe a little downturn in the first couple of years after the recession in 2008. In this time, the differentials between EU 28 and non-EU 28 were only about 10%. In addition, from 2011 to 2018 the EU28 citizens show higher employment in the labour market rather than the other group. In fact, the differentials across the two groups increase during the time (on average about 20%).

Employment rate by citizenship in the last 10 years



- Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration. □

After the analysis of the employment rate, we proceed now to have a look at the unemployment rate. This section, however, took into account the absolute numbers.



- Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group

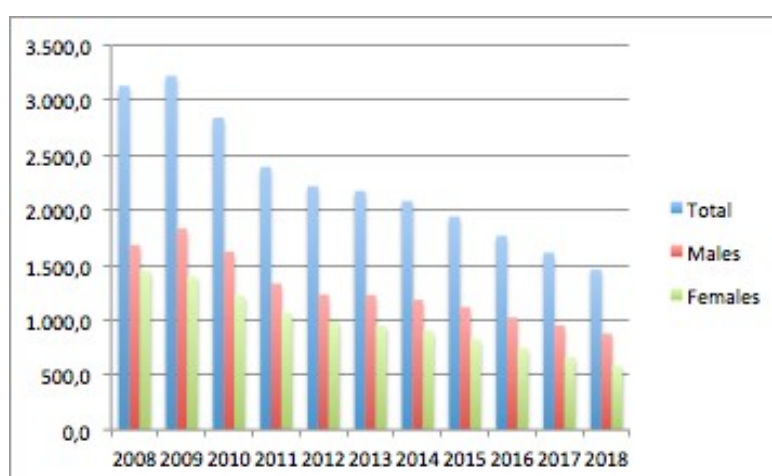
SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3
Males	1.682,3	1.831,2	1.621,7	1.331,3	1.232,1	1.227,0	1.183,4	1.117,6	1.023,4	951,7	877,0
Females	1.447,8	1.390,7	1.219,5	1.060,8	985,4	947,2	898,6	823,5	743,1	660,3	581,4

Label: [lfst_r_lfu2gac]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

As we can see both in the table and in the graphic, the absolute numbers of unemployment by sex group across the 10 years taken into account present a clear and constant decrease.

The peak of unemployment has been reached in 2008 (3.130,0 considering both groups, 1.682,3 males and 1.447,8 females) and the lowest number has been registered 10 years after (1.458,3 considering both groups, 877,0 males and 581,4 females).



In general, females have a lower rate of unemployment compared to the one of males.

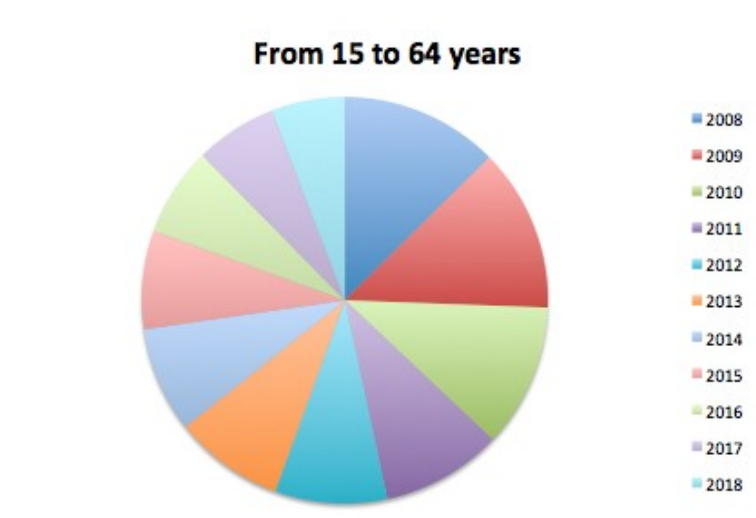
- Unemployment in the last 10 years by age

AGE/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 64 years	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3

Label: [lfst r lfu2gac]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Also in this case, the absolute numbers of unemployment in the last 10 years by age seems to have a continue decrease, even if the peak wasn't reach in 2008, but the year after, in 2009 (3.221,9).



- Unemployment in the last 10 years by country of birth

[illegible]



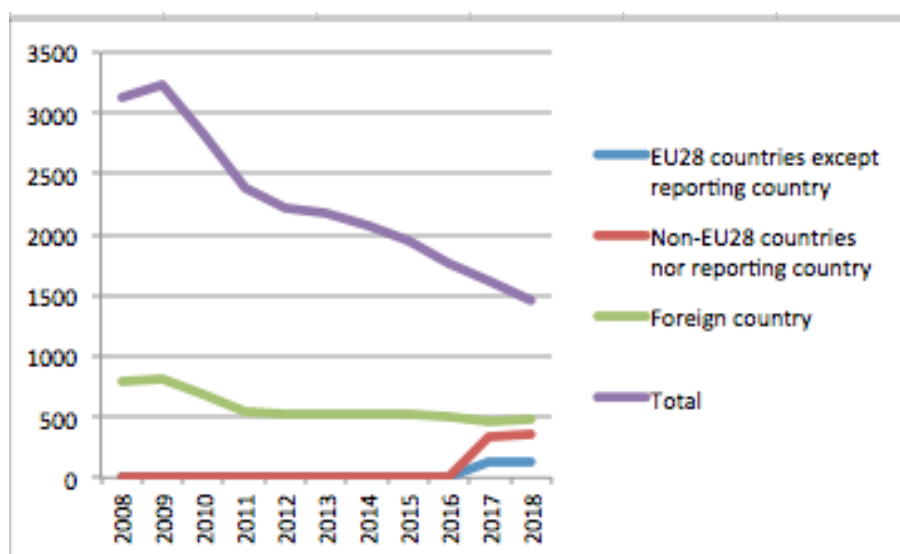
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	339,2	349,9
Foreign country	790,9	820,3	681,9	553,0	524,4	517,0	518,9	528,1	506,2	461,5	473,9
Total	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3

Label: [lfst_r_lfu2gac]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

First of all, we have to underline that from 2008 to 2016 the data for EU28 and Non-EU28 countries weren't available, so we will have a better comparison in the last two years of the period analysed.

However, the continuity of the decreased observed in the two previous tables is still present here and, we can affirm that EU28 countries seems to benefit of the lowest rate of unemployment (the differential between the country of birth in the tables is not that relevant in any case).





- Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty risk, risk of poverty.

Finally, we have analysed the social inclusion of the migrants in Germany. In particular, the income distribution and risk of poverty. We picked the data from the country of birth dataset.

Because of the lack of data for the last year (2018), we had to focus only on 2017's data. As said before, to get a better and clearer snapshot of the reality we have taken into account the EU 28 countries, the Non-EU 28 countries and the foreign country. In this work are considered all people ageing 18 years old and over.

In addition, we take into consideration also the gender factor: in fact, we expect different results according to it.

- At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth

C_BIRTH	SEX/TIME	2017
EU 28 countries	Total	14,4
	Males	13,2
	Females	15,5
Non-EU 28 countries	Total	27,5
	Males	26,9
	Females	28,1
Foreign country	Total	20,1
	Males	18,8
	Females	21,1

Label: [ilc_li32]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do>



As better shown in the graph below, the category most at risk in 2017 is “females” from Non-EU 28 countries. On the contrary, the category less endangered in 2017 is “males” from EU 28 countries. Probably, this is the field in which the gender gap is more evident and stronger.

