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Migration and Higher Education in Germany

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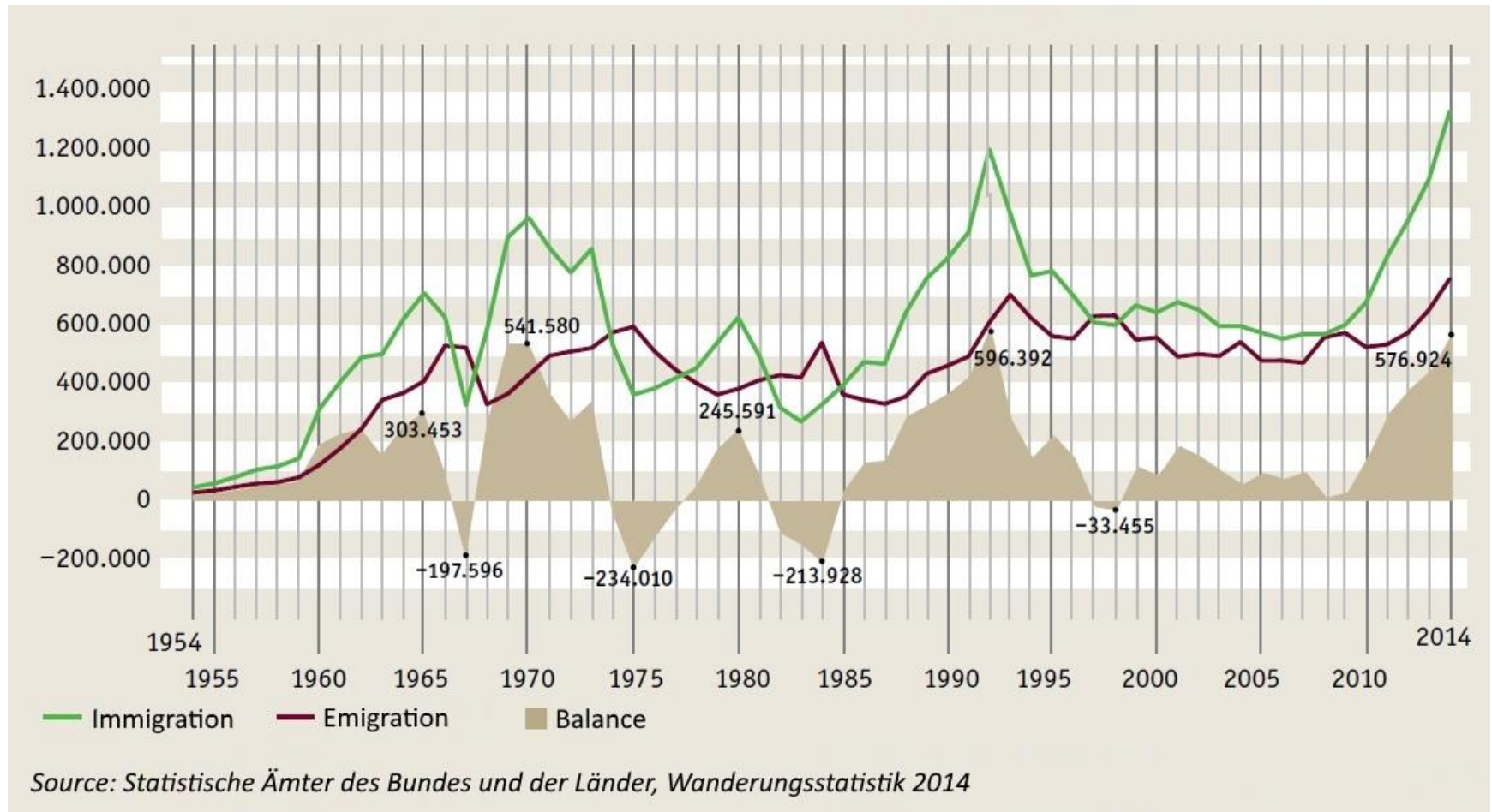
Migration: Definition

- (1) *In general*: permanent or at least longer-term relocation of the center of one's life across national borders
- (2) *Operational* definition in Germany: migration as all people
 - who immigrated to Germany after 1949
 - including all people with a foreign nationality but born in Germany
 - and all German people whose parents (or at least one parent) were born as foreigners
- (3) *Paradigm shift* from the concept of foreigners (based on nationality) to that of migrants based on individual immigration biographies, independent from nationality

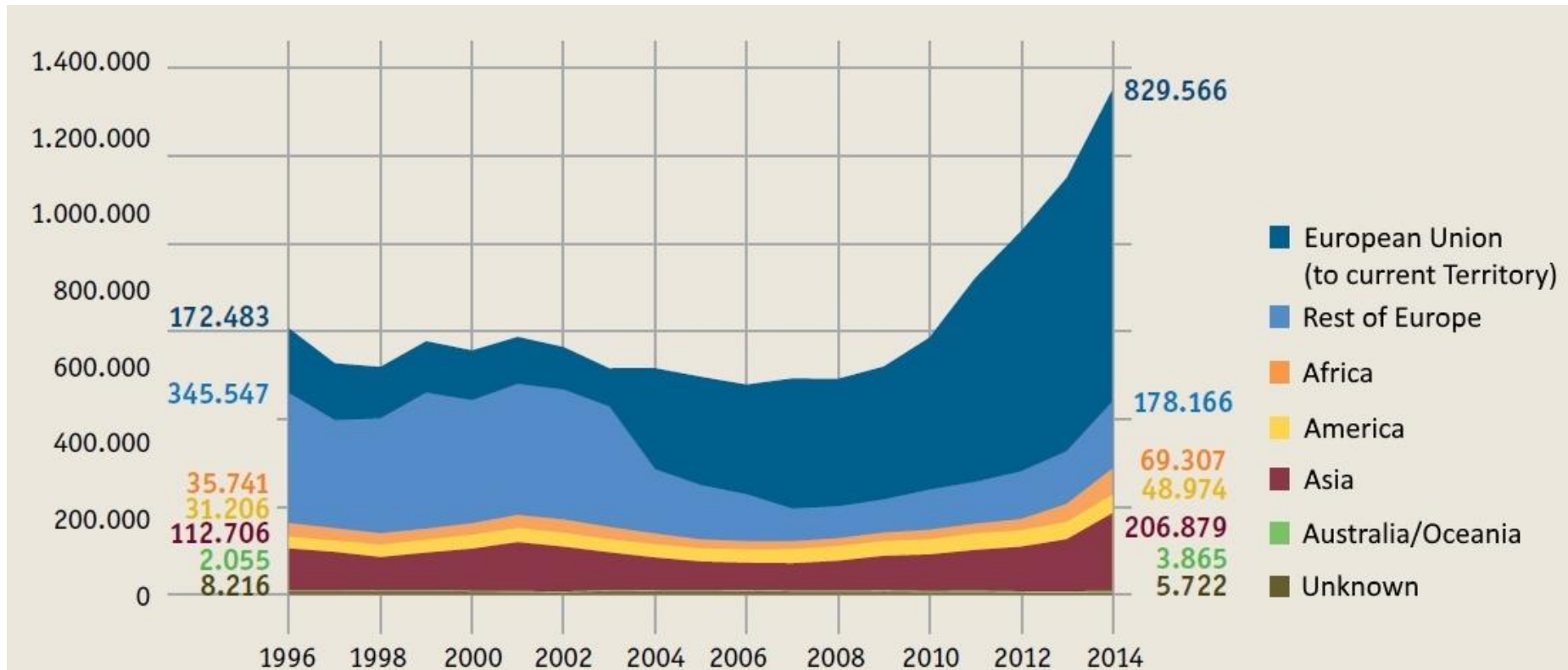
Migration: Some data

- (1) Proportion of people with MB in the German population (in total): 20 % = 16.5 million (2014)
- (2) With foreign nationality: 7.3 million (= 9 % of all, 40 % of those with MB)
- (3) With German (or dual) nationality: 9.2 million (= 60 % of all with MB)
- (4) In 2015: 2.1 million immigrants and 1.0 million emigrants
→ migration balance: 1.1 million
- (5) 445.000 applications for asylum
- (6) 36 % (2014) of all migrants born in Germany (2nd generation), 64 % first generation (immigrated themselves to Germany)

Immigration to and emigration from Germany and migration balance between 1954 and 2014



Immigration of foreign citizens to Germany between 1996 and 2014 according to regions of origin (in total)

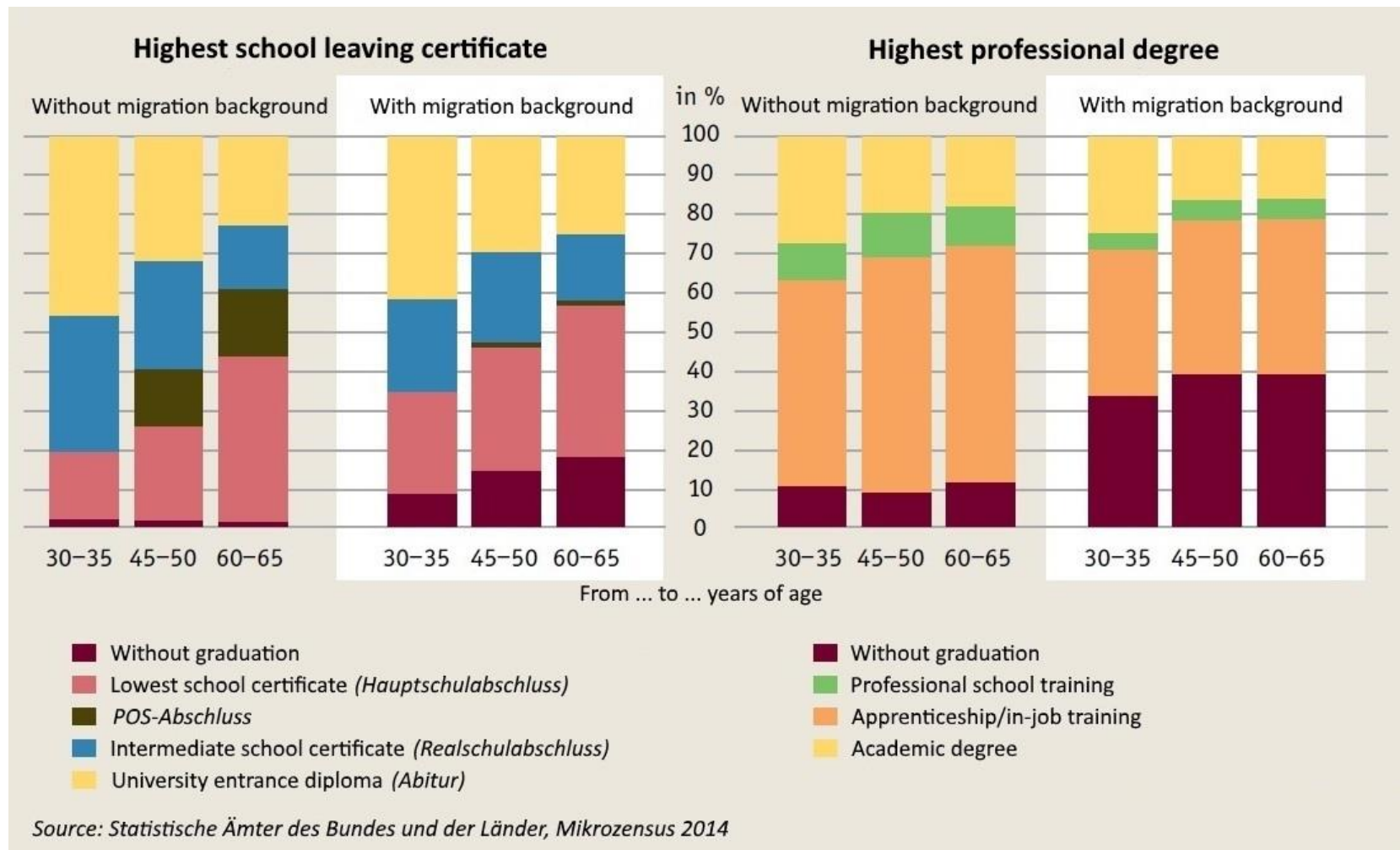


Source: Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder, Wanderungstatistik 2014

Historical types of migration (1949 ff)

- Escape and displacement after the Second World War
- Work migration (mainly the 1960s),
- The subsequent family reunion in the 1970s
- Migration because of political persecution in the 1980s
- Migration from Eastern Europe after the collapse of the socialist regimes (1990 ff)
- Migration as a part of the EU right of free labor movement since the 1990s, especially after the accession of Eastern European countries (2004, 2007)
- Poverty migration that has occurred in all periods but has reached a peak in the last years
- Violence and conflict migration that has culminated with the civil wars in the last years

Highest school leaving certificate and highest professional degree by age and migration background in 2014



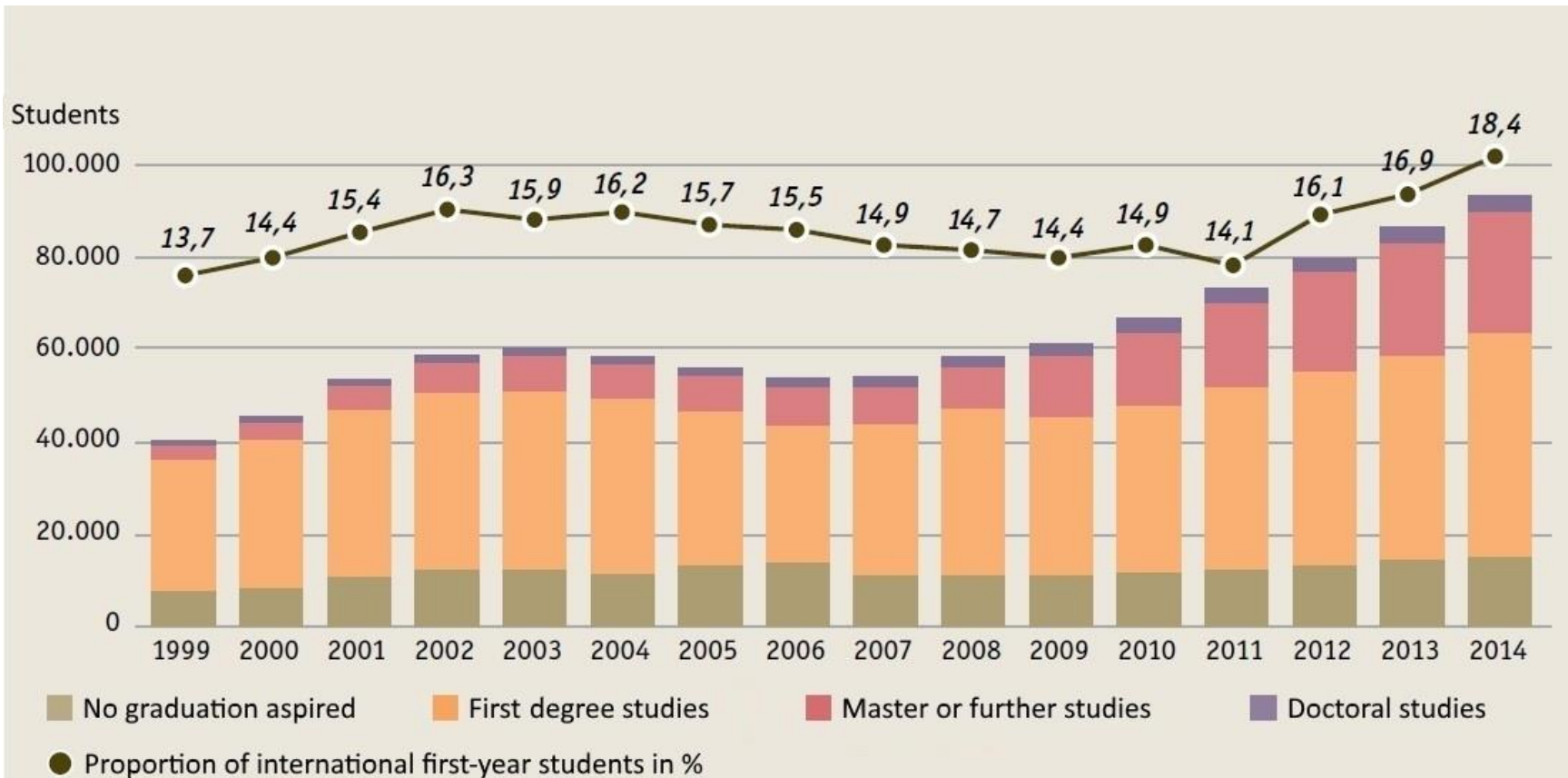
Students: three sub-groups

- (1) *Domestic migrants*: students with a migration background who grew up in Germany and received an upper secondary school leaving certificate in the domestic school system (residence in Germany)
- (2) *International students* who come for a part of their study or their complete studies from abroad to Germany (residence in their home country)
- (3) *Refugees* who come to Germany primarily to look for safety or employment and are interested or entitled to take up studies (special group of international students)

Contexts of discourse

- (1) *Internationalization* of higher education and institutional policy of internationalization
- (2) *Equality* of educational opportunities for students with a migration background
- (3) Migrants as a resource of *human capital*, in particular in the demographic context of a shrinking/aging population
- (4) *Integration* of the new group of refugees (by language, education and work)
- (5) *Diversity* to aim at a more diverse composition of the student body

International first-year students between 1999 and 2014 by intended degree



Source: Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder, Hochschulstatistik

Top 12 nations of foreign students (2013)

➤ China	10,5 %
➤ Spain	5,0 %
➤ France	5,0 %
➤ USA	4,8 %
➤ India	4,7 %
➤ Italy	4,2 %
➤ Russian Federation	3,9 %
➤ Austria	3,7 %
➤ Turkey	3,4 %
➤ Poland	2,9 %
➤ Brazil	2,5 %
➤ Republic of Korea	2,2 %

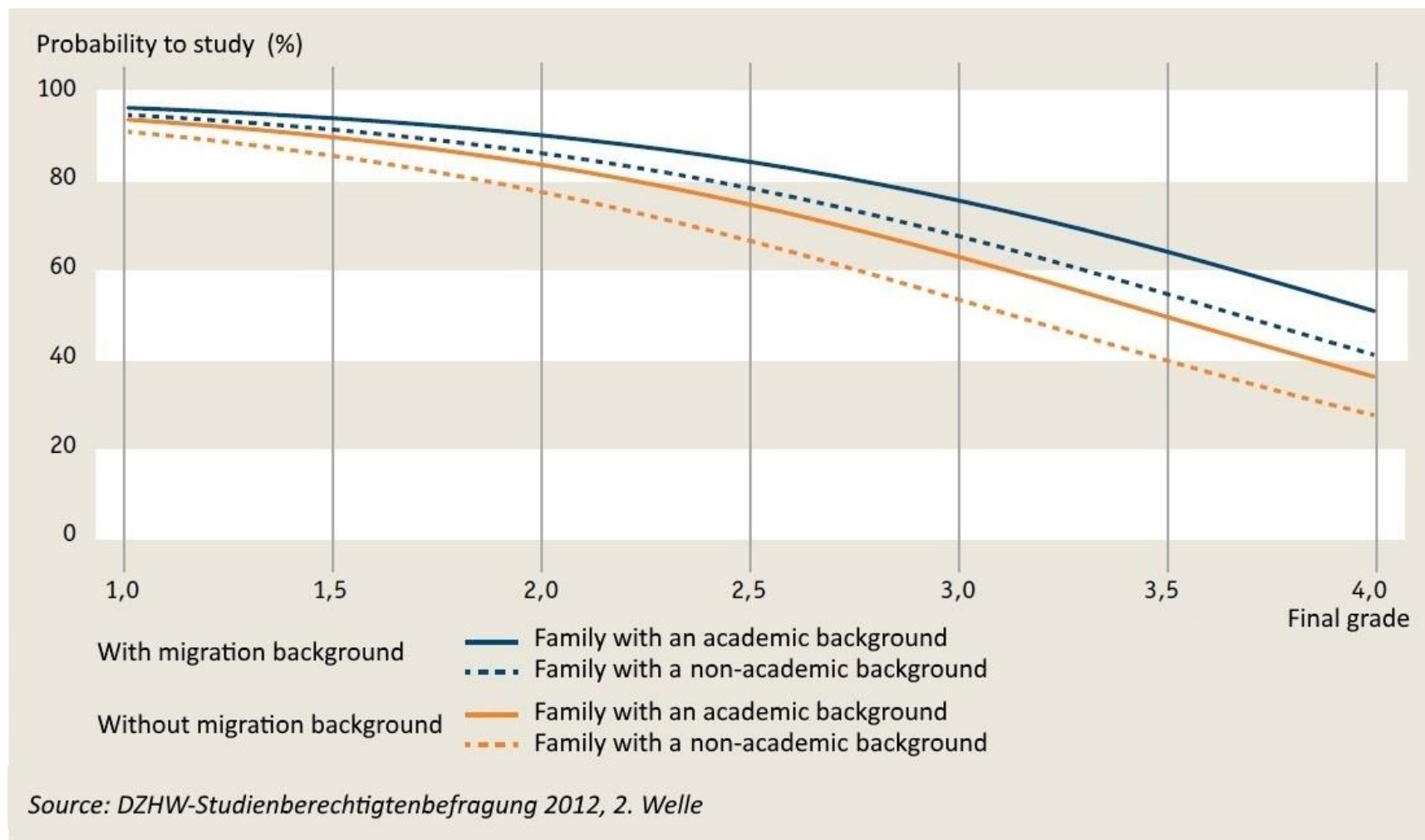
By region (2013)

➤ Western Europe	27,1 %
➤ Eastern Europe (EU member)	12,2 %
➤ Other Eastern Europe (incl. Turkey)	10,7 %
➤ North America	5,5 %
➤ Latin America	6,9 %
➤ North Africa, Middle East	7,7 %
➤ Rest of Africa	3,1 %
➤ East Asia	14,4 %
➤ Rest of Asia	11,7 %
➤ Australia, Oceania	0,6 %

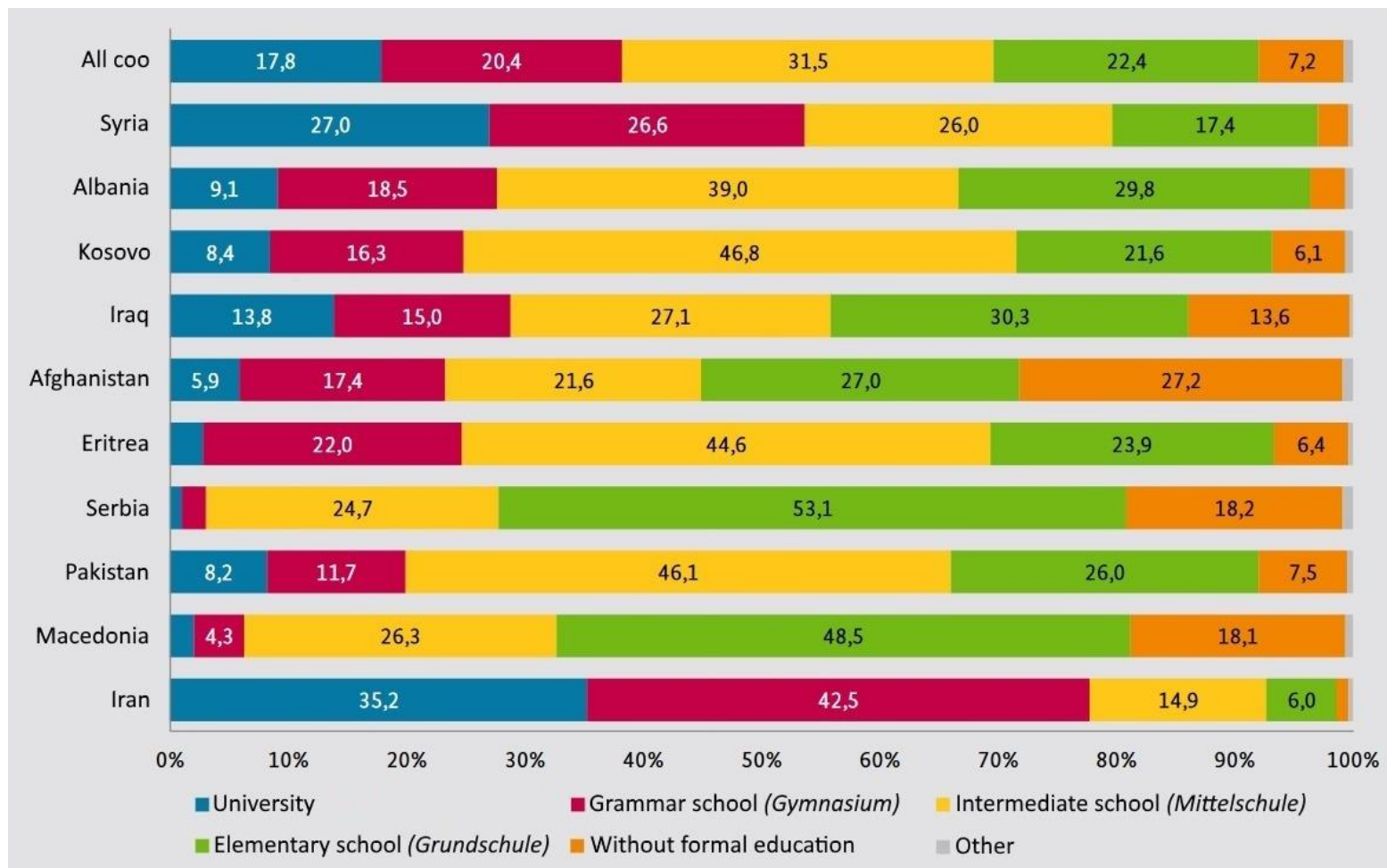
Domestic students with migration background

- (1) Pre-dominant issue: their continuous under-representation in higher education
- (2) Their share (related to all young people between 20 and 30) has risen from 9 % (2005) to 15 % (2013)
- (3) Compared with the proportion of students without migration background at 23 % (2005: 17 %)
- (4) Reasons: primary and secondary origin effects (Boudon)
- (5) Study willingness of young people with a formal study entitlement higher among migrants than in the non-migrant group
- (6) Intersectional causality: interaction effects between migration and other social factors (national or cultural background, gender, social or educational status of family, school achievement)

Probability to study by final grade, family education and migration background in 2012 (%)



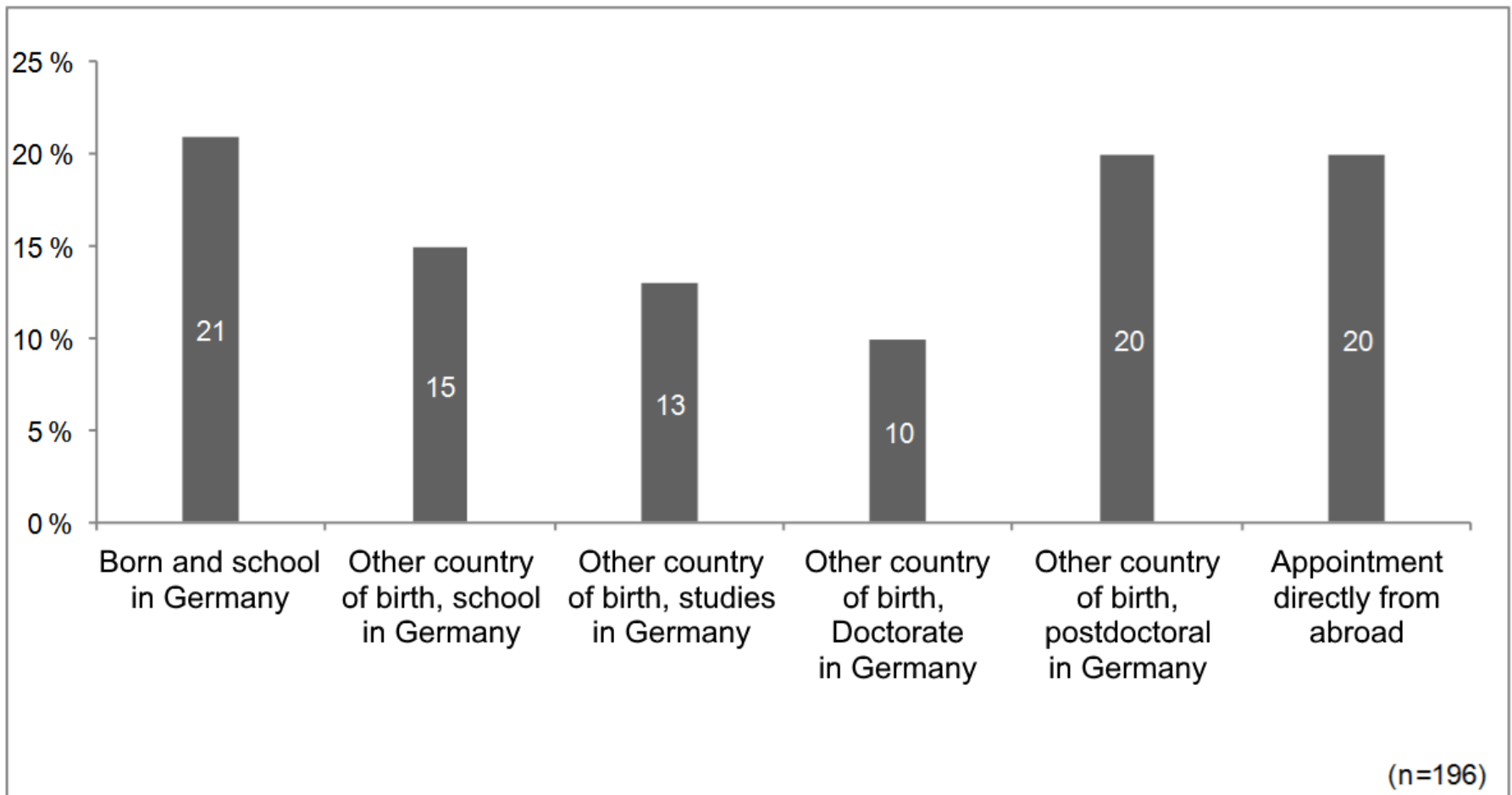
Highest school attendance of adult asylum seekers in Germany by countries of origin (coo), 2015 (%)



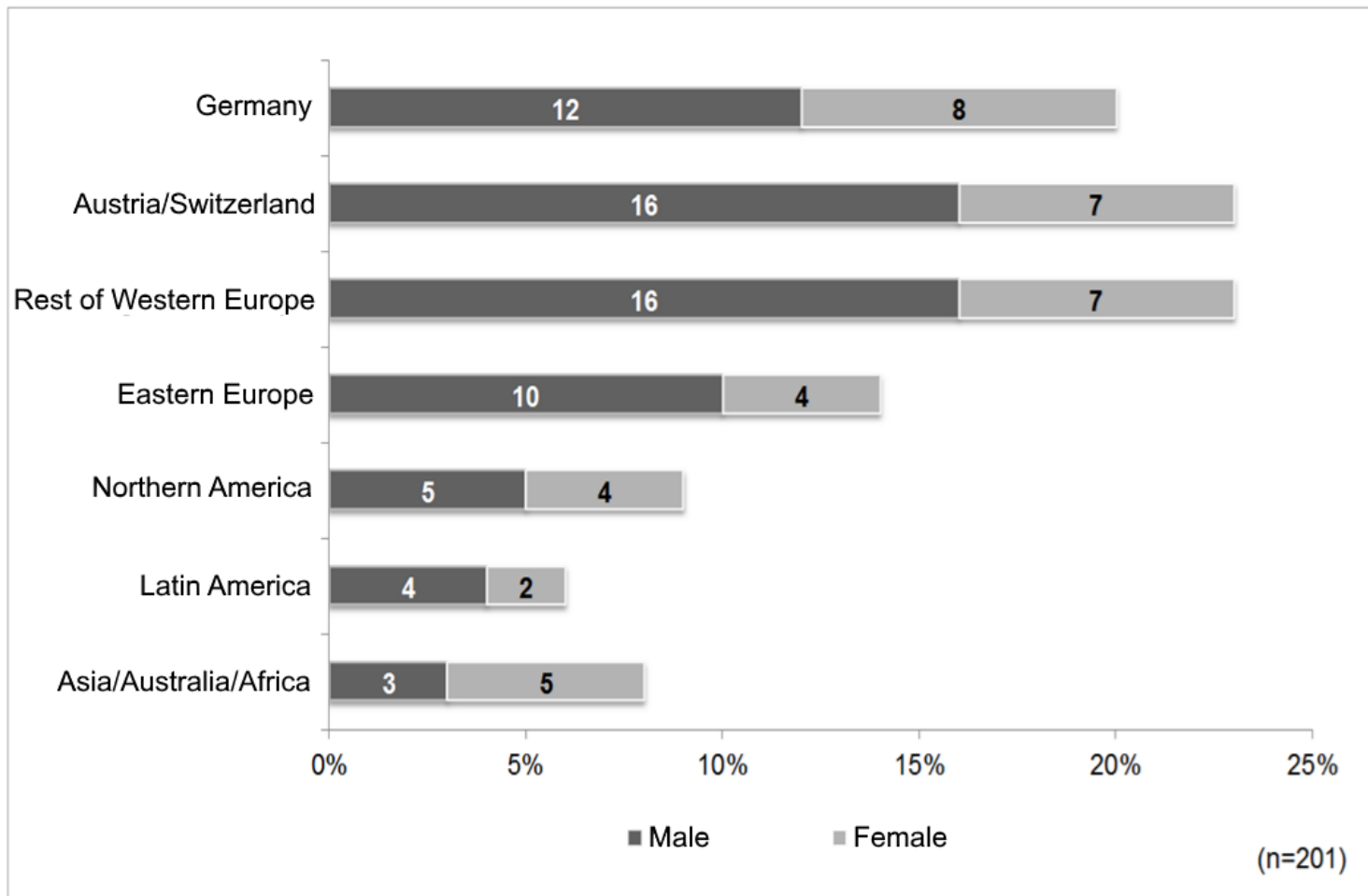
Professors with a Migration Biography

- (1) HU research project, 2012-2014
- (2) Explorative study, carried out in Berlin and Hesse (n=203)
- (3) In accordance with the general definition of migration
 - those with a domestic migration background
 - those who completed their school education in a foreign country and came to Germany later
- (4) Three theoretical approaches:
 - internationalization of the labor market sector for scholars
 - increasing professional importance of transnational career paths in the changing academic profession
 - life course and biographical research with a focus on the individual processes of mobility and migration

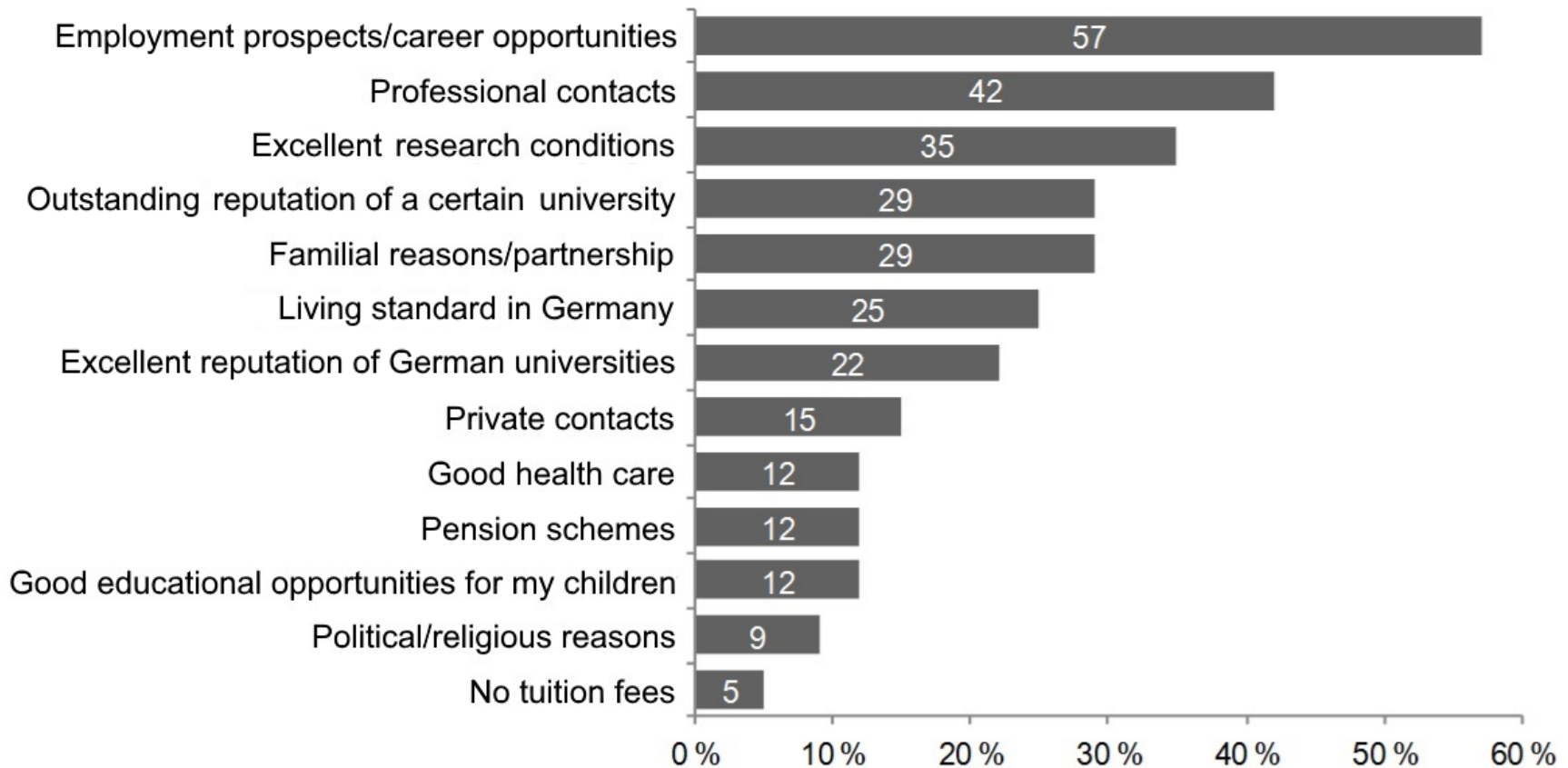
Professors with migration background by time of immigration (%)



Professors with migration background by country/region of birth (%)



Reasons for immigration to Germany (in %)



(n=109)

Conclusions: challenges

For migrants in general:

- Enlargement of opportunities for continuing (higher) education for migrants (with residence in Germany) with an academic degree from their home country
- Extension of recognition procedures for degrees and qualifications not acquired in Germany and more transparency for such procedures

For international students:

- Less strict conditions to stay and work in Germany after graduation
- More provisions of counselling who intend to stay in Germany (immigration, labor market, applications etc.)

For domestic migrants:

- Promotion of young people with a MB during their school career
- Counselling at all transition points
- Extension of opportunities to acquire a study entitlement by an alternative route

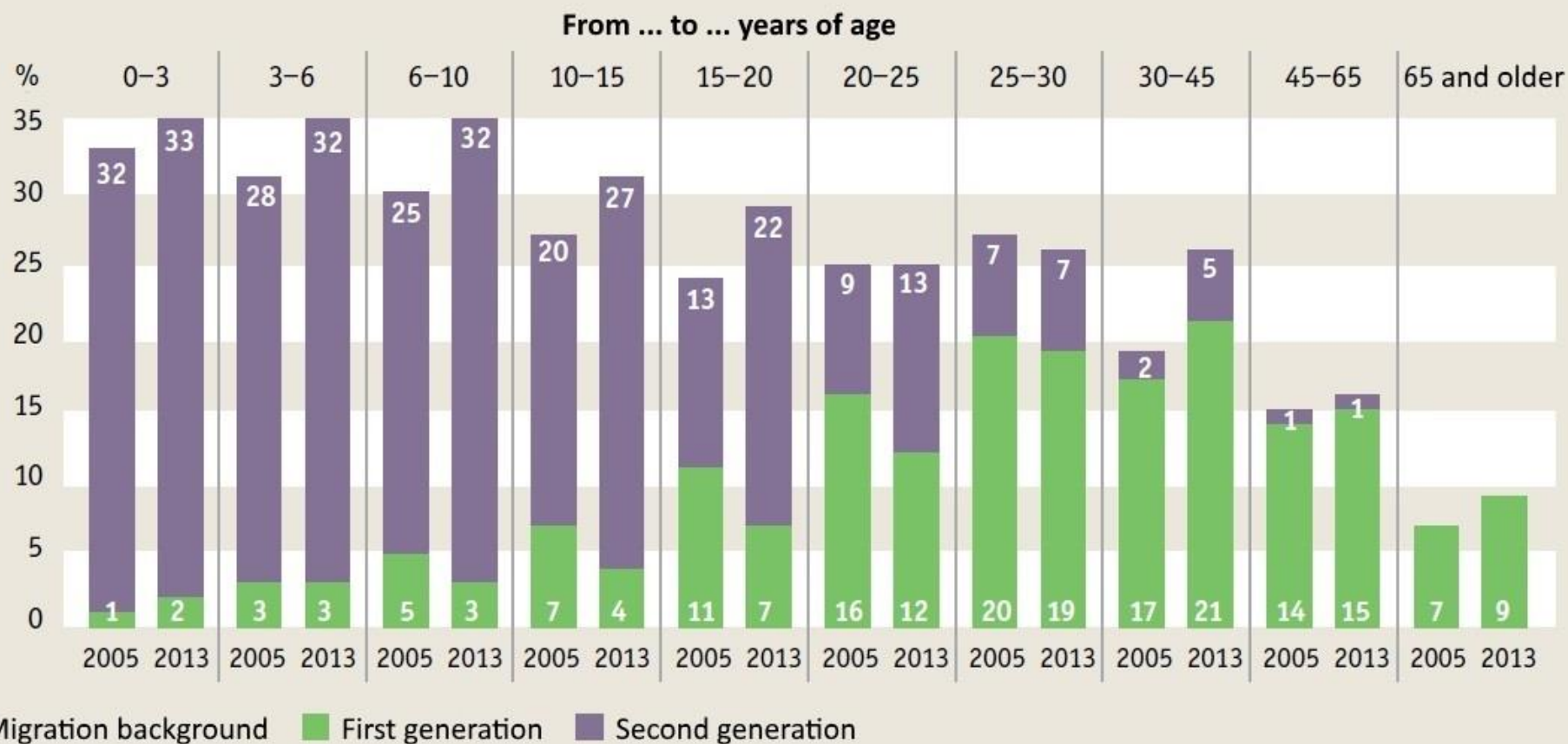
For refugees:

- Extension of non-formal provisions for study-preparation
- Extending funding provisions
- Tutorials and coaching for students admitted to a university
- Continuing education opportunities for those who have already an academic degree

Thank you very much for your attention!

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Population with migration background in Germany between 2005 and 2013 by age and first and second migrant generation (%)



Source: Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder, Mikrozensus

International students (first degree studies) in Germany by migration background (%)

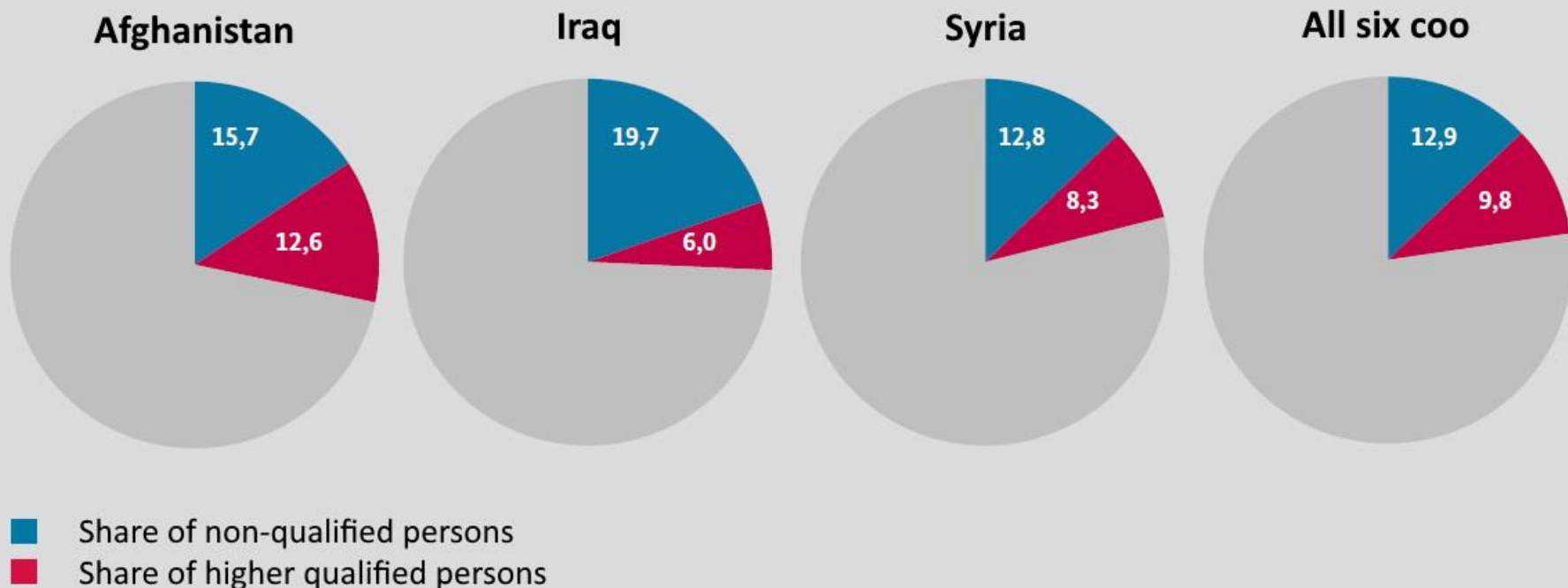
	2008	2013
	in %	
Students in total	100	100
Share of international students	8,3	8,4
Share of domestic students with a migration background	16,7	15,3
Students with a migration background in total	25	23,7

Duration of school attendance of refugees by selected countries of origin (coo) (in %)

Country of origin	Without school attendance	Up to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 years or longer	Other/no information	In total
Afghanistan	18,3	7,1	20,7	48,9	2,8	2,2	100,0
Iraq	25,9	10,5	30,9	25,7	3,5	3,5	100,0
Syria	16,1	6,6	28,9	41,5	4,3	2,6	100,0
All six coo	16,4	6,9	22,7	47,9	3,5	2,6	100,0

Source: BAMF-Flüchtlingsstudie 2014, n=2.403, weighted.
Base: Those polled with plausible informations to school duration.

Non-qualified and higher qualified refugees by selected countries of origin (coo) (in %)



Source: BAMF-Flüchtlingsstudie 2014, n=2.437, weighted. Base: Those polled are from 25 to 65 years of age.