2015 Integration Report of Hessen
An Empirical Analysis of Integration
Concise version
Hessian Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration

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Concise version
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1 INTRODUCTION
Hessen is a multifaceted, tolerant, and open-minded German 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 these goals, Hessian politicians wish to observe and measure its integration policies. Therefore, the Hessian Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration has compiled data from 2005 to 2014 in a statistical report to show the changes in immigration and integration. This report is the third type of its kind to be published; the first was published in 2010, the second in 2013. The report found the following results:

The population

- One in every five inhabitants of Hessen has a migration (or migrant) background\(^1\). The majority of people with a migration background, have German citizenship.
- On average, people from a migrant background are younger than the total population. One out of two children under the age of six has a migration background. In the future, this percentage will only continue to grow.

Immigration\(^2\)

- Recently, the number of immigrants has increased in Hessen. In proportion to the population, Hessen is one of the most sought-after locations for immigrants among the German Länder.
- The increase in citizens due to immigration has changed the population demographics of Hessen; without immigrants, the population would have continued to decline.
- Currently, there is a huge influx of asylum seekers as well. In 2015, Hessen received approx. 80,000 refugees (out of 0.9 million who were registered in Germany). Since the beginning of 2016, this number has declined considerably.

Integration process

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

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\(^1\) As defined by the German Federal Office of Statistics, persons with a migration background include anyone who was not born with the German citizenship or at least one parent was not born with the German citizenship. This includes all foreigners, naturalised persons, Ethnic Germans and German children of these three mentioned groups.

\(^2\) Due to the strong and rising influx of asylum seekers in the second half of 2015, the chapter immigration was omitted in the German version. The relevant statistics soon became outdated.
Structural component

- The proportion of children with a migration background in public day care centres has increased. 18 percent of children under the age of 3 from a migrant background and 29 percent of those without a migration background attend public day care. The number of children in public day care only continues to increase with a child’s age: 93 percent of children with as well as without a migration background between the ages of 3 and 6 attend kindergarten.

- The proportion of students from a migrant background who complete the Abitur is growing slowly, currently hovering around 23 percent. The proportion of students without a migration background who complete the Abitur is twice as high, about 45 percent. Similarly, the proportion of students who do not complete secondary school is twice as high for students from a migrant background than students without. 5 percent of students with and 2 percent of students without a migration background do not complete secondary school. In addition, roughly 26 percent of students with and 14 percent of students without this characteristic graduate from the lowest level of secondary school in Germany (Hauptschule).

- Participation in gainful employment has also increased for people with a migration background. In 2013, 66 percent of all citizens from a migrant background capable of working were employed, which has increased significantly since 2005. In addition, the unemployment rate for foreigners dropped from 22 percent to 15 percent between 2006 and 2013.

- Now, tentative data exists about the unemployment levels of citizens with a migration background. One in two unemployed citizens in Hessen has a migration background.

- The at-risk-of-poverty rate is still higher for people from a migrant background. 29 percent of people with a migration background are at risk of poverty, whereas only 11 percent of people without this characteristic are at risk of poverty.

Social component

- People with a migration 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 from a migrant background. On average, foreign women have 1.8 children, while German women have 1.3 children.

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

Cultural component

- 79 percent of all people whose native language is not German consider their German language capabilities ‘good’ or ‘very good’, and 66 percent consider their writing capabilities ‘good’ or ‘very good’.

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3 For more details on the components of integration see pages 11-12.
4 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.
• 53 percent of all people from a migrant background speak predominantly German, 34 percent switch between speaking German and their native language, and 8 percent speak predominantly their native language.

• The larger part of the population with a migration background, roughly 50 percent, is Protestant or Catholic. 20 percent are Muslim, and 16 percent do not affiliate themselves with any religion.

Identification within the community

• in 2013, 96 percent of all people with a migration background state that they feel comfortable in Hessen. This rate has increased from 86 percent in 2011.
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 in 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 Hessen State Government 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 Federal 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 Zaragoza, 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). In 2011, eurostat published first results for these indicators using harmonized data. Two years later the European Commission edited a report prepared by the Migration Policy Group to further develop the EU indicators on immigrant integration.5

Figure 2: Core indicators of the European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Core indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>&gt; employment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; unemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; activity rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>&gt; highest educational attainment (share of population with tertiary, secondary and primary or less than primary education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; share of low-achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; share of 30 to 34-year-olds with tertiary educational attainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; share of early leavers from education and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social inclusion</td>
<td>&gt; median net income – the median net income of the immigrant population as a proportion of the median net income of the total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; at risk of poverty rate – share of population with net disposable income of less than 60 per cent of national median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; the share of population perceiving their health status as good or poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; ratio of property owners to non-property owners among immigrants and the total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active citizenship</td>
<td>&gt; the share of immigrants that have acquired citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; the share of immigrants holding permanent or long-term residence permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; the share of immigrants among elected representatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_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

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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 conferences in 2011, 2013 and 2015, the sixteen German Länder (i.e. federal states) came together to three monitoring reports 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 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 Hessian Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration openly supports the Hessian communities’ efforts with integration. In addition, some communities within Hessen have developed their own reporting system. Currently, some new monitoring systems are under construction.

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).
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 percent 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, the response rate is very high.
In addition, various other data sources have been taken into consideration for the Hessen integration monitoring. They include:

- Unemployment statistics (Arbeitslosenstatistik)
- Central register of foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister)
- Vocational training statistics (Berufsbildungsstatistik)
- Employment statistics established by the German Federal Employment Office (Beschäftigtenstatistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit)
- Naturalization statistics provided by the German Federal Statistical Office (Einbürgerungsstatistik des Statistischen Bundesamtes)
- Higher education statistics collected by the Federal Statistical Office (Hochschulstatistik)
- Child and youth welfare statistics prepared by the statistical offices of both the federal and state governments (Kinder- und Jugendhilfestatistik)
- Police crime statistics collected by the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik des Bundeskriminalamtes) or the state offices of criminal investigation (Landeskriminalämter)
- School statistics provided by the Statistical Office of Hessen (Schulstatistik des Hes- sischen Statistischen Landesamtes)
- Criminal prosecution statistics (Strafverfolgungsstatistik)
- Immigration statistics (Wanderungsstatistik)
- 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 2013 it covered approximately 15,000 private households (roughly 30,000 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 questions 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.

For the indicators in this paper, in general, the years 2005 to 2013 are shown if possible. In most cases, this shows a clear trend: diminishing differences between the population with and the population without migration background.

### 2.4 Migration Background

The main problem regarding the statistical analysis of integration is that most official data sources differentiate only by nationality, but these statistics do not satisfy the increasing demand for information about the diverse society. Just to give a few examples: Many Germans
have experienced immigration\textsuperscript{10}, others were born as children of foreigners, have difficulties in using the German language but hold the German nationality.

To remedy this flaw in the data, the concept of a "migration background" was developed. As defined by the German Federal Office of Statistics, persons with a migration background include anyone who was not born with the German citizenship or at least one parent was not born with the German citizenship. This includes all foreigners, naturalised persons, Ethnic Germans and German children of these three mentioned groups. This definition is used by the Microcensus. However, other definitions of the migration background exist:

For example, the child and youth welfare statistics collects data on a migration background with the question of whether a parent of a child in childcare is of foreign origin ("parents’ immigration experience"). The second stage of the survey characteristic is the question about the "language mainly spoken at home" (German / not German). As defined by the school statistics, a migration background covers three features: nationality, common language mainly spoken at home, and country of birth. The immigration characteristics of the parents are irrelevant for this definition.

As a result, some indicators are still based on the nationality concept, while others use the migration background 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 migration background concept became uniformly defined and the basis for all statistics relevant to integration. The varying definitions should be kept in mind when interpreting the data used in this brochure.

\textsuperscript{10} e.g. the Spätaussiedler, ethnic German resettlers from East European states
3 INDICATORS
3.1 Preliminary Remarks

The 2015 Integration Report for Hessen consists of nearly 50 indicators. For this concise version, 16 indicators were selected (as shown by an ‘X’ on the right column of figure 4). Further, a digression on asylum seekers is added to indicator A4.

To see all indicators, please refer to the unabridged edition in German. The indicators are also described in detail there 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 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1  Population of Hessen</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2  Foreign population in Hessen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3  Foreign population according to residency permits</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4  Immigration and emigration</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5  Naturalization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural component</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early childhood education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1  Proportion of children attending day-care centres</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2  Children with a non-German family language attending day-care centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education in schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3  Students in 8th grade by type of school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4  Graduation rate</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5  Percentage of students with a non-university tertiary education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6  Different categories of non-university tertiary education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7  Students in higher education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B8  Participation in professional development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B9  School-leaving qualification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B10 Highest vocational degree</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11 Labour force participation rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B12 Gainful occupation rate</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B13 Concerns about job security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B14a Atypical occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B14b Marginal employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B15 Classification of employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B16 Employment in public service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B17 Inactive labour force rate (ILO concept)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B18 Unemployment rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 from a migrant background who are eligible to vote |                                   |   |
| C8 Political commitment                    |                                   |   |

**Crime**

| C9 Criminal suspects                       |                                   |   |
| C10 Convicts                               |                                   |   |

**Cultural component**

**Competency in German**

| D1a Proficiency in the German language (children) |                                   |   |
| D1b Proficiency in the German language (adults)  |                                   |   |
| 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 |
| E2a Feeling of being German                 |                                   |   |
| E2b Feeling of belonging to country of origin and Germany |                                   |   |

**Feeling of exclusion**

| E3 Concerns about xenophobia                |                                   |   |
| E4 Perceived discrimination because of one's origin |                                   | X |
Roughly 6.1 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 a migration background has slightly decreased, while the number of people from a migrant background has increased. Roughly one-third of all people from a migrant background in Hessen were born in Germany; the other two-thirds immigrated.

As the figure shows, the proportion of the population with a migration background is, on average, younger than the proportion of the population with no migration background. Overall, it can be expected that the proportion of people with a migration background will increase in the following years.
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, 80 percent, have a permanent residency permit, and 13.1 percent of foreigners have a short-term residency permit. 0.6 percent of foreigners have been identified by the government as persons who should be expelled from the country; however, due to varying circumstances, these foreigners have received a suspension of deportation (Duldung). This often occurs when a foreigner does not have any official documents or is unable to travel. Lastly, 1.1 percent of the foreign population sought asylum in Hessen or have a residence permit in accordance with the § 55 Asylum Procedure Act (Asylverfahrensgesetz).

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11 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.
Emigration, not only immigration, also plays a role in Hessen. While the number of foreigners who leave each year has only slightly increased since 2005 (from approx. 47,000 to 60,000 p.a.), there has been a significant increase in foreign immigration since 2009, especially from new EU-countries and southern Europe, resulting in the growing net population.\footnote{The numbers here do not include immigration across the borders of Hessen into other German states. However, it is more or less even.}

Without immigration, the Hessen population would have continued to decline. On average, immigrants are younger than the total population; the majority of immigrants, roughly 89 percent, 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 (2013).
A4 - Digression: Refugees

Definition
Number of registered refugees

Data Source
Regierungspräsidium
Darmstadt, EASY
1993 - 2015

Since the 1990s, the influx of asylum seekers has been rising significantly. In 2015, 79,788 refugees came to Hessen to apply for asylum. The main countries of origin were Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Albania (see next figure). Approximately 12% were from European countries (mainly Albania, Kosovo). Numerous projects were defined and realized in order to provide opportunity for refugees to learn German and to improve their vocational skills as the level of qualification is mostly not sufficient to meet German labour market demands.
B1 Early childhood education – children attending day-care centres

Definition
Percentage of children with a migration background (in different age brackets) attending day-care centres

Data source
German Federal Statistical Office 2009 - 2014

Relevant studies show that early childhood development is crucial for later educational achievement, and childcare centres 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 day-care centres has risen during the last years and continues to grow. The percentage gap between children ages 3 to 6 with and without a migration background in day-care centres has vanished entirely. In 2014, 93 percent of children ages 3 to 6 regardless if with or without migration background attend daycare. However, a large difference exists between children under the age of three: Only 18 percent with a migration background attend daycare, while 29 percent without a migration background use daycare centres.
This indicator measures the type of diploma students achieved at the end of their secondary school career. The type of diploma students receive has a significant influence on their further education and their opportunities in the labor market.

The indicator shows that those from a migrant background are more likely to have no diploma (5 percent to 2 percent) or the lowest level high-school diploma (Hauptschulabschluss) (26 percent to 14 percent). This statistic is especially true for male students. However, the educational difference is smaller between the mid-level high school diploma (Realschulabschluss) (43 percent to 38 percent), but not at the highest-level of educational attainment in high school (Abitur) (23 percent to 45 percent), where the difference between the two groups increased from 18 to 22.

Between 2005 and 2013 there has been a trend towards the attainment of higher education degrees both by students with and without a migration background. Regardless, the number of students from a migrant background who complete the highest-level of education (Abitur) is still much lower than students without this characteristic.

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13 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: the Gymnasium, the Realschule, and the Hauptschule. After graduating from a Gymnasium, students take the Abitur. 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.
B10 Highest vocational degrees

Definition
Proportion of people (ages 15 to 65) with and without a migration background who hold a vocational or tertiary degree (percent)

Data source
Microcensus
2005 - 2013

Skills affect access to the labour market, job chances, professional status, income, and thus participation in society. In Germany, a completed vocational training is a significant requirement of starting a career and preventing unemployment.

The indicator shows that the population of working age with a migration background has attained a significantly lower level of education than people without a migration background. Many received only a low level of schooling and have not completed occupational qualification (38 percent vs. 9 percent of people without a migration background). One of the main reasons is the recruitment of low-qualified migrant workers in the 1950s and 1960s and the subsequent arrival of family members to join them. However, the proportion of those holding a university degree is similar in both groups.

Between 2005 and 2013 the share of low skilled fell as many have reached retirement age. Furthermore, many new immigrants – especially from East European countries – have higher qualifications.
Participation in working life is deemed to be an important factor in the social integration of migrants. 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 migration background is less than that of people without a migration background; for both groups, women have a lower employment rate than men. Partly, this is due to the fact that the population from a migrant background has lower qualification levels.

Between 2005 and 2013 the employment rate increased as a whole. The employment rate for people without a migration background increased from 70 percent to 76 percent, and the employment rate for people from a migrant background increased from 58 percent to 66 percent. Since 2009, the difference between people with and without a migration background employment rate has decreased, but an “employment gap” of roughly 10 percent still exists. The difference in employment rates speaks to the fact that people with a migration background are disproportionally unemployed. Moreover, the difference in employment rates between women with and without a migration background is high (58 percent to 73 percent).
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 Agency\(^\text{14}\).

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 2013 for both foreigners and German citizens. The unemployment rate for foreigners dropped from 22.0 percent to 14.9 percent, and the unemployment rate for German citizens decreased from 8.5 percent to 5.5 percent. In the last 2 years the unemployment rate remained nearly unvaried.

\(^{14}\) See also https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/NationalEconomyEnvironment/LabourMarket/Unemployment/Unemployment.html
This indicator shows the income differences between families with and without a migration background. More than a half of the families without a migration background (56 percent) have more than 3200 Euros per month at their disposal, but only around one fourth (28 percent) of the families from a migrant background have more than 3200 Euros per month. 28 percent of families without and 39 percent of families with a migration background earn between 2000 and 3200 Euros per month. 5 percent of families without and 9 percent of families with a migration background are within the lowest income bracket (under 1300 Euros per month).

During this reporting period, the income situation of all families (regardless of a migrant background) improved significantly. The share of high-income earners has increased by 28 percentage points for families without and 14 percentage points for families with a migration background. At the same time, the proportion of families in the lowest income bracket has fallen by nearly 3 percentage points for families without and 7 percentage points for families from a migrant background. However, a significant income-gradient still exists between both groups.
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 percent 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 migration background have a significantly higher risk of poverty than those without this characteristic (29 percent to 11 percent).

Germans from a migrant background have a much lower risk of poverty than foreigners. 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 migration background is significantly higher than the rate of children and young adults without a migration background. Even in the age group above 65, the risk of poverty is particularly high for those with a migration background compared to those without this characteristic.
C1 Living arrangements in private households

**Definition**
Living arrangements in private households

**Data source**
Microcensus
2005 – 2013

Despite a declining household size, living with others is the most frequent form of lifestyle in Hessen. Only one in five adults with a migration background and one in four adults without this background live alone. People from a migrant background often live in a family with children (48 percent) compared to people without a migration background (29 percent). Adults without a migration background live more often together as couples without children (40 percent to 26 percent) or alone (29 percent to 23 percent). Only 2 to 3 percent of the population lives as a single parent (compared to 19 percent throughout all of Germany). Same-sex partnerships were not able to be recorded due to the small number of cases found in people with a migration 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.

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15 In Hessen, the average household size has decreased from 3.0 in 1950 to 2.04 in 2015. 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.
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 a migration 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. 1.3). However, it is also evident, that the average number of births has also decreased temporarily slightly with non-German women in 2008, while in the immediate past in both groups the number of children per woman increased.
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 from a migrant 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 a migration background mainly speak German, 34 percent switch back and forth between German and the language of their country of origin, and 8 percent 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 (21 percentage points) from 2005 to 2013. The proportion of those who reported speaking predominantly their language of origin has correspondingly decreased by 14 percentage points.
According to a survey that was carried out on behalf of the Hessen government, the proportion of people without a migration background who are Protestant or Catholic is 45 percent and 24 percent, respectively. The proportion of people with a migration background who are Protestant or Catholic is 21 percent and 29 percent, respectively. The proportion of people from a migrant background that are Muslim is roughly 20 percent. 16 percent of people with and 28 percent of people without a migration background are non-denominational.

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

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16 Hessen State Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe (ed.) (2013): „Wie hast du’s mit der Religion?” Eine repräsentative Umfrage zur Religiosität in Hessen, p. 27
E1 Feeling of contentedness in Hessen

**Definition**
Feeling of contentedness in the state of Hessen

**Data Source**
Representative survey on behalf of the HMdJIE\(^{17}\)
2011 – 2013

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 percent of people with and 95 percent of people without a migration background in Hessen feel “very good” or “somewhat good.”

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

\(^{17}\) Hessen State Ministry of Justice, for Integration and Europe (ed.) (2013): Integration nach Maß – Der Hessische Integrationsmonitor 2013. Wiesbaden, p.121
**E4 Perceived discrimination because of one's origin**

**Definition**
Subjectively perceived discrimination felt by a person from a migrant background in the last two years because of his or her origin

**Data source**
SOEP
2005 - 2013

This indicator examines perceived discrimination experiences from people from a migrant 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 percent of people with a migration background reported that they have never felt discriminated in the past two years. 26 percent reported they felt discriminated against sometimes, and 8 percent reported they felt discriminated against often. During this reporting period, a positive trend emerged; the amount of people with a migration background who reported “never” increased from 52 percent to 64 percent, while the proportion of those who felt discriminated against “sometimes” or “often” dropped by 12 percentage points.
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