Economic Development, Migration and Integration in Major Cities in Germany

Presentation by
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International Conference
Rethinking Migration in the Times of Crisis
Berlin, House of Cultures
December 10, 2010
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3. Review of the current situation of migration

4. Main challenges and chances for Major Cities in Germany

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1. Introduction

- Germany has overcome the economic and financial crisis so fast and deep as no other of the EU and OECD member states
- Labour markets and migration
- Migration and integration are always and foremost taking place in the cities due to existing networks and diasporas
- Migration and integration are two sides of one coin (former Minister for the Interior Dr. Schäuble)
- Short- and long-term perspectives
  - Overcoming the crisis will help cities and also migrants there
  - Demographic change (shrinking, greying and becoming more colourful) will affect cities most
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- In Germany there are living 6.7 m foreigners, 12 m foreign borns and almost 16 m persons with migration background or experience (2009: 8, 12 and 20 pc of population)

- Of interest: Cities States (Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen) and capital cities of the Länder (e.g. Munich, Stuttgart, Hannover, Düsseldorf) or such with more than 500,000 inhabitants (e.g. Frankfurt, Cologne, Essen, Dortmund); together there are living 1/7 of the whole populace but 1/3 of migrants
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- West-East differences

- The most numerous foreigners are from inside the EU: Italians (0.5m), Poles (0.4m) and Greeks (0.3m) and from outside the EU: Turks (2008: 1.8m) followed by Ex-Jugoslavians (0.9m)

- 2.4m persons with Turkish background

- 3.8-4.2 citizens with Muslim background (research report of the Fed. Office, available under http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen)
Variation in German and foreign population and ratio of foreigners in the city states, federal capitals and large towns in Germany from 30.6.1982 to 31.12.2005

Own graphic based on official figures.

Legend:
- Gray bars: Foreigners (left index)
- Red bars: Germans (left index)
- Triangle: Ratio of foreigners 30.6.1982 in % (right index)
- Inverted triangle: Ratio of foreigners 31.12.2005 in % (right index)
GDP per employee in 1000 € and percentage of foreigners in major cities in Germany 2004
Unemployment rate and percentage of foreigners in major cities in Germany 2004

- München
- Stuttgart
- Rhein-Main
- Hamburg
- Bremen
- Berlin
- Dortmund
- Düsseldorf
- Köln
- Bochum/Hagen
- Essen/Duisburg
- Hannover

Percentage of foreigners vs. unemployment rate in perc.
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4. Main Challenges and chances for Major Cities in Germany

• **Short-term:** overcoming of the fiscal crisis of unbalanced local budgets

• **Avoiding increased xenophobia**

• **Long-term:** ageing and shrinking and becoming more colourful
Population growth in big cities in Germany 2005 to 2020

- Berlin
- Hamburg
- Munich
- Hanover region
- Cologne
- Frankfurt am Main
- Stuttgart
- Düsseldorf
- Bremen
- Dortmund
- Essen
- Leipzig

Own illustration according to official figures
4. contd: Main Challenges and chances for Major Cities in Germany

- Adjusting the educational and vocational infrastructure for a more diverse youth and
- Building up the infrastructure for (long-term) caring facilities for the elderly
- As to the chances: Using pro-active the migration policy offers and developments on the European and national level
5. German and European Migration Policy

- Focussing on attracting highly and highest qualified migrants from outside the EU according to the national economic and labour market interests – also for demographic reasons
- Green-Card initiative 2000 launched by the German government for IT- and TC-specialists
- Residence act 2005 come into force
- EU-directives‘ transposing act 2007 (11 directives) enacted by the German parliament
- Labor migration managing act 2009 passed
- EU-blue-card directive 2009 passed by the EU-council
- EU-directives‘ transposing act 2011
- EU-Intercorporate transferee and saisonal workers proposals for directives by the EU-commission
Migration of the best and the brightest migrants into Major Cities in Germany
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6. Barriers and paradoxes for more migration and integration

- Despite of 55 years of migration and integration there is a lack of a welcome and recognition culture.

- The German educational and vocational (dual) system often admired internationally, is extremely unfavorable for the integration of young foreigners and migrants – also of the second and third generation.

- Labor market access for the whole family of the migrants.
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- Fast overcoming the economic crisis: on the way to full employment with less than 3m unemployed persons next year on average
- In some major cities in the south of Germany there is already full employment and unsatisfied demand for qualified employees
- Current policy is to facilitating he regulations for alleviating the barriers and hindrances for labour migrants from outside the EU
- Migration and Integration are offering challenges and chances
- Economic impacts of migration and integration favorable for the affected municipalities – micro- and macro-economically
- Policies have to be(come) consistent: Migration, integration, labor market, fiscal, and education as well as vocational policies should be better coordinated on the federal, state and local level
- Competitive Federalism in Germany should be complemented by more cooperative elements in the interest of migrants and future migration into Germany
Many thanks for your attention

www.bamf.bund.de

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