



## Migration in Germany



**Claudia Civera**  
**Katia Pinna**  
**Teresa Cuttini**  
**Domink Obruca**  
**Chiara Barker**

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Teresa Cuttini  
Domink Obruca  
Chiara Barker

## **Migration in Germany in 2000s**

The phenomenon of migration has always been present in our world. By the term migration we refer to a movement of people from a Country A (so called origin/ native country) to a destination B (so called destination country), at the same time B could not be the destination, but just a temporary settlement, in this case, C became the destination country, and B is the transit country.

Having done this brief introduction about the definition of migration, in this technical essay we would like to focus on the empirical data collected on the migration's phenomenon in a determinate European country: Germany.

### **Unemployment and employment rate**

An important tool that helps us to understand the migration in Germany is offered by the calculation of the unemployment and employment rates. In fact, how is supported in the economic thesis that explain the choice to migrate as a rational choice, migrants will be more incline to migrate if there is an higher possibility to access into the labor market.

To have a better view of this phenomenon we divided it in 6 different graphs where each of them refer to different variables.

This first graph represents the unemployment rate in a range time that goes from 2006 to 2015 and refers to following variables: sex, age and nationality. The most significant data shows us is how the unemployment rate of extra-EU people decreased from 2006 to 2015 (as well the total unemployment rate). In fact, in 2006 it was equal to 24,4 while in 2015 was equal to 12,00 (-12,2). (graph 1)

The graph 2 refers to males' unemployment rate in a range of age that goes from 15 to 74 years. Even in this case we can see how it decreased from 2006 to 2015 (-11,8).

The graph 3 refers to the unemployment rate of females. Unlike the two previous graphs, that show a little increase of the unemployment rate in 2008/2009 respect the 2007/2008, in order to decrease again in the next year, the unemployment rate of female has a linear decreasing (-13,3).

Unlike the last three graphs represent the employment rate in the Country in the same period of time we compare population in Germany with extra-EU immigrants like the other those are divided by, total (graph 4) sex (graph 5), age (graph 6) and nationality. How can we expect they represent the opposite mirror of unemployment graphs

### **UNEMPLOYMENT FROM 2006 TO 2015**

#### **Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality (%) [Ifsa\_organ]**

Last update: 28.03.17

Extracted on: 30.03.17

Source of data: Eurostat

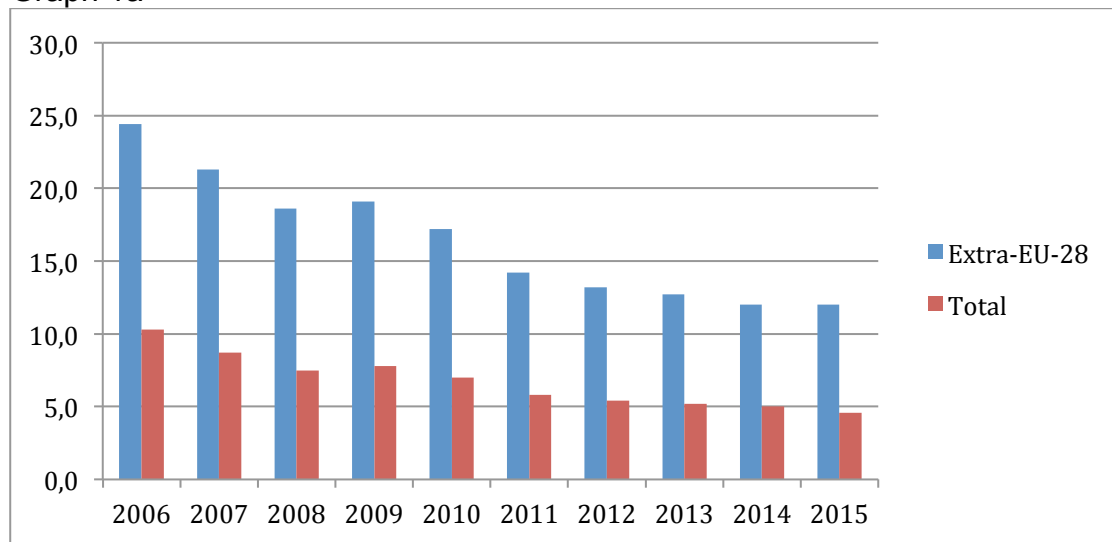
SEX: **Total**

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

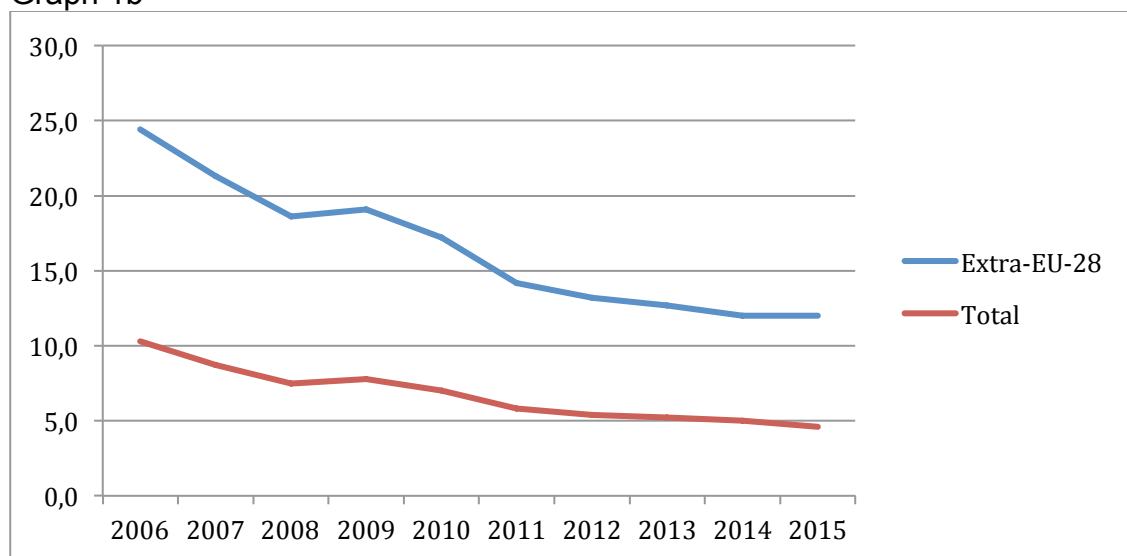
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	24,4	21,3	18,6	19,1	17,2	14,2	13,2	12,7	12,0	12,0
Total	10,3	8,7	7,5	7,8	7,0	5,8	5,4	5,2	5,0	4,6

Graph 1a



Graph 1b



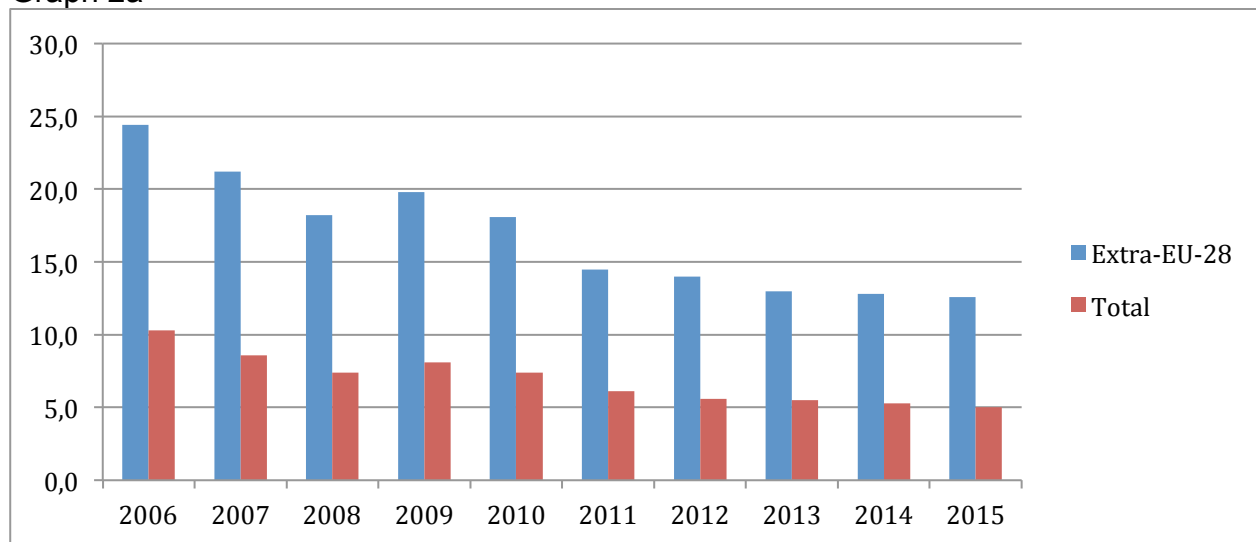
SEX: **Males**

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

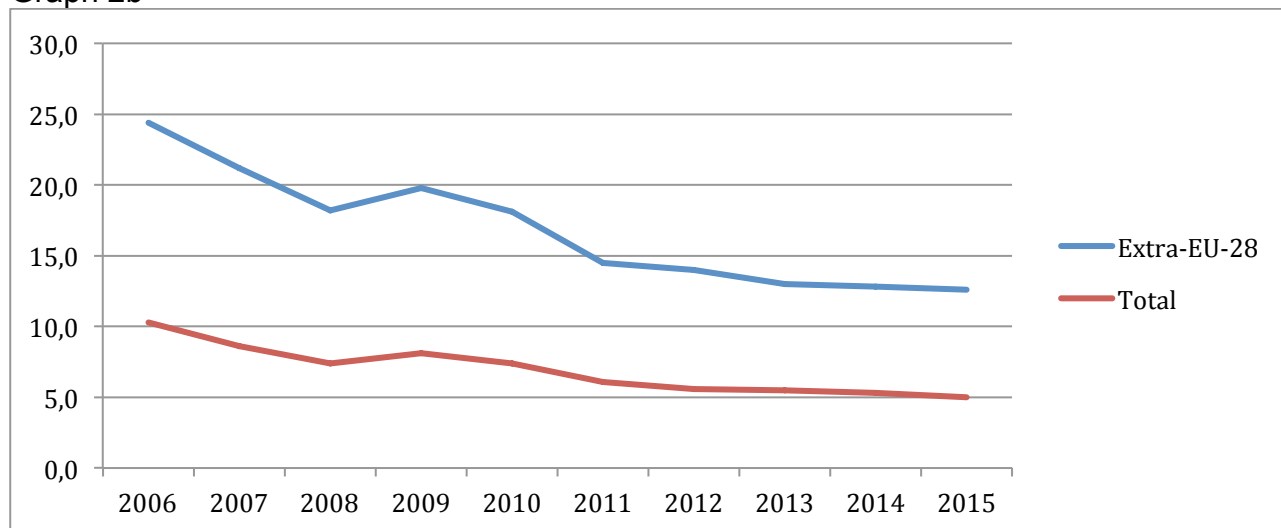
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	24,4	21,2	18,2	19,8	18,1	14,5	14,0	13,0	12,8	12,6
Total	10,3	8,6	7,4	8,1	7,4	6,1	5,6	5,5	5,3	5,0

Graph 2a



Graph 2b



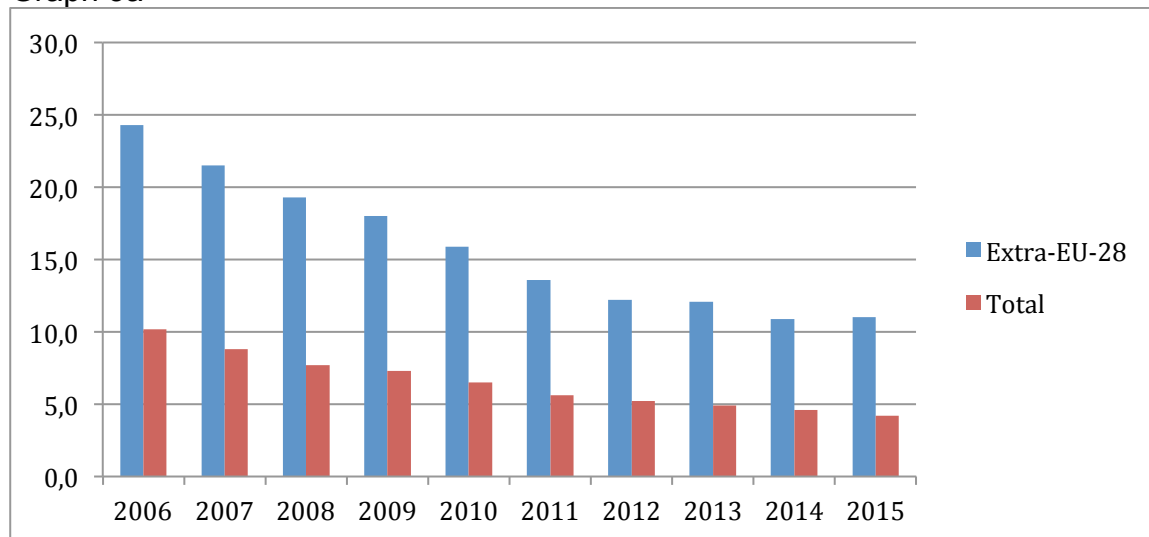
SEX: **Females**

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

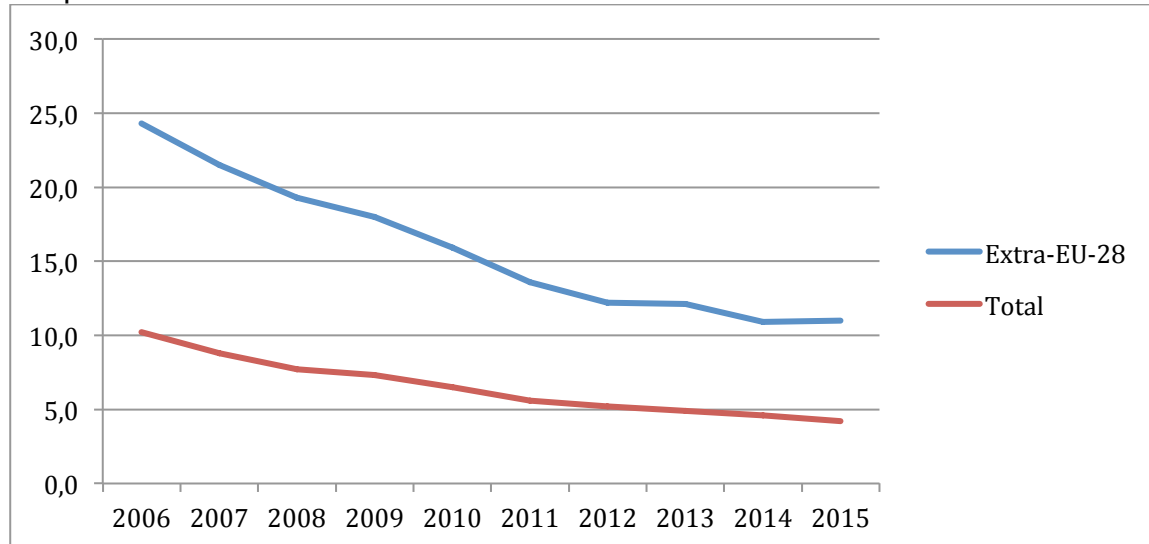
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	24,3	21,5	19,3	18,0	15,9	13,6	12,2	12,1	10,9	11,0
Total	10,2	8,8	7,7	7,3	6,5	5,6	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,2

Graph 3a



Graph 3b



## EMPLOYEMENT FROM 2006 TO 2015

### Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [Ifsa\_ergan]

Last update: 28.03.17

Extracted on: 10.04.17

Source of data: Eurostat

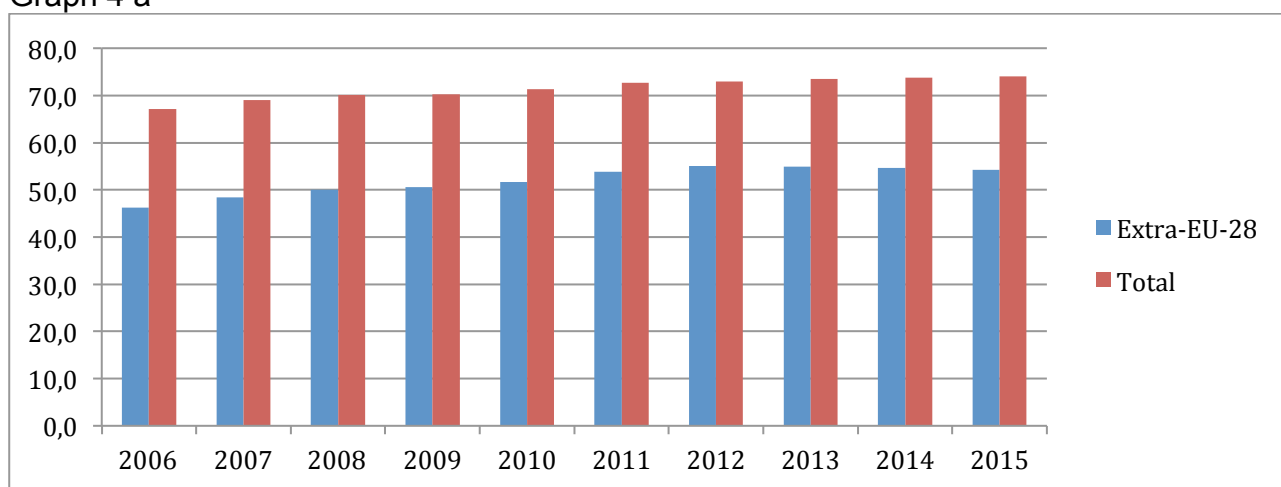
SEX: Total

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

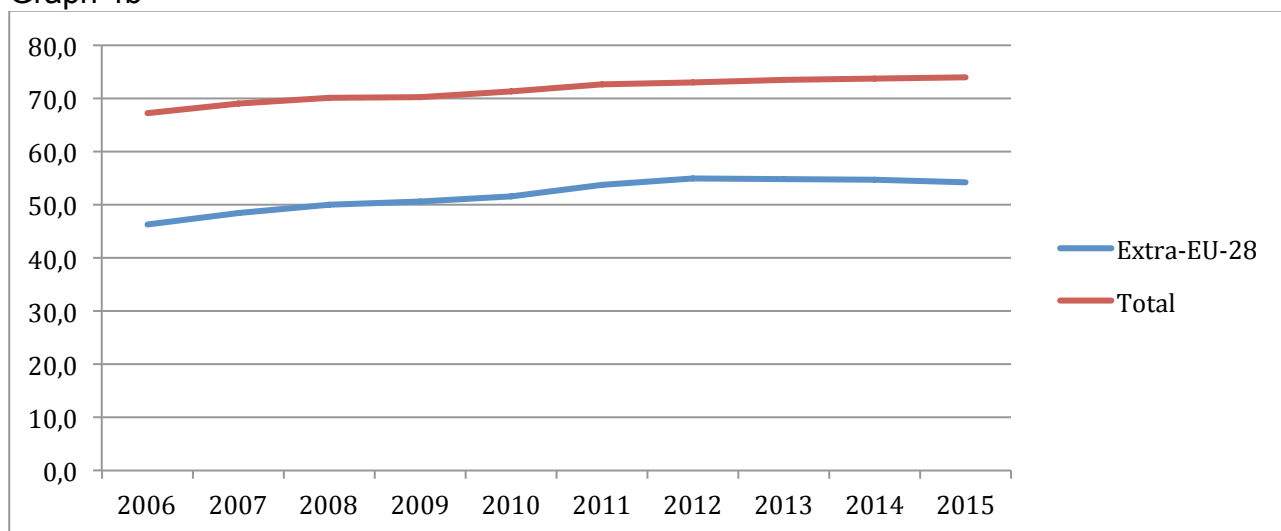
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN/TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	43,8	45,7	47,1	47,7	48,5	50,5	51,4	51,4	51,1	50,6
Total	58,0	59,3	60,2	60,4	61,2	63,0	63,5	64,2	64,8	65,1

Graph 4 a



Graph 4b



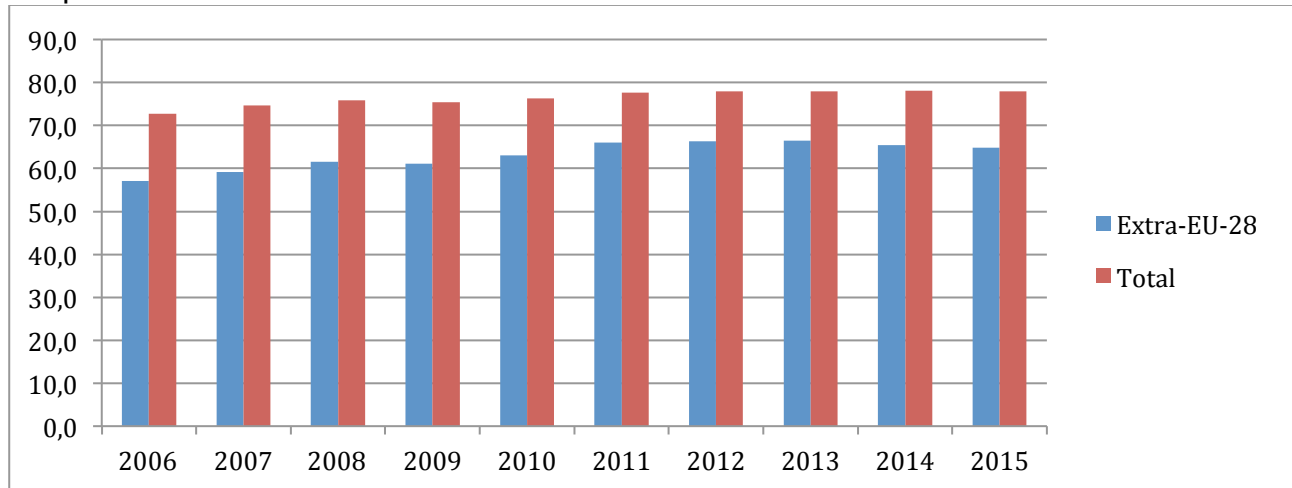
SEX: **Males**

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

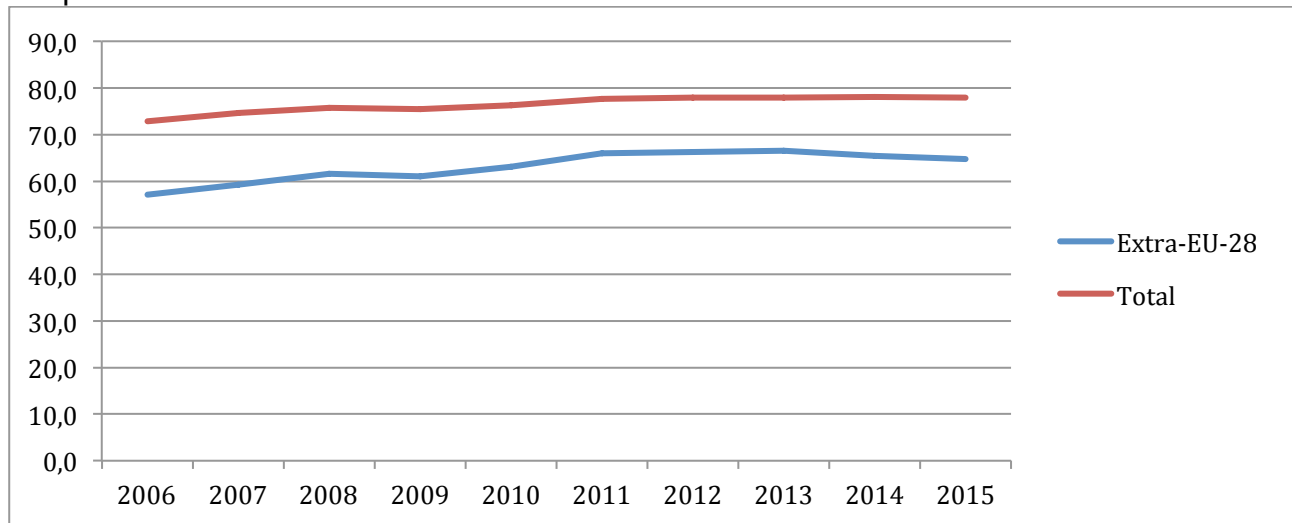
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN/TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	53,7	55,5	57,6	57,2	58,9	61,5	61,7	61,7	60,9	60,5
Total	63,6	65,0	66,0	65,5	66,3	68,1	68,6	68,9	69,3	69,4

Graph 5a



Graph 5b



SEX: **Females**

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

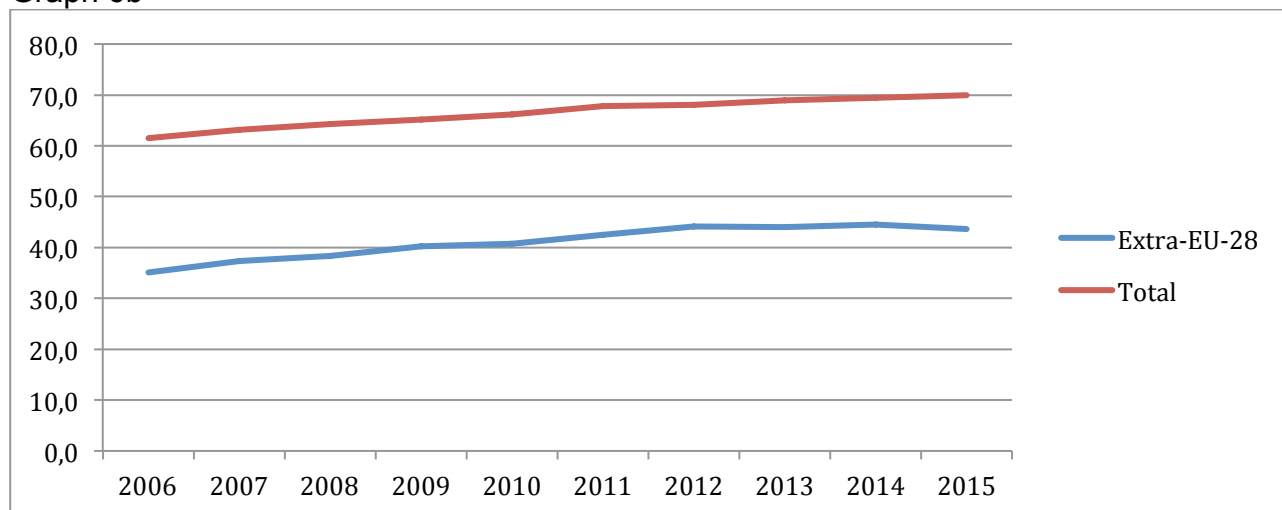
UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN/TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	33,5	35,6	36,5	38,1	38,5	40,1	41,6	41,4	41,6	40,8
Total	52,5	53,7	54,5	55,2	56,2	58,0	58,5	59,5	60,2	60,7

Graph 6a



Graph 6b





## Flow of migrants

Starting from the begging we made the graph 7 that represents the *flow of migrant by channel of entrance*, picking a determinate range of time, 2008-2015, this because 2008 represent the crucial year for the begging of always higher level of migrants coming from the south of Mediterranean Sea in Europe, but this kind of migration, at least for the first period, seemed to not notch Europeans country enough far from the sea, such as Germany. In fact, how can we see from the graphic the migration flow in that specific year was equal to 114.289, but it with years, and by the branch of the Arab uprising from the 2011, and the growth of violence in the Syrian war (2013) the phenomenon of migration has exponentially increased, having his higher level in 2014 (237.627).

However, the most important element of this graph is represented by the division of migration between the different channels of entrance. We can report that the most important channel of entrance is represented by *family reason* which appear be directly proportional to the migration progress, becoming in 2015 almost the only channel of the entrance in Germany equal to the 68,37% of all migration (the rest 31,68 % was shared between education reasons, remunerated activities reason – work- and others\*).

Things seem to change a bit when we measure the same phenomenon but modifying the migration's duration (graph 8), if in the previous graphic was inclusive for the entire range time, now is equal from an amount of time from 3 to 5 months, this make as presume that Germany would be not a permanent destination country, becoming in this way a transit county, or if it is a destination country it will be so for a well determinate period of time. The first thing to notice is the different level of migration compared to the first graph in 2008 and 2015, they are way more lower. Second, the most important channel of entrance, in this second graph, is represented by *education* reasons.

How can we interpret the comparison of this two graph that show the same phenomenon, but different in the amount of time permanence?

1. Most of the people who migrate for *family reason* stay in the country for a time period higher than 3-5 months.
2. Most of the people who migrate for a short period of time (3-5 months) are characterized by the channel of entrance *education*, this let us assume that they might be students who won't permanently move to Germany, but they stay there to study for a determinate period of time.
3. Temporary migration is lower than a long-run migration.

If we enlarge the duration of migration to 5-11 months (graph 9) and 12 and more months (graph 10) we can see that things do not change much from the previous graph. The only important element that need to be underline is the growth of the channel of entrance of *family reason* that seem to suggest us that families move more if greater is the amount of time<sup>1</sup>.

## **FLOW OF MIGRANTS BY CHANNEL OF ENTRANCE FROM 2008 TO 2015**

**First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr\_resfirst]**

Last update: 15.11.16

Extracted on: 30.03.17

Source of data: Eurostat

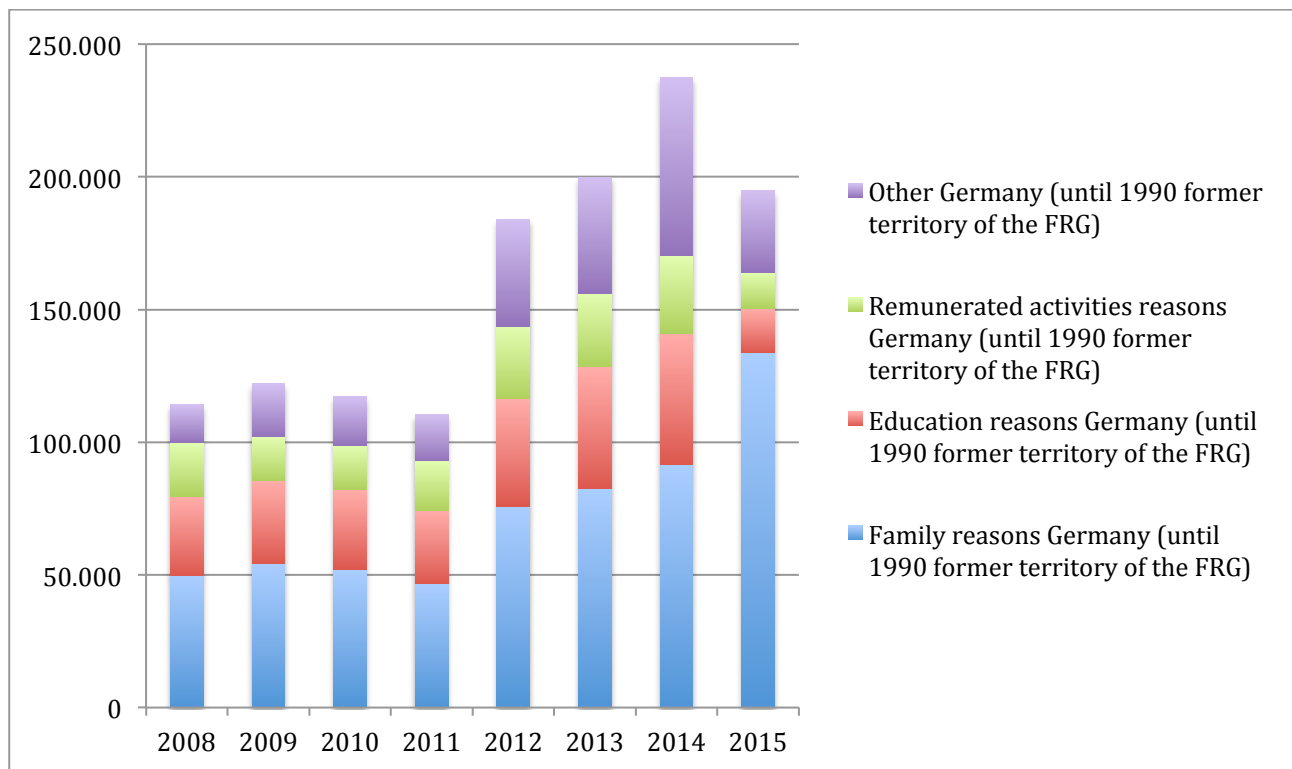
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<sup>1</sup>Need to be clarify that some data for the year 2008 are not availabe.

CITIZEN: Total  
DURATION: Total  
UNIT: Person

REASON	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	49.642	54.139	52.172	46.782	75.928	82.492	91.661	133.893
Education reasons	29.985	31.345	30.035	27.568	40.479	45.955	49.406	16.683
Remunerated activities reasons	20.297	16.667	16.540	18.659	27.338	27.788	29.275	13.451
Other	14.365	19.803	18.455	17.340	40.325	43.690	67.285	30.786

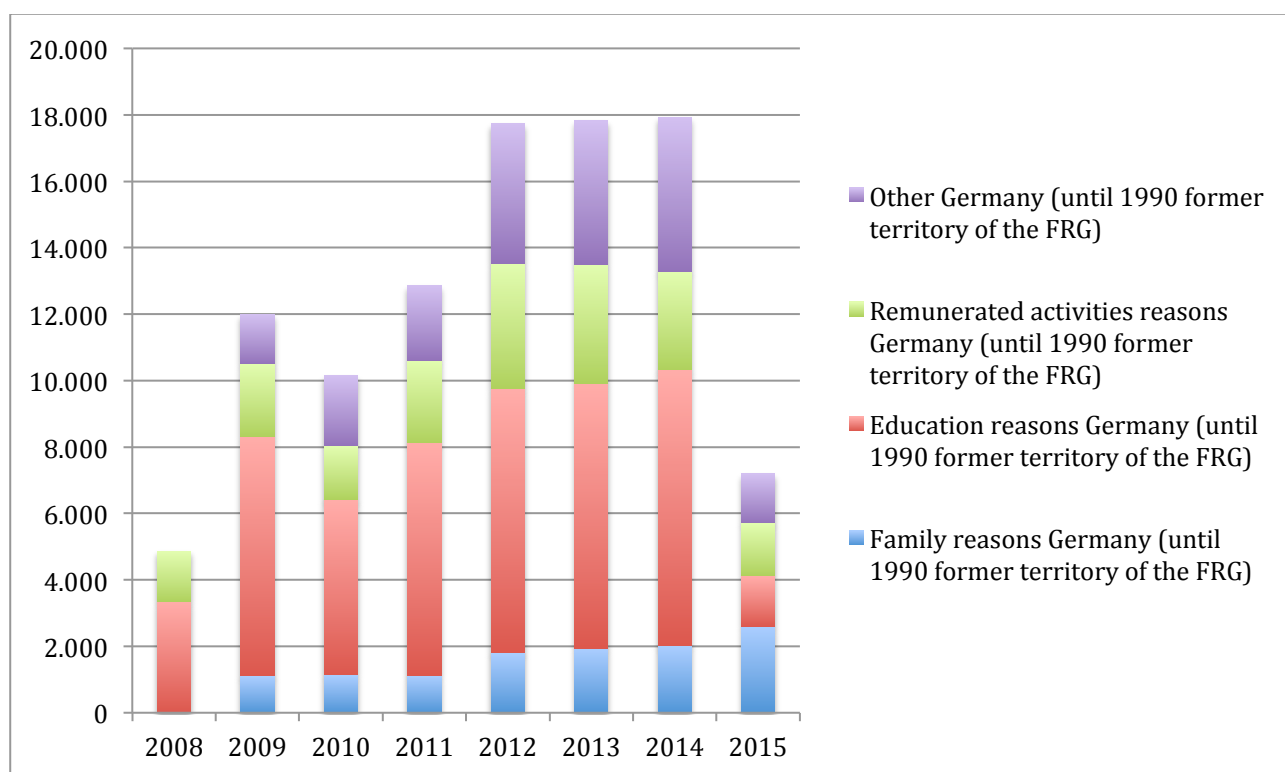
Graph 7



CITIZEN: Total  
DURATION: from 3 to 5 months  
UNIT: person

REASON	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	0	1.108	1.146	1.132	1.807	1.947	2.022	2.604
Education reasons	3.346	7.202	5.276	6.992	7.948	7.980	8.300	1.526
Remunerated activities reasons	1.519	2.200	1.629	2.491	3.783	3.580	2.958	1.595
Other	0	1.493	2.117	2.254	4.205	4.312	4.652	1.473

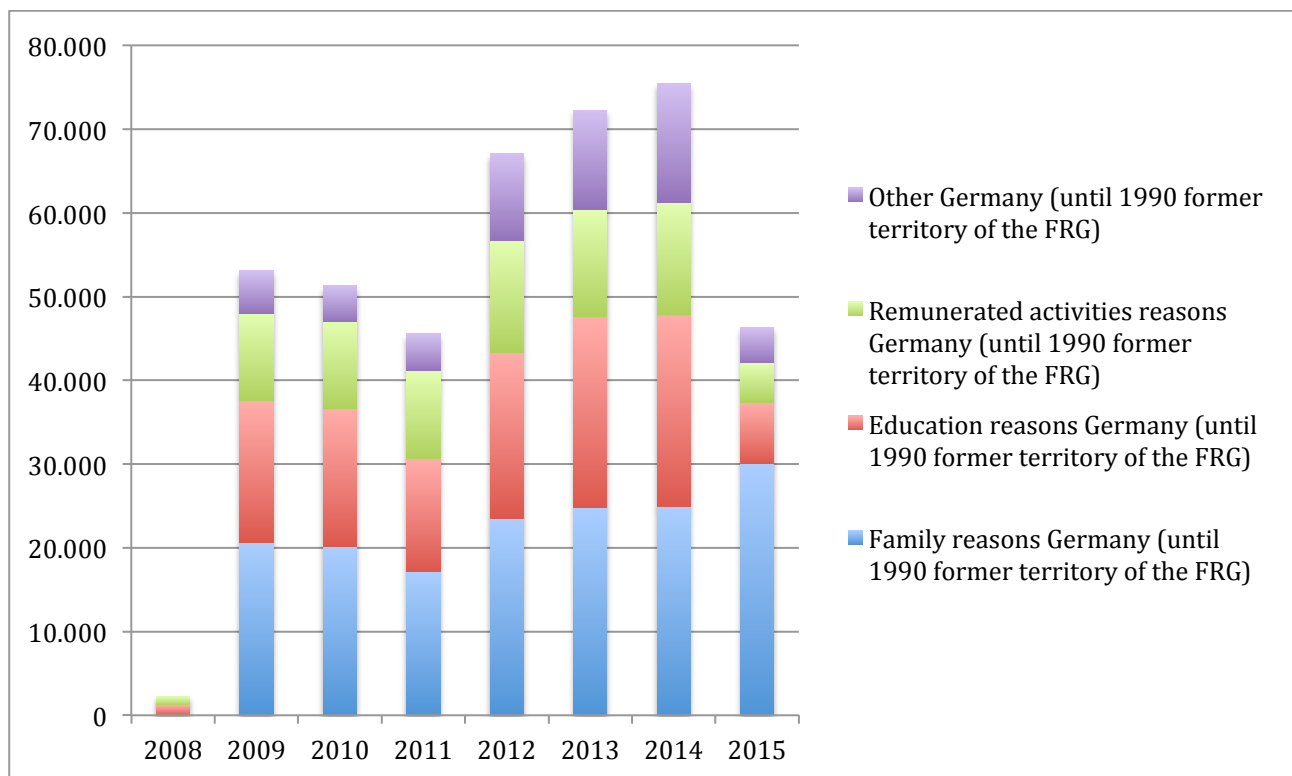
Graph 8



CITIZEN: total  
DURATION: from 6 to 11 months  
UNIT: person

REASON	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	0	20.650	20.171	17.186	23.554	24.758	24.885	30.023
Education reasons	1.253	16.893	16.453	13.499	19.778	22.827	23.040	7.359
Remunerated activities reasons	1.014	10.438	10.349	10.454	13.388	12.805	13.369	4.692
Other	0	5.113	4.340	4.398	10.351	11.870	14.145	4.269

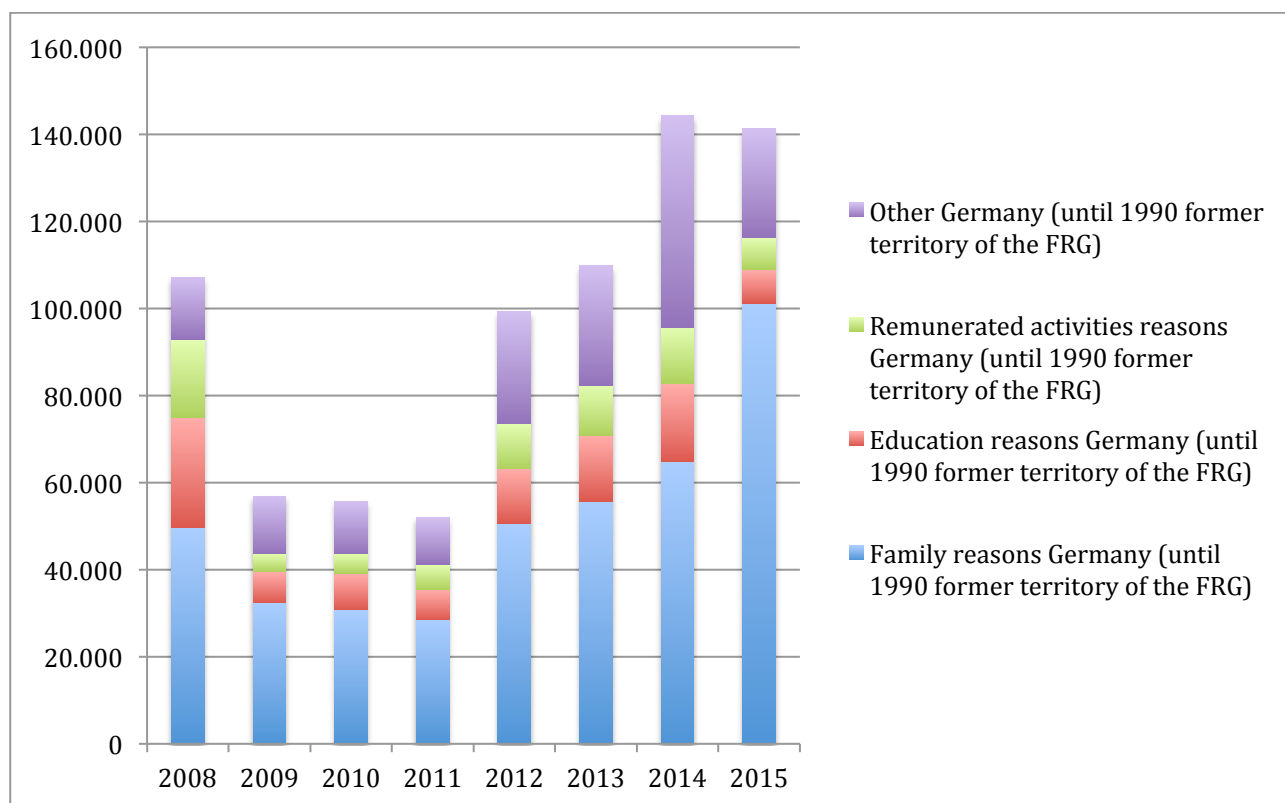
Graph 9



CITIZEN: total  
DURATION: 12 months or over  
UNIT: person

REASON	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	49.642	32.381	30.855	28.464	50.567	55.787	64.754	101.266
Education reasons	25.386	7.250	8.306	7.077	12.753	15.148	18.066	7.798
Remunerated activities reasons	17.764	4.029	4.562	5.714	10.167	11.403	12.948	7.164
Other	14.365	13.197	11.998	10.688	25.769	27.508	48.488	25.044

Graph 10



## Stock of migrants

Another element that we need to keep in mind is the *total stock* of migrants (graph 11), where *stock* represent the total amount of migrants living in the Country at a certain time, in our specific case from 2008 to 2015. The difference between two different stocks are due to net inflow: we can see this in the graph 5 where the stock of family reason from 2008 is increasing confirming the presumption that family reason is the main channel of entrance in Germany in the rage of time that we examined.

Another point that must be taken into account is the presence of the matter of refugees status starting from 2010, might be the matter even in previous years but the data are missing. We can see how this channel of entrance increased from 2010 (equal to 95.209) to 2015 when it was 225.238 (+ 130.029), need to keep in mind that most of the people claimed for a refugees status in 2015 are not included in the data because they did not joint the refugees status in the same year.

### STOCK OF MIGRANTS BY CHANNEL OF ENTRANCE FROM 2008 TO 2015

**All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid]**

Last update: 02.09.16

Extracted on: 07.04.17

Suorce of data: Eurostat

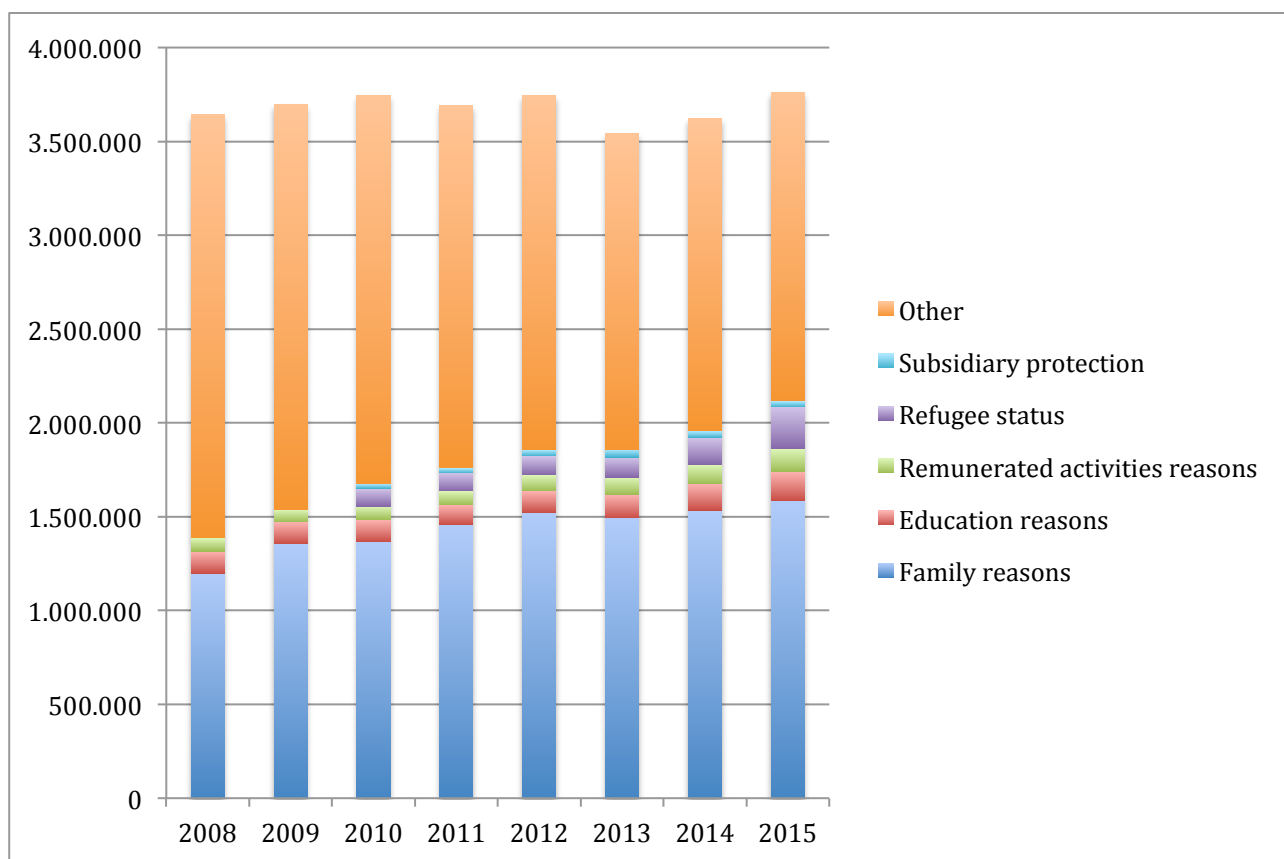
DURATION: Total

CITIZEN: Total

UNIT: Person

GEO: Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)

REASON/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	1.199.985	1.356.998	1.368.389	1.460.107	1.523.286	1.494.354	1.535.898	1.586.491
Education reasons	117.234	116.549	118.356	104.820	115.692	126.563	141.063	156.037
Remunerated activities reasons	70.207	65.995	69.792	73.731	84.985	90.455	102.104	118.595
Refugee status	:	:	95.209	95.822	100.406	106.779	143.623	225.238
Subsidiary protection	:	:	25.414	25.911	34.397	42.888	35.117	31.790
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



Graph 11

(\*) The 'Other reasons' category includes: diplomat, consular officer treated as exempt from control; retired persons of independent means; all other passengers given limited leave to enter who are not included in any other category; non-asylum discretionary permissions.

## **Activity rate**

To be able to understand if all thus migrants are effectively assimilated into the German society we need to look the activity rates of the County (in an age range of people from 15 to 74 years). The graph 12 that we propose is assembled by the combination of three different variables: sex, age and citizenship, which are simultaneously combined together in the way to create two different trends:

- the red trend represents the activity rates of all Germany (natives and immigrants). How can we clearly see it has a small decrease in 2011-2012 (years characterized by Arab Springs), but from this time it seems to have a constantly growth;
- the blue trend represents the activity rates of people who come from extra-EU countries, differently of what we could expect, this trend started a remarkable decrease such after 2012.

The same graph shows how the activity rate of extra-EU is lower than the total, the different range between those two categories is about 7 to 11%.

A better view of the phenomenon can be given if we divided the activity rates of extra-EU citizens for each variable in graph 13. First of all we see what happens if we isolate the variable sex: the result is a graph with two lines, one is red and represents the activity rates of females in Germany, and a blue one that represents the activity rates of males. We can see how the males rate is higher, about 25%, than the females one, but their tendency seems to look really similar.

The graph 14 is important because it shows in which range of age is concretely concentrated the activity rates of Germany: from 25 to 49 years, representing in 2015 33,9%. the second most important age rate is made up of people from 50 to 64 years (28,9%), the third by people from 20 to 24 years (26,2%) and the last one, which represents the 10,9% is covered by people from 15 to 19 years, this last category is significantly smaller than the others because people in that age are assumed to be students and not full-time workers.



## Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [Ifsa\_argan]

### TOTAL

Last update: 28.03.17

Extracted on: 30.03.17

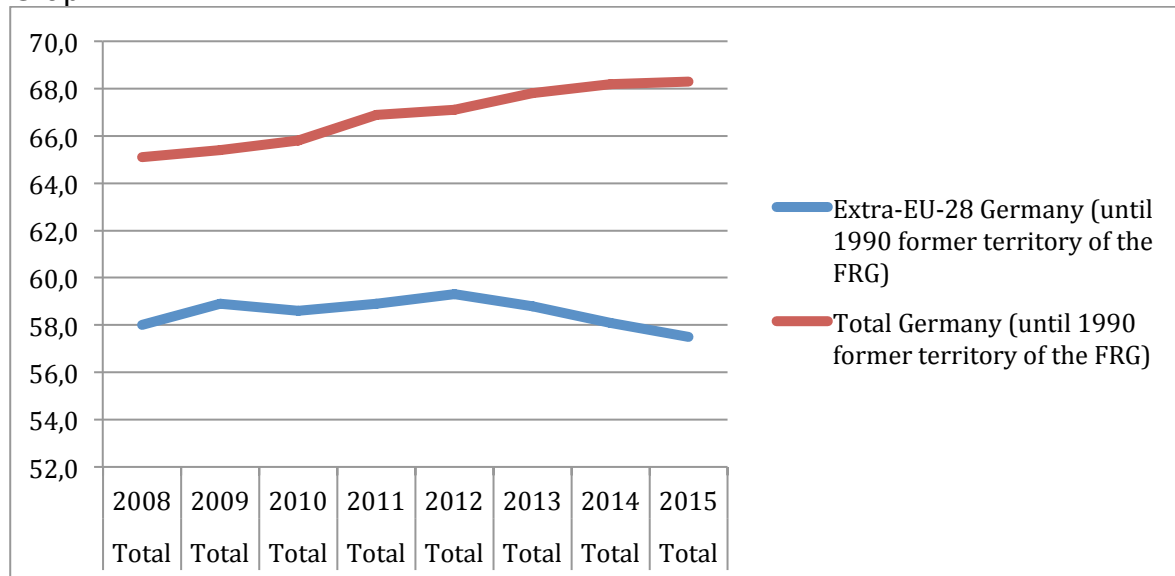
Source of data: Eurostat

AGE: from 15 to 74 years

UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Extra-EU-28	58,0	58,9	58,6	58,9	59,3	58,8	58,1	57,5
Total	65,1	65,4	65,8	66,9	67,1	67,8	68,2	68,3

Graph 12



## Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [Ifsa\_argan]

Divided by sex

Last update: 28.03.17

Extracted on: 30.03.17

Source of data: Eurostat

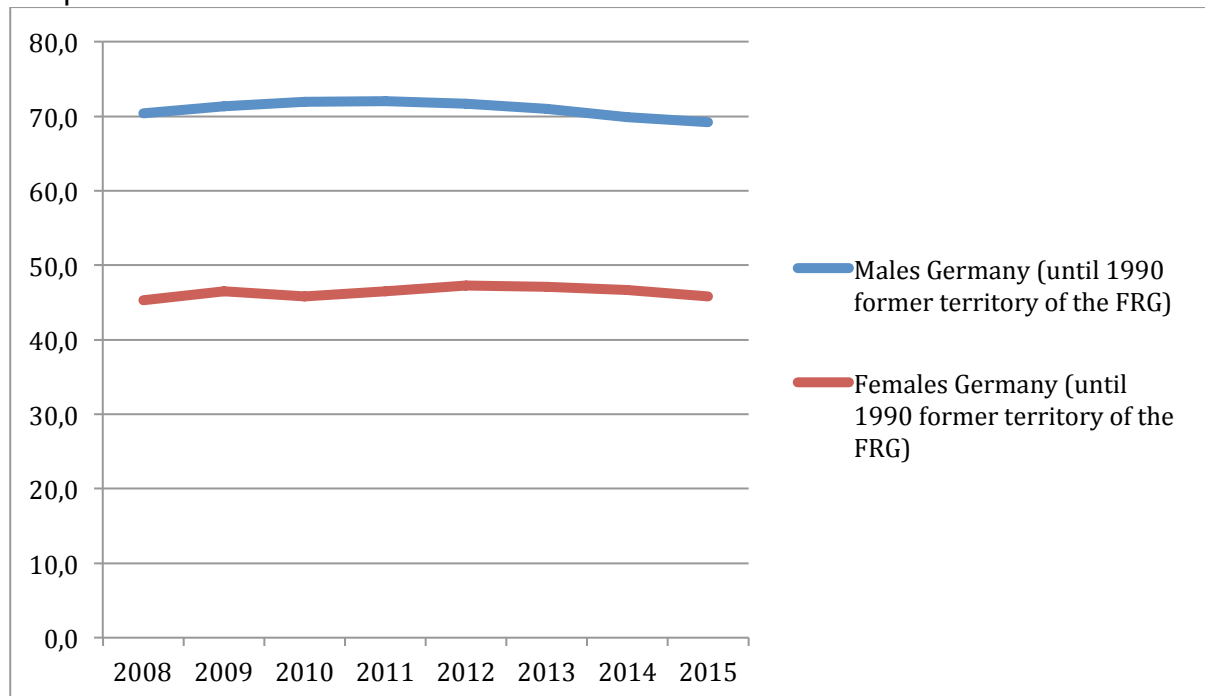
AGE: from 15 to 74 years

CITIZEN: Extra-EU-28

UNIT: Percentage

SEX	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Males	70,4	71,3	71,9	72,0	71,7	71,0	69,9	69,2
Females	45,3	46,5	45,8	46,5	47,3	47,1	46,7	45,8

Graph 13



## Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsa\_argan]

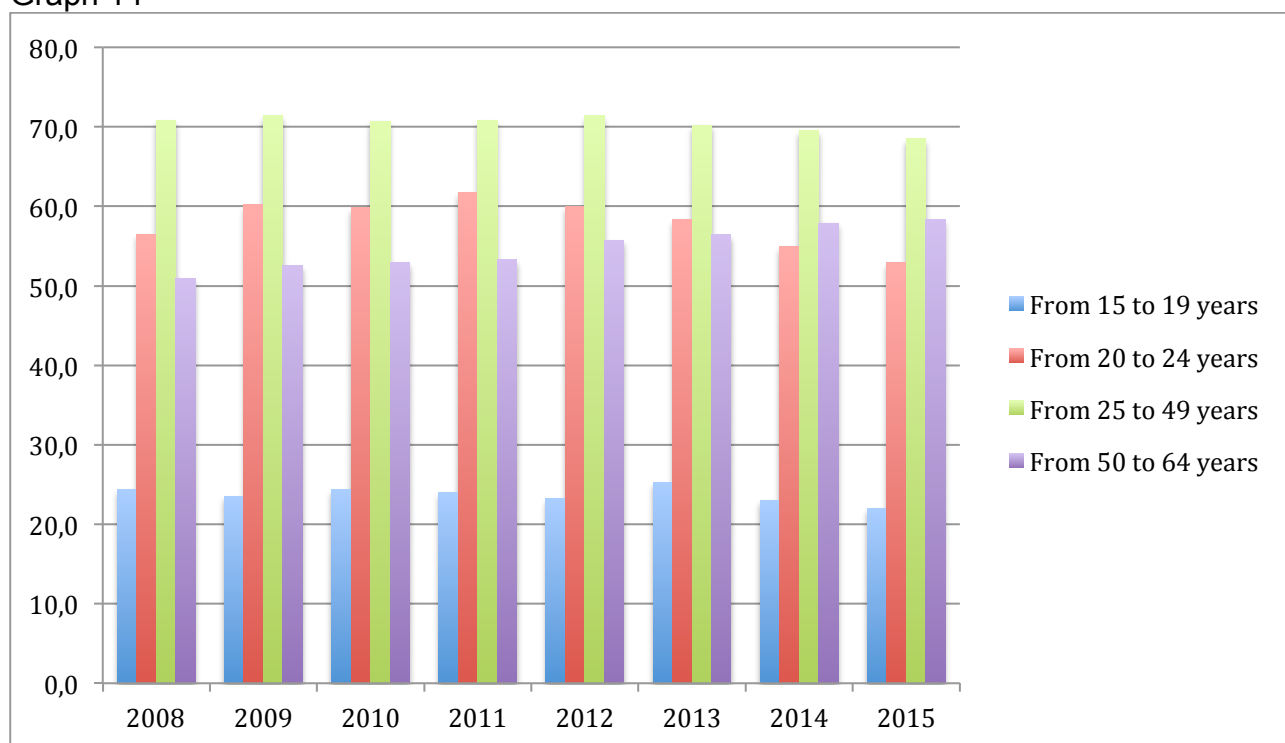
### Divided by groups of age

Last update: 28.03.17  
 Extracted on: 30.03.17  
 Source of data: Eurostat

SEX: Total  
 CITIZEN: Extra-EU-28  
 UNIT: Percentage

AGE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
From 15 to 19 years	24,4	23,5	24,4	24,0	23,2	25,2	23,0	22,0
From 20 to 24 years	56,5	60,2	59,8	61,7	60,0	58,3	55,0	52,9
From 25 to 49 years	70,8	71,4	70,7	70,8	71,4	70,2	69,5	68,5
From 50 to 64 years	50,9	52,6	53,0	53,3	55,7	56,4	57,9	58,4

Graph 14



## Migration and labor market

In order to have a clear shot of what is the reality of integration of migrant into the German labour market we need to study it by referring to a particular year, unfortunately we can only access to data which date back to 2014 (there are not any latest data available). In this particular case the graph 15 refers to the employment of first generation immigrants characterized by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration, into the age range that goes from 15 to 64 years. We can see that:

- who migrated for family reasons has an employment rate of 68.5;
  - who migrated for education's reason has an employment rate of 60.3;
  - who migrate with have already found a job has an employment rate of 87.7;
  - who migrate with have not found a job before leaving has an employment rate of 76.00;
  - who is characterized by being an asylum seeker (or has an international protection) has an employment rate of 57.6;
  - Other \* are equal to 69.7, but we also have a no answer given that is equal to 32.7;
- this graph particular shows that is easier to access into the German labour market if there was already found a job before migration, following with those who find a job after their arrival.

The graph 16, that combines migration and labour market in 2014 of employment rate of first generation of immigrants using variables: sex and reason of migration, shows us that the employment rate of male is higher, in each categories of entrance's channel, than females. In fact is possible highlight this difference between sex in the categories that refers to *family reason* (highest) followed by *international protection* (or asylum) and *work, job found before migrating*, while the smaller difference appears in the education category.

### 2014 MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKET

#### Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso\_14l1empr]

Last update: 06.04.16

Extracted on: 18.04.17

Source of data: Eurostat LFS 2014

UNIT: Percentage

SEX: Total

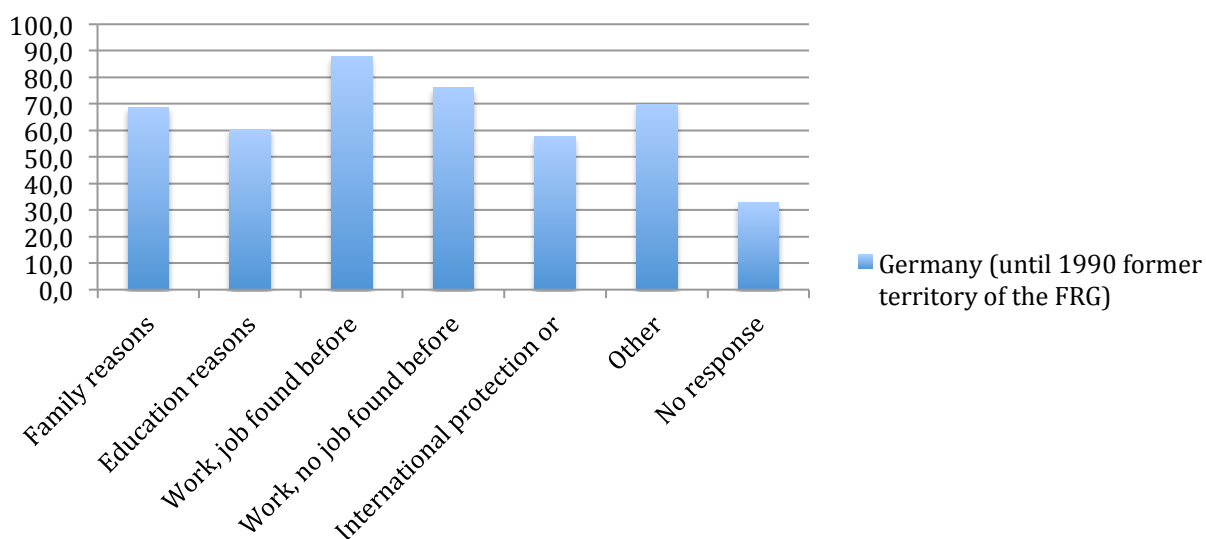
DURATION: Total

TIME: 2014

AGE: from 15 to 64 years

GEO/REASON	Family reasons	Education reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other	No response
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	68,5	60,3	87,7	76,0	57,6	69,7	32,7

## Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)



Graph 15

SEX: **Males and Females**

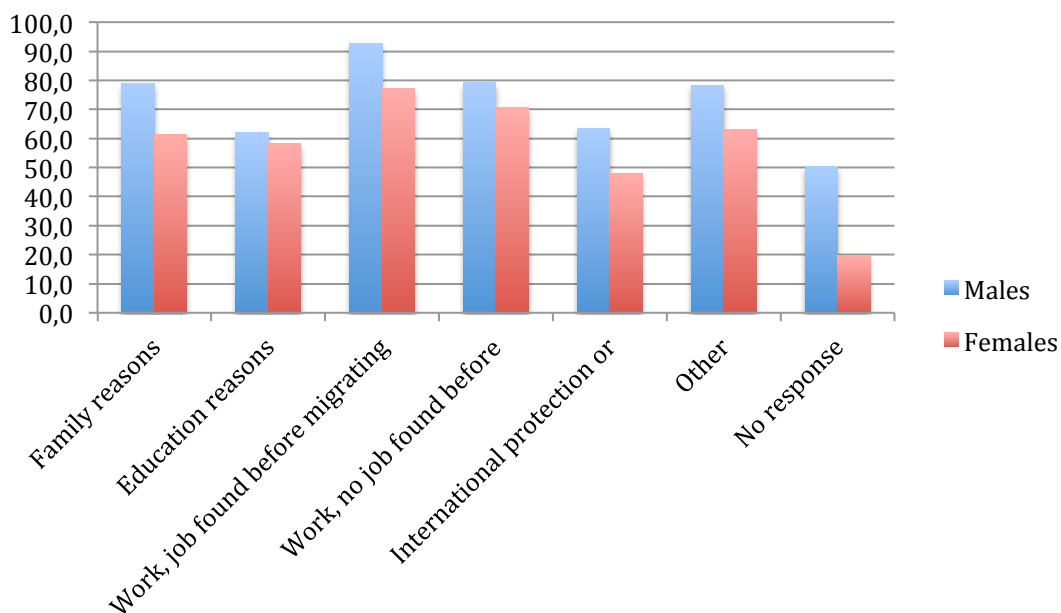
DURATION: Total

TIME: 2014

AGE: from 15 to 64 years

UNIT: Percentage

SEX	Family reasons	Education reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other	No response
MALES	78,9	61,9	92,6	79,2	63,6	78,4	50,5
FEMALES	61,3	58,1	77,2	70,5	48,1	63,2	19,6



Graph 16