IMPACIM

THE IMPACT OF RESTRICTIONS AND ENTITLEMENTS ON THE INTEGRATION OF FAMILY MIGRANTS

european forum for migration studies (efms)®

Analysis of Existing Quantitative Data on Family Migration: Germany

July 2013

DORIS LÜKEN-KLAßEN

european forum for migration studies (efms),

University of Bamberg

Analysis of Existing Quantitative Data on Family Migration:

Germany

Doris Lüken-Klaßen, doris.lueken-klassen@uni-bamberg.de

efms, University of Bamberg, http://www.efms.de

european forum for migration studies

Institute at the University of Bamberg

Katharinenstraße 1, D-96052 Bamberg

fon 0951-932020-0, efms@sowi.uni-bamberg.de

Director: Prof. Dr. Friedrich Heckmann

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to the UK IMPACIM team for comments on the draft German report and would like to thank Raphaela Blumenfelder and Friederike Schlücker (efms) for their research assistance and Skye Free for prof-reading this report.

This report was published by the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford, 58 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 6QS and can be downloaded here: www.compas.ox.ac.uk/reserach/welfare/impacim

Oxford, July 2013

With financial support from the European Commission

Table of Contents

Contents

List of Figures and Tables

1. Introduction

Family-related migration is a crucial immigration channel to Europe. To western European countries, family migration was already substantial during the period of labour recruitment, but after the oil crisis in 1973 and the following halt in recruitment, processes of family reunion occurred on a large scale and have become a major source of immigration. Thus, family migrants' immigration as well as their integration is of concern for European societies.

The family migrants' integration depends, on the one hand, on the actions and efforts of migrants themselves; on the other hand, it depends on the legal, economic and social conditions they meet in the new society. The European project "The Impact of Restrictions and Entitlements on the Integration of Family Migrants" (IMPACIM) focuses on the second aspect, which notably deals with legal rights and restrictions that family migrants meet upon entering the new country and enable or hamper their (post-entry) admission to society.[1] It further explores the political rationales for these patterns as well as their impact on the economic, social, cultural and political integration. Thereby, the focus is on non-EU family migrants, i.e. on third-country nationals whose permission of stay derives from their status as family migrant.

Geographically, the project covers four EU Member States with differing migration histories and integration philosophies: Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.

As part of the IMPACIM project, this study explores the family-related migration to Germany and the integration of family migrants in German society. The respective information base on statistical data and surveys (such as the Immigrant Citizen Survey (ICS) 2012), as described below.

Chapter 2 provides information on the data sources used in this report to describe the trends of family migration as well as the integration of family migrants in Germany. An overview on the size and trends of family migration, including the composition of the group

[1] The IMPACIM project is funded by the EU fund for the Integration of third-country nationals, commencing on 31 December 2011 and lasting for eighteen months. It is in the responsibility of the european forum for migration studies (efms) at the University of Bamberg, the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the Complutense University in Madrid and the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) in Oxford.

of family migrants is given in 3, while chapter 4 focuses on the integration of family migrants. Chapter **Error! Reference source not found.**5 summarises major results.

2. Data sources

The statistical data used to present the trends of family migration in Germany in this report originates from two official data sources: the visa statistics of the Foreign Office and the Central Foreigners' Register (*Ausländerzentralregister*, AZR). Data sources for analysis of the integration of family migrants in Germany are the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS) as well as publications by the Goethe Institute and the Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern*).

Information on the data sets as well as on the descriptive and multivariate calculations done with these is given in the following, before presenting the results in section 3.

2.1 Demographic population data

The demographic population data used in this report for the mapping and analysis of family-related migration to Germany are the visa statistics of the Foreign Office (VISASTAT) and the Central Foreigners' Register (*Ausländerzentralregister*, AZR).

2.1.1 The visa statistics of the Federal Foreign Office

Since 1996, the visa statistics of the Federal Foreign Office register all cases in which a German embassy approved a spouse's or dependent's application for family migration.

However, the visa statistics do not register the nationality of the applicant, but only the place where the application was filed. Further, the whole range of family migration is not completely represented by these statistics. Firstly, the visa statistics only register the subsequent immigration of spouses and children, not of other dependents such as parents. Secondly, migrants can initially enter Germany for a purpose other than family reasons, such as holiday or employment (with a tourist or work visa), but then acquire a residence permit due to family reasons. These cases of family migration are not registered by the visa statistics (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 100). And thirdly, Germany has established a customs union with some states so that their citizens have the right to travel to Germany

without a visa and may apply for a residence permit only after they have entered the country (section 41 AufenthV).[2] Thus, family migration of members of respective states is also not reflected in the visa statistics.

Nonetheless, the statistics provide a useful overview on trends and basic patterns of family-related migration to Germany (see below).

2.1.2 Central Foreigners' Register

A more comprehensive data base is found in the Central Foreigners' Register (*Ausländerzentralregister* – AZR). This register, managed centrally by the Federal Office, contains information about foreign nationals living in Germany. Since 2005, it records the total number of residence permits granted as well as the "purpose of residence", which includes family reasons. The Central Foreigners' Register can thus give evidence on the amount of family immigration in a given year. As explained above, the figures of the Central Foreigners' Register are consistently greater than the number of granted visas by the Foreign Office.

Beyond the pure numbers, the Central Foreigners' Register imparts some insights on the dependent immigrant (e. g. nationality, gender and age) as well as some information on the sponsor.

In order to maintain data protection, the Central Foreigners' Register is unavailable to the public, even for research purposes. Some secondary analyses, however, are publicly available and some specific analyses can be requested. Thus, as will be seen, meaningful information can be gathered on migration trends of family migrants in Germany, as well as on family migrants' gender, nationality and age.

[2] This is the case for citizens from Australia, Israel, Japan, Canada, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the USA; comparable agreements exist for citizens from Andorra, Honduras, Monaco and San Marino (section 41 AufenthV).

2.2 Survey and publication data

The data sets used in this working paper are: the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS), conducted in 2012 as well as publications of the Goethe Institute[3] and the Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern*). The first two data sets concentrate on integration in general, whereas the latter focuses on specific issues such as language and integration courses.

2.2.1 Immigrant Citizens Survey 2012

The Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS) provides data on migrants and integration of third-country nationals in Germany. Based on descriptive and multivariate calculations conducted for this report with the original SPSS data file, it is possible to compare the integration of family migrants with that of other migrants in the fields of employment, education and civic participation. Particularly, multivariate logistic regressions were conducted to analyse whether differences in integration between family and other migrants can be attributed to the respondent's migrant status or to other important influences.

Before the respective results on the integration of family migrants are presented, some information on the data base is given in the following.

2.2.1.1 Description of data set "Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS)"

In order to evaluate the immigration of Non-EU/Non-EEA[4] nationals in Europe, the King Baudouin Foundation (KBF) and the Migration Policy Group (MPG) organised the so-called "Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS)". The survey was conducted between October 2011 and January 2012 in seven European countries, Germany included. Co-funders are the European Commission, the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Oak Foundation. The German project partner has been the Research Unit of the Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration (*Sachverständigenrat deutscher Stiftungen für Integration und Migration* – SVR).

[3] The Goethe-Institut is a worldwide operating culture institute by the Federal Republic of Germany, which supports the knowledge of the German language and the international cultural cooperation.

[4] European Economic Area, i.e. the countries of the European Union (EU) plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, allowing the respective states to participate in the EU's internal market without being members of the EU.

The German sample of the Immigrant Citizens Survey contains 1,202 Non-EU/Non-EEA nationals living in Stuttgart or Berlin; the sample was randomly chosen from the population registers of these two cities with persons who are 15 years or older, hold a non-EU/non-EEA citizenship, have lived longer than one year in the city and are registered as coming from abroad.

Most of the migrants in the sample came to Germany as adults (67.7%) and around a third as minors, i.e. under the age of 18 years (32.3%); only 1.4% of the migrants in the sample (17 persons) stated that they came to Germany under the age of one year or were born in Germany.

More than half of the 1,202 respondents (695) reported that they obtained their first resident permit for the purpose of family reunification. These respondents are labelled as the group of 'family migrants'. Additionally, there are 484 respondents with another type of residence permit.[5] These respondents are labelled 'other migrants'.

2.2.1.2 Characteristics of migrants participating in the "Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS)"

The **countries of origin** of most respondents are Turkey (34.6%), the former Soviet Union (8.1%) or countries of former Yugoslavia (Croatia: 8.3%, Bosnia and Herzegovina: 7.7% and Serbia including Kosovo: 6.1%).

This general distribution of respondents' countries of origin also holds true for the two groups compared in this study (family migrants on the one hand and migrants with another type of residence permit on the other). However, the composition within each group differs slightly. Out of the family migrants asked in the survey, 45.2% stated that they originally came from Turkey, whereas only 18.8% of respondents in the category of 'other migrants' named Turkey as their country of origin, although they still represent the dominant group. Additionally, the group of other migrants is more diversified in terms of country of origin. The top five countries of origin, however, remain the same. For further details, see Table 1.

[5] Of the 484 respondents with another type of residence permit, 201 migrants came for work, 86 for study, 161 due to humanitarian reasons and 34 have another legal residence permit status (not specified). Two persons do not have a legal status or are undocumented.

Further, 23 respondents refused to answer or did not know. These cases are not included in the comparison between family migrants and others.

Table 1: ICS respondents according top five countries of origin and migration status

Origin	Total	Family migrants	Other migrants
Turkey	34.6%	45.2%	18.8%
Croatia	8.3%	9.5%	6.4%
Former Soviet Union	8.1%	8.2%	7.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.7%	5.6%	10.7%
Serbia including Kosovo	6.1%	4.2%	8.9%

Source: efms, own calculations based on ICS Germany

Today, 17.9% of the interviewed family migrants have German **citizenship** (either as single or dual citizenship), compared to 10.7% of the other migrants.

Regarding the age of the respondents, the distribution of **age** groups is similar for both family migrants and other migrants; the mean age is approximately 39 in both categories.[6]

However there are further differences between these two groups.

First, the **gender ratio** is not balanced. Females are overrepresented in the group of family migrants (63.5% female), while underrepresented in the group of other migrants (39.0% female).

Second, the **age at the time of arrival** differs: While 43.6% (321 persons) of the family migrants immigrated to Germany as minors (17 years and younger), only 15.3% (372 persons) of the other migrants arrived at that age. On average, family migrants were 20 years old when immigrating, whereas respondents with another type of residence permit

[6] The mean of age of family migrants that entered Germany at minor age is 30 years, while it is 40 for those entering as adults.

were 27. Also, the **length of stay** differs between the two groups: the average length of stay in Germany is 18 years for family migrants[7] and 14 years for others.

Thus, on average, family migrants immigrated at a younger age and spent more of their lifetime in Germany than other immigrants. These two findings might have a positive impact on integration. However, the length of stay is considerable in both groups: the vast majority of family migrants have lived in Germany for up to 30 years (88.7%) and the majority of the other migrants for up to 20 years (83.0%).

2.2.2 Studies on the effects of language knowledge and integration courses

Findings regarding language knowledge (as pre-entry condition as well as a issue measuring integration) and success of integration courses are delivered by studies of the Goethe Institute[8] and the Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern*) in cooperative with the Rambøll Management Consulting GmbH as well as some other studies (for example conducted by the Social Science Research Center Berlin (*Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung* (WZB)).

[7] Mean of length of stay for family migrants entering as minors: 23 years; mean of length of stay for family migrants entering as adults: 14 years.

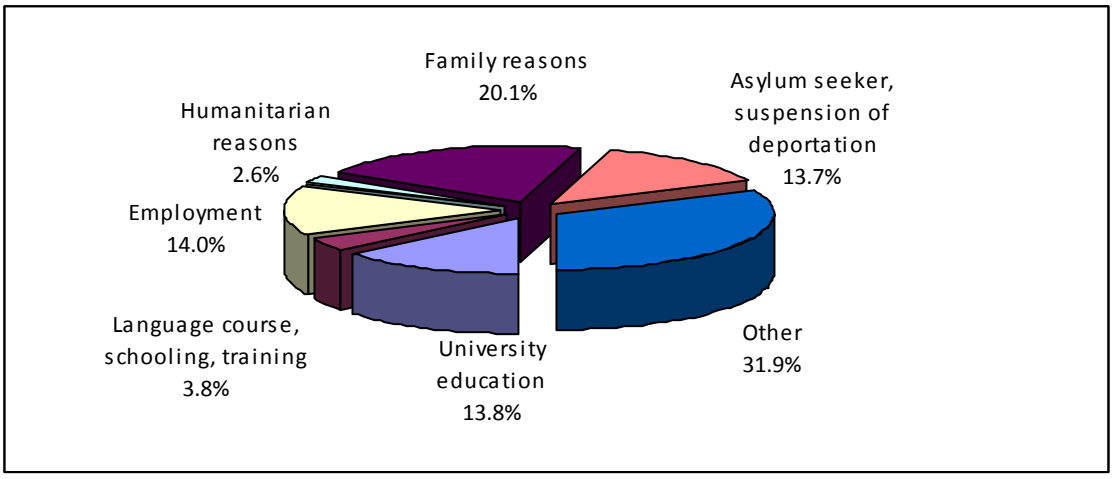
[8] The Goethe-Institute is a worldwide operating culture institute by the Federal Republic of Germany, which supports the knowledge of the German language and the international cultural cooperation.

3. Trends of family migration in Germany

During the period of active labour recruitment, family-related migration was already a substantial source of immigration to Germany (Heckmann, Schnapper 2003). However, the German state has only officially registered family migration as a separate type of migration since 1996.

Family migration is the major immigration channel for third-country nationals to Germany. According to the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR), 54,031 residence permits were granted for family reasons in 2011; a fifth (20.1%) of the 265,728 immigrated third-country nationals in that year. Quantitatively, family migration was the principle reason for obtaining a residence permit in 2011 (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 35f). The other quantitatively important purposes for acquiring a residence permit in 2011 were employment (14.0%) and university education (13.8%), as well as applying for asylum or suspension of deportation (13.7%).[9]

Figure 1: Immigration of third country nationals and their purpose of residence (2011)



Source: efms, based on Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 35f

[9] "Other" includes inter alia: granted settlement permits, third-country nationals under EU-right of residence, applicants for a residence permit and third-country nationals not needing a residence permit (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 35f).

3.1 Types of family migration

Family migration has become *the* dominant mode of legal entry into European Union states in general, and Germany in particular (Heckmann, Schnapper 2003; Kraler 2010). But what is exactly meant by family migration? The term 'family migration' in the European context generally refers to the migration of members of a 'family' as defined by the state of destination. Predominantly, states allow the migration of members of the nuclear family – but not exclusively, e.g. parents of a primary migrant may be allowed to immigrate as well.

Though migration biographies are manifold and the data basis in Europe regarding family migration is scarce, one can identify distinct categories of family migrants. According to Kofman, there are three basic types of family migration in the European context (Kofman 2004, pp. 245–247).

- First, there is family reunification in which members of the nuclear family join the primary migrant already residing in the country of destination.

- Second, there is migration for the purpose of family formation or marriage migration. On the one hand, there are permanent residents or citizens who bring in a partner they have met during a stay abroad for purposes of work, study or holiday. On the other hand, it includes "second and subsequent generations of children of migrant origin (citizens and non-citizens) who bring in a fiancé(e)/spouse from their parents' homeland or diasporic space" (Kofman 2004, p. 246).

- There is a third category of family migration where the entire family migrates simultaneously. Migrants of this category are often only allowed in terms of long-term residence permits, though exceptions are made for the highly skilled. Though migrants of this category currently are not very common in European states, Kofman expects it to become more important, as the demand for skilled labour is increasing (Kofman 2004, p. 247).

As will be shown, the first two categories are the most important groups of family migration in Germany. For the most part, family migration to Germany takes place in order to reunify an existing nuclear family. This is also reflected in terminology: German legislation generally uses the terminology 'subsequent immigration of family members' (*Familiennachzug*). Yet, despite this wording, family members do not have to immigrate separately from abroad

(27.1.1 VV AufenthG). Thus, all three categories of family migration defined by Kofman are covered by German law. The most common mode, however, is that of family reunification.

3.2 The development of family migration to Germany

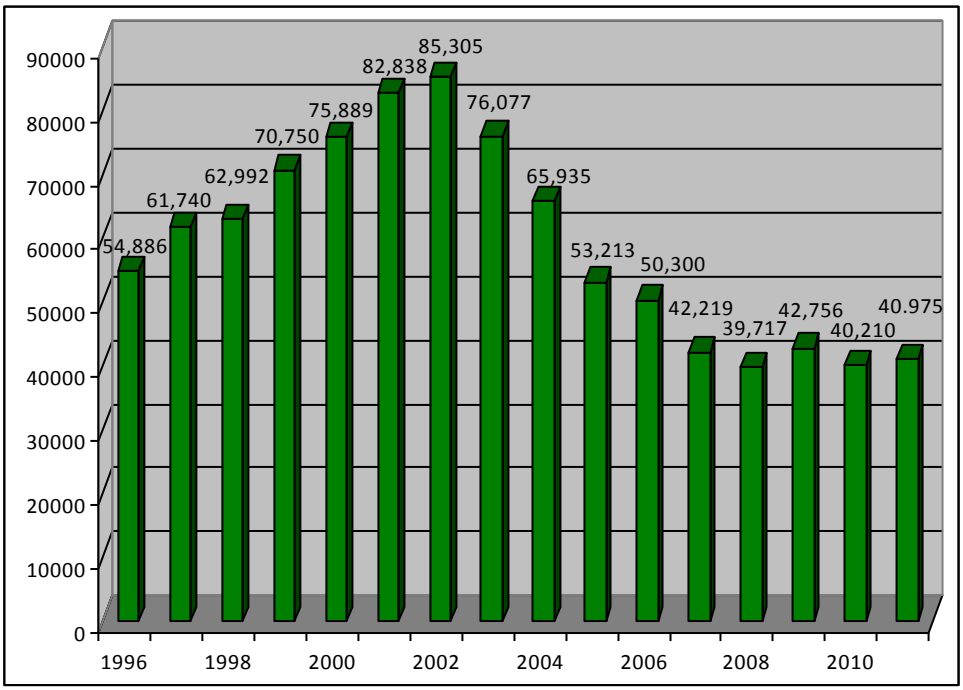
As mentioned, the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR) is the more comprehensive data base. Since it only dates back to 2005, however, the data on the development of family migration spanning the years from 1996 to 2011 is firstly shown on the basis of visa statistics. Afterwards, the more detailed and up-to-date figures are given on the basis of the Central Foreigners' Register.

In 1996, 54,886 visas were approved (Rühl, Lederer 2001, p. 25). After a continuous increase in family migration up to 85,305 visas in 2002, the visa statistics show a steady drop in numbers of visas issued until 2008, when 39,717 visas were issued. Since 2009, the number of visas has re-increased slowly; in 2011, a total of 40,975 visas for family migration were issued (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 222) (see Figure 2).

The most significant increases of issued visas compared to 2010 could be detected in Iraq (+104.4%), Afghanistan (+44.8%), Mexico (+39,0%), Egypt (+38,4%) and Serbia (+32.3%), while considerable decreases could be noticed in Syria (-54,3%), Thailand (-24.8%) and Pakistan (-15,2%) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 104).

Overall, the number of issued visas remains clearly below the former number before introducing the new legislation. And in comparison with the maximum of 85,305 visas for spouse immigration in 2002, the number of issued visas has halved (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 222).

Figure 2: Visas for family migration (1998 to 2011)



Source: efms, based on Rühl, Lederer 2001, p. 25; Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 222

The decrease reflects the effects of the provision of pre-entry German language skills for immigrating spouses which came into force in August 2007. The decline in the number of visas can further be explained by the EU accession of the twelve new member states in 2004 and 2007, since EU-citizens, enjoying the right of free movement, do not need a visa for family migration (Kreienbrink, Rühl 2007; Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 100f).

3.3 The composition of family migrants

The range of family migrants is a very heterogeneous group; it varies regarding sex, origin, family structures and age, as is described in the following.

3.3.1 Family migration: a gendered immigration channel

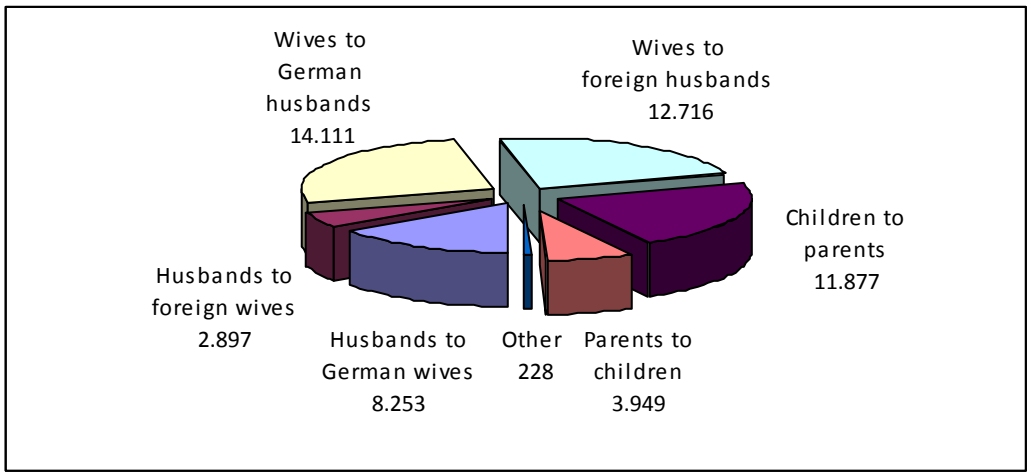
The distribution of family migrants can be differentiated into migrating spouses, migrating children, migrating parents and others. In the last decades, by far most of the family migrants have been spouses; mainly women (Kreienbrink, Rühl 2007, p. 48; Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 105ff).

In 2011, half of the residence permits for family reasons (49.8%) were issued to wives (26,827 in total) while about a fifth of the permits were issued to husbands (11,150 or 20.6%). Children joining their parents make up 22.0% of family migrants (11,877 children)[10] and migrating parents joining their children make up 7.3% (3,949 parents), most of whom have care and custody of a German minor child. The share of other dependents is 0.4% (228 persons) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 105f).

Until 1999, most spouses who immigrated to Germany did so in order to join a foreign partner. In 1996, for instance, about two thirds of immigrating spouses joined a foreign partner, while one third joined a German one (Rühl, Lederer 2001, p. 25). Since 2000, by contrast, the number of reunifications with German spouses has exceeded that of reunifications with foreigners, as recorded in the visa statistics of the Foreign Office (Kreienbrink, Rühl 2007, p. 39; Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 101). In 2011, 58.9% of spouses who acquired a residence permit for family reasons joined a German spouse, while accordingly the remaining 41.1% of spouses joined a foreign husband or wife (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 107) (see Figure 3).

This development is partly due to the increased naturalisation rate as well as subsequent immigration to (late) ethnic German resettlers (*Spätaussiedler*) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 106).

Figure 3: Family migration in 2011, by family member



[10] Roughly half of the children joining third-country nationals immigrate together with their parents, while the other half immigrates alone in order to unify with their family in Germany (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 106, 108).

Source: efms, based Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 107,
original data of the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR)

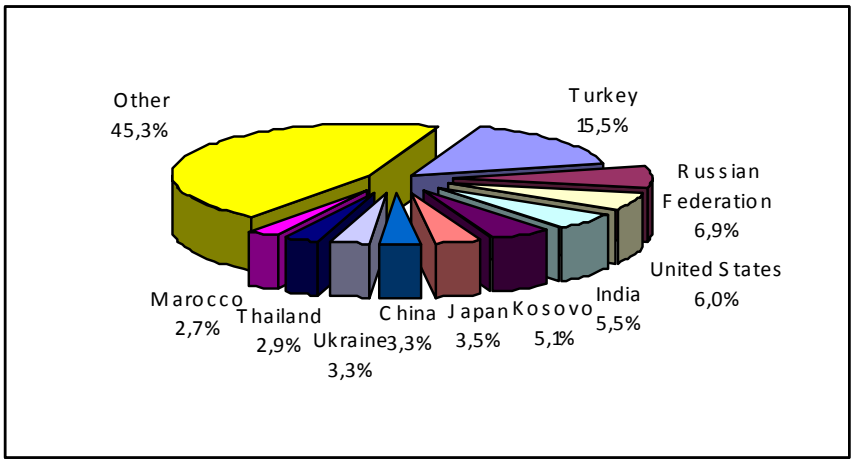
The chart displayed in Figure 3 further categorises migrating spouses by sex, which allows for comparisons of migrating patterns between genders. Only slightly more than half of migrating wives joined a German husband (14,111 joined a German, 12,716 a foreign husband), while the husband group is less balanced: the vast majority of male spouses joined a German wife (8,253), compared to 2,897 husbands who joined a foreign wife (see Figure 3). The varying gender behaviours can be explained with different family structures and different migration patterns as described below.

3.3.2 Nationalities of family migrants

The largest group of family migrants from one country originate from Turkey. This trend has held true since family migration was first registered as a separate type of migration in 1996. However, the number of visas granted in Turkey for the purpose of family migration has fallen steadily from 25,068 in 2002 to 7,702 visas in 2011 (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 222).
The data from the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR) underscores this information: the percentage of residence permits for family reasons granted to Turkish nationals dropped from 10,195 in 2006 to 8,363 residence permits for family reasons in 2011 (i.e. from 18.1% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2011) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 106; Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2007, p. 111). Nevertheless, Turkish nationals still constitute the largest group of family migrants in Germany.

Turkish nationals are followed at a considerable distance by citizens of the Russian Federation (6.9%), the United States (6.0%), India (5.5%) and Kosovo (5.1%). Other significant countries of origin (in terms of numbers) are Japan, China, Ukraine, Thailand and Marokko (between 3.5% and 2.7% each) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 106).

Figure 4: Family migration in 2011, by nationality



Source: efms, based on Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 106, original data of the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR)

3.3.3 Composition of family members by nationality

Within these eleven groups of nationalities, the composition of family members differs considerably. In the case of Turkey and India, for instance, there is a considerable migration to German partners, but foreign spouses joining a partner with a non-German nationality (i.e. Turkish or Indian respectively) are predominant (both men and women regarding Turkey; largely men regarding India). By contrast, especially in the cases of family migrants coming from the Russian Federation and Thailand, the vast majority are wives joining a German husband (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 107).

A further difference is the share of children that is low in some groups while it is rather high in others: about a third of the US American family migrants as well as about a third of the Indian family migrants were children (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 107).

About half of the children immigrated together (and not subsequently) with their parents. This is overproportional in the case of family migration from the USA (65%), Japan (65%), the Republic of Korea (65%) and India (58%) (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 106).

The variations in the composition of family members can be explained with differences in the situation of country of origin, in naturalisation rates as well as in family structures and migration patterns. As Kalter and Schroeder summarize (Kalter, Schroedter 2010, p. 13), differences in marriage behaviour might be explained with individual preferences, influences of the social group and with structural restrictions in the marriage market.

Firstly, one has to consider that some differences between nationalities are not as they seem. Regarding some nationalities, the family reunion with German nationals could be a reunification with a person who has the same ethnic background as the migrant, but was naturalised.
These bi-national, but intra-ethnic marriages often occur in the case of Turkish migrants (Haug 2010, p. 36; Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, p. 102).

Similarly, regarding Russians, Kazakhs and Ukrainians joining German husbands, a considerable part migrate to naturalised migrants of the same ethnic background. In this case, Eastern European family migrants are often naturalised Russians, Kazakhs or Ukrainians with German roots (termed *Aussiedler* or *Spätaussieder*). However, classical inter-ethnic

marriage migration also exists within this group (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 104, 106), (Haug 2010, pp. 36 et seq.).

Besides family migration of wives from Eastern Europe, family migration out of Eastern Asia and Latin America can often be seen as inter-ethnic marriage migration (Haug 2010, p. 38). Glowsky explains these marriages between German men and women from less developed countries with an age-related marriage squeeze: for men older than 30 years, it is easier to marry attractive women when they opt for partners from poorer countries (Glowsky 2008, pp. 17f).

By contrast, family migration from India, Japan, the USA and the Republic of Korea is mostly accompanied or tied migration of wives and children to male labour migrants; i.e. these families are mainly immigrating for the purpose of employment (Bundesministerium des Innern 2013, pp. 106 et seq.).

3.3.4 Age composition of family migrants

The bulk of family migrants are between 21 and 64 years of age. In 2011, 43,578 (75.5%) of the family migrants belonged to this age group. Only 374 persons (i.e. 0.6%) were aged 65 and above. 8,832 (15.3%) family migrants were children below the age of 12, 3,219 (5.6%) were adolescents between 12 and 17 years old and 1,701 (2.9%) family migrants were young adults between 18 and 20. The male to female ratio in the various age categories does not seem to differ significantly (original data of the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR), delivered upon request).

Table 2: Family migration in 2010 and 2011, by age groups

Age groups	2010 Total	2010 Female	2011 Total	2011 Female
Not known	2	2	1	1
Below 12	7,927	3,978	8,832	4,354
12 – 17	3,499	1,699	3,219	1,541
18 – 20	1,182	901	1,701	1,407
21 – 64	44,478	30,754	43,578	29,865
65 and older	402	241	374	211
Total	**57,490**	**37,575**	**57,705**	**37,379**

Source: data of the Central Foreigners' Register (AZR), date of 31.12.2012, delivered upon request by efms

3.3.5 Geographical concentration of family migrants

The geographical concentration of family migrants is likely comparable to that of other migrants. Overall, both in absolute and relative terms, many more migrants live in the Western than in the Eastern federal states.[11] Furthermore, the share of persons with a migration background is much higher in cities and agglomerations than it is in rural areas. In the latter, i.e. in municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants, 7.5% of the population have a migration background (data of 2010). In cities with 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, the share is at 14.8%, in cities with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, it is at 20.8% on average, and in cities

[11] In absolute terms, most persons with a migration background live in the federal states of North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria. The highest share of persons with a migration background can be found in the federal states of Hamburg (26.3%), Bremen (25.6%), Baden-Württemberg (25.3%), Hesse (24.1%), Berlin (23.8 %) and North Rhine-Westphalia (23.4%). With 28.6% and 27.6% respectively, the share of persons with migration background is the highest in the administrative districts (*Regierungsbezirke*) of Stuttgart on the one hand and Darmstadt (Rhine-Main-Area) on the other. The respective percentage in the Eastern states is much lower: 4.8% (data of 2007) (Rühl 2009, p. 27).

with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the share rises up to 27.3% (Statistisches Bundesamt 2011, p. 40).

4. The integration of family migrants in Germany

This chapter deals with the integration of family migrants in Germany. First, findings regarding political and civic participation are presented, followed by analyses regarding employment, education and language knowledge, as well as effects of integration courses.

Most of the following results are based on calculations with the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS): the original data file has been used in order to analyse (via multivariate logistic regressions) whether differences in integration between family and other migrants can be attributed to the respondent's migrant status or to other influences (see section 0).

Additionally, studies of the Goethe Institute and the Federal Ministry of the Interior have been used in order to get more information regarding the effects of integration courses (of which most participants are family migrants) as well as language knowledge of family migrants.

4.1 Political and civic participation

According to the ICS, there are no significant differences between family migrants and other migrants with regard to political and civic participation: 56.6% of all ICS-participants show interest in voting and stated that they would vote if there was a general election tomorrow in Germany, without difference between family migrants and others.

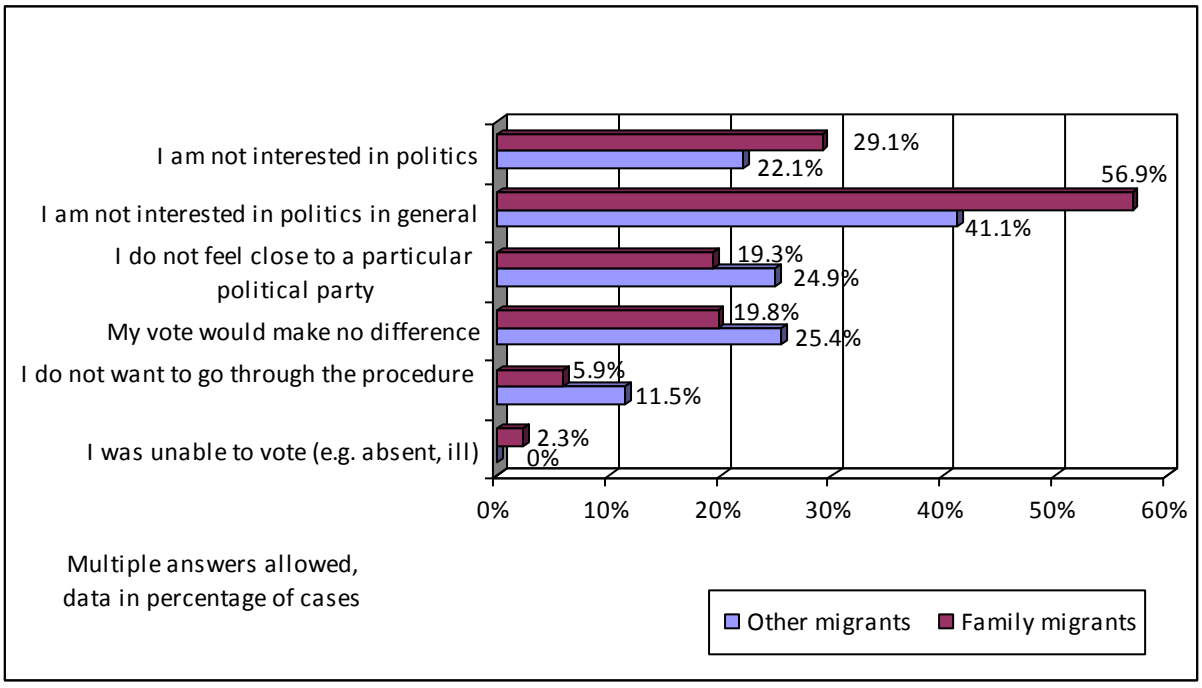
Some of the migrants participating in the ICS not only have a third-country nationality, but also German citizenship. [12] Thus, they have the right to vote. Slightly more than half of respondents in this category reported that they voted in the last election. There is no

[12] As the sample was generated from the population registers in Berlin and Stuttgart using the present citizenship as selection criteria, it was not possible to use the country of birth for sampling. As a result, naturalized foreigners are only "accidentally part of the sample and neither their share in the sample nor their experiences with naturalization are representative" (King Baudouin Foundation, Migration Policy Group 2012, p. 3).

difference in voter turnout between family migrants (55.6%) and migrants with another type of residence permit (54.3%).[13]

There are no important differences between family migrants and other migrants with regard to reasons for not voting. For both groups, the main reasons are the missing interest in city politics (29.1% among family migrants vs. 22.1% among other migrants) and/or politics in general (56.9% vs. 41.1%), no identification with a particular political party in Germany and/or the assessment that their vote would not make any difference. Several respondents indicated that they did not want to go through the procedure (e.g. too hard, complicated, long, expensive). Only a minor percentage (2.3% of the family migrants and 0% of other migrants) stated they were unable to vote (e.g. absent, ill).

Figure 5: Reasons against voting by migration status



Source: efms, own calculations based on ICS Germany

29.0% of all ICS-participants expressed interest in applying for German citizenship (a precondition for voting), without striking differences between family migrants (27.7%) and migrants with another type of residence permit (30.6%).

[13] The general population turnout is somewhat higher: the voter turnout in the last elections in Bavaria (2008) lied at 58% (Bayerisches Landesamt für Statistik und Datenverarbeitung 2008), on the national level at 71% (2009) (Statistisches Bundesamt 2010, p. 5). Real voter turnout cannot, however, be compared seriously with inquired voter turnout.

A very small percentage of all respondents do participate in a political party, a trade union or an immigrant organisation (below 2% each). However, 20.1% of all survey participants belong to another organisation or association in Germany such as sports, cultural, social, religious, local, professional, humanitarian or environmental (22.6% of family migrants and 17.0% of others).

To summarise, regarding political and civic participation, the ICS shows no differences between family migrants and others.

4.2 Employment

The migrants participating in the ICS survey were asked about their economic circumstances. Furthermore, they were asked about the extent to which their diplomas and other qualifications earned abroad were recognized in the job market as well as about experiences of discrimination in the labour market.

4.2.1 Employment situation

Regarding **economic status**, some similarities as well as slight variations can be found in the ICS data among family migrants and other migrants.

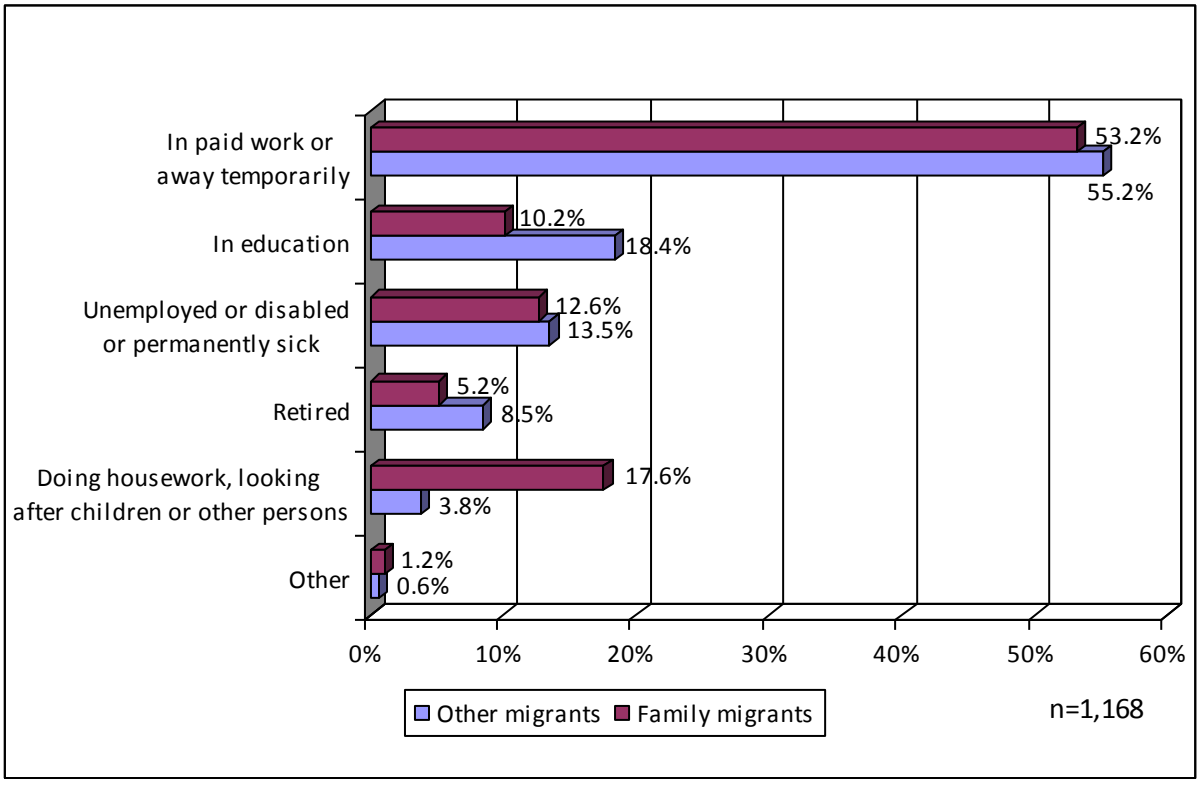
The share of migrants "**in paid work** or away temporarily (employee, self-employed, entrepreneur, working for your family business)" is very similar: 53.2% of family migrants and 55.2% of migrants with another type of residence permit fall under this employment category.

Family migrants are more often "unemployed or permanently sick or disabled" than other migrants: 16.0% of family migrants compared to 11.3% of other migrants. But logistic regression analysis shows that these differences do not depend on whether the migrant is a family migrant or a migrant with another status. Controlling for further variables while analysing the effect of migrant status (family migrant or other migrant) on employment status, reveals that being unemployed or permanently sick or disabled instead depends on level of education, language knowledge and age at time of migration. By contrast, the share

of "retired" migrants is somewhat smaller among family migrants than among other migrants (5.2% vs. 8.5%).

More distinct differences can be found in the categories household and care work and education. The proportion of family migrants occupied with care work and housework for household members (17.6%) is much higher than for migrants with another type of residence permit (3.8%). Regarding educational status, a greater share of non-family migrants (18.4%) than family migrants (10.2%) was in education at the time of the interview. These variations in household involvement and present educational status between family migrants and others persist when controlled for gender, origin (Turkey versus other), education (highest level of education in years), language knowledge[14], length of stay in Germany and age at time of migration in the logistic regression analysis.[15]

Figure 6: Economic situation by migration status



Source: efms, own calculations based on ICS Germany

The "**type of work organisation**" does not differ significantly between family migrants and others: approximately 68% are engaged in a private firm. Around 13% of all respondents are

[14] Which was evaluated by the interviewer and categorized in fluently vs. non-fluently.
[15] Beyond, 1.2% of family migrants and 0.6% of other migrants stated to be in "another" economic situation.

employed in the public sector (education, health, state-owned enterprise, central or local government), while self-employed (including entrepreneur and family-owned business) are 10% of the family migrants and 14% of the other migrants. The percentage of respondents working in not-for-profit organisations is minor, around 1%.

Slightly more than half of the migrants think that their **job matches their skills and training**: 55.5% of family migrants and 57.3% of migrants with another type of residency classification.

Of the respondents who applied to have foreign educational qualifications formally recognised, family migrants seem to experience greater difficulties in the **recognition of qualifications** than other non-EU/non-EEA nationals. While 83.1% of non-family migrants who applied reported that qualifications were fully or partially accepted, only 60.5% of family migrants reported the same results. However, when controlled for gender, origin, highest level of education, length of stay in Germany, age at time of arrival and current language knowledge, these differences do not depend on being family migrant or not.[16]

At first glance, several variations seem to exist between family migrants and other migrants with respect to integration into the labour market. However, when controlled for confounding variables, other factors such as gender and age at time of arrival reveal more significant correlations than whether one is a family migrant or otherwise. An exception to this conclusion arises in housework and educational status, as more family migrants are involved in housework and fewer were in education at the time of the survey than other migrants.

4.2.2 Discrimination in employment and difficulties in the job search

When asked whether they agree that "employers often **do not accept (…) qualifications and experience**", 7.7% of family migrants versus 13.2% of migrants with another status agreed. Within the group of family migrants, there is a large disparity between those that came to Germany as children and those that came as adults. Of the family migrants who entered Germany as minors, only 2.6% reported this problem, while 12.0% of those who

[16] Attention should be paid to the fact that the sample for respondents which applied for recognition is rather small (n=103) for logistic regression analysis.

migrated to Germany as adults reported the non-acceptance of qualifications and experience.[17] Approximately one fifth of all respondents reported **language difficulties** as an obstacle to finding a job: 20.3% of family migrants and 16.0% of others. A multivariate logistic regression analysis affirms, however, that the observed differences in job search problems related to qualifications recognition or language difficulties are not significantly correlated to being a family migrant or migrant with another status. Instead, these differences can be explained by age at time of arrival and language knowledge at time of the interview.

Approximately a quarter of all respondents reportedly had problems in finding a job because employers offered **only temporary or short-term job contracts** (irrespective of residence permit) and fewer than a dozen stated that employers offered a **job only without a legal job contract** (11.9% of the family migrants and 8.8% of the other migrants).

Around 17% of the migrants interviewed reported they were confronted with **discrimination** in the context of finding a job, with no differences between family migrants and migrants with another type of residence permit.

To summarise, while several respondents reported various difficulties in the field of employment, the majority of the interviewed migrants stated they had not encountered problems in the labour market. Regarding the reported problems, family migrants' and other migrants' experiences appear to diverge. Despite this appearance, there are indeed **no significant differences** when controlled by gender, age at migration, origin, length of stay in Germany, education and current language knowledge in the logistic regression analysis. This result is unsurprising, given the fact that there are no specific regulations for family migrants' access to the labour market in Germany.

[17] When interpreting this data, however, one has to consider the small sample size for this category of only 51 family migrants and 61 other migrants responding. Of the family migrants, 43 respondents immigrated as adults, only 8 as children.

4.3 Education

The migrants participating in the ICS study were asked about their level of education as well as any participation in and assessment of integration courses. Further, the interviewers were instructed to assess the respondents' language level.

4.3.1 Level of education

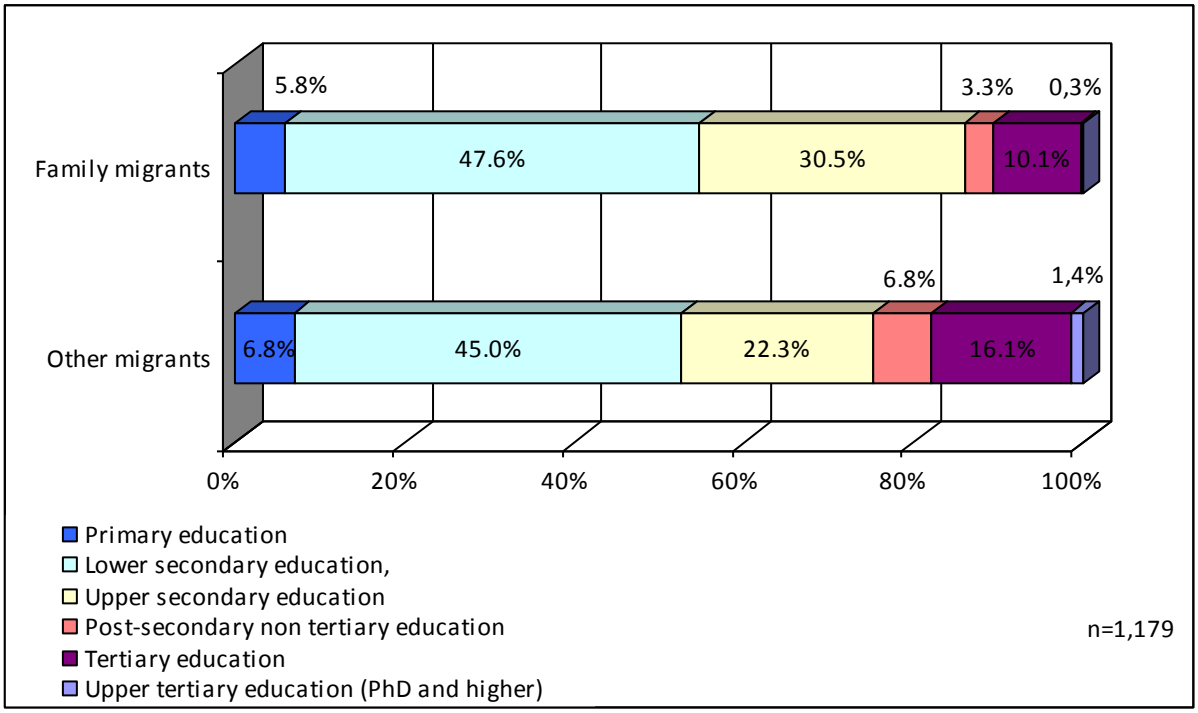
Education was measured in great detail, based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Answers can be categorized in a seven-item scale ranging from (0) preschool education, (1) primary education, (2) lower secondary education, (3) upper secondary education, (4) post-secondary non tertiary education, (5) tertiary education to (6) upper tertiary education (PhD and higher). The scale can be subdivided further into general and vocational qualifications on each level.

If you compare family migrants' and other migrants' highest level of education irrespective of place of acquisition (Germany, home country or another country) and of time of arrival in Germany, there are no striking differences between the two groups.

The average years of education are almost the same in both groups (family migrants: 11.2 years vs. other migrants: 11.7 years). The majority of all migrants (46.2%) have qualifications from lower secondary programmes. However, family migrants hold qualifications from vocational upper secondary education more often than other migrants (14.2% vs. 3.9%). At the same time, they are less likely to have qualifications from a tertiary and upper tertiary education programmes (10.4% vs. 17.5%).

The difference in educational patterns between these two groups of migrants is greater when examining those who immigrated to Germany **as adults**. Of all migrants immigrating to Germany as adults, family migrants seem to have less education than other migrants. While 71.5% of family migrants hold qualifications from lower secondary education and below, this share is smaller among other migrants (52.7%). Moreover, family migrants who arrived as adults in Germany hold fewer qualifications from post-secondary education (3.1% vs. 9.3%) and are also less likely to hold qualifications from tertiary and upper tertiary education programmes (8.7% vs. 18.5%) than other migrants.

Figure 7: Education by migration status



Source: efms, own calculations based on ICS Germany

To summarise, **family migrants less often possess a tertiary education than migrants with another migration status**. This difference also remains statistically significant in the multivariate logistic analysis controlling for gender, age at migration, origin, length of stay in Germany, education and current language knowledge.

4.4 Language knowledge

Sufficient language knowledge is not only a part and aim of integration courses to enhance integration. In addition, language proficiency plays an important role for family migrants still at the beginning – as pre-condition for their admission: since august 2007, spouses from abroad receive a residence permit only if they can prove basic language skills.

4.4.1 Language knowledge as pre-entry condition

Since 2005, the integration policy in Germany has emphasised language integration[18]. With the entry into force of the Directives Implementation Act on 28 August 2007, spouses of a German or a third-country national living in Germany have to prove sufficient language proficiency (at least level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) as a condition for their admission[19].

The introduction of this new regulation, claimed as preventing forced marriages and facilitating the integration process (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb) 2011), has been criticised by the political opposition and by NGOs and still is subject of controversial debates. In particular regarding family reunification with the spouses, the European Commission considers the evidence of language skills as a precondition for family reunification to be unlawful (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb) 2011; Lüken-Klaßen 2013 (forthcoming)). Besides, there is some debate about the influence of pre-entry language proficiency proof on the number of applications for visa (Strik et al. 2010, p. 32; Perchinig 2012, p. 72; Scholten et al. 2012, p. 75).

However, an applicant has to pass a recognised language test, whereby language skills can be acquired individually or at different providers, e.g. through the international network of the Goethe institutes[20] (Perchinig 2012, p. 71; Strik et al. 2010, p. 12). Language courses' costs can strongly vary because they depend on the country in which the language course is taken (Strik et al. 2010, p. 13; Deutscher Bundestag 2010, p. 12).

The worldwide overall success rate for the language test itself was 59% in 2008 and 65% in 2009 (success rate for attendants of a course at the Goethe Institute: 81% and external success rate: 61%)[21] with different success rates depending on the country of origin (Deutscher Bundestag 2010, p. 21). In the transition-period between a language course taken in the home country and attending an integration course in Germany (on average 11

[18] Sufficient language knowledge is now valued as the key competent for successful integration and constitutes the focal point of German integration policy (Gereke, Srur 2003, p. 5).
[19] Beside other preconditions such as age, sufficient living space and adequate health insurance coverage which has to be provided by the spouse in the receiving country (for further details see Lüken-Klaßen 2013 (forthcoming)).
[20] The Goethe-Institut is a worldwide operating culture institute by the Federal Republic of Germany, which supports the knowledge of the German language and the international cultural cooperation.
[21] It should be noted that also participants are included in the rates which retook the test once or even several times. There can be found some controversial debate about data collection and presentation regarding pre-entry tests conducted by the Goethe-Institut (Scholten et al. 2012, p. 74).

months[22]), third-country migrants seem to forget to a large extent the language skills already acquired in the home country. Although, 88% of the migrants evaluate the language acquisition in the home country as a useful preparation for arriving in Germany and are motivated to foster and enhance their language as well as regional and cultural knowledge about the receiving country (Goethe-Institut 2012, p. 5).

[22] Due to the slow processing visa applications as well as sometimes limited available places within the integration courses in Germany (Sarah Tietze 2009, p. 32; Goethe-Institut 2012, p. 16).

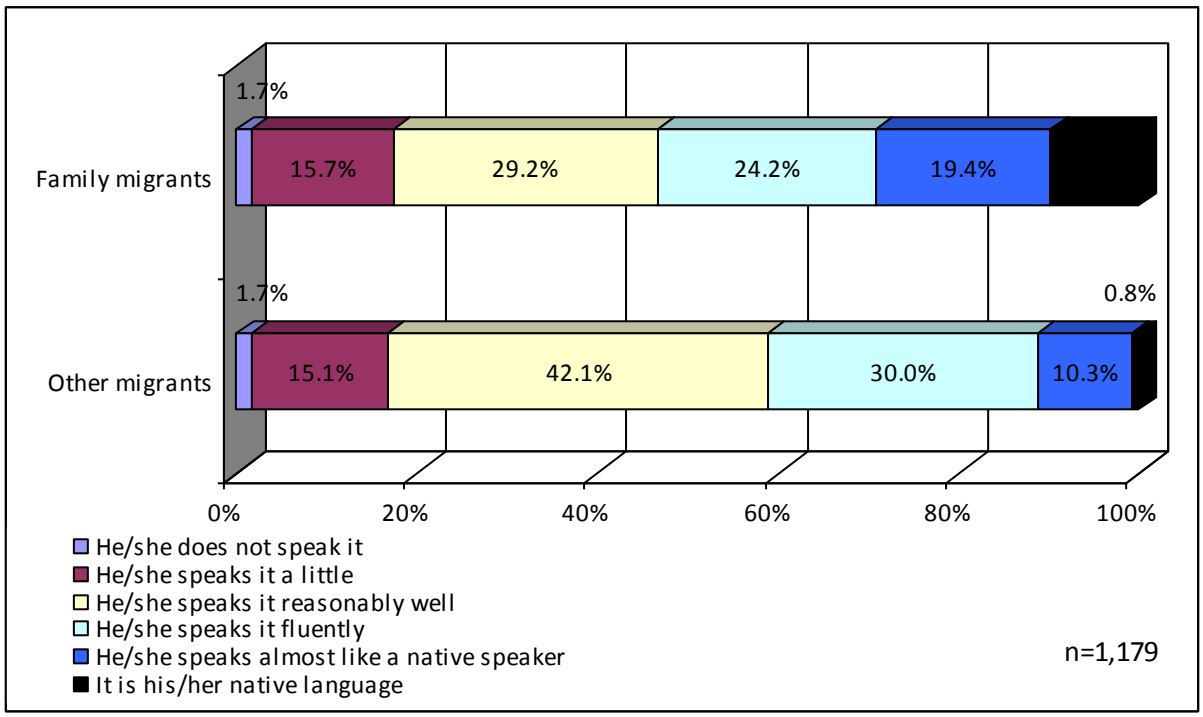
Important measures to maintain the acquired language skills in the transition period and thereby to accelerate and enhance the integration process in the receiving society could include a better organised and coordinated management of the offers in the home and the receiving country as well as special offers for the transition period such as interactive and community-based internet platforms for autonomous learning (Goethe-Institut 2012, p. 35). Therefore, in order to accelerate the reunification of a spouse who has already acquired some knowledge of the German language, the Federal Government should aim to enhance the management of integration courses (by providing more effective linkages between integration offers in the home country and integration measures in Germany) (Goethe-Institut 2012, p. 9).

Thus, it is difficult to answer the question of whether a pre-entry integration measure such as a language course facilitates the integration process for family migrants. Participating in a language course in the home country seems to motivate migrants to continue studying the language, but satisfying evaluation can not yet be found (Deutscher Bundestag 2010; Strik et al. 2010, p. 38; Goethe-Institut 2012, p. 5). The pre-entry test has even led to a changing composition of the group of applicants for temporary residence permits: "the percentage of female applications has increased (further) to more than two-thirds, the applicants have on average become more highly educated (increase of percentage of highly educated from 20 to 33%) and they have become younger on average (from 33 to 31 years of age)" (Perchinig 2012, p. 74).

4.4.2 Language Knowledge (ICS)

In addition to the findings on pre-entry language acquisition, some specific results on family migrants' language proficiency are made possible, because the interviewer for the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS) evaluated the language knowledge of the interviewee. Family migrants' language competence was more often positively assessed than the competence of other migrants: a major difference occurs in the "German is her/his native language" category: while German was assessed as mother tongue of 9.8% of the family migrants, only 0.8% of other migrants seem to be mother tongue speakers. Also the amount of family migrants which "speak almost like a native speaker" is higher than that of migrants with another type of residence permit (19.4% vs. 10.3%) (see **Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 8).

Figure 8: Assessed language knowledge by migration status



Source: efms, own calculations based on ICS Germany

On the other hand, family migrants are less often categorized as speaking German "fluently" (24.2% vs. 30.0%) and fewer family migrants speak German "reasonably well" than migrants with another status (29.2% vs. 42.1%). Within the two lowest categories ("does not speak", "speaks only a little"), no difference according to residence permit occurs.

All in all, family migrants' language knowledge is more often classified in the highest and less often in the intermediate categories than other migrants. Again, however, logistic regression shows that **differences regarding language knowledge do not depend on the migrant's status** but rather on length of stay in Germany, age at time of migration and level of education.
Also the origin in terms of being born in Turkey or not does have a negative impact on the current level of language knowledge.

4.5 Integration courses

With the new Residence Act, which came into force in 2005, Germany introduced integration courses for migrants, consisting of a language course (600 hours) and an

orientation course on Germany's legal system, history and culture (60 hours). Upon issuance of their first residence permit, a third-country national family migrant is entitled to participate in an integration course (section 44 (1) AufenthG)[23] (Bundesministerium des Innern 2012a).[24] In the case of insufficient language skills (below level B1) (section 3 (2) Integrationskursverordnung, IntV) migrants are not only entitled, but the Foreigner's Office may oblige the migrant to participate in an integration course (section 44a AufenthG).

Between 2005 and 2011, almost 800,000 migrants participated in an integration course (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011a, p. 4). Of the integration course participants, 61% entered Germany for the purpose of family reunification[25] (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011a, p. 10). Thus, in order to get information on the integration of family migrants, the outcomes of these courses and respective evaluations are of interest as well.

As family migrants provide a large proportion of migrants arriving in Germany, they are explicitly determined as a target group for participating in integration courses (section 44 (1) 1b. This entitlement enables family migrants to be relieved of parts of the course contribution[26] or travelling costs (Schönwälder et al. 2005, p. 37).

4.5.1 Outcomes on integration courses in ICS

Most family migrants participating in the ICS survey immigrated to Germany long before the legislative amendment. However, several respondents had already participated in an integration course. 186 family migrants and 149 other migrants out of the survey participants, i.e. a quarter of respondents (irrespective of residency type), participated in and

[23] There is no entitlement to participation for a migrant in general if he/she will attend school in Germany or continues his/her previous school curriculum, shows a recognisably small need for integration or already has a sufficient German language proficiency (section 44 (3) AufenthG).

[24] The primary target group of the integration courses are third country national migrants and German resettlers as well as recipients of social benefits, in case they do not have sufficient German language skills (level B1) (section 3 (2) Integrationskursverordnung, IntV)). Besides that, also settled migrants who have already been living in Germany for several years and EU-citizens can be entitled, provided that course capacities allow for it (Perchinig 2012, p. 47).

[25] Integration course particpipants were asked to state their reason for migration (multiple answers were possible). Based on the available data, it is not possible to get information about the exact status, just about motivation of migration.

[26] In general each participant has to contribute 1,20 EUR per integration course lesson (which means – as an integration course consists of a language course with 600 hours and an orientation course with 60 hours - a contribution of approx. 792 EUR) (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2013).

completed an integration course (family migrants 24.0%; others: 26.8%).[27] The small proportion of participants is due to the fact that the courses have only been introduced since 2005.

The effects of integration courses were assessed rather positively, without striking differences between family migrants and other migrants. An overwhelming majority of all respondents who participated in integration courses found integration courses to be at least a little helpful or very helpful in getting involved in the local community (school, association, political activities) (around 93%, without major differences between the migrant groups).[28] Similar to the sense of involvement in their local community, respondents valued integration courses as helpful "to feel more settled". Only about one fifth of migrants believed that the integration course did not help them feel more settled.

65% agreed that the course was of great help in learning the language (without differences between family migrants and others). Several migrants also stated that the courses "helped to learn specific German vocabulary needed for job or skills" (36.7% of family migrants versus 46.6% of others).

4.5.2 Evaluation of integration courses

In 2006, a comprehensive evaluation of the integration courses in Germany was conducted by Rambøll Management. Additionally, in 2007 the so-called Integration Panel (*Integrationspanel*) was established to evaluate on a long-term basis the efficiency and sustainability of the integration courses.[29] Standardised questionnaires are used for integration course participants and non-participants to examine whether the integration process proceeds considerably faster for migrants who participate in an integration course. Some additional literature analysing integration courses in different European countries can be found as well (see below). Efficiency control of integration courses, however, is very

[27] The majority of all migrants completed an integration course once started (withdrawing rate for family migrants 8.3%; for other migrants 6.5%).
[28] 48.4% of the family migrants and 50.0% of migrants with another type of residence permit value the integration course as very helpful for getting involved in their local community.
[29] As required by the Residence Act section 75 (4) (AufenthG), the Federal Office of Migration and Refugees (BAMF) received the order to conduct research about migrant issues to manage migration effectively. The Integration Panel was established as a longitudinal study to evaluate the integration courses in particular.

difficult to manage because of the large number of various implementing organisations – in Germany, there are about 1,000 different organisations implementing integration courses in different styles –, because the final test is not compulsory and because implementation is subject to the individual teacher (Bundesministerium des Innern 2006, p. ii). Therefore findings and outcomes should be considered with some caution. Research regarding integration measures is still in its early stages.

In regard to integration of migrants participating in integration courses, initial research findings conducted by Rambøll Management revealed that the foreseen 600 teaching units may not to be sufficient for **language acquisition of level B1** for a large proportion of the participants[30] (Bundesministerium des Innern 2006, p. ii), for similar findings see also: (Schönwälder et al. 2005, p. ii). The orientation course also appears to play a tangential role (in the mind of the participants as well as the teaching staff). However the government placed greater emphasis on the orientation course as a significant component of the integration process, by raising the orientation course lessons from 45 to 60 hours in 2012 and by introducing a nationwide, federally uniform orientation test in 2009. Additionally, since most of the integration course terminations were a result of missing child care services, these services were expanded and facilitated (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2009, p. 30; Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2012).

According to evaluations implemented by the Integration Panel, findings also show that the integration courses in Germany seem to **facilitate the integration process in the society** on different dimensions beside language knowledge: (a) **Improvement of German language proficiency**: 93% of the course participants reported an improvement of their language proficiency during the course. In particular, immigrants who entered Germany as spouses through family reunification or as refugees benefit from the course[31] (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011b, p. 4). Most participants further improved their language skills in the year following the conclusion of the course (51%) or

[30] As a proportion of approximately 40% of all integration course participants were not able to achieve language skills at level B1 within 600 teaching units, it was proposed by Rambøll Management to offer a "flexible number of instruction hours" differentiating according to the learning progress and previous knowledge of the participants. Thus a scaled language test (level A2 to B1) were established ({Bundesministerium des Innern 2006 #226: iv).

[31] As well as participants with a low level of education and immigrants who have been living in Germany for a longer time-period or did not live in a German-speaking environment.

maintained the same level (7%).[32] (b) **Social integration**: Participants reported having more contacts with Germans towards the end of the course. The level of contact remained stable one year after the end of the course (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011b). Whether this can really be explained with the courses, however, should be further examined. (c) **Emotional integration:** The feeling of attachment to Germany intensified, the intention to stay permanently increased and the number of naturalised Germans grew, for integration course participants in comparison to non-participants. (d) **Structural integration:** An increase in employment is evident for men (especially full-time) and women (especially part-time) two years after finishing the integration course, in which German language skills played an important role as "the greater the improvement in the command of German between the first and the second survey, the higher the probability that the participant has a full-time or part-time job one year after the end of the course" (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011b, p. 7).

In general, both obligated and voluntary participants value the integration course in terms of enabling them to deal better with everyday life in Germany and especially of learning German. The integration course has turned out to be particularly useful for participants with children as the integration course helped them to support their children in their education[33] (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011b, p. 10).

As these results refer to a large extent to a single source only, little is still known about the effects of integration courses in terms of promoting social-cultural integration but the first steps towards a useful evaluation are done.

[32] Also the heterogeneity in course composition due to country of origin is seen as advantage for integration as migrants have to communicate in German among each other (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2011b, p. 11).

[33] For example in terms of discussions with teachers or other parents, at parent events or with homework and parent letters.

5. Summary and Conclusion

Family-related migration is a major source of immigration. In 2011, family migration emerged as the primary reason for obtaining a residence permit. Family migration is also the primary immigration channel for third-country nationals to Germany. Thus, patterns of family migration and integration are of concern for Germany and other European societies. Accordingly, this report consulted statistical databases, such as the visa statistics of the Foreign Office, the Central Foreigners' Register and survey data such as the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS), in order to analyse these immigration patterns.

The composition of immigrating family members for the purpose of reunification includes migrating spouses, children, parents and others. A pattern of gendered immigration arose in the last decades, wherein the majority of family migrants were spouses; mainly women (49.8% in 2011). In contrast, the proportion of residence permits granted for husbands make up 20.6%, for children joining their parents 22.0% and migrating parents joining their children 7.3% of the family migrants. In addition, the number of reunifications with German spouses has exceeded that of reunifications with foreigners since 2000.

The nationalities of origin of family migrants in Germany vary considerably. Turkish nationals constitute the largest group of family migrants followed by citizens of the Russian Federation, the United States, India and Kosovo. In the case of Turkey and India, for instance, foreign spouses joining their partner with a foreign, non-German nationality are predominant. Furthermore the share of children is low in some groups while it is rather high in others: about a third of the US American family migrants as well as about a third of Indian family migrants were children.

Regarding age, the majority of family migrants are between 21 and 64 years old. The age composition between male and female family migrants seems not to differ significantly.

Although family migration has long been a major source of immigration, the German state did not officially register it as a separate category until 1996. Difficulties in acquiring comprehensive information about family migration and integration arise from a continual lack of differentiation in the purpose of migration, as well as from limited access to available data sets.

Nonetheless, conclusions can be drawn regarding the integration of family migrants on the basis of the publicly available data. Analysis of the ICS data demonstrates a few statistically significant differences with respect to employment status and completion of tertiary education. For instance, at the time of the survey, family migrants were more often engaged in housework or education than non-family migrants. Family migrants also possess a tertiary education less often than migrants with another migration status.

Further logistic regression analysis reveals that some differences that initially seem to correlate to family or other residency status are instead due to gender, age at time of migration, origin, length of stay in Germany, education or current language knowledge. Civic and political participation of family migrants did not differ from other types of migrant when controlled for these variables. Similarly, differences regarding language knowledge do not depend on a migrant's status but rather on length of stay in Germany, age at time of migration and level of education. Outcomes based on the ICS show that family migrants immigrated on average at a younger age and spent more of their lifetime in Germany than other immigrants, which may be alternative explanatory factors for positive integration results.

Additionally, initial findings on effects of integration courses suggest that these integration measures facilitate integration into the receiving society.
There was an agreement between family migrants and other migrants on the effectiveness of the integration courses they attended.

Logistic analysis on integration outcomes additionally did not result in discernable differences between family migrants and migrants with another type of residence permit. Since family migrants' rights are similarly to that of other migrants, this result is not very surprising. Nonetheless, some differences could be figured out that would be worthwhile to be analysed further.

The immigration patterns and depth of integration of family migrants analysed in this report are initial steps towards greater recognition of family migration as an independent immigration phenomenon. However the persistent gaps in research and data sources necessitate greater attention to this field of study.

6. References

BAYERISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK UND DATENVERARBEITUNG (ED.) 2008: *Pressemitteilung 8/2008/LTW/B-VII*. Landtagswahl in Bayern am 28.September 2008.

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (Ed.) 2007: *Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Migrationsbericht 2006*. Nürnberg. Available online at [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2006.pdf;jsessionid=6876B251B97F3A95F3739E4C483B1579.1_cid368?__blob=publicationFile, checked on 11/07/2013].

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (ED.) 2009: *Integrationskurse. Eine Erfolgsgeschichte und ein Modell für Europa. Bilanz 2008*. Nürnberg.

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (ED.) 2011a: *Das Integrationspanel. Ergebnisse einer Längsschnittstudie zur Wirksamkeit und Nachhaltigkeit von Integrationskursen. Kurzfassung*. With assistance of Karin Schuller, Susanne Lochner, Nina Rother. Available online at [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb11-integrationspanel.html;jsessionid=DB8DAF964AA91C2B99653E10FB68B57E.1_cid294?nn=1362958, checked on 26/06/2012].

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (ED.) 2011b: *Integration Panel. Results of a longitudinal study on the effectiveness and sustainability of integration courses*. Available online at [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb11-integrationspanel.html;jsessionid=DB8DAF964AA91C2B99653E10FB68B57E.1_cid294?nn=1362958, checked on 10/04/2012].

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (ED.) 2012: *Anlage zum Trägerrundschreiben vom 01.03.2012*. Novellierte Integrationskursverordnung.

BUNDESAMT FÜR MIGRATION UND FLÜCHTLINGE (BAMF) (ED.) 2013: *Integrationskurse. Teilnahme und Kosten.* Available online at http://www.bamf.de/DE/Willkommen/DeutschLernen/Integrationskurse/TeilnahmeKosten/teilnahmekosten-node.html.

BUNDESMINISTERIUM DES INNERN (ED.) 2006: *Evaluation der Integrationskurse nach dem Zuwanderungsgesetz. Abschlussbericht und Gutachten über Verbesserungspotenziale bei der Umsetzung der Integrationskurse*. Available online at [http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Veroeffentlichungen/evaluation_integrationskurse_de.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, checked on 10/04/2012].

BUNDESMINISTERIUM DES INNERN (ED.) 2012a: *Integrationskurse*.

BUNDESMINISTERIUM DES INNERN (ED.) 2012b: *Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Migrationsbericht 2010*. Available online at [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2010.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, checked on 4/04/2012].

BUNDESMINISTERIUM DES INNERN (ED.) 2013: *Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Migrationsbericht 2011*. Available online at [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2011.pdf;jsessionid=B949E084C3FAE84212F1F3AE64CE6920.1_cid294?__blob=publicationFile, checked on 15/05/2013].

BUNDESZENTRALE FÜR POLITISCHE BILDUNG (BPB) (ED.) 2011: *EU/Deutschland: Sprachtests auf dem Prüfstand*. Available online at [http://www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/migration/dossier-migration/56856/sprachtests, checked on 1/06/2012].

DEUTSCHER BUNDESTAG (ED.) 2010: *Bericht über die Evaluierung des Nachweises einfacher Deutschkenntnisse beim Ehegattennachzug nach dem Aufenthaltsgesetz – Sprachlern- und Sprachtestangebote, Visumverfahren*. Drucksache 17/3090. Available online at [http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/030/1703090.pdf, checked on 25/06/2012].

GEREKE, IRIS; SRUR, NADYA 2003: *Integrationskurse für Migrantinnen. Genese und Analyse eines staatlichen Förderprogramms. Edited by Michael Fritsche, Rolf Meinhardt, Hans-Peter Schmidtke* (Schriftenreihe des Interdisziplinären Zentrums für Bildung und Kommunikation in Migrationsprozessen (IBKM) an der Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, 9). Available online at [http://docserver.bis.uni-oldenburg.de/p/bisverlag/2004/gerint03/pdf/gerint03.pdf, checked on 26/06/2012].

GLOWSKY, DAVID (2008): Why do Men from Wealthy Societies Marry Women from Less Developed Countries? Evidence from Germany. Conference Papers 2007 Annual Meeting. American Sociological Association, checked on 27/02/2013.

GOETHE-INSTITUT (ED.) 2012: *Der Übergang von der vorintegrativen Sprachförderung zum Integrationskurs - Analyse und Handlungsempfehlungen*. Available online at [http://www.goethe.de/lhr/prj/daz/pro/Goethe-Institut_Evaluierungsbroschuere-Uebergangsmanagement.pdf, checked on 25/06/2012].

HAUG, SONJA 2010: *Interethnische Kontakte, Freundschaften, Partnerschaften und Ehen von Migranten in Deutschland.* Working Paper 33 der Forschungsgruppe des Bundesamtes. Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF). Nürnberg.

HECKMANN, FRIEDRICH; SCHNAPPER, DOMINIQUE (EDS.) 2003: *The integration of immigrants in European societies. National differences and trends of convergence : in memory of Hans Mahnig*. Stuttgart: Lucius & Lucius. Available online at [http://books.google.de/books?id=I9yTtCAnQWwC&printsec=frontcover&hl=de&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false, checked on 13/04/2012].

KALTER, FRANK; SCHROEDTER, JULIA H. 2010: *Transnational marriage among former labour migrants in Germany*. In *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung,* 22 (1), pp. 11–36, checked on 21/09/2012.

KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION; MIGRATION POLICY GROUP (EDS.) 2012: *Immigrant Citizens Survey.* Recruitment of German sample.

KOFMAN, ELEONORE 2004: Family-related Migration: A Critical Review of European Studies. In *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 30 (2), pp. 243–262.

KRALER, ALBERT 2010: *Civic Stratification, Gender and Family Migration Policies in Europe. Forschungsbericht*. Edited by International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). Wien. Available online at [http://research.icmpd.org/fileadmin/Research-Website/Test_content/FINAL_Report_Family_Migration_Policies_Online_FINAL.pdf, checked on 29/03/2012].

KREIENBRINK, AXEL; RÜHL, STEFAN 2007: *Family Reunification in Germany. Small Scale Study IV in the Framework of the European Migration Network*. Edited by Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF). Nürnberg (Working Paper, 10).

LÜKEN-KLAßEN, DORIS 2013: *Family migration to Germany: conditions of entry, settlement and integration*. Oxford. Available online at [http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/research/welfare/impacim/].

PERCHINIG, BERNHARD (ICMPD) 2012: *The national policy frames for the integration of newcomers.* Comparative report. PROSINT - Promoting Sustainable Policies for Integration, WP 2.

RÜHL, STEFAN 2009: *Grunddaten der Zuwandererbevölkerung in Deutschland*. Working Paper 27 der Forschunsgruppe Bundesamt. Edited by Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) (Integrationsreport, 6).

RÜHL, STEFAN; LEDERER, HARALD W. 2001: *Migrationsbericht der Ausländerbeauftragten im Auftrag der Bundesregierung.* Available online at [http://www.bmi.bund.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/149602/publicationFile/15184/migrationsbericht_2001.pdf, checked on 8/05/2012].

SARAH TIETZE 2009: *Zuwanderer auf Deutschland vorbereiten: Handlungsempfehlungen und Strategien*. Ergebnispublikation des Projekts Bestandsaufnahme internationaler Vorintegrationsmaßnahmen und Handlungsempfehlungen für ihre Umsetzung in Deutschland. Edited by Internationale Organisation für Migration. Available online at [http://www.iom.int/germany/de/downloads/Studie_Vorintergrationsprojekt.pdf, checked on 25/06/2012].

SCHOLTEN, PETER; ENTZINGER, HAN; KOFMAN, ELEONORE; HOLLOMEY, CHRISTINA; LECHNER, CLAUDIA 2012: *Integration from Abroad? Perception and*

Impacts of Pre-Entry Tests for Third Country Nationals. Final report of PROSINT Workpackage 4. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). Available online at [http://research.icmpd.org/fileadmin/Research-Website/Project_material/PROSINT/Reports/WP4_CompRep_Final_submitted.pdf, checked on 17/07/2012].

SCHÖNWÄLDER, KAREN; SÖHN, JANINA; MICHALOWSKI, INES 2005: *Sprach- und Integrationskurse für MigrantInnen: Erkenntnisse über ihre Wirkungen aus den Niederlanden, Schweden und Deutschland.* AKI-Forschungsbilanz 3. Arbeitsstelle Interkulturelle Konflikte und gesellschaftliche Integration (AKI); Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB). Berlin.

STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT (ED.) 2010: *Wahl zum 17. Deutschen Bundestag am 27. September 2009*. Ergebnisse der repräsentativen Wahlstatistik, checked on 18/06/2013.

STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT (ED.) 2011: *Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit. Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund - Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2010* - (Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.2). Available online at [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Migrationshintergrund2010220107004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, checked on 29/05/2012].

STRIK, TINEKE; BÖCKER, ANITA; LUITEN, MAAIKE; VAN OERS, RICKY 2010: *Integration and Naturalisation Tests: The New Way to European Citizenship. A Comparative Study in nine Member States on the National Policies concerning Integration and Naturalisation Tests and their Effects on Integration*. The INTEC Project: Draft Synthesis Report. Centre for Migration Law. Nijmegen.