Question for written answer E-005231/2017 to the Commission Rule 130 Dominique Martin (ENF)

Subject: Refugees and unemployment statistics in Germany

In 2015, Germany took in 1.1 million refugees1.

The number of asylum applications increased from 6500 per month in March 2013 to 95 000 per month in August 2016<sup>2</sup>.

Nevertheless, Eurostat statistics<sup>3</sup> show a continuous decline in unemployment in Germany, with no slackening of that trend as a result of the massive increase in the working-age population: 5.4% in January 2013, 5.1% in January 2014, 4.8% in January 2015, 4.4% in January 2016 and 3.9% in January and April 2017 (latest publicly available figure as at 12 June 2017)<sup>4</sup>.

- What explanation does Eurostat have for the fact that the unemployment statistics<sup>5</sup> have not been affected by the sudden increase in the working-age population?
- When does Eurostat expect the influx to have a visible effect on the German statistics?

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http://www.lemonde.fr/international/article/2016/02/15/migrants-l-allemagne-change-deton\_4865509\_3210.html.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\_asyappctzm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Eurostat is the Commission's statistics department.

<sup>4</sup> http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=fr&pcode=teilm020.

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, the rate of unemployment is the percentage of the labour force without a job. The labour force represents the total number of people who either have a job or are unemployed. Unemployed people are those who are aged between 15 and 74 who: — do not have a job during the week in question; — are available to start work within the following two weeks; — have either been actively looking for a job for the previous four weeks, or have found a job to start within the following three months.