

Economic Development, Migration and Integration in Major Cities in Germany

Presentation

by

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Rethinking Migration in the Times of Crisis

Berlin, House of Cultures

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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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1. Introduction

2. Empirical Framework

2. Empirical Framework

- **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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1. Introduction

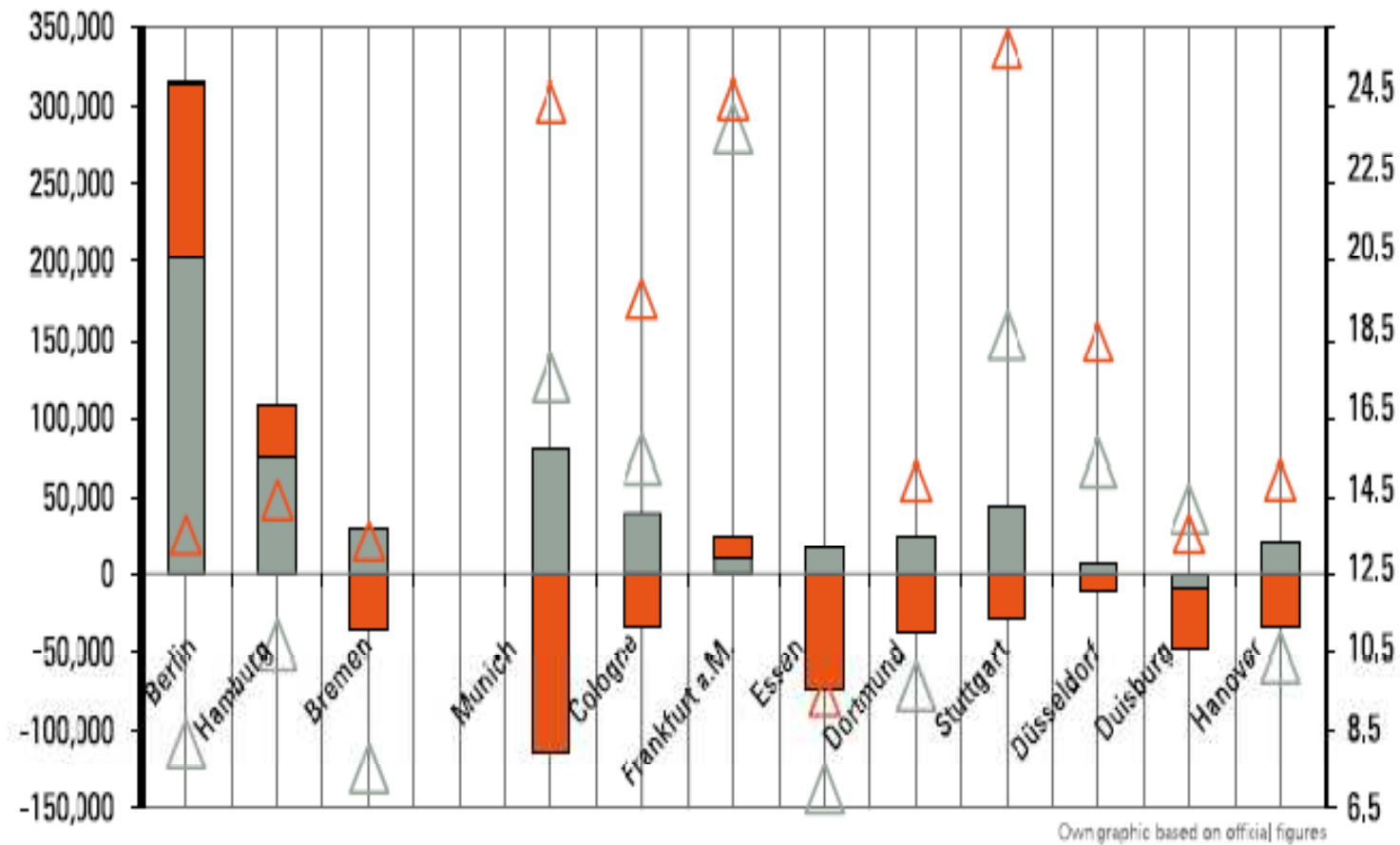
2. Empirical Framework

3. Review of the current situation of migration

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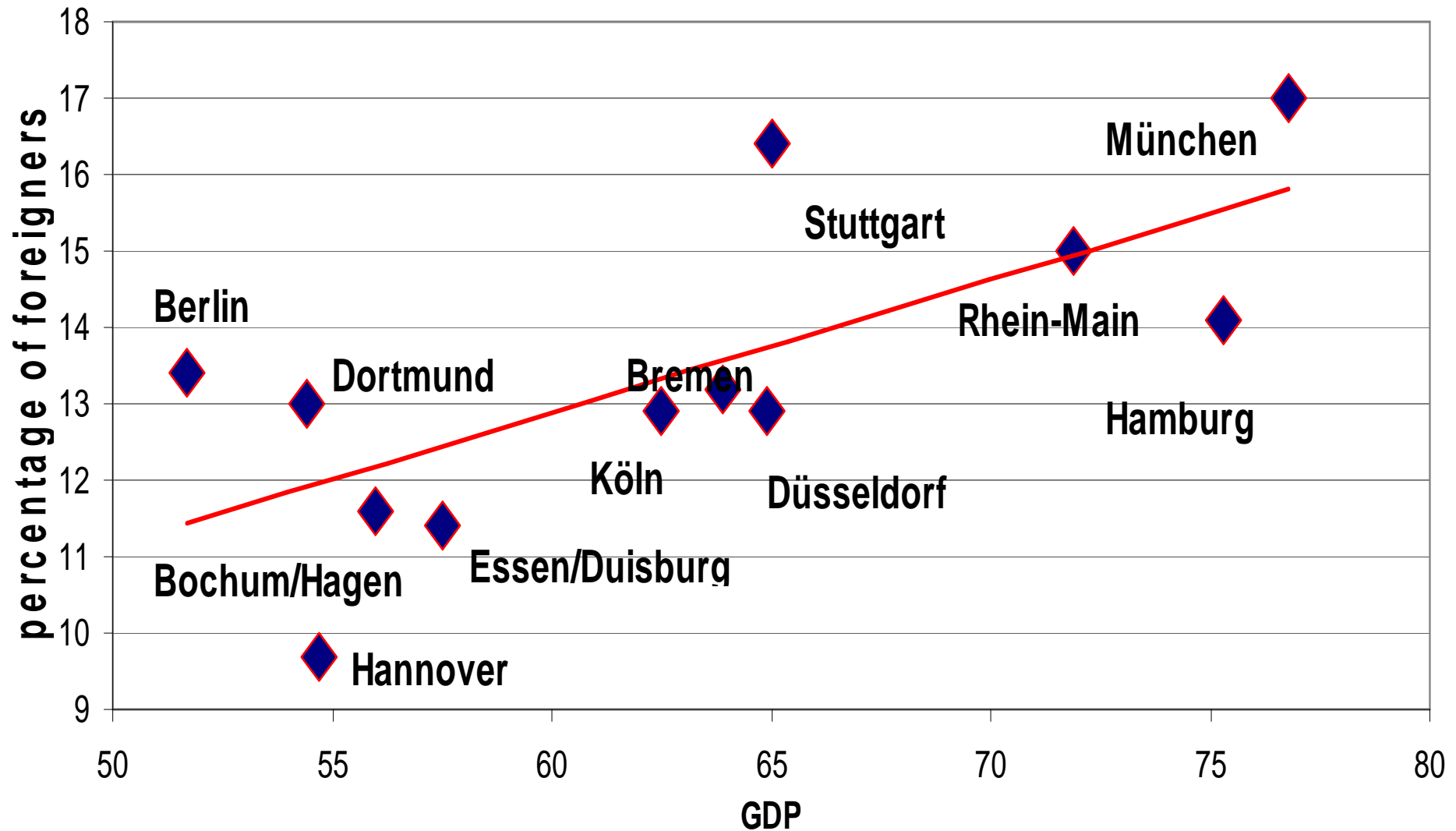
- **West-East differences**
- **The most numerous foreigners are from inside the EU:
Italians (0,5m), Poles (0,4m) and Greeks (0,3m)
and from outside the EU:
Turks (2008: 1,8m) followed by Ex-Jugoslavians (0,9m)**
- **2,4m persons with Turkish background**
- **3,8-4,2 citizens with Muslim background (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

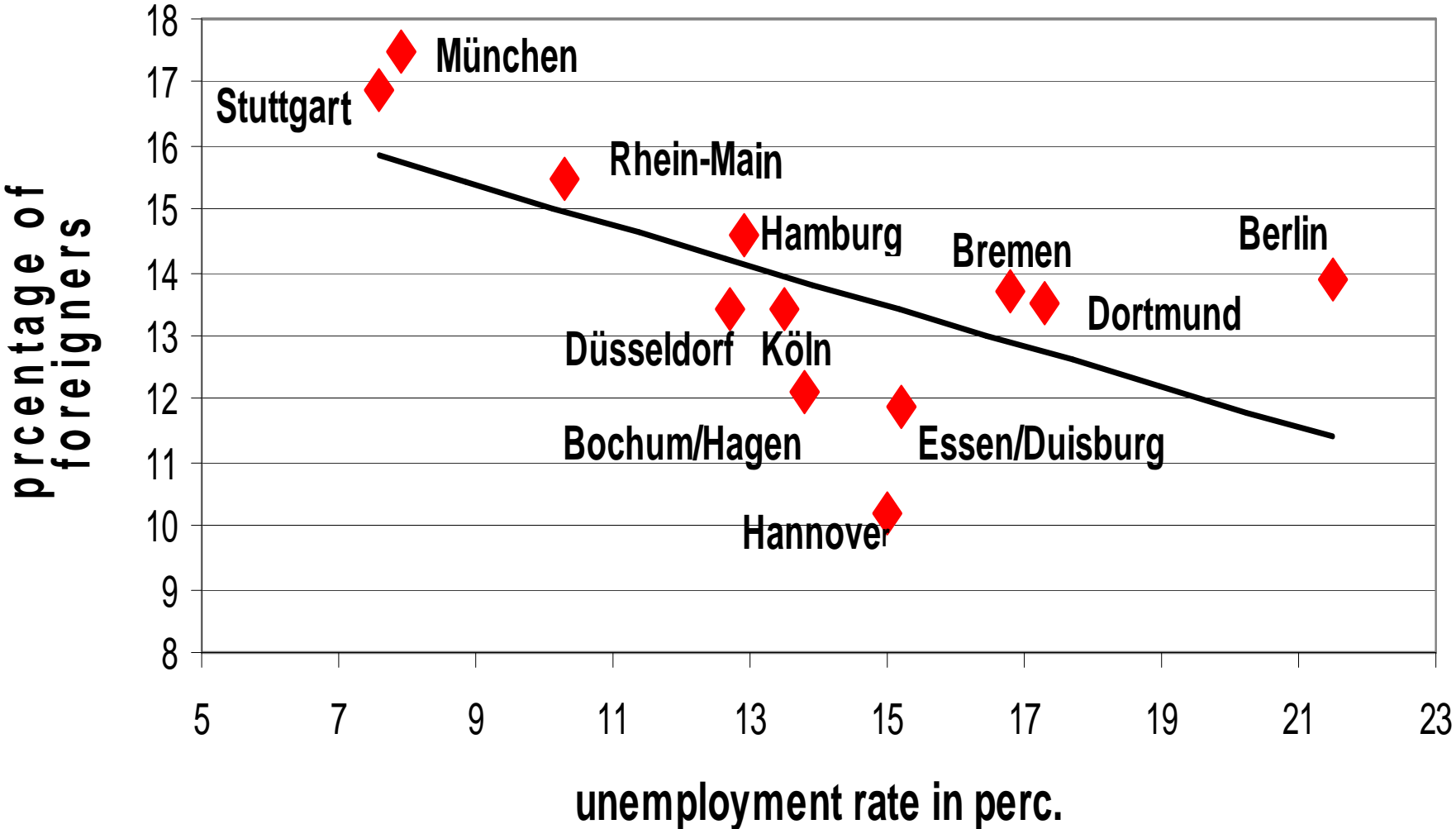


Foreigners (left index)
 Germans (left index)
 Ratio of foreigners 30.6.1982 in % (right index)
 Ratio of foreigners 31.12.2005 in % (right index)

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



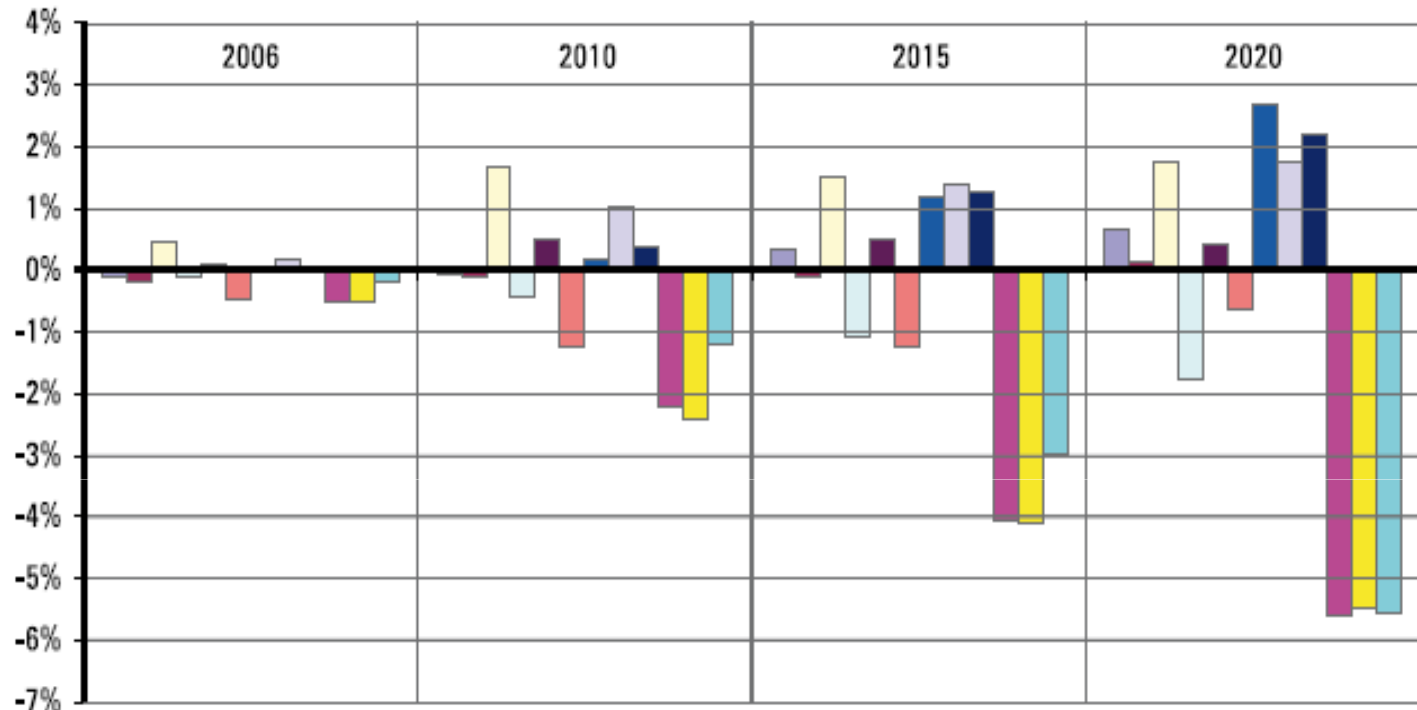
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- 4. Main challenges and chances for Major Cities in Germany in the short and longer view**

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



Own illustration according to official figures

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

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**

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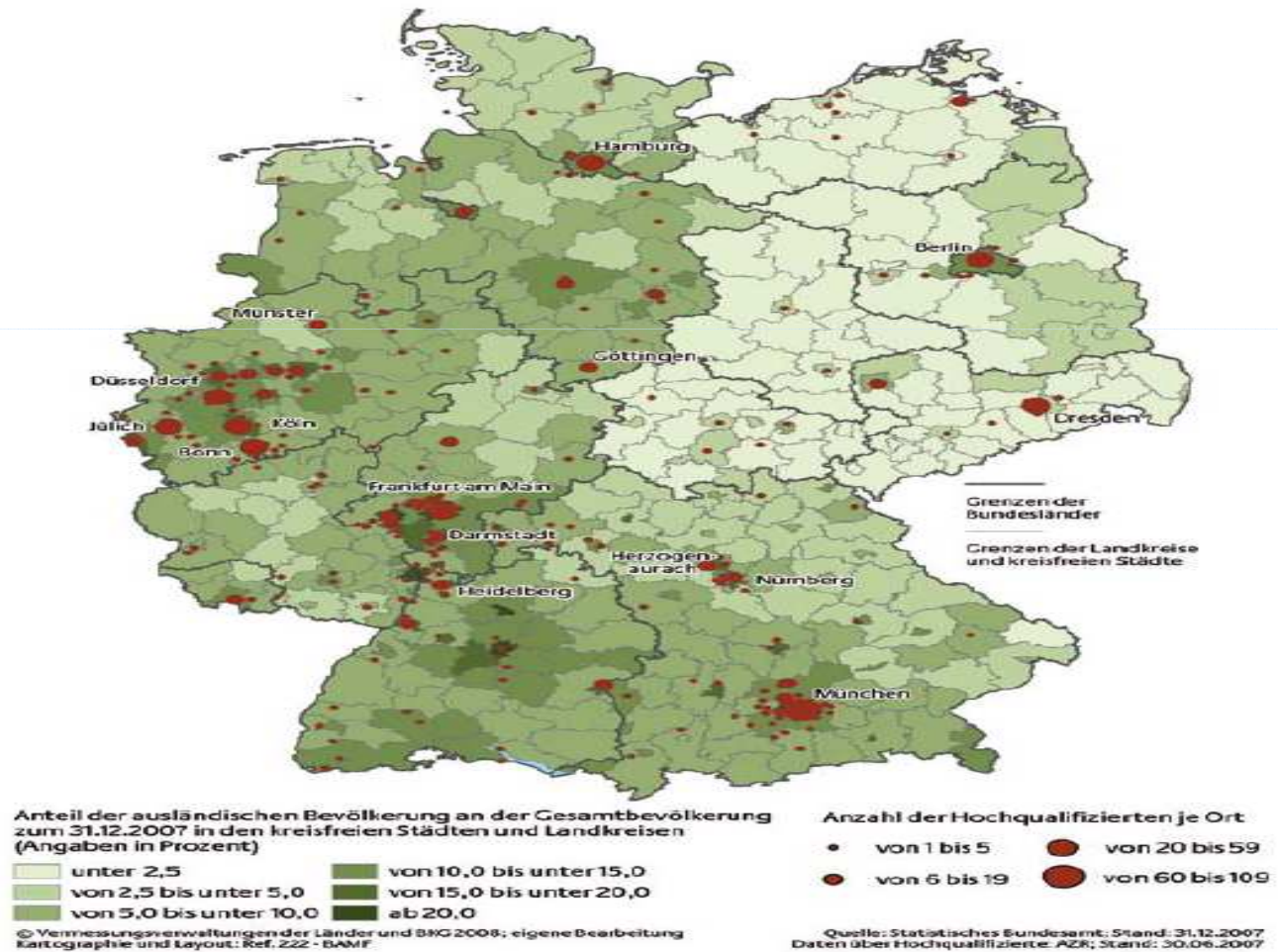
5. German and European Migration Policy and cities

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 seasonal workers proposals for directives by the EU-commission**

Migration of the best and the brightest migrants into Major Cities in Germany

Abbildung 5.7: Verteilung der Hochqualifizierten in Deutschland



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- **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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7. Summary and Conclusions

- **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 the 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**

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