



**LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FÜR LÄNDERKUNDE**

LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

# **Zuwanderung internationaler Migranten in schrumpfende ländliche Regionen:**

**Die Fallbeispiele Saarland und Ostsachsen**

**Michael Kriszan / Robert Nadler**

Nachwuchsworkshop AK Ländlicher Raum, 12.06.2010, Berlin



Raumwissenschaftliches  
Netzwerk **4R**

**WGL** Leibniz  
Gemeinschaft

# Gliederung

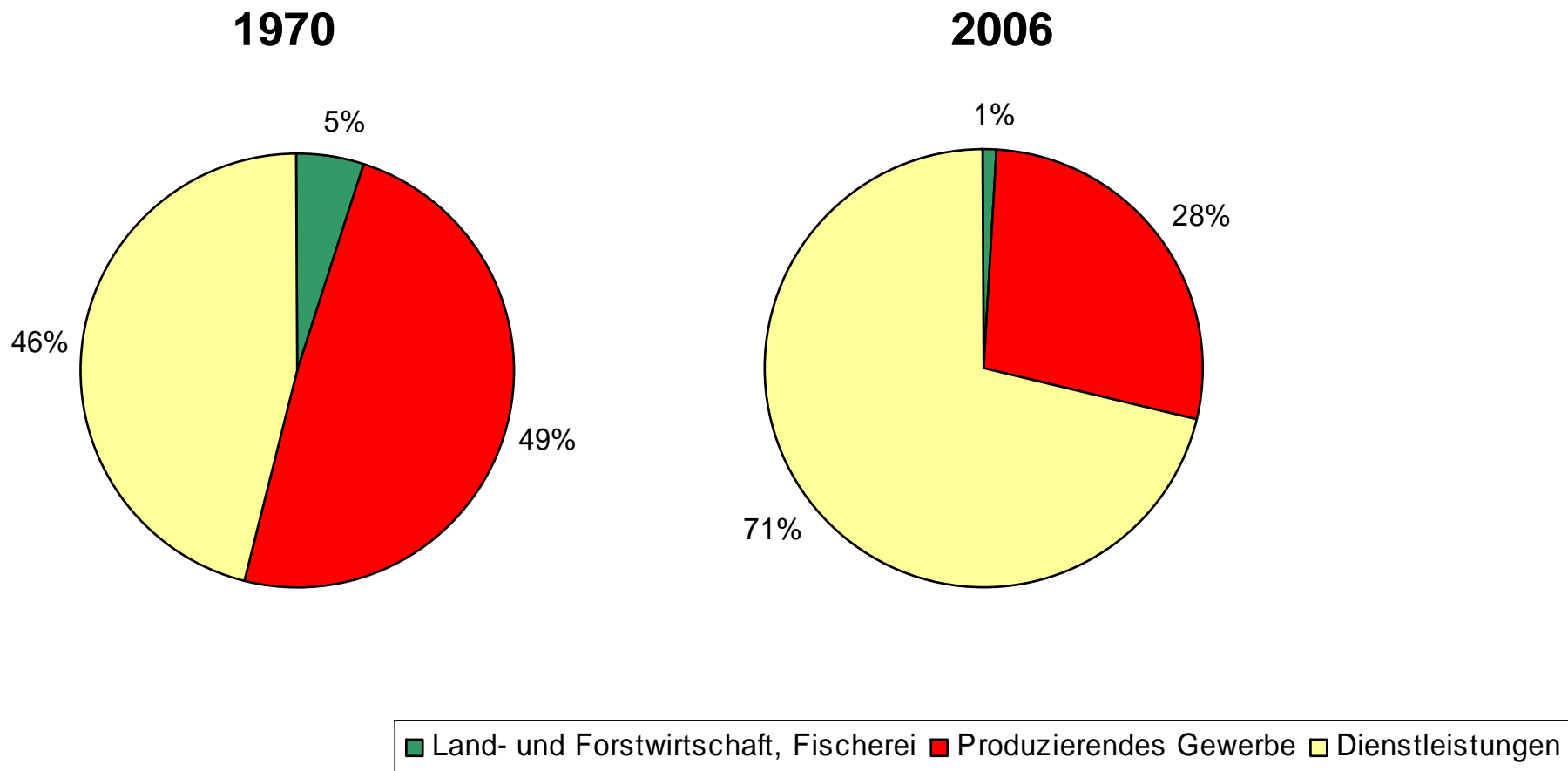
- Strukturwandel in der Wirtschaftsregion Saarland
- Strukturwandel in der Wirtschaftsregion Sachsen
- Demographische Entwicklung im Landkreis Merzig-Wadern (Saarland)
- Demographische Entwicklung im Landkreis Görlitz (Sachsen)
- Typen von Migranten in den Untersuchungsräumen LK Merzig-Wadern und LK Görlitz
- Auswirkung der Migration auf die Untersuchungsräume
- Fazit





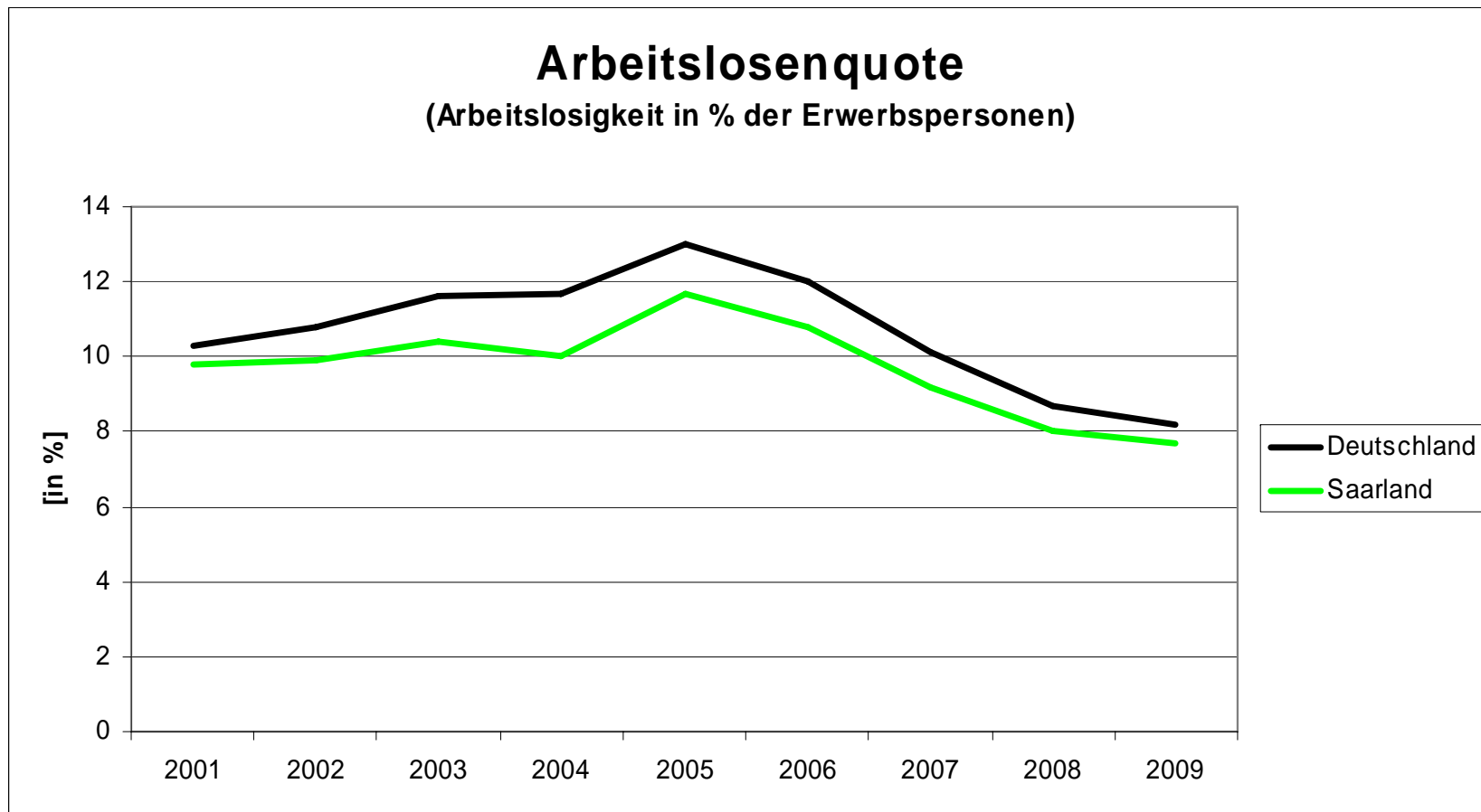
Quelle: <http://www.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

# Veränderung der Beschäftigungsstruktur im Saarland (nach Wirtschaftssectoren)



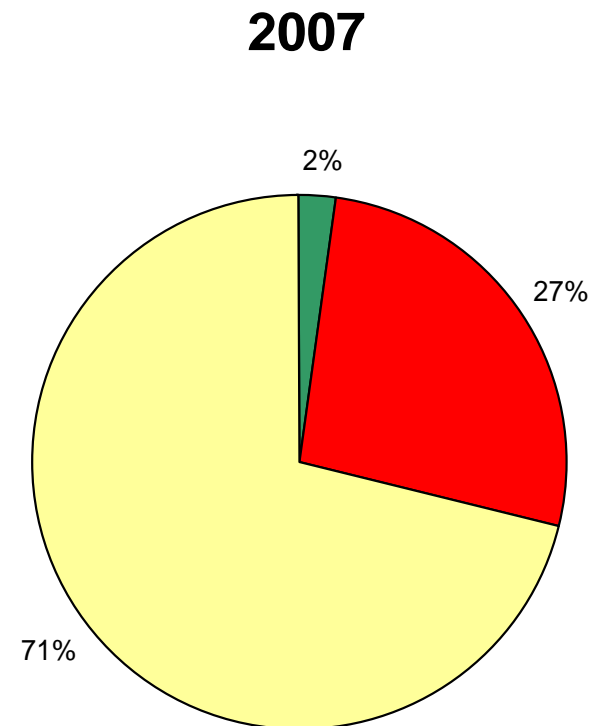
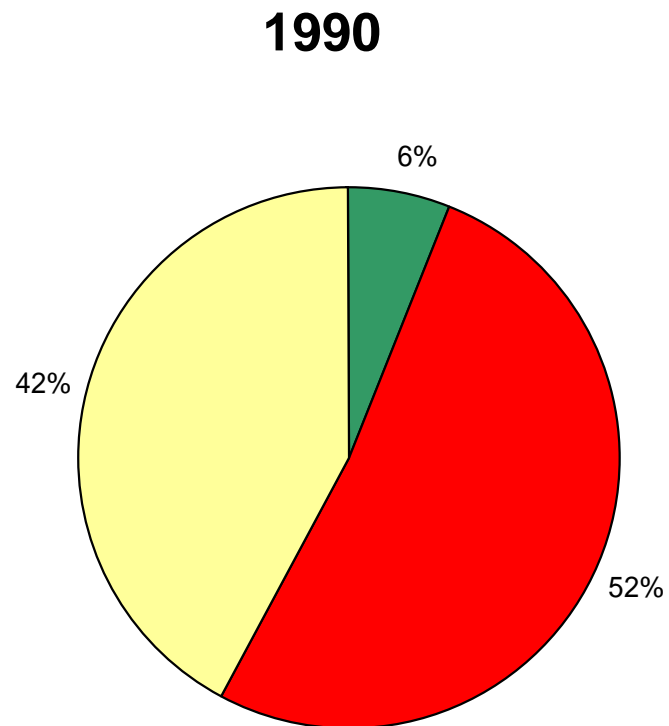
Quelle: Lerch 2007, S. 122 nach Statistisches Bundesamt

# Arbeitslosigkeit im Saarland



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

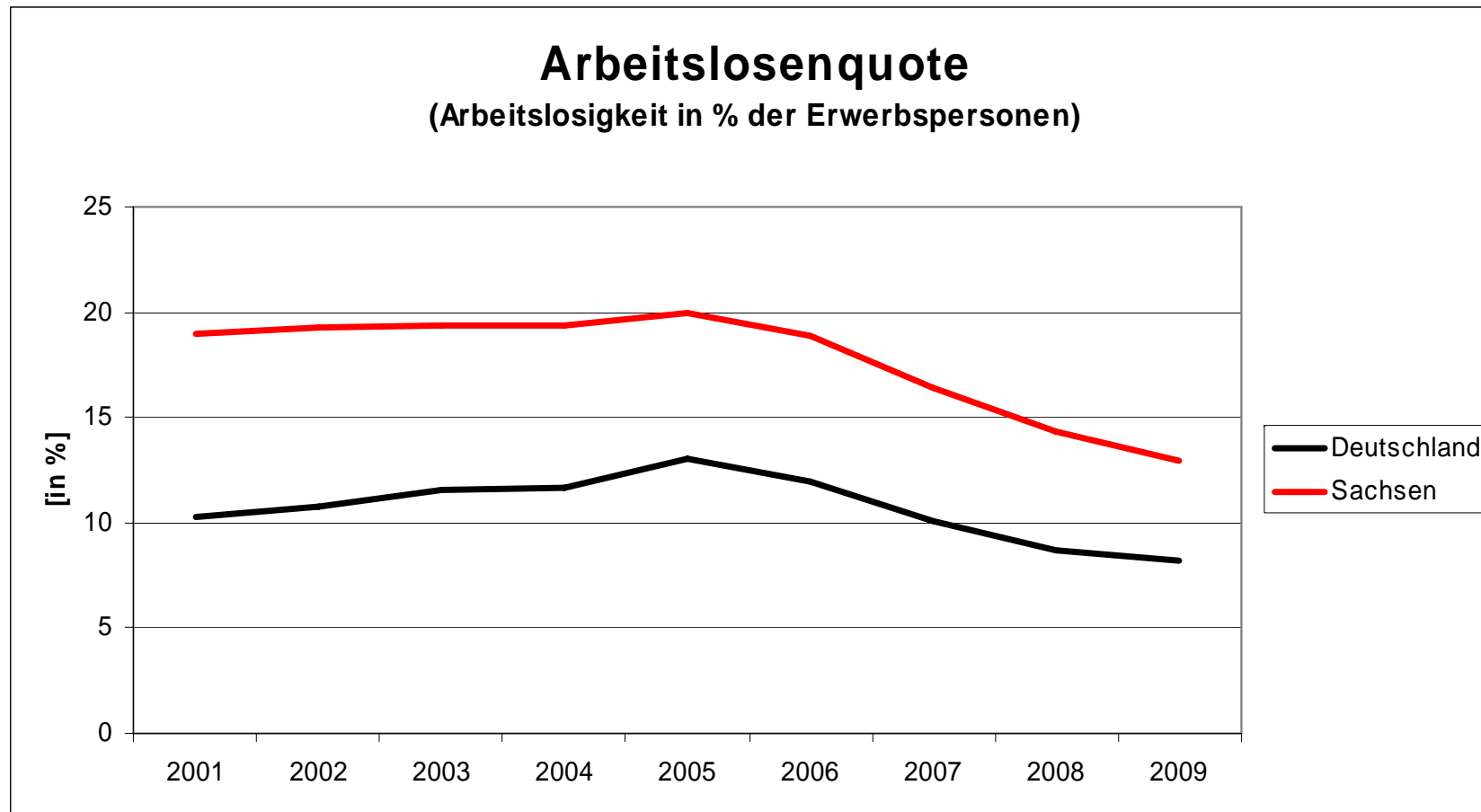
# Veränderung der Beschäftigungsstruktur in Sachsen (nach Wirtschaftssectoren)



■ Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei ■ Produzierendes Gewerbe □ Dienstleistungen

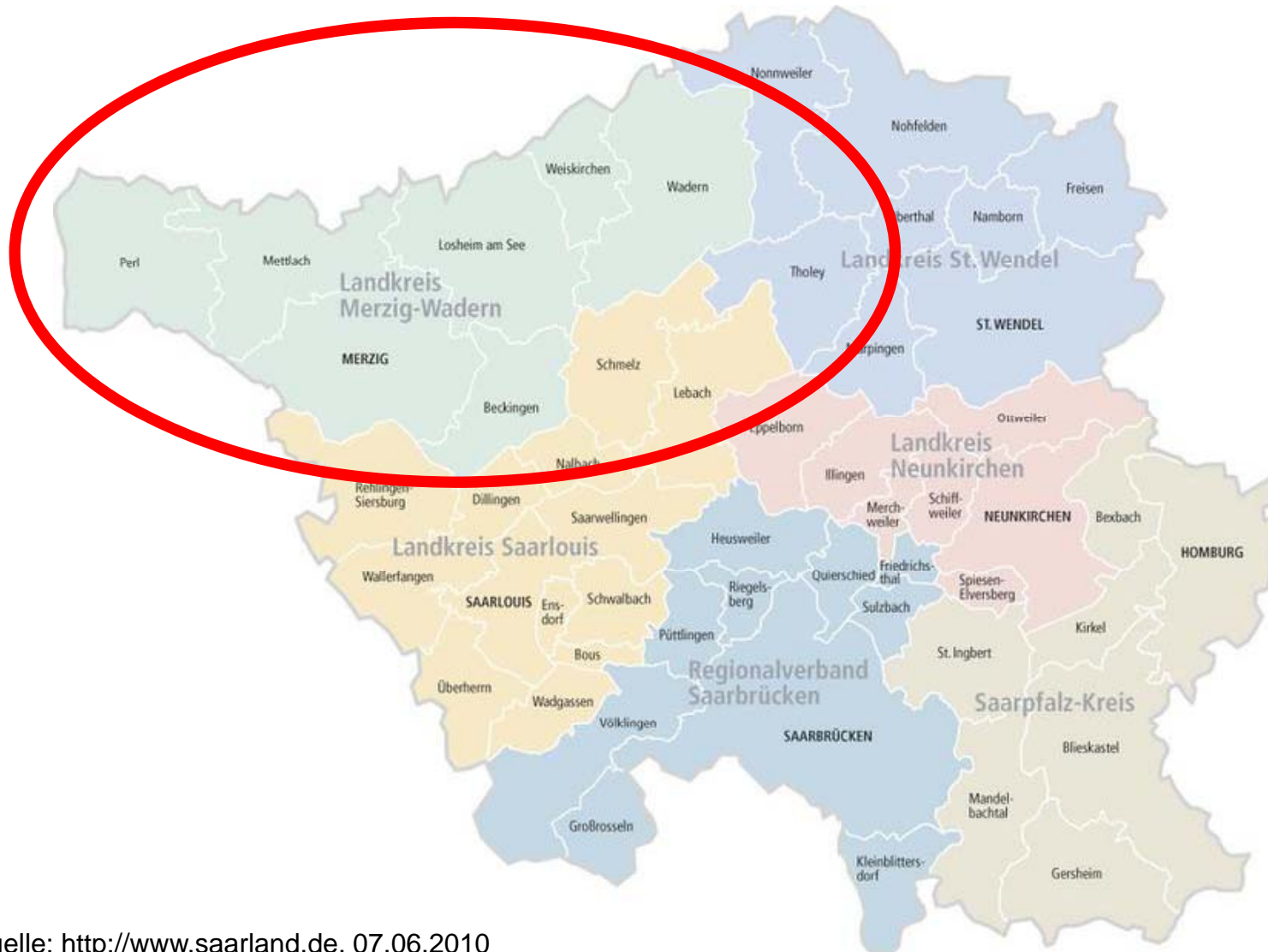
Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

# Arbeitslosigkeit in Sachsen



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

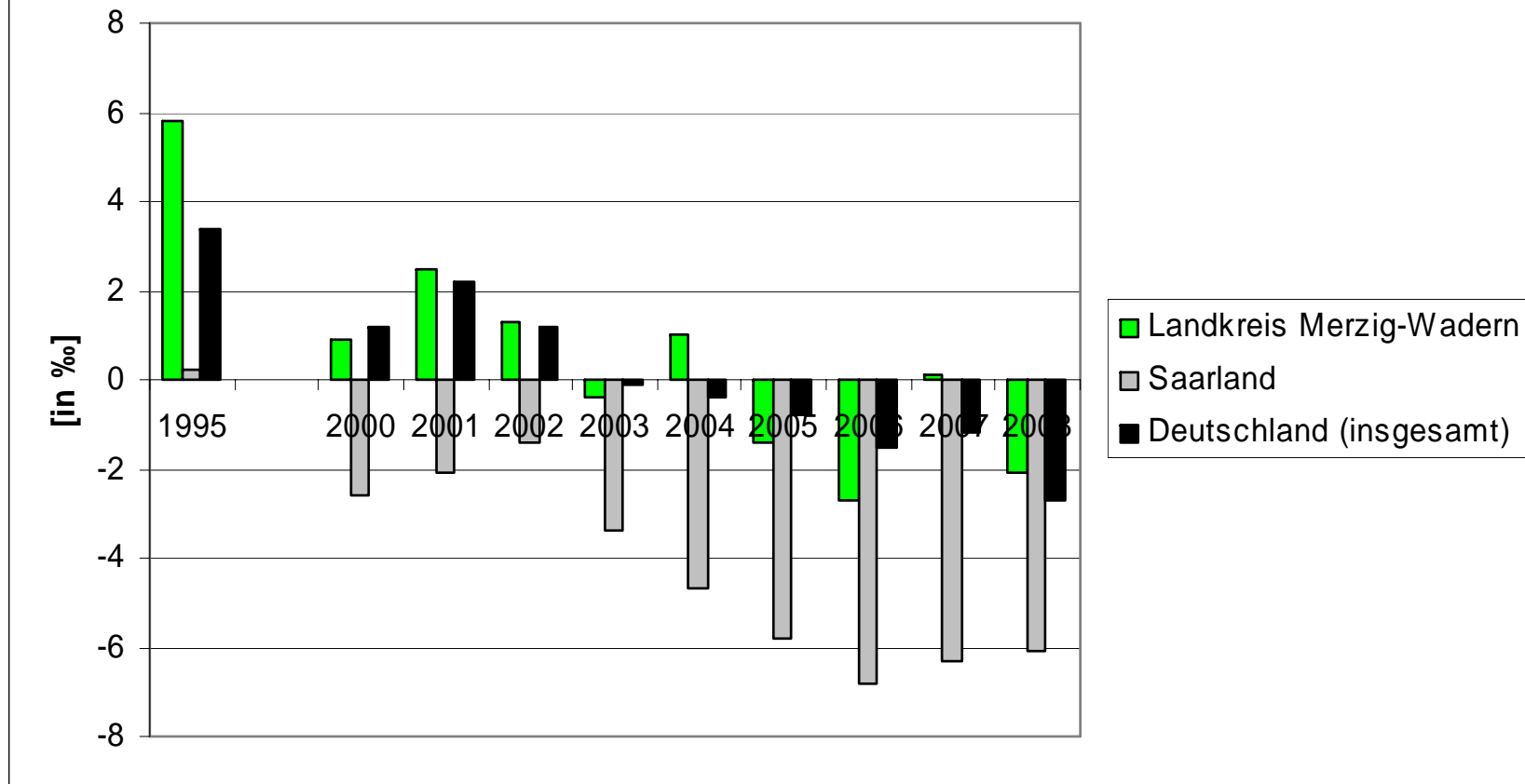
# Geographische Lage des LK Merzig-Wadern im Saarland



Quelle: <http://www.saarland.de>, 07.06.2010

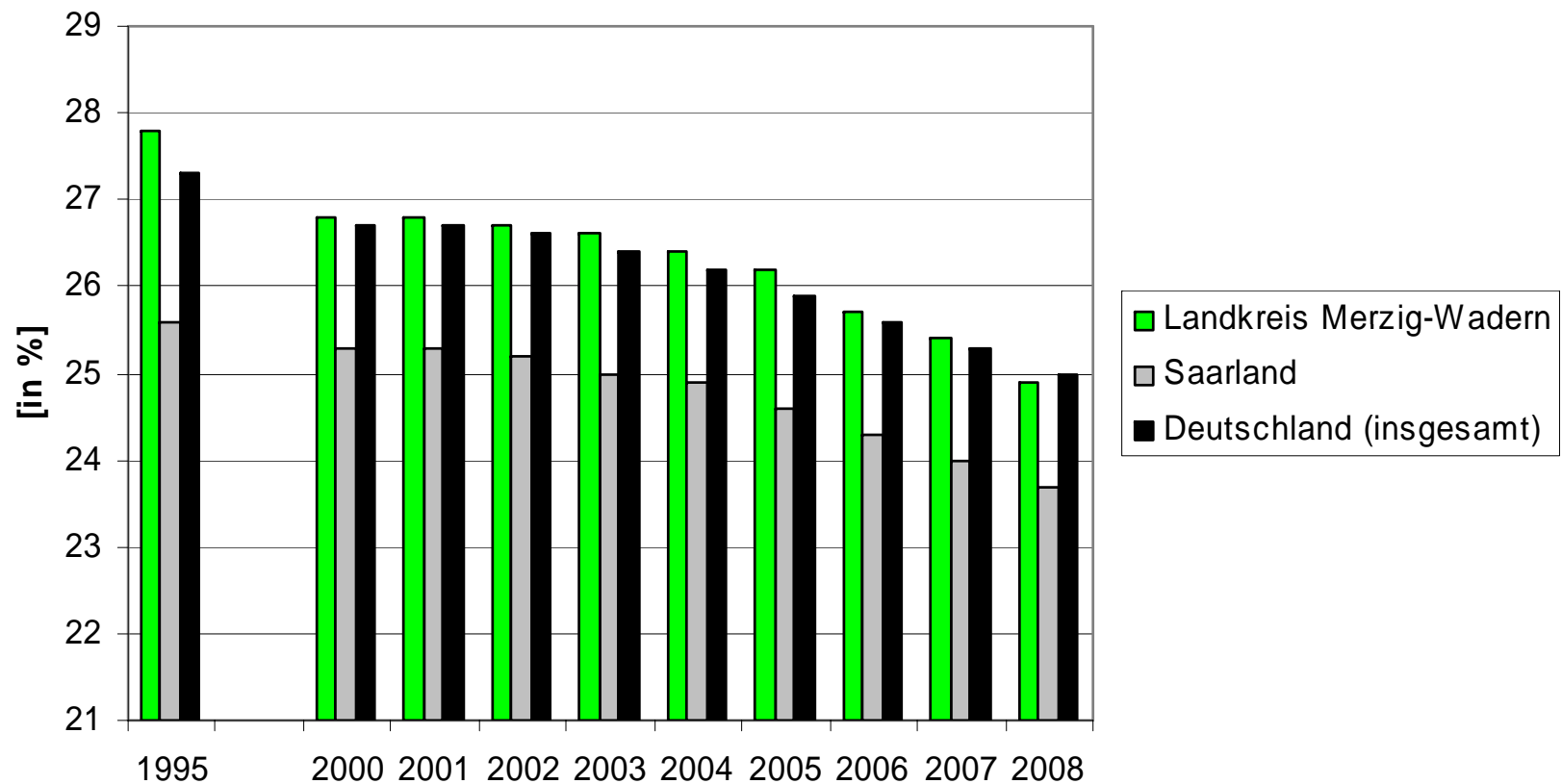


## Bevölkerungsveränderung im LK Merzig-Wadern, im Saarland und Deutschland (je 1.000 Einwohner)



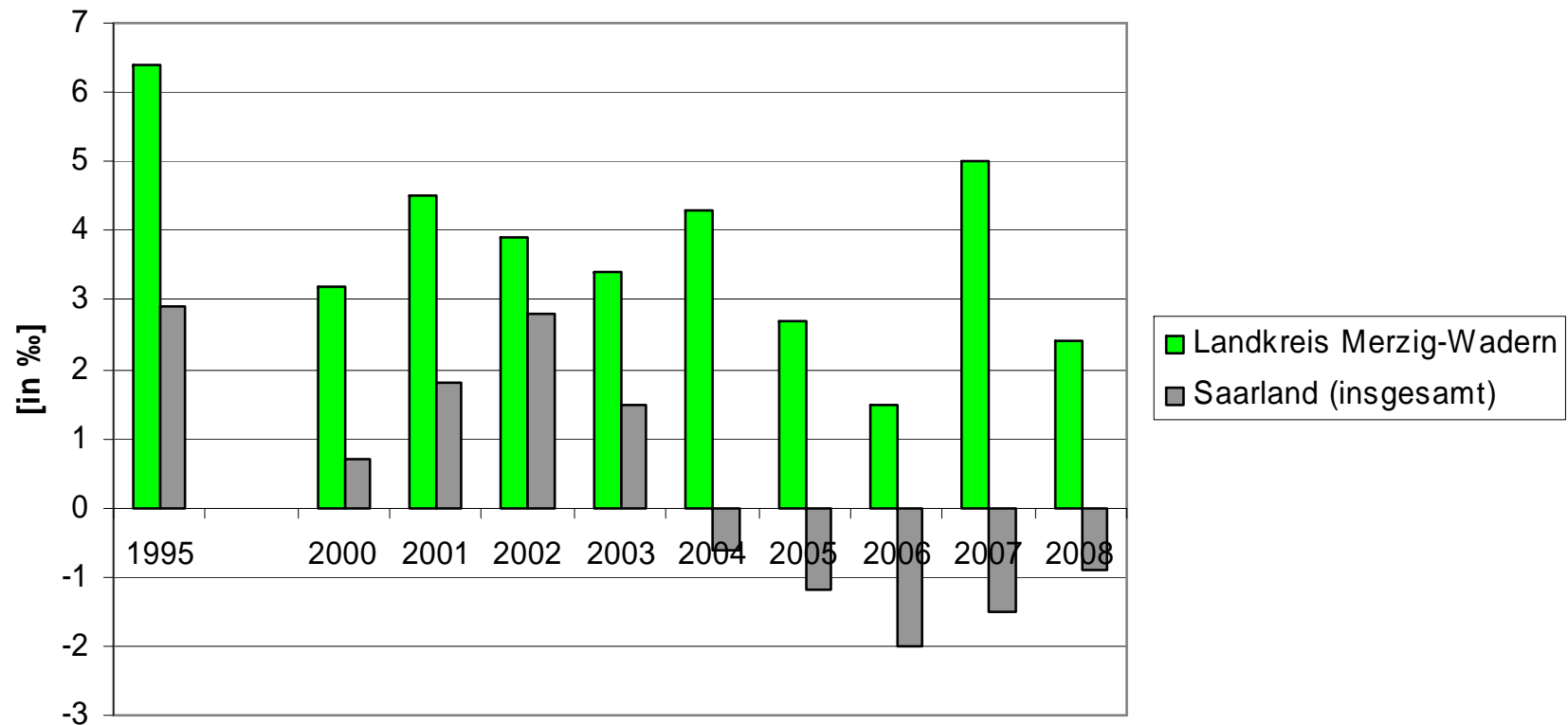
Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

### Anteil der Bevölkerung < 25 Jahre im LK Merzig-Wadern, im Saarland und Deutschland



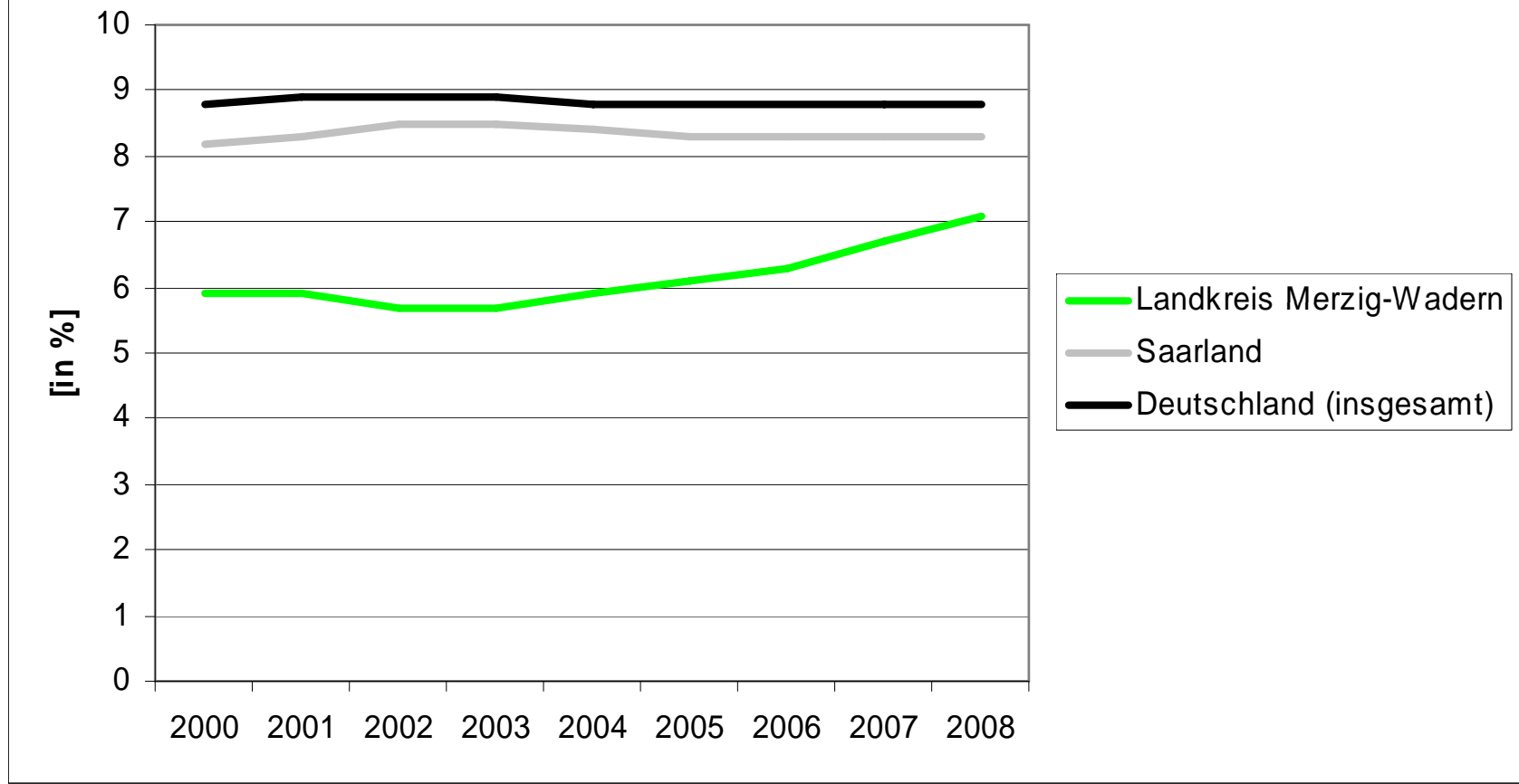
Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

## Migrationssaldo im LK Merzig-Wadern und im Saarland (Saldo Zuzüge [+] bzw. Fortzüge [-] je 1.000 Einwohner)



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

### Ausländeranteil im LK Merzig-Wadern, im Saarland und in Deutschland



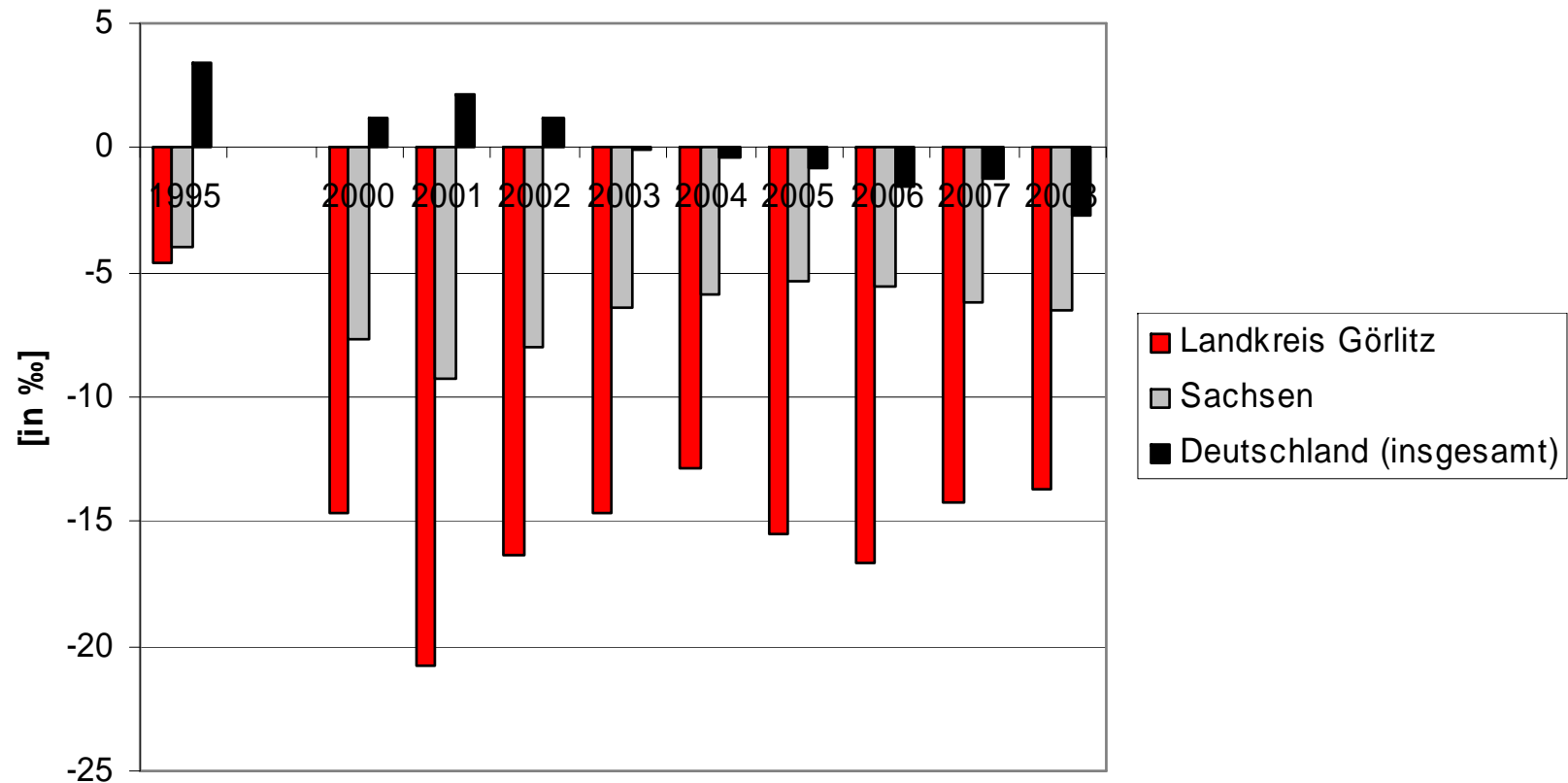
Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

# Geographische Lage des LK Görlitz in Sachsen



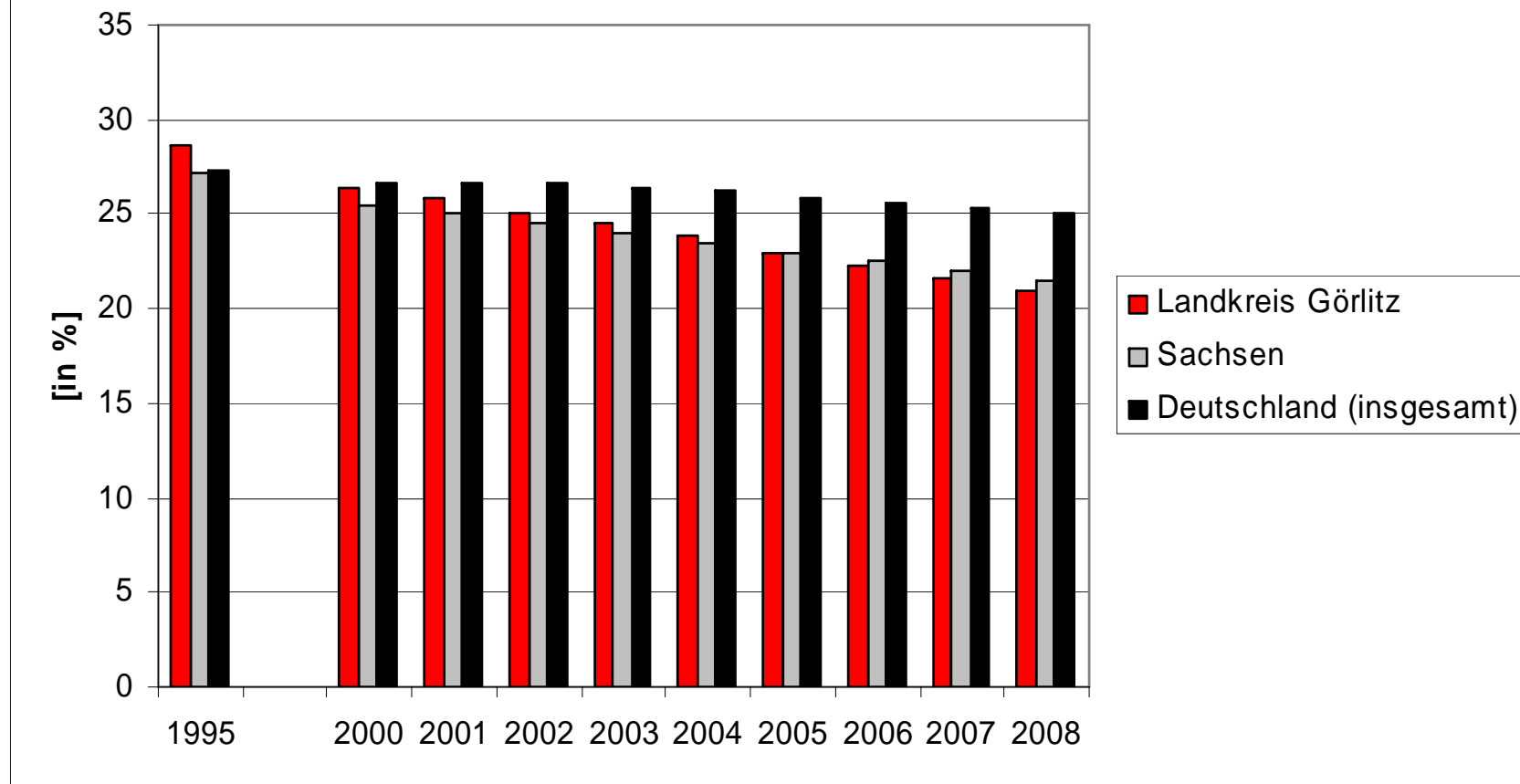
Quelle: <http://www.wikipedia.de>,  
07.06.2010

### Bevölkerungsveränderung im LK Görlitz, in Sachsen und Deutschland (je 1.000 Einwohner)



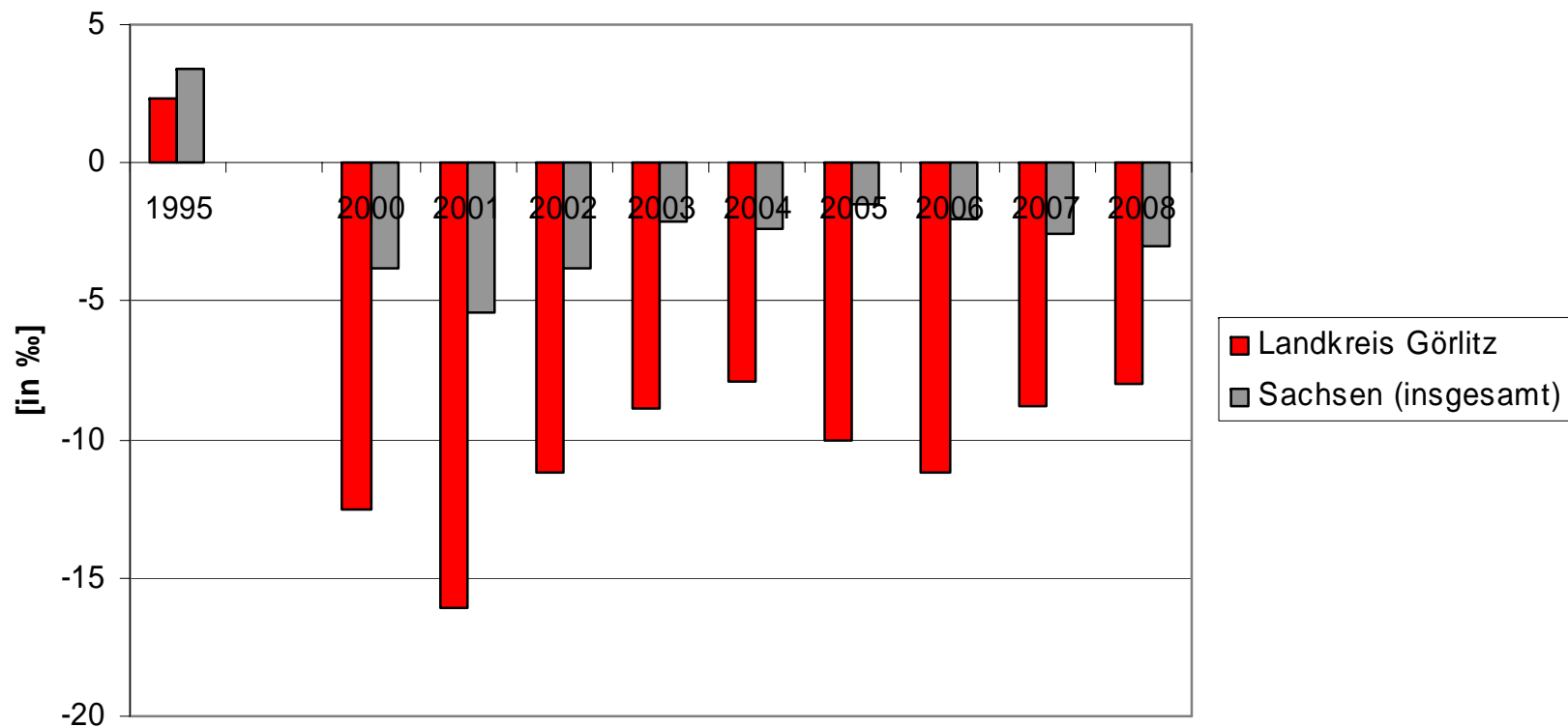
Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

### Anteil der Bevölkerung < 25 Jahre im LK Görlitz, in Sachsen und Deutschland



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

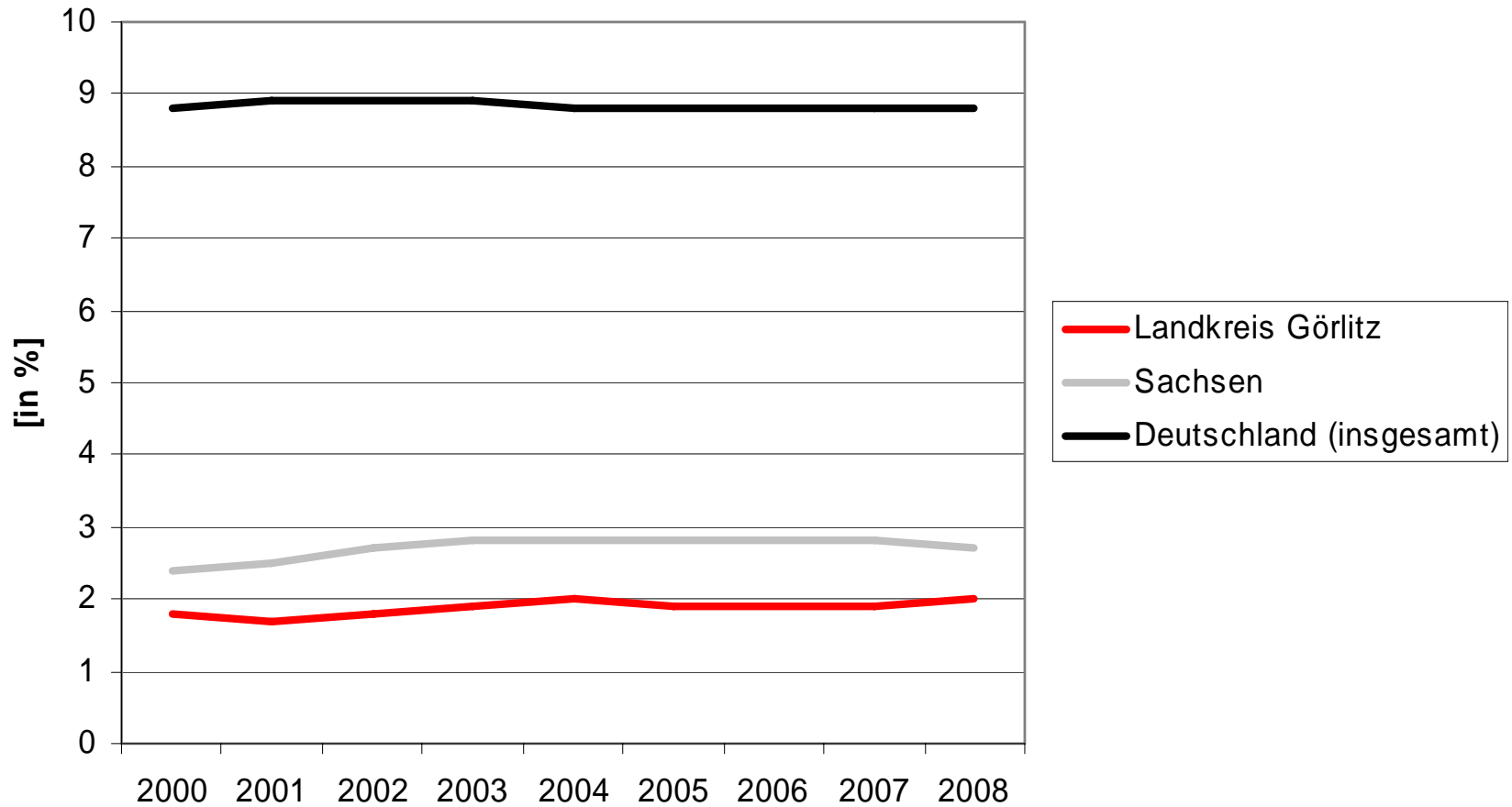
## Migrationssaldo im LK Görlitz und in Sachsen (Saldo Zuzüge [+] bzw. Fortzüge [-] je 1.000 Einwohner)



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010



## Ausländeranteil im LK Görlitz, in Sachsen und Deutschland



Quelle: <http://ims.destatis.de>, 07.06.2010

## Typen von Migranten

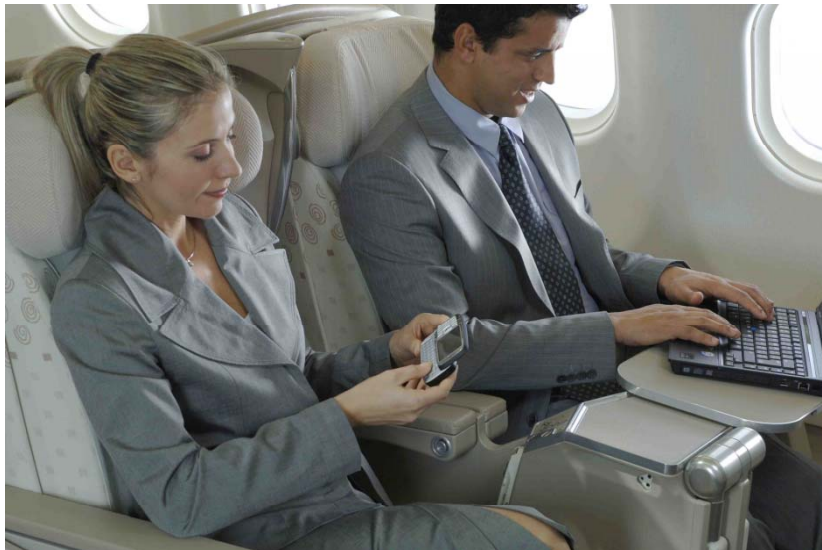
### Typisierung nach Wanderungsmotiv

- Gastarbeiter (Saarland)
- Vertragsarbeiter (DDR-Zeit in Ostsachsen)
- Asylbewerber
- Spätaussiedler
- EU bzw. globale Arbeitsmigranten
- Studenten / Au-Pair / Work&Travel
- Familiennachzug
- ...

## Typen von Migranten

Typisierung nach Lebensweltorientierung (BJÖRN 2000)

„Berufsorientierte Migranten“



Quelle: [http://www.presseanzeiger.de/pa\\_bilder/311371-1\\_org.jpg](http://www.presseanzeiger.de/pa_bilder/311371-1_org.jpg)

- Fokus auf individuelle Karriere
- oft alleinstehend; ohne Kinder
- hohe Motilität / Mobilität
- Privatwelt an Job orientiert
- Globale Vernetzung

## Typen von Migranten

Typisierung nach Lebensweltorientierung (BJÖRN 2000)

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“



Quelle: <http://www.emmen.ch/de/soziales/img/Familie.jpg>

- Fokus auf Freunde und Familie; Vereinsleben
- oft starkes Engagement
- Interesse am lokalen Kontext
- Job als Mittel zum Zweck
- Eher bleiben als gehen

## Typen von Migranten

Integration in die ländliche Gemeinschaft:

‚Berufsorientierte Migranten‘

*‘Zittau as **zero-point experience**: this means, everything what you have learnt so far you have to give up more and more, you have to distance yourself from the structures of the developed understanding. Then you could experience this absolute zero-point experience. Only then you could learn and develop totally new structures, and only then you can feel at ease here.’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 03)*

## Typen von Migranten

Integration in die ländliche Gemeinschaft:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

*‘Well, the contact to people is very important for me, with Germans as well and the cooperation with and between Germans. And thereby you can see that I am not only surrounded by foreigners and Polish, but that, in fact, I am together with Germans all the time. In doing so, I integrated myself automatically.*

*The contact to people is certainly very close by talking to them.’*

*(Saarland Nr. 06)*

## Typen von Migranten

Integration in die ländliche Gemeinschaft:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

*‘Principally, we don’t have problems [with integration]. [...] Sometimes we hear people saying: **with you we get along even better than with our own family.** Then you are very happy.’  
(Ostsachsen Nr.11)*

## Typen von Migranten

Integration in die ländliche Gemeinschaft:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

*‘For example my mother, she wears the head scarf. And she really never goes out. Only when she has to go to the doctor. But she is always spoken to, and stared at. And **when she comes back home she starts crying and is in a bad mood. She never goes outside, she is only at home.**’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr.09)*



## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

„Berufsorientierte Migranten“

*‘Well, also in Dresden and in Saxony, there is missing the foreign. Here, one is always the exotic. Before, I went for a coffee. The people are nice and gentle, but again you are something exotic. There are missing the different colours, there are missing the different types of people. [...] What I miss in Saxony is the colourful mix of cultures. There is no such mix here. Although we are quite close-by, but you don’t see anyone from the Czech Republic or from Poland in the streets. You don’t here any foreign languages.’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 02)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

### „Berufsorientierte Migranten“

*‘Here, especially in Eastern Saxony, I mean you can understand it, it is somehow a different balance. Until twenty years ago these people from the Czech Republic, from Poland have been imagined as superior to GDR citizens. Now it has all changed. Now they are perceived by the East Germans as inferior, problematic, poor people. My father-in-law from Burkau, when he talks about the Czech Republic: Yeah, and the Polish they steal the cars and so on. **They don’t even know foreigners.** They don’t know what it is all about. By contrast, in other regions, e.g. Freiburg or Treves, the local people know that the French and Belgians are equal to the Germans. They have a different regional history. **Here, no matter where you are from, everyone who is not an East German is a foreign person. They haven’t learnt it. Anxiety is also protection.**’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 02)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

„Berufsorientierte Migranten“

*‘I feel – how do you say – **acquiesced by the most people**. You know, with the time, when you hold your head up, and even when it comes to a conversation and you could argue well, when you enter into a dialogue with a certain comprehension and knowledge, then it is mostly that the local people retract. Then they are not anymore active, applying this sentiment ‘You don’t belong here’. But then they become acquiescing. A distant remaining in silence. That’s the character of the mass of the local population.’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 03)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

*‘I don’t like that. For example in Turkey, if someone comes home from work, you take your wife, the kids, and then **you go to visit your uncle or others, the wider family. But here, we don’t have this possibility.**’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 04)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

‚Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten‘

*‘If I compare, after ten years, **back at home the contacts were much easier, much friendlier. Germany is still a different country. Here people are colder.**’*  
(Ostsachsen Nr. 07)

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

‚Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten‘

*‘Sometimes I miss some contacts. I’d say, for example, when going to the doctor, with us [in Turkey] it’s different. I remember, I was 13 years old.*

*If you were at the doctor’s waiting room, people have chatted. Or neighbourhood works different with us. I’m really missing it. **We all are missing it here [...] the social contact.** For example, I’d say, I had lived in an apartment for 8 years. I had never met any neighbour in the stairway. This is really different with us. Neighbours become friends, so to say quasi family. That’s what we are sometimes missing. You feel so lonesome.’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 09)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur lokalen Bevölkerung:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

*‘The economic situation, the unemployment. On the one hand I also understand that if you have worries your mood is not so good. **Here, you can see the smile of the people a bit more seldom. More with sorrow and a bad mood.** [...] I say, I have a job, I earn quite well. So, I do not have to present myself as if I can afford certain things. We pay attention to this. I had my first Western car much later, when I realized, my neighbour is unemployed, at home. Then I will not show-off, that I have a decent income and a good life. As a foreigner sometimes you have to be a bit considerate.’*

*(Ostsachsen Nr. 06)*

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur ländlichen Region:

‚Berufsorientierte Migranten‘

*‘I am satisfied with my life here, but I’m missing this cosmopolitanism. Everything is too small here. Also if I am in Dresden, **once per month I have to fly to London, or go to Berlin, in order to feel this cosmopolitan atmosphere.** So that I see different people, different cultures. But this is somehow my very own personal view, I have arranged with that, I’m getting along with it. Nonetheless, in the future **I wish I could live at a place where my children would have an opportunity to also get in touch with this interculturalism.** They should learn other languages and get to know foreign cultures. Exactly how I did. Because this is simply a big enrichment. And this enrichment is missing here in Saxony.’*  
(Ostsachsen Nr. 02)



## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur ländlichen Region:

‚Berufsorientierte Migranten‘

*‘This is **a typical provincial farce**. The whole situation, if you would like. I really begged to be involved, because I think – after having written a book about it - that the Stadtbad was very important for the city. [...] We, me and a colleague from Großschönau, have written an expertise on its conservation. This document was discussed with the Mayor Mr Arnold and with the [responsible] engineers. But it is never discussed with the appropriate seriousness as we wished. These are exemplary provincial farces, that I also know from elsewhere.’*  
(Ostsachsen Nr. 01)

## Typen von Migranten

Verhältnis zur ländlichen Region:

„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“

## Auswirkung der Migration auf die Untersuchungsräume

	„Berufsorientierte Migranten“	„Privatweltlich orientierte Migranten“
Chancen für den Migranten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Karriere vorantreiben</li> <li>- evtl. ländlicher Raum als Wettbewerbsvorteil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verbesserung der eigenen Lebenslage</li> <li>- Heimat der Familie</li> </ul>
Chancen für die Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiplikator / Mediator</li> <li>- Wissensimport</li> <li>- Globale Vernetzung</li> <li>- High-Skilled Professional / Intelligenz</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kulturimport/ Heterogenisierung</li> <li>- Soziales Engagement</li> <li>- Demograph. Wandel mildern</li> </ul>
Bleiben oder gehen?	Gehen	Bleiben/gehen
Probleme	Wie verankern?	Wie für den Arbeitsmarkt attraktiv machen?

## Fazit

- Peripherer ländlicher Raum vs. Großstadt als Zielgebiet von Migration
- Soziale Verankerung als Schlüsselement des Bleibens
- Spezifische Integrationskonzepte
- Verbesserung der Bürokratie (Serviceorientierung; Vereinfachung; Freundlichkeit)
- Sprache als Schlüssel zum Kontakt mit den Lokalen
- Multikulturalität statt Assimilation in homogene Gemeinschaft



Dauerhafte Bindung von Arbeitskraft und Engagement

# Vielen Dank !

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