

New York University

Current Status of Migration in Germany

Guest Speaker at Master Program in European Studies at the NYU
3 December 2014

Schedule:

- 6.30pm Welcome (Prof. Colette Mazzucelli) 5 min
- 6.35pm self-introduction ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius and American Friends of Bucerius (Nina Smidt, Michael Göring) 10 min
- 6.45pm overview of the current migration debate in Germany (Smidt) 10 min
- 6.55pm challenges and answers in the educational sector (Göring) 10 min
- 7.05pm ZEIT Foundation programs in the area of "Education and Migration" (Göring) 10 min
- 7.15pm questions by students 15 min
- 7.30pm end of course

Challenges and answers in the educational sector

- “Germany is not a country of immigration.” This has been the official view of the German government in defining its position on international migration and the integration of foreigners for decades.
- Germany’s self-definition of a non-migration society is at the same time a normative statement: many Germans see their country as an ethnically defined nation-state¹
- reality proves them wrong: for over seventy years, Germany has been one of the countries receiving the highest number of immigrants in the world (next to the USA)
- In 1950, some 8 million of the 50 million inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) were postwar refugees and expellees (Vertriebene). Since then, West Germany's population has increased by 16 million (to 66 million in 1994). Some 80 percent of this increase can be explained by net migration gains (12.9 million between 1950 and 1994).
- after the second world war, there was a wave of immigration into Germany, mainly refugees and expellees (from the Eastern parts of the German Reich, from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia), ethnic Germans from Central and Eastern Europe (Aussiedler), Germans from the GDR (Übersiedler), labor migrants (so-called guest workers) and asylum seekers > more than 20 million people immigrated to the western part of Germany (this figure only includes people who have stayed in the Federal Republic of Germany for extended periods of time)²

¹ Rainer Münz / Ralf E. Ulrich, *Changing Patterns of Immigration to Germany 1945-1997*, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Philosophische Fakultät, Chair of Demography.

² The census of October 1946 registered 5.9 million refugees and expellees in the British and U.S. zones and 3.6 million in the Soviet zone (the French military government in Germany did not allow the resettlement of expellees in the French zone). The census of March 1950 counted 7.9 million refugees and expellees living in West Germany.

- by the beginning of the 1950s approximately 12 million ethnic Germans from the former eastern parts of the Reich and from East Central Europe had emigrated to the FRG, the GDR and Austria

Phases in the History of German Migration:

1945 to 1949

remigration of non-German forced labor, prisoners of war, and survivors of the concentration camps of Nazi Germany.

1949 to 1961

first peak of migration between East and West Germany (Übersiedler)

1961 to 1973

active recruitment of foreign labor by the FRG (guest workers); rapid growth of foreign population

1973 to 1988/89

recruitment stop; failed attempts to reduce the number of foreigners living in the FRG; consolidation and further growth of the foreign population in West Germany by way of family reunion; recruitment of foreign labor by the GDR.

1988 to 1991

immigration of ethnic Germans (Aussiedler), asylum seekers, refugees, new labor migrants; second peak of migration between East and West Germany.

since 1992

introduction of new restrictions against the immigration of Aussiedler and asylum seekers

In 2006, 15.143.000 German residents (18,38% of the total population), had a migration background. This figure includes all people who migrated into the territory of the FRG between 1949 and 2006, all foreigners born in Germany and all people born in Germany with at least one parent who is himself/herself a migrant or was born a foreigner. The figure does not include refugees and expellees who came before 1949.

The largest group of people in Germany with a migration background is from Turkey: 2.5 million people, making up 16,4% of all immigrants. Immigrants from the former Soviet Union make up 6,7%.

Naturalization of people with Turkish citizenship since 2005: between 25.000 and 35.000 per year (peak in 1999 was over 100.000 per year).

applications for asylum in 2013 (in the EU):

- Germany 127.000 (rank one)
- France 66.000 (rank two)

inhabitants in Germany 80 millions
 in France 66 millions
 in the UK 53 millions

ZEIT Foundation programs in the area of Education and Migration

Bucerius LERN-WERK

- implemented from 2001 until 2012
- the project aimed at junior high students and elementary pupils who have difficulties with their reading
- the PISA study of 2006 showed that 20% of German students were not able to understand complex texts properly, in Hamburg the rate was even higher: 27,8%
- for elementary pupils, the IGLU study showed rates of 13,2%, in Hamburg an acceptable rate of 22,1% of pupils having trouble reading
- a support plan was needed to take countermeasures
- the goal was to encourage and promote reading abilities and it had a double effect: the intensive tutoring increased the pupil's reading skills and the teaching students who tutored them gained practical experience in their future jobs
- at first the concept was only for ninth grade students at junior high because 50% of students with reading problems are in junior high (in three German cities: Hamburg, Rostock, and, together with the Vodafone Foundation also in Stendal)
- a special was the "practice learning day" > the ninth graders got Wednesdays off and so this day was used for internships at local companies: for half a year, the students spent every Wednesday working in a local business, gaining work experience for a possible future job, after half a year, they had the chance to choose another business for another half year > the effect was, that after some years, all positions for apprentices in the businesses surrounding the schools were full >> the City of Hamburg took over this practice day and nearly all junior high schools in Hamburg are now working with this concept
- in 2004 the program was adapted for third year elementary pupils³

³ In Hamburg, 7 of a total of 204 elementary schools participated over time.

- in small groups of 8 to 10, the students had two support classes a week for two hours each, over a time span of two years, with two teaching students as tutors
- in addition, a pool of books for reading at home was provided, visits to the theatre and readings were offered as part of the program and a personal "reading pass" documented the individual progress
- the project turned into a successful cooperation with the regional institute for teacher training and was offered in different cities across Germany with very good results
- when the project was closed in 2013, its evaluation documented how successful it had enhanced reading skills and reading motivation in elementary and junior high schools

More immigrants become teachers („Schülercampus Mehr Migranten werden Lehrer“)

- to encourage students with immigrant backgrounds to discover their skills and potential for teaching profession
- to bring more diversity to Germany's teaching force
- to enhance participation and representation of culturally diverse citizens in German society
- 25% of German students have culturally diverse backgrounds, but only 5% of the teachers have immigrant backgrounds > the project's aim is to overcome this imbalance
- the project addresses itself to high school students from immigrant families who have an interest in the teaching profession
- the four-day orientation workshop consists of talks by experts and informatory discussions with high school teachers and ministry representatives, group work, individual counselling and also the chance to sit in on lessons
- the workshop's goal is to inform about the skills and qualifications needed to become a teacher
- the workshop intends to provide the extra motivation to opt for a teaching degree

- since its start in 2008, the initiative has grown: meanwhile it has been adopted and implemented in ten different German states, with a total of 769 participants so far
- successful cooperation model, with ministries, pedagogical institutes, universities, teacher networks and foundations as committed partners and financial supporters
- first survey shows the project's effectiveness and its impact: two thirds of the participants (graduates) have enrolled for teacher programs

Getting on track („Weichenstellung“)

- the project started in September 2013 with seven elementary schools in Hamburg as a cooperation with other partners
- it has already been adopted by Baden-Württemberg, where the project has started just over a month ago in four elementary schools
- its goal is to help fourth graders with the transition from elementary to secondary education, which sets the course for the future educational biography
- the idea behind the project is to create equal opportunities and educational equality for all pupils no matter which cultural background they come from
- one-third of German schoolchildren have at least one foreign-born parent
- the correlation between social background and educational opportunity is very high in Germany > a child from an upper-class background is 4 times more likely to visit the academic track high school than a student from a working class background – even if both students have the same intellectual abilities
- the project has four goals:
 - o to improve the achievements of students from 4th grade to 6th grade who have the potential for higher education and enhance their educational opportunities
 - o to involve parents in common program activities and help them to foster relations with their childrens' school

- to support teachers at elementary schools to better address students who are able for a better performance
- to give student teachers the opportunity to learn twice – at university and in the classroom
- teachers, parents and student tutors work together under the motto “good works better”
- 24 tutors support 66 fourth graders in seven elementary schools in Hamburg
- one tutor is in charge of three mentees for a period of three years (from grades four to six, last year elementary and first two years high school or junior high)
- tutors give individual learning support in and outside the classroom:
 - tutors sit in on lessons twice a week
 - tutors meet with their mentees at least once a month for cultural activities (museum, theatre, movies)
 - tutors meet regularly with classroom teachers
 - tutors get regular supervision and coaching by experts from the regional institute for teacher training and the university
- pupils are enabled to fully evolve their potential, parents get support in promoting their children, schools are enabled to respond to the diverse abilities of their pupils and teaching students gain practical experience in forming everyday school life

“Horizons” Scholarship-program, Hertie Foundation, Germany

(“Horizonte” Stipendienprogramm)

- a project of the Hertie Foundation that supports talented and committed young teacher students with immigrant backgrounds
- after Frankfurt and Berlin, Hamburg is the third city in which the program is implemented
- since its start in 2008, the program has supported 160 students, over 80 have already completed the two-year program and have joined the German-wide alumni network

START – Scholarship program for talented children with immigrant backgrounds in Hamburg

- this project is a Hertie Foundation project, supported by the ZEIT Foundation, which was later taken over by a foundation especially set up for this purpose, the START gGmbH
- the program started in 2005 and is still running
- in 2010/11, the project's meanwhile over 100 partners offered 180 scholarships in 14 German states
- the project's aim is to give talented and socially committed students in ninth grade the chance of higher education and thereby a better chance at integration into German society
- the project provides qualifications for their personal and professional development
- the goal is to foster their talents and to show them possible ways to design their own future
- the scholarships are granted for a year and are made up of two components: a monthly education grant of 100 Euros and a laptop with internet access and a printer as well as non-material support
- the non-material support consists of education courses (with topics such as democracy and participation, rhetoric) and optional cultural, creative, sportive and scientific courses; field trips to local businesses and administration offices as well as helping with internships and individual counselling
- experienced teachers act as counsellors for all personal and professional questions
- in addition, a lively network of participants and alumni developed

Diesterweg Scholarship for families

(Diesterweg-Stipendium)

- this project is the first family scholarship in Germany
- it provides support for talented fourth graders and their parents during the transition from elementary to secondary education
- the project has started in 2012 and will continue until 2022

- it is a cooperation of different partners, among them six foundations, the City of Hamburg and its school authority (the program has been invented by the Foundation Polytechnic Society in Frankfurt)
- the scholarship is granted for two years and provides academic days, summer courses, child-parent-meetings, individual consulting hours, education funds and family sponsoring

Council of Experts of German Foundations on Integration and Migration

- the council was founded in 2008, the ZEIT Foundation was among its founding members, and is still running
- at that time, the council was a novelty in the philanthropic sector
- the eight foundations that founded the council intended to create an independent observing, analyzing and advising committee for policy as well as civil society to offer independent policy advice in this complex and emotionalized topic area
- its goal is to provide scientifically sound and valid consultancy and supervision
- the council consists of nine leading experts in that field of research, it encompassed a an administrative office with four academic staff (in 2014 15 staff)
- in 2011 a special research section was added next to the council that publicizes its own studies, mainly focusing on the topic of education
- the council publicizes expert opinions, comments and a yearly report analyzing the developments in the areas of integration and migration and suggesting concrete policy recommendations and options
- the yearly report includes a representative population survey (integration barometer)
- its first study in 2009 was on “Qualification and Migration – potential and staff policy in Germany”
- the first yearly report in 2010 became a standard reference on integration policy

“Settling Into Motion” The Bucerius PhD scholarships in Migrations Studies

- the project ran from 2008 until 2013 (and supported 56 PhD students)
- addressed itself to international PhD students in social sciences
- provided six to eight scholarships each year for PhD students researching migration in changing societies
- the scholarships consisted of a monthly stipend of 1.200 Euros for a period of three years, additional support for special research needs were available on an individual basis
- the program included yearly conferences, workshops organized by the students themselves (with the help of a program assistant) and field trips
- the students from universities around the world communicated via a web-based platform with each other
- the focus topic changed each year (e.g. in 2008 “Migration and Urban Transformation”, 2009 “Migration, Development and the Environment”, 2010 “Migration, Diversity and the Future of Modern Societies”)
- the advisory board included 11 lecturers from different countries (e.g. Germany, UK, USA, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands)