

## **PICTURE STORY**

### **Germans and Turks - Striking facts**

**November 2008**

## Germans and Turks - Striking facts



In recent years a number of studies and surveys have provided a large number of striking facts about Turks in Germany and German-Turkish relations. In this section we provide some of them (plus sources). Did you know that

- only 16 percent of Germans supported Turkey's EU accession in a 2007 survey but that 65 percent nonetheless *expected* Turkey to join the EU?
- 39 percent of young German Turkish women support a "traditional role of women" while the same figure rises to 60 percent among young German Turkish men?
- 49 percent of Turkish women aged 18-29 are *not* married?
- the number of Turkish citizens who acquired German citizenship rose from only 2,034 in 1990 to 100,324 in 1999?
- 28 percent of kindergarteners in Berlin do not speak German as their mother tongue?
- German Italians perform worse in school than German Turks?
- the number of Muslims in Germany who describe themselves as “very religious” rose from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 28.1 percent in 2005?
- in a 2007 study 29 percent of Germans said it should be forbidden for Muslims to immigrate to Germany?

In this section you will find these and a many more interesting facts, as well as an extended reading list.



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## Foreigners and Turks in Germany



Kottbuser Damm, Berlin-Kreuzberg. Photo: flickr/artie\*

Fifty years ago the number of foreigners living in Germany was less than 700,000. Today it is 6.7 million. This is 8.2 percent of the total population of 82 million.

Of these 6.7 million foreign residents 1.7 million (one quarter) are Turkish citizens. (see table 1)

The number of *German Turks*, however, is much higher: besides Turkish citizens it includes naturalised Turks and children of Turkish citizens: this number is today estimated at some 2.7 million (see table 2).

In 1980 the number of Turkish citizens who received German citizenship was only 339. In 1990 it rose to 2,000; by 1999 it had reached more than 100,000. Today, the total number of Turkish-turned-German citizens is 755,000. (see table 3)

Following the amendment of the German citizenship law in 2000 it is now easier to become a citizen. Children of foreign parents can now obtain German citizenship at birth. This explains the drop in the number of Turkish citizens after 2001.

Table 1: Turkish citizens resident in Germany (2007)[\[1\]](#)

1967	172,439
1970	652,812
1980	1,462,442
1991	1,779,586
2001	1,947,938
2007	1,713,551

Table 2: German Turks (2007)

1,713,551	Turkish citizens resident in Germany (in 2007)
755,000	German citizens who were once Turkish citizens (2007)
270,000	German citizens with at least one Turkish citizen as a parent <a href="#">[2]</a>
2,738,551	<i>German Turks</i> Other terms used to describe this group are <i>Deutschlander</i> (Seyran Ates), "people with Turkish migration background", or, in Turkey, <i>Almanci</i> .

Table 3: Turkish citizens receiving German citizenship[\[3\]](#)

1980	399
1990	2,034
1999	100,324
2000 - 2007	419,684

By 2007 the total number of Turkish citizens who had received German citizenship was 755,139.

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[\[1\]](#) German Federal Statistical Office

[\[2\]](#) Gülay Kizilocak, [Türken in Deutschland und Deutsche in der Türkei](#) – von Migrationshintergründen und Integrationsproblemen, 2006, p. 75.

[\[3\]](#) [Einbürgerungen 2007, German Federal Statistical office](#)

### Further reading

- [11. Koordinierte Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung](#) Statistisches Bundesamt, 2006
- [Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit](#), Ausländische Bevölkerung: Ergebnisse des Ausländerzentralregisters 2007, Federal Statistical Office, 18 February 2008
- [Immer weniger Babys in Deutschland](#), Stern.de, 10 September 2007
- Dieter Oberndorfer, [Völkische Demografie](#), Stiftung für Sozialgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts, 2006, S. 8-9
- [Statistical Federal office Germany, press release Nr. 298, 20 August 2008](#)
- ["Wird Deutschland Islamisch?"](#), 10 April 2007
- Turkish Statistical Office TURKSTAT, [Population and Demography 1990 - 2006](#)
- [Fertility rate of Turks in Germany](#), chronologies 2 June 2008
- Gülay Kizilocak, [Türken in Deutschland und Deutsche in der Türkei](#) – von Migrationshintergründen und Integrationsproblemen, 2006

## Turks and the future of German cities



Kottbusser Tor in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Photo: flickr/gaetano massa meet frank pettinato

In Berlin there are about 200,000 German Turks; in Frankfurt, some 40,000; in Hamburg, some 60,000; and in Cologne, around 64,000.

Table 1: German Turks in German cities

	Total population	German Turks	percentage	
Cologne	1,025,094	63,839	6.4 percent	(2007) <a href="#">[4]</a>
Berlin	3,399,739	200,000	5.9 percent	(2006) <a href="#">[5]</a>
Frankfurt	672,317	40,000	5.9 percent	(2007) <a href="#">[6]</a>
Hamburg	1,770,629	60,000	3.4 percent	(2007) <a href="#">[7]</a>



Germany. Map: Wikipedia Commons

Demographic trends are also interesting. In Berlin, for example:

- 28 percent of kindergarteners in Berlin do not speak German as their mother tongue [8]
- In some central districts, the number is much higher: 44 percent in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, 54 percent in Neukölln, and 60 percent in Mitte.
- By 2015 foreigners will account for over half (52 percent) of the under-18 population of West Berlin [9]

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[4] [2007 – Einwohnerdaten im Überblick](#), Cologne Statistical Office, 2007...

[5] Martin Greve, Kalbiye Nur Orhan, Berlin Deutsch-Tuerkisch, May 2008, p. 13.

[6] [Stadt Frankfurt](#), Statistik aktuell, 27/2008

[7] [Die Bevölkerung auf einen Blick Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein](#), Hamburg Statistical Office, 2006.

[8] Berlin Deutsch-Türkisch – Einblicke in die neue Vielfalt, May 2008, p. 40

[9] Stefan Luft, *Abschied von Multikulti*, p.33

### Further reading

- Martin Greve / Kalbiye Nur Orhan, [Berlin deutsch-türkisch – Einblicke in die neue Vielfalt](#) (Berlin German Turkish – Insights into the new plurality), May 2008
- [Stadt Frankfurt](#), Statistik aktuell, 27/2008
- [2007 – Einwohnerdaten im Überblick](#), Cologne Statistical Office, 2007
- [Die Bevölkerung auf einen Blick Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein](#), Hamburg Statistical Office, 2006
- ["Neue Daten: Rund 25 % der Bevölkerung hat Migrationshintergrund"](#), Berlin Statistical Office, 2 July 2008
- [Melderechtlich registrierte Einwohner am Ort der Hauptwohnung in Berlin](#), Juni 2006 nach Bezirken, Berlin Statistical Office, 2006
- [Altersstruktur der türkischen Bevölkerung in Berlin im Vergleich zur Bevölkerung insgesamt](#), Berlin Statistical Office, 31 December 2004, p. 4
- [Jeder vierte Berliner hat einen Migrationshintergrund](#), Berliner Morgenpost, 2 July 2008
- [Demographie konkret online](#), Statistics for Stuttgart

## Turks and the Labour Market



Turkish fish shop in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Photo: flickr/'David

German Turks earn less, are more often unemployed, and depend more on social security than Germans.

Of the 1.7 million Turkish citizens resident in Germany in 2008 only 27 percent are fully employed (with social security). (see table 1)

In 2005 14 percent of all Germans lived below the official poverty line. The figure for German Turks was 30 percent.[\[10\]](#)

In the federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia more than 25 percent of Turkish citizens and some 20 percent of naturalised Turks are unemployed (2006).[\[11\]](#)

In Berlin the monthly average per capita income of a German citizen was 975 Euro in 2006; for Turkish citizens, it was 525 Euro.[\[12\]](#)

At the same time, the number of businesses owned by German Turks is rising. (see table 2)

Table 1: German Turks in the labour market (2006)[\[13\]](#)

462,000	fully employed with social security
187,000	employed part-time
192,000	officially unemployed



Table 2: German-Turkish entrepreneurs<sup>[14]</sup>

Year	Businesses	Employees	Turnover in Euro
1985	22,000	77,000	9 billion
2008	70,000	400,000	34 billion

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[10] Berlin Deutsch-Turkisch, p. 14

[11] Wolfgang Seifert, [Integration und Arbeit. Das Parlament](#), 29 May 2007

[12] Berlin Deutsch-Tuerkisch, 2008, p. 14.

[13] [2006 by the Federal Work Agency \(Arbeitsagentur\)](#)

[14] [Center for Studies on Turkey, Turkish business, p. 67](#)

### Further reading

- [Center for the Studies on Turkey, Turkish business, p. 67](#)
- [Spiegel Online, 29 September 2008](#)

## An "educational catastrophe"?



Children from the famous Rütli school in Berlin-Neukölln

41 percent of young (age 25-35) foreigners – compared to 15 percent of German nationals – do not acquire any qualifications beyond basic mandatory education. [\[15\]](#)

Only 8.5 percent of German Turkish pupils receive their *Abitur* (a high school diploma, which qualifies one to attend university), compared to 35 percent of German nationals. [\[16\]](#)

In Berlin some 13,000 pupils obtained the *Abitur* in 2005. Among these, only 183 were Turks. [\[17\]](#)

Among Turks aged 20-26 only one quarter are still in some form of education or training (see table 1). Only 37 percent are employed. [\[18\]](#)

The total number of Turkish students in German universities has increased to 27,000. (table 2)

Table 1: Professional education, 20-25 years old (2006) [\[19\]](#)

44 percent of Germans  
42 percent of persons with migration background  
27 percent of persons with Turkish migration background

Table 2: Students enrolled in German universities [\[20\]](#)

1993/94	18,000 German-Turkish students
2004/2005	24,000 German-Turkish students
2007/2008	27,000 German-Turkish students (15,000 Turkish citizens, 12,000 former Turkish citizens)

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[15] Stefan Luft, p. 291.

[16] [Wer sind die Deutschturken, Caroline Fetscher, 17 February 2008](#)

[17] Berlin Deutsch-Tuerkisch, p. 43.

[18] Stefan Luft, p. 298.

[19] Federal Ministry of Education and research, [Education Survey 2008](#), p. 37

[20] ['Keine Lust auf Deutschland', Rainer Scholz, Deutschlandfunk, 1 November 2008.](#)

### **Further reading**

- [Federal Ministry of Education and Research](#) and [Education Survey 2008](#), pp. 37
- [Deutscher Bildungsserver](#)
- [Judith Leschig-Helmers, Schule ohne Abschluss - was dann?, ARD, 4. April 2007](#)
- [PISA study 2000](#), p. 13.
- ['Integration und Arbeit', Wolfgang Seifert, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Nr.22, 29 May 2007](#)
- ['Keine Lust auf Deutschland', Rainer Scholz, Deutschlandfunk, 1 November 2008](#)
- [Wer sind die Deutschturken, Caroline Fetscher, 17 February 2008](#) ("Who are the German Turks")

## German Turks vs. German Italians



Italian football fans. Photo: flickr/pokpok313

Contrary to expectations, the children of (Catholic) German Italians perform *worse* in school than those of (Muslim) German Turks. [\[21\]](#)

57 percent of German Italian pupils attend *Hauptschule* (schools for less talented children) or *Sonderschule* (schools for children with a learning disability). The breakdown is as follows:

48.3 percent are in *Hauptschule*  
8.6 percent are in *Sonderschule*

For German Turkish pupils, the corresponding figure is 51 percent:

44.7 percent are in *Hauptschule*  
6.6 percent are in *Sonderschule*

For German pupils, it is 22 percent:

17.7 percent are in *Hauptschule*  
4.4 percent are in *Sonderschule*

### **Background: German Education System**

The German education system is hierarchical and stresses early specialisation. Pupils are asked to choose between three main school systems after 4 years of elementary school:

*Hauptschule* (intended for those who intend to become laborers and craftsmen)

*Realschule* (intended for future employees without a university degree)

*Gymnasium* (opens the door to university education)

The German education system is analysed since 2000 in the so-called [PISA \(Programme for International Student Assessment\)](#) assessment studies.

In a 2000 study of 32 countries PISA found that Germany was the country where *social* background was most decisive in determining academic success (). This particularly concerns migrants.

By 2007 the situation of children with migration background had *not* improved. The [Spiegel](#)'s article on the PISA study began with the headline: "World class in the discrimination of migrants."

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[\[21\] DIE ZEIT on 7 February 2007](#)

### Further reading

- [DIE ZEIT on 7 February 2007](#)
- ABA Fachverband Offene Arbeit mit Kindern und Jugendlichen, [Bildung: italienische Kinder sind die Verlierer](#), April 2008)

## Import brides and asylum seekers



Turkish wedding in Berlin. Photo: flickr/davidschubert11

Turkish migration to Germany has not come to an end. Until 1973 most Turks came under the framework of work migration (see: [Guestworkers](#)). Since then the main vehicle for migration has been family unification.

How many people does this concern?

Marriage and migration:

In 1996 17,662 Turkish citizens obtained a visa to join their spouses in Germany. [\[22\]](#)

In 2007 the total number was 7,638. This includes men and women. [\[23\]](#)

Asylum:

After the 1980 military coup in Turkey, thousands of Turks and Kurds sought asylum abroad, mostly in Germany and Sweden.

In 2007 a total of 1,437 Turkish citizens applied for asylum in Germany. 79 percent described themselves as Kurds. [\[24\]](#)

In 2007 there were 2,119 asylum decisions concerning Turkish citizens. Only 19 people – 0.9 percent – were awarded asylum status. [\[25\]](#) Today, it appears, applying for asylum is no longer an effective way of getting to Germany.

Table 1: Visa given for family unification purposes [\[26\]](#)

2002	85,305
2006	50,300
2007	23,916

2008 (Jan-July) 9,975

Since 2007 stricter criteria for obtaining a visa – such as proficiency in German – have been applied. This has led to a sharp decrease in visas issued.

Table 2: Asylum seekers from Turkey in Germany (first-time applications)[27]

1980	57,913	
1990	22,082	( 4.8 percent accepted)
1995	25,514	(21.5 percent accepted)
2000	8,968	
2006	1,949	
2007	1,437	( 0.9 percent accepted)

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[22] [http://www.gaby-strassburger.de/Statement\\_fuer\\_Landtag\\_NRW2005.pdf](http://www.gaby-strassburger.de/Statement_fuer_Landtag_NRW2005.pdf):

[23] [German Bundestag, answer 16/8175, 18 February 2008, p. 10](#)

[24] [Ministry for Migration and Refugees, Asyl in Zahlen 2007](#)

[25] [Asyl in Zahlen](#), p. 15.

[26] <http://www.fluechtlingsrat-nrw.de/2901/>

[27] [Ministry for Migration and Refugees, Asyl in Zahlen 2007](#) and [Statistisches Jahrbuch 2006 für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland](#), p. 49.

### Further reading

- Gaby Strassburger, [Statement zum Sachverständigengespräch des Landtags Nordrhein-Westfalen zum Thema "Zwangsheirat"](#), 15 February 2005
- [Rückgang der VISA zum Ehegattennachzug bzw. Familienzusammenführung](#), Fluchtlingsrat NRW
- [Federal Ministry of Interior, Asylum Seekers 2007](#)

## German Turkish women



*Turkish women at the Myfest 2008 in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Photo: flickr/CDrewing*

Most Turkish women (adults) in Germany are married:

Married	75 percent
Single	20 percent
Divorced or widows	5 percent

However, of Turkish women aged 18-29 almost half (49 percent) are *not* married![\[28\]](#)

German Turks marry earlier than Germans.

	Average age at marriage	
Turks	21 for women	24 for men
Germans	30 for women	33 for men

At the end of 2006 the average age of a Turkish citizen in Germany was 34.6[\[29\]](#). The average age of a German citizen in was 42.4 years.[\[30\]](#)

97 percent of German Turkish women are in favour of strengthening women's rights. Only a minority of women (but a majority of men) approve of the “traditional role of women.” (see Table 3)

The number of working German Turkish women is higher than the number of working women in Turkey! (see Table 2)



Table 1: Children per woman

German average	1.37 children per woman (2007)	[31]
German Turks	1.7 children per woman (2005)	[32]
Turks in Turkey	2.18 children per woman (2006)	[33]

Table 2: German Turkish women: employment [34]

Housewife	38.8 percent
Working full time	20.0 percent
Part time	13.6 percent
Unemployed	9.5 percent
Student	7.4 percent
Maternity leave	4.1 percent
Pensioner	2.9 percent
Other	3.7 percent

Table 3: *Support* for the "traditional role of women" [35]

Age group	Women	Men
Below 30	39.3	60.1
45-59	46.4	67.8

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[28] TISK, [Avrupa'daki Turk Kadini \(The Turkish woman in Europe](#), in Turkish), October 2006

[29] Statistical Federal Office of Germany: [Ausländische Bevölkerung nach Durchschnittsalter und -aufenthaltsdauer](#)

[30] <http://www.wallduern.de/ceasy/modules/core/resources/main.php5?id=1612>

[31] [Statistical Federal office Germany, press release Nr. 298, 20 August 2008](#)

[32] Dieter Oberndorfer, [Volkische Demografie](#), Stiftung für Sozialgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts, 2006, p. 9

[33] Turkish statistical Office TURKSTAT, [Population and Demography 1990 - 2006](#)

[34] TISK, [Avrupa'daki Turk Kadini \(The Turkish woman in Europe](#), in Turkish), October 2006

[35] TISK, [Avrupa'daki Turk Kadini \(The Turkish woman in Europe](#), in Turkish), October 2006

## Further reading

- [Article by Ferda Ataman, Spiegel Online](#)
- Frankfurter Rundschau, [Der Weg der Frauen](#), 2007
- TISK, [Avrupa'daki Turk Kadini \(The Turkish woman in Europe\)](#), in Turkish), October 2006

## Mosques in Germany



Sehitlik-Mosque in Berlin. Photo: flickr/cosmonautirussi

There are around 2,600 Islamic prayer rooms in Germany. [\[36\]](#) The majority are simple apartments or factory floors which serve as prayer rooms.

There are an estimated 150 mosques in Germany. The oldest was built in 1914 near Berlin. The biggest – offering space for 1,200 people – was inaugurated in October 2008 in Duisburg.

Currently another 180 mosques are under construction or in the planning stage. This includes the [disputed central mosque in Cologne](#), which will offer room for 2,000 worshippers.

Most prayer rooms and mosques belong to the [DITIB](#) (some 900). 500 are managed by the [Central Council](#). Around 300 are run by [Milli Görüs](#).[\[37\]](#)

There are some 2,250 imams in Germany (ca. 1,250 are employed full-time). 90 percent of them come from Turkey. 500 imams currently working in Germany from Turkey have been sent there by the Turkish government.[\[38\]](#)

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[\[36\] Die Welt, How many mosques does the country tolerate?, 21 October 2008, Ministry of the Interior, German Islam Conference, Facts](#)

[\[37\] Ministry of the Interior, German Islam Conference, Facts, DITIB Germany, Die Welt, There are already 159 mosques in Germany, 30 May 2007](#)

[\[38\] Ministry of the Interior, German Islam Conference, Facts, DITIB Germany](#)

## Further reading

- [Ministry of the Interior, German Islam Conference, Facts](#)
- [Zentralinstitut Islam-Archiv-Deutschland](#)
- [DITIB Germany](#)
- Matthias Drobinski, [Der Islam wird sichtbar in Deutschland \(Islam becomes visible in Germany\)](#), islam.de, 3 November 2008
- [Die Welt, How many mosques does the country tolerate?, 21 October 2008](#)
- [Der Stern, Where the muezzin calls, 23 September 2008](#)
- [Die Welt, There are already 159 mosques in Germany, 30 May 2007](#)

## Muslim faith in Germany



Mosque in Duisburg

The number of Turks in Germany who define themselves as "very religious" quadrupled from 2000 to 2005. 83 percent considered themselves religious. (table 1)

At the same time, support for religious practices – praying, fasting, alms giving – increased significantly. (table 2)

Table 1: Attitudes to religion among Muslims in Germany<sup>[39]</sup>

	2000	2005
Very religious	7.6	28.1
Quiet Religious	64.6	55.2
Rather not religious	24.5	11.0
Not at all religious	3.3	5.8

Table 2: Religious practices<sup>[40]</sup>

	2000	2005
Fasting during Ramadan	62.2	74.3
Daily prayer	23.5	34.9
Friday prayer	21.0	33.3
Religious holiday prayer	31.0	50.9
Zekat – Almsgiving	59.3	77.4

In 2000 some 27 percent of Turks in Germany believed that a Muslim woman should wear a headscarf in public. In 2005 the figure was 47 percent.

The number of Turks who think that girls and boys should not participate together in gym classes increased from 19 percent (2000) to 30 percent (2005).

90 percent of Turks in Germany favour Islamic religious education in German schools. 67 percent of Turks prefer such classes to be taught in Turkish.

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[39] Faruk Sen/Martina Sauer, [Islam in Deutschland - Einstellungen der türkischstämmigen Muslime - Religiöse Praxis und organisatorische Vertretung türkischstämmiger Muslime in Deutschland](#), Center for Studies on Turkey, 2006, p. 20.

[40] SO Faruk Şen/Martina Sauer, [Islam in Deutschland - Einstellungen der türkischstämmigen Muslime - Religiöse Praxis und organisatorische Vertretung türkischstämmiger Muslime in Deutschland](#), Center for Studies on Turkey, 2006, p. 22f.

#### Further reading

- Faruk Şen/Martina Sauer, [Islam in Deutschland - Einstellungen der türkischstämmigen Muslime - Religiöse Praxis und organisatorische Vertretung türkischstämmiger Muslime in Deutschland](#), Center for Studies on Turkey, 2006

## German Muslim attitudes to life



"I am German because I love Germany". Photo: German Federal Ministry of the Interior

### Identity

1.7 percent of Muslims see themselves as "only German". 56 percent identify themselves only or mainly with their country of origin. (see table 1)

94 percent want to preserve the culture of their country of origin.[\[41\]](#)

91 percent do not support segregation of ethnic groups. [\[42\]](#)

Table 1: how German Muslims view themselves [\[43\]](#)

only German	1.7 percent
mainly German	10.5 percent
German <i>and</i> country of origin	31.4 percent
mainly country of origin	28.1 percent
only country of origin	28.3 percent

### Satisfaction with life

87 percent of Muslims in Germany are satisfied with their life situation [\[44\]](#):

I feel very comfortable	26.1 percent
I feel comfortable	60.8 percent
I feel uncomfortable	9.0 percent
I feel very uncomfortable	4.1 percent

### German friends

54 percent of Muslims have many German friends. 46 have few or none [\[45\]](#):

No German friends	10.1 percent
Few German friends	36.2 percent
Equal number of German and non-German friends	36.1 percent
Mostly German friends	17.7 percent

### Islam and morality

"Islam is the only genuine religion" [\[46\]](#)

53.4 percent	agree entirely
12.2 percent	agree somewhat
22.5 percent	disagree

"In Germany it can be seen that Christianity is unable to ensure morality" [\[47\]](#)

32 percent	agree entirely
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"Sexual morality is undermined in Western societies." [\[48\]](#)

42.5 percent	agree entirely
25.8 percent	agree somewhat

61.8 percent of German Muslims never drink alcohol. 38 percent do. [\[49\]](#)

### Segregation

The majority of Muslims in Berlin do *not* want to live in a Muslim-majority neighbourhood. [\[50\]](#)

71 percent	want to live in an ethnically and religiously diverse neighbourhood
15 percent	prefer a neighbourhood where Muslims predominate
13 percent	prefer a neighbourhood where other ethnic/religious groups predominate
34 percent	of ethnic Germans prefer a neighbourhood which is not mixed, but dominated by Germans.

In the survey, almost 1000 Muslims were interviewed. Of those

78 percent	were Turks or were of Turkish background
97 percent	were Muslims from birth
53 percent	came to Germany after their 14th birthday
10 percent	were Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani or Afghan



6 percent	were Arab Muslims
3 percent	were European Muslims
1 percent	were German converts
55 percent	were Sunnis
7 percent	were Shia
9 percent	were Alevi (some in this group claimed not to be Muslim)
29 percent	said they were Muslim without specifying further

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[41] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 99.

[42] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 99.

[43] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 92.

[44] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 93.

[45] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 94.

[46] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 120.

[47] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 121.

[48] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 121.

[49] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 116.

[50] Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007, p. 99.

## Further reading

- Ministry of the Interior: [Muslime in Deutschland](#), July 2007

## German Islamophobia



Veiled statue in Hamburg. Photo: flickr/german\_statues

The number of Germans who "feel like foreigners" in Germany due to the presence of "too many Muslims", rose from 31 percent (in 2003) to 39 percent (in 2007).[\[51\]](#)

In 2007, 29 percent of Germans said that it should be forbidden for Muslims to immigrate to Germany.[\[52\]](#)

Table 1: German attitudes towards Islam[\[53\]](#)

75 percent	disagree that Muslim culture is compatible with the Western world
64 percent	agree that Islamic terrorists are admired by many Muslims
47 percent	would have problems living in a neighbourhood with many Muslims

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[\[51\]](#) Wilhelm Heitmeyer, Gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit – Ein normaler Dauerzustand? (Group Focused Emnity), in Wilhelm Heitmeyer (Hrsg.), Deutsche Zustände, p. 26.

[\[52\]](#) Wilhelm Heitmeyer, Gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit – Ein normaler Dauerzustand? (Group Focused Emnity), in Wilhelm Heitmeyer (Hrsg.), Deutsche Zustände

[\[53\]](#) Report "Muslims in Germany" (2007) by the German federal Ministry of Interior

## Further reading

- Wilhelm Heitmeyer investigated *Group Focused Enmity* in Germany from 2002 to 2007 at the [University of Bielefeld](#). The findings were published annually under the title "[Deutsche Zustände](#)" ("German Conditions").
- Dirk Halm, [Zur Wahrnehmung des Islams und zur sozio-kulturellen Teilhabe der Muslime in Deutschland](#), Centre for Studies on Turkey, 2006

## Muslims, democracy and terrorism



Reality and cliché – a carnival in Düsseldorf on 19 February 2007

In July 2007 the German Interior Ministry published a detailed study on "Muslims in Germany". It found that the following number of German Muslims:

90.3 percent	agreed that no Muslim has the right to kill in the name of Allah
	agreed that violence is justified in spreading Islam
5.5 percent	are hostile to democracy. (note: this figure is about the same for non-
14 percent	Muslims)[54]

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[54] "[Muslime in Deutschland](#)" ("Muslims in Germany"), published by the German Federal Ministry of Interior, p 337

### Further reading

- [Muslime in Deutschland](#) ("Muslims in Germany"), published by the German Federal Ministry of Interior
- [YUOGOV / SUN SURVEY RESULTS](#). YouGov questioned representative samples of 310 Muslims and 1,632 non-Muslims throughout Great Britain between 4 and 6 July, 2006
- [Stern magazine survey 2006: Muslims are afraid of the USA \(in German\)](#)
- Gallup surveys on Muslims in Europe (2007 and 2006)
  - [Muslims in Berlin, London and Paris: Bridges and Gaps in Public Opinion.](#)
  - [European Muslims show no conflict between religious and national identities.](#)
  - [Values Question Set European Muslims Apart.](#)
  - [Muslims in Europe: basis for greater understanding already exists.](#)
  - [Islam and democracy](#) (2006)
- Bundesamt für den Verfassungsschutz. [Islamismus: Entstehung und Aktuelle Erscheinungsformen](#), 2007

## Honour killings in Germany



In memoriam Hatun Sürücü. Photo: flickr/offshore

According to a [Federal Criminal Police](#) (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA) report (2006):

From 1996 to 2005 48 honour killings (the victims being both men and women) took place in Germany.

The total number of honour killings *and* attempted honour killings was 55.

Over the same period there were a total of 25,687 cases of murders or attempted murders in Germany. [\[55\]](#)

The German NGO Papatya also investigated honour killings in Germany. Its numbers were similar:

42 honour killings took place between 1996 and 2005. In 32 of these cases (77 percent) victims and/or perpetrators were of Turkish or Kurdish background. [\[56\]](#)

The main perpetrators of honour killings were the victim's (ex)husband (in 36 percent of cases), brother (28 percent) or father (19 percent).

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[\[55\]](#) Werner Schiffauer, *Parallelgesellschaften*, 2008, p. 45.

[\[56\]](#) Terre de Femme, *Studie Ehrenmord* (study honour killing), p. 22.

## Further reading

- [Federal Criminal Police Office](#), 19 May 2006
- Terre de Femme, [Studie Ehrenmord](#) (study on honour killings). This study finds that between October 2004 and June 2005 there were 8 honour killings in Germany, out of which 7 took place in Berlin. ([Studie Ehrenmord](#), p. 18)
- [PAPATYA](#), anonymous crisis and transitional centre. PAPATYA offers protection and help to girls and young women who have fled from home.

## Foreigners, Turks and Crime



Attack by two Greek and Turkish youths on a German pensioner in a Munich subway station on 20 December 2007

In 2007 foreign citizens made up 8.2 percent of the German population.. At the same time, they accounted for 21 percent of all criminal *suspects*.

The share of foreigners among criminal suspects has been declining since the 1990s:

1993	34 percent
2000	25 percent
2007	21 percent

If crimes related to residence permits and asylum claims are deducted, foreigners account for 19 percent of all criminal suspects in 2007.

58 percent of all *organised crime* suspects were foreigners in 2007 (10 percent were Turkish citizens).

Table 1: Crime in Berlin (2006)[\[57\]](#)

13.9 percent	of the population are foreigners
25.9 percent	of criminal suspects are foreigners
30.9 percent	of all serial perpetrators (10 and more committed crimes in one year) are foreigners; 18.9 percent of all serial perpetrators are Turkish citizens

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[\[57\] Polizeiliche Kriminalitätsstatistik – Berlin 2006, p. 78](#)

## Further reading

- [Bundeskriminalamt, Bundeslagebild – Organisierte Kriminalität 2007](#)
- [Polizeiliche Kriminalitätsstatistik – Berlin 2006, p. 78](#)
- Berliner Forum Gewaltprevention, Landeskommission Berlin gegen Gewalt, 2007, [Nr.28](#), on the use of force among young male migrants
- Homepage of the [Federal Criminal Police Office \(BKA\)](#)
- [BKA Criminality Statistics 2007](#) (German)
- Jürgen Mansel, Kriminelle Ausländer? Fremdenfeindlichkeit, Anzeigeverhalten und Kontrollpolitik in den Bundesländern, in [Wilhelm Heitmeyer \(ed.\), Deutsche Zustände](#), 2007.
- [Federal Statistical Office and the statistical Offices of the Länder](#)
- Anita Heiliger, Brigitta Goldberg, Monika Schröttle, Dieter Hermann, Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend, Gender Datenreport, [10. Gewalthandlungen und Gewaltbetroffenheit von Frauen und Männern](#)



## German Turks and Language skills



Turkish boy in Berlin. Photo: flickr/Yives

83 percent of Turks in Germany agree that speaking German is necessary to be successful (see table 1).

Table 1: Importance of German language skills for German Turks

66 percent	fully agree that it is very important
17 percent	agree somewhat
6 percent	disagree somewhat
10 percent	entirely disagree

Out of the total number of children of Turkish parents three quarters were born and grew up in Germany.

Only a third of these children speak German most of the time, however. 20 percent speak only Turkish or almost only Turkish. [\[58\]](#)

In line with the new immigration law, in force since early 2005, Germany offers *integration courses* to foreigners and people with migration background. These classes focus on the German language and basic facts about Germany.

Until June 2008 around 580,000 people attended these classes in Germany. In 2007 some 67,000 (13,500 of which were Turkish citizens) finished them.

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[58] Stefan Luft, *Abschied von Multikulti*, p. 297, quoting PISA 2003 (published in 2005)

### **Further reading**

- Federal Office for Migration and Refugees: [Annual balances of integration courses](#)
- Jörg Lau, [Deuschtürken - Wir wollen hier rein!](#), DIE ZEIT, 13 March 2008

## Turkish Academics in Germany

**DAAD-Preis 2007 für die Pädagogik-Doktorandin  
Ümmühan Cilem Urkun**



DAAD prize 2007 for Ümmühan Cilen Urkun. Photo: uni-augsburg.de

In 2008, 173 academics of Turkish background resident in Germany were the subject of a TASD survey. 73 percent of respondents German-born:

38 percent of Turkish academics currently living in Germany intend to move to Turkey in the future.  
84 percent of Turkish academics are rather content with their life in Germany.  
42 percent "lack a sense of feeling at home".

Turks have fewer opportunities on the German labour market:

68 percent of academics of non-German background are employed  
86 percent of academics of German background are employed

### Further reading

- Survey carried out by the Turkish Academics and Students organisation in Germany, [TASD Survey, August 22, 2008](#)
- ["Jobs for Immigrants", Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\), 2007](#) (press information)

## The impact of citizenship



Heinz Buschkowsky (right), mayor of Berlin-Neukölln, at a ceremony for new German citizens

In August 2008 a study in the North Rhine-Westphalia region (the largest in Germany, with 18 million inhabitants) looked at three different social groups – foreign citizens, naturalised foreigners and German nationals by birth – in order to measure the effectiveness of integration policies.

There data concerning education and employment proved striking:

In 2006, the qualifications necessary for university entry were attained by

30 percent	of naturalised foreigners
27 percent	of German nationals by birth

The data in relation to self-employment showed only a small gap between both groups:

10.7 percent	of naturalised foreigners
10.1 percent	of native born Germans

The self-employment rate indicates that it is particularly naturalised women who want to "stand on their own feet."

7.5 percent	of naturalised <i>foreign</i> women are self employed
6.6 percent	of German-born women are self employed
7.1 percent	of <i>naturalized Turkish</i> women are self employed
4.4 percent	of <i>Turkish women</i> are self employed

Concerning the labour force participation there was only a small difference between German nationals by birth and others. (see table 1). There was a big difference, however, when it came to unemployment rates (see table 2).

Table 1: Labour force participation in North Rhine Westphalia	
73.5 percent	German nationals
71.3 percent	<i>Naturalized foreigners</i>

66 percent	Persons with migration background
55 percent	Turkish <i>citizens</i>
35.6 percent	Turkish <i>women</i>

Table 2: Unemployment in North Rhine Westphalia

9.9 percent	general population
16.7 percent	naturalized foreigners
8.5 percent	Germans by birth
26.0 percent	Turkish citizens
19.4 percent	naturalized Turks

### Further reading

- Nordrhein-Westfalen: [Land der Integrationschancen, 1. Integrationsbericht der Landesregierung](#), August 2008

## German Turks in Politics



Cem Özdemir from the Green Party, the most famous of German -Turkish politicians

In 1994 the first MP of Turkish origin was elected to the Bundestag: [Cem Ozdemir](#) for the Greens.

Currently there are 5 MPs of Turkish origins in the German Bundestag (0.8 percent):



[Lale Akgün](#)  
(SPD)



[Sevim Dagdelen](#)  
(Linke)



[Hakkı Keskin](#)  
(Linke)



[Ekin Deligöz](#)  
(Greens)



[Hüseyin-Kenan Aydın](#)  
(Linke)

Turks are also present in many regional parliaments. In the regional parliament of Berlin there are 149 parliamentarians, 7 of which are of Turkish or Kurdish origin (4.7 percent):



[Dilek Kolat](#)  
(SPD)



[Canan Bayram](#)  
(SPD)



[Ozcan Mutlu](#)  
(Greens)



[Bilkay Oney](#)  
(Greens)



[Evrin Baba](#)  
(Die Linke)



[Gıyasettin Sayan](#)  
(Die Linke)



[Emine Demirbüken](#)  
(CDU)

## Further reading

- [Homepage of the German Bundestag](#) (English)
- [Regional Parliament of Berlin](#), Abgeordnetenhaus in German only)
- The New York Times, [After U.S. Breakthrough, Europe Looks in Mirror](#), 11 November 2008
- Book by Mely Kiyak: [10 für Deutschland: Gespräche mit türkeistämmigen Abgeordneten](#) (2007)

### Attitudes to Turkish EU membership



German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan

In 2007: 16 percent of Germans supported Turkey's accession to the EU-  
43 percent of Germans opposed it  
39 percent of German were undecided (see table 1)

65 percent of Germans nonetheless expect that Turkey *will* join the EU. (see table 2)

Only 20 percent of Germans see enough common values between Turkey and "the West". 79 percent see mainly different values (see table 3)

What is remarkable, however, is the shift in attitudes between 2004 and 2005: within a year the number of opponents of Turkish accession jumped from 28 percent to 40 percent, while the number of supporters fell by 10 percent.

Table 1: Turkey's membership of the European Union would be... (Answers in percent)

	2004	2005	2006	2007
A good thing	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	16	16
A bad thing	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	42	43
Neither good nor bad	43	43	40	39
Refused to answer	3	2	3	1

Table 2: How likely is it that Turkey will join the European Union? (in percent)

	2007	2008
Likely	62	65
Not likely	36	34



Table 3: Which view is closer to your own? (in percent)

<i>"Turkey has such different values that it is not really part of the West"</i>	79 percent
<i>"Turkey has enough common values with the West to be part of the West"</i>	20 percent

#### **Further reading**

- [GMF Transatlantic Trends](#),
- [Special Eurobarometer N°255, Enlargement of the European Union](#) (28 March and 23 April 2006),

## German-Turkish economic relations



Deutsche Bank advertisement in Turkish. Photo: flickr/zeitrafferin

Germany is Turkey's single most important economic partner. In 2007 the bilateral trade reached an alltime record with 24.8 billion Euros, compared to 23.6 billion Euros in 2006.

Turkish exports to Germany increased by 5.3 percent to almost 10 billion Euros.

German exports to Turkey rose by almost 5 percent to 15 billion Euros.

German exports to Turkey are dominated by: machines, automobiles, supplier goods and chemical goods. Turkish exports to Germany are highly dominated by textiles (ca. 50 percent) and agricultural products.

(Germany Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [Relations between Turkey and Germany](#), May 2008)

### Foreign Direct Investment in Turkey

2006	19 billion USD
2007	22 billion USD

(DEIK, [Foreign Economic Relations Board, 25 February 2008](#))

Since 1980 German foreign direct investment surpassed 5.8 billion USD.

Germany's FDI in Turkey over the past years (in million USD)

2003	142
2004	73
2005	391
2006	357
2007	962

[\(Republic of Turkey, Undersecretariat of Treasury\)](#)

Top 10 Investments in Turkey from 1980 to 2007 (in USD)

1. Netherlands	12 billion
2. France	8.4 billion
3. USA	8.2 billion
<b>4. Germany</b>	<b>5.8 billion</b>
5. Greece	5.4 billion
6. Belgium	5.2 billion
7. UK	4.0 billion
8. Italy	2.8 billion
9. Switzerland	2.4 billion
10. Austria	1.3 billion

(Sources: Turkey Central Bank, YASED)

In 2007, close to 60 percent of the FDI flows, two-thirds of the total originating in the European Union, was recorded in the financial intermediation sector. The manufacturing sector accounted for about 22 percent of FDI flows.

The hard coal fired power plant in Iskenderun is the biggest German investment in Turkey with roughly 1.5 billion USD.

Foreign companies in Turkey (in 2008)	20,189
Foreign Companies in Istanbul	10,967

Among foreign companies operating in Istanbul, 3,942 were in mass and retail sale, 2,161 in manufacturing, and 1,568 in real estate and business activities (DEIK, [Foreign Economic Relations Board, 14 August 2008](#)).

The number of German companies or Turkish companies with German contribution of capital has risen to currently more than 3,200.

Since 1985 the association of the German Chambers of Industry and Commerce has an office in Turkey. Since 1994 the German-Turkish Chamber of Commerce has an office in Istanbul and since 2004 also in Cologne.

Turkey's big industrialists' associations TUSIAD and MUSIAD have also opened offices in Germany, both with headquarters in Berlin.

Most tourists visiting Turkey are from Germany: in 2007 more than 4 million German tourists visited Turkey, an increase of 10 percent to 2006.

	Tourists in Turkey (in million)		
	2000	2006	2007
Total	10.5	19.8	23.3
From Germany	2.3	3.8	4.2

([Turkish Statistical Institute, Tourism](#))

### Further reading

- Germany Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [Beziehungen zwischen der Türkei und Deutschland](#) (relations between Turkey and Germany), May 2008. One section is dedicated to economic relations
- [Website in English about Turkey by the German Foreign Ministry](#)
- [German Turkish Chamber of Commerce](#) (in German and Turkish)
- [Turconomics](#), Website in German dedicated to Turkey's economy
- Asim Erdilek, [Is Turkey's inward foreign direct investment surge ending?](#), Today's Zaman, 23 June 2008,
- [Undersecretariat Turkish Treasury](#)
- YASED, International Investors Association of Turkey, [FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS REPORT](#), July 2007