



# **Migration and Integration in Germany**

Facts and current issues

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# Agenda

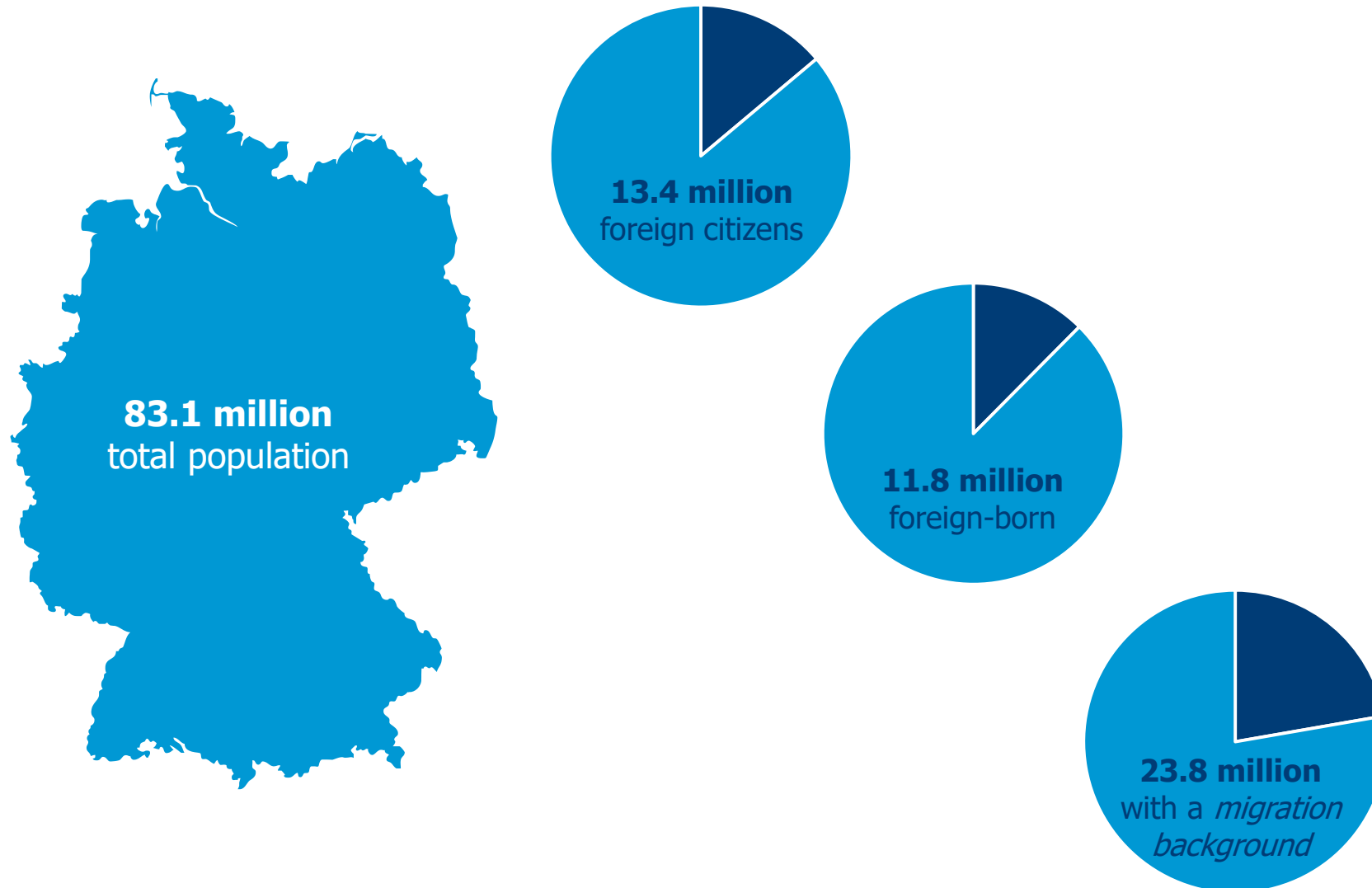
## **1. Population in Germany**

2. Immigration: Overview

3. Integration and participation

4. Discrimination

# Share of immigrants in Germany's population



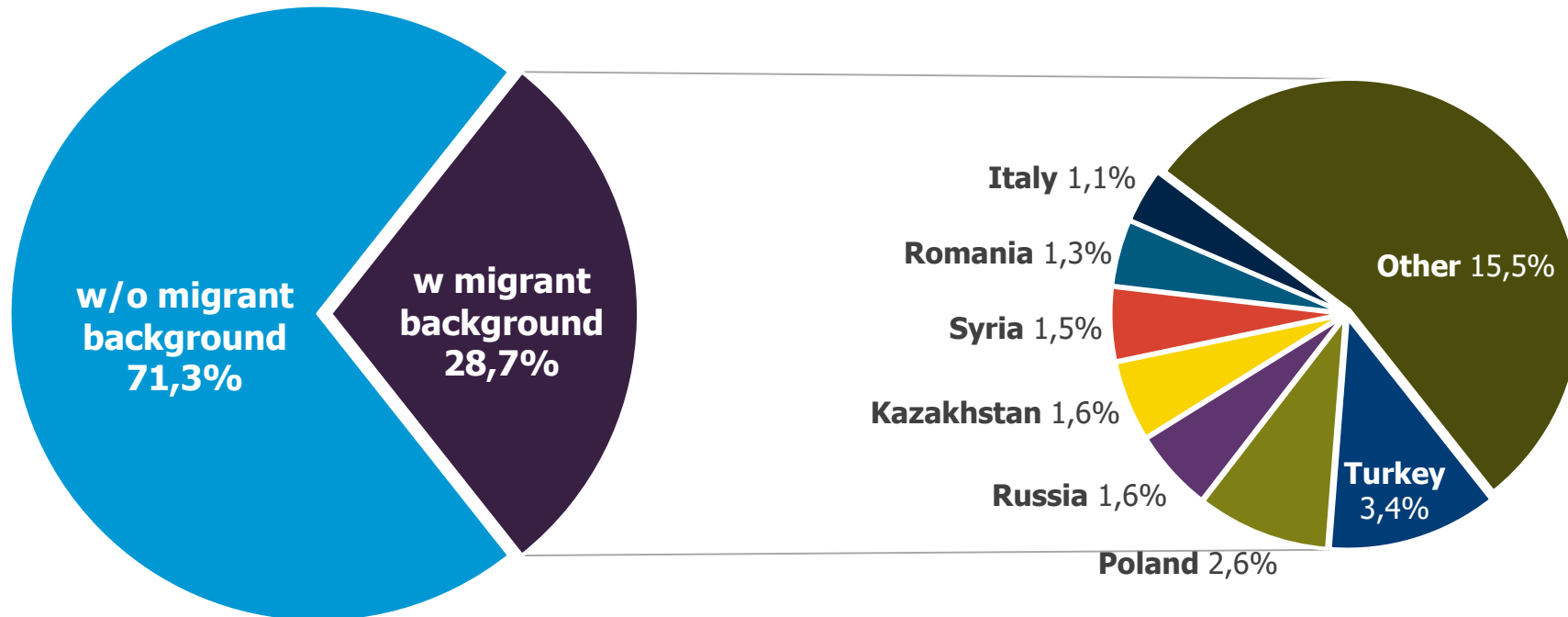
# Migration background ?

## Any person living in Germany ...

- who was born as foreigner, or
- of whom at least one parent was born as foreigner.

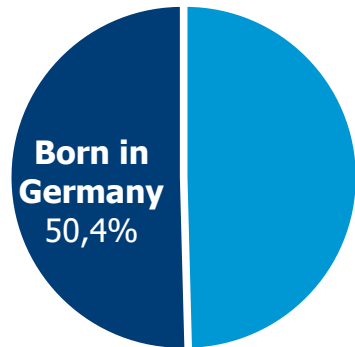


~ 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> generation

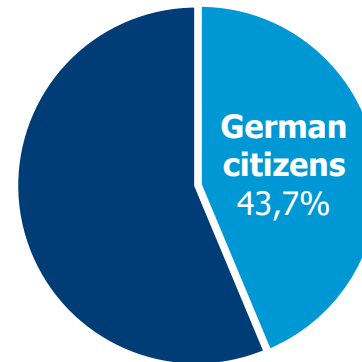


The population with migration background is quite diverse; many have been here for quite a while or were born in Germany.

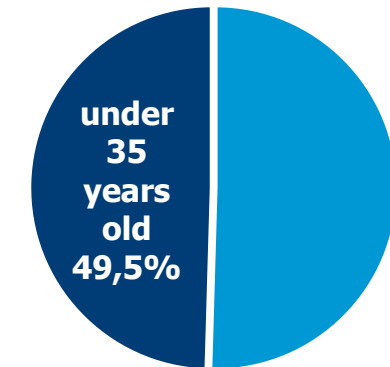
Born in Germany



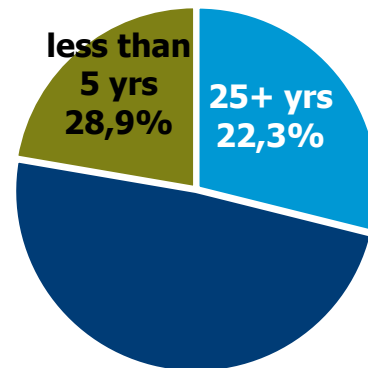
German citizenship



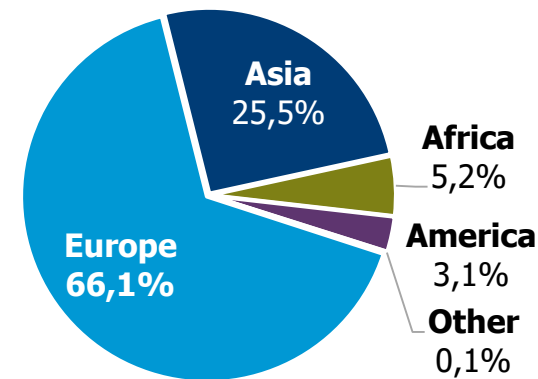
35 year olds



Years living in Germany (only foreign-born)

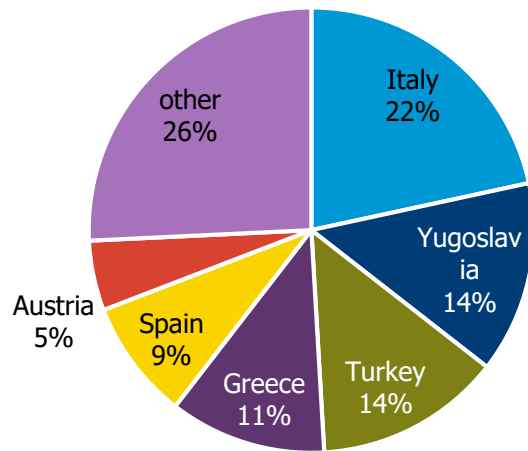


Regions of origin

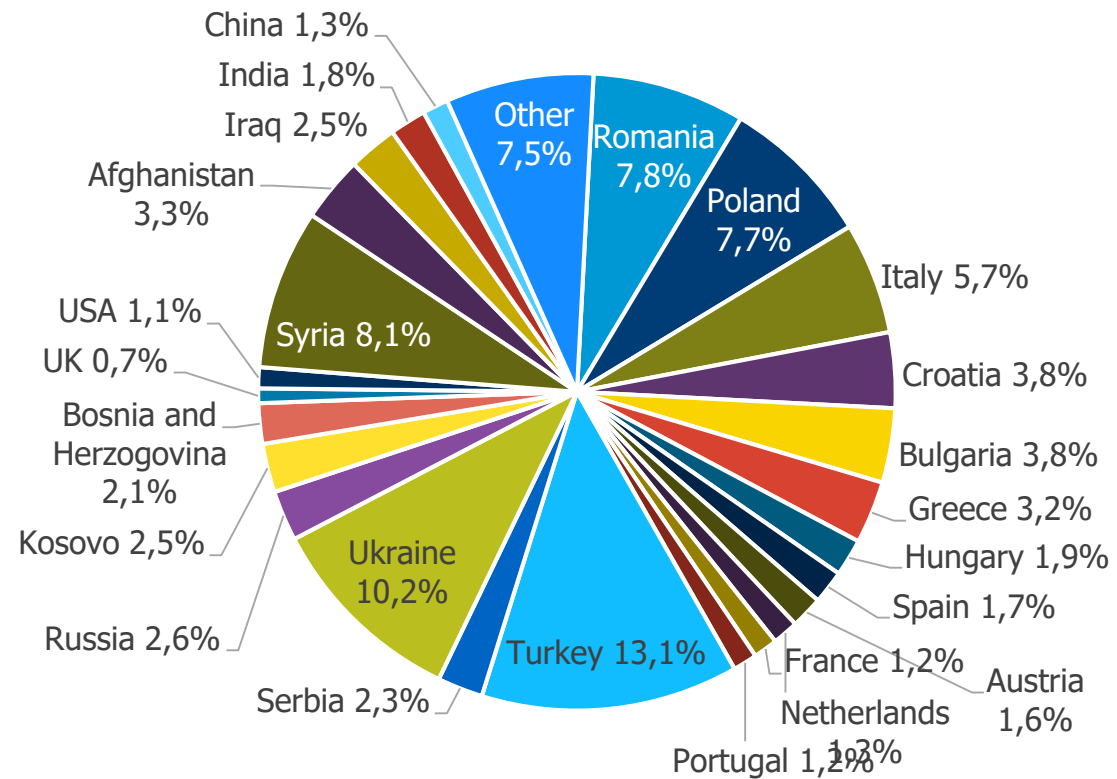


The population is becoming 'super-diverse', mini groups replace large ethnic groups.

**Share of foreigners  
1969  
(total: 2.4 million)**



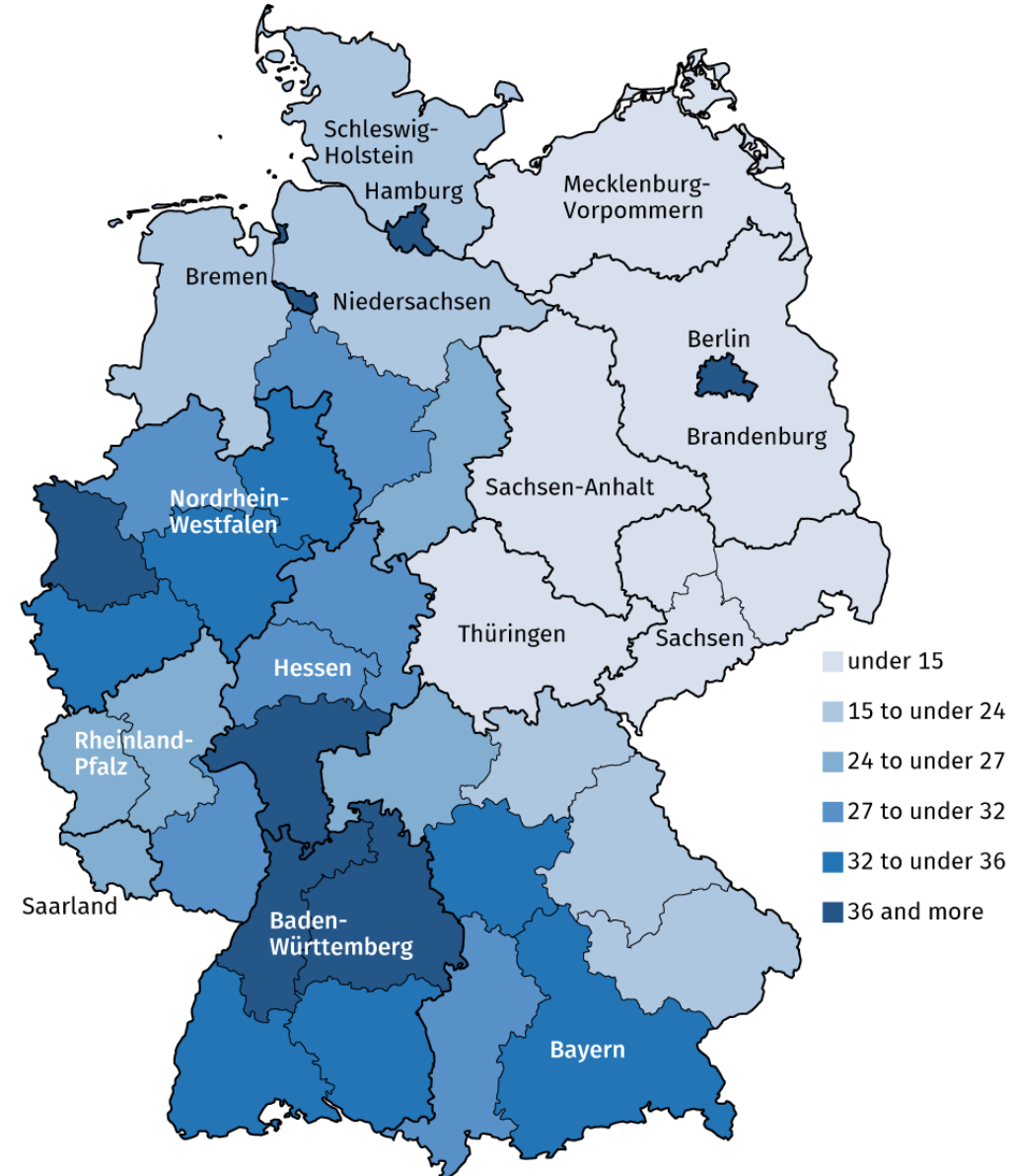
**Share of foreigners  
2022  
(total: 13.4 million)**



# Diversity differs among German regions: The East sticks out

persons with a migration background as share of population, 2022

Proportion of persons with a migrant background, 2022  
First results of the microcensus in (former) administrative regions, percent



# The largest ethnic groups reflect the history of immigration to Germany.

## 1. Migrants from EU countries (35%)

- former “guest workers” & their families (Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal)
- large amount of labour migration within the EU, esp. from Poland and Romania, but also countries hit by the 2008 economic crisis

## 2. Ethnic German resettlers (18%)

- from Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, came in 1980s/90s

## 3. Migrants from Turkey (13%)

- former “guest workers”, refugees, large amount of family migration

## 4. Refugees from the Middle East (about 8-9%)

- Syria, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan & other conflict-ridden countries
- recent influx since 2014 (excl. Iran)

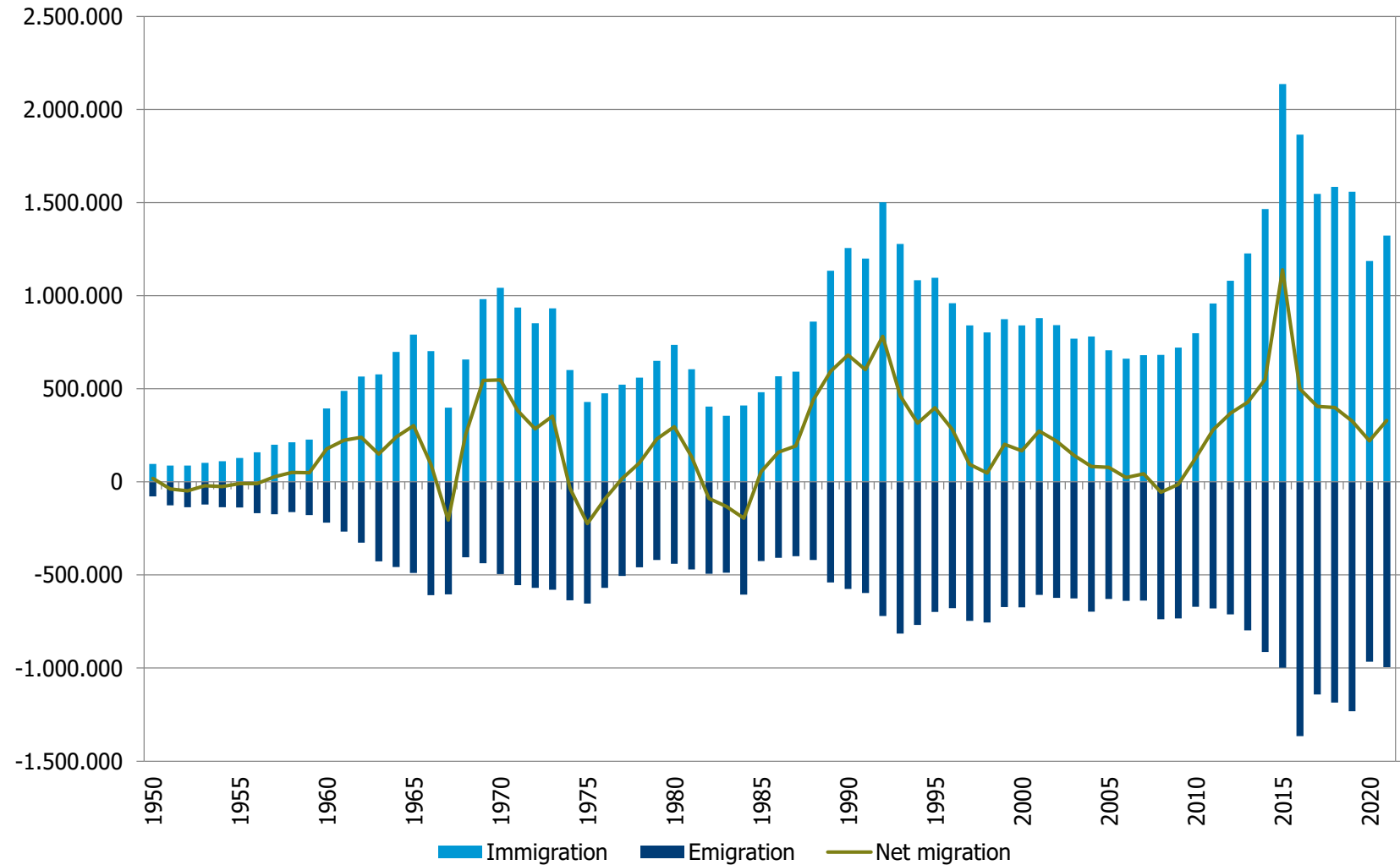


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# Germany is a country of immigration.

**Total number of immigration and emigration, 1950-2021**



For third-country nationals, there are four different pathways to immigration:



**Family migration**



**Asylum**

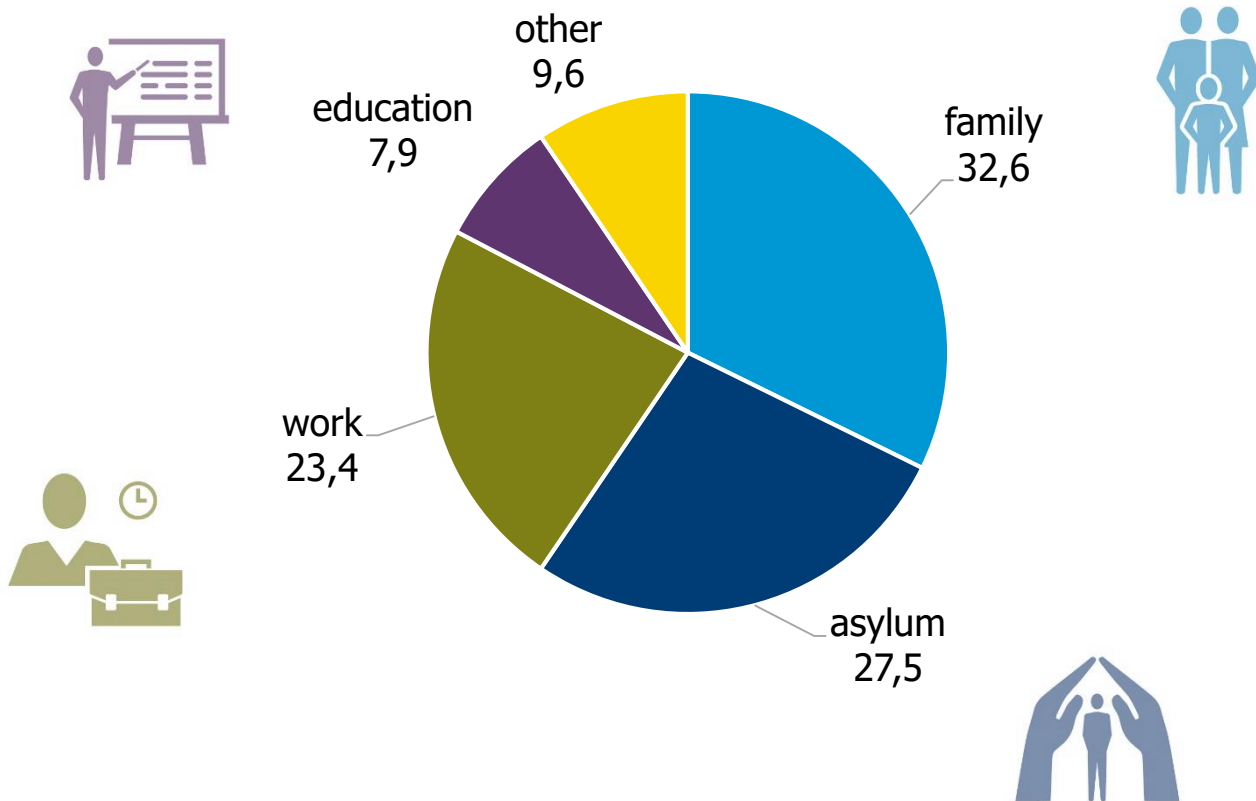


**Labour migration**



**Education**

**Main motive for immigration**  
Immigrants staying since 5 years or less (2019)



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Integration means that all societal groups have equal opportunities to participate in all sectors of life: education, working, social initiatives, political participation etc.  
(Definition SVR)

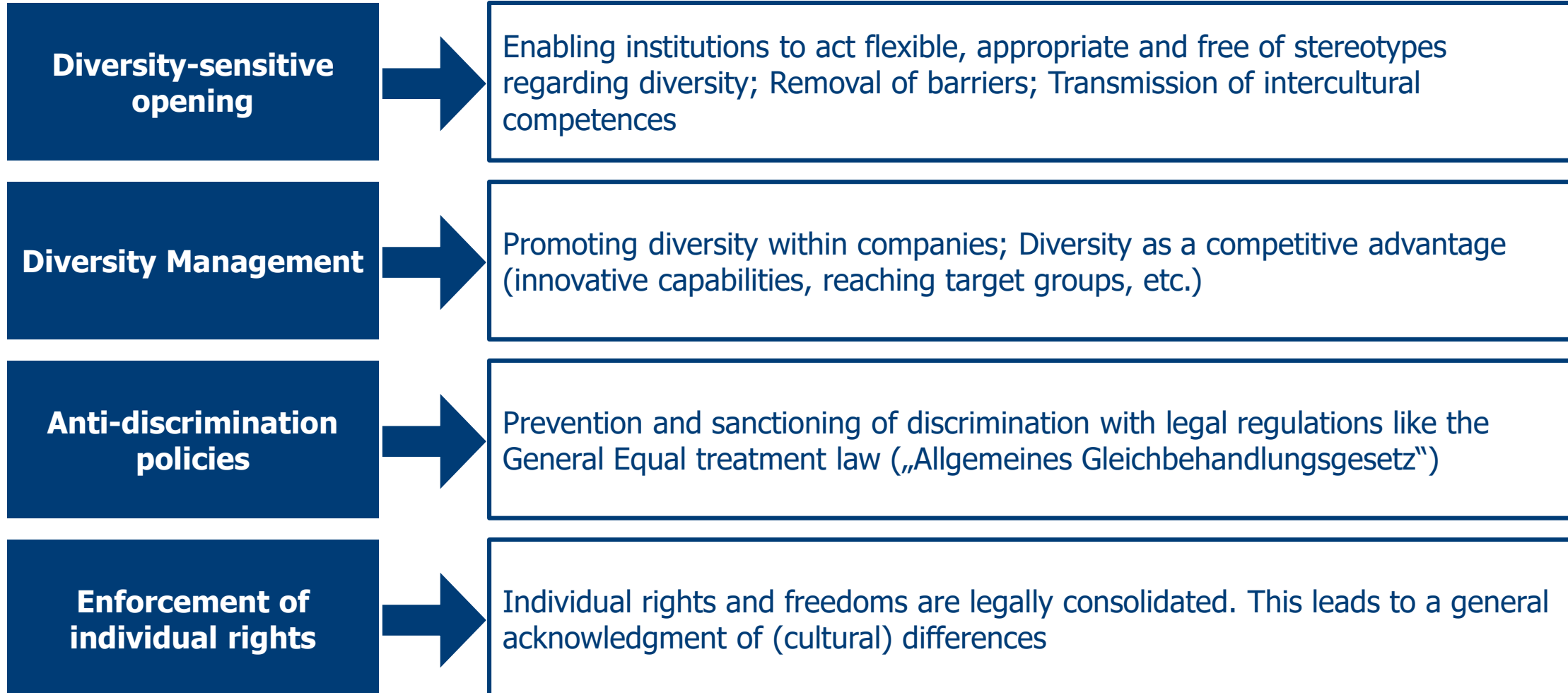


- Politics and society have to provide migrants with opportunities to participate, e.g. access to the labour market
- Often, participation has certain requirements, e.g. language skills.
- Integration efforts need to come from the newcomers, but also the „native Germans“ need to adjust

## Germany: Late-comer in integration politics

- Since 1949 (foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany) there has been immigration to Germany and integration of foreigners
- But the official narrative was for a long time to consider immigrants as „guests“ who will work here for a while but not stay
- 1999 reform of citizenship law: introduction of *ius soli* elements (newborn children of foreigners can become German citizens under certain conditions)
- Since the beginning of the 21st century (2004 immigration law): Integration policies at work – Integration courses for newcomers, liberalization of immigration law, opening up systems for newcomers, e.g. labor market access (“**if you want to make immigration work, make immigrants work**”)
- Germany’s 16 federal states are mainly responsible for the implementation

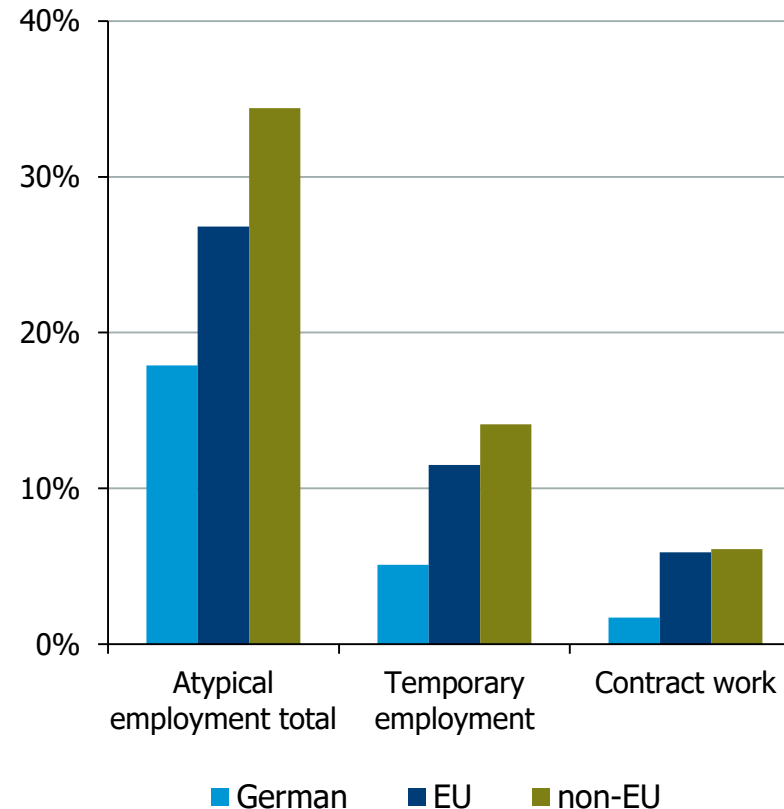
## Different approaches aiming to ensure equal opportunities in the immigration society:



Employees with migrant backgrounds and without German citizenship are overrepresented in in low-skill, precarious, low-paid employment relationships.

- More often atypical employment
  - Higher physical stress
  - Lower payment
  - Low employment rate of women with migrant background
- Higher social risks

**Percentage of atypical employment differentiated by citizenship 2019**

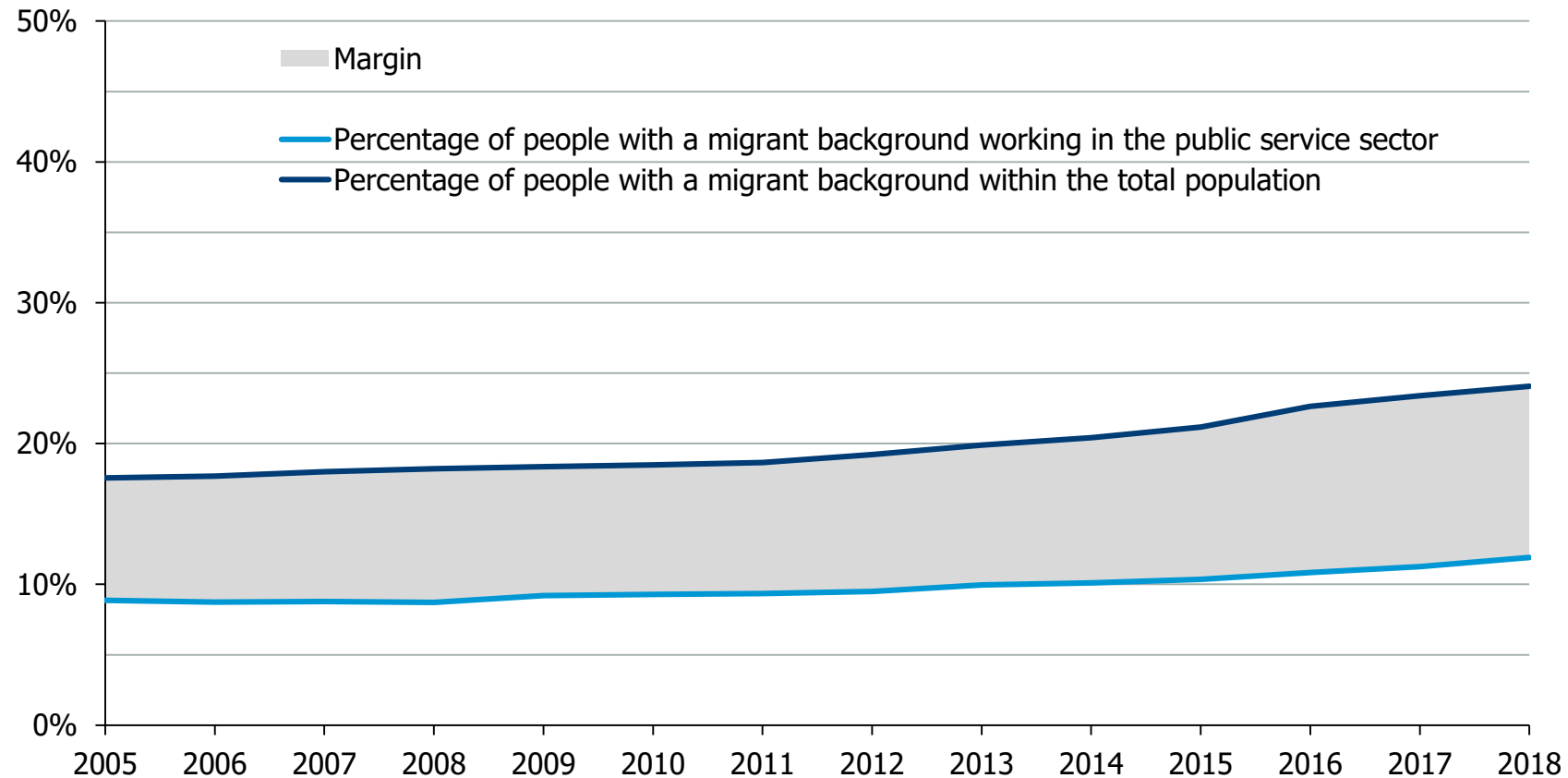


Source: Mikrozensus, Statistisches Bundesamt



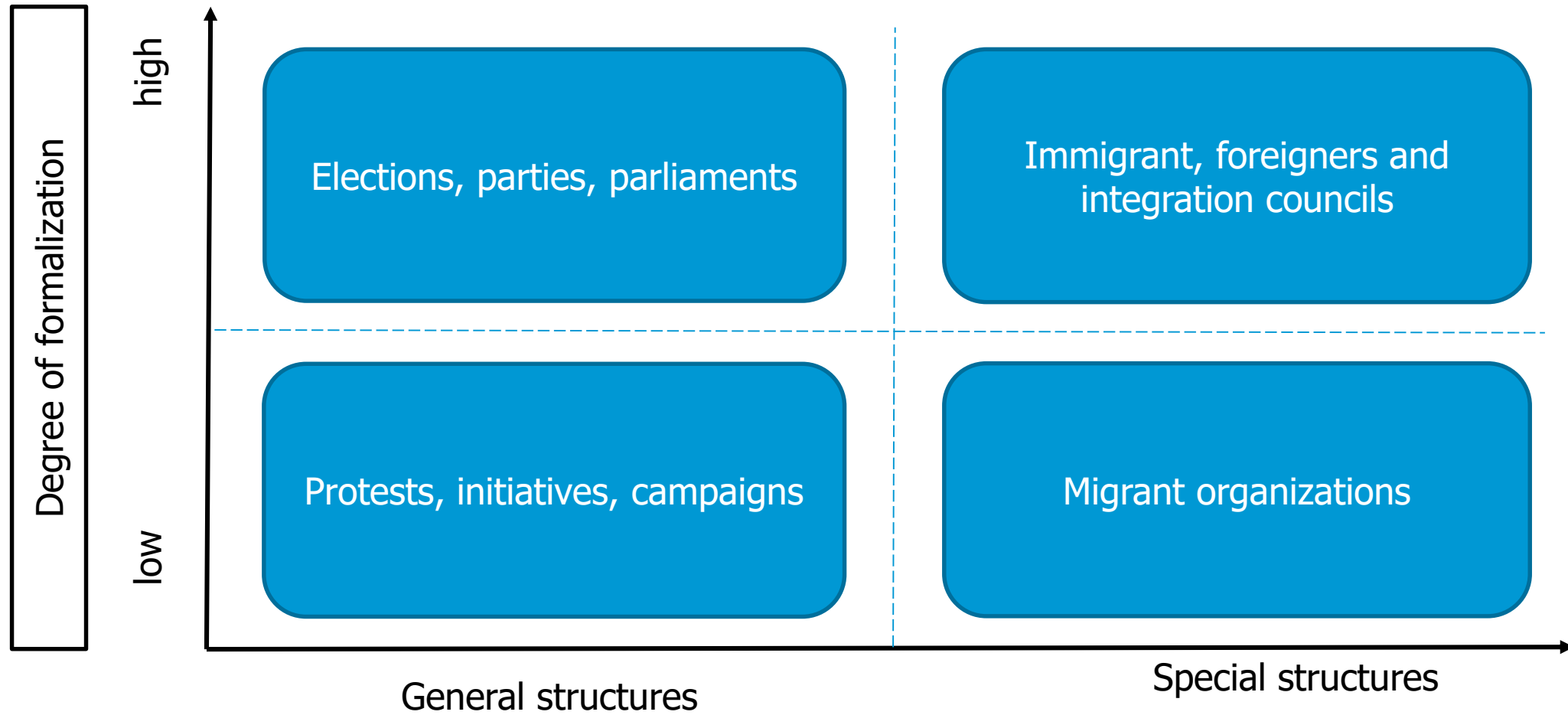
The percentage of people with migration background in the public service sector has gradually increased during the last decade. However, it is still far behind the population share.

### Percentage of people with migrant background among the total population and employees of public service



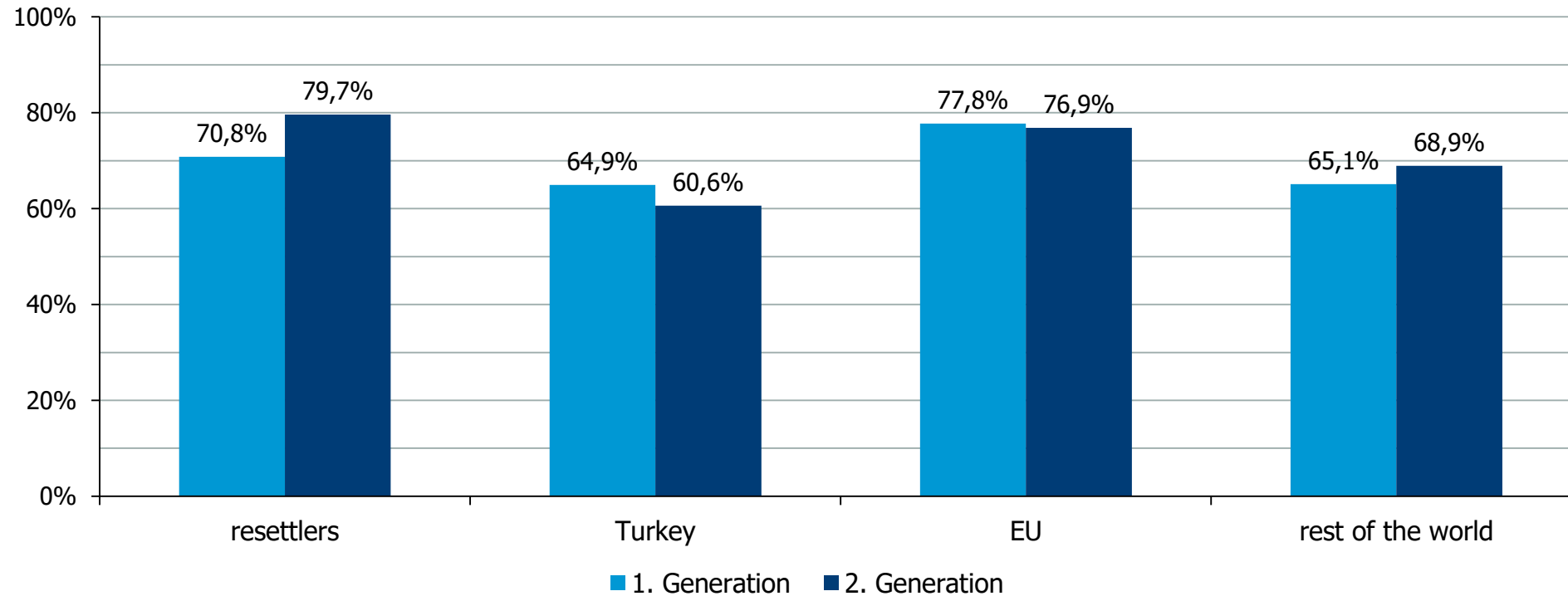
Source: BiB/Beauftragte für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration 2020

Many ways of political participation are open for everyone. However, to have complete political rights immigrants must acquire the German citizenship.



## Germans with migrant background are a growing part of the electorate. However, they participate less in elections than Germans without immigration history.

„National elections were held on September 26, 2021. Did you participate in the election?“ (Origin and migrant generation of survey participants)

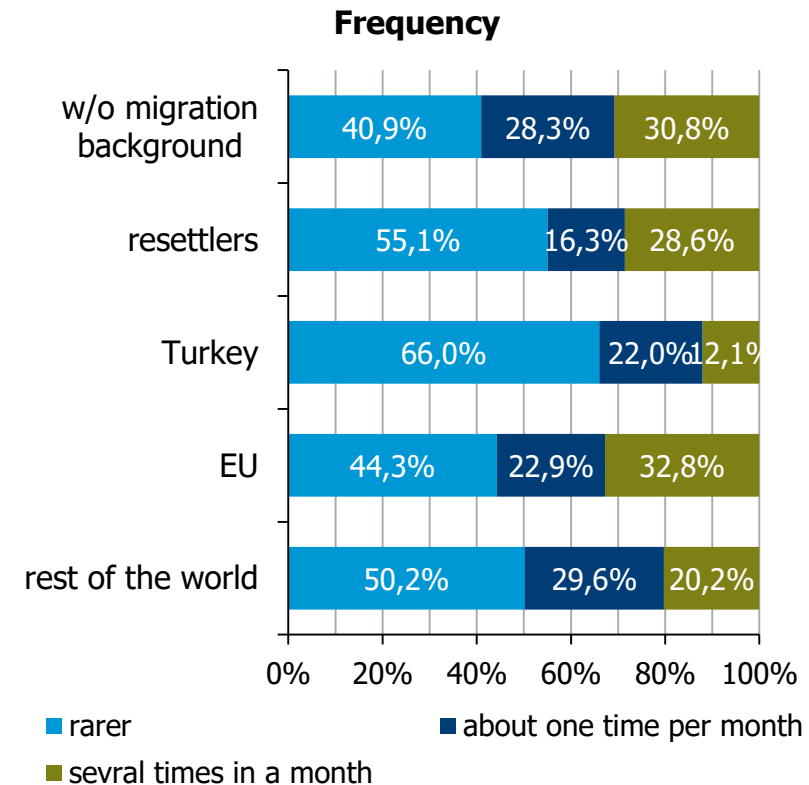
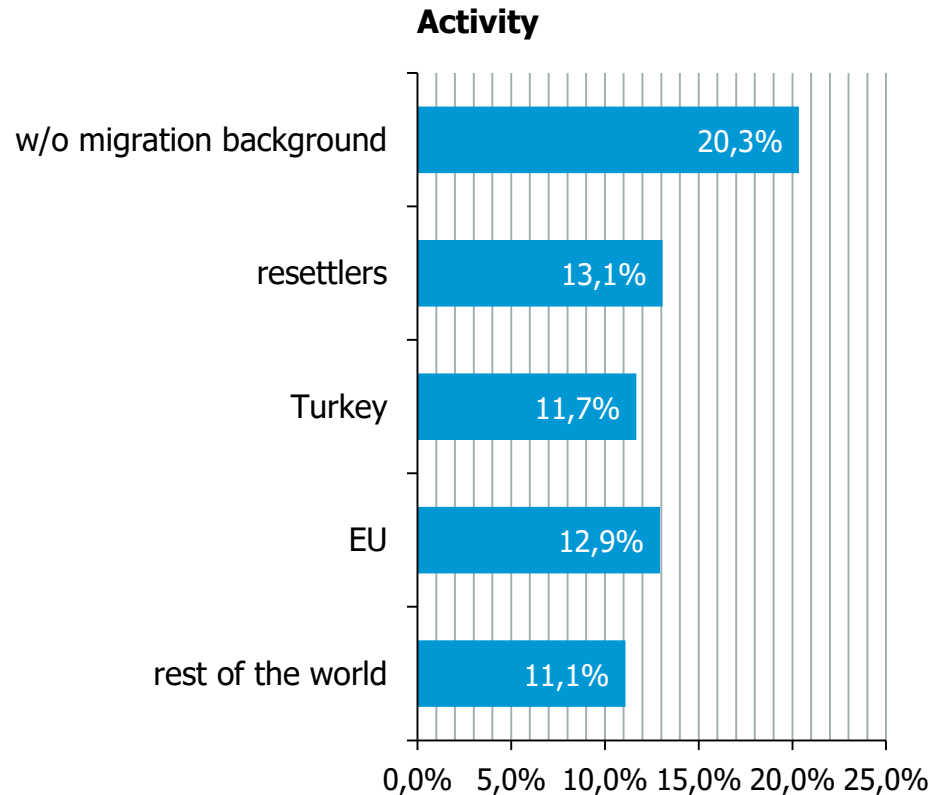


Note: Only people eligible to vote were considered. This means only people who are German citizens and above 18 years.

Source: SVR-Integrationsbarometer 2022; weighted data; presentation: SVR

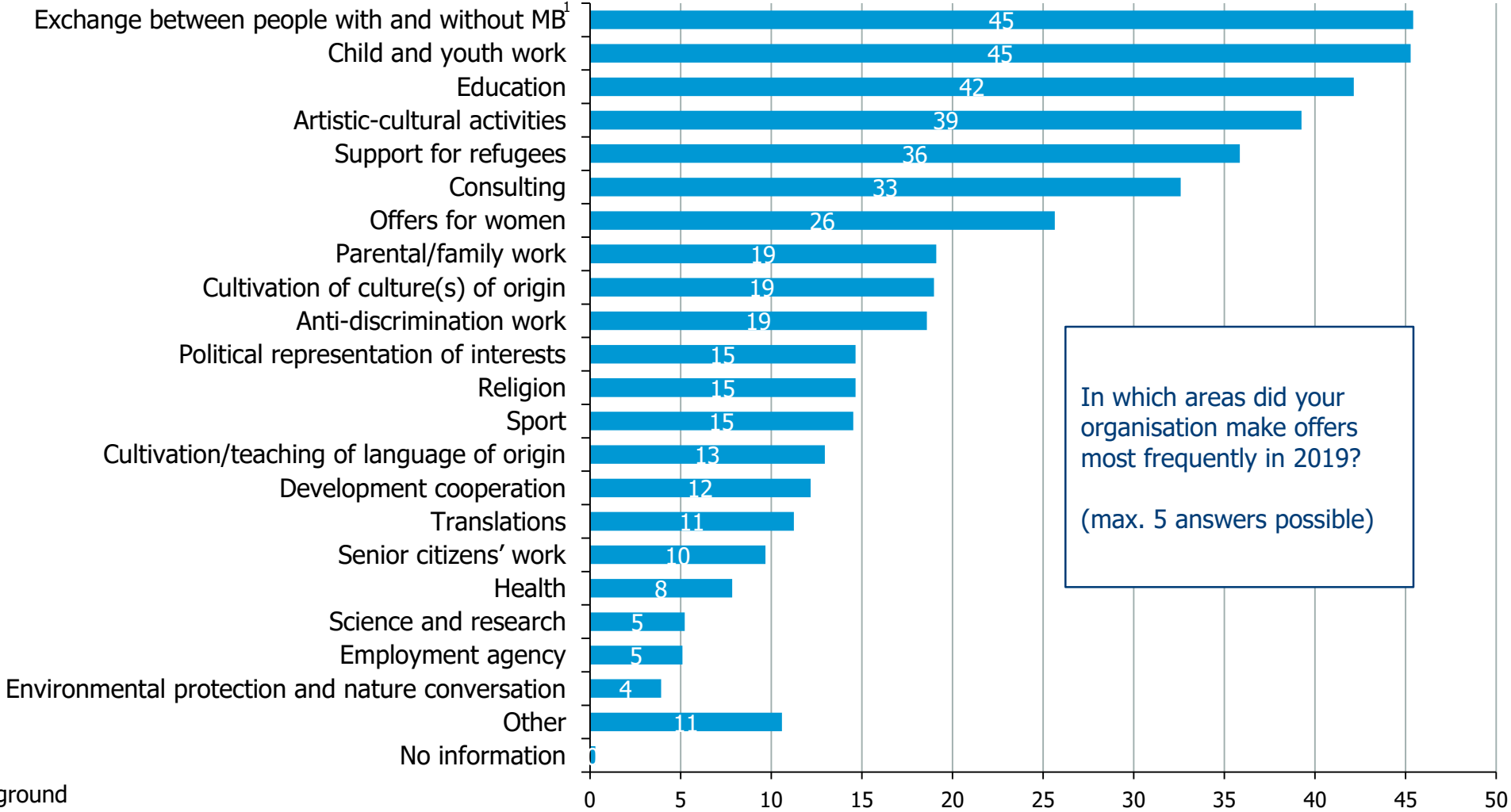
## Besides elections, citizens can influence political processes with informal types of political participation.

„There are several ways to politically participate in Germany. One can participate in discussions, demonstrations or work in citizens initiative or political parties. Are you politically active in one way or the other? (Differentiated by origin of participants)



Note: Totals may differ from 100 percent due to rounding.  
Source: SVR-Integration Barometer 2022; weighted Data

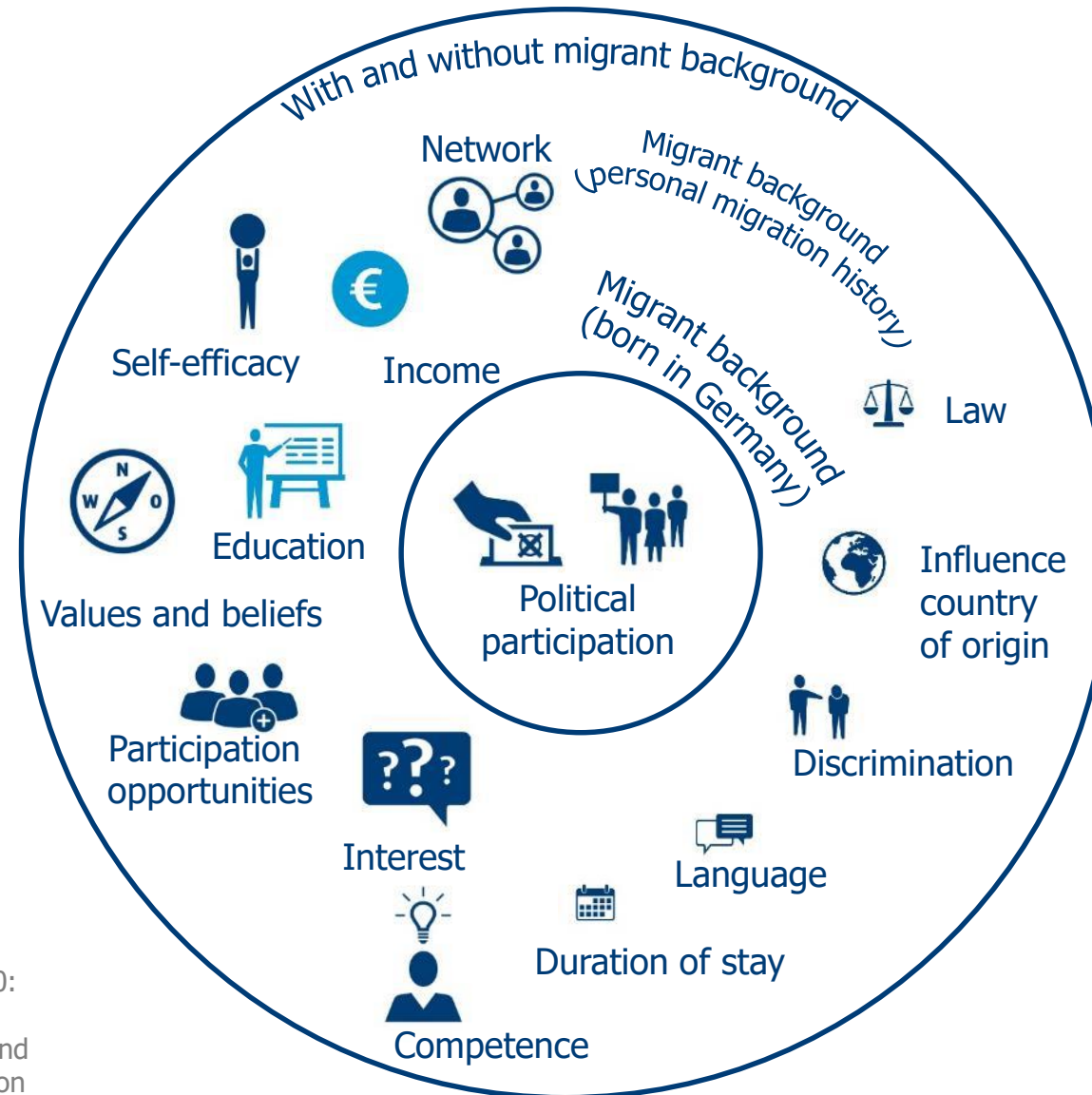
Approximately 12.400 to 14.300 migrant organisations exist in Germany in 2019. Their fields of activities cover the entire spectrum of civil engagement. The focus lies on social aspects and intercultural exchange.



In which areas did your organisation make offers most frequently in 2019?  
(max. 5 answers possible)

<sup>1</sup> MB = Migrant background  
Source: SVR-Forschungsbereich 2020

# Political participation depends on several factors



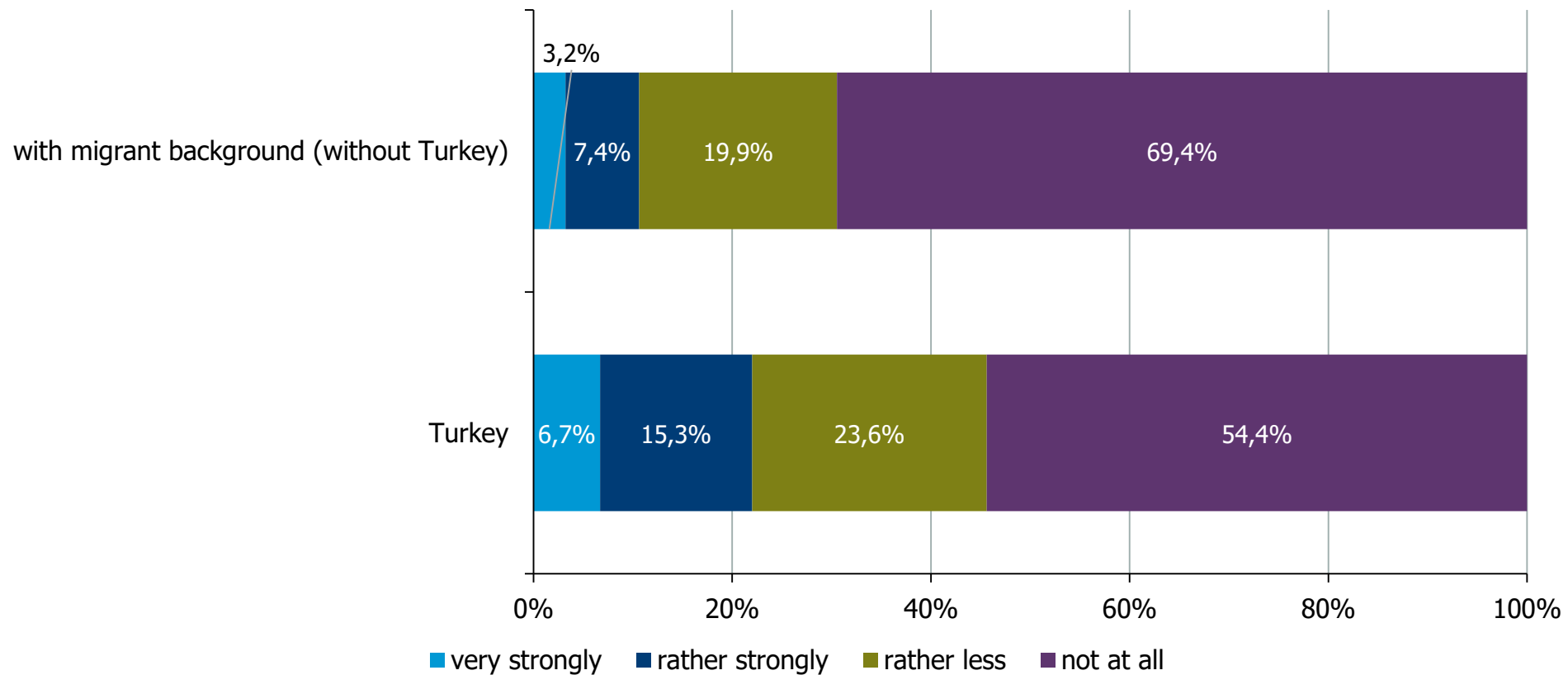
Quelle: SVR-Forschungsbereich 2020: Mitten im Spiel – oder nur an der Seitenlinie? Politische Partizipation und zivilgesellschaftliches Engagement von Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund in Deutschland, Berlin.

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Over a fifth of people with Turkish background experienced „very strongly“ or „rather strongly“ discrimination during the last five years.

“Have you been disadvantaged due to your origin in the last five years?”

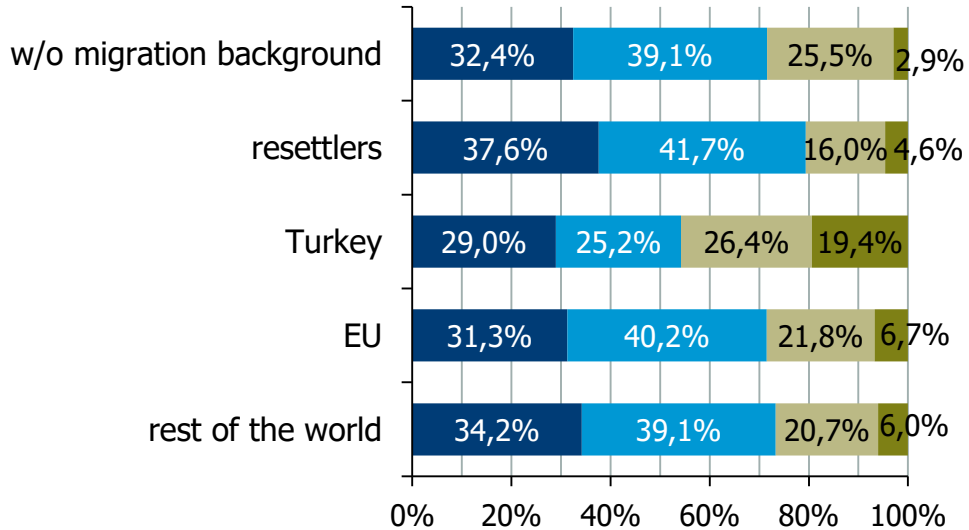




The majority of respondents doubt that people with or without an immigrant background have the same opportunities on the labor market with the same qualifications.

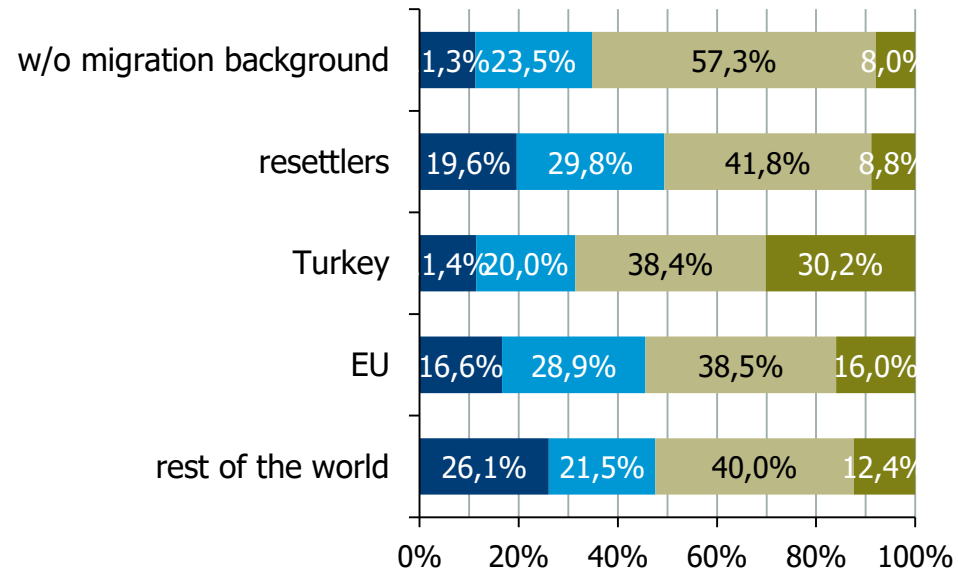
Perception of Discrimination (Differentiated by origin of participants)

"German pupils and pupils with migration background are given the same grades for the same school achievement."



■ fully correct ■ rather correct ■ rather incorrect ■ fully incorrect

"Germans and migrants with the same qualification have the same opportunities on the labour market."



■ fully correct ■ rather correct ■ rather incorrect ■ fully incorrect

Note: Totals may differ from 100 percent due to rounding.  
Source: SVR-Integration Barometer 2022; weighted Data



**Thank you for your attention!**



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