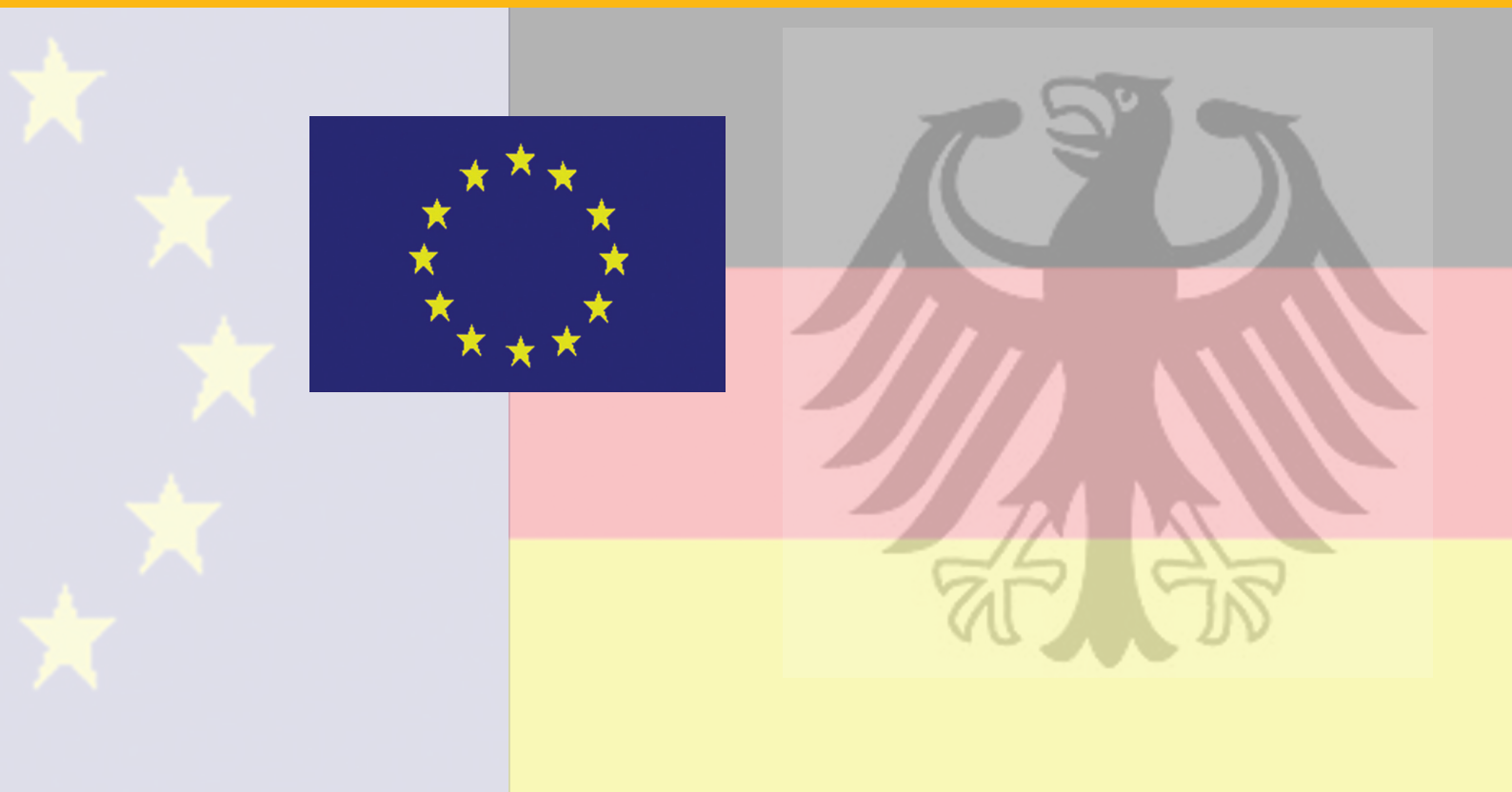




Federal Office
for Migration
and Refugees

Migration Report 2013

Central conclusions



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The Federal Government's Migration Report aims to provide a foundation for migration policy decision-making for decision-makers and administrators by providing the most up-to-date, comprehensive and appropriately detailed statistical data possible on migration. It is also intended to inform the public about developments that have taken place in migration-related events.

In addition to the general migration data on Germany and the detailed portrayal of the various types of migration, the Migration Report contains a European comparison of migration-related events and of immigration for asylum purposes. In addition, the report explores the phenomenon of illegal/irregular migration, investigates emigration by Germans and foreigners from Germany, and provides information on the structure and demographics of the population with a migration background.

Highest immigration since 1993

After migration figures reached their low point in 2006, a continuous increase in immigration numbers has been observed since. Approximately 1.23 million immigrants were registered in 2013, a growth of 13.5% in comparison to the preceding year (1.08 million). Such a large number of immigrants had last been observed in 1993. Among the immigrants 1.11 million people held foreign nationalities – citizens of the European Union and their family members as well as third-country nationals. Likewise, the number of people leaving in 2013 increased in comparison to the preceding year (+10.8%). In 2013, 0.80 million emigrants were registered, among them 0.66 million people holding foreign nationalities.

The rise in the number of arrivals led to a migration surplus of 429,000 in 2013, this being the highest level since 1993, whilst the number of people leaving increased slightly. The migration surplus among foreign nationalities was +450,000, whilst in 2013 too, more Germans left the country than returned (-22,000 persons).

Immigration to and emigration from Germany from 2005 to 2013

Year	Immigration			Emigration			Migration balance (immigration/emigration surplus)		
	Total	Foreigners	Germans	Total	Foreigners	Germans	Total	Foreigners	Germans
2005	707,352	579,301	128,051	628,399	483,584	144,815	+78,953	+95,717	-16,764
2006	661,855	558,467	103,388	639,064	483,774	155,290	+22,791	+74,693	-51,902
2007	680,766	574,752	106,014	636,854	475,749	161,105	+43,912	+99,003	-55,091
2008*	682,146	573,815	108,331	737,889	563,130	174,759	-55,743	+10,685	-66,428
2009*	721,014	606,314	114,700	733,796	578,808	154,988	-12,782	+27,506	-40,288
2010	798,282	683,530	114,752	670,605	529,605	141,000	+127,677	+153,925	-26,248
2011	958,299	841,695	116,604	678,969	538,837	140,132	+279,330	+302,858	-23,528
2012	1,080,936	965,908	115,028	711,991	578,759	133,232	+368,945	+387,149	-18,204
2013	1,226,493	1,108,068	118,425	797,886	657,604	140,282	+428,607	+450,464	-21,857

* It should be taken into account for 2008 and 2009 that a considerable amount of correction work was carried out in the population registers in these two years because of the nationwide introduction of the personal tax identification number in 2008, and that this led to many people being removed from the registers by the authorities. Since it is impossible to statistically quantify the extent of these corrections from the reports filed by the registration authorities, the actual extent of emigration in 2008 and 2009, as well as the developments in comparison to the previous years, remains unclear.

Source: Federal Statistical Office

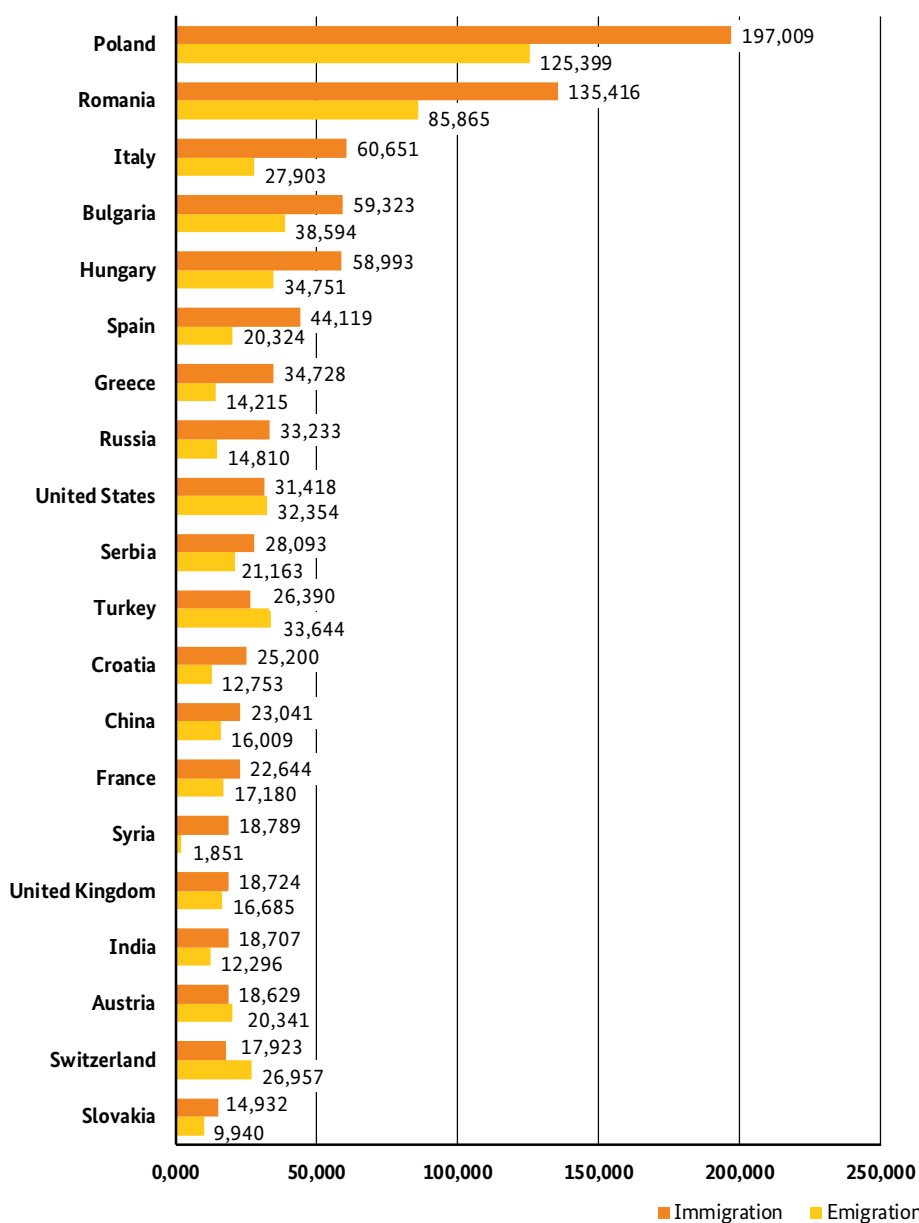
Poland has been the immigrants' main country of origin since 1996. However, the number of immigrants from Poland decreased slightly from 17% to 16%. In 2013, 197,000 immigrants from Poland were registered. This means a year-on-year increase by roughly 7%. Having said that, the number of people leaving for Poland rose by 10% in comparison to the previous year (125,000 emigrants).

The number of immigrants from Romania (+16% year-on-year) and Bulgaria (+1% year-on-year) has continued to rise. In the case of Romania, the number of arrivals has increased roughly six-fold since 2006,

the year before the country's accession to the EU, and has gone almost eight-fold in the case of Bulgaria. Unmistakable migration gains were observed with regard to these two countries in particular. By contrast, an annual migration deficit in relation to Turkey has been observed since 2006.

Immigration from the Southern European EU Member States Italy (+35%) and Spain (+17%) has grown considerably in comparison to 2012. The number of immigrants from Croatia has also increased significantly since the country's accession to the EU on 1 July 2013 (+95%).

Immigration and emigration according to the most common countries of origin and destination in 2013



The share of women is smaller than that of men, both among immigrants (share of women 40%) and among emigrants (share of women 38%).

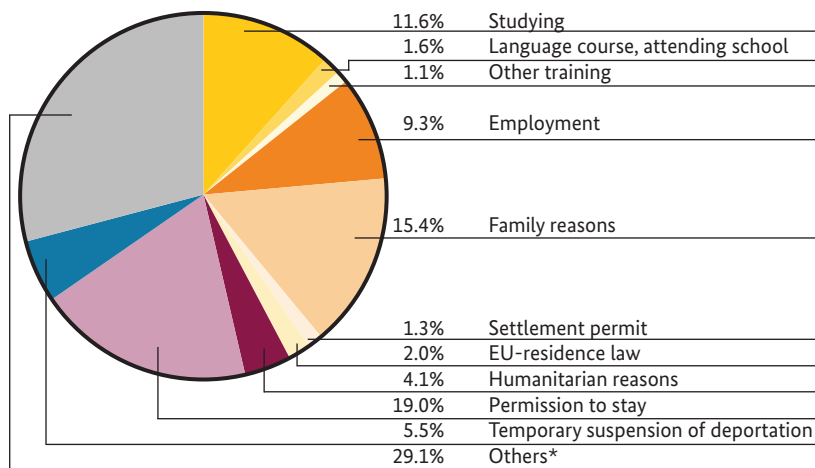
Some countries however come to note for a disproportional large share of women or of men among immigrants. A large share of women was observed for instance among immigrants from Thailand (72%), Belarus (68%), and the Ukraine (66%). A large share of men was observed for the countries of origin Pakistan (80%), Slovenia (78%) and Croatia (72%).

The analysis of third-country nationals by purpose of residence shows that roughly 15% moved to Germany for family reasons in 2013. 9% of third-country nation-

als were given a residence permit for the purpose of employment, whilst 14% moved to Germany in order to study, to attend school or a language course and for other training-related purposes. Especially because of the reception of Syrian refugees, immigration for humanitarian reasons has increased significantly (share 4%), as well as the number of issued residence permits in order to conduct asylum procedures (share 19%). In this case, the increased immigration figures for the purpose of asylum are reflected.

Arrivals of third country nationals in 2013 by selected residence purposes

Total: 362,984



* Among others, this includes persons who have applied for a residence title.

Source: Central Register of Foreigners

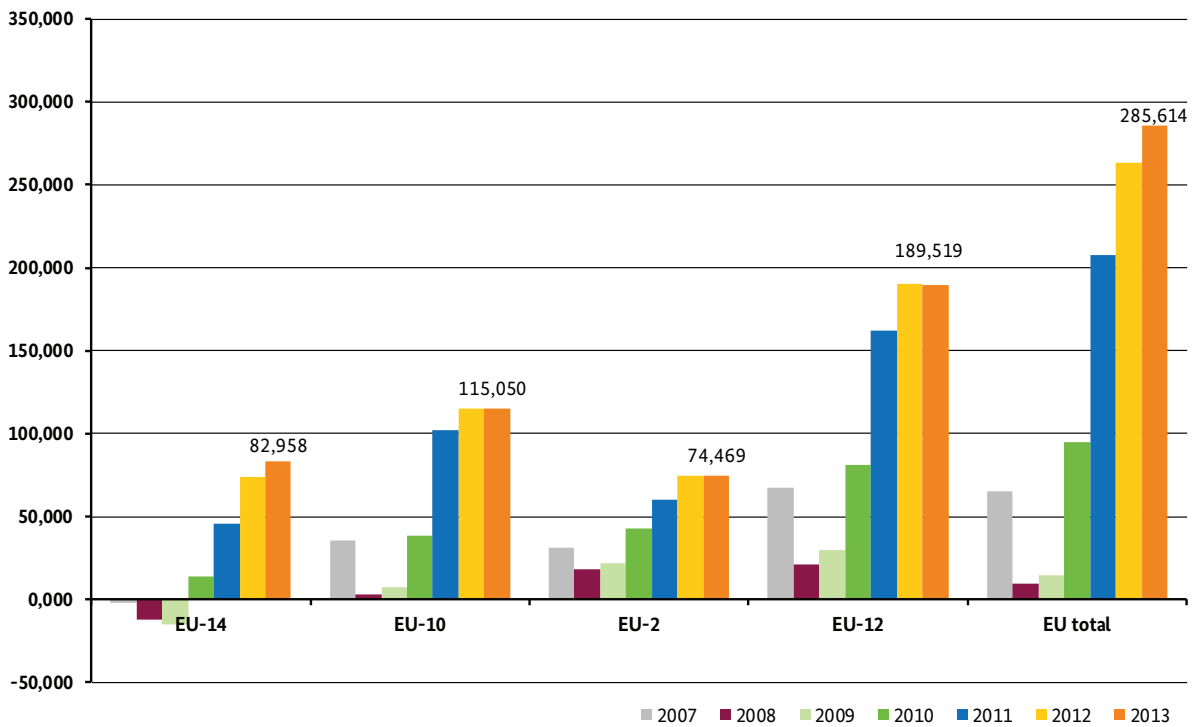
A differentiated observation of migration-related events according to individual groups of immigrants reveals the following development:

Internal EU migration dominates migration processes

Germany registered a total of 708,000 arrivals among Union citizens in 2013. This meant that they accounted for a 58% share of overall immigration. The number of Union citizens moving away in 2013 was 422,000 (53% of overall emigration).

All in all, there was a migration surplus between Germany and the other 26 EU Member States (+286,000) in 2013, which has increased again in comparison to the previous year. The migration balance with the EU-14 States continued to increase (+83,000), having been positive in 2010 for the first time since 2001. The positive balance with the EU-12 States increased to +190,000 people. A migration surplus of +115,000 was registered with the States which acceded as per 1 May 2004 (EU-10) and of +74,500 with those which acceded as per 1 January 2007 (EU-2).

Net migration (migration balance) by Union citizens (EU 14, EU 10, EU 2, EU 12*, EU total**) from 2007 to 2013



* EU-12: These are the States of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus (EU-10) which acceded to the EU as per 1 May 2004, as well as the States of Bulgaria and Romania (EU-2), which acceded as per 1 January 2007.

** EU total already includes Croatia which acceded as per 1 July 2013

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Germany attracts skilled foreign workers

Following on from 2009, a year which was marked by economic crises when the immigration of skilled foreign workers was falling, it was possible to observe an increased number of issued residence titles for the purpose of employment in 2012. The number of issued residence permits for skilled workers from third-countries decreased between 2012 and 2013. However, this decrease can be explained by the accession of Croatia to the EU on 1 July 2013 since Croatian nationals do not need residence permits as Union citizens. After roughly 16,000 highly-skilled and highly-qualified workers had immigrated in 2009, more than 27,000

new arrivals were registered in 2012, whilst the year 2013 was marked by 24,000 new arrivals.

When also considering migrant workers who do not take up qualified employments, approximately 33,600 residence permits were issued to third-country nationals who arrived for the purpose of employment. Almost three quarters of them took up qualified employments as highly-skilled or highly-qualified workers. This shows that the newly-introduced EU Blue Card is highly significant. The main countries of origin focussed India, China, the United States and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Immigration by highly-skilled and highly-qualified workers from third countries from 2009 to 2013 (entering in the respective year under report)

Migration for employment purposes in accordance with	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Section 18 subs. 4 of the Residence Act (<i>AufenthG</i>) (qualified employment)	14,816	17,889	23,912	23,191	17,185
Section 19 of the Residence Act (highly-qualified persons)	169	219	370	244	27
Section 19a of the Residence Act in conjunction with section 2 subs. 1 No. 2 letter a) of the Employment Ordinance (<i>BeschV</i>) (EU Blue Card, core occupations)	-	-	-	1,387	2,786
Section 19a of the Residence Act in conjunction with section 2 subs. 1 No. 2 letter b) of the Employment Ordinance (EU Blue Card, professions for which there is a particular need)	-	-	-	803	1,865
Section 20 of the Residence Act (researchers)	140	211	317	366	444
Section 21 of the Residence Act (self-employment)	1,024	1,040	1,347	1,358	1,690
Total highly-skilled workers	16,149	19,359	25,946	27,349	23,997

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Germany is getting more and more attractive for foreigners taking up studies

The number of persons who have acquired their entitlement to study outside Germany who started studying in Germany increased once again in 2013. An 8% year-on-year increase was observed, coming to almost 86,000 students. This meant that this number of persons reached record highs in 2013.

As had been the case in previous years, the largest group of persons who have acquired their entitlement to study outside Germany who started studying at a German higher education institution in 2013 was formed by students with Chinese nationality. The second-largest group was made up of persons from France. The other main countries of origin included Spain, the United States and India.

People starting to study (persons who have acquired their entitlement to study outside Germany) by selected nationalities 1999 to 2013 (in each case summer semester and following winter semester)

Country of origin	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
China	3,451	3,818	3,856	4,532	5,151	5,613	6,175	7,312	7,874	9,075
France	3,136	3,459	3,404	3,205	3,597	3,685	3,784	3,869	4,049	4,315
Spain	2,422	2,706	2,598	2,626	2,814	3,071	3,474	3,986	4,403	4,289
United States	2,268	2,699	2,645	2,738	3,087	3,386	3,951	4,128	4,066	4,128
India	539	1,104	1,218	1,114	1,187	1,645	2,126	2,302	3,152	4,041
Total	45,652	55,773	53,554	53,759	58,350	60,910	66,413	72,886	79,537	86,170

Source: Federal Statistical Office

The number of asylum applications increased sharply

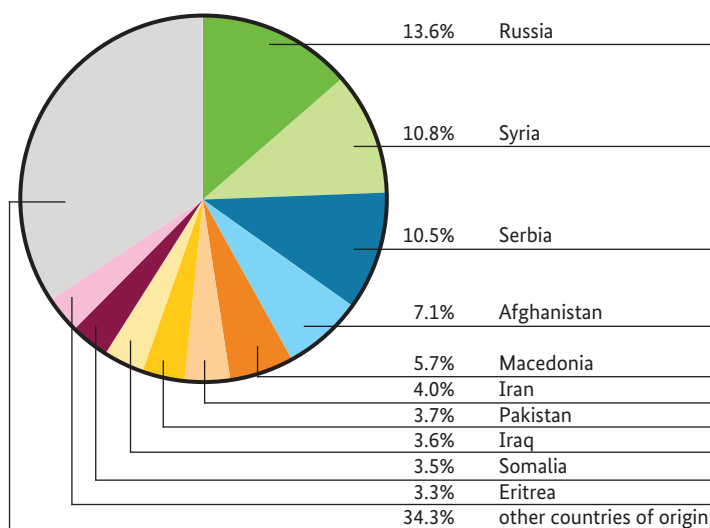
Considerable increases were observed in the number of asylum applications. Almost 110,000 first asylum applications were registered in 2013. This corresponds to a 70% increase in comparison to 2012. Germany is hence the Member State of the European Union which received the largest number of applications. This sharp

increase continued in 2014 (+58% in comparison to 2013, receiving 173,000 asylum applications).

The main countries of origin were the Russian Federation, Syria, Serbia and Afghanistan. Within the five-year period from 2009 to 2013, the largest numbers of asylum seekers were from Afghanistan (11%), Serbia (10%) and Iraq, the latter accounting for 9%.

Asylum applicants (first applications) by the ten most common countries of origin in 2013

Total: 109,580



Source: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

The asylum grant rate (all positive decisions in accordance with Art. 16a para. 1 of the Basic Law [GG] and in accordance with section 3 subs. 1 of the Asylum Procedure Act [AsylVfG] in conjunction with section 60 subs. 5 and 7 of the Residence Act) was 25% in 2013. Above-average asylum grant rates were registered for asylum-seekers from Syria (94%), Eritrea (72%), Iran (56%), Iraq (54%), Somalia (49%) and Afghanistan (48%).

Family reunification remains relatively stable

Almost 44,300 visas for the purpose of spousal and family reunification were issued in 2013. Family reunification of third-country nationals has been at a relatively constant level since 2007; higher figures had been registered in the previous years. However, a slight renewed rise in 2013 in comparison to the preceding year was observed. There is a downward trend in reunification from Turkey, whilst an increase during this period was registered for instance with family reunification from India and China.

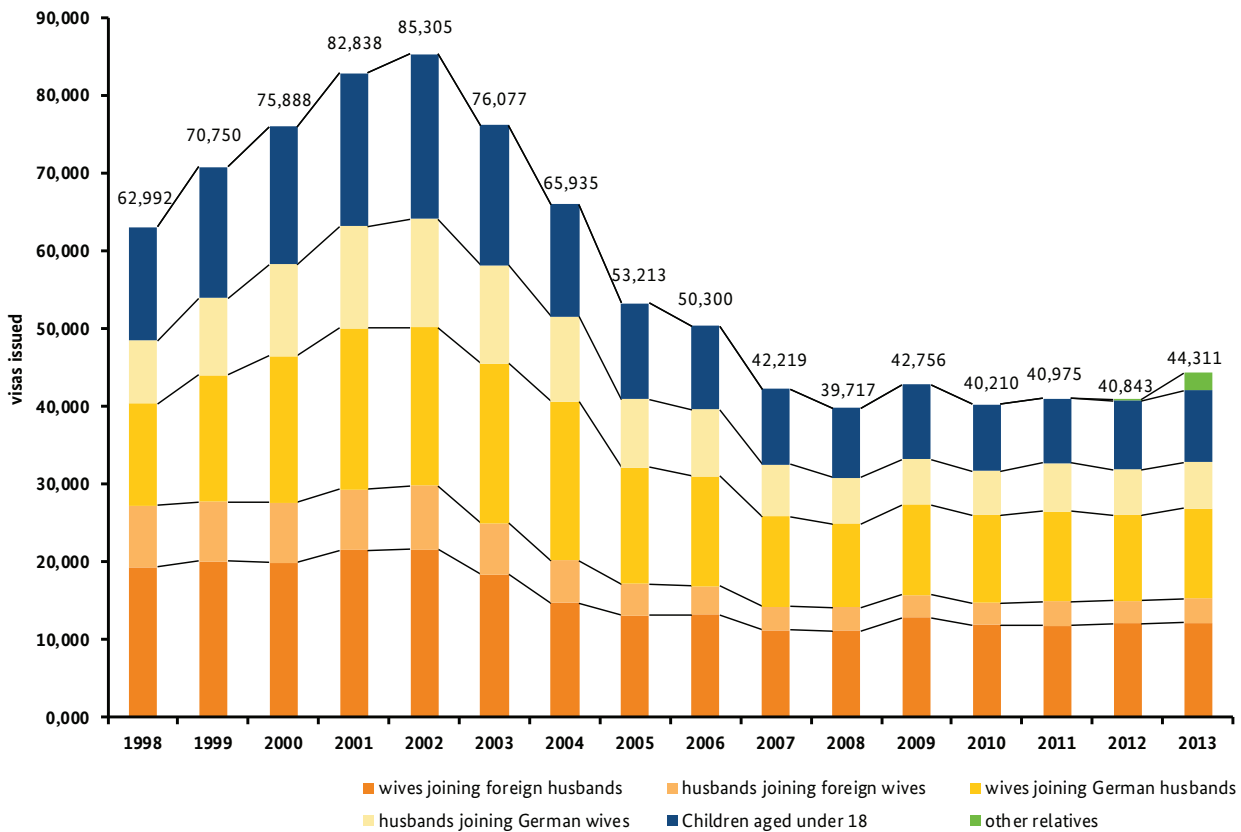
Ethnic German resettlers remain on a lower level

After the lowest value since the first resettlers were received in 1950 was registered in 2012, the year 2013 was marked by increased numbers of Ethnic German resettlers (2,427 persons). Indeed, this is a first rise since 2001 (+34% in comparison to the previous year).

Germany is the main destination country in European comparison

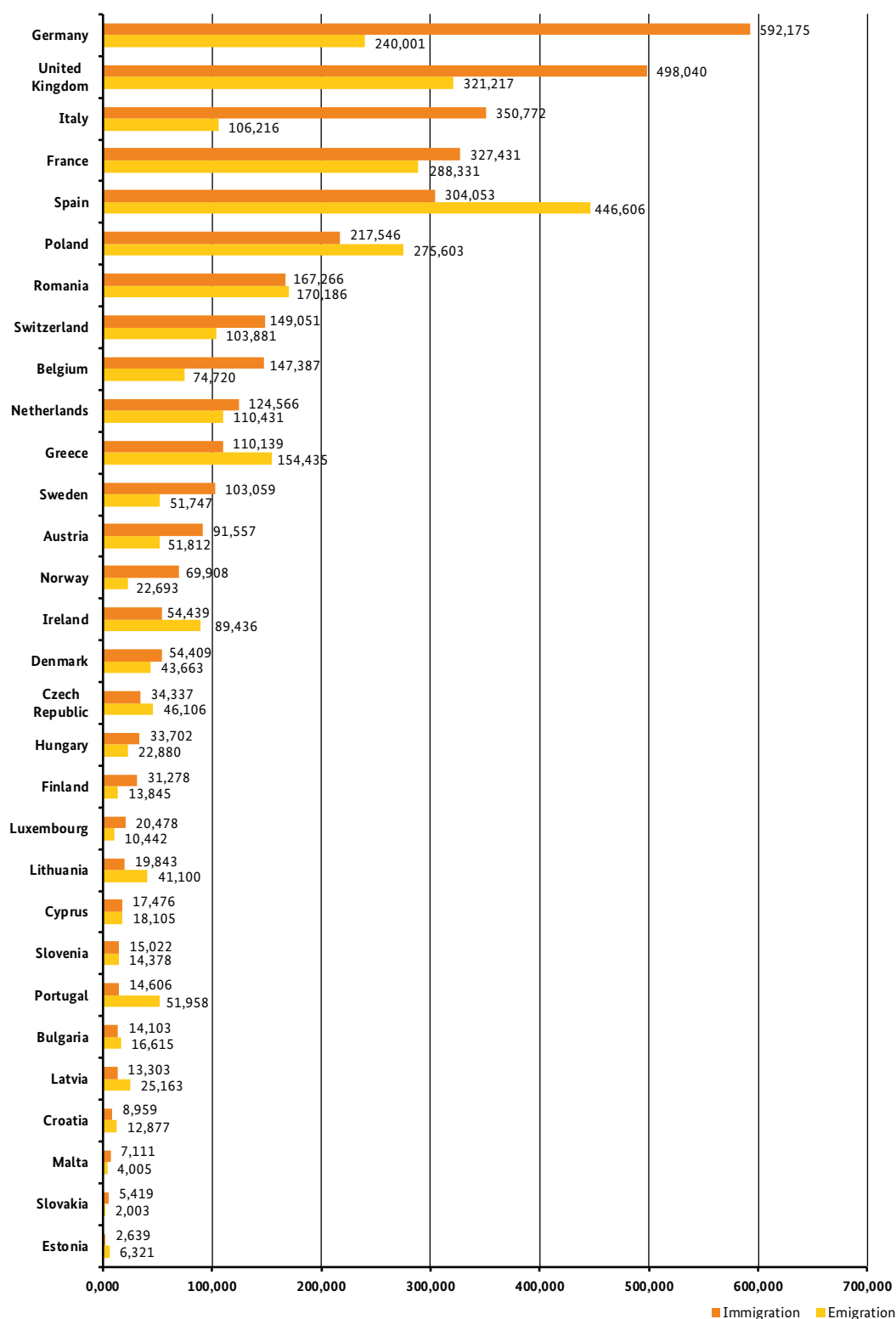
A European comparison shows us that Germany remains a main migration destination country and that it has become much more attractive still in comparison to the other European states in the recent years. By contrast, immigration to Spain, which was the primary host country from 2006 to 2008, has fallen rapidly. The United Kingdom, Italy and France also record high immigration figures.

Visas for the purpose of spousal and family reunification to Germany from 1998 to 2013



Source: Federal Foreign Office

Immigration and emigration in 2012 (according to the UN's definition*) in selected EU States, plus Switzerland and Norway



* The UN definition differs from the definition used in the official migration statistics, which does not take the (intended) stay into account, in that it requires an (intended) stay of at least one year. This means that temporary forms of migration are not included as a rule, so that the figures for Germany are lower than was previously the case, both for immigration and for emigration.

Source: Eurostat (26 August 2014)

When comparing the immigration rates of the different states with regard to their population sizes, it is obvious that Luxemburg (above all immigration of Union citizens), Cyprus and Switzerland recorded high immigration figures per 1.000 inhabitants.

One fifth of the population has a migration background

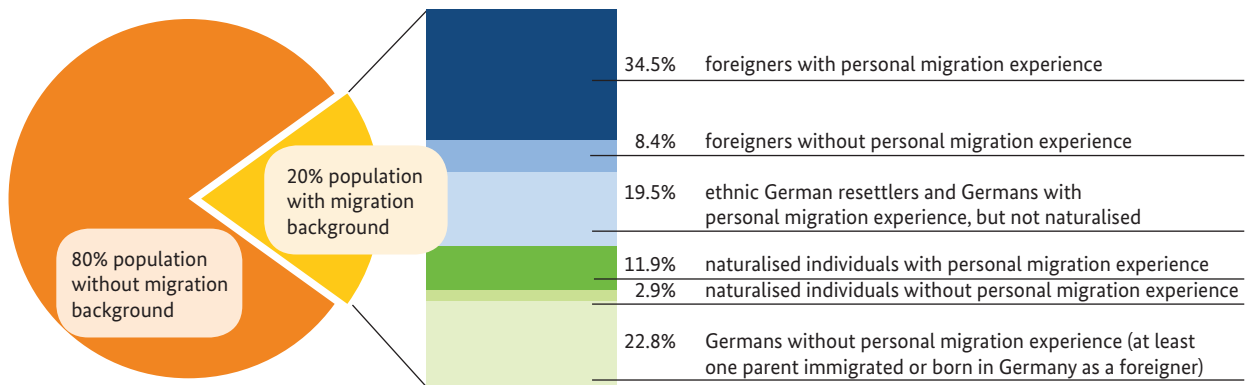
The Federal Statistical Office includes as persons with migration background “all foreigners and naturalized former foreigners, all immigrants who entered the current territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after 1949, as well as all persons born in Germany as

Germans with at least one parent who immigrated or who was born in Germany as a foreigner.”

In 2013, roughly 15.9 million out of Germany’s population of 80.6 million which accounts for approximately one fifth of the population had a migration background. All in all, roughly 43% of the population who have a migration background are foreign nationals and 57% are Germans. In the case of children under the age of ten, one-third has a migration background.

Two-thirds of persons with a migration background have immigrated themselves (first generation), whilst almost one-third were born in Germany (second or third generation).

Composition of persons with a migration background in Germany in 2013



Source: Federal Statistical Office, Microcensus 2013