



European Employment Observatory

Ad-hoc request

Geographical labour mobility in the context of the crisis

Germany

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1 Introduction

Immigration to Germany has played a key role for adapting to labour shortages already in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s in a context of economic growth. Germany was pursuing a labour-demand driven immigration policy at that time. Since then immigration to Germany was driven by various factors, including labour migration, migration of family members, migration of ethnic German from Eastern Europe and migration of refugees and asylum seekers in the context of political crisis and war. In addition migration flows have increased in the context of the globalisation of the economy and the linked international mobility of experts and manager. In the light of demographic change resulting in a fast ageing workforce and in the long-term shrinking labour force¹, immigration is perceived again as one of the key strategies to overcome short-term and long-term skills shortages.² Key elements of the skills securing concept (*Fachkräftesicherungskonzept*) of the Federal Ministry of Labour relate to increasing employment rates of women and older workers, to education and further training as well as to immigration. Thus, increasing migration and in particular migration of labour force with an intermediate and a high skills level is part of the short-term and long-term strategy.

Net migration to Germany has increased quite significantly since 2010, after having been rather low in the years preceding the crisis. It will be asked in this paper to what extent inflows are linked to the opposite cyclical developments in European Member States. In contrast to many other European countries, unemployment did not raise in Germany in the context of the economic crisis. Thanks to the internal flexibilisation strategy of companies as well as to the extensive use of short-time work, a rise in unemployment could be avoided. One of the reasons for implementing this strategy consisted in skills shortages that German employers already faced prior to the crisis. The German export-oriented economy recovered rapidly due to exports to the growing Asian markets. After a drop of real GDP by – 5.1% in 2009, real GDP growth was 4.2% in 2010, 3% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2012.³ Employment could be increased - driven by the expansion of part-time work – and unemployment as well as long-term unemployment have been falling during the upswing prior to the crisis and after the crisis. This trend could be continued in 2012. Oversupply of low-skilled workers or workers with skills which were not sufficiently in demand was partly absorbed by wage differentiation at the lower wage scale and by redistributing work resulting in short working hours (Düll 2013). Currently, the unemployment rate is the second lowest in the EU (Eurostat 2012). Due mainly to the importance of the dual vocational training system and the good economic performance youth unemployment is comparatively low.

Skills mismatches represent a major challenge for the German labour market. Despite the fall in long-term unemployment rates, the share of long-term unemployed among all unemployed was still largely, above EU 27-average.⁴ In 2011, the unemployment rate among labour force with no formal VET amounted to 17.8 % in West Germany and to 31.8 % in East Germany (Eurostat, LFS).⁵ Segmentation lines have deepened and wage inequalities have widened (Düll 2013). At the same time, skills shortages in particular in health and care related, educational and some technical or engineering occupations can already be recorded and are expected to increase for a number of medium-skilled and high-skilled occupations.

This paper will examine to what extent recent labour migration to Germany from other EU 8⁶ (mainly from Poland and Hungary), EU 2 (Bulgaria and Romania) and the four Southern European countries that are particularly hit by the crisis (Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal) is driven by cyclical factors and

¹ According to the baseline population projection of the Federal Statistical Office, the population aged between 20 and 65 years is predicted to fall from 49.65 million to 42.94 million inhabitants, assuming yearly net migration of 100,000 persons (Federal Statistical Office 2010).

² Skills shortages are being monitored by the Federal Ministry of the economy (Federal Ministry of the Economy, 2012)

³ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tec00115>

⁴ These shares amounted to 48 % in Germany and 42.7 % in the EU-27 in 2011. In 2007, the corresponding share was 56.6 % in Germany and 42.7 % in the EU-27 (Eurostat, LFS).

⁵ <http://doku.iab.de/kurzber/2013/kb0413.pdf>

⁶ EU 8 includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

in particular by the difference in unemployment rates and to what extent more structural factors play a role.

2 Recent trends in migration

Net migration

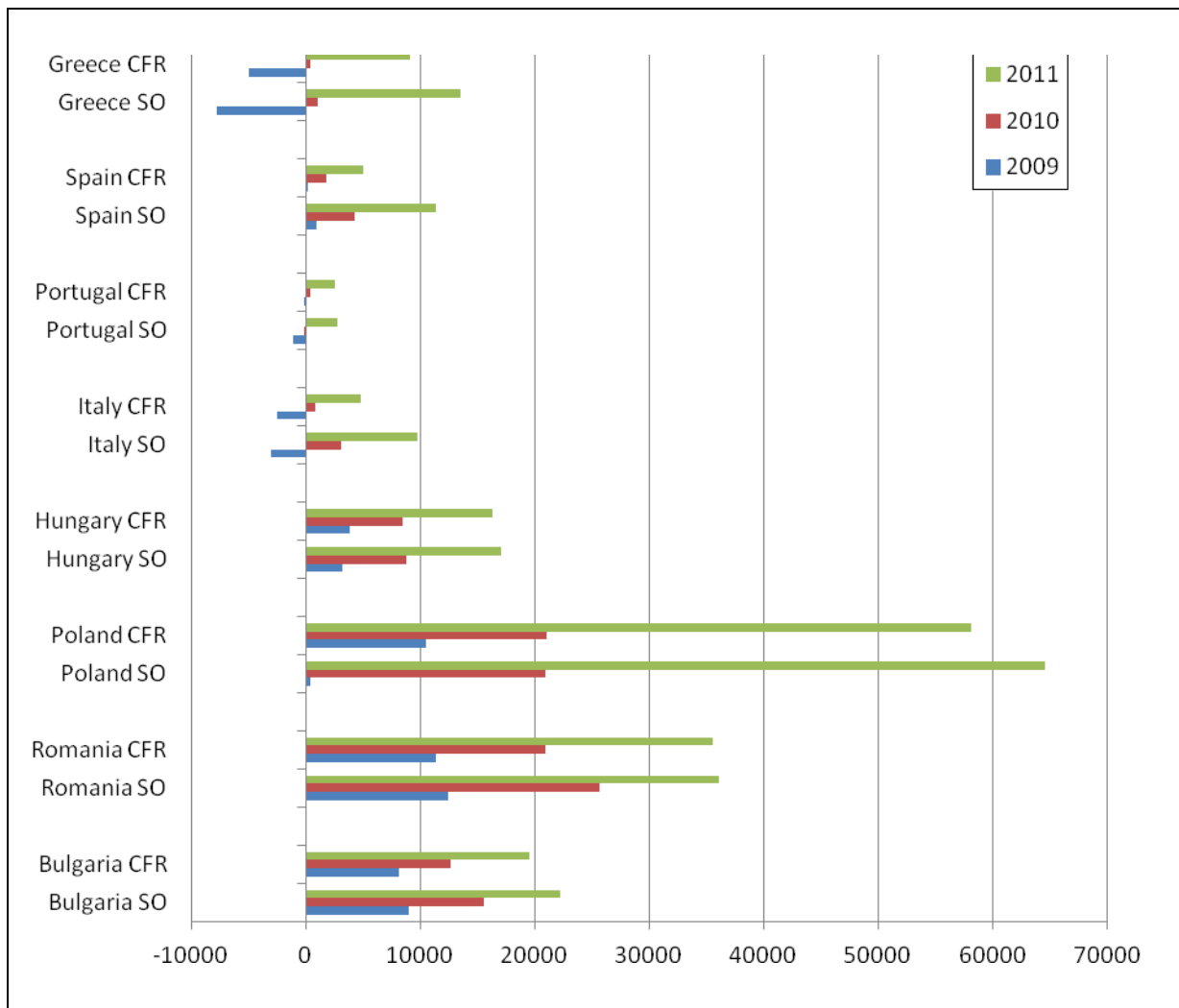
Net migration to Germany has increased, in particular between 2010 and 2012. However, official data on migration differ in the magnitude of migration flows and net migration, according to the way data has been collected: (i) the migration statistics of the Federal Statistical Office which is based on the registration and de-registration of the population at the municipalities (*Einwohnermeldewesen*) and (ii) the Central Foreigners Register (*Ausländerzentralregister AZR*), a data base which is collected by the Federal Office on Migration and Refugees. The difference between these two data bases is quite important and gives an indication of the difference between short-term and long-term migration (lasting for more than a few months) (SVR 2013). Short-term migrants are not counted within the Central Foreigners Register, while short-term migrants may be counted several times during a year. Inflow and outflow data of the Federal Statistical Office based on the municipal registry are between 1.5 and two times higher than according to the central foreigner registry (Figure A1 in the Annex).

Short-term migration coming from other EU Member States mainly has two causes: it is higher for countries for which restricted immigration regulation applies, and seasonal work. In addition to seasonal migration from EU Member States, seasonal migrants also come from outside the EU. Germany is the OECD country with the largest seasonal worker programme (OECD 2013). A third reason might consist in students who come only for a few months to Germany, e.g. in the context of Erasmus.

Both data sources contain problems, e.g. EU nationals who are granted free movement may not be registering immediately, are in a few cases not registering at all or are not de-registering when they move abroad.

Net migration increased in particular in the case of Polish and Romanian people. Figure 1 shows net migration by selected countries of origin according to these two data sources for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. Both data sets show that migration of Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Italian, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese people increased only slightly in 2009, has markedly increased in numbers for Polish, Romanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian people. The largest increases in net migration for all countries could be recorded in 2011. This rise was particularly high in the case of Poland as restrictions to free movement were abolished, while net migration from the four Southern European countries was comparatively low in numbers (see Table A1 Annex for recent net migration of other EU countries).

Figure 1: Net migration according to the migration statistics of the Federal Statistical Office (SO) and the Central Foreigner Register (CFR)



Sources: Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2009, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2010, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2011, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2009, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2010, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2011

Migration flows

According to the data of the migration statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, the share of immigrants from EU 14⁷ among all immigrants (inflows) decreased from 73% in the period from 1962 and 1966 to 16% in the period from 2007 to 2011, while the share of migrants from EU 12 increased from 1.8% to 43.9%. The share of migrants from outside Europe increased from 24.8% to 40% between these two periods. In 2011, there were 839,000 immigrants (without German nationals), of which 307,000 had citizenships from outside Europe, about 132,000 were EU 14 nationals, about 251,000 were EU 10 nationals and 150,000 were EU 2 nationals (SVR 2013).

Short-term migration is reflected in the dynamics of outflows and inflows according to this data base. As can be seen from Table 1, inflows have increased by more than 40% between 2009 and 2010 in the case of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece, while immigration from Hungarian and Spanish nationals rose by roughly 20%. One year later the growth rates of migration inflows remained rather stable in the

⁷ EU 14 refers to the number of the so-called "old" Member States EU 15 minus Germany

case of Bulgaria and Romania. Linked to the establishment of the right to free movement for EU8 from May 2011 immigration of Polish nationals increased by 63% and of Hungarians by over 50%. The growth rates of Greek and Spanish immigrants nearly doubled and amounted to 97% in the case of Greeks and 43% in the case of Spanish nationals. Between December 2011 and November 2012 (latest month for which data is available), the inflows of Italians and Portuguese increased more than in the year before. The growth of inflows from Poland was substantially reduced and inflows remained at a high level.

The outflow statistics shows a rather divergent picture by EU-citizenship. Outflows increased between 2009 and 2011 for Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian nationals (for 2010-2011 and 2011/2012) by yearly roughly 20% indicating an important share of short-term migration. In contrast, in the case of Italy, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Greece, outflows shrank between 3 and 28% between 2009 and 2011 and increased only slightly since then. This indicates that outflows reacted to the worsened labour market conditions in these countries.

Table 1 Dynamics of inflows and outflows, selected countries of origin, 2008-2012

	Inflows, change per year in %				Outflows, change per year in %			
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012(*)	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012(*)
Bulgaria	14	40.7	39.1	16.4	12.1	27.1	21.4	18.6
Romania	11	41.4	42.6	24.3	14	16.7	16.9	22.3
Poland	-1.7	6.2	63.6	9.3	-8.6	-14.6	5.5	10.4
Hungary	-5.5	22.3	52.7	33.6	12.4	-9.4	20.7	18.1
Italy	5.8	1.7	17.7	38.0	-0.7	-10.8	-8.2	2.0
Ireland	2.2	12.6	16.4	5.9	20.1	-22.2	-3	2.3
Spain	9.2	19.8	42.9	37.1	2.7	-8.3	-6.2	7.4
Portugal	6	-5.1	35.7	41.1	23.2	-14.8	-18.3	1.5
Greece	-0.6	44.7	96.8	53.0	2	-27.7	-14.5	1.1

(*) Data refer to Dec.2010 to Nov 2011 and to Dec 2011 to Nov 2012

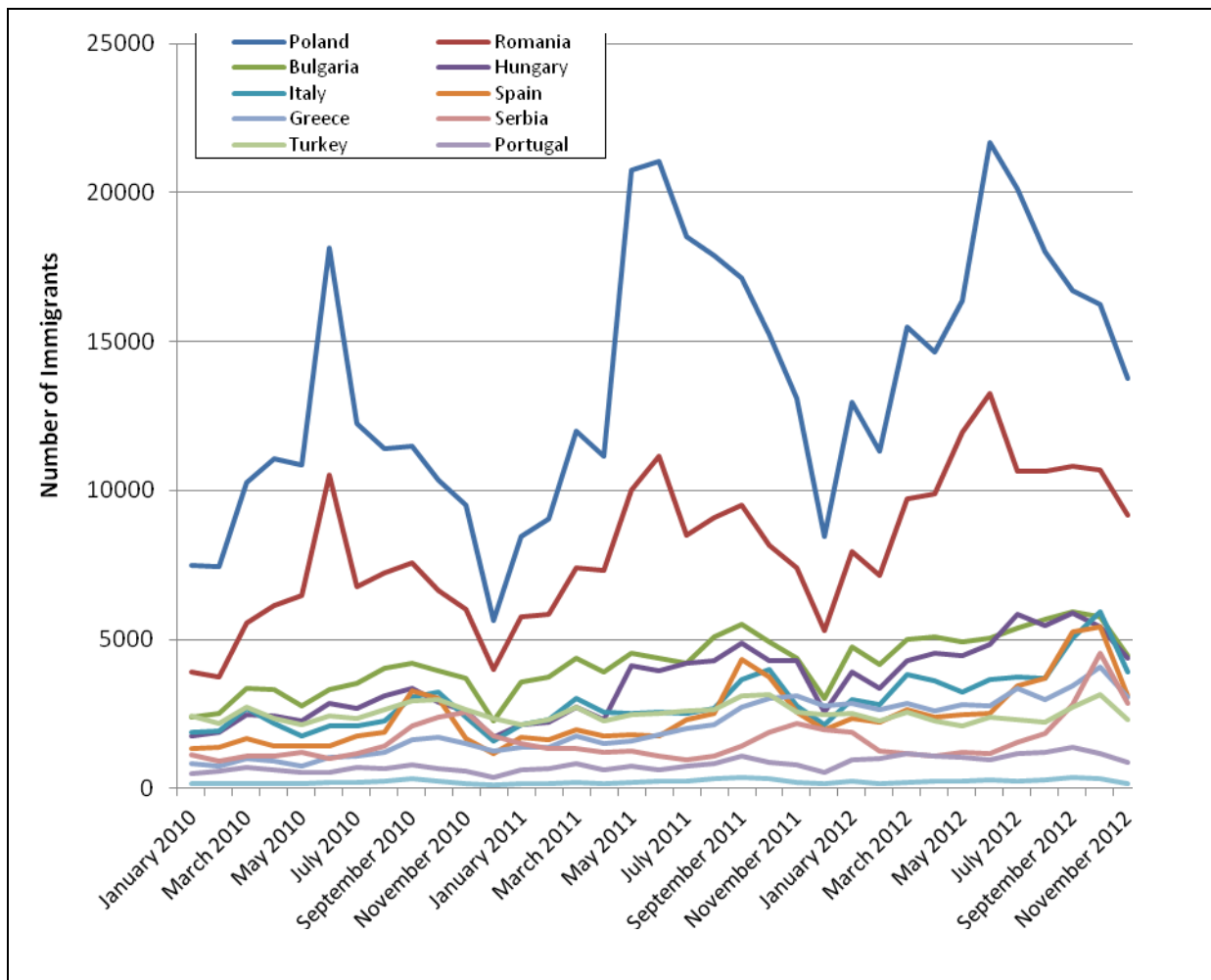
Source SVR 2013 and Federal Statistical Office 2013, based on data of municipal registries (migration statistics)

The number of immigrants according to the migration statistics of the Federal Statistical Office by months between January 2010 and November 2012 shows the strong seasonal variations as well as increasing trends (Figure 2).

Among those who have not migrated seasonally the average length of stay in Germany depends on the migration history. According to data of the Central Foreigner Registry of 2011, Italians stayed on average for 17 years and Greeks 19.7, Poles and Hungarians for 4.5 years, Romanian for 2.8 years (BAMF 2012).

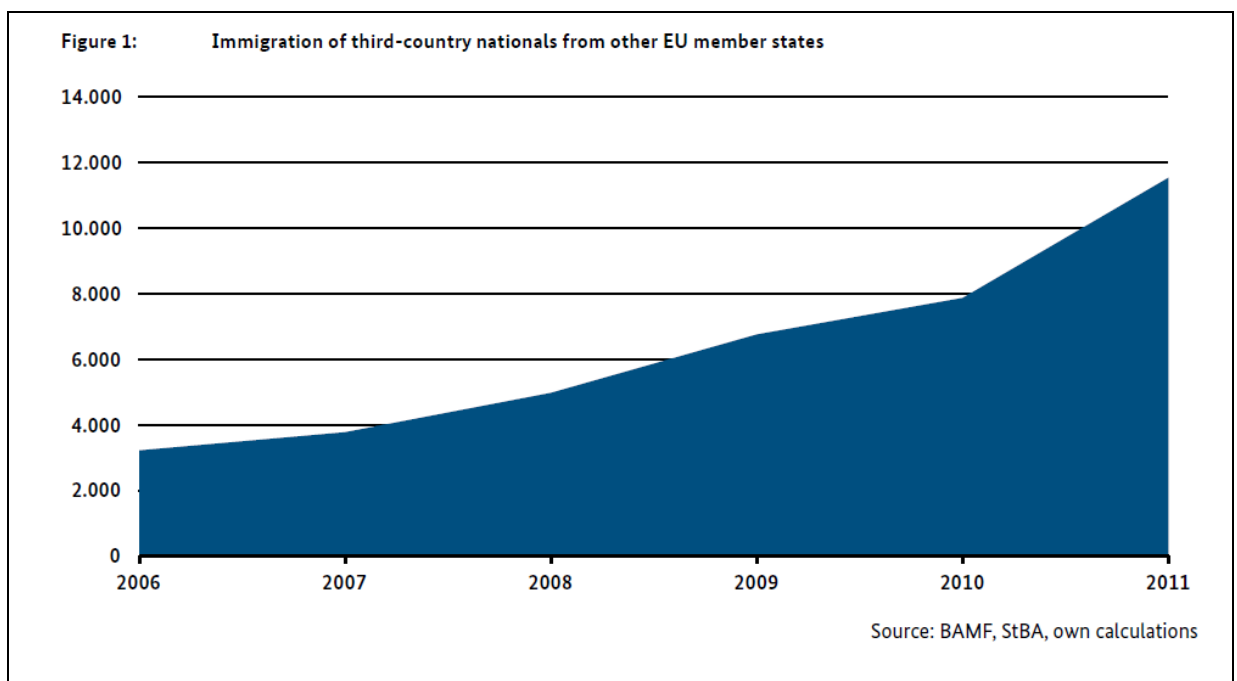
Not only EU-nationals but also non-EU nationals have increasingly immigrated from other European Member States to Germany. Larger growth rates of inflows of this specific group could be recorded, indicating that this group is more mobile and more sensitive to the business cycle differences between the Member States. Most of EU non-nationals migrated from Italy and Spain to Germany (Figure 3).

Figure 2 Immigrants to Germany (inflows) by citizenship



Source: Federal Statistical Office 2013. Please note that this is preliminary data which may differ slightly from official statistics, migration statistics

Figure 3 Immigration of third-country nationals from other EU member states



Source: Müller 2013

3 Profile of the immigrants

Age

Migrants are on average younger than the total population in Germany. In particular only a low share of newly immigrated is older than 50 years (see Table 2). Mobility of young people aged between 18 and 25 years has been quite important, in particular among Italian and Spanish young people.

Table 2 Age structure of immigrants in 2011, in %

	Total	below 18	18-25	25 - 50	50-65	65+
Bulgaria	52417	10%	18%	63%	8%	0%
Romania	97518	7%	21%	65%	7%	1%
Poland	164705	6%	19%	60%	15%	1%
Hungary	41132	4%	15%	69%	11%	0%
Italy	28070	10%	24%	55%	8%	3%
Greece	23043	16%	14%	56%	10%	3%
Spain	16168	9%	29%	57%	4%	1%
Portugal	8297	11%	17%	60%	9%	2%
EU27	648999	10%	19%	58%	11%	2%

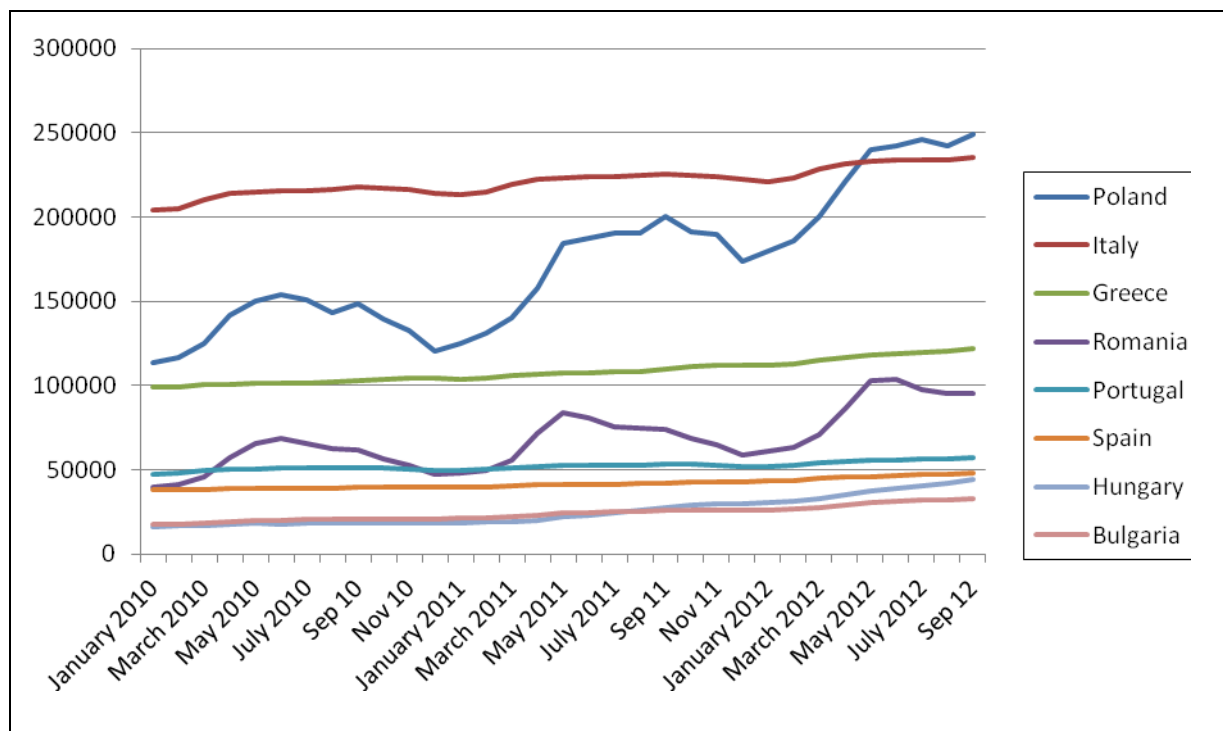
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wanderungsstatistik

Labour force status: employment and unemployment

Employment rates of 25 to 44 year old immigrants from EU Member States are higher than of non-EU immigrants (SVR 2013). Between January 2010 and January 2013 dependent employment roughly doubled for EU 8 nationals (+102%) and EU 2 nationals (+95%), but rose only by 19% among the four South European crisis countries. The stock of workers with EU 8 citizenship increased by 74,514 people between January 2012 and January 2013. The stock of employed from EU 2 amounted to 112,000 in January 2013, about 29% more than a year before (see Figure 4 below and Figure A2 in the Annex).

Data collection of the Federal Labour Agency, the municipal registry and the central foreigner registry are not interlinked. Changes in employment are not only related to immigration: the general labour market conditions as well as demographic change within a specific group also play a role. It is therefore not possible to directly compare net migration data and changes in employment data. Nevertheless, a comparison can help to give an indication on the degree to which employment growth of a specific citizenship group is linked to net migration (Table 3).

Figure 4 Employed (*) by selected nationality in Germany, January 2010 to September 2012



(*) Includes employment contracts subject to social security system contributions and workers who have only one mini-job.

Source: Federal Labour Agency 2013.

Table 3 Change in the number of employed, unemployed by citizenship and net migration

	Poland	Hungary	Romania	Bulgaria	Italy	Spain	Greece	Portugal
Employment (Jan-Dec 2010)	7262	1947	7089	3041	10184	1783	5197	1944
Unemployed (Jan-Dec 2010)	-2974	-323	-264	265	-5605	-492	-2466	-1372
Net Migration (CFR) 2010	21052	8421	11413	15573	821	1788	1041	373
Employment Jan-Dec 2011	49036	11045	11141	4596	9316	3472	8488	2490
Unemployment (Jan-Dec 2011)	-649	-206	-230	427	-5516	-157	-1183	-1130
Net Migration (CFR) 2011	58054	16249	35527	19515	4806	5044	9138	2593
Unemployment (Jan-Dec 2012)	2533	576	1233	1247	606	379	1398	-109

Source: Federal Labour Agency 2013, Federal Statistical Office

In 2010, the decrease in unemployment amounted to roughly half the gains in employment for Italians and Greeks, in the case of Portugal the decline in unemployment was even higher as compared to the rise in employment. In the case of Poland, a quarter of the increase in employment could have theoretically been filled by the decline in unemployment. For the other countries decline in unemployment was a less important source for employment growth. The fall in unemployment was still an important source for employment growth for Italians, Greeks and Portuguese in 2011.

In 2012, unemployment increased for all groups, except for Portuguese. However, in Germany the number of registered unemployed remained rather stable. The development of employment for the year 2012 is only available by broad categories but not by nationalities. Employment in Germany grew by 1.1% between January 2012 and January 2013, by 27% among EU 8 nationals, by 29% among EU 2 nationals and by 7.7% for the four Southern European countries (Federal Labour Agency 2013).

Available data allow, however, a comparison of the development of employment and unemployment between September 2010 and September 2012 (Table 4), confirming that employment growth was also linked to decreasing unemployment of the resident population in the case of Italians and Portuguese. In the case of Poland and Hungary, a strong increase in the number of employed can be observed, which was accompanied by some frictions reflected in growing unemployment. The data show that the labour market prospects are not good for Bulgarian: the number of unemployed grew stronger than the number of employed. The situation for Romanian was better, as employment grew more than unemployment, although labour market risks were higher than for Polish and Hungarian workers.

Table 4 Development of employed with an employment contracts subject to social security contribution, mini-jobs, unemployed by citizenship, change between Sept 2012 to Sept 2010 in %

	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>
Employed	68%	8%	19%	53%	11%	23%	140%	58%
Among whom: Employed social security contribution	83%	9%	20%	66%	13%	23%	147%	67%
Among whom: Mini-jobs	29%	2%	12%	23%	4%	19%	86%	22%
Number of unemployed	12.2%	-9.0%	0.9%	22.5%	-6.7%	9,9%	18.2%	72.6%

Source: Federal Labour Agency 2013, own calculations

Employed workers include workers with an employment contract for which social security contribution needs to be paid as well so-called exclusively *Mini-jobber* and thus detaining only one employment contract below 450 Euro.⁸ Mini-jobs are typically to be found in the low-wage sector. In September 2012, about 23% of EU 8 and EU 2 nationals had a mini job as their only employment contract, and this share amounted to even 28% among Poles. Mini jobs are less typical for workers of the four Southern European countries (17%) (see Table A4 and A5 in the annex for details). As can be seen from Table 3 growth of an employment contract subject to social security contributions was by far higher than growth of workers detaining a mini job contract and this was particularly true for Polish, Bulgarian and Romanian workers.

This data does not contain data on the number of self-employed (and not on civil servants). There are no updated official data on the number of newly immigrated self-employed and entrepreneurs, but the

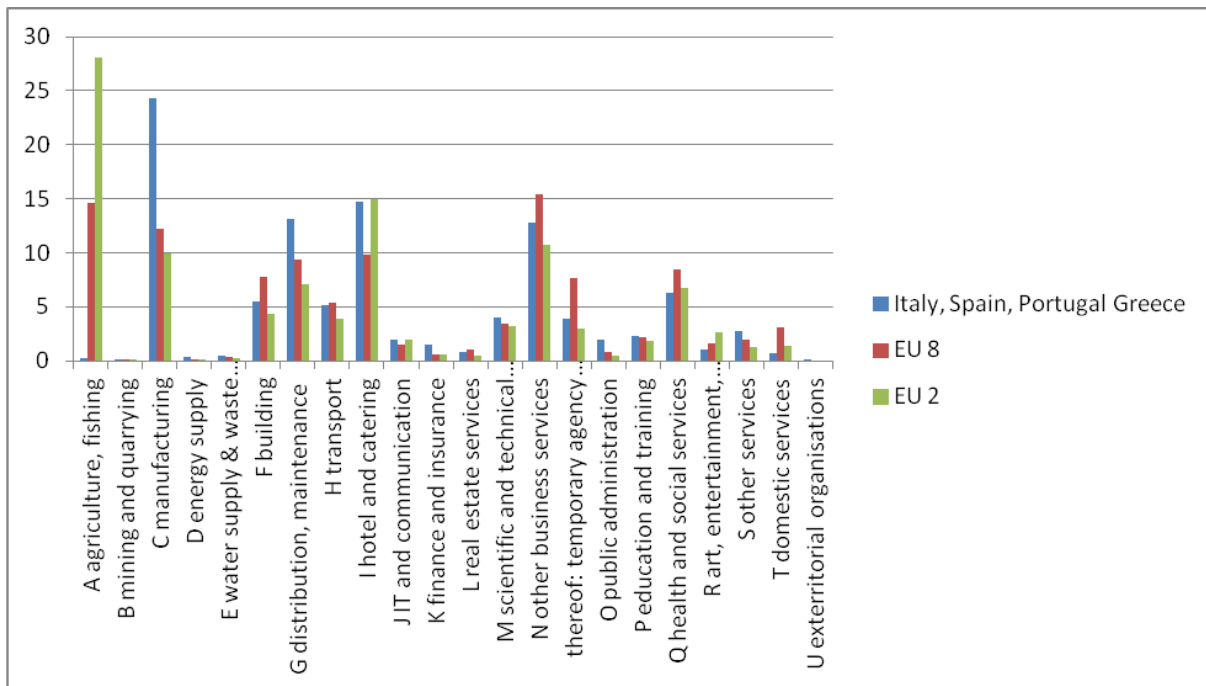
⁸ *Geringfügige Beschäftigung*: Jobs with monthly incomes up to EUR 450. These can be regular or occasional jobs and jobs in addition to regular employment. Employers pay 30 % of wages to social insurance.

press has reported about a trend towards so-called disguised self-employment and informal employment in particular of Romanian and Bulgarian workers. This development could be linked to the restriction of the free-movement for Bulgarian and Romanian. Increased self-employment may also be relevant for EU 8 citizens. In general, it can be assumed that the above shown increases in employment are underestimated, in particular for Romanian and Bulgarian.

Employment by sector

The employment structure of the workers coming from the different country groups differs quite significantly and is linked to the migration history. Thus, EU 8 and EU 2 nationals are quite often employed in the agricultural sector, where typically seasonal work predominates. This is linked to the still existing restriction to free movement for workers coming from Bulgaria and Romania and for EU 8 nationals for whom restriction was in force until May 2011. Workers from Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece immigrated more often in the context of the demand for workers in the manufacturing sector. Among key sectors there is also the hotel and catering sector and distribution and maintenance, both sectors in which workers from the four Southern European workers are more likely to work. Again, in these sectors the level of self-employed and entrepreneurs is probably relatively high. EU 8 nationals are working more often in health and social services and in “other business services” as compared to the other two groups (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Employment by EU country of origin group and sector, in %, June 2012



Source: Federal Employment Agency

While employment grew between June 2011 and June 2012 by a similar rate in nearly all sectors in the case of the shown Southern European workers, employment growth was more concentrated on specific sectors in the case of EU 8 and EU 2 nationals (see Annex Table A7, A8, A9). Employment growth for citizens from these two country groups amounted to 75% (EU 8) and 66% (EU 2) in the construction industry. Employment of EU 8 grew by 140% in temporary agency work and by 82% in other business services. Workers from EU 2 were increasingly employed in the mining sector (112%), transportation (+46%), hotel and catering (+34%), other business services (36%). It is also noticeable that employment for EU 2 nationals grew in agriculture by 25% while employment in this sector only grew by 7% for EU 8 nationals. This divergence is probably linked to the differences in free movement restriction. Employment growth in manufacturing equaled to the total employment growth rate (+33% for EU 8 nationals; + 28% for EU 2 nationals).

Employment by occupations

An analysis of Mikrozensus data (which are informing Eurostat LFS data base) show that the type of occupations in which newly arrived immigrants started to work during the 2006-2010 period (on average) changed somewhat as compared to the average of the 2000-2005 period (see Annex Figure A3). In their first year of immigration, immigrants (coming from within or outside Europe) are mainly employed in the personnel services occupations, and this has not changed much. The second largest groups are manager and senior officials and their inflows has considerably increased, as have construction occupations, educational and social care occupations, engineers and social scientists, artists and journalists, workers without specified occupation and health occupations. This reflects the dichotomy of migrants' occupation with a concentration on low paid occupations and occupations with a high skills level. Immigrants are increasingly highly skilled and educated, however, this is only partly reflected in the employment development, as a number of high-skilled immigrants have to work in jobs needing only basic occupations.

Education level

The educational level is not recorded in the official migration statistics. Research carried out on the basis of special data extractions of the Mikrozensus have shown that the qualification level of new immigrants has risen substantially since the mid 1990s and 2007 (Hänisch, Kaliowski 2010 and Haas, Wapler 2012). This trend is confirmed by a study using 2010/2011 Mikrozensus data, according to which the share of new immigrants aged between 18 and 64 years with tertiary education increased from 21% in the mid 1990s to 41% in 2010/2011 (Ette et al. 2013). An analysis of Mikrozensus data of 2010 of 25-64 years old persons who immigrated within the past 10 years to Germany indicate that 45% of EU 14 nationals hold a university degree, the respective share for EU 10 nationals amounted to 24%, of EU 2 nationals to 31% and immigrants from outside Europe to 29%. Thus new immigrants had a higher share of university graduates than people without a migration background (19%) (SVR 2013). The more favorable age structure, the trend towards increased mobility of highly educated workforce as well as education systems in the countries of origin where the expansion of university education plays a more important role than in Germany where the dual vocational training system still predominates, can explain these findings

Students

The number of foreigners who come to Germany to study has increased quite significantly since the mid 1990s.⁹ In 2011, about 23,000 Chinese who acquired their university entrance qualification outside Germany were enrolled in German universities, as did about 10,000 Russians. The third and fourth largest groups were Bulgarian (7,500) and Polish students (7,500). There were about 4,500 Spanish students, about 4,300 Italian and about 3,100 Romanian students who immigrated to Germany for studying at universities. The number of young people coming from EU 14 who started to study in Germany increased from 14,100 in 2007 to 16,837 in 2009 and to 21,324 in 2010 (SVR 2013). According to data of the DAAD (German academic exchange service), the number of students coming from Italy and from Spain increased noticeably in 2010 and 2011. The number of Erasmus students coming from EU 14 has increased between 2010/11 as compared to 2009/10 by 11%, while in the previous years there were no noticeable increases. In contrast, the number of ERASMUS students coming from EU 10 has been declining over the past years. No clear trend can be discerned for EU 2 countries (SVR 2013). The development of the number of students from the "old" Member States seems to be linked to the crisis in the home countries, while the rise in the number of students from EU 2 was higher before the crisis.

4 Mobility motives and barriers

Comparing migration of the different groups clearly show different migration motives for different groups:

- Recent migration from EU Member States to Germany is mainly labour market oriented.

⁹ www.wissenschaftweltweit.de/daten/

- Short-time migration which is motivated by improving income and/or escaping unemployment without moving permanently alone or with the whole family. This type of migration has been more important for EU 8 and EU 2 migrants than for the Southern European countries. This is linked to (former) restriction of free movement. Wage differences may be more important for short-term rather than permanent migration.
- Wage dispersion within Germany may attract new immigrants in the low wage sectors, in particular in those industries and service sectors with labour shortages.
- Escaping unemployment is a motive for migration for all groups of countries, although, given the large differences in unemployment higher net migration from Spain and Greece could have been expected.
- The number of students coming from EU 14 countries, and among them Italian and Spanish students, has increased in the recent past.
- Migration from non-EU countries shows a variety of motives, as the structure of the issued residence permits shows: among immigrants from non EU countries who immigrated to Germany in 2011, about 37,200 got a residence permit for work, about 5,300 for business and self-employment, about 36,600 for studying, and 53,500 for family reasons. Other reasons for immigration are related to humanitarian reasons and asylum seeker and other reasons (BAMF 2012).

Mobility barriers differ between short-term and long-term migration Language represents an increasing employment barrier as the educational level goes up and immigrants are looking for adequate jobs in Germany. The importance of the language is reflected in the very steep increase of persons enrolled in German lessons of the Goethe institute.¹⁰

Uncertainties about the recognition of qualifications by employers probably represent an important migration barrier.¹¹ The share of skilled and highly-skilled labour force working in jobs far below their formal qualification is among the highest of OECD countries. Although, this problem is more pronounced among non EU nationals, the underutilization of skills probably also represents a problem for EU nationals. The prospects for the utilization of skills are also linked to the command of the German language.

In the public debate the risk of poverty motivated migration has retained much attention and has recently led to a restriction to the access to means-tested unemployment benefit II.^{12 13} In November 2012, among the 6,033,200 unemployment benefit II recipients (i) about 82,500 were EU 8 nationals representing 1.4% of all beneficiaries; (ii) about 28,900 were EU 2 nationals representing 0.5% of all recipients; (iii) about 113,351 Italians, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese nationals received unemployment benefit II, representing 1.9% of all beneficiaries. These shares roughly correspond to their respective share among the unemployed (although not only unemployed may be eligible for means-tested unemployment benefit II). While in the pre-year comparison the number of unemployment benefit II recipients decreased by 1.7% in Germany, it augmented by 34.2% among EU 2 nationals, by 10.6% among EU 8 nationals and about 2.7% among the four Southern European countries. The strong increase of beneficiaries of Bulgaria and Romania is worrying, but the increases are not dramatic in absolute numbers (+7400 in the case of Romanian, and + 2600 in the case of

¹⁰ <http://www.goethe.de/prs/prm/a012/de9806854.htm>

¹¹ In this context the law on recognition of formal qualifications acquired abroad has been passed and new measures to non-EU immigrants with an intermediate level are being implemented. Especially at the intermediate skill level, qualification validation in Germany is problematic. Although there are first regional evaluations¹¹ of the law on the recognition of qualifications (*Anerkennungsgesetz*) which is in force since Spring 2012.

¹² Means-tested basic income for job seekers, paid after expiration of regular unemployment benefit. The basic rate is EUR 382 per month. The regulation is included in Social Code Book II (SGB II). This is also known as basic income benefit.

¹³ <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/wirtschaft/anweisung-des-bundesarbeitsministeriums-von-der-leyen-streich-t-eu-zuwanderern-hartz-iv-1.1304410>

Bulgarian nationals) (Federal Labour Agency 2013). In general terms, a too large inflow of low-skilled workers does not alleviate skills shortages and will represent a high unemployment risk for this group.

The effect of migration into the low wage sector on wages and working conditions has been widely debated for many years. As a result industry-specific minimum wages for certain groups of workers were introduced in 11 industries in the context of the Posted Workers Act. The minimum wages in the 11 industries varied between 7€ and 11.53€ (in June 2012). The increased use of temporary agency workers has been criticised by the trade unions.

The effect of migration on wages is far from being clear cut and depends on the sector. Short-term reactions are unlikely, but in the medium term a pressure on wages in specific subsectors is more likely. In the long-term migration might have a positive impact on wages as it allows for employment growth in sectors with a higher skills level. If skills shortages predominate, there is the risk that companies are internationally outsourcing high skilled tasks.

Although, the incidence and extent of current skills shortages is widely debated, there is little doubt about future skills shortages at the intermediate skills and the high skills level. The increase in migration of skilled and high-skilled workers is therefore more than welcome, although more efforts need to be taken to overcome employment barriers.

5 Conclusions

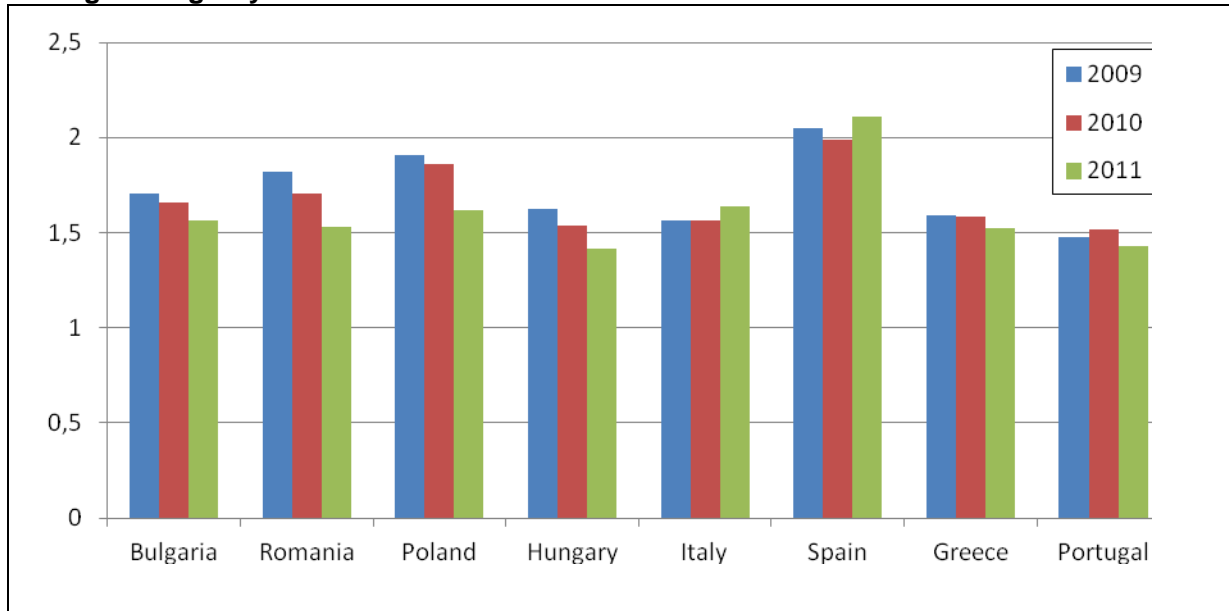
The analysis of migration of EU nationals to Germany as a reaction of the crisis indicates that there has been some reaction in terms of migration inflows in the context of crisis, however the intensity of this effect differs very much by countries. Both inflows and net migration of the 4 Southern European countries has been at a low level in numbers (despite some dramatic growth rates in the case of Greece and Spain), especially if taking the extremely large differences in unemployment rates between Germany and these countries into account. Net migration from the new Member States, in particular of Polish citizens, has increased more impressively. This is linked to the granting of the right to free movement from May 2011 and to the remigration of EU 8 nationals from the UK in the context of the crisis, which might have ended up in diverting immigration from the UK to Germany. Seasonal employment still plays a greater role among migrants from new Member States as compared to migrants from Southern European countries. The increase in immigration of Romanian and Bulgarian is linked to differences in unemployment rates, wage differences and might also be motivated by the high level of poverty and discrimination in these countries.

Already before the crisis, a trend towards increased immigration of skilled and high-skilled workers can be recorded, although differences by country groups exist. This trend is fundamentally changing migration patterns to Germany.

From a German perspective, it will be important that net migration, in particular of skilled and highly skilled workforce, prevails in the long-term. Germany will need to develop further its strategy to attract skilled labour from within and from outside the EU. Furthermore, progress needs to be made in the area of skills recognition and up-skilling, including developing German language skills.

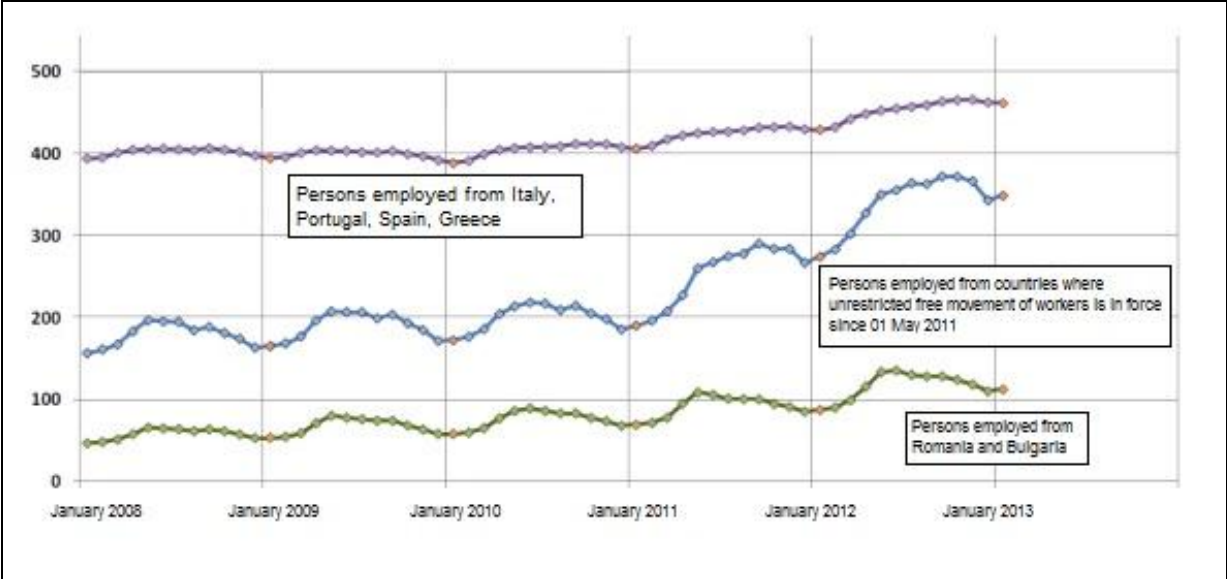
ANNEX

Figure A 1 Inflows of migrants: ratio between Federal Statistical Office data and Central Foreigner Registry data



Sources: Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2009, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2010, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 2: Ausländische Bevölkerung 2011, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2009, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2010, Federal Statistical Office: Fachserie 1 Reihe 1.2: Wanderungen 2011, own calculation

Figure A2 Employment of workers with EU 8, EU 2 and a group of four Southern European nationalities (Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece) in Germany, January 2008 to January 2013



Source: Federal Labour Agency 2013

Table A 1 Immigrants, emigrants and net migration: Comparison 12/2010 to 11/2011 and 12/2011 and 11/2012

		December 2010 - November 2011					December 2011 - November 2012				
		Immigrants		Emigrants		Net migration	Immigrants		Emigrants		Net migration
		total	of whom: german citizens	total	of whom: german citizens	total	total	of whom: german citizens	total	of whom: german citizens	total
			in %		in %			in %			
Europe		715446	10.2	507788	18.2	+207658	842010	8.7	547569	16.0	+294441
	EU (total)	585017	9.1	380221	15.5	+204796	693908	7.7	420050	13.3	+273858
	Belgium	5206	38.0	4424	48.4	+782	5611	35.3	4235	48.8	+1376
	Bulgaria	50855	0.6	28722	0.9	+22133	59198	0.6	34057	0.8	+25141
	Denmark	3444	26.8	3089	39.4	+355	3475	24.7	2976	38.6	+499
	Estonia	1490	4.9	850	6.7	+640	1386	4.6	857	9.9	+529
	Finland	2434	10,8	1979	15.7	+455	2593	10.1	2201	16.9	+392
	France	20786	29.5	17362	38.1	+3424	21559	27.1	16892	37.8	+4667
	Greece	23730	6.2	11322	8.5	+12408	36298	4.7	12715	5.9	+23583
	Ireland	2785	29.9	1852	44.1	+933	2949	28.8	1894	40.1	+1055
	Italy	32336	8.4	23102	12.1	+9234	44610	6.6	23557	10.7	+21053
	Latvia	10006	1.0	5073	1.5	+4933	9459	1.1	5692	1.3	+3767
	Lithuania	9697	1.5	4638	1.7	+5059	10238	1.2	5192	1.6	+5046
	Luxembourg	2991	20.5	2563	38.1	+428	3171	22.0	2416	34.9	+755
	Malta	253	32.4	198	57.1	+55	290	31.0	225	54.7	+65
	Netherlands	12642	23.8	10366	32.8	+2276	13268	23.4	10450	31.4	+2818
	Austria	18507	36.9	19623	56.0	-1116	18718	37.3	20314	55.2	-1596
	Poland	169853	5.5	104598	7.4	+65255	185691	4.3	115518	5.6	+70173
	Portugal	8855	9.4	6111	11.4	+2744	12499	6.8	6202	10.2	+6297
	Romania	94182	0.8	57990	1.1	+36192	117102	0.7	70893	1.0	+46209
	Sweden	3792	25.7	4018	45.6	-226	4145	24.1	4072	43.6	+73
	Slovakia	11783	1.3	7635	2.5	+4148	13722	1.1	8821	2.1	+4901
	Slovenia	3177	2.9	1977	8.3	+1200	5265	1.8	2712	6.3	+2553
	Spain	27368	27.0	16003	42.0	+11365	37511	20.9	17191	35.4	+20320
	Czech Republic	9543	7.2	5871	14.2	+3672	10660	6.3	6336	12.5	+4324
	Hungary	41121	2.0	24273	3.7	+16848	54966	1.8	28662	3.1	+26304
	United Kingdom	17628	36.7	16256	51.5	+1372	18775	34.9	15677	50.3	+3098
	Cyprus	553	34.9	326	56.1	+227	749	24.4	293	52.2	+456

		December 2010 - November 2011					December 2011 - November 2012				
		Immigrants		Emigrants		Balance	Immigrants		Emigrants		Balance
		total	of whom: german citizens	total	of whom: german citizens	total	total	of whom: german citizens	total	of whom: german citizens	total
			in %		in %			in %			
	non-EU Europe	130429	15,0	127567	26,3	+2862	148102	13,7	127519	25,2	+20583
	Albania	1022	5,2	721	6,8	+301	1393	3,9	788	7,5	+605
	Andorra	24	62,5	16	81,3	+8	23	56,5	17	76,5	+6
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	9299	1,3	8265	1,5	+1034	11002	1,2	8883	1,9	+2119
	Iceland	369	17,3	283	28,6	+86	265	20,4	237	30,4	+28
	Kosovo	6753	2,0	3091	4,3	+3662	7562	1,9	3437	3,3	+4125
	Croatia	11394	2,5	11778	3,5	-384	12892	2,5	12204	3,0	+688
	Macedonia	5567	1,5	5468	1,3	+99	10889	0,7	5304	1,2	+5585
	Montenegro	684	4,1	522	7,5	+162	971	3,4	659	4,6	+312
	Norway	1777	46,4	2345	64,3	-568	1866	45,7	2170	63,3	-304
	Russia	19683	15,8	12211	19,4	+7472	20329	14,8	11559	20,8	+8770
	Switzerland	15966	67,0	27741	81,7	-11775	17107	66,2	26145	80,8	-9038
	Serbia	17065	1,3	17044	1,6	+21	23370	1,1	17503	1,7	+5867
	Turkey	30855	10,1	32730	16,0	-1875	29355	11,1	33271	16,6	-3916
	Ukraine	7197	7,4	3803	9,2	+3394	7821	7,0	3810	8,4	+4011
	Belarus	1481	5,7	790	7,1	+691	1655	5,3	763	8,7	+892
	remaining Europe	1293	9,3	759	20,8	+534	1602	7,1	769	16,4	+833
Outside Europe		222600	19,0	159441	29,3	+63159	237601	17,6	161546	28,9	+76055
	Africa	30987	17,8	20774	24,6	+10213	34405	15,4	21084	23,9	+13321
	North America and South America	62455	30,3	55060	39,4	+7395	62322	29,3	54709	39,3	+7613
	Asia	122279	11,9	76536	20,1	+45743	133999	11,1	78857	20,1	+55142
	Australia and Oceania	6879	48,8	7071	64,2	-192	6875	47,9	6896	61,8	-21
Other (unknown/not stated...)		7923	12,6	7319	10,2	+604	6137	17,3	6687	14,8	-550
Total		945969	12,3	674548	20,8	+271421	1085748	10,7	715802	18,9	+369946

Source: Federal Statistical Office. Please note that this is preliminary data which may differ slightly from official statistics.

Table A 2 Immigrants to Germany per Month 2011 and 2012 (selected countries and categories)

Immigrants to Germany per month	2011											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Poland	8438	9044	12008	11141	20738	21024	18514	17868	17110	15242	13101	8446
Romania	5774	5844	7412	7300	10019	11149	8518	9097	9493	8178	7406	5289
Bulgaria	3555	3751	4363	3919	4550	4365	4187	5106	5514	4908	4352	3042
Hungary	2131	2243	2720	2292	4113	3947	4198	4303	4864	4306	4286	2577
Italy	2124	2299	3022	2578	2526	2559	2507	2708	3663	3974	2772	2136
Spain	1740	1629	1960	1751	1823	1762	2327	2531	4340	3747	2577	1953
Greece	1380	1399	1763	1491	1596	1804	2035	2161	2738	3011	3108	2778
Serbia	1510	1360	1355	1196	1270	1075	965	1106	1416	1887	2166	1953
Turkey	2142	2294	2716	2279	2458	2535	2593	2633	3123	3169	2582	2497
Portugal	610	666	815	622	772	645	761	846	1097	894	774	536
Ireland	181	174	202	167	186	266	252	323	387	312	200	144
Europe (total)	44451	44161	55395	50720	67845	68005	66585	71600	79235	72956	60266	45158
EU-countries (total)	34858	35296	44600	41015	57439	58075	55725	59398	65949	59304	48815	35010
from outside of Europe (total)	15874	14193	19484	16922	17416	16800	19054	23320	26639	23445	16149	14607
Other (unknown/not stated...)	597	700	578	262	1033	554	543	858	945	339	1018	449
Total number of immigrants	60922	59054	75457	67904	86294	85359	86182	95778	106819	96740	77433	60214

Immigrants to Germany per month	2012										
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Poland	12942	11307	15477	14635	16363	21676	20122	18017	16700	16242	13764
Romania	7962	7150	9709	9880	11930	13246	10641	10627	10804	10686	9178
Bulgaria	4735	4169	5020	5079	4919	5047	5387	5682	5928	5742	4448
Hungary	3906	3378	4282	4538	4456	4855	5829	5475	5891	5415	4364
Italy	2977	2834	3822	3622	3241	3648	3738	3701	5050	5951	3890
Spain	2365	2230	2655	2397	2489	2532	3437	3690	5261	5412	3090
Greece	2871	2662	2866	2608	2812	2758	3378	2975	3452	4062	3076
Serbia	1879	1261	1172	1101	1222	1161	1572	1848	2812	4547	2842
Turkey	2517	2288	2558	2265	2102	2379	2296	2243	2721	3165	2324
Portugal	943	985	1163	1088	1028	949	1183	1212	1363	1152	897
Ireland	239	180	195	238	249	290	241	290	385	327	171
Europe (total)	61153	53441	67579	66197	67359	76699	80362	79282	87414	90308	67058
EU-countries (total)	49970	44401	57001	55591	57470	65795	67725	65908	71218	70760	53059
from outside of Europe (total)	17940	15703	18954	17985	16562	17784	20976	24809	27898	26946	17437
Other (unknown/not stated...)	512	633	467	697	245	685	398	763	440	277	571
Total number of immigrants	79605	69777	87000	84879	84166	95168	101736	104854	115752	117531	85066

Source: Federal Statistical Office. Please note that this is preliminary data which may differ slightly from official statistics.

Table A 3 Persons employed by citizenship

Persons employed - Germany	citizenship of persons employed in Germany																
	EU 8	of whom from...								EU-2	of whom from...		Southern Europ crisis countries	of whom from...			
		Poland	Hungary	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania		Romania	Bulgaria		Italy	Portugal	Spain	Greece
January 2010	172,236	113,529	16,419	15,676	8,355	8,123	1,271	2,917	5,946	57,501	39,890	17,611	388,332	203,795	47,671	37,845	99,021
February 2010	176,161	116,787	16,528	15,815	8,632	8,142	1,286	2,937	6,034	59,170	41,280	17,890	390,463	205,246	48,035	37,945	99,237
March 2010	185,625	124,721	16,976	16,090	9,042	8,273	1,297	3,026	6,200	64,662	46,159	18,503	398,938	210,558	49,499	38,554	100,327
April 2010	203,939	141,563	17,648	16,399	9,332	8,313	1,303	3,061	6,320	76,596	57,376	19,220	404,208	213,841	50,406	38,996	100,965
May 2010	213,375	150,036	18,030	16,700	9,451	8,275	1,326	3,124	6,433	85,687	65,959	19,728	406,221	215,182	50,661	39,077	101,301
June 2010	217,879	153,668	17,969	16,888	9,904	8,311	1,377	3,174	6,588	88,919	68,689	20,230	407,256	215,867	50,768	39,108	101,513
July 2010	216,686	151,113	18,202	17,178	10,675	8,228	1,365	3,225	6,700	85,728	65,274	20,454	407,349	215,920	50,818	39,064	101,547
August 2010	208,761	143,278	18,316	17,163	10,350	8,254	1,341	3,333	6,726	82,726	62,210	20,516	408,264	216,119	50,974	39,164	102,007
September 2010	213,845	148,350	18,560	17,183	9,861	8,297	1,354	3,454	6,786	82,774	61,979	20,795	411,449	217,805	51,166	39,484	102,994
October 2010	204,671	139,506	18,594	17,047	9,491	8,276	1,348	3,556	6,853	77,263	56,659	20,604	411,032	216,731	51,036	39,590	103,675
November 2010	197,764	132,962	18,571	16,905	9,206	8,233	1,370	3,578	6,939	73,310	52,543	20,767	411,007	216,223	50,710	39,772	104,302
December 2010	185,063	120,791	18,366	16,725	9,056	8,158	1,397	3,579	6,991	67,631	46,979	20,652	407,440	213,979	49,615	39,628	104,218
January 2011	189,418	124,994	18,491	16,702	9,093	8,086	1,405	3,611	7,036	68,912	47,745	21,167	405,630	212,925	49,427	39,531	103,747
February 2011	196,048	130,695	18,856	16,865	9,333	8,097	1,388	3,674	7,140	71,116	49,579	21,537	409,154	214,898	50,084	39,804	104,368
March 2011	207,075	139,881	19,328	17,366	9,857	8,200	1,432	3,743	7,268	77,556	55,347	22,209	417,043	219,433	51,412	40,575	105,623
April 2011	226,876	157,998	20,106	17,743	10,176	8,210	1,407	3,834	7,402	94,635	71,360	23,275	421,822	222,208	52,056	41,040	106,518
May 2011	259,462	184,354	22,195	19,248	11,190	8,354	1,511	4,387	8,223	108,187	83,900	24,287	424,431	223,429	52,484	41,273	107,245
June 2011	267,026	187,464	23,323	20,321	12,208	8,456	1,579	4,749	8,926	105,253	80,529	24,724	426,036	224,226	52,686	41,364	107,760
July 2011	274,409	190,309	24,817	21,290	13,383	8,524	1,630	5,099	9,357	100,794	75,597	25,197	426,236	224,015	52,715	41,498	108,008
August 2011	277,482	190,668	26,178	21,723	13,506	8,606	1,648	5,413	9,740	100,053	74,559	25,494	427,788	224,364	52,941	41,868	108,615
September 2011	289,787	200,023	27,880	22,313	13,316	8,684	1,690	5,705	10,176	100,005	74,206	25,799	431,125	225,797	53,216	42,243	109,869
October 2011	283,352	191,570	28,839	22,646	13,281	8,706	1,758	6,011	10,541	94,060	68,316	25,744	431,842	224,725	53,166	42,694	111,257
November 2011	283,469	190,056	29,992	22,742	13,283	8,693	1,806	6,279	10,618	90,495	64,603	25,892	432,483	224,285	52,968	43,079	112,151
December 2011	266,410	174,030	29,536	22,489	13,043	8,582	1,815	6,264	10,651	84,649	58,886	25,763	429,396	222,241	51,917	43,003	112,235
January 2012	274,054	180,110	30,265	22,738	13,182	8,534	1,787	6,556	10,882	86,863	60,753	26,110	428,363	221,293	51,815	43,211	112,044
February 2012	282,693	186,191	31,185	23,170	13,741	8,582	1,809	6,813	11,202	89,864	63,151	26,713	431,765	222,994	52,367	43,725	112,679
March 2012	301,624	200,540	33,125	24,055	14,525	8,684	1,863	7,165	11,667	98,682	70,854	27,828	441,849	228,372	53,987	44,750	114,740
April 2012	326,741	221,271	35,188	24,838	15,167	8,833	1,894	7,453	12,097	115,281	86,197	29,084	448,014	231,277	54,921	45,462	116,354
May 2012	349,450	239,954	37,268	25,632	15,759	8,987	1,901	7,604	12,345	133,305	102,697	30,608	452,238	232,811	55,609	46,065	117,753
June 2012	355,119	242,048	38,617	26,433	16,535	9,075	1,946	7,760	12,705	135,017	103,610	31,407	454,601	233,571	55,875	46,455	118,700
July 2012	363,576	245,671	40,735	27,274	17,834	9,197	1,969	7,969	12,927	129,753	97,795	31,958	456,684	233,732	56,195	47,031	119,726
August 2012	362,409	242,205	42,153	27,589	18,004	9,176	1,982	8,195	13,105	127,765	95,628	32,137	458,715	234,180	56,462	47,546	120,527
September 2012	371,704	248,728	44,465	27,773	17,629	9,309	2,000	8,447	13,353	127,812	94,993	32,819	463,227	235,738	56,950	48,429	122,110
October 2012	371,599									123,531			464,806				
November 2012	365,990									117,901			465,331				
December 2012	342,365									109,549			462,064				
January 2013	348,568									112,066			461,539				

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Employed include employment subject to social security contribution and mini-job as the main job.

Table A 4 Persons employed subject to social insurance contribution by citizenship

Persons employed (subject to social insurance e contribution) - Germany	citizenship of persons employed (subject to social insurance contribution) in Germany																
	EU 8	of these from...								EU-2	of these from...		Southern Europ crisis countries	of these from...			
		Poland	Hungary	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania		Romania	Bulgaria		Italy	Portugal	Spain	Greece
January 2010	132,618	83,388	14,147	13,261	7,129	7,030	989	2,196	4,478	44,021	30,232	13,789	326,344	170,324	39,631	33,075	83,314
February 2010	135,516	85,782	14,293	13,360	7,287	7,018	1,007	2,213	4,556	45,188	31,139	14,049	328,513	171,745	40,001	33,232	83,535
March 2010	142,995	91,966	14,713	13,639	7,591	7,115	1,017	2,284	4,670	48,776	34,213	14,563	336,132	176,568	41,349	33,792	84,423
April 2010	150,362	98,228	15,092	13,939	7,840	7,144	1,025	2,311	4,783	52,374	37,340	15,034	340,950	179,545	42,196	34,165	85,044
May 2010	154,032	101,055	15,406	14,173	7,981	7,131	1,040	2,373	4,873	55,098	39,626	15,472	342,661	180,651	42,480	34,217	85,313
June 2010	155,571	101,834	15,521	14,341	8,321	7,146	1,062	2,423	4,923	56,286	40,467	15,819	343,530	181,220	42,582	34,202	85,526
July 2010	154,868	100,660	15,724	14,392	8,509	7,081	1,050	2,444	5,008	56,984	40,975	16,009	343,127	180,925	42,583	34,115	85,504
August 2010	156,518	101,848	15,915	14,487	8,448	7,089	1,051	2,549	5,131	58,313	42,020	16,293	345,074	181,774	42,865	34,307	86,128
September 2010	161,480	106,139	16,212	14,599	8,373	7,123	1,076	2,708	5,250	60,114	43,607	16,507	348,896	183,820	43,171	34,623	87,282
October 2010	157,893	102,723	16,207	14,496	8,208	7,098	1,084	2,770	5,307	58,816	42,276	16,540	348,221	182,631	43,037	34,698	87,855
November 2010	154,274	99,542	16,128	14,327	7,980	7,066	1,101	2,786	5,344	57,547	40,935	16,612	347,472	181,783	42,674	34,774	88,241
December 2010	145,124	90,856	15,983	14,201	7,858	6,984	1,114	2,770	5,358	53,779	37,253	16,526	343,773	179,624	41,580	34,634	87,935
January 2011	148,286	93,845	16,100	14,214	7,844	6,928	1,111	2,818	5,426	54,793	37,675	17,118	342,592	178,871	41,386	34,600	87,735
February 2011	153,112	97,825	16,404	14,365	8,061	6,921	1,107	2,868	5,561	56,663	39,225	17,438	345,819	180,619	42,088	34,855	88,257
March 2011	161,651	104,819	16,845	14,779	8,468	7,004	1,148	2,923	5,665	60,665	42,572	18,093	353,248	184,905	43,351	35,554	89,438
April 2011	167,434	109,383	17,230	15,123	8,763	7,007	1,152	3,010	5,766	65,666	46,858	18,808	357,558	187,482	43,909	35,995	90,172
May 2011	187,443	123,887	19,117	16,456	9,674	7,142	1,223	3,460	6,484	69,128	49,724	19,404	360,044	188,653	44,390	36,163	90,838
June 2011	197,016	129,651	20,384	17,303	10,403	7,227	1,277	3,799	6,972	70,604	50,679	19,925	361,391	189,299	44,555	36,289	91,248
July 2011	204,315	133,562	21,681	18,020	10,975	7,275	1,320	4,109	7,373	71,517	51,140	20,377	361,035	188,915	44,511	36,290	91,319
August 2011	214,723	140,845	23,023	18,604	11,323	7,338	1,360	4,411	7,819	73,648	52,828	20,820	363,596	189,895	44,828	36,761	92,112
September 2011	226,366	149,092	24,640	19,240	11,618	7,422	1,401	4,698	8,255	75,974	54,775	21,199	367,748	191,853	45,177	37,161	93,557
October 2011	228,746	149,321	25,606	19,578	11,729	7,468	1,448	5,016	8,580	74,980	53,607	21,373	368,077	190,770	45,060	37,545	94,702
November 2011	230,168	149,392	26,570	19,635	11,735	7,456	1,491	5,221	8,668	74,254	52,730	21,524	367,923	189,961	44,808	37,798	95,356
December 2011	216,940	137,299	26,100	19,349	11,526	7,343	1,504	5,199	8,620	69,863	48,505	21,358	364,091	187,600	43,668	37,704	95,119
January 2012	223,714	142,380	26,807	19,650	11,683	7,302	1,506	5,510	8,876	71,642	49,883	21,759	363,832	187,103	43,623	37,915	95,191
February 2012	231,690	147,862	27,673	20,071	12,234	7,353	1,533	5,755	9,209	74,258	51,923	22,335	367,597	189,037	44,172	38,453	95,935
March 2012	247,515	159,523	29,472	20,929	12,846	7,453	1,585	6,074	9,633	79,738	56,426	23,312	376,443	193,707	45,728	39,315	97,693
April 2012	259,419	167,672	31,142	21,653	13,441	7,599	1,601	6,288	10,023	84,902	60,660	24,242	381,930	196,320	46,647	39,905	99,058
May 2012	270,806	175,368	33,076	22,372	13,949	7,732	1,597	6,448	10,264	90,252	65,097	25,155	385,472	197,598	47,264	40,411	100,199
June 2012	277,066	178,544	34,518	22,940	14,548	7,813	1,632	6,590	10,481	92,453	66,613	25,840	387,497	198,101	47,557	40,748	101,091
July 2012	284,130	182,177	36,390	23,426	15,170	7,867	1,656	6,778	10,666	94,480	67,937	26,543	388,704	198,054	47,711	41,135	101,804
August 2012	291,868	187,313	37,823	23,836	15,465	7,844	1,668	7,020	10,899	96,674	69,738	26,936	391,635	199,012	48,090	41,738	102,795
September 2012	302,436	194,410	40,090	24,238	15,645	7,975	1,695	7,214	11,169	99,935	72,328	27,607	396,791	201,029	48,654	42,636	104,472
October 2012	308,077									99,430			397,711				
November 2012	305,580									97,826			397,250				
December 2012	286,313									92,076			393,253				
January 2013	292,045									93,86			393,028				

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Table A 5 Minor employed persons (geringfügig Beschäftigte, Minijobber) by citizenship

Minor employed persons - Germany	citizenship of minor employed persons in Germany																
	EU 8	of these from...								EU-2	of these from...		Southern Europ crisis countries	of these from...			
		Poland	Hungary	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania		Romania	Bulgaria		Italy	Portugal	Spain	Greece
January 2010	39,618	30,141	2,272	2,415	1,226	1,093	282	721	1,468	13,480	9,658	3,822	61,988	33,471	8,040	4,770	15,707
February 2010	40,645	31,005	2,235	2,455	1,345	1,124	279	724	1,478	13,982	10,141	3,841	61,950	33,501	8,034	4,713	15,702
March 2010	42,630	32,755	2,263	2,451	1,451	1,158	280	742	1,530	15,886	11,946	3,940	62,806	33,990	8,150	4,762	15,904
April 2010	53,577	43,335	2,556	2,460	1,492	1,169	278	750	1,537	24,222	20,036	4,186	63,258	34,296	8,210	4,831	15,921
May 2010	59,343	48,981	2,624	2,527	1,470	1,144	286	751	1,560	30,589	26,333	4,256	63,560	34,531	8,181	4,860	15,988
June 2010	62,308	51,834	2,448	2,547	1,583	1,165	315	751	1,665	32,633	28,222	4,411	63,726	34,647	8,186	4,906	15,987
July 2010	61,818	50,453	2,478	2,786	2,166	1,147	315	781	1,692	28,744	24,299	4,445	64,222	34,995	8,235	4,949	16,043
August 2010	52,243	41,430	2,401	2,676	1,902	1,165	290	784	1,595	24,413	20,190	4,223	63,190	34,345	8,109	4,857	15,879
September 2010	52,365	42,211	2,348	2,584	1,488	1,174	278	746	1,536	22,660	18,372	4,288	62,553	33,985	7,995	4,861	15,712
October 2010	46,778	36,783	2,387	2,551	1,283	1,178	264	786	1,546	18,447	14,383	4,064	62,811	34,100	7,999	4,892	15,820
November 2010	43,490	33,420	2,443	2,578	1,226	1,167	269	792	1,595	15,763	11,608	4,155	63,535	34,440	8,036	4,998	16,061
December 2010	39,939	29,935	2,383	2,524	1,198	1,174	283	809	1,633	13,852	9,726	4,126	63,667	34,355	8,035	4,994	16,283
January 2011	41,132	31,149	2,391	2,488	1,249	1,158	294	793	1,610	14,119	10,070	4,049	63,038	34,054	8,041	4,931	16,012
February 2011	42,936	32,870	2,452	2,500	1,272	1,176	281	806	1,579	14,453	10,354	4,099	63,335	34,279	7,996	4,949	16,111
March 2011	45,424	35,062	2,483	2,587	1,389	1,196	284	820	1,603	16,891	12,775	4,116	63,795	34,528	8,061	5,021	16,185
April 2011	59,442	48,615	2,876	2,620	1,413	1,203	255	824	1,636	28,969	24,502	4,467	64,264	34,726	8,147	5,045	16,346
May 2011	72,019	60,467	3,078	2,792	1,516	1,212	288	927	1,739	39,059	34,176	4,883	64,387	34,776	8,094	5,110	16,407
June 2011	70,010	57,813	2,939	3,018	1,805	1,229	302	950	1,954	34,649	29,850	4,799	64,645	34,927	8,131	5,075	16,512
July 2011	70,094	56,747	3,136	3,270	2,408	1,249	310	990	1,984	29,277	24,457	4,820	65,201	35,100	8,204	5,208	16,689
August 2011	62,759	49,823	3,155	3,119	2,183	1,268	288	1,002	1,921	26,405	21,731	4,674	64,192	34,469	8,113	5,107	16,503
September 2011	63,421	50,931	3,240	3,073	1,698	1,262	289	1,007	1,921	24,031	19,431	4,600	63,377	33,944	8,039	5,082	16,312
October 2011	54,606	42,249	3,233	3,068	1,552	1,238	310	995	1,961	19,080	14,709	4,371	63,765	33,955	8,106	5,149	16,555
November 2011	53,301	40,664	3,422	3,107	1,548	1,237	315	1,058	1,950	16,241	11,873	4,368	64,560	34,324	8,160	5,281	16,795
December 2011	49,470	36,731	3,436	3,140	1,517	1,239	311	1,065	2,031	14,786	10,381	4,405	65,305	34,641	8,249	5,299	17,116
January 2012	50,340	37,730	3,458	3,088	1,499	1,232	281	1,046	2,006	15,221	10,870	4,351	64,531	34,190	8,192	5,296	16,853
February 2012	51,003	38,329	3,512	3,099	1,507	1,229	276	1,058	1,993	15,606	11,228	4,378	64,168	33,957	8,195	5,272	16,744
March 2012	54,109	41,017	3,653	3,126	1,679	1,231	278	1,091	2,034	18,944	14,428	4,516	65,406	34,665	8,259	5,435	17,047
April 2012	67,322	53,599	4,046	3,185	1,726	1,234	293	1,165	2,074	30,379	25,537	4,842	66,084	34,957	8,274	5,557	17,296
May 2012	78,644	64,586	4,192	3,260	1,810	1,255	304	1,156	2,081	43,053	37,600	5,453	66,766	35,213	8,345	5,654	17,554
June 2012	78,053	63,504	4,099	3,493	1,987	1,262	314	1,170	2,224	42,564	36,997	5,567	67,104	35,470	8,318	5,707	17,609
July 2012	79,446	63,494	4,345	3,848	2,664	1,330	313	1,191	2,261	35,273	29,858	5,415	67,980	35,678	8,484	5,896	17,922
August 2012	70,541	54,892	4,330	3,753	2,539	1,332	314	1,175	2,206	31,091	25,890	5,201	67,080	35,168	8,372	5,808	17,732
September 2012	69,268	54,318	4,375	3,535	1,984	1,334	305	1,233	2,184	27,877	22,665	5,212	66,436	34,709	8,296	5,793	17,638
October 2012	63,522									24,101			67,095				
November 2012	60,409									20,075			68,081				
December 2012	56,053									17,473			68,811				
January 2013	56,524									18,206			68,511				

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Table A 6 Unemployed Persons by citizenship

Unemployed persons - Germany	citizenship of unemployed persons in Germany																
	EU 8	of these from...								EU-2	of these from...		Southern Europ crisis countries	of these from...			
		Poland	Hungary	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania		Romania	Bulgaria		Italy	Portugal	Spain	Greece
January 2010	34135	24738	2423	2185	1112	1083	241	841	1512	7662	5060	2602	67043	38335	6700	4422	17586
February 2010	34211	24740	2467	2194	1126	1094	227	847	1516	7595	4988	2607	66919	38140	6718	4448	17613
March 2010	33921	24540	2449	2196	1099	1082	231	805	1519	7503	4930	2573	65476	37346	6399	4406	17325
April 2010	33222	24092	2306	2111	1063	1052	244	814	1540	7437	4847	2590	63266	35867	5862	4360	17177
May 2010	31992	23207	2191	2029	1034	1008	249	789	1485	7237	4692	2545	60315	34240	5478	4190	16407
June 2010	31495	22894	2118	1975	973	1003	249	796	1487	7133	4546	2587	58703	33269	5269	4136	16029
July 2010	31761	23177	2035	1990	984	986	246	838	1505	7269	4629	2640	58408	33135	5207	4146	15920
August 2010	32271	23588	2075	2025	1009	980	245	830	1519	7457	4739	2718	58609	33410	5174	4130	15895
September 2010	30928	22562	2003	1962	969	917	234	786	1495	7285	4598	2687	56310	32012	4921	4005	15372
October 2010	30467	22220	2002	1906	955	916	211	799	1458	7234	4550	2684	55491	31475	4868	3902	15246
November 2010	30576	22205	2065	1933	1040	909	199	801	1424	7436	4698	2738	56153	32112	4992	3917	15132
December 2010	31161	22696	2100	1941	1042	908	209	824	1441	7663	4796	2867	57108	32730	5328	3930	15120
January 2011	33842	24628	2347	2097	1147	970	238	869	1546	8382	5197	3185	61864	35390	6127	4205	16142
February 2011	33609	24546	2292	2064	1124	977	226	863	1517	8307	5110	3197	60555	34518	5898	4202	15937
March 2011	33180	24157	2205	2087	1127	974	233	875	1522	8205	5010	3195	58429	33128	5472	4140	15689
April 2011	32556	23790	2111	1993	1102	957	235	867	1501	8060	4899	3161	56395	31744	5070	4147	15434
May 2011	32055	23458	2031	1959	1024	917	240	894	1532	7860	4710	3150	54340	30493	4804	4040	15003
June 2011	31757	23321	1974	1909	974	900	238	879	1562	7700	4605	3095	53418	29918	4631	3996	14873
July 2011	32146	23610	1937	1957	963	885	240	902	1652	7910	4656	3254	53651	30021	4652	4093	14885
August 2011	32597	23935	2009	1949	971	863	259	911	1700	8160	4775	3385	54148	30323	4675	4113	15037
September 2011	31597	23102	1976	1917	959	847	247	905	1644	8013	4730	3283	51977	28929	4474	3944	14630
October 2011	31426	23019	1975	1867	994	812	224	901	1634	8080	4704	3376	51829	28840	4469	3951	14569
November 2011	31804	23182	2058	1907	1100	831	229	916	1581	8228	4721	3507	52487	29270	4621	4020	14576
December 2011	32788	23979	2141	1965	1137	813	213	909	1631	8579	4967	3612	53878	29874	4997	4048	14959
January 2012	33887	24704	2320	2043	1210	822	210	920	1658	9126	5267	3859	55467	30851	5507	4284	14825
February 2012	35620	25982	2445	2143	1229	833	225	996	1767	9517	5453	4064	57416	31620	5675	4438	15683
March 2012	35103	25547	2408	2138	1227	802	217	1002	1762	9593	5419	4174	55778	30402	5367	4387	15622
April 2012	34773	25357	2315	2059	1181	812	233	1013	1803	9763	5470	4293	54748	29798	5004	4326	15620
May 2012	33929	24775	2240	2020	1122	786	225	972	1789	9619	5372	4247	53098	28897	4680	4206	15315
June 2012	33904	24699	2274	2060	1099	793	232	966	1781	9684	5402	4282	53354	28897	4718	4239	15500
July 2012	35013	25487	2325	2112	1166	783	235	1031	1874	10097	5556	4541	54032	29070	4762	4487	15713
August 2012	35836	26043	2345	2180	1207	827	234	1098	1902	10292	5639	4653	55051	29805	4799	4554	15893
September 2012	34958	25315	2368	2116	1170	802	245	1083	1859	10265	5628	4637	53617	29117	4591	4401	15508
October 2012	35243	25513	2467	2080	1158	833	241	1097	1854	10676	5888	4788	55319	29974	4799	4580	15966
November 2012	36196	25930	2659	2191	1335	849	251	1100	1881	11068	6177	4891	56273	30608	4982	4621	16062
December 2012	37898	27237	2896	2272	1385	849	254	1138	1867	11606	6500	5106	57741	31457	5398	4663	16223
January 2013	42436	30421	3370	2494	1570	929	272	1308	2072	13011	7325	5686	63728	34654	6195	5158	17721
February 2013	43082	30757	3510	2577	1592	938	281	1336	2091	13324	7478	5846	64478	34796	6241	5301	18140

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Table A 7 Persons employed by sectors in Germany: citizens from EU 8 (June 2012)

	EU 8	share in %	change in relation to previous year	
			total	in %
total	355119	100	88093	33.0
A agriculture, fishing	51731	14.6	3568	7.4
B mining and quarrying	363	0.1	95	35.4
C manufacturing	43468	12.2	10720	32.7
D energy supply	525	0.1	78	17.4
E water supply & waste management	1480	0.4	523	54.6
F building	27717	7.8	11886	75.1
G distribution, maintenance	33507	9.4	6804	25.5
H transport	19288	5.4	7421	62.5
I hotel and catering	34691	9.8	7560	27.9
J IT and communication	5281	1.5	889	20.2
K finance and insurance	2298	0.6	271	13.4
L real estate services	3594	1.0	932	35.0
M scientific and technical services	12137	3.4	2242	22.7
N other business services	54744	15.4	24730	82.4
thereof: temporary agency work	26818	7.6	15679	140.8
O public administration	2912	0.8	162	5.9
P education and training	7777	2.2	684	9.6
Q health and social services	29776	8.4	4910	19.7
R art, entertainment, recreation	5785	1.6	941	19.4
S other services	6926	2.0	1269	22.4
T domestic services	10965	3.1	2365	27.5
U extritorial organisations	95	0.0	7	8.0

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Table A 8 Persons employed by sectors in Germany: Romanian and Bulgarian citizens (June 2012)

	EU 2 (Romania and Bulgaria)	share in %	change in relation to previous year	
			total	in %
total	135,017	100	29,764	28.3
A agriculture, fishing	37,980	28.1	7,774	25.7
B mining and quarrying	91	0.1	48	111.6
C manufacturing	13,396	9.9	2,918	27.8
D energy supply	147	0.1	23	18.5
E water supply & waste management	288	0.2	76	35.8
F building	5,805	4.3	2,320	66.6
G distribution, maintenance	9,586	7.1	1,665	21.0
H transport	5,243	3.9	1,668	46.7
I hotel and catering	20,154	14.9	5,175	34.5
J IT and communication	2,621	1.9	445	20.5
K finance and insurance	784	0.6	74	10.4
L real estate services	661	0.5	146	28.3
M scientific and technical services	4,349	3.2	726	20.0
N other business services	14,437	10.7	3,840	36.2
thereof: temporary agency work	4,038	3.0	844	26.4
O public administration	715	0.5	58	8.8
P education and training	2,388	1.8	14	0.6
Q health and social services	9,204	6.8	1,925	26.4
R art, entertainment, recreation	3,459	2.6	333	10.7
S other services	1,816	1.3	267	17.2
T domestic services	1,845	1.4	260	16.4
U extritorial organisations	34	0.0	2	6.3

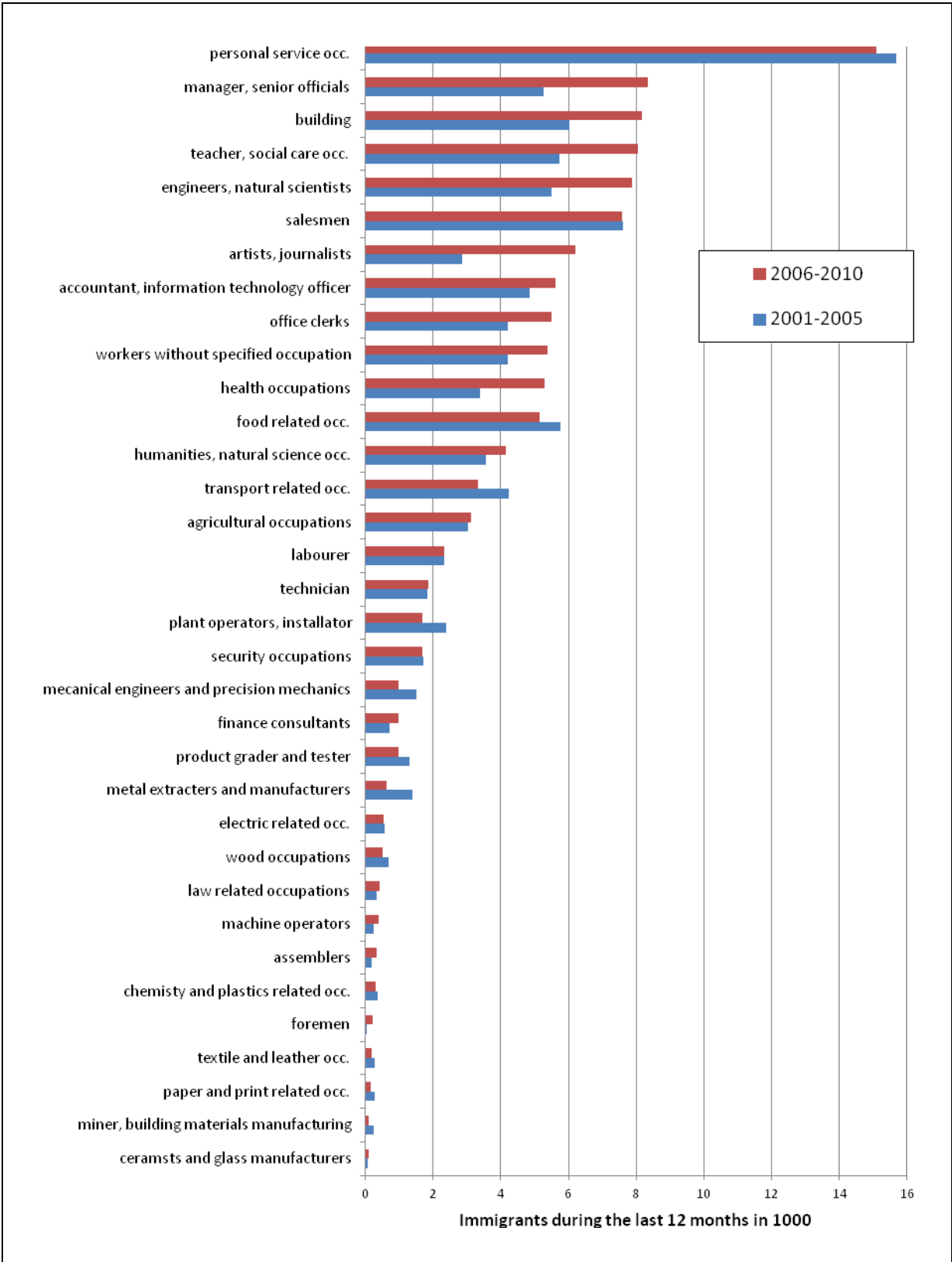
Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Table A 9 Persons employed by sectors in Germany: Southern European countries heavily affected by the debt crisis (June 2012)

	Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece	share in %	Change in relation to previous year	
			total	in %
total	454,601	100	28,565	6.7
A agriculture, fishing	977	0.2	27	2.8
B mining and quarrying	440	0.1	-1	-0.2
C manufacturing	110,385	24.3	1,619	1.5
D energy supply	1,199	0.3	52	4.5
E water supply & waste management	2,074	0.5	128	6.6
F building	25,098	5.5	1807	7.8
G distribution, maintenance	59,400	13.1	3,467	6.2
H transport	23,489	5.2	1,567	7.1
I hotel and catering	67,047	14.7	6,473	10.7
J IT and communication	9,012	2.0	1,220	15.7
K finance and insurance	6,778	1.5	259	4.0
L real estate services	3,534	0.8	247	7.5
M scientific and technical services	18,381	4.0	2,656	16.9
N other business services	58,371	12.8	4,818	9.0
thereof: transfer of personnel	17,923	3.9	1,420	8.6
O public administration	8,602	1.9	171	2.0
P education and training	10,341	2.3	557	5.7
Q health and social services	28,577	6.3	2,246	8.5
R art, entertainment, recreation	4,608	1.0	562	13.9
S other services	12,269	2.7	347	2.9
T domestic services	3,393	0.7	198	6.2
U extraterritorial organisations	419	0.1	-33	-7.3

Source: Federal Employment Agency 2013

Figure A 3 Immigration into employment by occupation Annual averages for 2006-2010 and 2001-2005 (Age: 15-74)



Source: Mikrozensus, special data extraction, own calculations

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