

Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe
of the State of Hessen

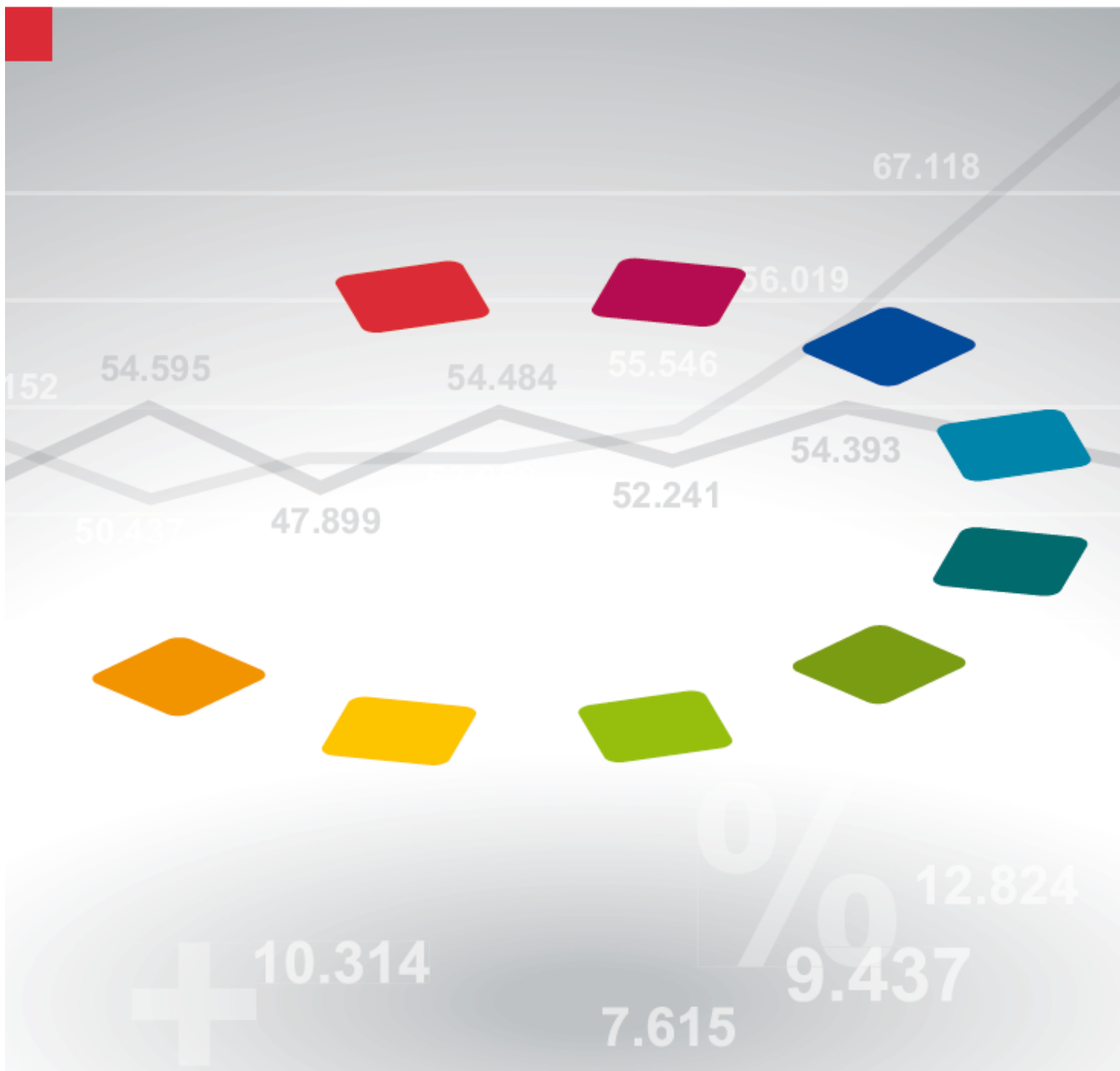
HESSEN



2013 Integration Report of Hessen

An Empirical Analysis of Integration

Concise version



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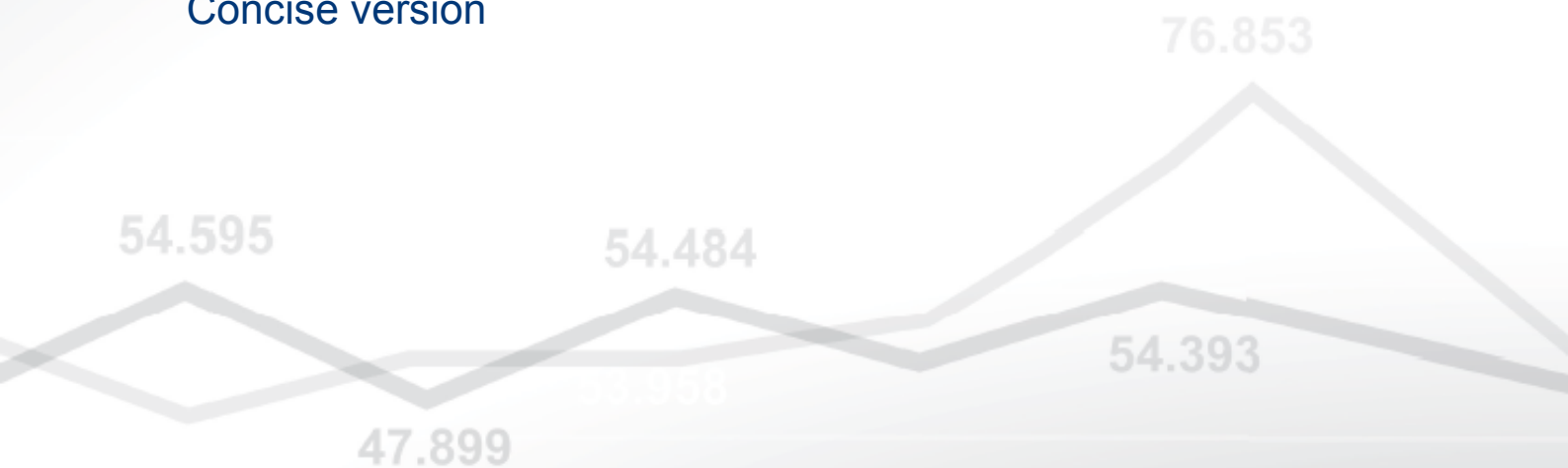
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Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe
of the State of Hessen

2013 Integration Report of Hessen

An Empirical Analysis of Integration

Concise version



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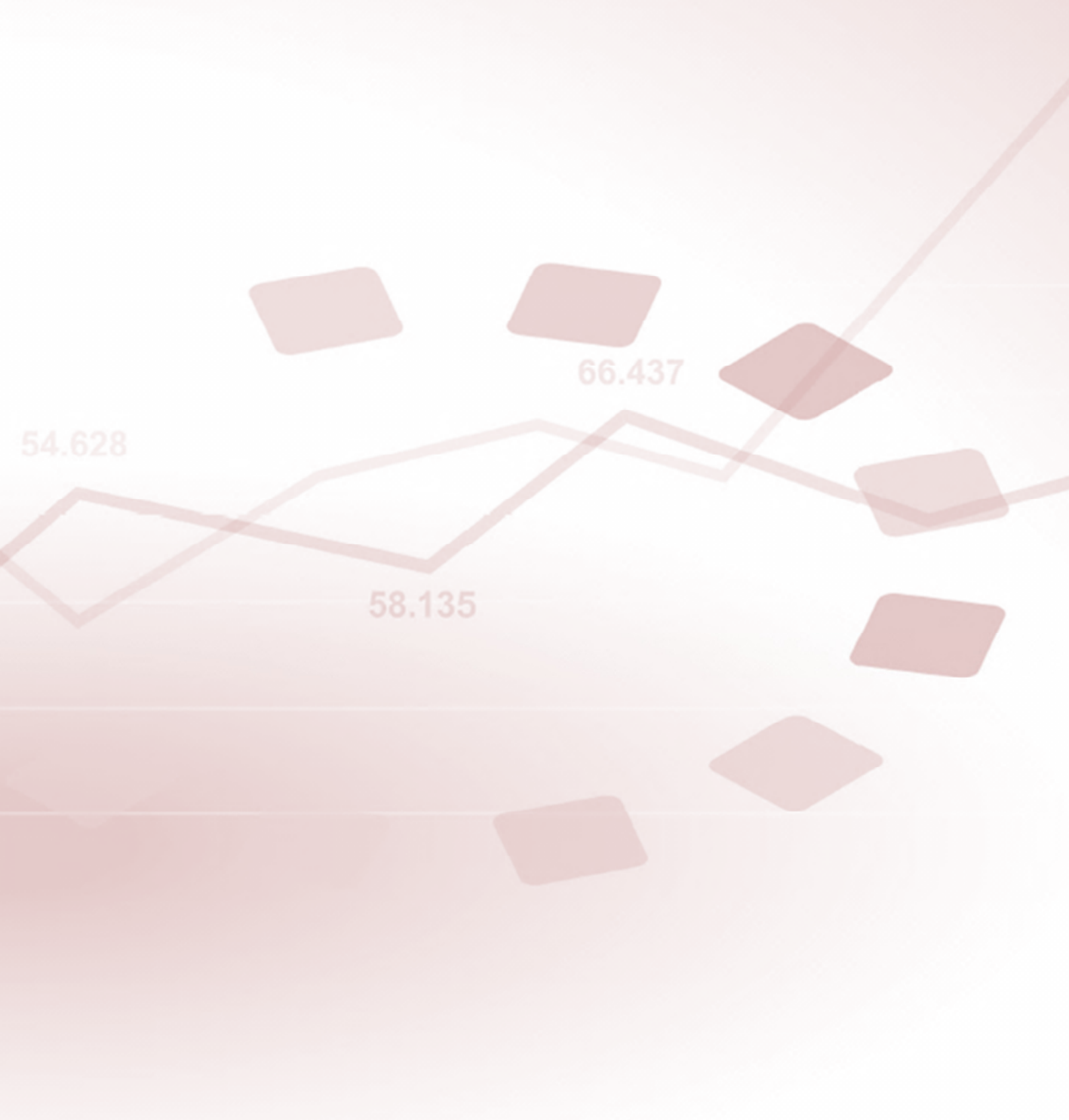
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1 INTRODUCTION



Hessen is a multifaceted, tolerant, and open-minded state. Its public policy strives to facilitate economic growth, honor success, and avoid social marginalization. With its growing number of immigrants in mind, Hessen has made its integration policies a high priority.

In order to attain its goal, Hessen wishes to observe and measure its integration policies. Therefore, the Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe of the State of Hessen has compiled data from 2005 to 2013 in a statistical report to show the positive changes in immigration and integration. This report is the second type of its kind to be published; the first was published in 2010. The report found the following results:

The population

- One in four inhabitants in Hessen, roughly 1.54 million people, has a background in immigration¹. The majority of people with an immigration background, about 862,000 people, have German citizenship.
- One third of the citizens with a background in immigration were born in Germany. The other two thirds immigrated. Since 2005, the population of immigrants has increased by more than 100,000 people in Hessen.
- On average, people with a background in immigration are younger than the total population. One out of two children under the age of six has a background in immigration. In the future, this percentage will only continue to grow.

Immigration

- Recently, the number of immigrants has increased in Hessen. In proportion to the population, Hessen is the most sought-after location for immigrants among the German *Länder* (excluding the city-states of Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin). Two thirds of immigrants come from other EU countries, with the most from Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria.
- The increase in citizens due to immigration has changed the population demographics of Hessen; without immigrants, the population would have become smaller and older.
- The percentage of new immigrants with a higher-level education is higher than the percentage of the population of Hessen with a higher-level education. However, the proportion of immigrants with no professional qualifications in a recognized occupation is also higher than in the population of Hessen.
- New male immigrants from other EU countries find job opportunities most quickly out of any demographic group of immigrants; they have a higher than average job employment rate.
- The majority of the community in Hessen (with and without a background in immigration) argues for a structured immigration policy with a stronger consideration of academically and professionally qualified immigrants.

¹ As defined by the German Federal Statistical Office, a person with an immigration background includes "every person who immigrated into the present territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after 1949, every foreigner born in Germany, and every person born as a German in Germany but who has at least one parent who is an immigrant or was born as a foreigner in Germany."

Integration process

Despite the still-existing inequalities between people with and without an immigration background, this statistical analysis has found a positive development regarding integration policies. Since 2005, the differences between citizens with and without a background in immigration have decreased slowly, but steadily.

Structural component²

- The proportion of children with an immigration background in public day care centers has increased. 12% of children under the age of 3 with a background in immigration attend public day care, and 21% of children under the age of 3 without an immigration background attend public day care. The number of children in public day care only continues to increase with a child's age. 90% of children with an immigration background between the ages of 3 and 6 attend kindergarten, and 94% of children without an immigration background attend kindergarten.
- The proportion of students with an immigration background who complete the *Abitur*³ is growing slowly, currently hovering around 18%. The proportion of students without an immigration background who complete the *Abitur* is twice as high, about 38%. Similarly, the proportion of students who do not complete secondary school is twice as high for students with an immigration background than students without. 5% of students with and 2% of students without a background in immigration do not complete secondary school. In addition, roughly 28% of students with and 16% of students without a background in immigration graduate from the lowest level of secondary school in Germany (*Hauptschule*).
- Participation in gainful employment has also increased for people with immigration background. In 2011, 65% of all citizens with an immigration background capable of working were employed, which increased 7% percent from 2005. In addition, the unemployment rate for foreigners dropped from 22% to 15% between 2006 and 2011.
- For the first time in Hessen, tentative data exists about the unemployment levels of citizens with a background in immigration. Almost one in two unemployed citizens in Hessen has a background in immigration.
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate for people with an immigration background has dropped 3% since 2005. However, 27% of people with an immigration background are at risk of poverty, whereas only 11% of people without a background in immigration are at risk of poverty.

Social component

- People with an immigration background live more often in a family with children and less often alone or as a couple with no children. In addition, a higher birthrate exists for women with an immigration background. On average, foreign women have 1.8 children, while German women have 1.3 children on average.

² In German this component is called "institutional component".

³ The *Abitur* is an examination that students must take if they attend the highest level of secondary school in Germany (*Gymnasium*). Once they complete the *Abitur*, the students receive a secondary school diploma and have the capability to attend a university.

- Germans with a background in immigration account for 12% of all people entitled to vote for the German federal (*Bundestag*) and state governments (*Landtag*).

Cultural component

- 80% of all people whose native language is not German consider their German language capabilities 'good' or 'very good', and 66% consider their writing capabilities 'good' or 'very good'.
- 50% of all people with a background in immigration speak predominantly German, 39% switch between speaking German and their native language, and 9% speak predominantly their native language.
- The larger part of the population with an immigration background, roughly 50%, is Protestant or Catholic. 20% are Muslim, and 16% do not affiliate themselves with any religion.

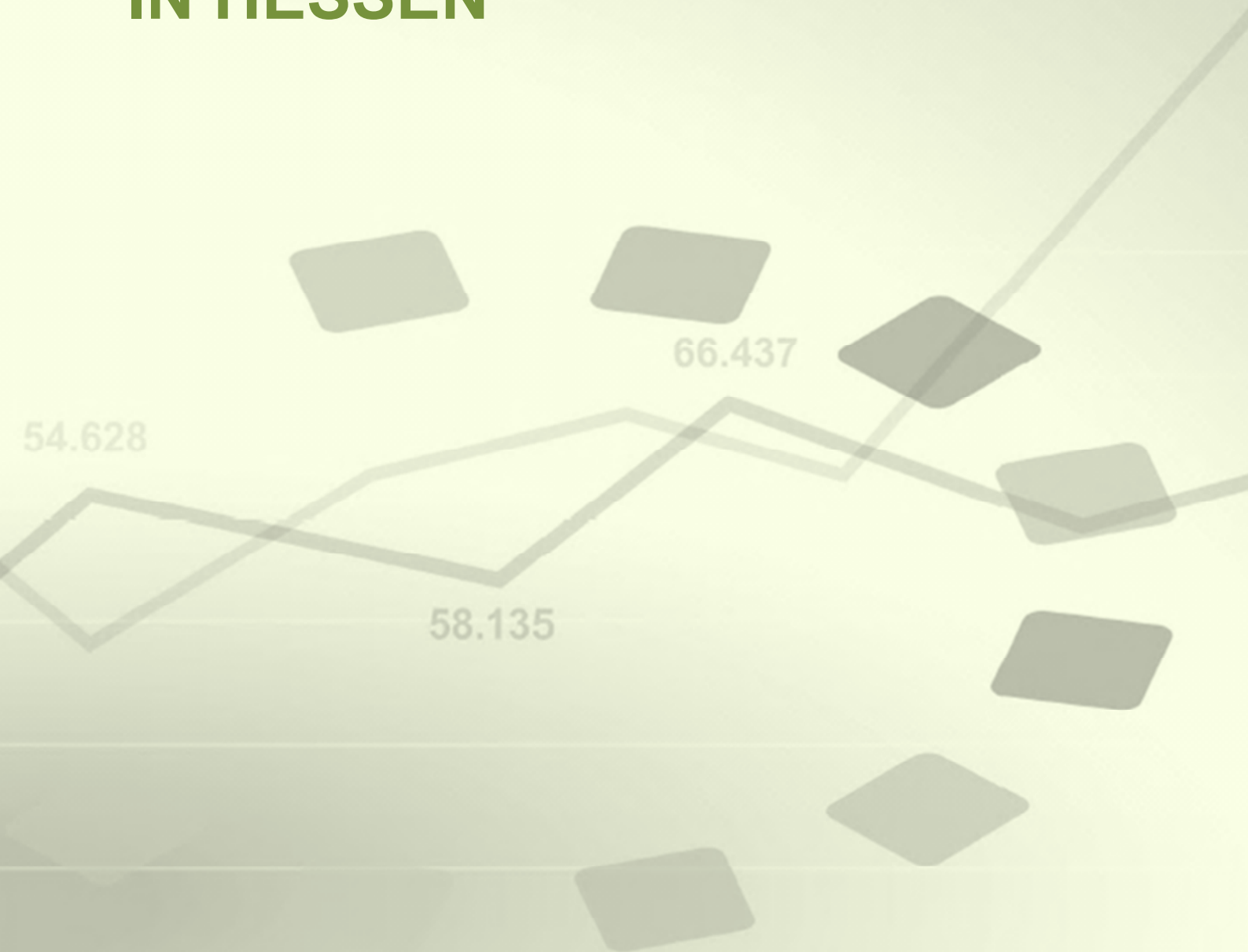
Identification within the community

- 96% of all people with a background in immigration state that they feel comfortable in Hessen. This rate has increased from 86% in 2011.

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2 FUNDAMENTALS OF THE INTEGRATION POLICY IN HESSEN



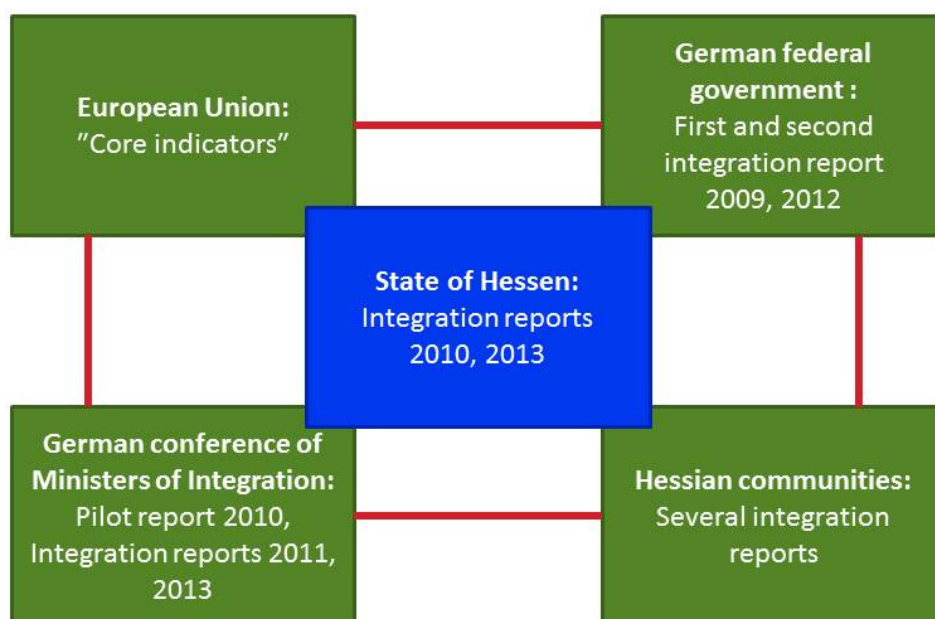
2.1 Understanding integration in Hessen

The Hessen State Government has two main goals regarding integration: one, to provide equal opportunities in education and employment, and two, to increase participation in social and economic life. In the integration policy guidelines adopted in 2000, the State Government set forth that every person living on a permanent and lawful basis in Hessen would have equal access to the labour market, state-owned institutions and educational institutions.

Both immigrants and citizens of Hessen must work together to ensure that integration succeeds. Integration will not be successful unless it is conceived in terms of diversity. For this reason, it is necessary to establish a firm conviction among the public that cultural diversity is an asset to society. In addition, the ability to observe, and measure the progress achieved in integration is vital to ensure a successful long-term integration policy.

The government of Hessen bases its empirical methodology on a larger international system that measures integration throughout Europe. The following graph shows the connections between the integration reports of the European Union, the German government, the Conference of Ministers of Integration (*Integrationsministerkonferenz*), and the communities (*Kommunen*) within Hessen (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Connection of integration reports



Since 2003, the European Union has developed methods to measure the integration of non-EU immigrants. In the Common Agenda for Integration, it was stated that corresponding indicators had to be developed in order to facilitate the evaluation of integration policies. This objective was underlined again at the EU Ministerial Conference on Integration held in Vichy in the year 2008. An express reference to "integration monitoring" (in German: *Integrationsmonitoring*) was also made in the Stockholm Programme (which was adopted by the Council of the European Union) at the end of 2009. The Council stressed the importance

of the European Union countries developing a set of “Core Indicators,” which would cover selected themes in integration policies. This would allow each country’s development in integration to be measured and compared.

In April, 2010, in Saragossa, Spain, the Fourth European Ministerial Conference for Integration presented the “Core Indicators” approach. The “Core Indicators” stated employment, education, social inclusion, and active citizenship as relevant topics for integration policies (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Core indicators of the European Union

Topic	Core indicators
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > employment rate > unemployment rate > activity rate
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > highest educational attainment (share of population with tertiary, secondary and primary or less than primary education) > share of low-achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science > share of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary educational attainment > share of early leavers from education and training
Social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > median net income – the median net income of the immigrant population as a proportion of the median net income of the total population > at risk of poverty rate – share of population with net disposable income of less than 60 per cent of national median > the share of population perceiving their health status as good or poor > ratio of property owners to non-property owners among immigrants and the total population
Active citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > the share of immigrants that have acquired citizenship > the share of immigrants holding permanent or long-term residence permits > the share of immigrants among elected representatives

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc_13055_519941744.pdf (pg. 15)

In the summer of 2008, the German federal government resolved to introduce “monitoring” as a new method of reporting integration, which was embedded in the National Integration Plan (NIP), a nationwide integration program. In 2009, the federal government conducted a trial-run, called the “First Report on Integration Indicators,” to test the applicability of various indicators. As a result, the report recommended 53 indicators for future integration monitoring. In 2012, the federal government published its second national report on integration, which examined the development of integration between 2005 and 2010.

At the annual integration conference in March 2013, the 16 German *Länder* (i.e. federal states) came together to publish a second report on integration, which compared integration statistics in each state. The Hessian integration monitoring system is built upon not only the

pre-arranged indicators for the sixteen *Länder*, but also on additional integration indicators, using more data sources.

The municipalities within German states also play a large role for integration policies, and the Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe of the state of Hessen openly supports the Hessian communities' efforts with integration. In addition, some communities within Hessen have developed their own reporting system.

2.2 Categorization of integration

Integration is an extremely multifaceted process. The objective of integration monitoring is to break this complex process down into different components and to trace these components back to measurable quantities.

A distinction is made between the *structural component* (i.e. access to the core structures of a host society such as education, the labour market, and the housing and health care system), the *social component* (including a person's social standing, international marriages and partnerships, and membership of associations), the *cultural component* (including proficiency in the host country's language, religious practices, and moral concepts) and, finally, the *identificatory* concept (i.e. a local, regional, national or bi-national sense of belonging).

Figure 3: Components and subject areas of the integration process (examples)

Social process	Component	Subject areas	Indicators (examples)
Integration	Structural	Access to education	School attendance classified by immigration background
		Access to gainful occupation	Labour force participation rate by immigration background
		Participation in gainful occupation	Unemployment rate by immigration background
	Social	Living arrangements	Number of children with an immigration background
Health		Personal judgement on health	
Active citizenship		Membership of associations, etc.	
Delinquency		Proportion of convicts with an immigration background	
Cultural	Language	Self-assessed language proficiency rating	
Identificatory	Sense of belonging	Feeling comfortable in Hessen	

However, some components have a stronger statistical base than others. For example, the structural component is very reliable because the data available are considerably good.

An indicator consists of one or more statistical parameters, and indicators are selected based on their definitions and the corresponding subject areas (see figure 3). Ratios expressed in the form of quotas, i.e. a proportion of persons in a population, play a major role in this context.

2.3 Data sources

The main data base for state-wide integration monitoring is the “Microcensus,” which is conducted by the German Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the states (*Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder*). The Microcensus, conducted since 1957, refers to a representative, multi-purpose sample survey that questions 1% of the entire German population (approximately 800,000 persons, of whom about 60,000 live in Hessen) each year. This census contains statistical information on the structure of the population, the economic and social situations of the population, families and households, the labour market, occupational classifications of the education and training of the working population, and the housing situation. Since 2005, it has been possible to break down these data in regard to one's ethnicity or immigration background. The Microcensus provides a very good basis of data, as participation in this survey is mandatory and, therefore, the response rate is very high.

In addition, various other data sources have been taken into consideration for monitoring. They include:

- Unemployment statistics
- Central Register of Foreigners (*Ausländerzentralregister*)
- Vocational training statistics
- Employment statistics established by the German Federal Employment Office (*Bundesagentur für Arbeit*)
- Naturalization statistics prepared by the German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*)
- Basic minimum income statistics prepared by the Federal Employment Office
- Official higher education statistics collected by the German Federal Statistical Office
- Child and youth welfare statistics prepared by the statistical offices of both the federal and state governments
- Police crime statistics collected by the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation (*Bundeskriminalamt*) or the state offices of criminal investigation (*Landes-kriminalämter*)
- School statistics provided by the Statistical Office of Hessen (*Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt*)
- Criminal prosecution statistics
- Immigration statistics
- German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP).

The last-mentioned data source is an annual survey which was established at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW). In 2011 it covered approximately 12,290 private households (roughly 21,230 people). This survey has been held in West Germany since 1984 and in Germany's new federal states since 1990. In addition to a set of standard ques-

tions referring to subject areas such as household composition, career and family biographies, labour market participation and occupational mobility, income history, and health and satisfaction with life, the questionnaires also include specific focus areas which change from year to year. In contrast to any other previous data source, the SOEP provides information not only on cultural, social and identificatory integration, but also on diversity in Hessen. However, due to the sample size, the results from the SOEP only allow for trend conclusions for Hessen.

The main problem regarding the statistical analysis of integration is that most official sources of data differentiate only by nationality. However, this approach is increasingly losing its accuracy for many reasons. For example, (*Spät-*)*Aussiedler* (ethnic German resettlers) are recorded as Germans, the number of naturalized persons and the number of children born to foreigners but who have German citizenship has also increased due to reforms of the citizenship law. In order to take these factors into account, the Microcensus and other surveys now use the broader concept of an immigration background as far as possible. However, varying definitions of this concept exist.

As a result, some indicators are still based on the nationality concept, while others use the background in immigration concept. For consistent reporting, this difference decreases the usefulness of both types of analyses. Therefore, it would be more useful for statistical analyses if the immigration background concept became uniformly defined and the basis for all statistics relevant to integration.

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3 INDICATORS



3.1 Preliminary remarks

The 2013 Integration Report for Hessen consists of 58 indicators. For this concise version, 18 indicators were selected (as shown by an 'X' on the right-hand side of figure 4). To see all indicators, please refer to the unabridged edition in German. The indicators are also described in detail in the unabridged edition and extensive bibliographical references are given to support these explanations. Let it be noted that the indicators have different levels of significance due to the varying data they are based on (see also chapter 2.3). The following figure provides an overall view of all the indicators:

Figure 4: Classification of the Indicators of the Hessen Integration Report 2013.

Population		
A1	Population of Hessen	X
A2	Population of foreigners in Hessen	
A3	Foreign population according to residency permits	X
A4	Naturalization	
Immigration		
Z1	People moving in or out of Hessen	X
Z2	Citizenship of immigrants	X
Z3	Age distribution	
Z4	Reason for immigration	
Z5	Immigration for employment	
Z6	Professional qualifications of new immigrants	
Z7	Employment rate of new immigrants	X
Z8	Immigration for further education	
Z9	Immigration for family reasons	
Z10	Asylum seekers	
Z11	Opinions on immigration regulations	
Z12	Opinions on immigrants' professional qualifications	
Z13	Concerns about immigration	

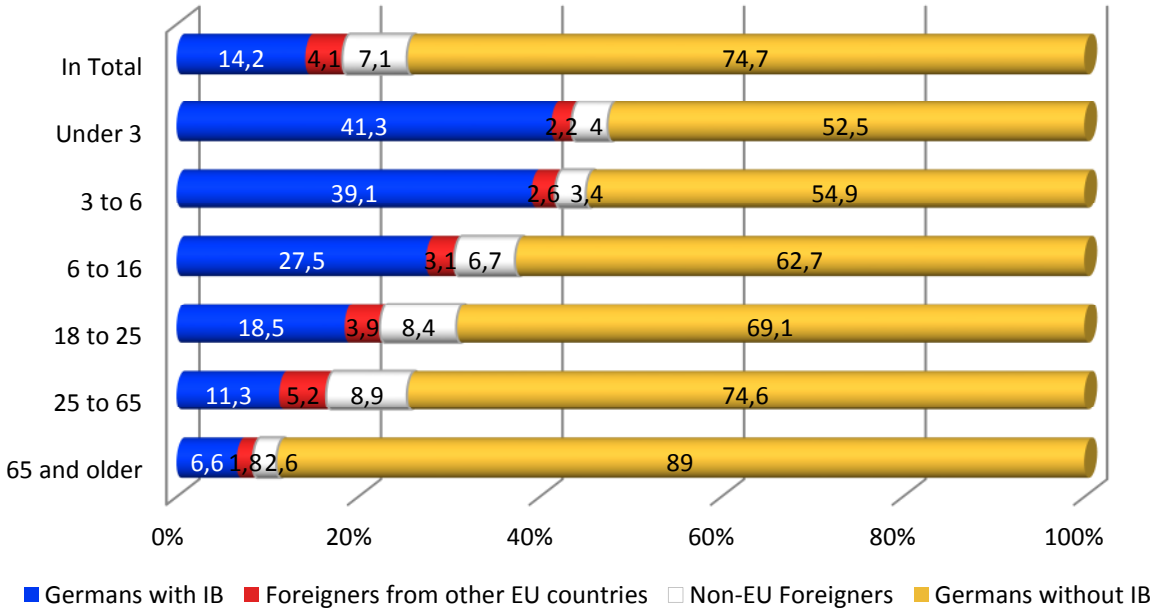
Structural component		
	Early childhood education	
B1	Proportion of children attending day-care centres	X
B2	Children with a non-German family language attending day-care centres	
	Education in schools	
B3	Students in 8th grade by type of school	
B4	Graduation rate	X
	Tertiary education	
B5	Percentage of students with a non-university tertiary education	
B6	Different categories of non-university tertiary education	
B7	Students in higher education	
B8	Participation in professional development	
	Educational conditions	
B9	Graduation rates in various secondary schools	
B10	Graduation rates in various tertiary education	
	Employment	
B11	Labour force participation rate	
B12	Gainful occupation rate	X
B13	Concerns about job security	
B14a	Atypical occupation	
B14b	Marginal employment	
	Professional status	
B15	Classification of employment	
B16	Employment in public service	
	Unemployment	
B17	Inactive labour force rate (ILO concept)	
B18	Unemployment rate	X
	Income, poverty, and welfare	
B19	Predominant source of income	
B20	Net income of families	X
B21	At-risk-of-poverty rate	X
B22	Attitudes regarding one's personal economic situation	

Social component		
	Living arrangements	
C1	Living arrangements in private households	X
C2	Number of children per woman	X
C3	Personal contacts	
	Health	
C4	Subjective health feeling	
C5	Behaviour conducive to good health	
	Engagement within the community and political participation	
C6	Active citizenship	
C7	Citizens with a background in immigration who are eligible to vote	
C8	Political commitment	
	Crime	
C9	Criminal suspects	
C10	Convicts	
Cultural component		
	Competency in German	
D1	Proficiency in the German language	
D2	Use of the German language	X
	Religion	
D3	Religious affiliation	X
D4	Religiosity	
D5	Religious practice	
Identificatory component		
	Feeling of belonging	
E1	Feeling content in Hessen	X
E2	Feeling of being German	
	Feeling of exclusion	
E3	Concerns about xenophobia	
E4	Perceived discrimination because of one's origin	X

3.2 Selected indicators

A1 Population of Hessen

Definition Population by immigration background (IB) and age (%)	Data source Microcensus
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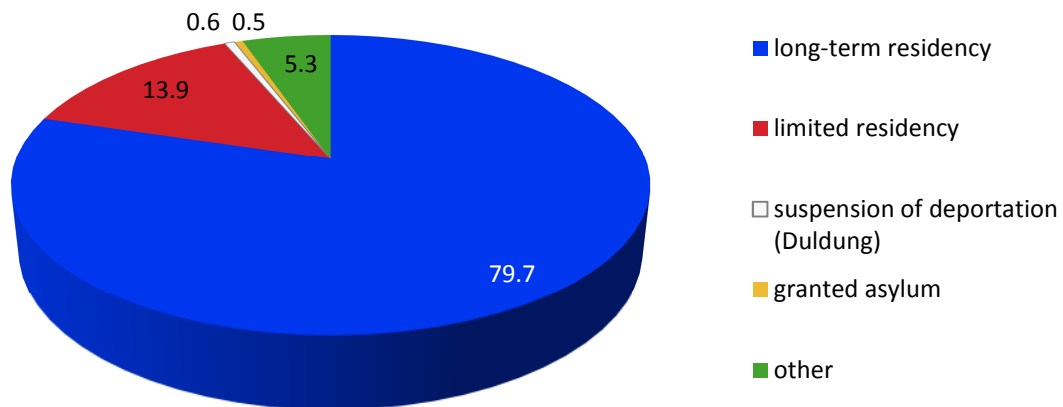


Roughly 6.092 million people live in Hessen. From 2005 to 2009, the population decreased slightly, but since 2009 the population has slowly been growing. In this time period, the structure of the population has changed; the number of people without an immigration background has slightly decreased, while the number of people with a background in immigration has increased. In addition, the number of foreigners from other EU countries has increased, while the number of foreigners from non-EU countries has decreased. Roughly one-third of all people with an immigration background in Hessen were born in Germany; the other two-thirds immigrated.

As the figure shows, the proportion of the population with a background in immigration is, on average, younger than the proportion of the population with no background in immigration. Therefore, it can be expected that the proportion of people with an immigration background will increase in the following years.

A3 Foreign population according to residency permits

Definition	Data Source
Residence status (%) of the foreign population	Central Register of Foreigners

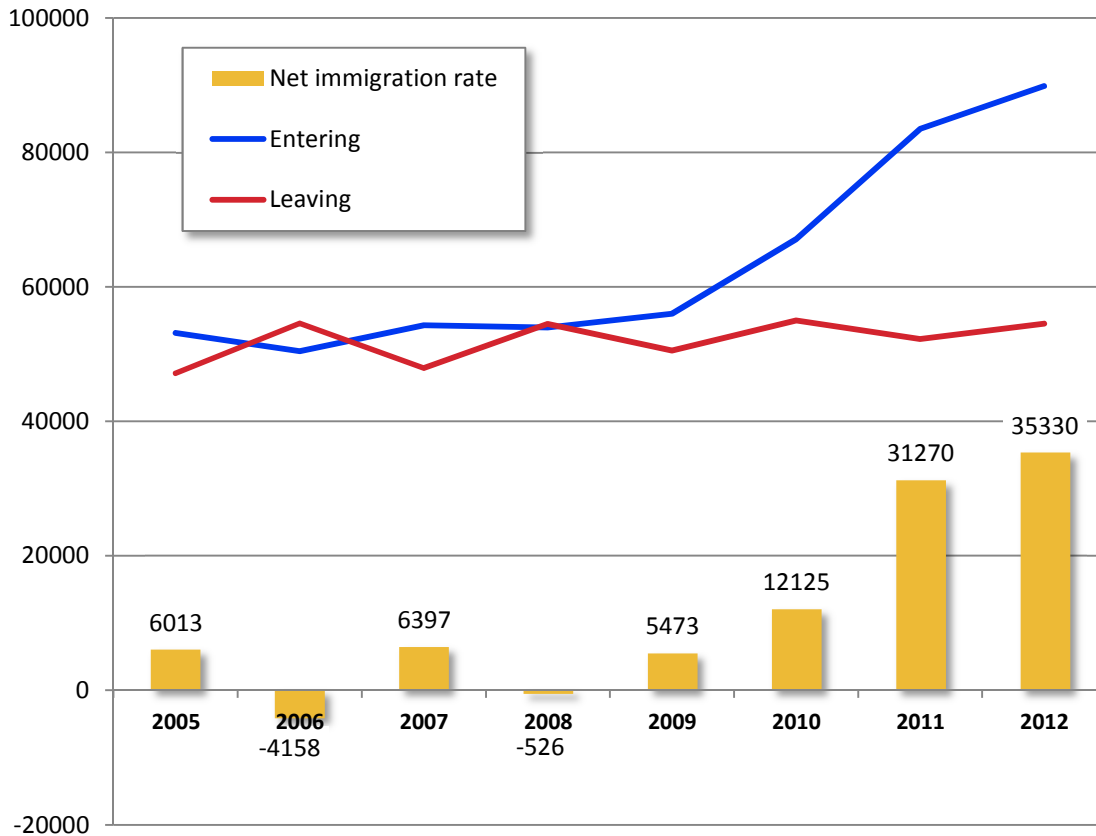


The residency status of immigrants varies in Hessen. The Immigration Law (*Aufenthaltsgesetz*) provides long-term and short-term permits of residency. The large majority of foreigners, 79.7%, have a permanent residency permit, and 13.9% of foreigners have a short-term residency permit.⁴ 0.6% of foreigners have been identified by the government as persons who should be expelled from the country (*Duldung*); however, due to varying circumstances, these foreigners have received a suspension of being expelled. This often occurs when a foreigner does not have any official documents or is unable to travel. Lastly, 0.5% of the foreign population sought asylum in Hessen or have a residence permit in accordance with the § 55 Asylum Procedure Act (*Asylverfahrensgesetz*).

⁴ After 5 years of living in Hessen, foreigners from all EU-countries, Norway, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, and Turkey (in accordance to the EEA/EFTA Convention and the Association Agreement with Turkey) receive a permanent residency permit. Other non-EU citizens also receive a permanent residency permit under the following laws: people with a permanent settlement permit (*Niederlassungserlaubnis*) or an EU permanent residence permit card issued under §5 FreizügG/EU, or an old permanent residency card.

Z1 People moving in and out of Hessen

Definition Number of foreigners that enter and leave Hessen each year	Data Source Immigration Statistics
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Emigration, not only immigration, also plays a role in Hessen. While the number of foreigners who leave each year has remained relatively constant since 2005 (between 47,000 and 55,000), there has been a significant increase in foreign immigration since 2010, especially from new EU-countries and southern Europe, resulting in the growing net population.⁵

Without immigration, the Hessen population would have continued to decline. On average, immigrants are younger than the total population; the majority of immigrants, roughly 90.6%, are in the so-called working age category (age 15-65), thus increasing the labour force potential of Hessen. In comparison, only two-thirds of the total Hessian population fall into this category.

⁵ The numbers here do not include immigration across the borders of Hessen into other states. In 2011, 16,359 foreigners moved from other German states to Hessen and 14,203 foreigners moved from Hessen to other German states.

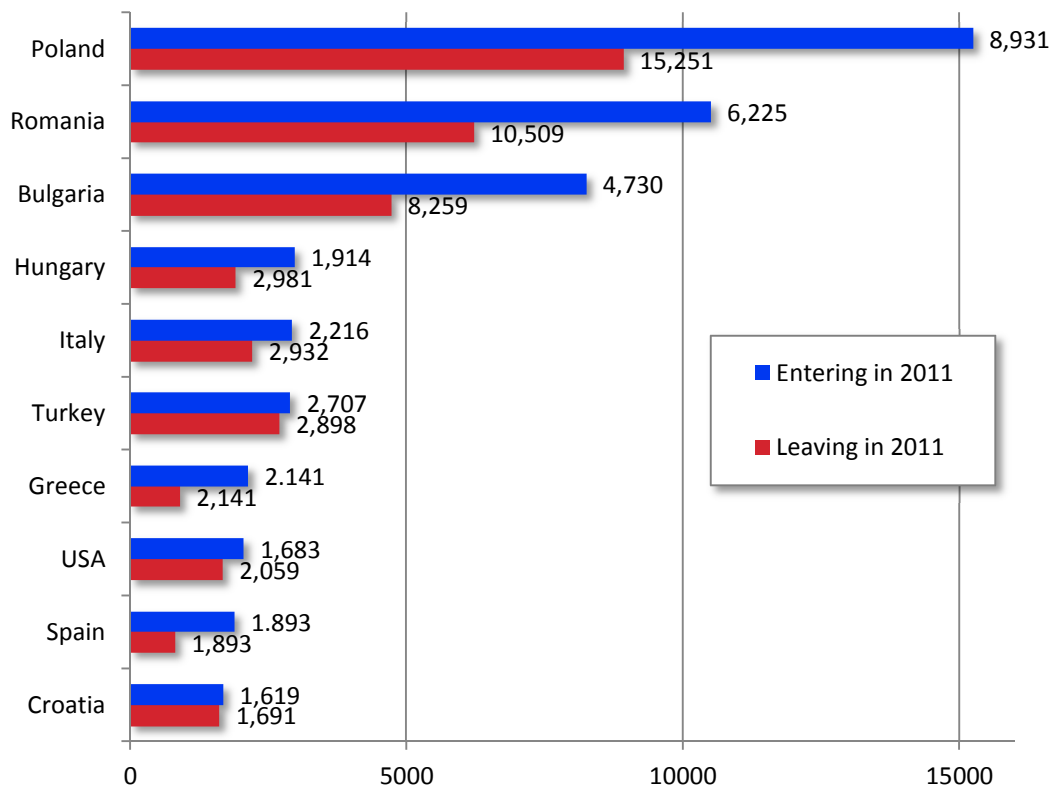
Z2 Citizenship of immigrants

Definition

Emigration and immigration of foreigners in Hessen according to citizenship

Data Source

Immigration statistics



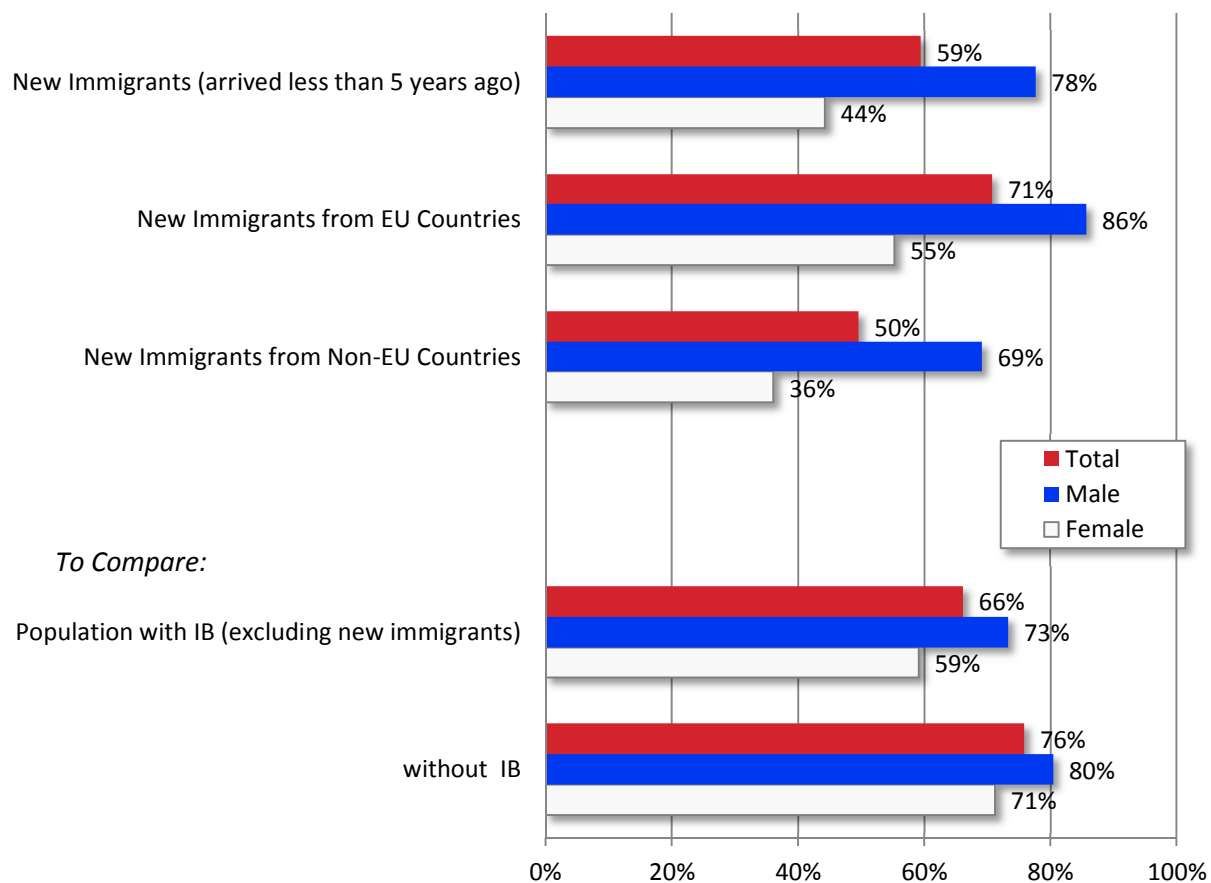
The majority of immigrants who come to Hessen are from within the EU; in 2011, 63.8% of the total foreign population came from other EU-countries. 13.0% of the total foreign population came from other European countries, and another 13.3% came from Asia.

40.7% of the foreign population alone comes from Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria. Furthermore, since 2010, more immigrants from southern EU-countries, such as Spain and Greece, have arrived; in 2010 roughly 2,100 Greeks and 1,900 Spaniards immigrated to Hessen, while two years earlier only 700 Greeks and 900 Spaniards immigrated to Hessen. In 2011, Spanish and Greek immigrants made up 5% of the total immigration population.

Over time, a significant change in the origin of immigrants can be seen. For instance, more immigrants come from newer EU-states, such as Bulgaria and Romania. The number of immigrants from Bulgaria and Romania between 2005 and 2011 has increased six-fold, from 2,800 to 18,800. There was also a large increase in immigrants from the first 15 countries in the EU (7,800 to 12,200 Immigrants).

Z7 Employment rate of new immigrants

Definition	Data Source
The employment rate (proportion of workers ages 15 and 65) of people with an immigration background (IB) who immigrated within the last 5 years.	Microcensus



From the 95,000 new immigrants between the ages of 15 and 65, 59% are employed. This employment rate lies below both the employment rate for all people in Hessen with an immigration background (65%) and the employment rate for Germans without a background in immigration (76%).

The insufficient use of the potential labour force of immigrants presents a problem: New immigrants improve the demographic structure of Hessen due to their age, but if they cannot find employment, the welfare system may be affected.

When a distinction between sex and region of origin is made, male immigrants from other EU-states have the highest employment rate, 86%, which is higher than the employment rate for Germans without a background in immigration (80%). New female immigrants, on the other hand, struggle to attain work; only 44% of them are employed, while only 36% of women from non-EU-countries are employed. In total, roughly 58% of women with an immigration background are working, while 71% of German women without an immigration background are employed. The reasons behind these statistical findings are still little-known.

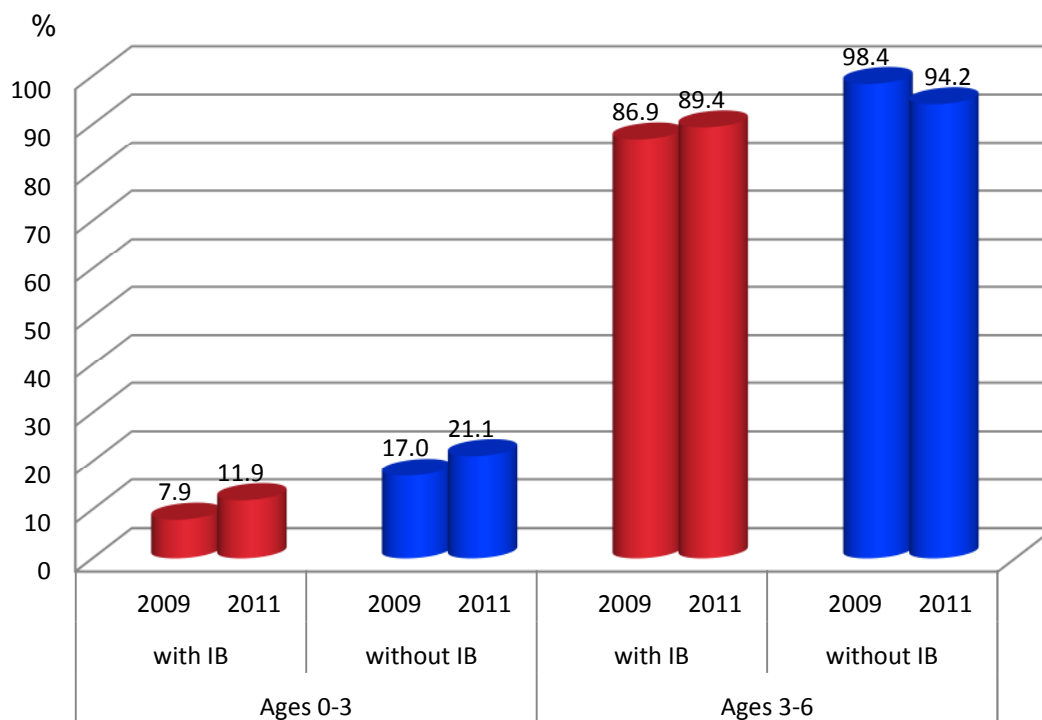
B1 Early childhood education – children attending day-care centres

Definition

Percentage of children with an immigration background (in different age brackets) attending day-care centres

Data source

German Federal Statistical Office, HMdJIE⁶



Relevant studies show that early childhood development is crucial for later educational achievement, and childcare centers complement the developmental education a child receives at home. The “institutional education time” in childcare centres (not included in this indicator) helps children from underprivileged areas and/or with inadequate language skills. In particular, the development of language skills at a young age plays a key role in an immigrant’s integration in school and further education.

In Hessen, the use of daycare centres has risen. The percentage gap between children ages 3 to 6 with and without an immigration background in day-care centers has decreased from 12 to 5 percentage points. However, a larger difference exists between children under the age of three. Only one out of ten children under the age of three with a background in immigration attends daycare, while one out of five of children under the age of three without a background in immigration attend daycare. Despite this difference at a younger age, in total, 94.2% of children ages 3 to 6 without and 89.4% of children ages 3 to 6 with an immigration background attend daycare.

⁶ HMdJIE stands for the Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe of the state of Hessen (*Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz, für Integration und Europa*)

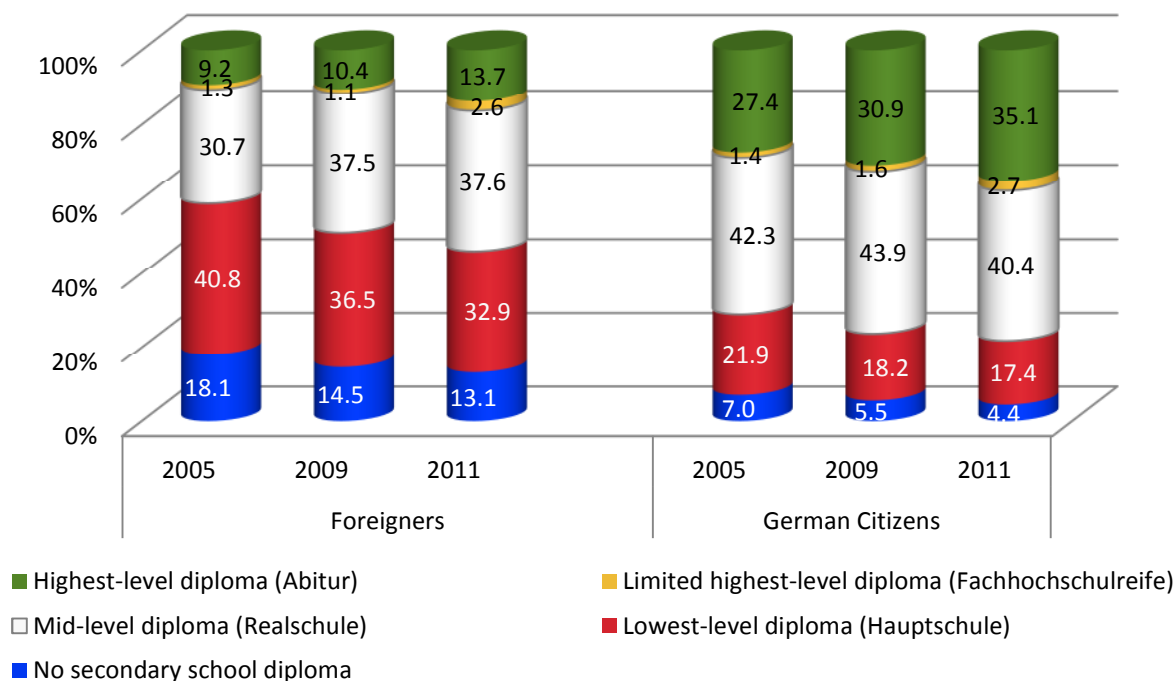
B4 Graduation rate

Definition

Graduation rates of students in different levels of secondary school

Data source

School statistics



This indicator measures the type of diploma students achieved at the end of their secondary school career⁷. The type of diploma students receive has a significant influence on their further education and their opportunities in the labor market.

A strong difference in educational attainment exists between German students and foreign students. The indicator shows that foreigners are more likely to have no diploma (13.1% to 4.4%) or the lowest level high-school diploma (*Hauptschulabschluss*) (32.9% to 17.4%). This statistic is especially true for male students. However, the educational difference is smaller between the mid-level high school diploma (*Realschulabschluss*) (37.6% to 40.4%), but not at the highest-level of educational attainment in high school (*Abitur*) (13.7% to 35.1%).

Between 2005 and 2011 there has been an „upward mobility“ towards the attainment of higher education degrees both by Germans and foreigners. Regardless, the number of students with a background in immigration who complete the highest-level of education (*Abitur*) is still much lower than German students. Despite this difference, one of the most positive statistical findings was the fact that the number of students with an immigration background who do not graduate high school decreased by 5 percentage points.

⁷ Children generally start school at the age of six. Around ten, the children move on to secondary schools. For secondary schools, the German educational system splits into three different levels of secondary education: the *Gymnasium*, the *Realschule*, and the *Hauptschule*. After graduating from a *Hauptschule* or *Realschule*, students transition to vocational training (*Duale Ausbildung*). After graduating from a *Gymnasium*, students take the *Abitur*, a lengthy and strenuous examination. While the *Abitur* is the prerequisite for admission to a university, a course at a university of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulreife*) can be started a year before the completion of the *Abitur*.

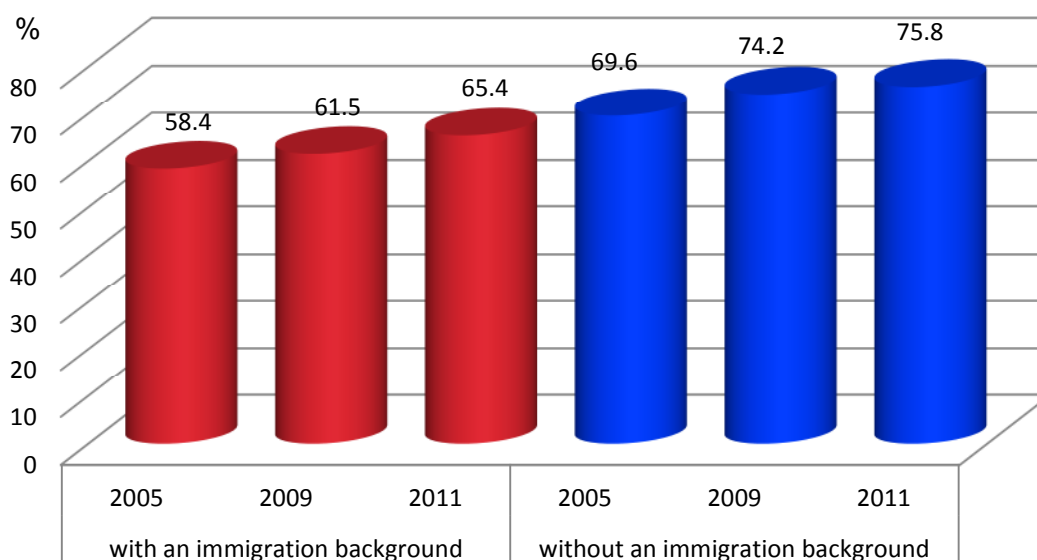
B12 Gainful occupation rate

Definition

Proportion of gainfully active people (ages 15 to 65) with and without an immigration background

Data source

Microcensus



The employment rate describes the percentage of the entire labour force that is gainfully employed and provides important information on integration within the labour market. In Germany, the definition of “working-age” is between 15 and 65.

The employment rate of people with a background in immigration is less than that of people without an immigration background; for both groups, women have a lower employment rate than men.

Between 2005 and 2011 the employment rate as a whole increased. The employment rate for people without an immigration background increased from 69.6% to 75.8%, and the employment rate for people with an immigration background increased from 58.4% to 65.4%. Since 2009, the difference in employment rate between people with and without an immigration background has decreased, but an “employment gap” of roughly 10% still exists. The difference in employment rates speaks to the fact that people with an immigration background are disproportionately unemployed. Moreover, the difference in employment rates between women with and without an immigration background is 57.6% to 71.1%.

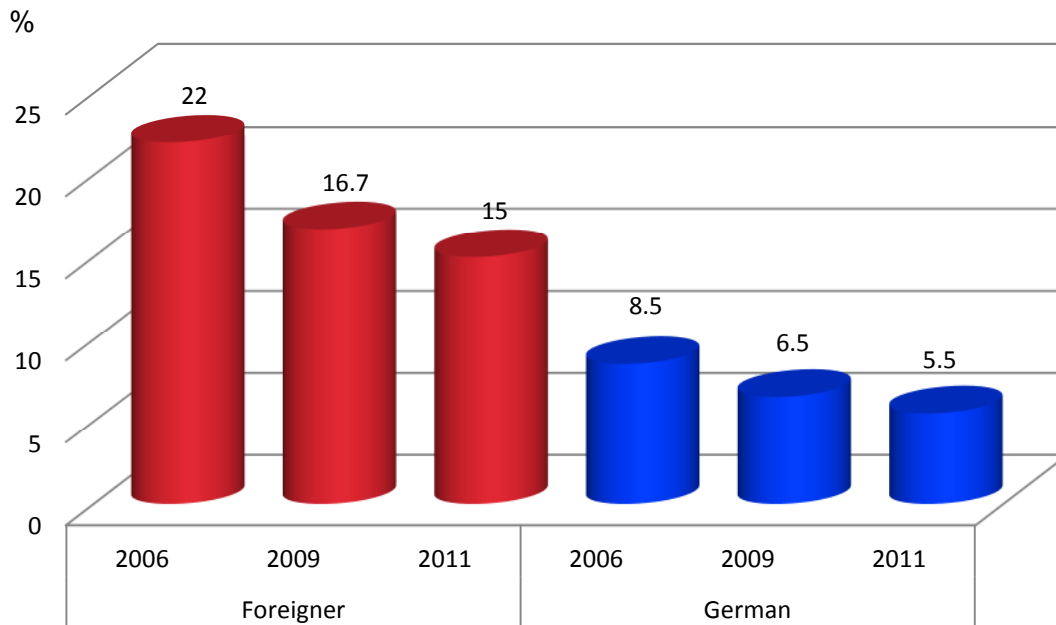
B18 Unemployment rate

Definition

Unemployment rate (%) of the total labour force

Data source

Unemployment statistics



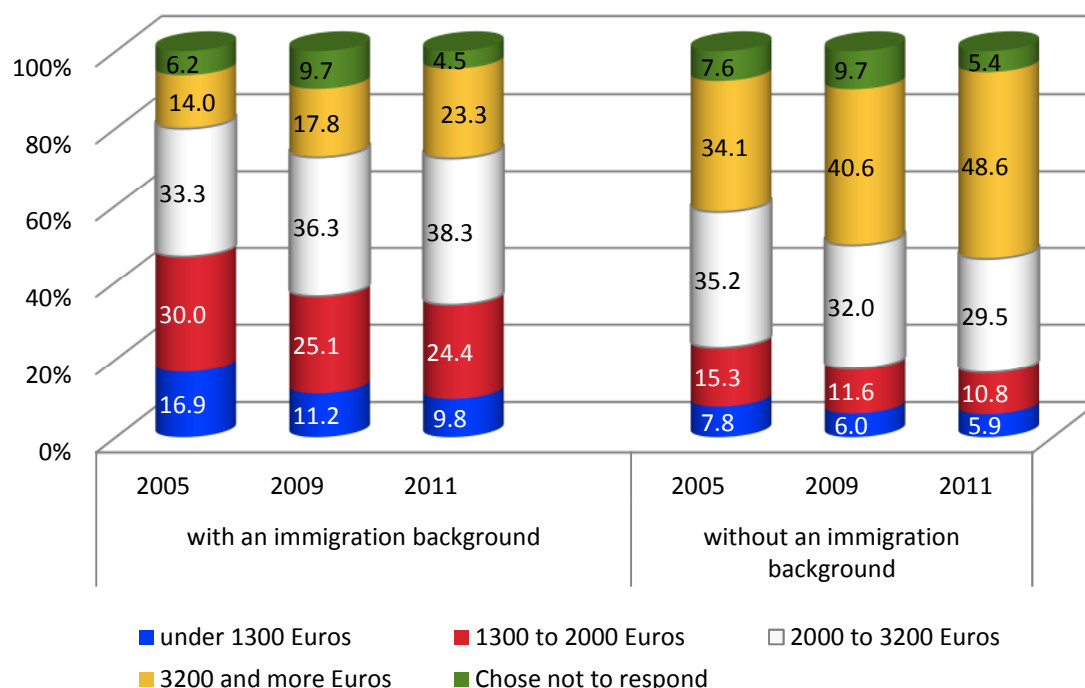
According to § 16 SGB III (*Sozialgesetzbuch – Social Security Code*), a person is legally registered as unemployed if the person (1) is not employed for more than 15 hours/week, (2) is seeking employment and is able to take a job offer from the Employment Agency, or (3) registers him- or herself as unemployed at an Employment Agency⁸.

The unemployment rate for foreigners remains higher in Hessen than the total unemployment rate for Germans (as is the case throughout all of Germany). A key reason behind these data is the average lower educational attainment of foreigners. However, a positive trend was noticed between 2006 and 2011 for both foreigners and German citizens. The unemployment rate for foreigners dropped from 22% to 15%, and the unemployment rate for German citizens decreased from 8.5% to 5.5%.

⁸ See also www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/NationalEconomyEnvironment/LabourMarket/Unemployment/RegisteredUnemployed/Current.html

B20 Net income of families

Definition Net income of families by immigration background (per month, %)	Data source Microcensus
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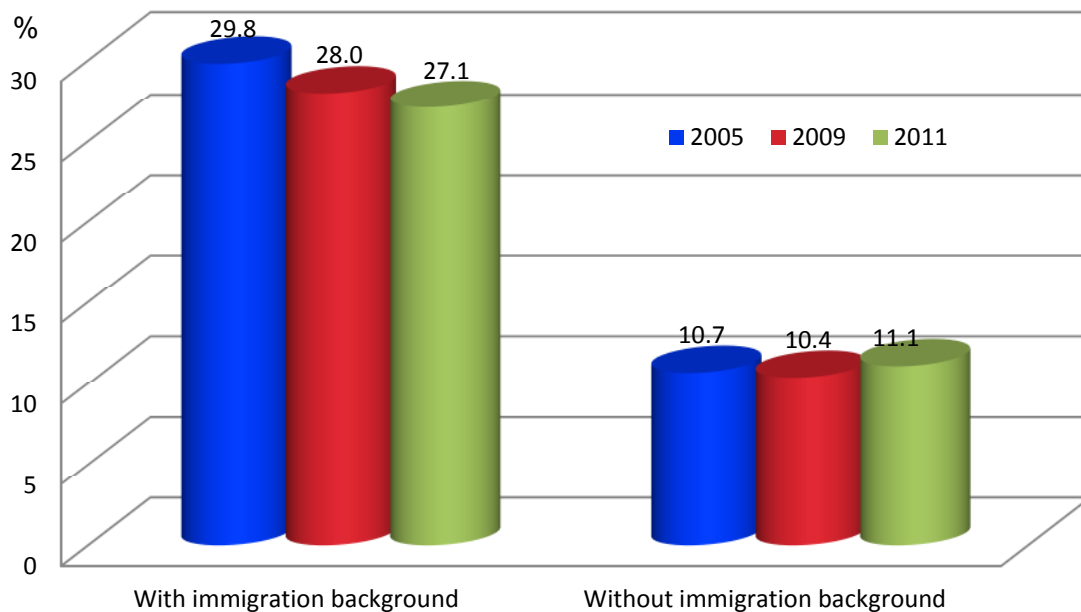


This indicator shows the income differences between families with and without an immigrant background. Almost half of the families without an immigration background (48.6%) have more than 3200 Euros per month at their disposal, but only around one fourth of the families (23.3%) with an immigration background have more than 3200 Euros per month. 29.5% of families without and 38.3% of families with an immigration background earn between 2000 and 3200 Euros per month. 5.9% of families without and 9.8% of families with and immigration background are within the lowest income bracket (under 1300 Euros per month).

During this reporting period, the income situation of all families (regardless of an immigration background) improved significantly. The share of high-income earners has increased by 14% for families without and 10% for families with a background in immigration. At the same time, the proportion of families in the lowest income bracket has fallen by 2% for families without and 7% for families with an immigration background. However, a significant income-gradient still exists between families with and families without a background in immigration.

B21 At-risk-of-poverty rate

Definition	Data source
At-Risk-of-Poverty (%)	Microcensus



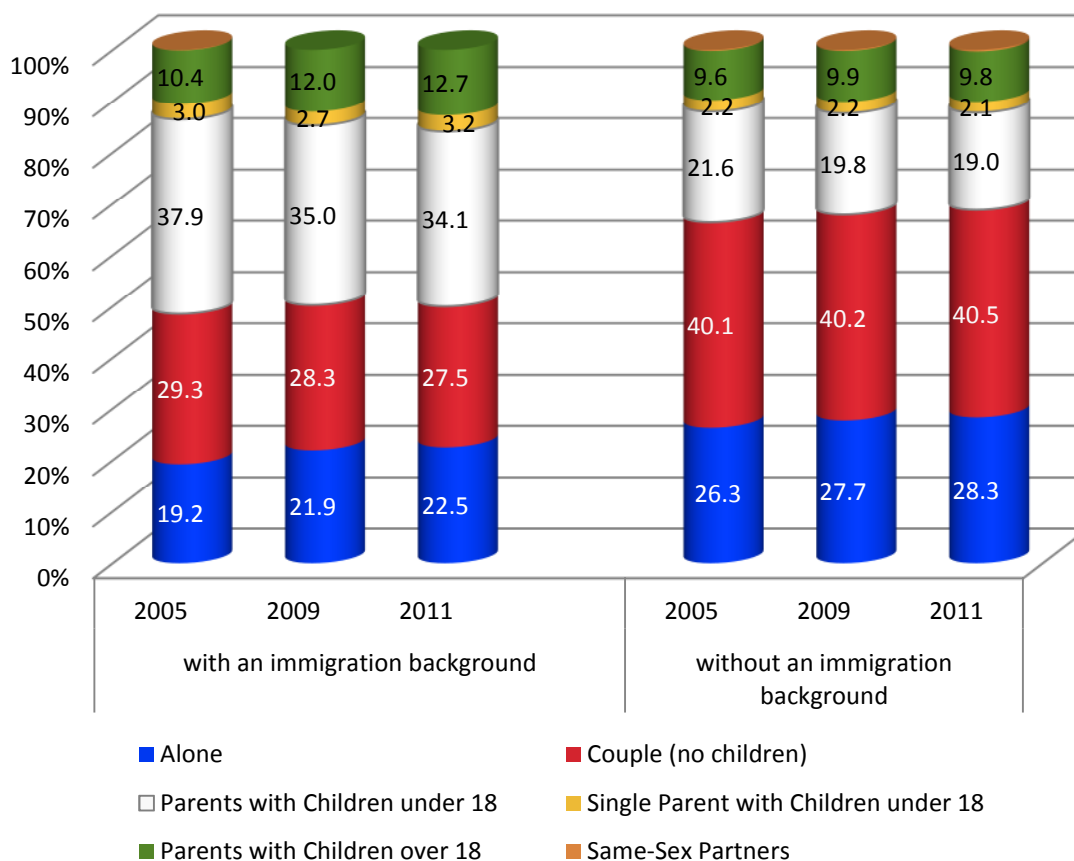
Poverty affects different areas of life. This indicator depicts the at-risk-of-poverty rate, which is defined as all those who live on less than 60% of the median income of the Hessian population. Thus, the risk of poverty measured here is a statistical indicator that measures the inequality of income and is always interpreted in relation to total income (meaning one cannot directly compare this indicator to other regions or states).

People with a background in immigration have a significantly higher risk of poverty than those without an immigration background (27.1% to 11.1%). However, the poverty rate of people with an immigration background has dropped from 29.8% to 27.1%.

Germans with an immigration background have a significantly lower risk of poverty than foreigners (23.5% to 31.7%). In all population groups, women are more frequently at risk of poverty than men. Also, the poverty rate of children and young adults with a background in immigration is significantly higher than the rate of children and young adults without an immigration background (30.4% to 11.1%). Even in the age group above 65, the risk of poverty is particularly high for those with an immigration background compared to those without an immigration background (35.2% to 12.8%).

C1 Living arrangements in private households

Definition	Data source
Living arrangements in private households	Microcensus



Despite a declining household size, living with others is the most frequent form of lifestyle in Hessen.⁹ Only one in five adults with an immigration background and one in four adults without an immigration background live alone. People with a background in immigration often live in a family with children (46.8%) compared to people without an immigration background (28.8%). Adults without an immigration background live more often together as couples without children (40.5% to 27.5%) or alone (28.3% to 22.5%). Only 2 to 3% of the population lives as a single parent (compared to 19% throughout all of Germany). Same-sex partnerships were not able to be recorded due to the small number of cases found in people with an immigration background.

During this reporting period it was observed that the living arrangements for all are changing slowly, with the trend heading towards a declining share of families and an increasing proportion of single-person households.

⁹ In Hessen, the average household size has decreased from 3.0 in 1950 to 2.06. The number of households in this period has risen from 1.4 million to 3.0 million (Statistical Office of Hessen). This change may have occurred because of lower birth rates, increased life expectancy, increase in partnerships with separate financial management, and high professional mobility among the younger and middle-aged population (see www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/VorausberechnungBevoelkerung/BevoelkerungsHaushaltentwicklung5871101119004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, page 28ff).

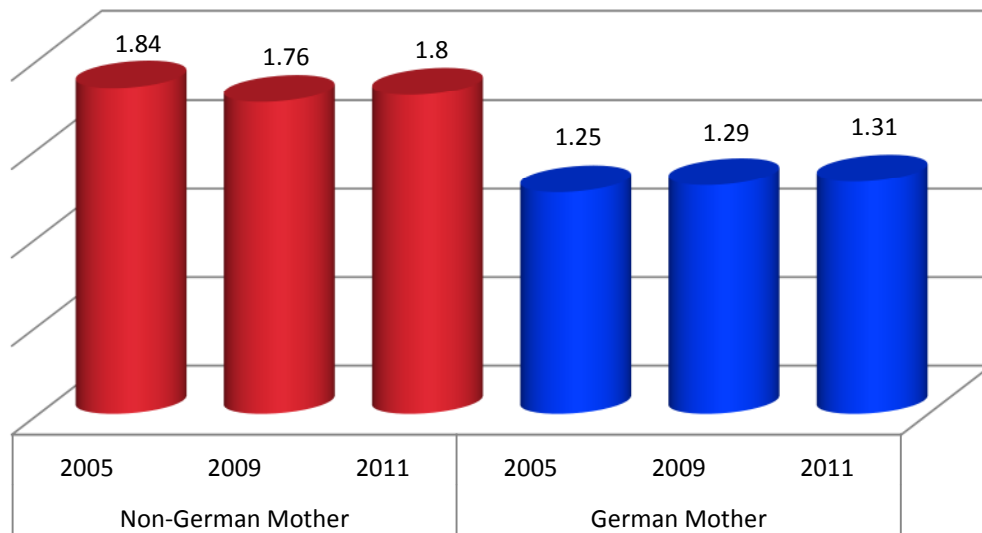
C2 Number of children per woman

Definition

The number of children per woman (ages 15-45)

Data Source

Statistical Office of Hessen
(special analysis)

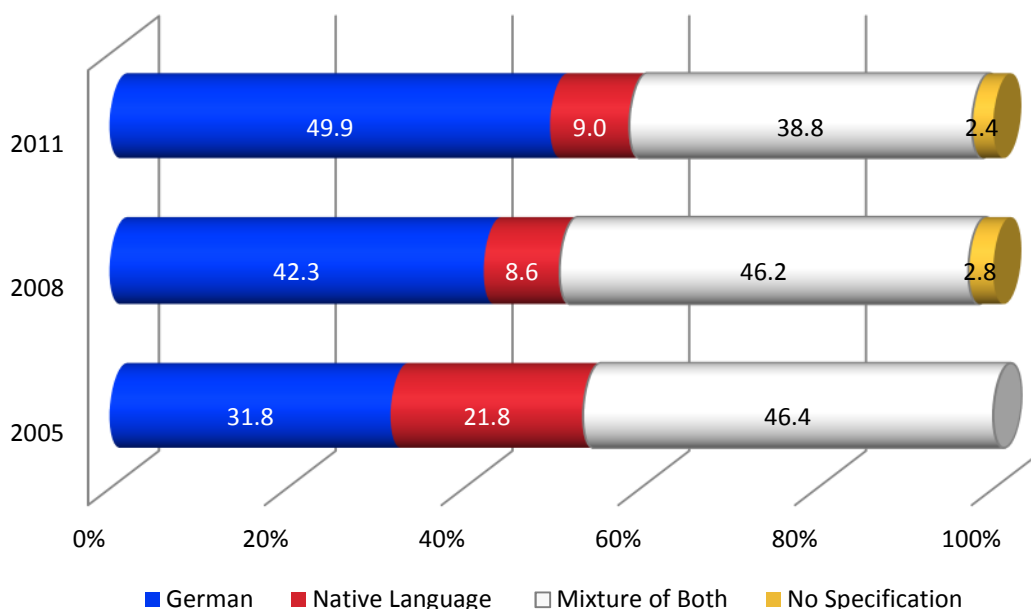


For years, the average number of children per woman in Germany has decreased. At the same time, women are, on average, older when they give birth to their first child. Better education, increased employment, the desire for more financial independence, and the increased monetary and non-monetary costs of children are some reasons for these changes.

Compared to women without an immigration background, immigrant women are younger at the birth of their first child, have more children, and are less often employed. The data for Hessen shows that non-German women give birth to more children than German women (1.8 vs. 1.31). However, it is also clear that the average number of births has also decreased slightly with non-German women. This trend has been observed nationally since 1997.

D2 Use of the German language

Definition Predominant use of German of people with immigration background (self-assessment)	Data Source SOEP
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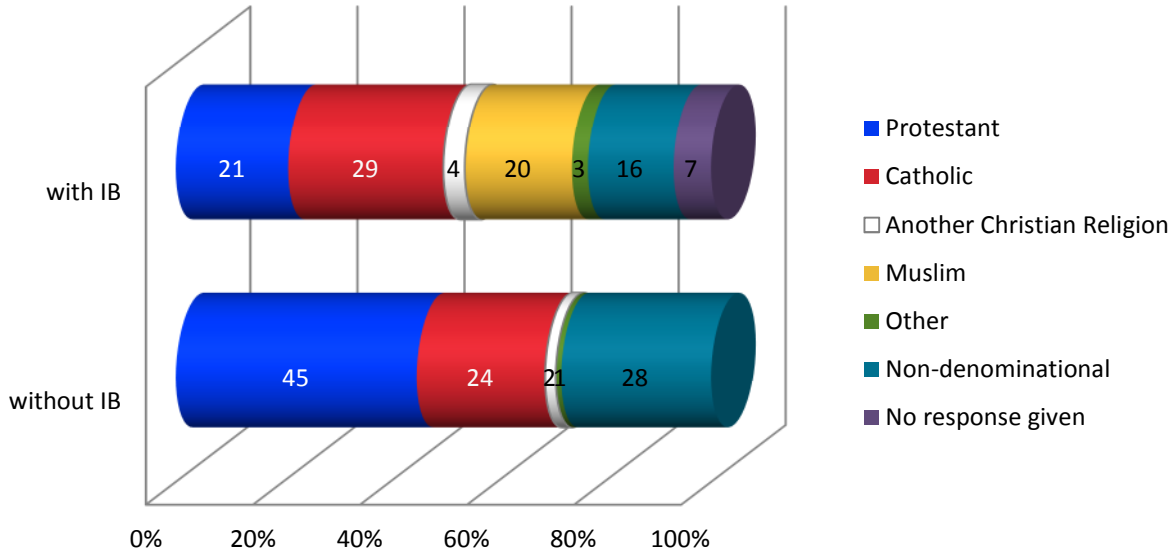


The use of the German language is an important element to the integration of immigrants and their children. Mastering the German language is not only a prerequisite for a successful acquisition of education and a smoother integration into working life, but it also allows for social acceptance and recognition. This indicator uses data from people with an immigration background who either speak another language as their native language and/or have non-German parents. The question asked was, “Do you speak here in Germany predominantly German, predominantly the language of your country of origin or the language of your parents, or a mixture?” Half of all people with an immigration background mainly speak German, 39% switch back and forth between German and the language of their country of origin, and 9% do not speak German often.

During this reporting period, a clear and positive trend was found: the proportion of people who reported speaking predominantly German has increased significantly (18 percentage points) from 2005 to 2011. The proportion of those who reported speaking predominantly their language of origin has correspondingly decreased by 13 percentage points.

D3 Religious affiliation

Definition Affiliation with a religious community by immigration background (IB)	Data source Representative survey on behalf of the HMdJIE
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According to this survey, the proportion of people without an immigration background who are Protestant or Catholic is 45% and 24%, respectively. The proportion of people with an immigration background who are Protestant or Catholic is 21% and 29%, respectively. The proportion of people with a background in immigration that are Muslim is roughly 20%. 16% of people with and 28% of people without an immigration background are non-denominational.

The proportion of those who belong to another Christian religion is 2% for people with an immigration background and 4% for people without an immigration background. 1% of people without and 3% of people with a background in immigration take part in other religions, such as Judaism, Buddhism, or Hinduism. The high proportion of people with an immigration background who did not answer this question (7%) possibly led to a distortion in the distribution of the data about the religious affiliations of people with an immigration background.

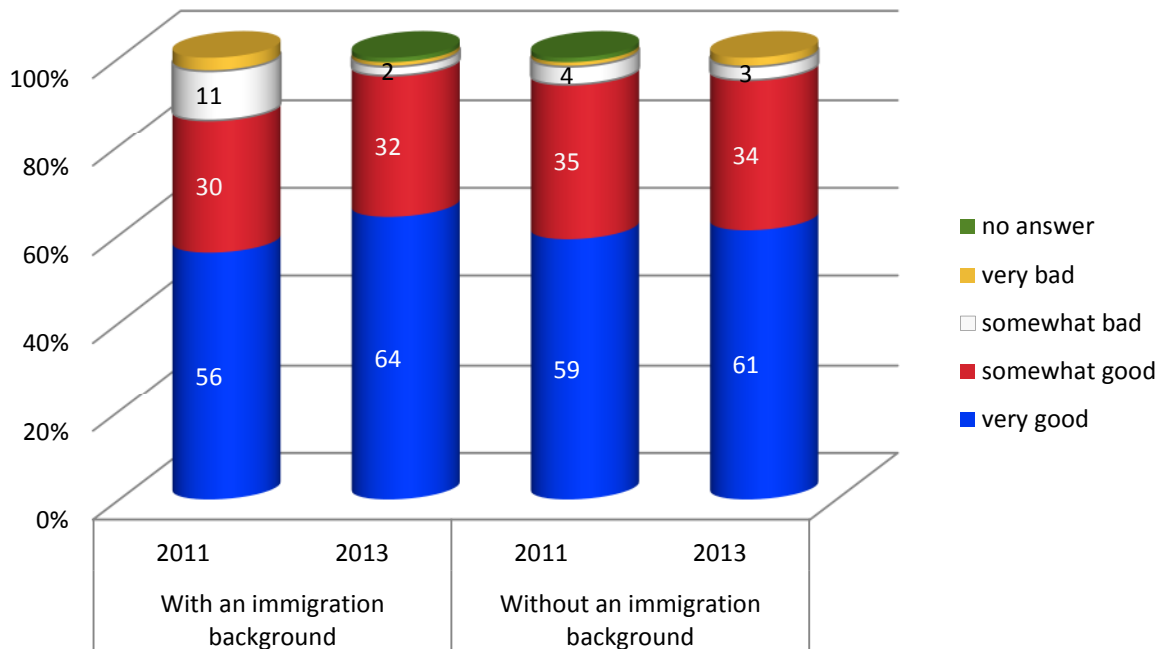
E1 Feeling content in Hessen

Definition

Feeling of contentedness in the state of Hessen

Data Source

Representative survey on behalf of the HMdJIE

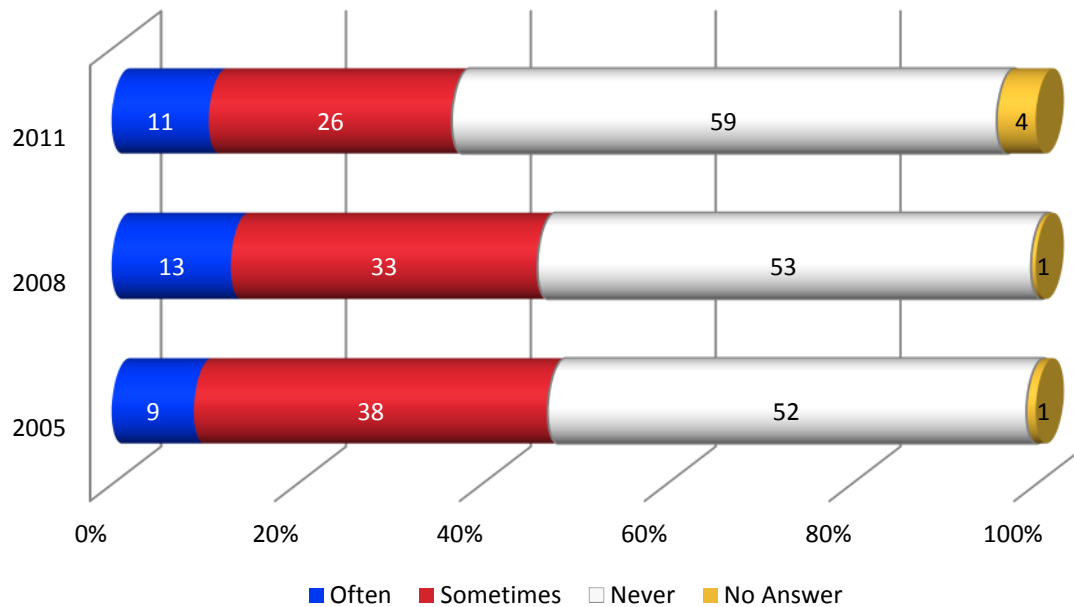


The question “How content do you feel in Hessen?” was used to measure how well off people felt in Hessen. The report found that 96% of people with and 95% of people without a background in immigration in Hessen feel “very good” or “somewhat good.”

In the time period between 2011 and 2013, the proportion of people with a background in immigration who stated they were content in Hessen increased. In 2011, 86% of people with an immigration background reported that they felt “very good” (56%) or “somewhat good” (30%). In regards to the population without an immigration background, one cannot observe a development because the proportion of those who felt “very good” or “somewhat good” only increased by one point.

E4 Perceived discrimination because of one's origin

Definition Subjectively perceived discrimination felt by a person with an immigration background in the last two years because of his or her origin	Data source SOEP
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This indicator examines perceived discrimination experiences from people with an immigration background. The question asked for this data was, “Within the past two years, how often have you personally experienced discrimination here in Germany because of your origins?”. 59% of people with an immigration background reported that they have never felt discriminated in the past two years. 26% reported they felt discriminated against sometimes, and 11% reported they felt discriminated against often. During this reporting period, a positive trend emerged; the amount of people with an immigration background who reported “never” increased from 52% to 59%, while the proportion of those who felt discriminated against “sometimes” or “often” dropped by 12 percentage points.

Publishing Information

Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe of the State of Hessen

Luisenstraße 13

65185 Wiesbaden, Germany

Phone +49 (0) 611 32-0

Department V – Integration

Dr Walter Kindermann

Section B3 – Integration Research, Monitoring

Dr Ingrid Wilkens

Gabriela Fuhr

Maja Waldmüller

Section B1 – Coordination, Public Relations and Legal Affairs

Frank Märker

Translation

Katharine Mesrobian

Responsible editor according to the German press law:

Dr Hans Liedel

Design

herzwerk Kommunikationsdesign, Wiesbaden

Vielfalt in Hessen
leben und gestalten



HESSSEN



**Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe of
the State of Hessen**

Luisenstraße 13,
65185 Wiesbaden, Germany

pressestelle@hmdj.hessen.de
www.hmdj.hessen.de