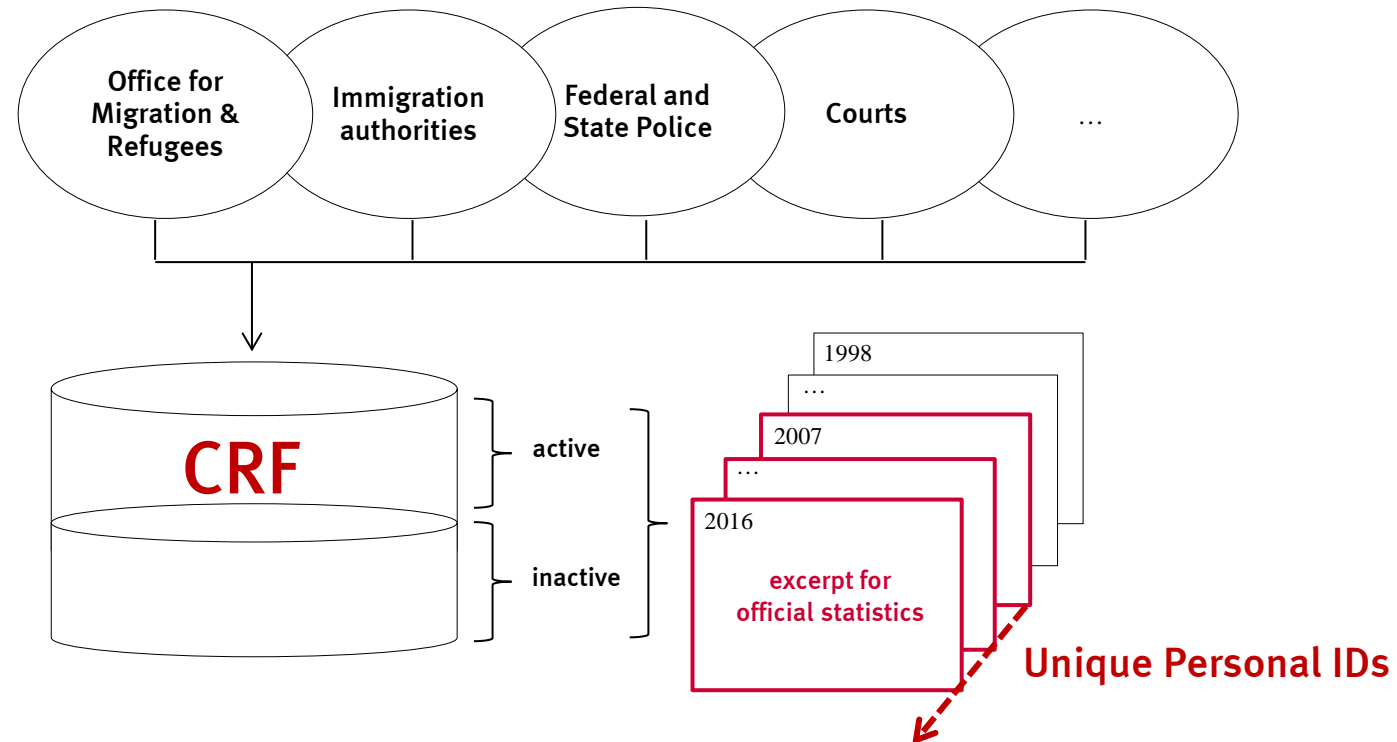


THE GERMAN CENTRAL REGISTER OF FOREIGNERS AS A LONGITUDINAL DATA SOURCE

Outline

1. Creating longitudinal data from cross-section data
2. Longitudinal analysis 1: internal mobility
Who moves when from where to where? Are there pattern or influencing factors?
How often do people move during their stay?
3. Longitudinal analysis 2: protection status
Which residence permit status precedes protection status and which residence permit status follows?
4. Outlook

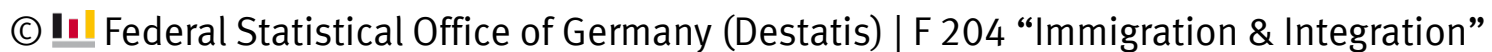
The Central Register of Foreigners



Characteristics of the Foreign Population in Germany

Reference date	Foreigners registered
31.12.2007	6.744.880
31.12.2008	6.727.620
31.12.2009	6.694.775
31.12.2010	6.753.620
31.12.2011	6.930.895
31.12.2012	7.213.710
31.12.2013	7.633.630
31.12.2014	8.152.970
31.12.2015	9.107.895
31.12.2016	10.039.080
31.12.2017	10.623.940
Together	86.623.010

Years of Stay	Number of cases	Percentage of cases
1	2.585.965	17,5
2	2.038.380	13,8
3	1.532.880	10,4
4	1.012.355	6,9
5	782.005	5,3
6	621.635	4,2
7	516.155	3,5
8	428.945	2,9
9	388.640	2,6
10	383.145	2,6
11	4.481.685	30,3
Together	14.771.790	100,0



Characteristics of the data set variables

Variable	Variable categories in the data set
Sex	2
Marital status	4
Age	
• at reference time	... ¹
• at date of first entry	... ¹
Duration of stay	
• since first entry/birth ²	... ¹
• since last entry	... ¹
Citizenship	200
Place of residence (district-based delimitation)	394
Residence permit status	12
Protection status	9
Duration of the last residence permit status or protection status	... ³

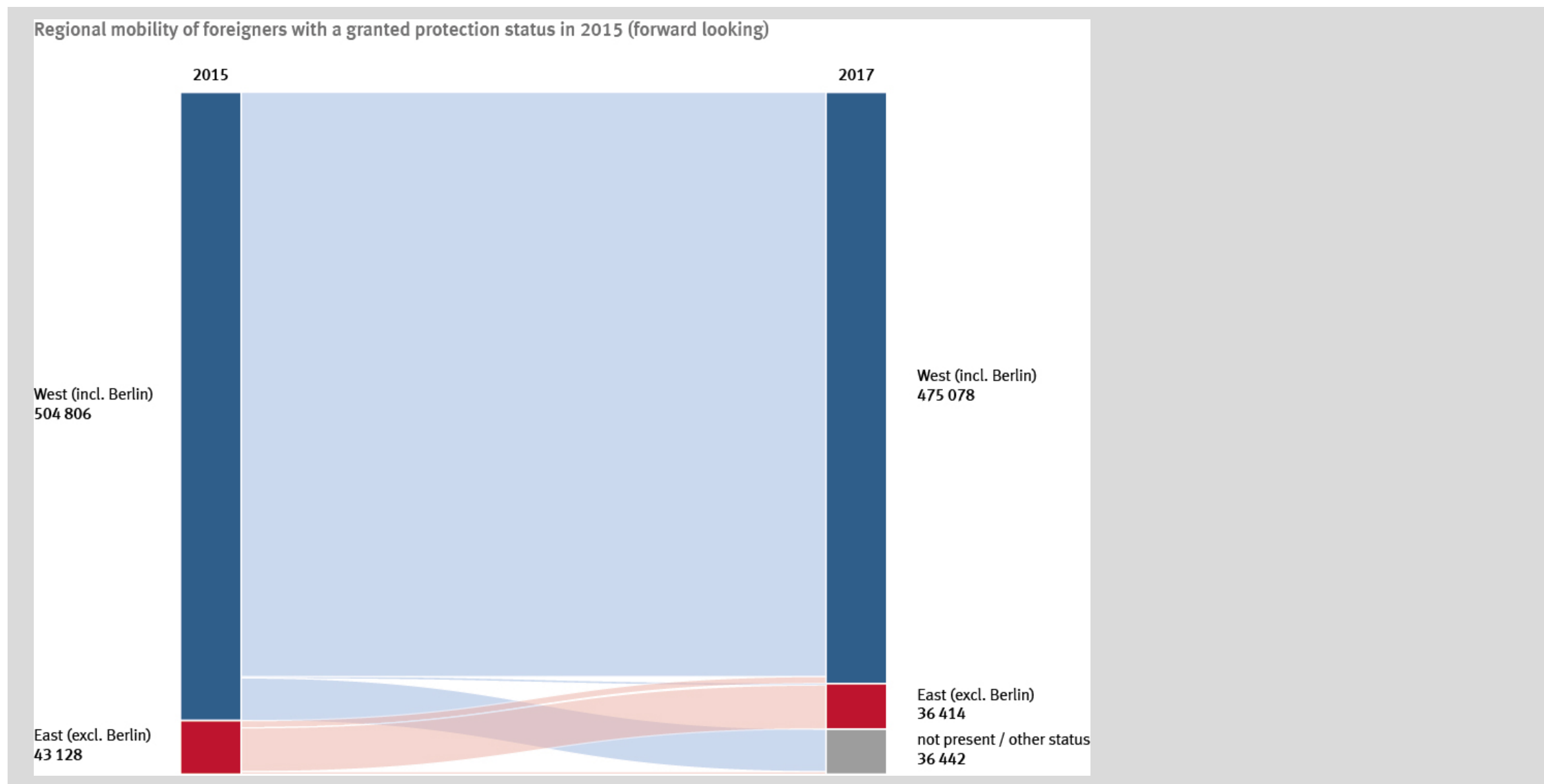
¹ Age and duration of stay can be freely classified as the information is stored as the dates of birth, first entry and re-entry.

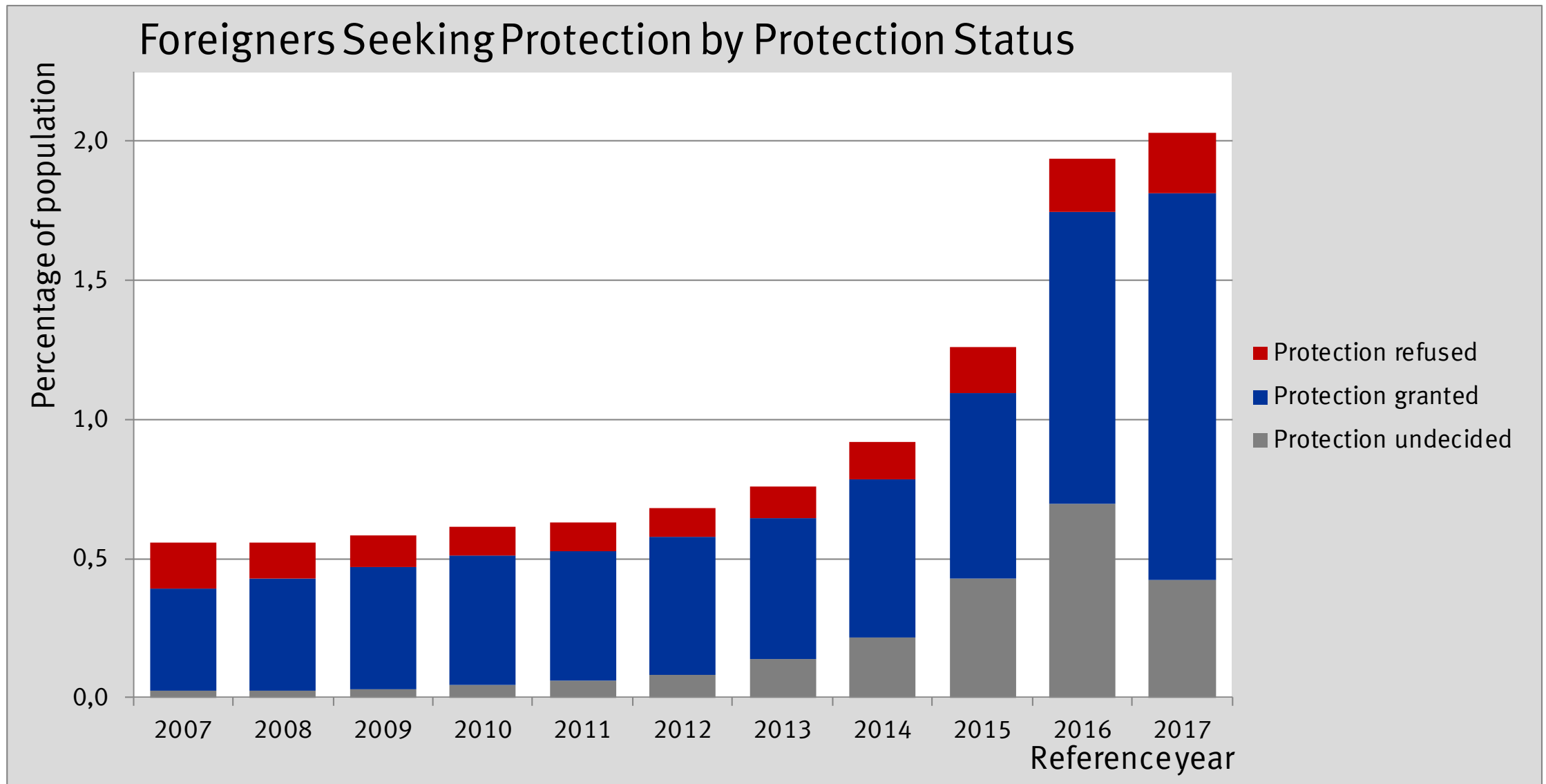
² For foreigners born in Germany, the duration of stay corresponds to the age.

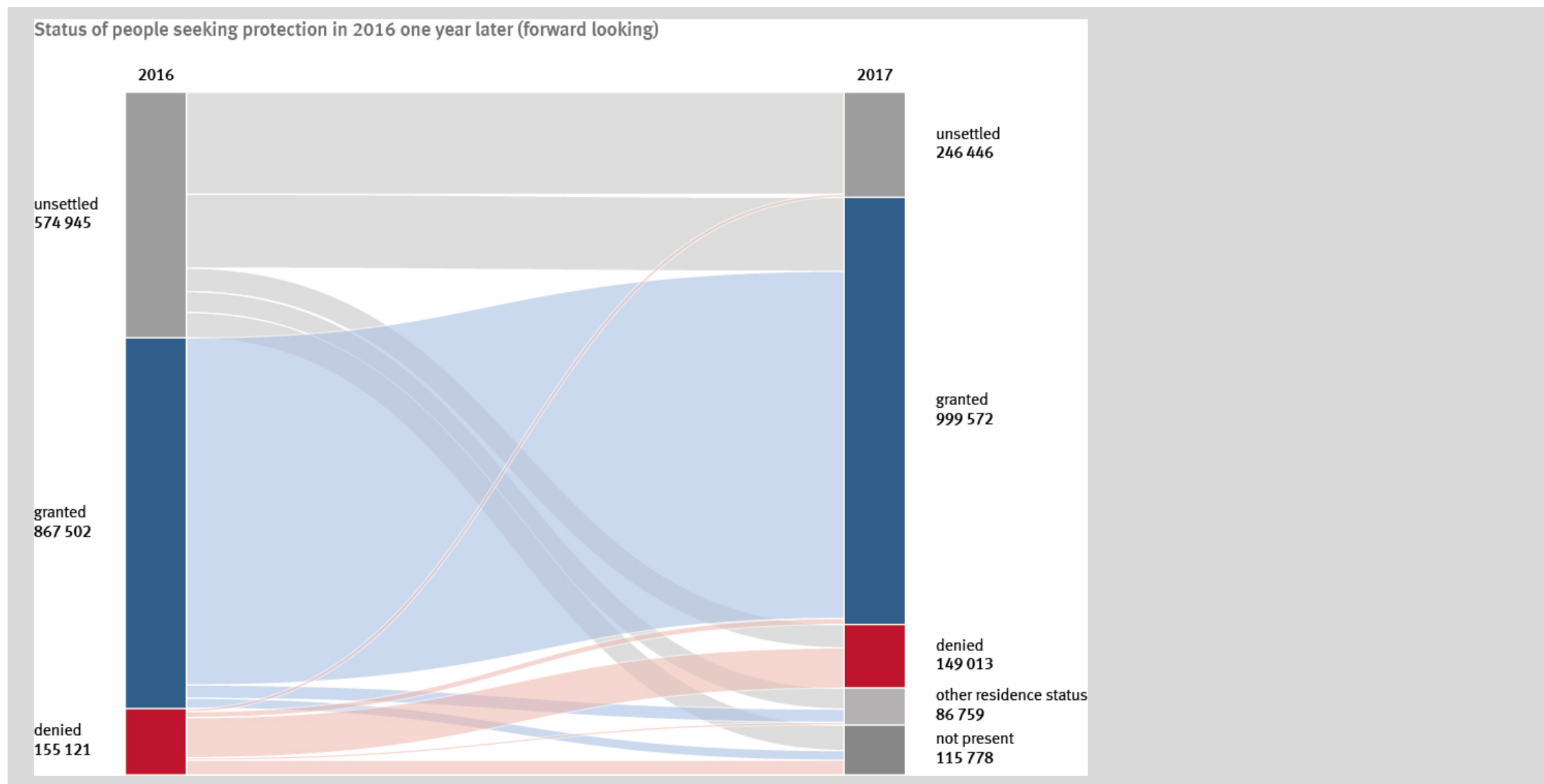
³ Duration of last status can be freely classified as the information is stored as the date of granting the respective status

Regional mobility of the foreign population

- 2.8 million cases of internal movements observed between 2007 and 2017
- Likelihood of moving between 2 consecutive years at 4 %
- Differences by personal characteristics
- Differences by district characteristics
 - ✓ diaspora hypothesis
 - ✓ density hypothesis
 - ✓ income hypothesis







Outlook

- Results are promising so far and this spur us on to continue the work.
- Interesting topics for further analysis:
 - How long do foreigners have to wait before they receive permanent residence?
Are there specific patterns or influencing factors?
 - How long does refugee status last?
What residence permit status do former refugees typically hold afterwards?
 - How “temporary” is a “temporary suspension of deportation”?
 - Where do returning migrants return to in Germany?
Where they emigrated from or elsewhere?
 - Is the internal mobility of foreigners particularly high after they were granted asylum or after they were refused asylum?

Thank you!

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