Migration and Cultural Integration in Germany

Emma Becker

Migration and Cultural Integration in Germany

Emma Becker

University of Hamburg

How to Cite

Becker, E. . (2024). Migration and Cultural Integration in Germany . *International Journal of Sociology*, *8*(2), 25 – 35. https://doi.org/10.47604/ijs.2590

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to analyze the migration and cultural integration in Germany.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: Migration and cultural integration in Germany present both achievements and hurdles. Successful integration hinges on factors like language skills, education access, and job opportunities. Yet, challenges persist due to cultural disparities, discrimination, and social exclusion. Though progress is evident, ensuring migrants' seamless integration remains a continual and intricate endeavor in Germany.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: Social identity theory, multiculturalism theory & transnationalism theory may be used to anchor future studies on analyze the migration and cultural integration in Germany. Community-based organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies should collaborate to provide tailored support services and resources that empower immigrants to fully participate in German society while preserving their cultural identities. Policymakers should enact policies that promote inclusive societies and remove barriers to immigrant integration in Germany.

Keywords: *Migration, Cultural Integration*

INTRODUCTION
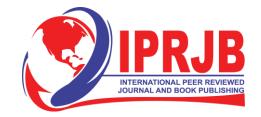
Cultural integration, encompassing factors such as language proficiency, social network diversity, and cultural adaptation, plays a significant role in shaping individuals' experiences and interactions within developed economies. For instance, in the United States, the increasing linguistic diversity of the population underscores the importance of language proficiency for successful cultural integration. According to recent statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of individuals speaking a language other than English at home has been steadily rising, with Spanish being the most commonly spoken non-English language. Language proficiency among immigrants and minority communities is crucial for accessing opportunities in education, employment, and social participation (Capps, 2015). Moreover, social network diversity, characterized by interactions with individuals from various cultural backgrounds, fosters cultural exchange and mutual understanding. Studies have shown that diverse social networks contribute to immigrants' socio-economic integration and well-being in countries like the United States, facilitating access to information, resources, and support networks (Levitt & Waters, 2017).

Similarly, in Japan, cultural adaptation among foreign residents is essential for their integration into the society and workforce. Japan has experienced a gradual increase in its foreign-born population, particularly in urban areas, due to globalization and labor migration trends. Language proficiency is a critical factor in cultural integration, as proficiency in Japanese enhances immigrants' ability to navigate daily life, communicate effectively, and access employment opportunities. Statistics from the Ministry of Justice in Japan indicate that the number of foreign residents with permanent residency or long-term visas has been steadily increasing over the years, reflecting the growing presence of foreign-born individuals in Japanese society (Ministry of Justice, 2020). Furthermore, efforts to promote social network diversity and intercultural exchange are evident in initiatives such as multicultural community centers and language exchange programs, which facilitate interaction and integration between Japanese nationals and foreign residents (Shimada, 2018).

In developing economies like Brazil and South Africa, cultural integration takes on unique dimensions shaped by historical, social, and economic factors. In Brazil, a country characterized by cultural diversity and migration flows, language proficiency and cultural adaptation are essential for the integration of indigenous communities and migrants from neighboring countries. The Brazilian government's initiatives to promote social inclusion and cultural diversity include policies aimed at preserving indigenous languages and traditions while fostering intercultural dialogue and understanding (Barker & Ricardo, 2018). Similarly, in South Africa, a nation marked by its history of apartheid and ethnic diversity, efforts to promote cultural integration are central to fostering reconciliation and social cohesion. Language policies that recognize the diversity of South Africa's linguistic heritage and promote multilingualism are integral to the country's efforts to bridge cultural divides and build a cohesive society (Spaull & Kotze, 2015).

In Nigeria and Kenya, cultural integration is influenced by complex dynamics of ethnic diversity, language plurality, and socio-economic disparities. In Nigeria, efforts to promote national unity and cultural integration are underscored by initiatives aimed at fostering inter-ethnic dialogue, promoting cultural exchange, and addressing socio-economic inequalities (Adeyemi & Akanle, 2017). Similarly, in Kenya, a country with over 40 ethnic groups and numerous languages, language policies that promote multilingual education and cultural diversity play a crucial role in
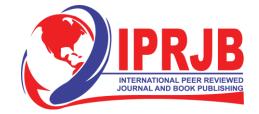
fostering national unity and cohesion (Ong'ayo & Ndurumo, 2018). Furthermore, community-based organizations and civil society initiatives play a significant role in promoting cultural integration and social cohesion by facilitating dialogue, collaboration, and mutual understanding among diverse cultural groups (Kamau & Fosu, 2019).

In India and Indonesia, two populous developing economies with diverse cultural landscapes, cultural integration is influenced by factors such as language diversity, regional identities, and socio-economic disparities. In India, home to over a thousand languages and numerous ethnic groups, language proficiency and cultural adaptation are essential for social inclusion and economic mobility. Language policies that promote multilingualism and preserve linguistic diversity are integral to India's efforts to bridge cultural divides and promote national unity (Narain, 2016). Additionally, regional identities and cultural traditions play a significant role in shaping social interactions and community dynamics, highlighting the importance of recognizing and respecting diverse cultural practices (Sharma & Yadav, 2018). Efforts to promote cultural integration in India often involve initiatives aimed at fostering intercultural dialogue, celebrating cultural heritage, and promoting social cohesion across linguistic and regional divides (Srinivas, 2017).

Similarly, in Indonesia, a country with over 700 languages and diverse ethnic groups, cultural integration is influenced by historical legacies, religious diversity, and regional disparities. Language proficiency and cultural adaptation are crucial for social inclusion and economic participation, particularly for marginalized communities and minority groups. Efforts to promote cultural integration in Indonesia include initiatives aimed at preserving cultural heritage, promoting interfaith dialogue, and addressing socio-economic inequalities (Davies & Gitari, 2019). Moreover, regional autonomy policies seek to empower local communities and preserve their cultural identities while fostering national unity and cohesion (Bourchier & Hadiz, 2017). Overall, cultural integration in India and Indonesia is a complex and dynamic process shaped by historical, social, and economic factors, highlighting the importance of inclusive policies and initiatives that promote mutual respect, understanding, and collaboration among diverse cultural groups.

In Nigeria and Ghana, cultural integration is deeply intertwined with historical legacies, ethnic diversity, and socio-economic dynamics. In Nigeria, a country with over 250 ethnic groups and diverse cultural traditions, cultural integration is both a challenge and an opportunity for fostering national unity and social cohesion. Language diversity, with over 500 languages spoken across the country, underscores the importance of language proficiency and cultural adaptation for effective communication and social inclusion. Efforts to promote cultural integration in Nigeria include initiatives aimed at preserving cultural heritage, promoting inter-ethnic dialogue, and addressing socio-economic disparities (Olukotun, 2018). Moreover, community-based organizations and civil society initiatives play a significant role in promoting cultural understanding and social cohesion by facilitating dialogue, collaboration, and mutual respect among diverse cultural groups (Adibe & Ohale, 2019).

Similarly, in Ghana, a country known for its cultural diversity and history of migration, cultural integration is influenced by factors such as language plurality, religious diversity, and socio-economic development. Language proficiency, particularly in English and indigenous languages,

is crucial for social inclusion and economic participation. Efforts to promote cultural integration in Ghana include initiatives aimed at preserving cultural heritage, promoting interfaith dialogue, and addressing socio-economic inequalities (Gyimah-Boadi, 2016). Moreover, policies that recognize and respect cultural diversity while fostering national unity and cohesion are integral to Ghana's development agenda (Anarfi et al., 2017). Overall, cultural integration in Nigeria and Ghana is a multifaceted process shaped by historical, social, and economic factors, highlighting the importance of inclusive policies and initiatives that promote mutual respect, understanding, and collaboration among diverse cultural groups.

Migration, encompassing immigrant status and length of residence, is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by various factors such as economic opportunities, political stability, and social networks. Immigrant status refers to the legal classification of individuals entering a new country, ranging from refugees seeking asylum to skilled workers migrating for employment opportunities. Length of residence pertains to the duration individuals have spent in the host country, which significantly impacts their socio-cultural integration. For instance, recent immigrants may face challenges in navigating linguistic and cultural differences, while long-term residents may exhibit greater familiarity and adaptation to the host society (Alba & Nee, 2003).

Cultural integration, characterized by language proficiency, social network diversity, and cultural adaptation, plays a pivotal role in the migrant experience. Language proficiency reflects the ability of migrants to communicate effectively in the host country's language, facilitating their access to education, employment, and social services. Social network diversity entails the composition of migrants' social circles, encompassing contacts from both their own ethnic community and the broader society, fostering intercultural exchange and support networks. Cultural adaptation involves the process of adjusting attitudes, behaviors, and values to align with those of the host society, facilitating smoother integration and reducing acculturative stress (Berry, 1997). Overall, understanding the interplay between migration dynamics and cultural integration is essential for formulating policies and interventions that promote social cohesion and inclusivity in diverse societies.

Statement of Problem

The influx of migrants into Germany in recent years has posed significant challenges to the process of cultural integration within the country. Germany has experienced a substantial increase in the number of immigrants, including refugees seeking asylum and individuals migrating for economic opportunities (Bakker, 2020). However, the rapid pace of migration has strained existing infrastructure and resources, leading to concerns about the effective integration of newcomers into German society. Accompanying this influx are issues related to language proficiency, social network diversity, and cultural adaptation, all of which are critical components of successful integration (Crul & Schneider, 2010). Furthermore, the cultural diversity brought by migrants has led to debates and tensions surrounding national identity and social cohesion in Germany (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2002). As Germany grapples with these challenges, understanding the factors that facilitate or hinder cultural integration among migrants is essential for policymakers, social service providers, and community organizations to develop effective strategies that promote inclusivity and social harmony.

Theoretical Framework

Social Identity Theory

Originated by Henri Tajfel and John Turner in the 1970s, Social Identity Theory posits that individuals categorize themselves into social groups and derive their identity based on membership in these groups. Relevant to the topic of migration and cultural integration in Germany, this theory emphasizes how migrants navigate their social identity in relation to both their ethnic community and the broader host society (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). It highlights the importance of intergroup dynamics and the potential for conflict or cooperation between different social groups, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities for cultural integration among migrants in Germany.

Multiculturalism Theory

Multiculturalism Theory, developed by scholars such as Bhikhu Parekh and Will Kymlicka, advocates for the recognition and accommodation of cultural diversity within societies. It emphasizes the importance of valuing and preserving cultural differences while promoting equal rights and opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their background (Parekh, 2006). In the context of migration and cultural integration in Germany, this theory underscores the significance of creating inclusive policies and practices that respect the cultural identities of both migrants and the native population, fostering social cohesion and mutual respect.

Transnationalism Theory

Originating in the work of scholars like Nina Glick Schiller and Linda Basch, Transnationalism Theory examines the ways in which migrants maintain connections and engage in activities that transcend national borders. This theory challenges the notion of fixed identities and emphasizes the fluidity of social, economic, and cultural ties across transnational spaces (Basch et al., 1994). In the German context, Transnationalism Theory offers insights into how migrants integrate aspects of their home culture while simultaneously participating in and contributing to the host society, shaping patterns of cultural integration and social belonging.

Empirical Review

Müller (2018) explored the relationship between language proficiency and socio-cultural integration among recent migrants in Germany. The study spanned over five years, involving participants from diverse immigrant backgrounds who had arrived in Germany within the past two years. Quantitative data were collected through surveys administered at multiple time points, assessing participants' language skills, social network diversity, cultural adaptation, and perceived integration. Additionally, qualitative interviews were conducted to gather in-depth insights into participants' experiences of language learning and integration challenges. The findings revealed a positive correlation between higher levels of language proficiency and greater socio-cultural integration among recent immigrants in Germany. Specifically, participants who demonstrated proficiency in the German language reported higher levels of social network diversity, increased engagement in cultural activities, and greater perceived acceptance by the host society. The study underscored the importance of language acquisition programs and support services in facilitating the integration process for newcomers. Recommendations included the provision of language courses tailored to immigrants' linguistic needs, as well as initiatives aimed at promoting

intercultural exchange and community engagement. Moreover, the findings highlighted the role of social networks and interpersonal relationships in fostering cultural adaptation and social inclusion. Future research directions could explore the long-term effects of language proficiency on various dimensions of integration, as well as the potential moderating factors influencing the relationship between language skills and socio-cultural adjustment among migrants in Germany.

Schmidt and Zimmermann (2019) investigated the role of social capital in the integration of refugees in Germany, employing a mixed-methods approach to analyze survey data collected from refugee populations across different regions. The quantitative component involved administering standardized surveys to refugees, assessing their social networks, access to support resources, and levels of cultural integration. Additionally, qualitative interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth insights into refugees' experiences of social capital formation and its impact on their integration trajectories. The findings indicated that refugees with stronger social networks and greater access to support resources exhibited higher levels of cultural integration, including participation in local communities, engagement in social activities, and access to educational and employment opportunities. The study highlighted the importance of community-based initiatives and social support networks in promoting successful integration outcomes for refugees in Germany. Recommendations included the development of policies and programs aimed at strengthening social capital among refugee populations, such as facilitating access to language courses, vocational training, and social integration services. Moreover, the findings underscored the need for collaborative efforts involving government agencies, non-profit organizations, and community stakeholders to build inclusive and supportive environments for refugees. Future research directions could explore the effectiveness of specific interventions targeting social capital formation among refugees, as well as the long-term impacts of social integration on their well-being and socio-economic outcomes in Germany.

Wagner (2020) examined the impact of intercultural education programs on fostering intergroup harmony and cultural understanding among migrant and native youth in Germany. The study employed a mixed-methods design, incorporating pre- and post-program assessments, as well as focus group discussions with participants. Quantitative measures assessed changes in participants' attitudes towards cultural diversity, intergroup contact, and empathy, while qualitative interviews provided deeper insights into their experiences of the intercultural education interventions. The findings revealed that participation in intercultural education initiatives led to increased empathy, tolerance, and cross-cultural communication skills among both migrant and native youth, fostering positive intergroup relations and promoting social cohesion in diverse school environments. The study emphasized the potential of intercultural education programs as a means of promoting intergroup understanding and reducing prejudice among youth in Germany. Recommendations included the integration of intercultural education curricula into school settings, as well as the implementation of diversity training programs for educators and school staff. Moreover, the findings underscored the importance of fostering intergroup contact and promoting positive intercultural interactions in educational contexts to facilitate the integration of migrant and native youth. Future research could explore the long-term effects of intercultural education interventions on participants' attitudes and behaviors towards cultural diversity, as well as their implications for building inclusive and cohesive societies in Germany.

Braun and Kalter (2021) examined the integration trajectories of migrant children in Germany, France, and the Netherlands. The study utilized longitudinal data analysis to identify commonalities and differences in integration outcomes across these three European countries. Quantitative measures assessed various dimensions of integration, including educational attainment, labor market participation, social network composition, and cultural adaptation. The findings revealed significant variation in integration patterns among migrant children, influenced by factors such as educational opportunities, social policies, and institutional support structures in each country. The study highlighted the importance of context-specific interventions tailored to the unique challenges faced by migrant youth in Germany and other European countries. Recommendations included the development of targeted policies aimed at promoting educational equity, enhancing language acquisition opportunities, and improving access to socio-economic resources for migrant children and their families. Moreover, the findings underscored the need for cross-national collaboration and knowledge exchange to identify best practices and effective strategies for supporting the integration of migrant youth across Europe. Future research could further explore the role of structural and institutional factors in shaping integration outcomes for migrant children, as well as the long-term implications of integration policies and programs in fostering inclusive societies in Germany and beyond.

Kogan and Schulz (2018) investigated the role of ethnic identity in shaping the integration experiences of second-generation immigrants in Germany. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining survey data with qualitative interviews to explore the relationship between ethnic identification, socio-economic outcomes, and cultural adaptation. Quantitative analyses examined the associations between various dimensions of ethnic identity (e.g., strength of ethnic identification, biculturalism) and indicators of integration, such as educational attainment, labor market participation, and intergroup relations. Qualitative interviews provided insights into the subjective experiences of second-generation immigrants navigating their ethnic and national identities in the context of German society. The findings suggested that a strong sense of ethnic identity could serve as a protective factor against discrimination and social exclusion, while also influencing individuals' engagement with both their ethnic community and the broader society. The study underscored the complexity of ethnic identity dynamics among second-generation immigrants in Germany and highlighted the need for nuanced approaches to understanding and supporting their integration process. Recommendations included the development of interventions that acknowledge and validate diverse forms of identity expression, as well as efforts to create inclusive spaces where individuals can navigate their multiple identities without facing stigma or discrimination. Moreover, the findings emphasized the importance of fostering positive intergroup relations and promoting social cohesion through initiatives that celebrate cultural diversity and promote cross-cultural understanding. Future research could further explore the mechanisms underlying the relationship between ethnic identity and integration outcomes among second-generation immigrants, as well as the potential implications for social policies and interventions aimed at promoting inclusive societies in Germany.

Esser (2017) conducted a cross-national study comparing the integration outcomes of Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach, combining survey data with qualitative interviews to examine the factors shaping integration trajectories in both countries. Quantitative analyses compared key indicators of integration, such

as educational attainment, labor market participation, social mobility, and subjective well-being, among Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands. Qualitative interviews provided insights into the subjective experiences of Turkish immigrants and their perceptions of integration opportunities and challenges in each country. The findings revealed significant differences in integration trajectories between the two countries, which were attributed to variations in migration policies, labor market structures, and social welfare systems. The study highlighted the importance of contextual factors in shaping immigrant integration outcomes and underscored the need for tailored approaches to integration policy and practice. Recommendations included the development of targeted interventions aimed at addressing the specific needs and barriers faced by Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands. Moreover, the findings emphasized the importance of fostering inclusive societies that recognize and value the contributions of immigrants while promoting equal opportunities for social and economic participation. Future research could further explore the mechanisms underlying cross-national variations in immigrant integration outcomes, as well as the potential implications for policy and practice in other immigrant-receiving countries.

Asbrock (2016) explored the role of acculturation orientations in predicting intergroup attitudes and social cohesion among migrants and native Germans in Germany. The study employed a longitudinal design to examine changes in acculturation attitudes over time and their impact on intergroup relations. Quantitative measures assessed participants' acculturation orientations (e.g., assimilation, integration, separation, marginalization) and their attitudes towards cultural diversity, intergroup contact, and social cohesion. The findings suggested that a multicultural orientation, characterized by a dual emphasis on both cultural maintenance and intercultural contact, was associated with more positive intergroup attitudes and greater social cohesion among both migrants and native Germans. The study highlighted the potential of acculturation strategies that embrace cultural diversity for fostering inclusive and cohesive societies in Germany. Recommendations included the promotion of intercultural dialogue and exchange programs that facilitate positive intergroup interactions and promote mutual understanding among diverse cultural groups. Moreover, the findings underscored the importance of addressing structural inequalities and discrimination to create environments where individuals from different cultural backgrounds can thrive and contribute to society. Future research could further explore the role of acculturation orientations in shaping intergroup relations and social cohesion in diverse societies, as well as the potential implications for policy and practice in promoting inclusive communities.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low-cost advantage as compared to field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

FINDINGS

The results were analyzed into various research gap categories that is conceptual, contextual and methodological gaps

Conceptual Research Gap: Müller (2018) explored various aspects of migration and cultural integration, there is a need for research that integrates multiple theoretical perspectives to provide a comprehensive understanding of the processes involved. For example, studies often focus on specific factors such as language proficiency, social capital, or ethnic identity, without considering their interplay or potential synergies in shaping integration outcomes. Future research could adopt an interdisciplinary approach that draws on concepts from sociology, psychology, anthropology, and other relevant fields to examine the complex dynamics of migration and cultural integration in Germany.

Contextual Research Gap: Kogan and Schulz (2018) in the field of migration and integration focus on specific immigrant populations or geographic regions within Germany, leading to a fragmented understanding of the overall integration landscape. There is a need for research that takes a more holistic approach, considering the diversity of immigrant experiences across different regions, ethnic groups, and socio-economic backgrounds. Additionally, existing studies often focus on urban areas with high immigrant populations, overlooking the integration experiences of immigrants in rural or less diverse communities. Future research could address these gaps by adopting a comparative approach that examines integration outcomes across various demographic and geographic contexts in Germany.

Geographical Research Gap: Esser (2017) have compared integration outcomes between Germany and other European countries, there is limited research that specifically compares integration processes within Germany across different regions or states. Regional variations in migration policies, economic opportunities, social norms, and cultural attitudes may influence integration outcomes, yet these factors are often overlooked in existing research. Future studies could explore how regional differences shape immigrant integration trajectories within Germany, identifying both challenges and opportunities for promoting social inclusion and cohesion at the local level.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of migration and cultural integration in Germany is a multifaceted and dynamic field that requires interdisciplinary approaches and nuanced considerations of various factors. Through empirical research, scholars have shed light on the complexities of migration processes, integration trajectories, and the role of contextual factors in shaping immigrant experiences in Germany. From studies exploring the relationship between language proficiency and socio-cultural integration to investigations into the impact of social capital formation and intercultural education programs, a wealth of knowledge has been generated to inform policy and practice interventions aimed at fostering inclusive societies.

However, despite significant advancements, there remain important gaps in our understanding of migration and cultural integration in Germany. These include the need for research that integrates multiple theoretical perspectives, considers the diversity of immigrant experiences across different regions and socio-economic backgrounds, and explores regional variations in integration outcomes within Germany itself. By addressing these gaps, future research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of migration and cultural integration in Germany,

ultimately informing evidence-based policies and interventions that promote social cohesion, mutual understanding, and inclusivity across diverse communities.
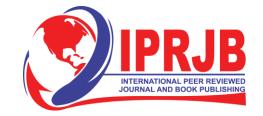
Recommendation

Theory

Future research should strive to integrate multiple theoretical perspectives, such as social identity theory, multiculturalism theory, and transnationalism theory, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of migration and cultural integration in Germany. By exploring the interplay between individual, social, and structural factors, researchers can contribute to the development of more robust theoretical frameworks that capture the complexity of immigrant experiences and integration processes.

Practice

In terms of practical implications, there is a need for the development and implementation of culturally sensitive integration programs and initiatives that address the diverse needs of immigrant communities in Germany. These programs should prioritize language acquisition, social capital formation, and intercultural exchange to facilitate meaningful integration experiences. Community-based organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies should collaborate to provide tailored support services and resources that empower immigrants to fully participate in German society while preserving their cultural identities.

Policy

Policymakers should enact policies that promote inclusive societies and remove barriers to immigrant integration in Germany. This includes investing in language education programs, vocational training opportunities, and support services that facilitate immigrants' access to employment, education, and social welfare. Additionally, policies should address systemic inequalities and discrimination faced by immigrants in various domains, such as housing, healthcare, and the labor market. By adopting an intersectional approach to policy development, policymakers can ensure that integration efforts are equitable and inclusive, contributing to social cohesion and diversity appreciation in Germany.

REFERENCES

Alba, R., & Nee, V. (2003). Remaking the American mainstream: Assimilation and contemporary immigration. Harvard University Press.

Asbrock (2016). Acculturation orientations and intergroup relations in Germany: Majority and minority perspectives. International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 53, 15-27.

Bakker, L., Dagevos, J., & Engbersen, G. (2020). The Importance of Resources and Structures for Immigrant Integration in Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. International Migration, 58(2), 11-26.

Basch, L., Glick Schiller, N., & Szanton Blanc, C. (1994). Nations unbound: Transnational projects, postcolonial predicaments, and deterritorialized nation-states. Gordon and Breach.

Berry, J. W. (1997). Immigration, acculturation, and adaptation. Applied Psychology, 46(1), 5-34.

Braun, M., & Kalter, F. (2021). Integration trajectories of migrant children in Europe: A comparative study of Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 47(1), 47-68.

Crul, M., & Schneider, J. (2010). Comparative integration context theory: participation and belonging in new diverse European cities. Ethnic and Racial Studies, 33(7), 1249-1268.

Esser, I., et al. (2017). Comparing Turkish immigrant integration in Germany and the Netherlands: Closing the gap or remaining disparities? International Migration Review, 51(4), 895-923.

Kogan, I., & Schulz, B. (2018). Ethnic identity and integration of second-generation immigrants: A longitudinal study in Germany. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 44(6), 929-947.

Müller (2018). Language proficiency and socio-cultural integration among recent immigrants in Germany: Evidence from a longitudinal study. International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 62, 35-46.

Parekh, B. (2006). Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory. Harvard University Press.

Schmidt, A., & Zimmermann, K. F. (2019). Social capital and the integration of refugees in Germany. IZA Journal of Development and Migration, 9(1), 1-27.

Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An integrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations (pp. 33-47). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Wagner, C., et al. (2020). Intercultural education and intergroup attitudes: A longitudinal study among migrant and native youth in Germany. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 66, 1-12.

Wimmer, A., & Glick Schiller, N. (2002). Methodological nationalism, the social sciences, and the study of migration: An essay in historical epistemology. International migration review, 37(3), 576-610.