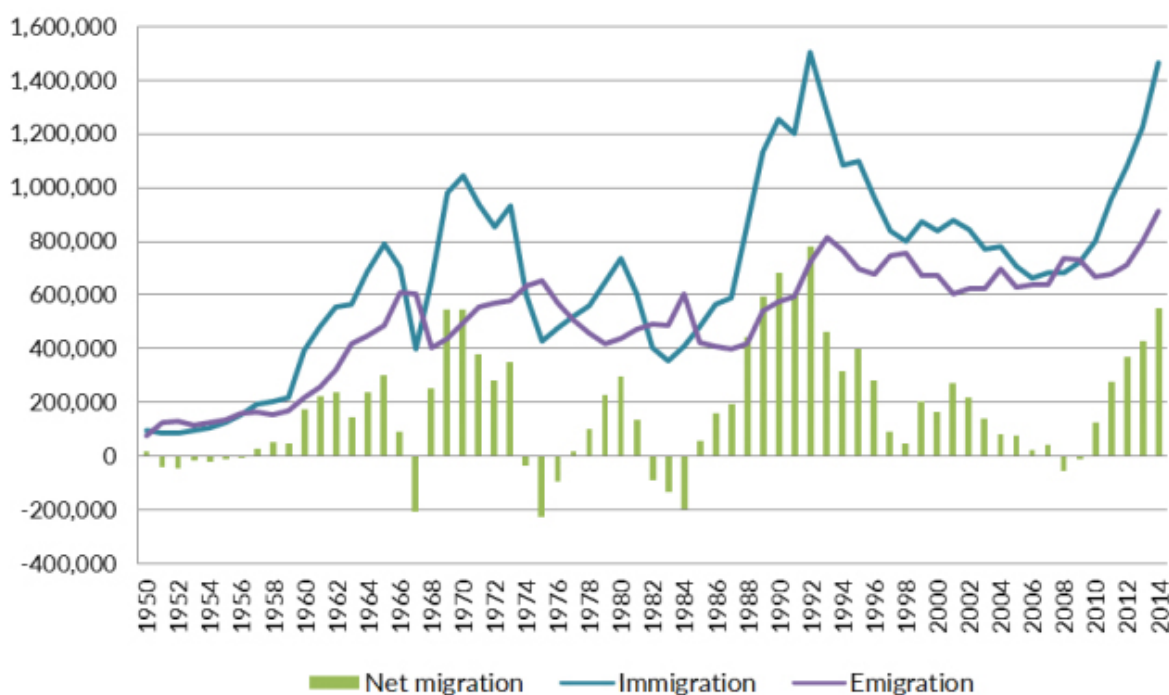


Migration in Numbers

Abstract

Germany is a major, attractive destination for migrants and refugees from around the world. To capture this migration in numbers, however, is difficult as migration encompasses a wide variety of categories: ethnic German repatriates, EU citizens, asylum seekers, and so-called economic migrants as well as family reunification. In addition, statistics often do not capture those who return to their countries of origin. The Federal Office of Statistics distinguishes between residents without German citizenship (Ausländer) and persons with migration background. Broadly speaking, the latter refers to people who they themselves or one of their parents does not hold German citizenship. Overall, more than 28% of the German population are first-generation immigrants or have a migration background, over 50% of whom hold German citizenship. This statistical chart captures migration to and from Germany since the 1950s.

Source



Source: Chart based on data from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, *Migrationsbericht 2014* (Berlin: Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2016), 218-19, Federal Statistical Office, *Annual Statistical Yearbooks for 1953-1973* (Bonn: Federal Statistical Office, various years), chart published in: Victoria Rietig and Andreas Müller, “The New Reality: Germany Adapts to Its Role as a Major Migrant Magnet,” Migration Information Source (Migration Policy Institute), August 31, 2016, online at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/new-reality-germany-adapts-its-role-major-migrant-magnet>

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