

University of Kassel

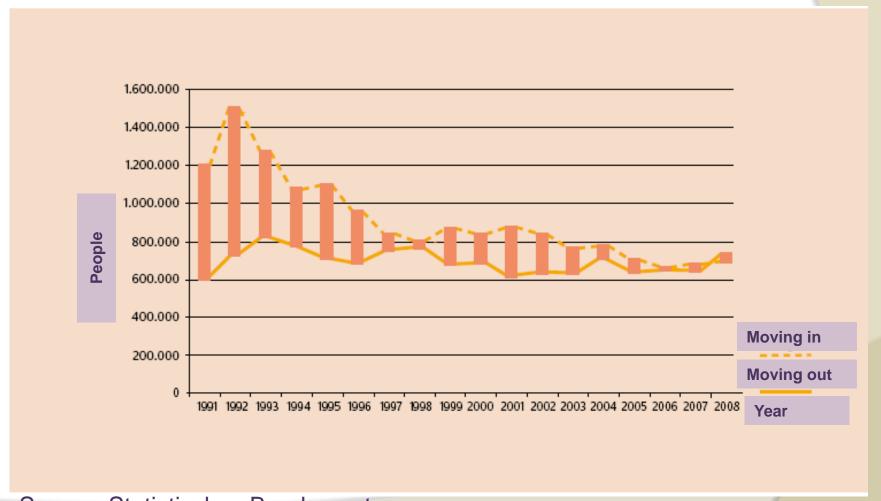
Department of Developement Economics, Migration and Agricultural Policy

DEMAP PROJECT ON THE SITUATION OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN GERMANY

Contents

- 1Requirements of the German Economy
- 2 Foreigners in Germany
- 3 DEMAP research project

Number of people moving to and from Germany between 1991 and 2008



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

Determining factors of in-migration

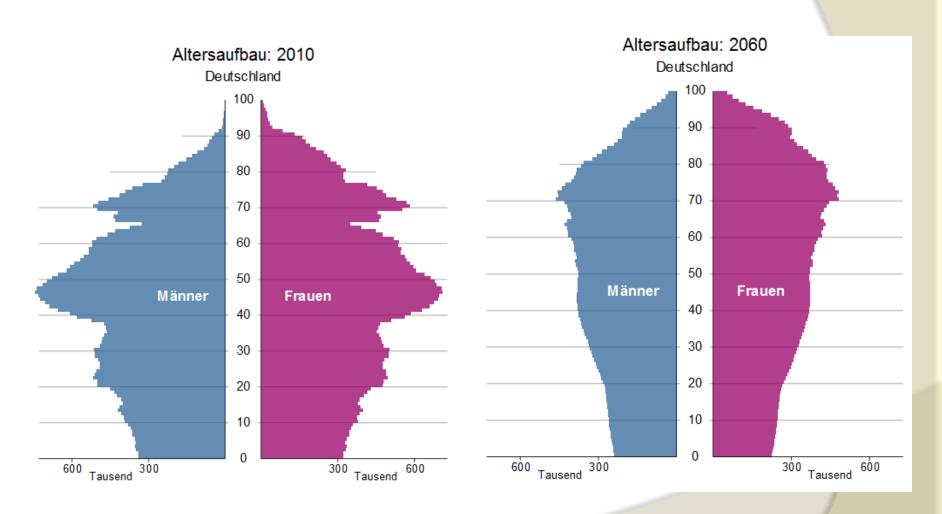
- Chain migration
- Demand for highly skilled professionals
- Demographic profile
- Government regulations
- Scholarships and grants
- Internationalization of Universities
- Study + job oppurtunities
- Business

German demographic profile

- Increasingly older population
- 0.7% p.a. of reduced labour supply between 2010 and 2040
- Those over 60 will be 36% in 2030

(Christina Boswell and Thomas Straubhaar, 2005)

Age structure of the German populalation



Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt 2010

07.05.2010

Lack of highly skilled professionals

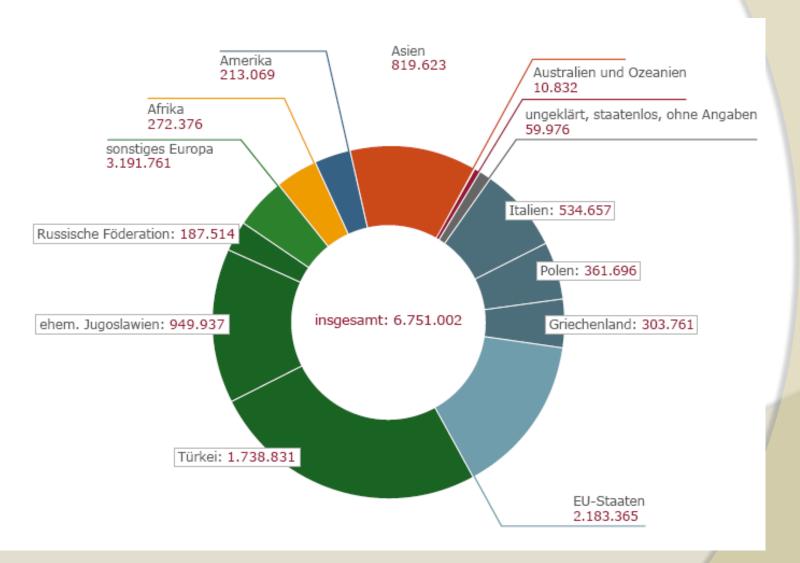
- Stagnation of Germans' enrollment for professional studies (from 1990s)
- Lack of IT experts
- Lack of engineers (40,000 in 2010)
- Lack of health care personell

Government migration policies

- Green card Initiative in 2000
- German immigration law 2005
- Blue card (EU level) in 2009
- Attracting students from abroad (master programs; courses in English; scholarships))
- Attracting back highly qualified Germans from abroad
- Improved conditions for temporary labour contracts

2 Foreigners in Germany

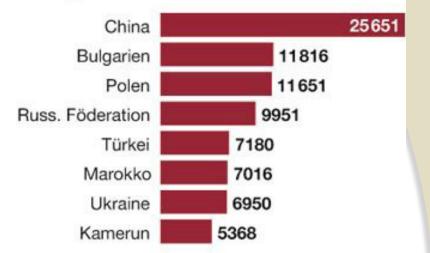
Foreign population in Germany, 2006



Foreign students in Germany



im Wintersemester 2006/07, wichtigste Herkunftsländer

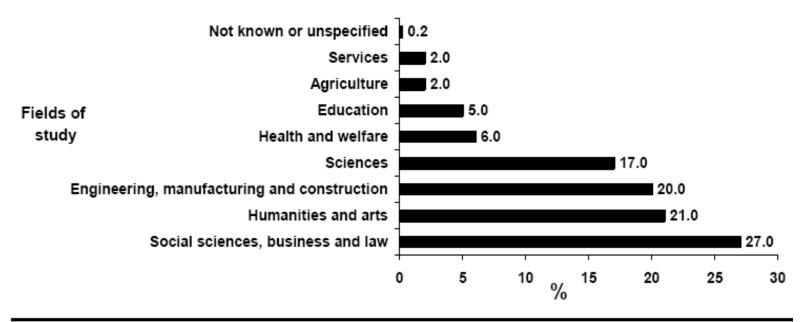


... und was ihnen Sorgen macht

Insgesamt, in Prozent



Subjects studied by foreigners in Germany



Note: *Excludes tertiary-type B programmes (Non- University Technical and vocational training) and advanced research programmes(PhD).

Source: OECD (2010a).

Germany tries to attract foreign students, however

- it has a language problems
- many leave after their studies
- even more so if they have studied in English

3 DEMAP research project on the situation of highly skilled foreigners in Germany

- Run entirely by DEMAP PhD students
- Seven research projects (to be published as book format in International Labour Migration series)

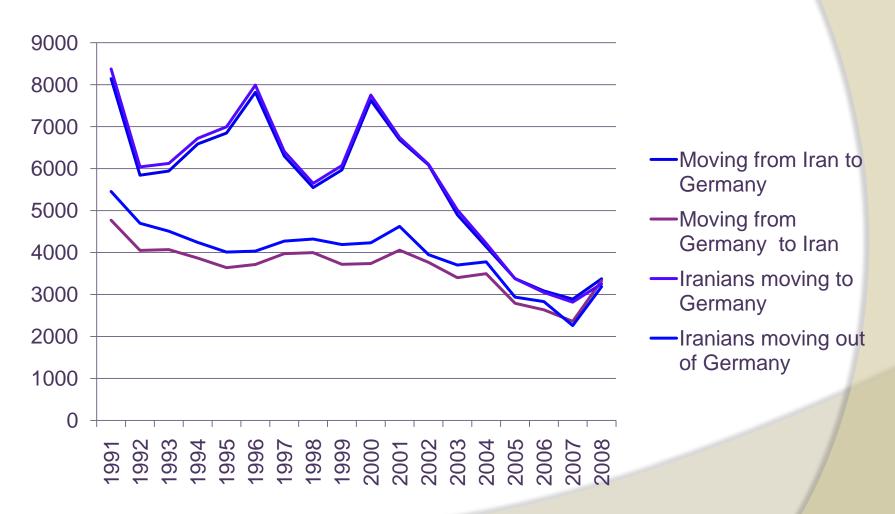
Mostly survey-based case studies on

- Iranians (Sudeh Denavi)
- Turks (Alexander Bürgin)
- Indians (RebeccaTlatlik)
- Nepalese (Ranjita Nepal)
- Jordanians (Rasha Isaitheyeh)
- Indonesians (Wildan Syafitri)
- Chinese (Zhao Xi)

3,1 Eductional profiles and return behaviour of Iranian students in Germany

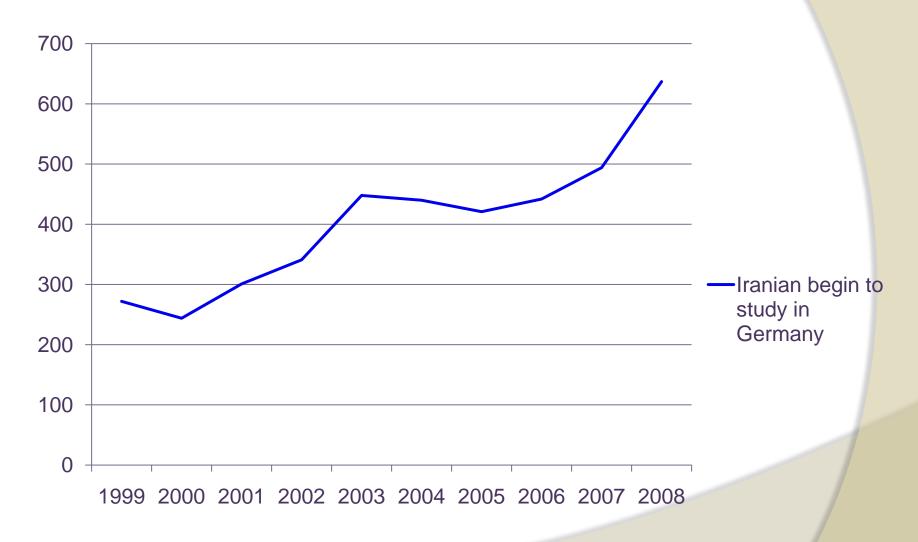
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Number of Iranians moving in and out of the German boundaries



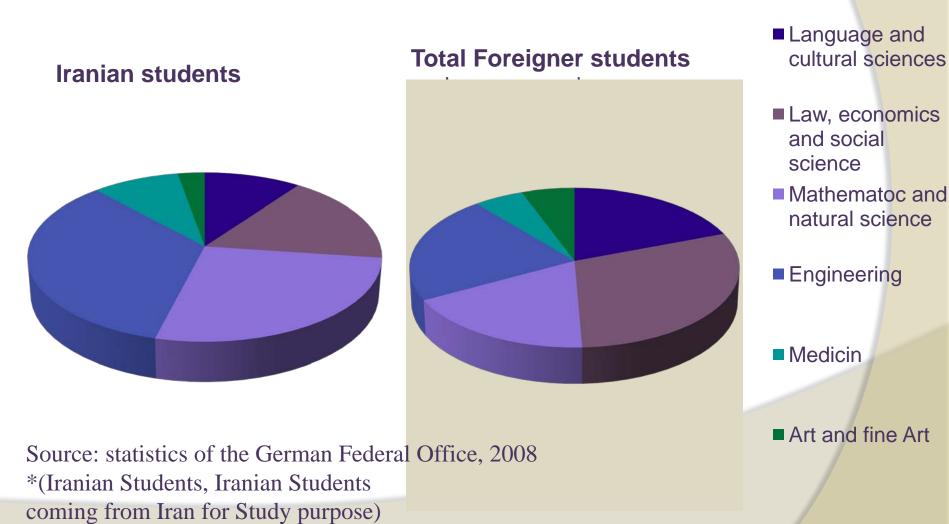
Source: statistics of the German Federal Office, 2008

Iranians starting to study, 1999 to 2008*



Source: statistics of the German Federal Office, 2008
* Iranian Students coming from Iran for Study purpose

Iranian students according to the study field (winter semester 2008/2009)



Online Survey

- Number of Interviews: 45
- Interviewees: People who moved from Iran to Germany with the purpose of study or with a student visa
- Year of entering Germany: 1997 to 2010

Characteristics of the interviewees 1

		Person	Percentage
Gender			
	Male	16	36
	Female	29	64
Marital Status			
	Single	31	69
	Married	14	31
Student or employed			
	Student	39	87
	Working	4	9
	Other	2	4

Characteristics of the interviewees 2

English	24	53%
German	19	42%
Both	2	4%

If the study field in Germany is in continues of pervious study field

Yes	28	62%
No	17	38%

Age of the Interviews

Average	28
Min.	23
Max.	37

Average Age of the Interviews at the time of leaving Iran: 24.5

Characteristics of the interviewees 3

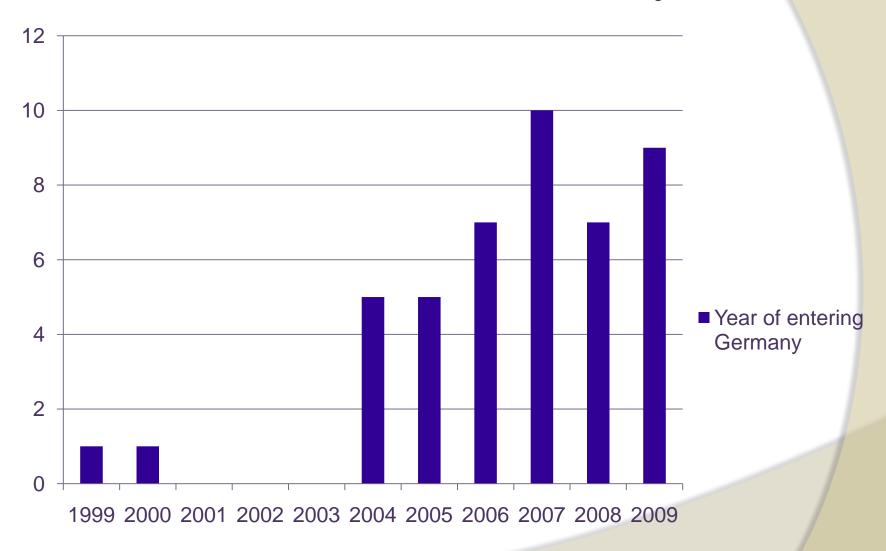
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Last Study	uegree	Deloie	nving	man

High school	4	8%
Bachelor	27	60%
Foghe Diplom	1	2%
Master	13	20%

Field of the latest achieved study degree

Management and		
Business	5	12%
Science	18	44%
Engineering	11	27%
Economics	1	2%
Social Science	3	7%
Medicine	1	2%
Law	2	5%

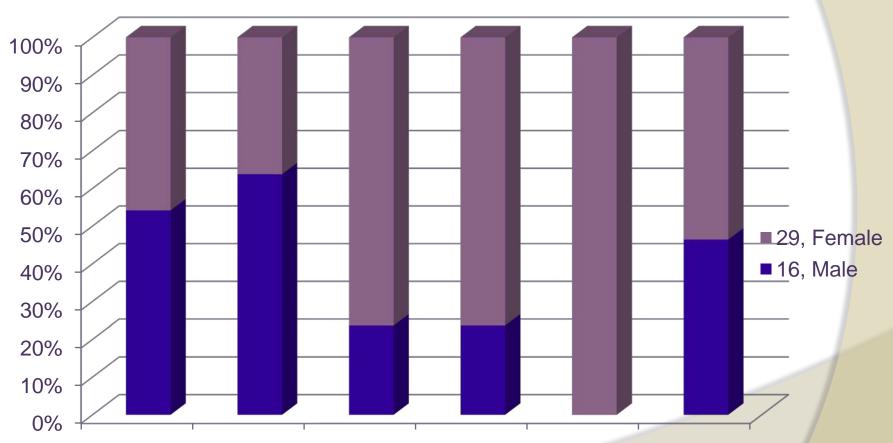
Year of movement to Germany



Why Germany was chosen (%)

Low costs of Education	36
Education level	31
Able to Speak German Language	8
Having relatives in Germany	17
Having friends in Germany	1
Other reasons	7

Reasons for choosing Germany according to Gender



34, Low costs of E. Altitation Speak, Chewing or elaptily exigner (Price moternity), Gothmenare, as on s

Do you plan to acquire German Nationality?

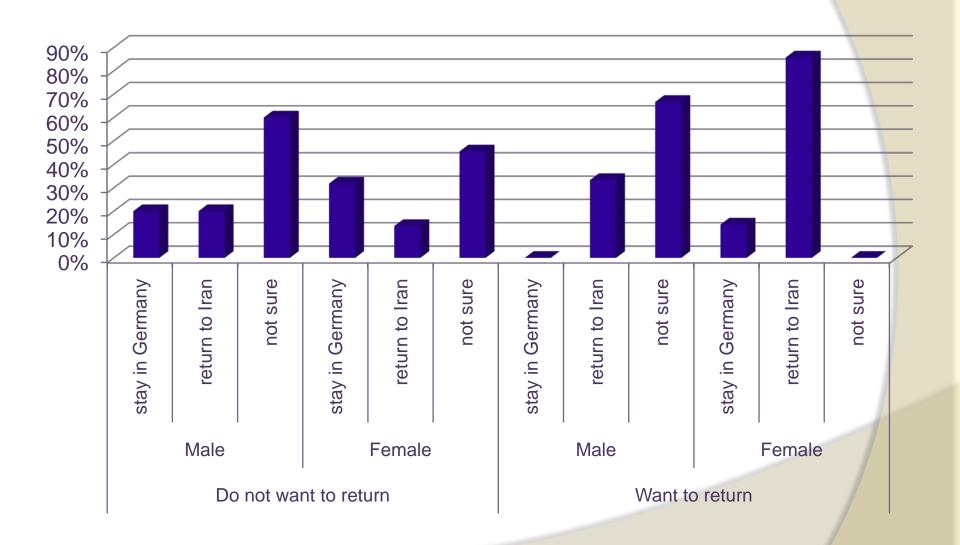
- Yes: 46%
- No: 49%
- I have already: 9%
- 73.7% of the positive answers are from females

Do you want to return to Iran?

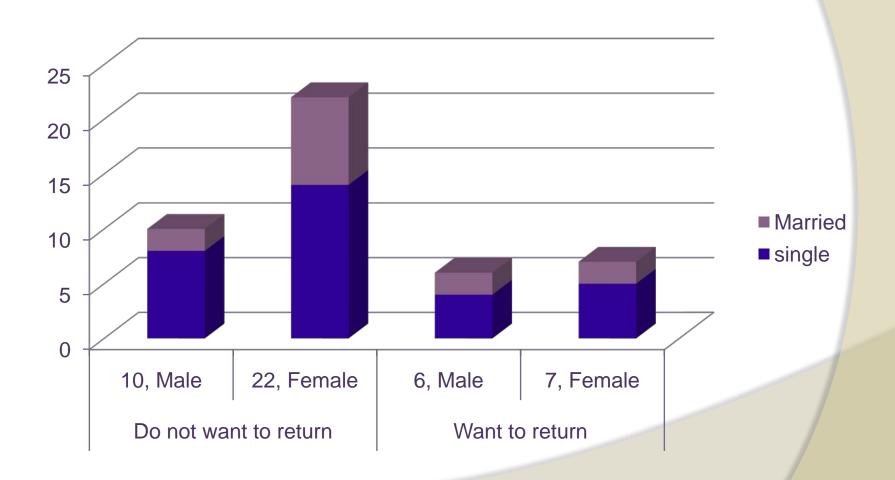
Do you want to:	Employee	Students	other
return to Iran	0%	28%	0%
Stay in Germany	100%	50%	100%

- 90% of the males who don't want to return to Iran, don't want to stay in Germany either
- •72% of the females that don't want to return to Iran, want to stay in Germany
- •47% of the people that neither want to return to Iran nor want to stay in Germany, have the plan to go to USA

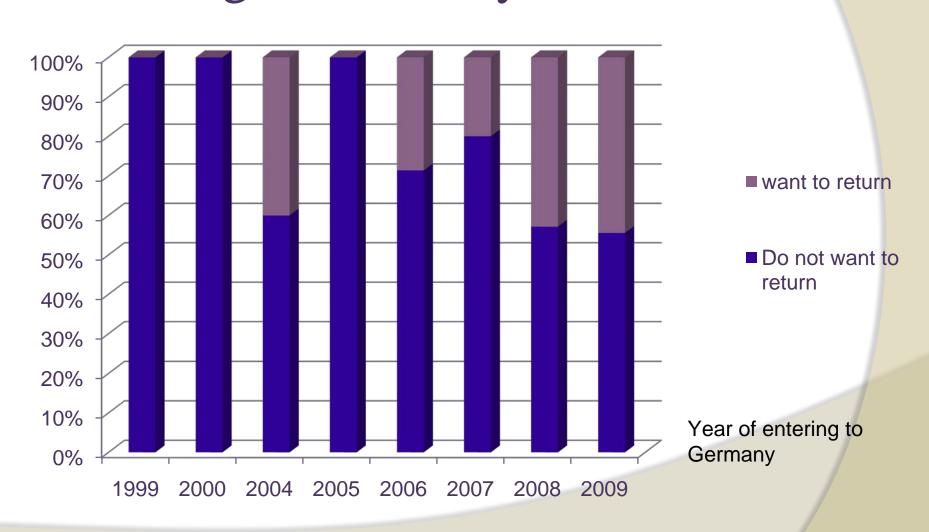
Return plans before travelling to Germany



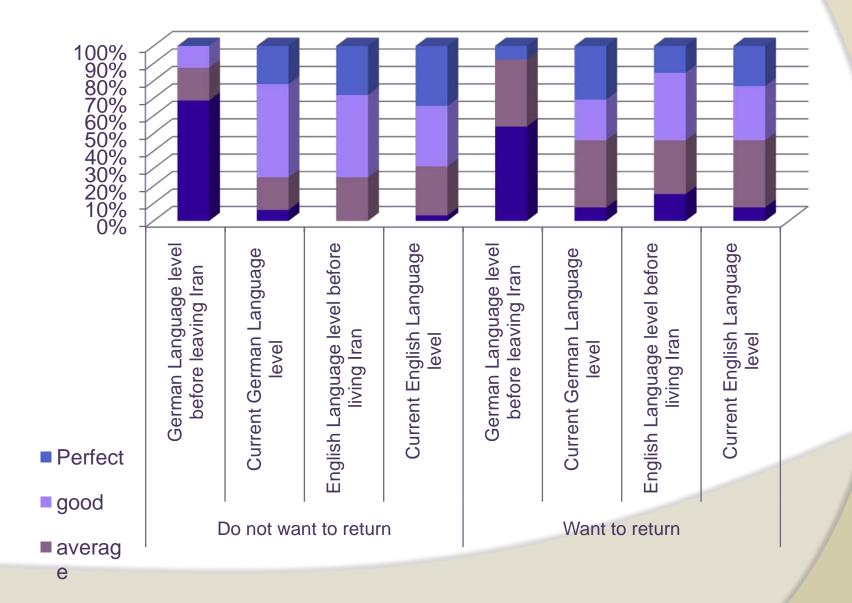
Return Behavior, Gender and Marital status



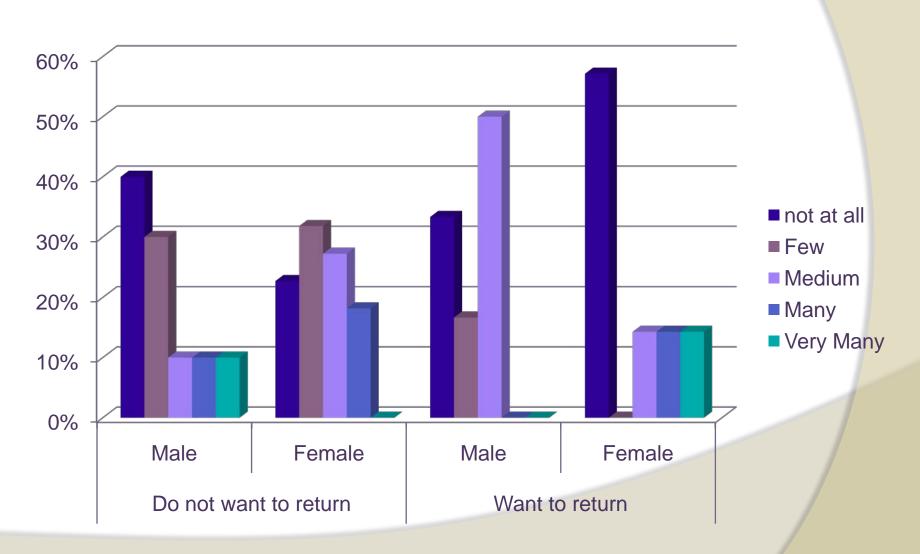
Return Behavior and the year of travelling to Germany



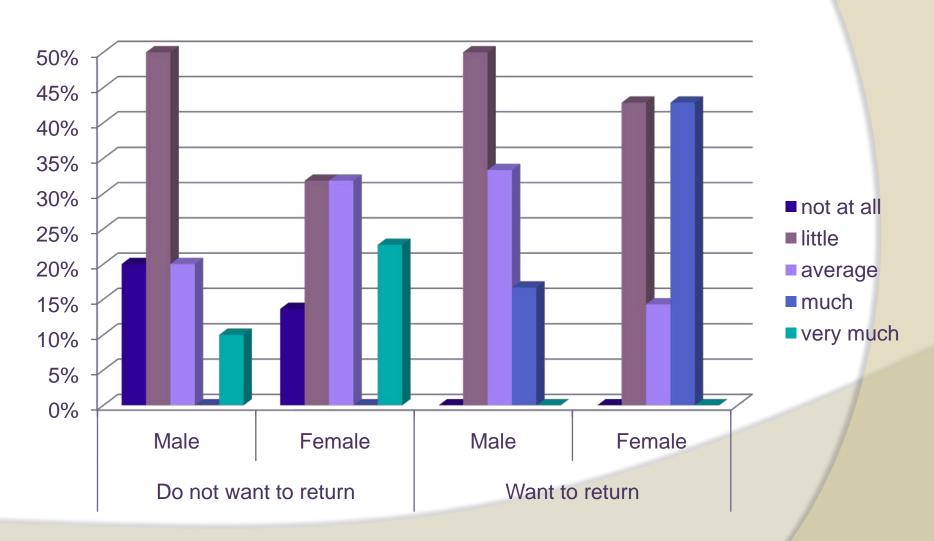
Return behavior and Language skill



Return Behavior and Number of German Friends



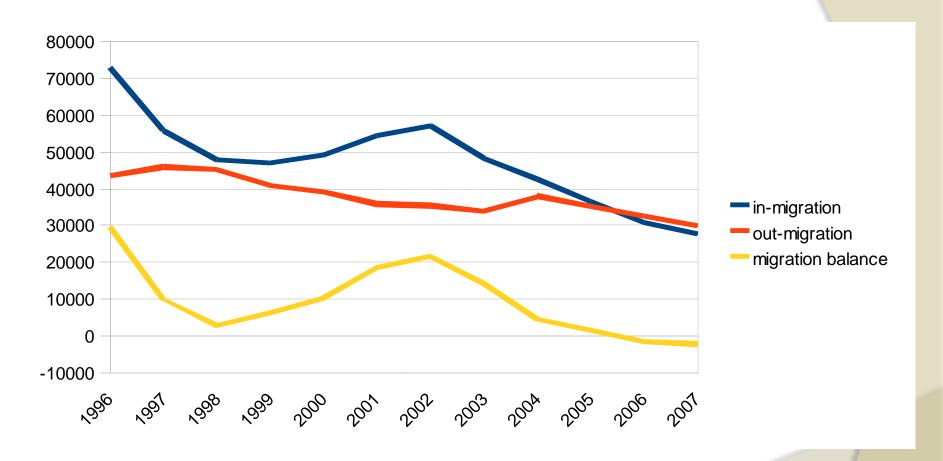
Return Behavior and loneliness



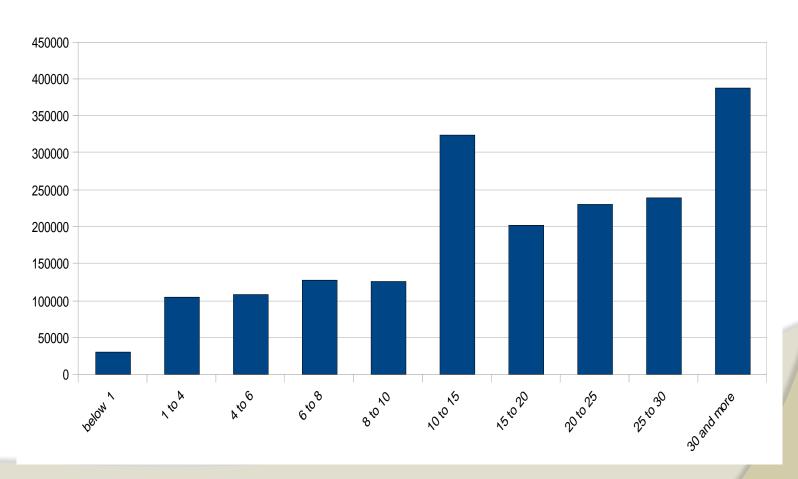
Return Behavior and Satisfactory with education Quality



3.3 Turks in Germany



Length of residence



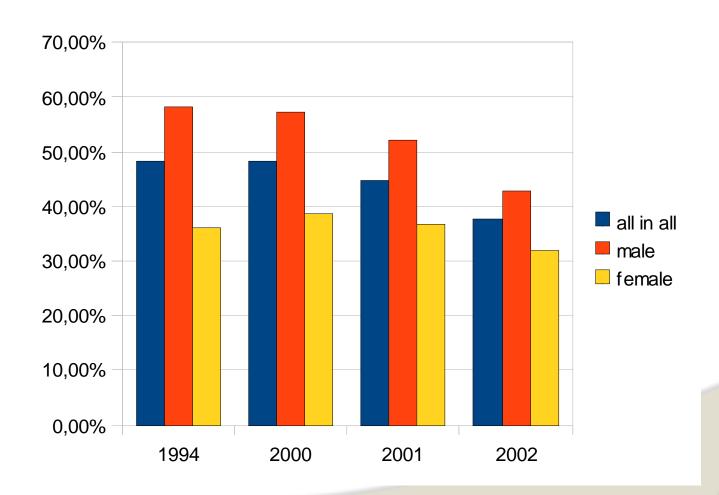
Turkish citizens in Germany, 2008

- o Total: 1.877.661
- 73.5% living in Germany for 10 years and more
- 35% of the Turkish citizens in Germany are born in Germany
- Share of total number of foreigners: 25,6%

Source: Stat. Bundesamt, Microcensus

- More than 25 % of the Turkish labour force in Germany is registered as unemplyoed.
- More than one-third of the Turkish citizens in Germany are liviong below the proverty line.
- In German schools, Turkish children who don't speak German language, don't succeeed.

Apprenticeship finalized by young Turks



Intentions to return

- 36 % of the young academics with Turkish roots in Germany see their future in Turkey, and not in Germany.
- 41 % of them state as the reason for that a lack of "feeling at home in Germany".
- This reason is particularly given by male respondents with parents who don't master the German language

(Futureorg, presented by Turkish-German business association [Unternehmervereinigung])

Thank you for your attention!