Germany

OECD data show that the labour force of Germany grew by 4.7% between 2005 and 2015, with young entrants contributing 19.9 percentage points, recent migrants 4.1 percentage points (including recent EU migrants, which contributed 2.2 percentage points) and retirees -14.2 percentage points.

The highly-educated labour force increased by 19.9%, with young entrants contributing 22.2 percentage points and recent migrants 4.9 percentage points. The share of highly-educated people among recent immigrants was 36.4%, higher than among young entrants where it was 34.6%.

ContrIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS TO LABOUR FORCE GROWTH BY EDUCATION LEVEL IN GERMANY, 2005-2015 (THOUSANDS)


Source: OECD estimates.

According to OECD projections, if net migration rates and labour force participation rates remain the same as between 2010-2015 and recent trends in educational attainment continue, the total labour force of Germany will increase by 2.8% between 2015 and 2030. The number of highly-educated people in the labour force will increase by 26.2%.

Over this period, the share of highly-educated people in the foreign-born labour force will increase from 23.3% to 31.7% (from 29.2% to 38.7% among EU-born immigrants, and from 19.3% to 26.2% among non-EU-born immigrants).

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE OF GERMANY BY EDUCATION LEVEL, IN 2015 AND 2030 (PROJECTION)


Source: OECD estimates.

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