

Migration in Germany

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1. Background information

Germany is a member state of the European Union located in central-western Europe, and is a federal parliamentary republic of sixteen states with the capital, as well as the largest city in terms of population, Berlin. Germany is the most populous state in the European Union, the second largest in Europe after Russia and the 17th in the world by population. In the last year (2020), German total population is estimated at 83,166,711 [1] inhabitants with an increase of 0,18% [2] compared to 2019, as Eurostat data indicate.

On the basis of Eurostat projections, in 2050 the population will reach the amount of 83.201.514 [3] total residents with an increase of only 34.803 units compared to the 2020 estimates. Indeed, Germany's demographic trend aligns with those of other European countries characterised by a process of ageing population, even though it presents less drastic effects, in fact according to official Eurostat data 21.8% of the german population are 65 years or over. The total number of males in Germany is 41.037.613 and that of females is 42.129.098, as Eurostat data indicate [4].

In considering the Human Development Index Ranking, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) places Germany in 6th position with a 0.947 development index [5]. It should be emphasized that the country shows, according to the numbers updated to 2019, a great human development.

Finally, according to Eurostat data updated to 2019, the gross national income per capita (GNI) has been calculated at 39.428 per person [6]. As Eurostat data show, in 2019 the unemployment rate of the total population has been estimated at 3,1% [7]. From 15 to 24 years, the unemployment rate is 5.8; from 25 to 54 years is 3.0 and from 55 to 64 years is 2.7 [8].

Table:

<u>Variables considered</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Period</u> <u>considered</u>	<u>Source</u>
Total population	83,166,711	2020	Eurostat label: demo_pjan]
Population growth (%)	0,18%	2020	Eurostat label: demo_pjan]

Total population projection	83.201.514	2100	Eurostat label: proj_19np]
Population by sex	41.037.613; 42.129.098	2020	Eurostat label: demo_pjan]
Human development Index Ranking	0.947	2019	UNDP
GNI per capita	39.428	2019	Eurostat label: name_10_pp]
Total unemployment rate	3,1%	2019	Eurostat label: tps 00203]
Unemployment rate by age	5.8; 3.0; 2.7	2019	Eurostat label: tepsr_wc170]

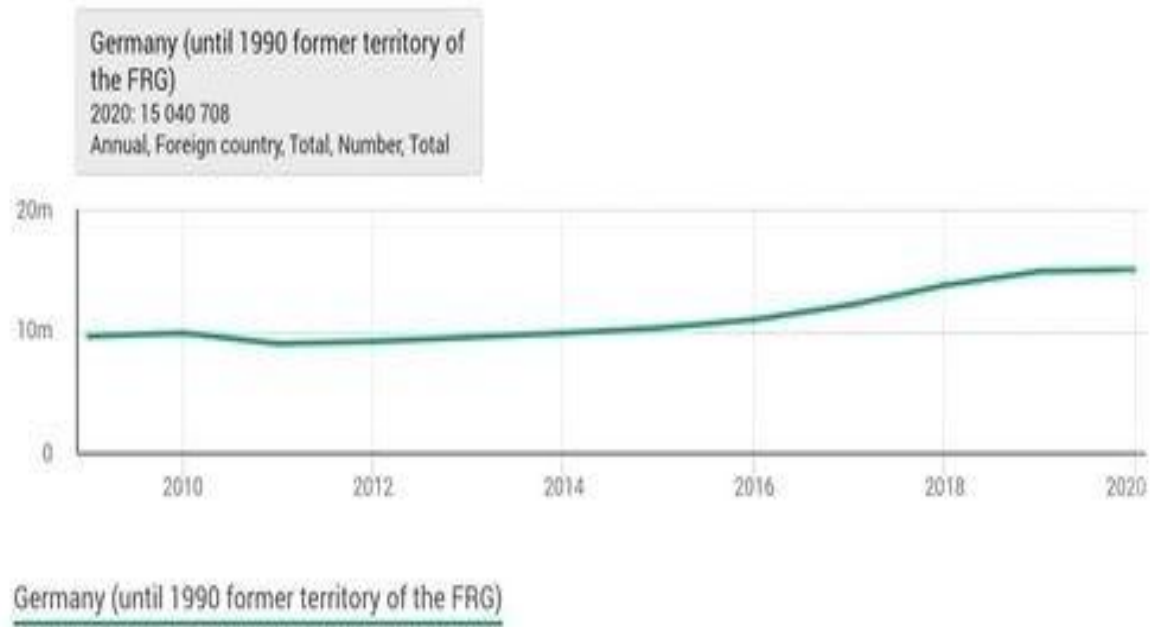
* In all the variables (with the exception of the last one), we have considered Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG).

- [1] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_pjan/default/table?lang=en
- [2] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_pjan/default/table?lang=en
- [3] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/proj_19np/default/table?lang=en
- [4] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_pjan/default/table?lang=en
- [5] <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>
- [6] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/nama_10_pp/default/table?lang=en
- [7] <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00203/default/table?lang=en>
- [8] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tepsr_wc170/default/table?lang=en

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

International migrants residing in the country in the last 10 years, expressed firstly as total number and secondly as a percentage of the total population.

The following graph shows the stock of population coming from a foreign country residing in Germany in the last 10 years. In order to investigate international migration in Germany, we present data concerning the foreign population since Eurostat classifies under “foreign country” both Non-EU 27 and EU27 immigrants. The data were last updated on the 12th of March 2021.

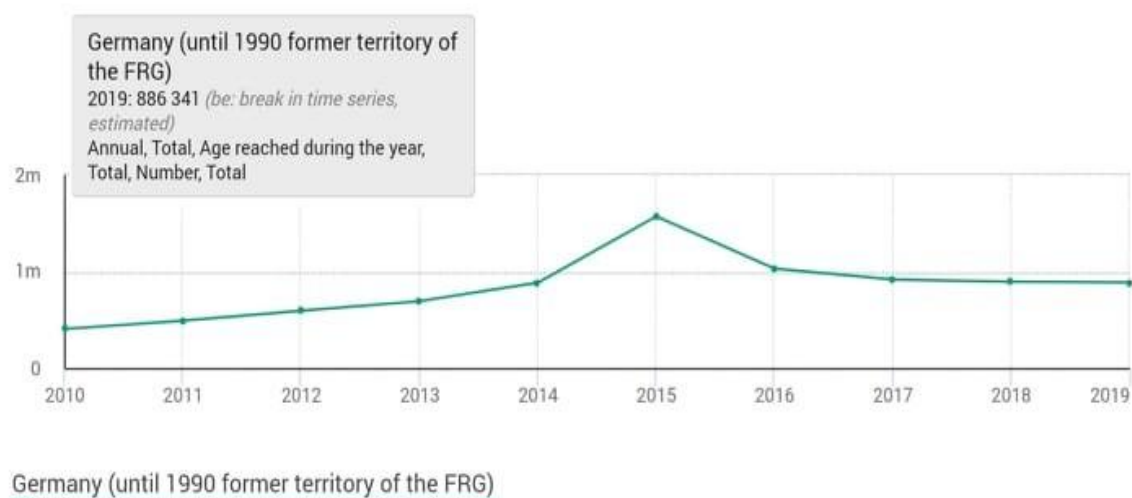


The number of persons born abroad, (according to present time borders), whether in other EU Member States or non-EU countries, who are usually resident in the reporting country on 1 January of the respective year.

Source:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00178/default/table?lang=en&fbclid=IwAR3lTAoYwllIj60fKj6k_v0AiXG7z-ZUYiAPEhLKieYkon66BXC9h9oIs3Q

In 2019 the number of new immigrants in the country according to Eurostat data was 886.341 [1], 7.545 units less than the previous year (893.886) as the following graph shows:



Source:

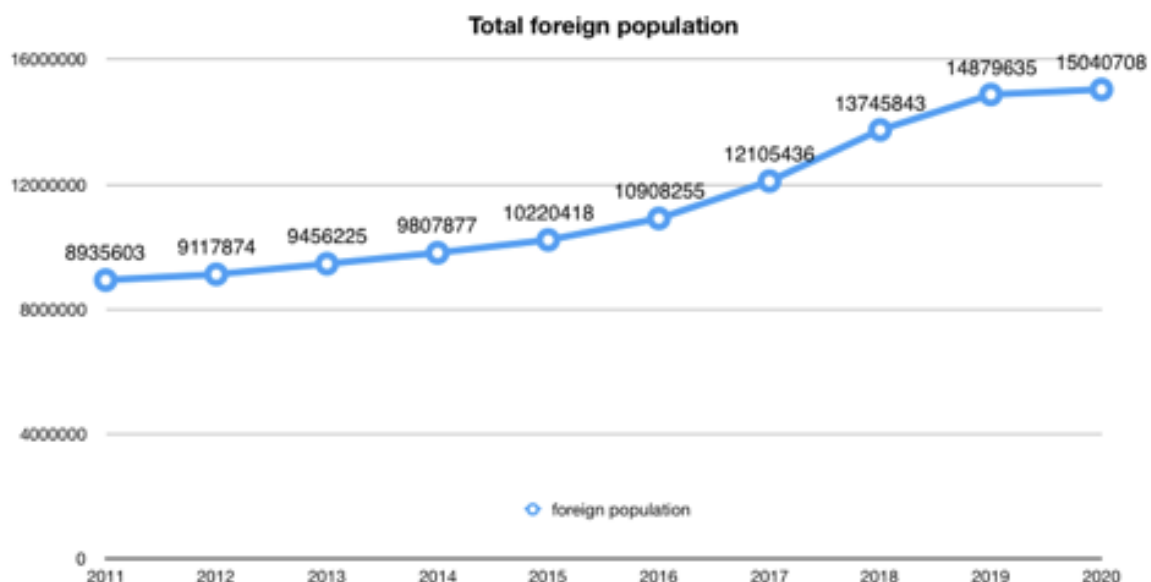
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00176/default/table?lang=en&fbclid=IwAR3BVu6OCBUAuloy3KCvbsUqEmek72HB8-MnP4uBha0UjF9vvp_u3N6o

The first graph shows a general growing trend in the total number (stock number) of migrants from foreign countries while the second graph shows the flow of population coming from a foreign country residing in Germany in the last 10 years. By the way, we can notice in the first graph a small decrease between 2010 and 2011. Data don't indicate a special increase in foreign population between 2015 and 2016, as it could be supposed considering the so-called refugees crisis of that year. Data instead show that a considerable growth has taken place from 2016 to 2019.

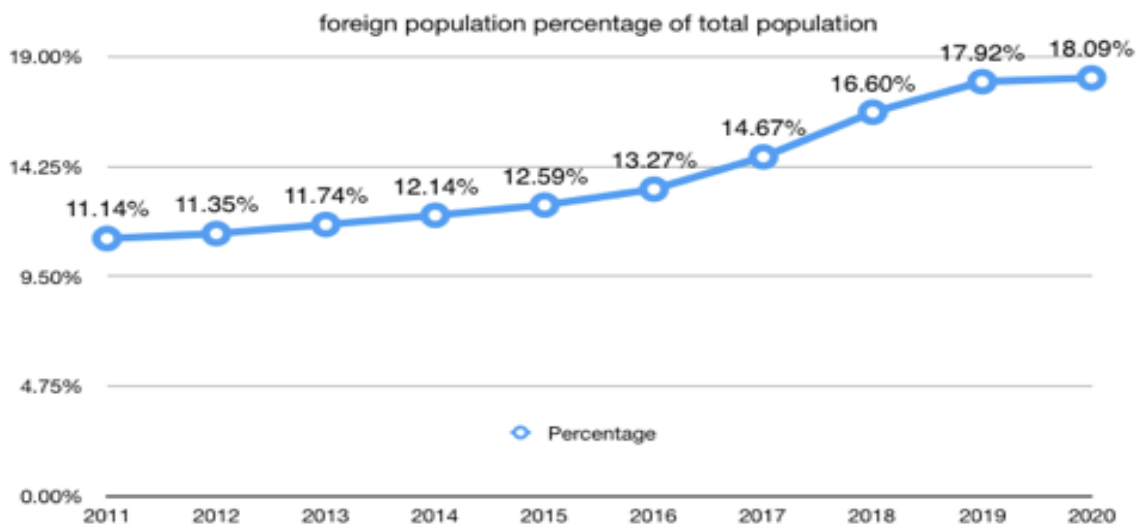
3. immigration stock by category

In order to calculate the immigration stock as percentage in total population, we have taken the number of total foreign population in the last 10 years (data from 2011 to 2020).

The following graph shows absolute numbers of total foreign migrants residing in the reporting country in the last 10 years. The gradual increase in the immigrant population can be seen in the change in trend of the line graph.



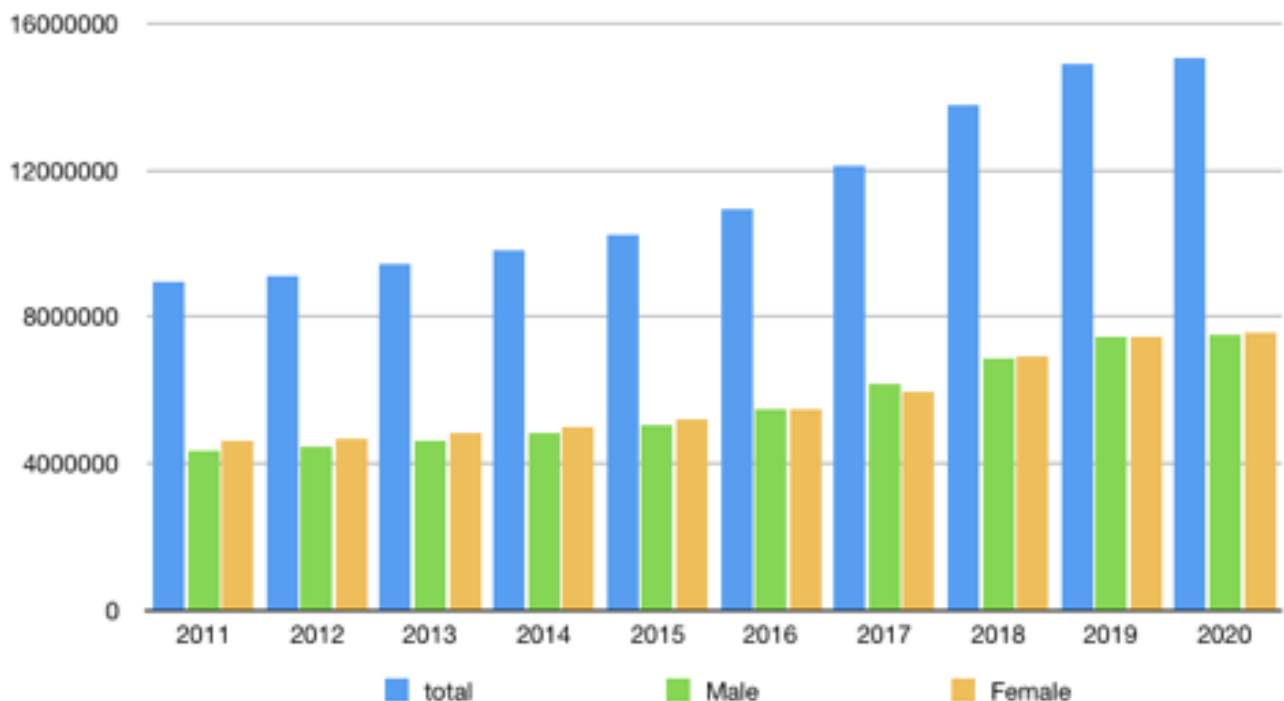
Total foreign population as percentage



The line graph above shows more visually the number of immigrants as a percentage of the total population. Growth rate in the share of immigrant population between 2016 and 2019 is the highest compared to other years.

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Foreign population stock by gender

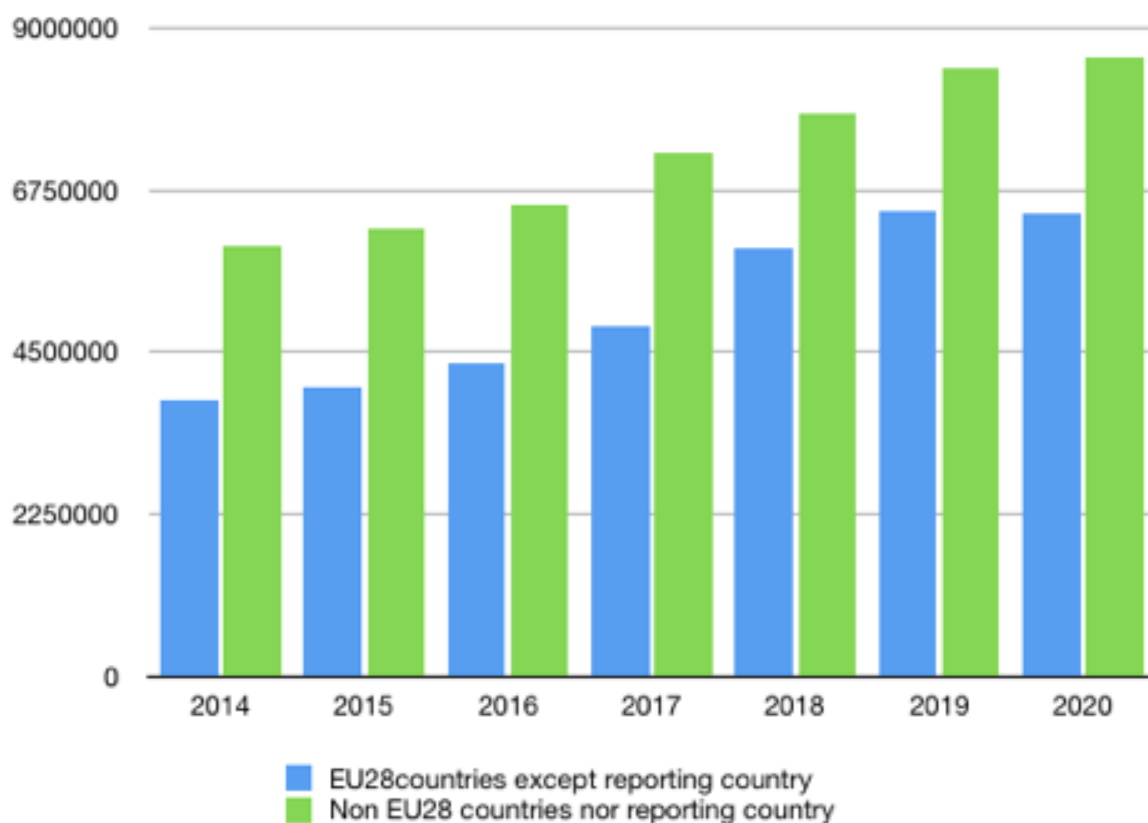


Data shows near parity between men and women in immigrant groups.

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Foreign population stock by country of birth

As the following graph shows, the number of migrants from non-EU countries is consistently higher than the number from other EU countries.

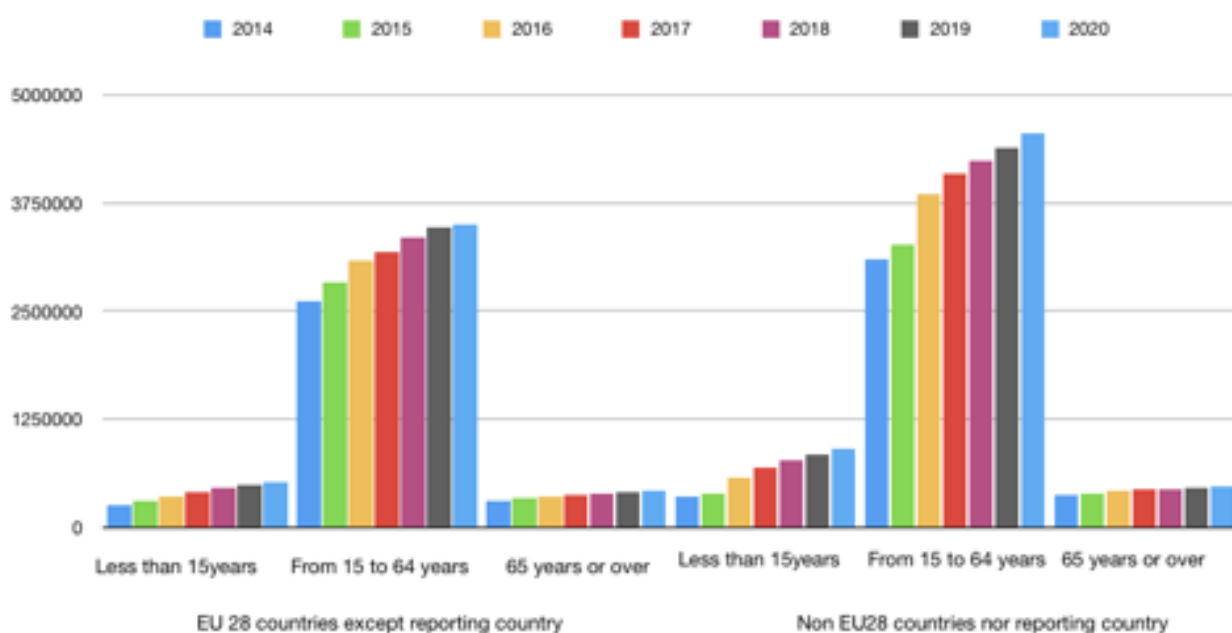


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU28	3836085	4010360	4351815	4849902	5951223	6438316	6436501
Non EU28	5971792	6210058	6556440	7255534	7794620	8441319	8604207

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Foreign population stock by age group

When the immigrant population is broken down by age, it is clear that young adults make up the vast majority of immigrants. Whether from other EU countries or non-EU countries, the majority of the immigrant population is young adults and middle-aged people older than 15 and younger than 65 years old.



4. Population Growth

Germany is the biggest European state in terms of population. In the 2019 Germany total population is estimated at 83,166,711 inhabitants (as it can be seen in the first table), with an increase of 0,33% (second table) compared to the previous years, 2018, as Statistisches Bundesamt datas indicate.

From Germany reunification in 1990 until 2011, there was a regular and stable growth of the population that interrupted in 2006. Since 2006, the population has started to decline. In 2015 there was an important growth in terms of population, that could be explained considering the refugee crisis. Population growth is stabilising during these years, aligning with those of other EUs member states. Looking at Table 1, we can see that the percentage of people over 80 on the total population is increasing year by year, while the percentage of the population under 20 is decreasing year by year.

Population by age groups, Germany

Table 1

Year	Total number	from ... to under ... years (%)				
		under 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 and more
2019	83,166,711	18.4	24.6	28.4	21.7	6.8
2018	83,019,213	18.4	24.6	28.8	21.7	6.5
2017	82,792,351	18.4	24.6	29.1	21.7	6.2
2016	82,521,653	18.4	24.5	29.4	21.6	6.0
2015	82,175,684	18.3	24.5	29.8	21.6	5.8
2014	81,197,537	18.2	24.1	30.3	21.8	5.6
2013	80,767,463	18.2	24.0	30.7	21.8	5.4
2012	80,523,746	18.3	23.9	30.9	21.6	5.4

2011	80,327,900	18.4	23.8	31.1	21.4	5.3
2010	81,751,602	18.4	24.2	31.1	21.0	5.3
2009	81,802,257	18.8	24.3	31.0	20.8	5.1
2008	82,002,356	19.0	24.6	30.8	20.6	5.0
2007	82,217,837	19.4	25.0	30.3	20.5	4.8
2006	82,314,906	19.7	25.5	29.8	20.4	4.6
2005	82,437,995	20.0	26.0	29.1	20.5	4.5
2004	82,500,849	20.3	26.5	28.3	20.6	4.3
2003	82,531,671	20.5	27.1	27.8	20.5	4.2
2002	82,536,680	20.7	27.7	27.3	20.3	4.1
2001	82,440,309	20.9	28.1	26.8	20.2	3.9
2000	82,259,540	21.1	28.6	26.7	19.8	3.8
1999	82,163,475	21.3	29.0	26.7	19.4	3.6
1998	82,037,011	21.4	29.5	26.7	18.8	3.5
1997	82,057,379	21.5	29.9	26.7	18.2	3.7
1996	82,012,162	21.6	30.4	26.7	17.5	3.9
1995	81,817,499	21.5	30.7	26.7	17.0	4.0
1994	81,538,603	21.5	31.1	26.7	16.6	4.1
1993	81,338,093	21.5	31.4	26.7	16.4	4.0
1992	80,974,632	21.5	31.6	26.5	16.4	3.9
1991	80,274,564	21.5	31.7	26.4	16.6	3.8
1990	79,753,227	21.7	31.6	26.3	16.6	3.8

Table 1 source:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Population/Current-Population/Tables/lrbev01.html>

Population by age groups % changes on the previous year

Table 2

Year	Total	from ... to under ... years				
		under 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 and more
2019	0.2	0.2	0.1	-1.1	0.4	5.4
2018	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.8	0.3	4.6
2017	0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.8	0.5	4.2
2016	0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.9	0.4	4.5
2015	1.2	2.2	2.6	-0.4	0.4	4.1
2014	0.5	0.5	1.1	-0.6	0.7	4.1

2013	0.3	-0.3	0.9	-0.5	1.2	0.9
2012	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	1.2	1.3
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-0.1	-1.7	-0.7	0.2	0.9	2.9
2009	-0.2	-1.8	-1.5	0.6	0.8	2.9
2008	-0.3	-1.9	-1.8	1.1	0.3	3.4
2007	-0.1	-1.7	-1.8	1.6	0.3	3.2
2006	-0.1	-1.7	-2.1	2.3	-0.4	3.4
2005	-0.1	-1.4	-2.1	2.8	-0.9	3.5
2004	0.0	-1.1	-2.2	1.9	0.7	3.1
2003	0.0	-1.1	-2.0	1.8	0.9	2.5
2002	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	1.8	0.7	3.7
2001	0.2	-0.7	-1.3	0.8	1.8	5.1
2000	0.1	-0.8	-1.4	0.2	2.4	5.2
1999	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	3.2	0.9
1998	0.0	-0.4	-1.5	-0.1	3.7	-3.9
1997	0.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.2	3.5	-4.3
1996	0.2	0.3	-1.0	0.2	3.4	-3.9
1995	0.3	0.4	-0.8	0.3	2.8	-1.2
1994	0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.4	1.6	2.2
1993	0.4	0.6	-0.3	1.1	0.1	2.6
1992	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.1	3.3
1991	0.7	-0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.3

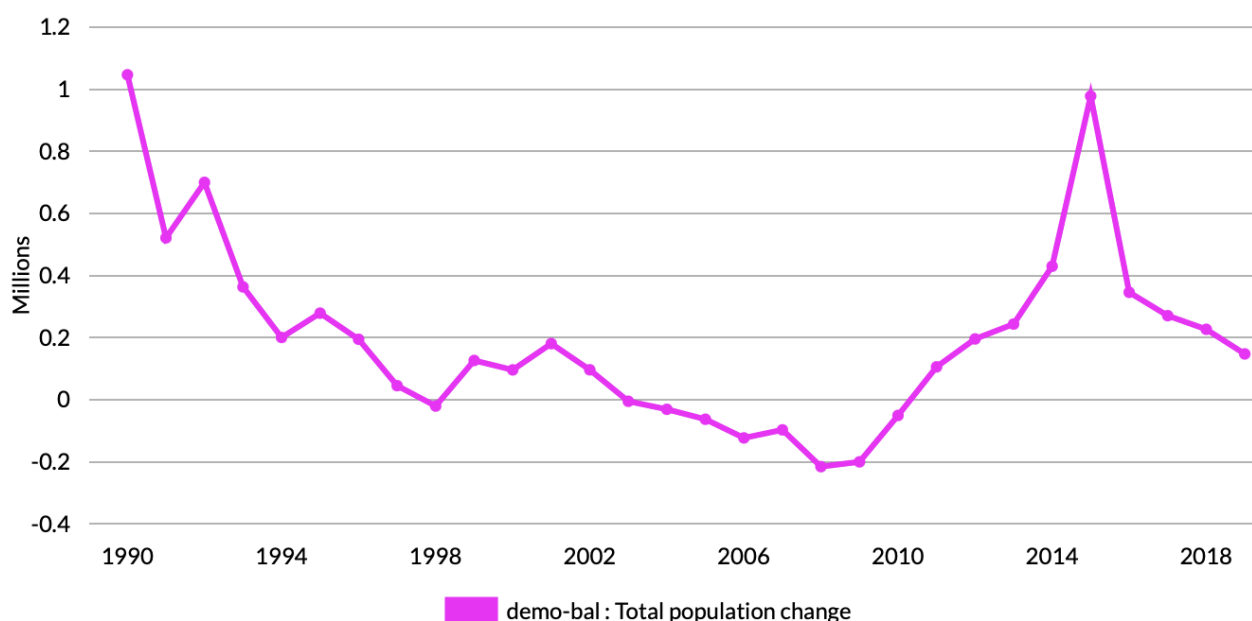
1990	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.6
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Table 2 source:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Population/Current-Population/Tables/Irbev01.html>

Change of German total population between 1999-2019

Graphic 1



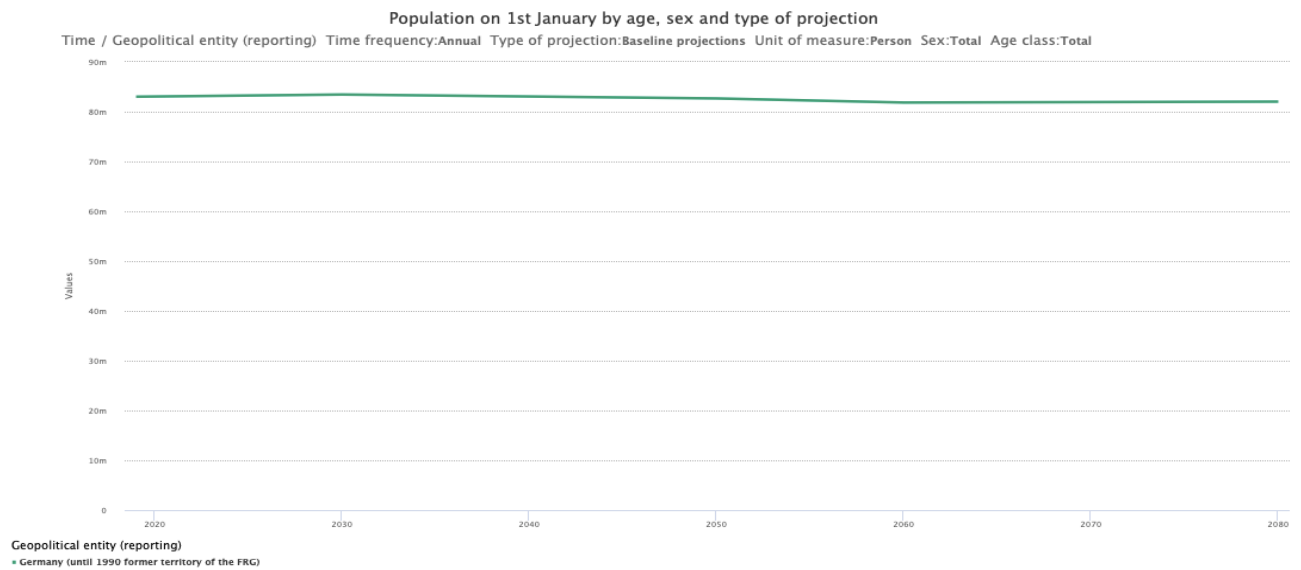
Eurostat (demo_gind updated 2021-03-11)
Produced by KCMD Dynamic Data Hub

Graphic 1 source: <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html#>

On the basis of Eurostat projections, in 2050 the population will reach the amount of 82,669,724 residents (German and foreign citizens - Graphic 2). Germany's demographic trend, which is going to align with those of other European countries, are characterized by a process of ageing population (Graphic 3). These results are shown in the graphics below where we have considered Germany until 1990 the former territory of the FRG, as for the tables. As for the other Member states, the total population of Germany is decreasing, considering the decrease in fertility over the last decades, and it will stabilise depending upon migration scenarios. Graphics 4 and 5 in particular showing how the population trend could change upon different migration scenarios. In a lower migration scenario, population will reach 79,053,677 inhabitants by 2050, while in a higher migration scenario population will reach 86,286,054 inhabitants.

Germany population projection on 1st January of (...)

Graphic 2



Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection
Source of data: Eurostat (online data code: PROJ_19NP)
Last update 08/02/2021 23:00
This graph has been created automatically by ESTAT/EC software according to external user specifications for which ESTAT/EC is not responsible. Graphic included.
General disclaimer of the EC website: http://ec.europa.eu/geninfo/legal_notices_en.html

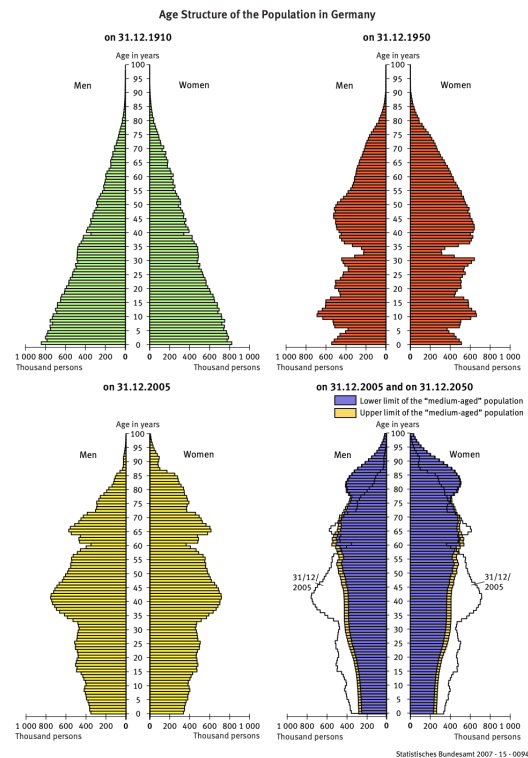
eurostat

Graphic 2 source:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/PROJ_19NP_custom_783704/default/line?lang=en

Age Structure of Population in Germany

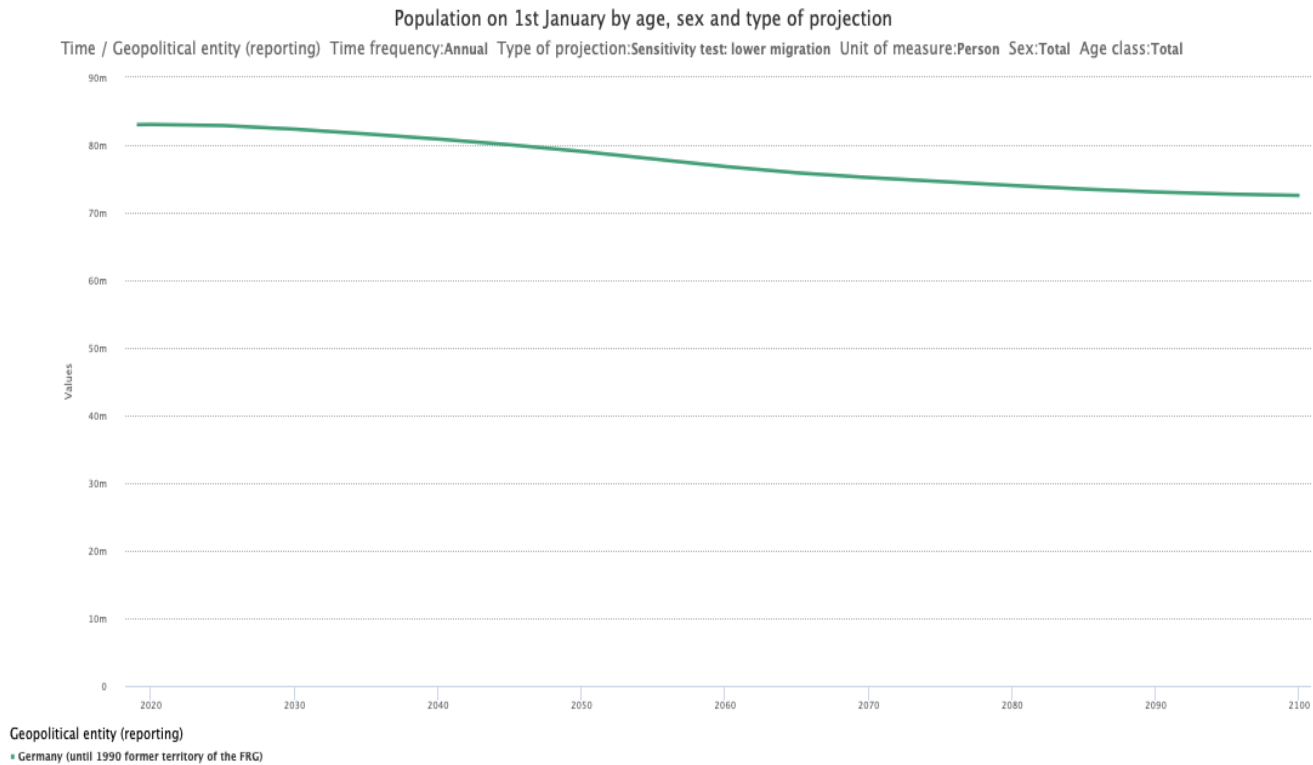
Graphic 3



Graphic 3 source:

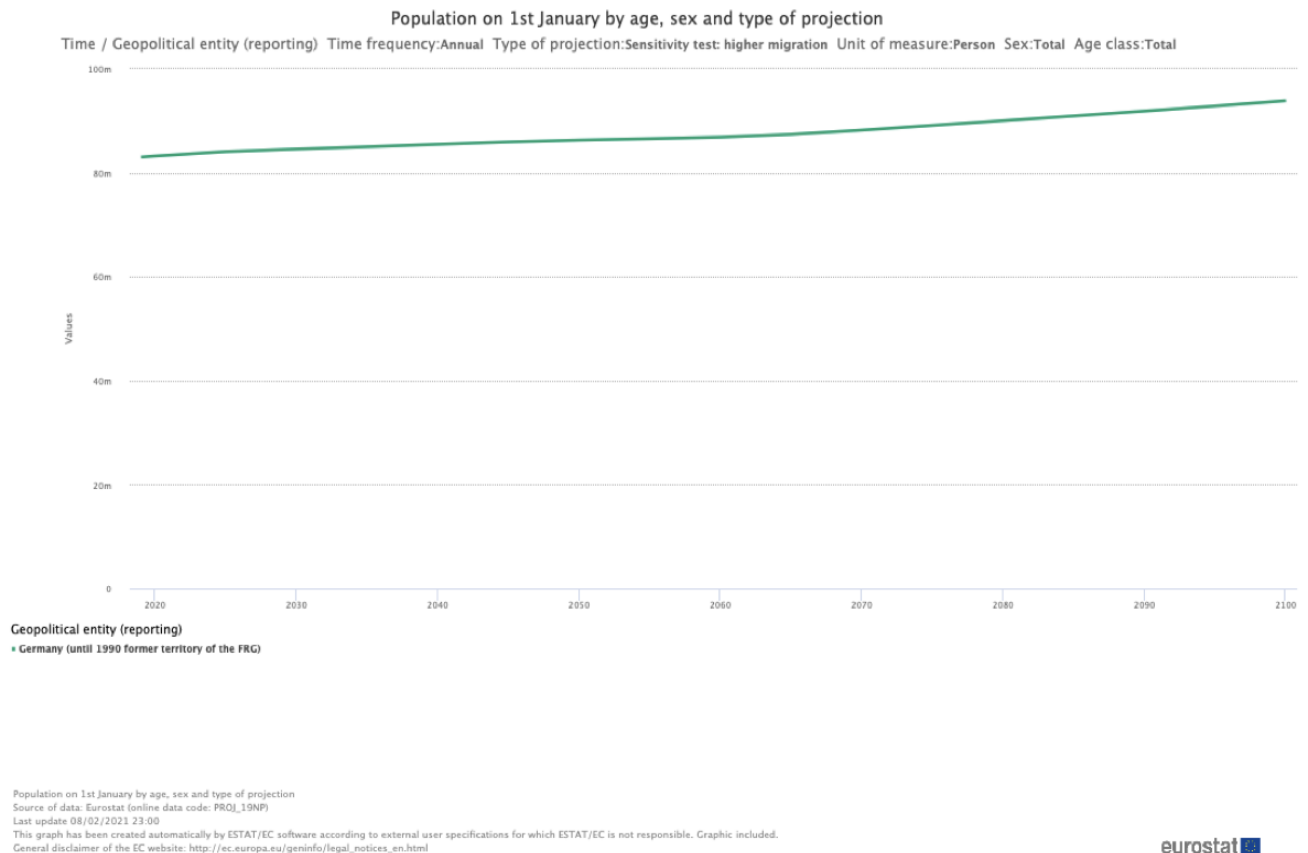
https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Population/Population-Projection/Publications/Downloads-Population-Projection/germany-population-2050.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

German population change according to the different migration scenario:
Graphic 4: according to lower migration scenario



Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection
Source of data: Eurostat (online data code: PROJ_19NP)
Last update 08/02/2021 23:00
This graph has been created automatically by ESTAT/EC software according to external user specifications for which ESTAT/EC is not responsible. Graphic included.
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Graphic 5: according to higher migration scenario



Graphics 4-5 source:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/PROJ_19NP_custom_788553/default/line?lang=en

5. Flows of migrants in the last 10 years

We decided to take into account both inflow and outflow of migrants i.e. migrants entering and leaving Germany over the course of last decade, specifically from 2010 to 2019, to have a more complete and detailed panoramic of the migration phenomenon, since the country has been particularly affected by it, especially after the refugee crisis in 2015.

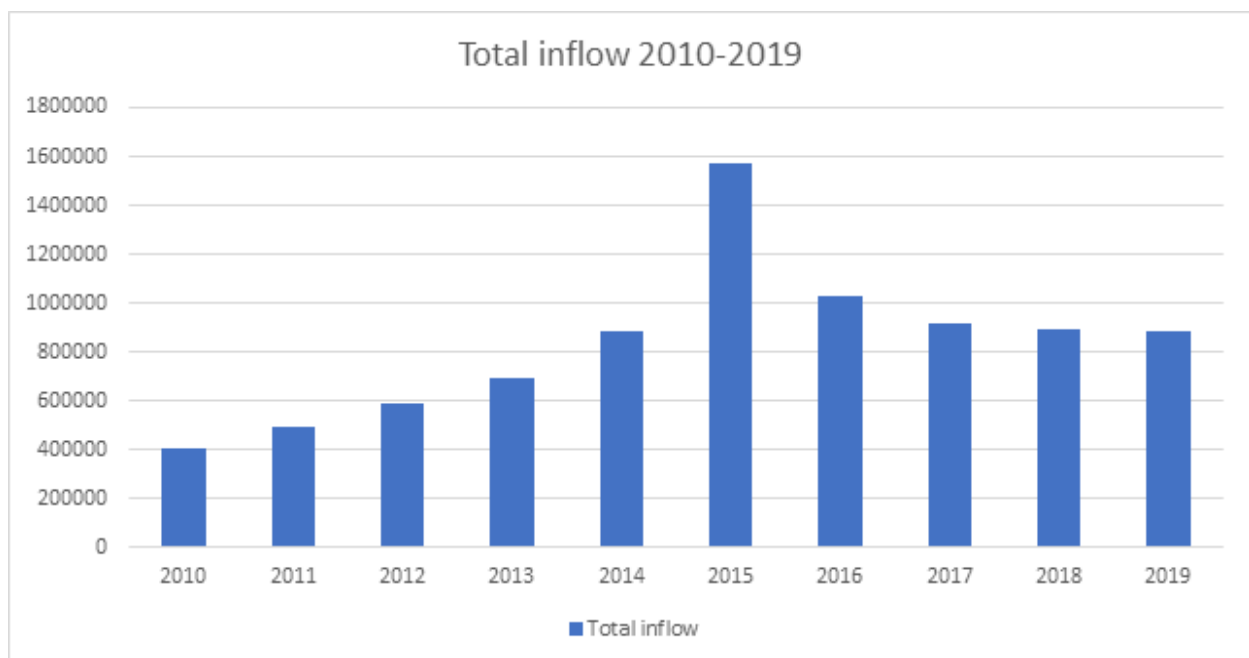
- Inflow

The following graphs show the number of immigrants who arrived in Germany over the 10-year period considered, which is from 2010 to 2019, since the data for 2020 are not available yet. The figures have been last updated on the 07th of March 2021.

Table total inflow 2010-2019

TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inflow	404.055	489.422	592.175	692.713	884.893	1.571.047	1.029.852	917.109	893.886	886.341

Bar chart total inflow 2010-2019



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_IMM1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

The data reveal an increase in the inflow from 2010 to 2015. The figures rise initially steadily, passing from about 400.000 of migrants in 2010 to nearly 900.000 in 2014 and then go up sharply in 2015, year in which the number of immigrants reaches a peak of almost 1.6 million.

However, by then it is registered a constant decrease in the number of arrivals, which stands at slightly above 1 million in 2016 and falls gradually over the following years, standing at nearly 900.000 in 2019.

Overall, we can state that Germany experienced a continued growth in terms of migrants who entered the country in the first 6 years taken into account, with 2015 being the year most hit by

the inflow, while seeing a decrease in the last 4 years. Nevertheless, from 2014 onwards the figures for the inflow remain relatively higher than in the previous years by never going under the 800.000.

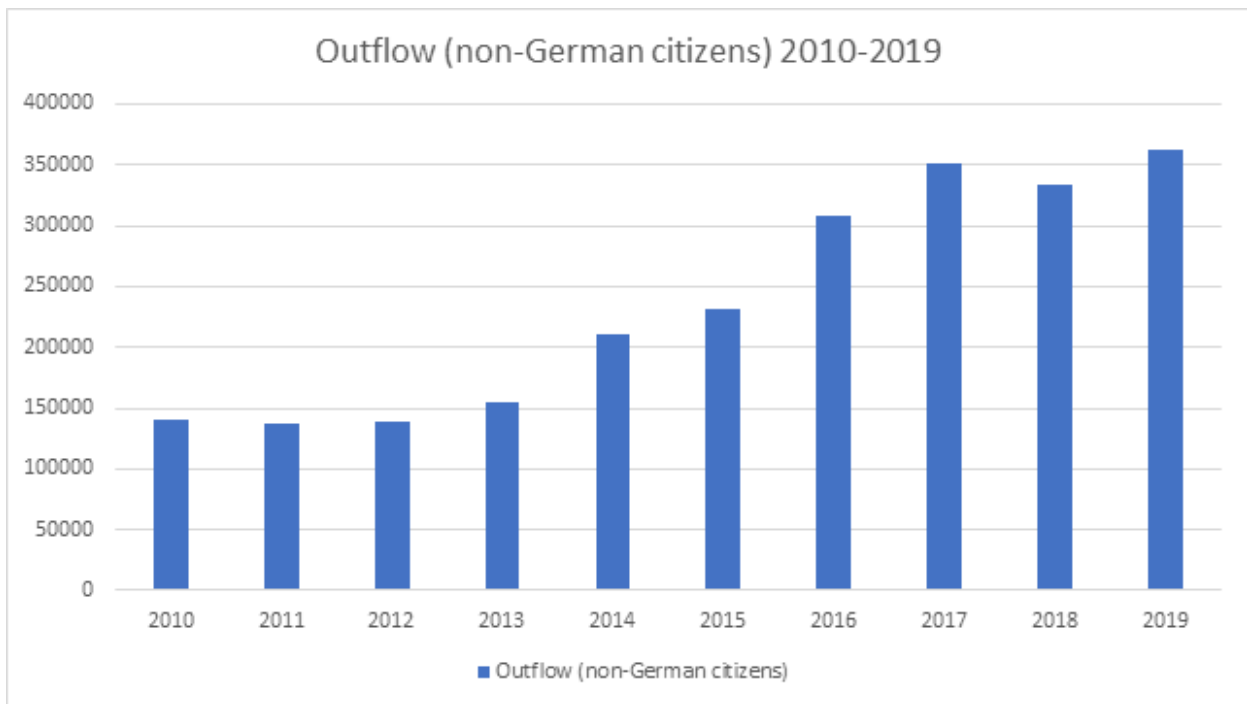
- Outflow / non-German citizens who left the country

The following graphs show the number of foreigners by citizenship who left Germany from 2010 to 2019, considered per year. We have done so in order to investigate the figures for migrants who previously arrived to Germany and then decided to move to another destination country or came back to the country of origin. We have taken into account all the emigrants with a non-German citizenship, calculating the total of people who left the country minus the German citizens who emigrated, since in the Eurostat database it is not used the foreign-born criteria. Moreover, we considered the timeframe between 2010 and 2019 since the data for 2020 are not available yet. The data were last updated on the 13th of March 2021.

Table outflow of non-German citizens 2010-2019

TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Outflow (non-German citizens)	140.153	136.996	138.617	155.083	210.337	231.721	308.425	351.239	333.064	362.944

Bar chart outflow of non-German citizens 2010-2019



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_EMI1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

The figures show that, over the 10-year period considered, the number of outflows increased considerably. Initially, in the first 3 years considered, the number of migrants who previously arrived in Germany and then moved abroad stands at about 140.000 (slightly less in 2011 and 2012). By 2012 the country has experienced an increase in the number of departures, which reaches the peak in 2019, the last year analyzed, with more than 360.000 immigrants who left. Thus, we can state that the trend of the outflow of non-German emigrants is overall stable from 2010 to 2012 and then it is generally positive from the 2013 onwards - with the exception of immigrants who left the country in 2018 who were slightly less than the previous year. We can argue that since 2013 more and more foreigners left the country.

Overall, according to the figures, we claim that, considering the timeframe between 2010 and 2019, the number of both the immigration inflow and the outflow of foreigners is much higher in the second half of the decade compared to the first half. Therefore, we can assume that the two phenomena (i.e. inflow and outflow) are correlated, however, such correlation will be not further investigated.

6. Immigration flow by age group, sex, country of birth and reasons from migration

In order to calculate the immigration flow in Germany we have taken data every 5 years (2010, 2015 and 2019, since data from 2020 are not available yet).

First of all taking into consideration as country of origin the total of the countries, therefore including also intra-EU migration and dividing by sex. We can observe that male migration is usually higher than female migration.

Taking into consideration instead only non-EU migration, data from 2010 were not available. We can observe that in 2015, 1.571.047 have migrated to Germany, out of which 1.028.733 were from non-EU countries.

Meanwhile in 2015, 1/3 of the migrations were from people coming from third countries (it is worth recalling that in that year there was a migratory crisis and a lot of people entered Europe), in 2019 half of the immigration flow was from inside the EU. This can be explained first, thinking to the difficulties migrants from third-countries encounter to arrive in Germany from their countries of origins; secondly to how easy is instead the intra-EU mobility, due to the EU legislation on the matter.

By sex (country of origin: total), Eurostat (migr_imm3ctb)

	2010	2015	2019
Total	404.055	1.571.047	886.341
Males	222.884	987.666	506.123
Females	181.171	583.387	380.218

Country of Origin, non-EU countries, Eurostat (migr_imm3ctb)

	2010	2015	2019
Total	---	1.028.733	435.550

Taking into consideration the age in which people migrate, we have taken into consideration the data from 2019, including only third-country nationals.

We can see that most of the people migrating are between 15 and 64 years old. The highest number of migrants per age group is “between 20 and 24 years old” and “between 25 to 29 years old”. Young people for whom it is easier to look for a job.

SEX: Total C_BIRTH: Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country

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

AGE	Total	Less than 5 years	From 5 to 9 years	From 10 to 14 years	Less than 15 years
TIME	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
AGEDEF					
Age reached during the year	435,550 ^(be)	27,462 ^(be)	27,860 ^(be)	22,113 ^(be)	77,435 ^(be)

AGE	From 15 to 19 years	From 15 to 64 years	From 20 to 24 years	From 25 to 29 years
TIME	2019	2019	2019	2019
AGEDEF				
Age reached during the year	32,236 ^(be)	352,675^(be)	<u>70,099^(be)</u>	<u>76,228^(be)</u>

AGE	From 30 to 34 years	From 35 to 39 years	From 40 to 44 years	From 45 to 49 years
TIME	2019	2019	2019	2019
AGEDEF				
Age reached during the year	60,469 ^(be)	42,221 ^(be)	28,256 ^(be)	19,090 ^(be)

AGE	From 50 to 54 years	From 55 to 59 years	From 60 to 64 years	From 65 to 69 years
TIME	2019	2019	2019	2019
AGEDEF				

Age reached during the year	12,254 ^(be)	7,525 ^(be)	4,297 ^(be)	2,596 ^(be)
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AGE	65 years or over
TIME	2019
AGEDEF	
Age reached during the year	5,440 ^(be)

Regarding the reasons of migration, the label [migr_resvalid] on the Eurostat database has been analysed. It covers “All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year”.

Only data from 2019 had been taken into consideration. Out of almost 5 millions valid permits issued in 2019, almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the permits were issued for “family reasons”. It is very important to recall that Germany has been a “country of destination” for a long time, therefore most of the people move to join members of the family already in the country. Excluding family reunification, the second more popular reason for migration has been the “refugee status” (819.194 permits issued in 2019).

DURATION: Total **CITIZEN:** Total **UNIT:** Person

	GE O	Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)
REASON	TIME	
Total	2019	4,851,579
Family reasons	2019	1,918,206
Education reasons	2019	200,863

Remunera ted activities reasons	2019	293,763
Refugee status	2019	819,194
Subsidiary protection	2019	232,908
Other	2019	1,386,645

7. Total number of refugees (asylum seekers, sex, age)

SEX	T - Total	T - Total	T - Total	T - Total
TIME	2010	2015	2019	2020
TOTAL - Total	48.590	476.620	165.685	122.015

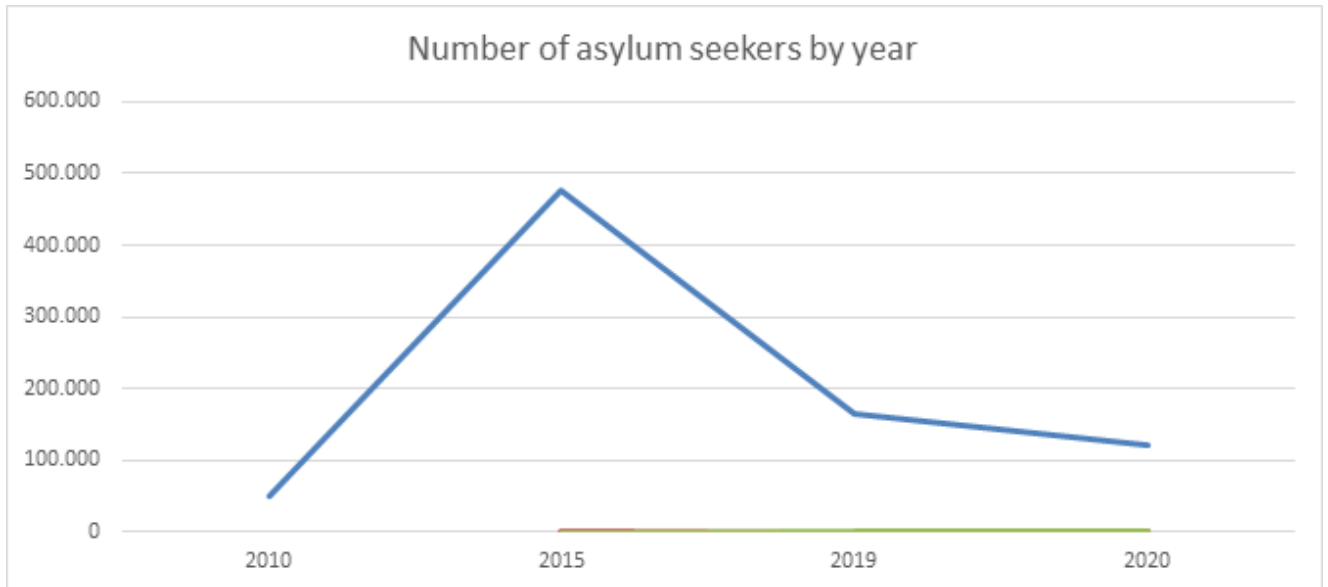
Data on a 5-year basis had been taken into consideration, using EUROSTAT data under the label [migr_asyappctza] . Nevertheless, also data from 2019 had been included in order to understand how the situation changed due to the current pandemic.

Asylum applicants coming from any third countries had been included in the analysis. Data from asylum seekers had been considered rather than data on refugees. To be granted with refugee status is a procedure that can last a couple of years. Therefore the analysis on data on refugees, wouldn't allow us to understand the yearly increase and decrease on the inflow of asylum applicants.

It is evident that the number of asylum seekers has grown exponentially between 2010 and 2015. The reasons explaining this phenomenon are the start of the Syrian Civil War (2011) and more generally the so-called "Arab Spring".

The number of asylum-seekers has later decreased between 2015 and 2019. The number has decreased following the EU-Turkey agreement on migrants in 2016.

The current pandemic has brought a further decrease of this number.



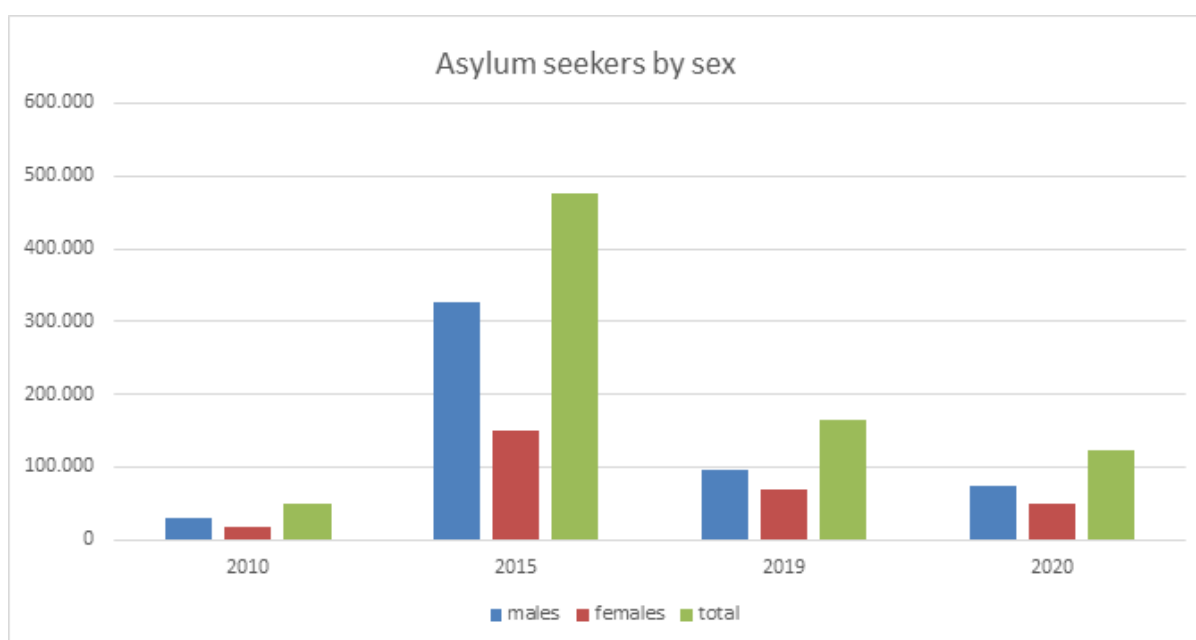
	AGE	TOTAL - Total
SEX	TIME	
T - Total	2010	48.590
M - Males	2010	30.790
F - Females	2010	17.770
T - Total	2015	476.620
M- Males	2015	325.640

F - Females	2015	150.110
T - Total	2019	165.685
M - Males	2019	96.110
F - Females	2019	69.520
T - Total	2020	122.015
M- Males	2020	73.425
F - Females	2020	48.555

Asylum applicants by sex (migr_asyappctza)

The majority of asylum seekers are men. The percentage of males' asylum seekers in 2010 was 63.37%. In 2015, 68.32%. This number has decreased in the latest statistics to 58.01% in 2019 (increasing again in 2020 to 60.18%).

The fact that the percentage of males' asylum seekers is higher than the females' can be explained with the critical conditions experienced during the trip to Europe. Men probably are found to have better chances to arrive in Europe.



TIME	2010	2015	2019	2020
AGE				
TOTAL - Total	48.590	476.620	165.685	122.015
Y_LT14 - Less than 14 years	12.320	113.655	68.255	52.580
Y14-17 - From 14 to 17 years	4.415	34.585	9.795	7.395
Y_LT18 - Less than 18 years	16.735	148.240	78.045	59.975
Y18-34 - From 18 to 34 years	22.770	236.580	56.815	41.970
Y35-64 - From 35 to 64 years	8.655	89.110	29.905	19.435
Y_GE65 - 65 years or over	430	2.690	920	635
UNK - Unknown	0	0	0	0

Asylum applicants by age

Asylum seekers by age

The majority of people move when they are less than 18 years old (they may be moving with their parents or alone but either way, as minors, they are going to be more protected), and then between 18 and 34 years old, which is the age in which people have better chances to survive the trip. There are few asylum seekers between 35 and 64, and even less over 65 years old.

Asylum requests divided by age groups and sex (data 2019)

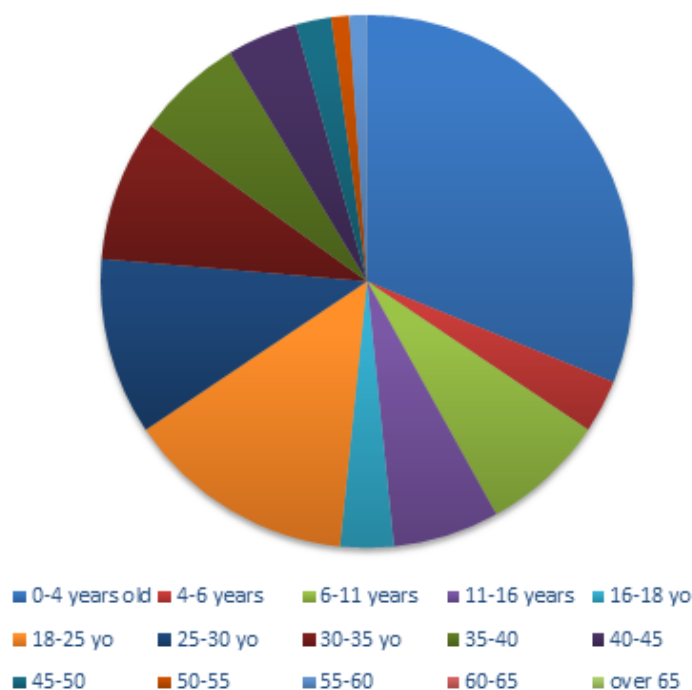
According to this statistic from the [Statistisches Bundesamt \(destatis.de\)](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Home/_inhalt.html) (link: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Home/_inhalt.html), in 2019 73.8% of asylum seekers were people younger than 30 years old.

Asylerstanträge nach Altersgruppen und Geschlecht im Berichtsjahr 2019

Altersgruppen	Asylerstanträge						prozentualer Anteil männlicher Antragstellenden innerhalb der Altersgruppen	prozentualer Anteil weiblicher Antragstellenden innerhalb der Altersgruppen
	insgesamt		Aufteilung der männlichen Antragstellenden nach Altersgruppen		Aufteilung der weiblichen Antragstellenden nach Altersgruppen			
bis unter 4 Jahre	41.713	29,3%	21.399	26,6%	20.314	32,8%	51,3%	48,7%
von 4 bis unter 6 Jahre	4.603	3,2%	2.436	3,0%	2.167	3,5%	52,9%	47,1%
von 6 bis unter 11 Jahre	10.785	7,6%	5.689	7,1%	5.096	8,2%	52,7%	47,3%
von 11 bis unter 16 Jahre	9.175	6,4%	4.929	6,1%	4.246	6,9%	53,7%	46,3%
von 16 bis unter 18 Jahre	5.145	3,6%	3.383	4,2%	1.762	2,8%	65,8%	34,2%
von 18 bis unter 25 Jahre	19.461	13,7%	12.904	16,0%	6.557	10,6%	66,3%	33,7%
von 25 bis unter 30 Jahre	14.268	10,0%	8.718	10,8%	5.550	9,0%	61,1%	38,9%
von 30 bis unter 35 Jahre	12.281	8,6%	7.238	9,0%	5.043	8,1%	58,9%	41,1%
von 35 bis unter 40 Jahre	9.049	6,3%	5.022	6,2%	4.027	6,5%	55,5%	44,5%
von 40 bis unter 45 Jahre	6.160	4,3%	3.461	4,3%	2.699	4,4%	56,2%	43,8%
von 45 bis unter 50 Jahre	3.911	2,7%	2.200	2,7%	1.711	2,8%	56,3%	43,7%
von 50 bis unter 55 Jahre	2.571	1,8%	1.354	1,7%	1.217	2,0%	52,7%	47,3%
von 55 bis unter 60 Jahre	1.609	1,1%	879	1,1%	730	1,2%	54,6%	45,4%
von 60 bis unter 65 Jahre	982	0,7%	545	0,7%	437	0,7%	55,5%	44,5%
65 Jahre und älter	796	0,6%	375	0,5%	421	0,7%	47,1%	52,9%
Insgesamt	142.509	100,0%	80.532	100,0%	61.977	100,0%	56,5%	43,5%

Im Zeitraum Januar bis Dezember 2019 waren 73,8 % der einen Asylerstantrag stellenden Personen jünger als 30 Jahre, 50,1 % waren minderjährig. 56,5 % aller Erstantragstellenden waren männlich.

number of asylum seekers by age



SEX	T - Total	T - Total	T - Total	T - Total	M - Males	M - Males	M - Males	M - Males
TIME	2010	2015	2019	2020	2010	2015	2019	2020
AGE								
TOTAL - Total	48.590	476.620	165.685	122.015	30.790	325.640	96.110	73.425
Y_LT14 - Less than 14 years	12.320	113.655	68.255	52.580	6.355	60.570	35.270	27.295
Y14-17 - From 14 to 17 years	4.415	34.585	9.795	7.395	3.090	25.140	6.015	4.610
Y_LT18 - Less than 18 years	16.735	148.240	78.045	59.975	9.440	85.710	41.290	31.905
Y18-34 - From 18 to 34 years	22.770	236.580	56.815	41.970	15.990	180.110	37.155	29.510
Y35-64 - From 35 to 64 years	8.655	89.110	29.905	19.435	5.160	58.570	17.220	11.690

Y_GE65 - 65 years or over	430	2.690	920	635	200	1.250	445	315
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SEX	F - Females	F - Females	F - Females	F - Females
TIME	2010	2015	2019	2020
AGE				
TOTAL - Total	17.770	150.110	69.520	48.555
Y_LT14 - Less than 14 years	5.950	52.765	32.940	25.265
Y14-17 - From 14 to 17 years	1.325	9.110	3.775	2.780
Y_LT18 - Less than 18 years	7.275	61.875	36.710	28.045
Y18-34 - From 18 to 34 years	6.775	56.300	19.650	12.445
Y35-64 - From 35 to 64 years	3.495	30.500	12.685	7.745
Y_GE65 - 65 years or over	230	1.435	470	320

By all these data, we can easily see how the biggest number of asylum seekers arrived in 2015. The average person asking for asylum are usually young men (minors or at least less than 35 years old).

We have analysed the flow of asylum seekers. Nevertheless, it is important to compare the flow of asylum seekers, with the stock of refugees: the total number of refugees can be seen in the EUROSTAT database, with the code **migr_resvalid**. In this case can see that the number of refugees has increased of almost 300.000 units between 2015-2016, meanwhile it has increased only of 100.000 units between 2016-2017, when the refugee crisis was already over.

GEO/TIME	2010	2015	2016	2017	2019
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	95.209	225.238	503.610	601.836	819.194

8.share of refugees on total migration

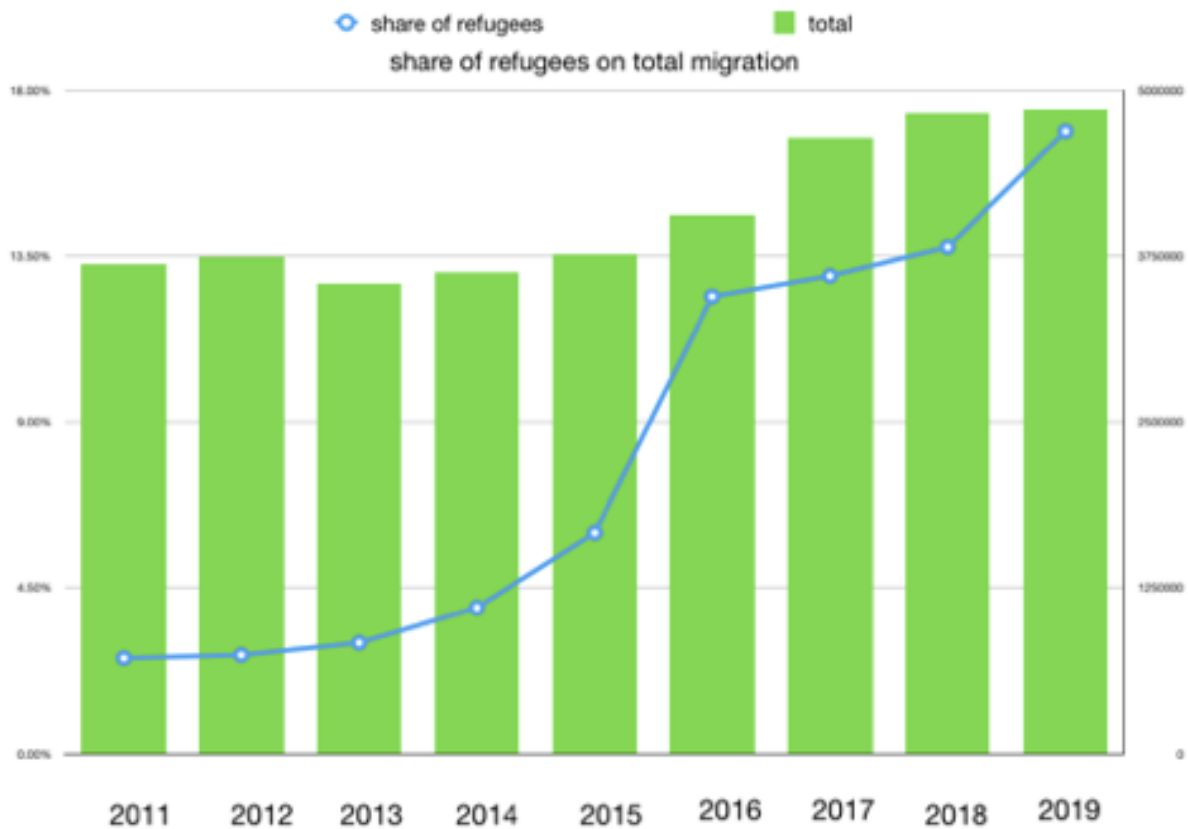
all valid permits for migration

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Refugee status	95822	100406	106779	143623	225238	503610	601836	662954	819194
family reasons	1460107	1523286	1494354	1535898	1586491	1643806	1784016	1855241	1918206
education reason	104820	115692	126563	141063	156037	158511	173206	190018	200863
remunerated activities reasons	73731	84985	90455	102104	118595	144602	196177	244647	293763
subsidiary protection	25911	34397	42888	35117	31790	34612	192125	225062	232908
other	1931763	1886840	1681905	1666002	1643807	1576411	1696928	1648827	1386645
total	3692154	3745606	3542944	3623807	3761958	4061552	4644288	4826749	4851579
share of refugees	2.60%	2.68%	3.01%	3.96%	5.99%	12.40%	12.96%	13.74%	16.89%

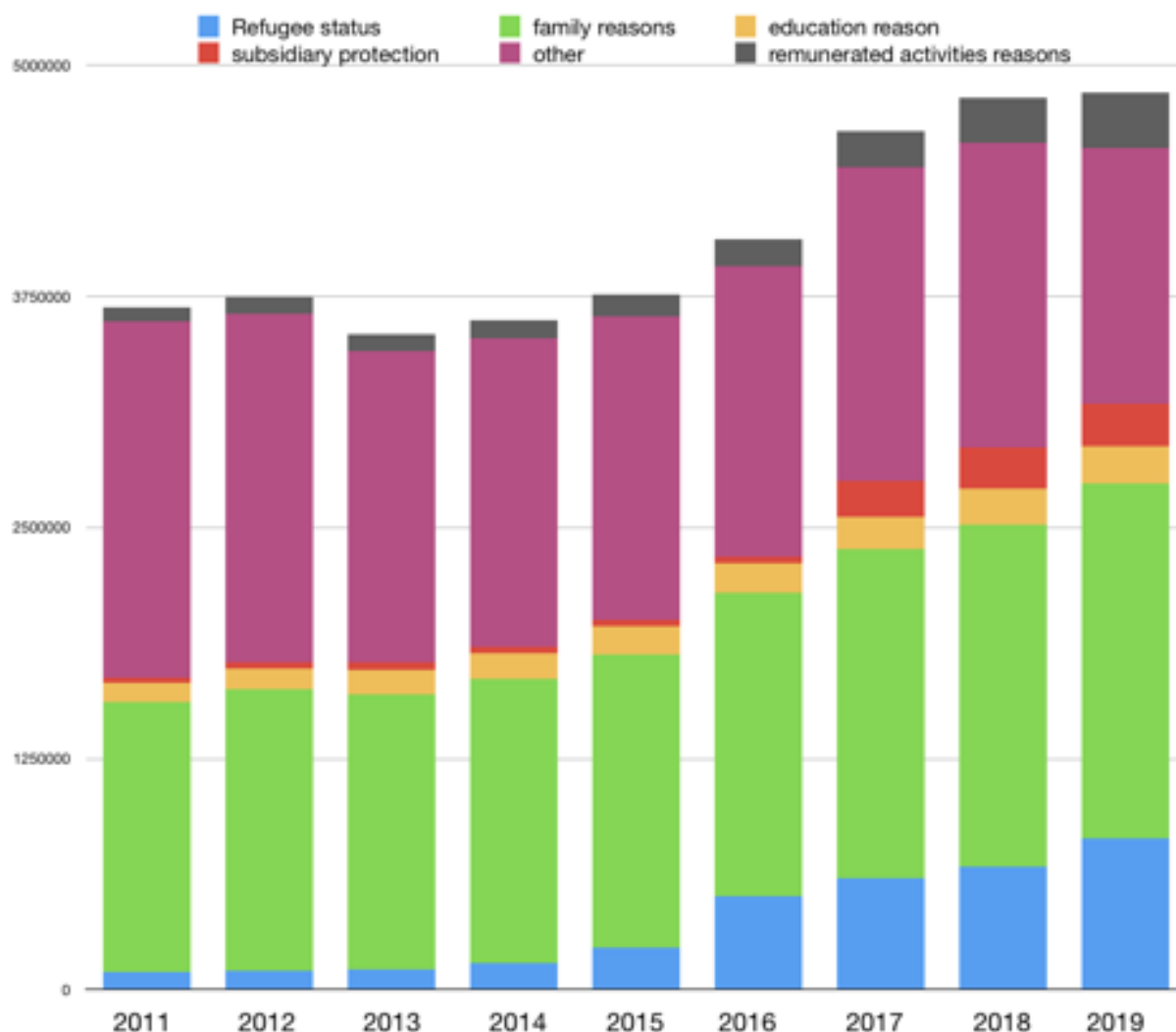
The graph above shows all valid permits for migration by different reasons. Data from 2011 to 2019 shows the increase of share of refugee status in all migrants. The ratio is calculated and listed in the last row of the table. The number of refugees has been increasing, especially in 2016 and after, considering that in 2015 occurred what is known as refugee crisis. The share of refugee status on total migrations peaked in 2019 with 16.89%. In 2016 there was a dramatic increase of the share of refugee status which was 12.40% compared to only 5.99% in 2015. It can be observed that there is still a slow but continue growth in share of refugee status in total migration.

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

the increase of share of refugee status in all migrants



The first booming increase of the percentage of refugees occurred after 2015 when the refugee crisis outbreak. Then the growth is stable and in 2019 the share of refugees on total migration surged from 13.74% in 2018 to 16.89%. In the meantime, the number of total migration has grown to 4851579, compared to 3692154 in 2011.



The growth rate of total migration from 2011 to 2019 is about 31.40%, and the share of refugees status as shown in the graph above, has increased significantly from 2.60% to 16.89%.

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

9. Migrants integration (employment and unemployment rate)

[Source: Eurostat Databases on migrant integration, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database?p_p_id=NavTreeportletprod_WAR_NavTreeportletprod_INSTANCE_nPqeVbPXRmWQ&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view]

The following data have been extrapolated from the Eurostat databases, and cover the rate of migrant employment and unemployment in Germany between 2010 and 2019, as the 2020 data are not yet available. The persons considered come from “Foreign countries”, and are aged between 15 and 74 years old. The data have been distinguished according to the age range

(15y to 19y, 20y to 24y, 25y to 49y, 50y to 74y) and sex (male, female) and expressed in thousands.

From a preliminary analysis, it is clear that the employment trend can be considered overall favourable, as it goes from 5,356.8 in 2010 to 7,884.8 in 2019, following a steady crescent pace. The same can be stated if considering the age ranges. In the graphic below (1a) it can be observed an overall equal crescent trend. The figure 2a, however, shows that the rate grows fastly for people aged 25 or more, while for younger people the line is almost flat.

The gender gap appears to have increased in the period (10.8% in 2010, 13.4% in 2019, +2.6%, of which +1.3% in the male employment, -1.3% female), as indicated in figure 2b.

Moreover, a climax can be observed in 2016 (Fig. 2a and b), probably according to the overall growth in the number of migrants following the refugee crisis, the Syrian civil war and the Arab springs. After 2016 and the EU-Turkey agreement, in correspondence with a general decrease in the number of refugees, the trend continued on growing but at a slower rate.

a) Age range

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5.356,8	5.546,7	5.771,7	5.978,3	6.168,2	6.450,9	6.991,4	6.908,3	7.634,3	7.884,8
15 - 19	77,6	68,0	57,8	60,3	50,0	46,2	59,0	58,3	70,8	81,5
20 - 24	348,4	348,5	331,8	312,5	294,0	295,1	330,0	298,0	353,3	387,0
25 - 49	3.498,5	3.592,0	3.717,3	3.855,1	4.003,1	4.155,6	4.500,3	4.461,2	4.897,2	5.010,8
50+	1.443,6	1.550,4	1.677,7	1.768,9	1.841,6	1.976,1	2.124,1	2.118,1	2.342,1	2.434,7

b) Sex

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5.356,8	5.546,7	5.771,7	5.978,3	6.168,2	6.450,9	6.991,4	6.908,3	7.634,3	7.884,8

Male	2.963,7	3.060,9	3.193,4	3.308,4	3.414,0	3.604,8	3.939,0	3.891,3	4.332,8	4.471,7
Female	2.393,2	2.485,8	2.578,2	2.669,9	2.754,2	2.846,1	3.052,4	3.017,1	3.301,5	3.413,1

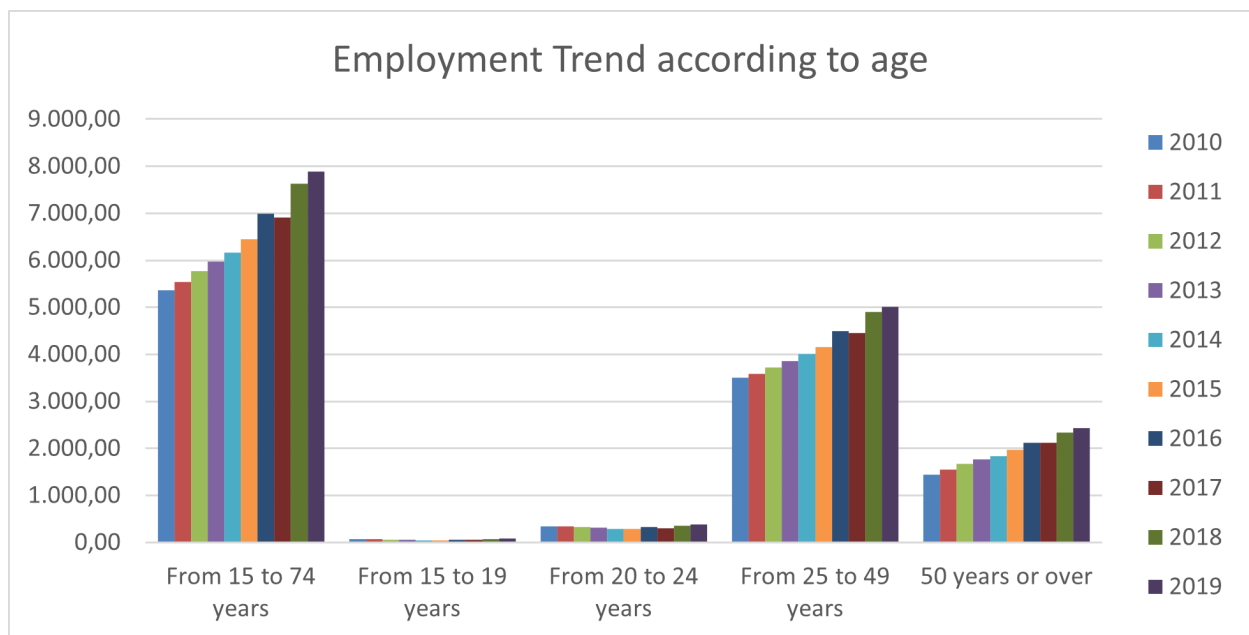


Figure 1a

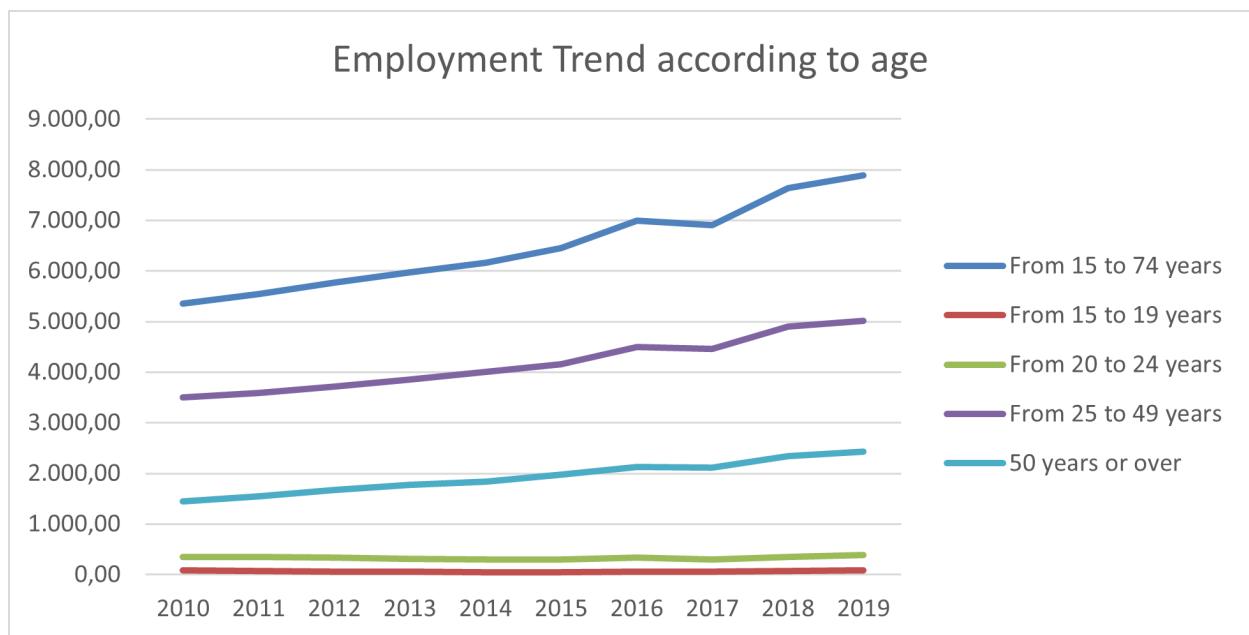


Figure 2a

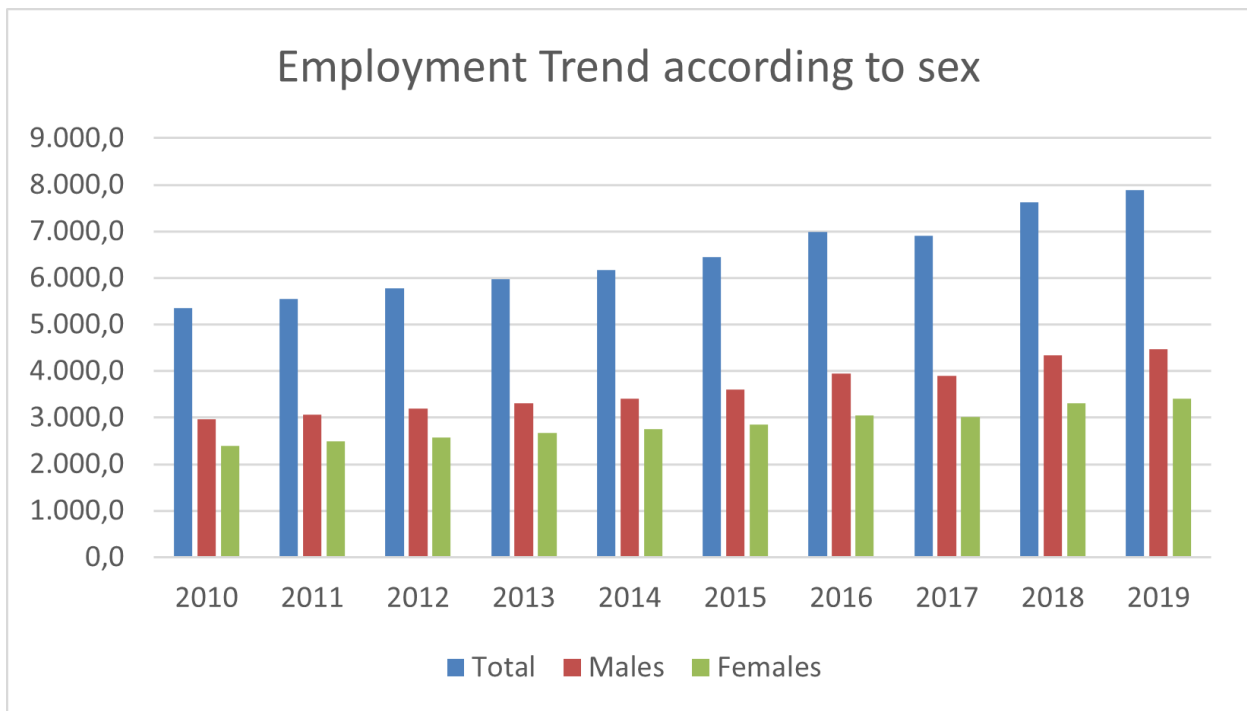


Figure 1b

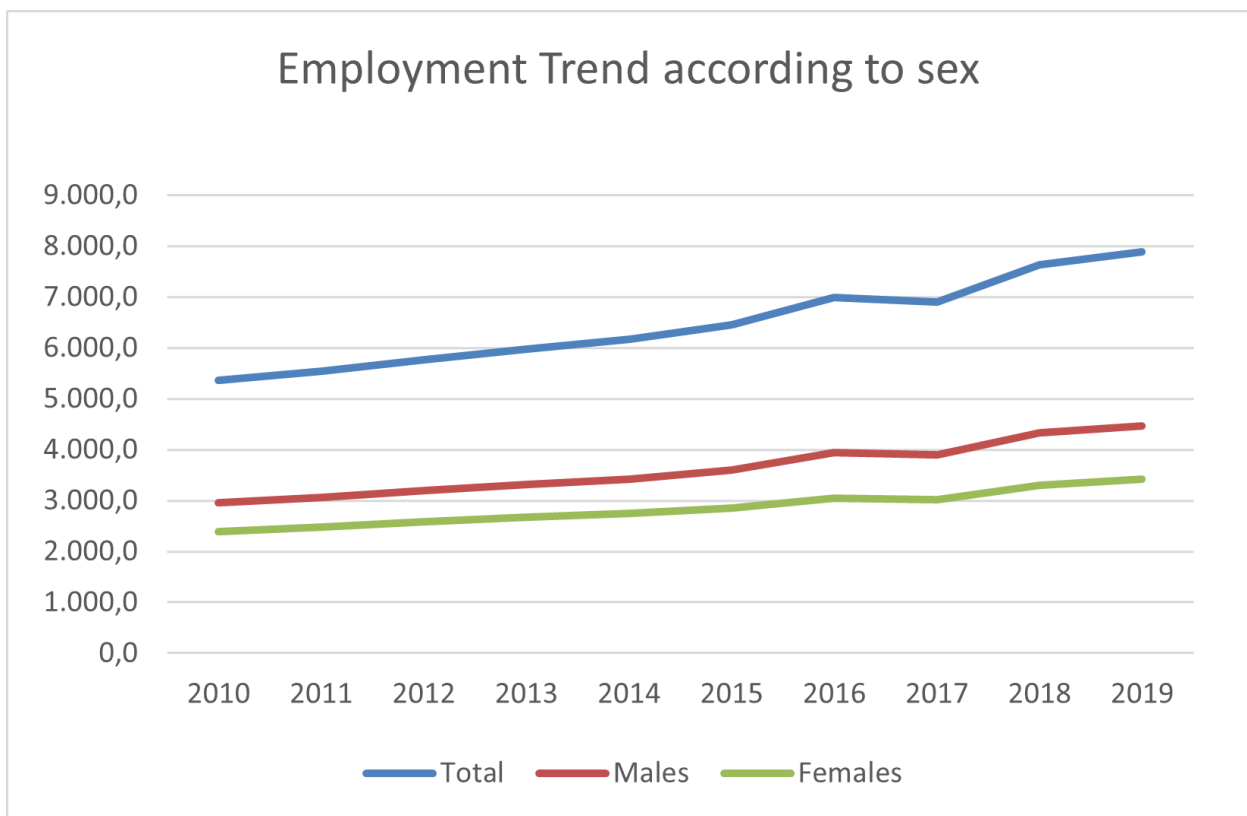


Figure 2b

A comparable trend is shown by the migrant unemployment data between 2010 and 2019. Indeed, the value is steadily decreasing (683.0 in 2010, 462.4 in 2019).

Concerning the age range, the trend observed, overall descendent, reflects the considerations made about the employment rate. Indeed, the line is almost flat for people aged between 15 and 25, while more greatly decreasing for older people (4c).

The graphic concerning the difference between male and female unemployment can suggest a decrease in the gap, as migrant man became generally more unemployed compared to women (male 59.1%, female 40.9% in 2010 v. male 62.3%, female 37.7% in 2019), but this can also be explained by women leaving the labour market and becoming inactive, or by migration outflows.

c) Age range

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5.356,8	5.546,7	5.771,7	5.978,3	6.168,2	6.450,9	6.991,4	6.908,3	7.634,3	7.884,8
15 - 19	77,6	68,0	57,8	60,3	50,0	46,2	59,0	58,3	70,8	81,5
20 - 24	348,4	348,5	331,8	312,5	294,0	295,1	330,0	298,0	353,3	387,0
25 - 49	3.498,5	3.592,0	3.717,3	3.855,1	4.003,1	4.155,6	4.500,3	4.461,2	4.897,2	5.010,8
50+	1.443,6	1.550,4	1.677,7	1.768,9	1.841,6	1.976,1	2.124,1	2.118,1	2.342,1	2.434,7

d) Sex

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	683,0	555,4	525,6	519,8	520,7	530,5	508,2	464,3	476,7	462,4
Male	403,7	315,3	298,0	293,9	304,2	311,0	308,1	292,7	302,2	288,2
Female	279,3	240,2	227,5	225,8	216,5	219,4	200,1	171,7	174,5	174,2

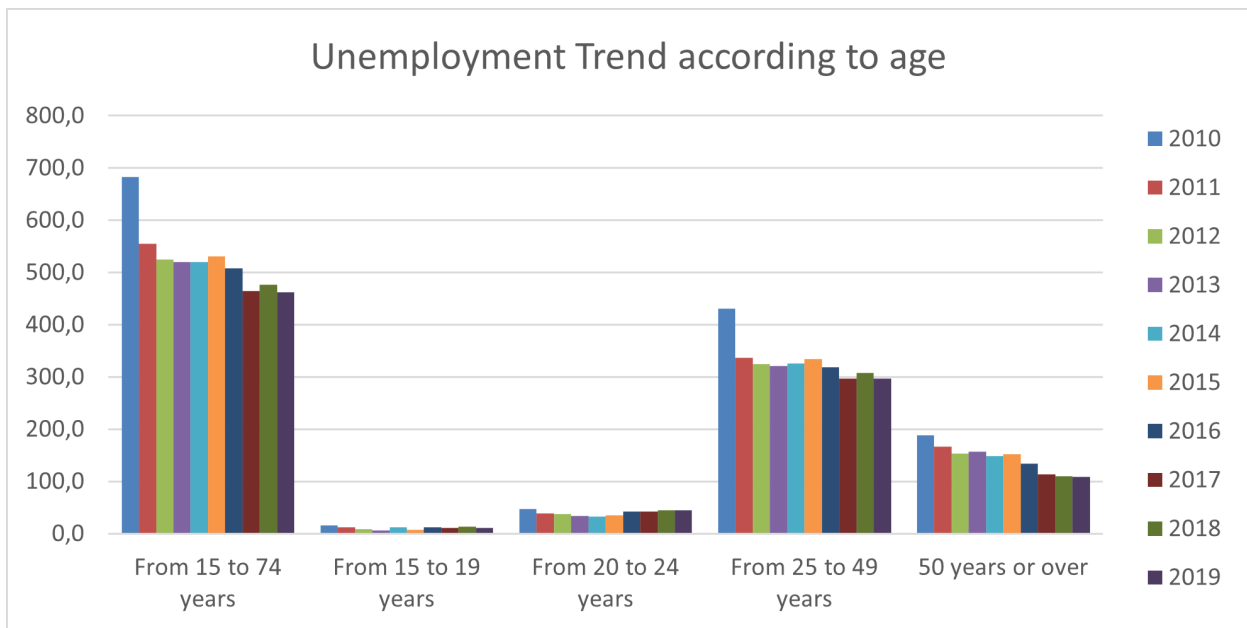


Figure 3c

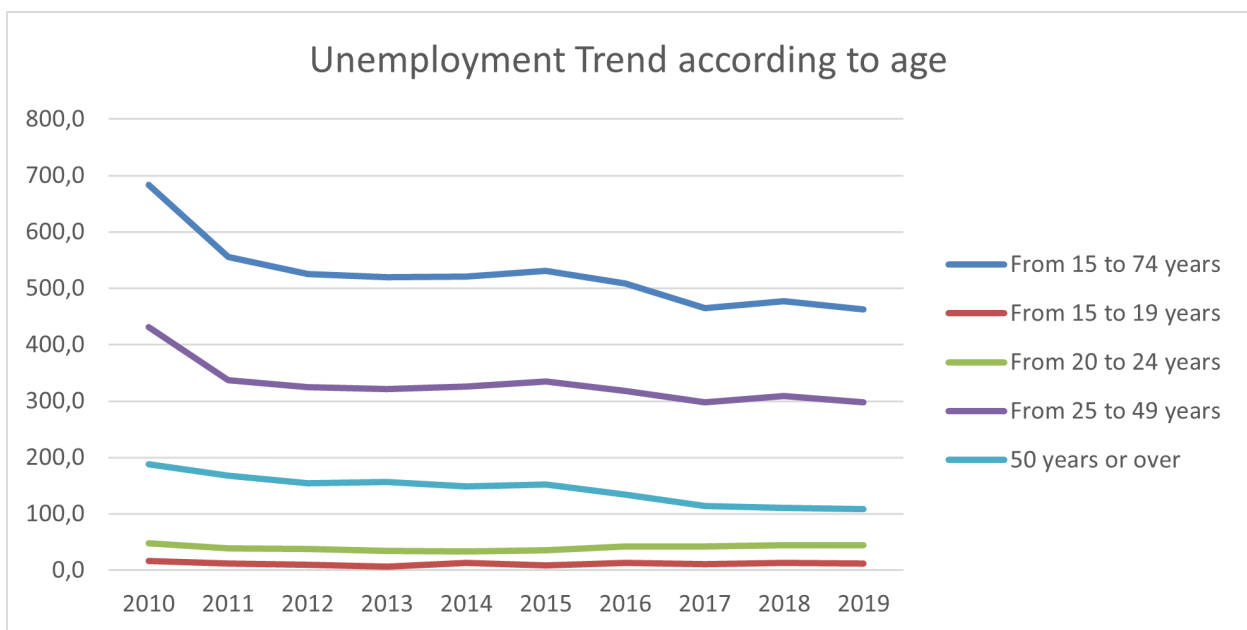


Figure 4c

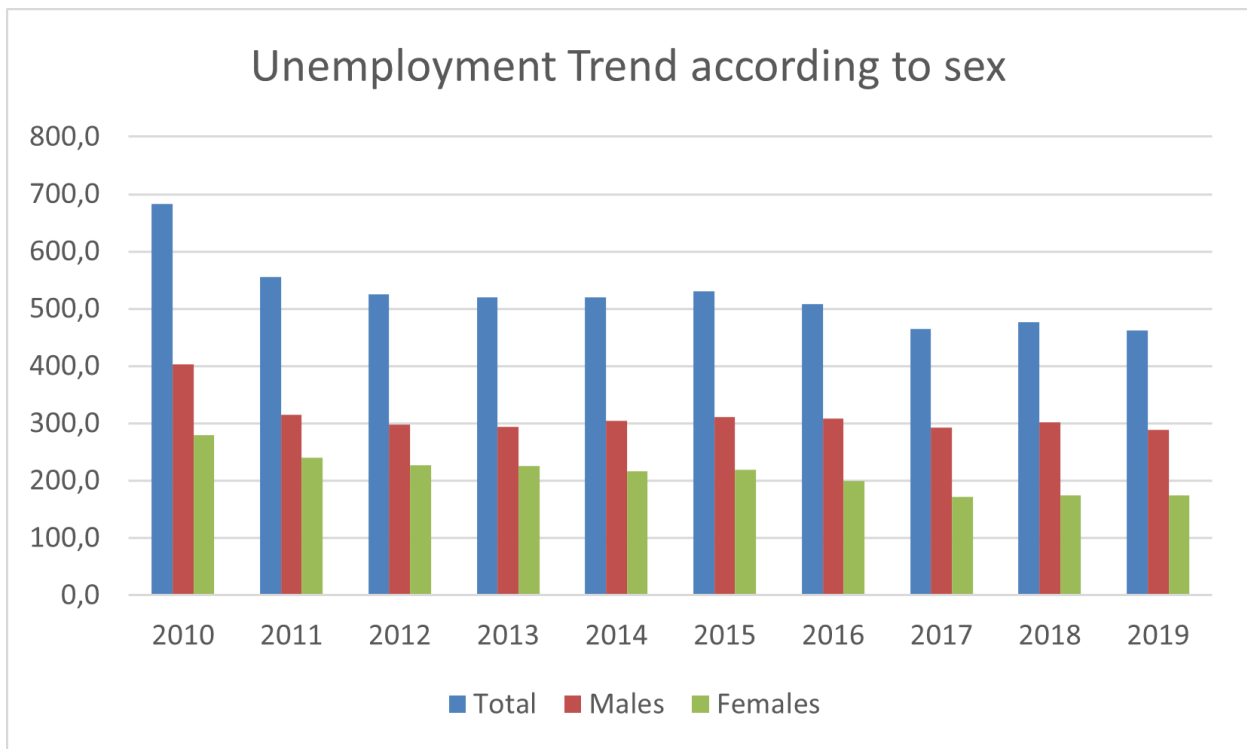


Figure 3d

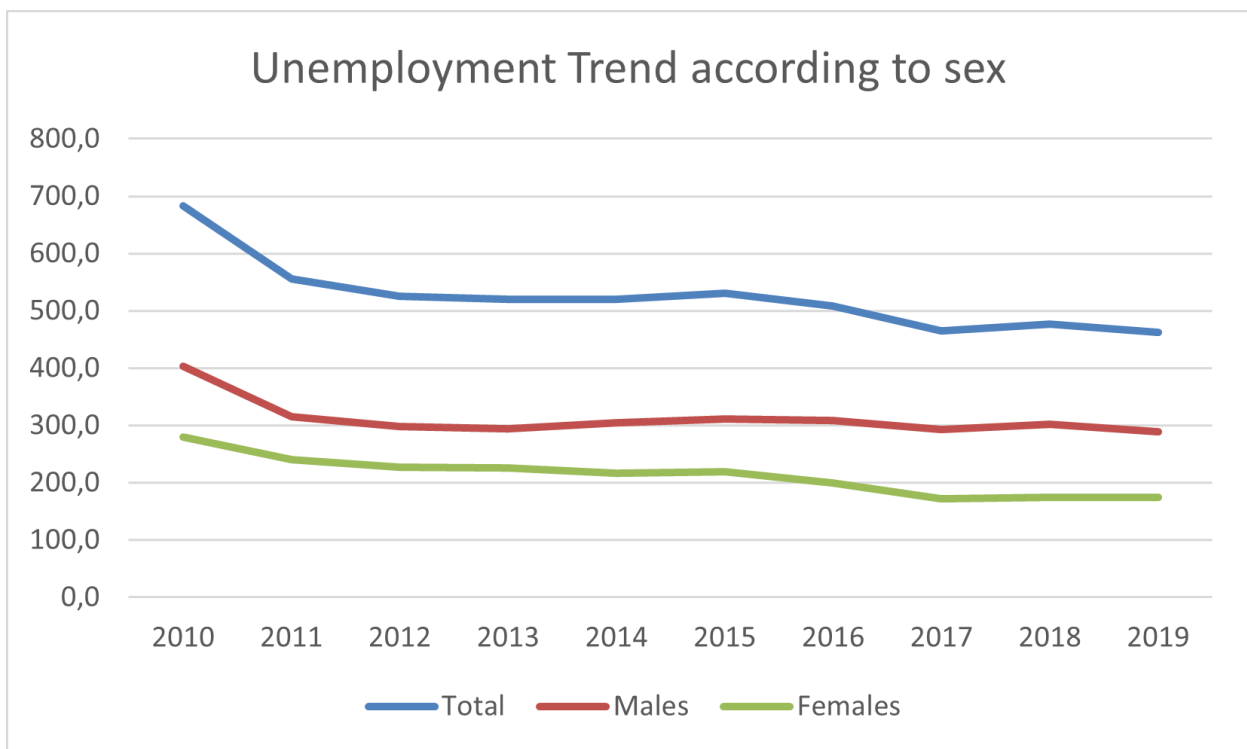


Figure 4d