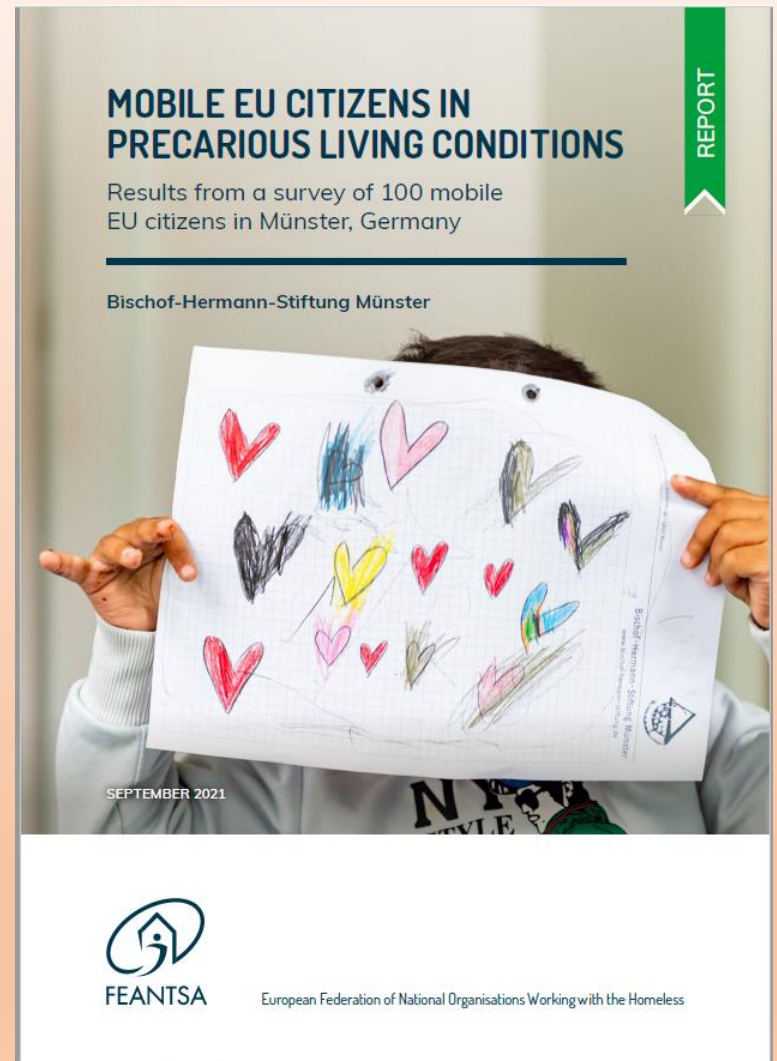




**BISCHOF-HERMANN-  
STIFTUNG**  
Münster

# MOBILE EU CITIZENS IN PRECARIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS

Selected results from a survey of 100  
mobile EU citizens in Münster, Germany





# Overview

## Part 1

- The „worker status“
- Access to the labour market
- "Minijobs"

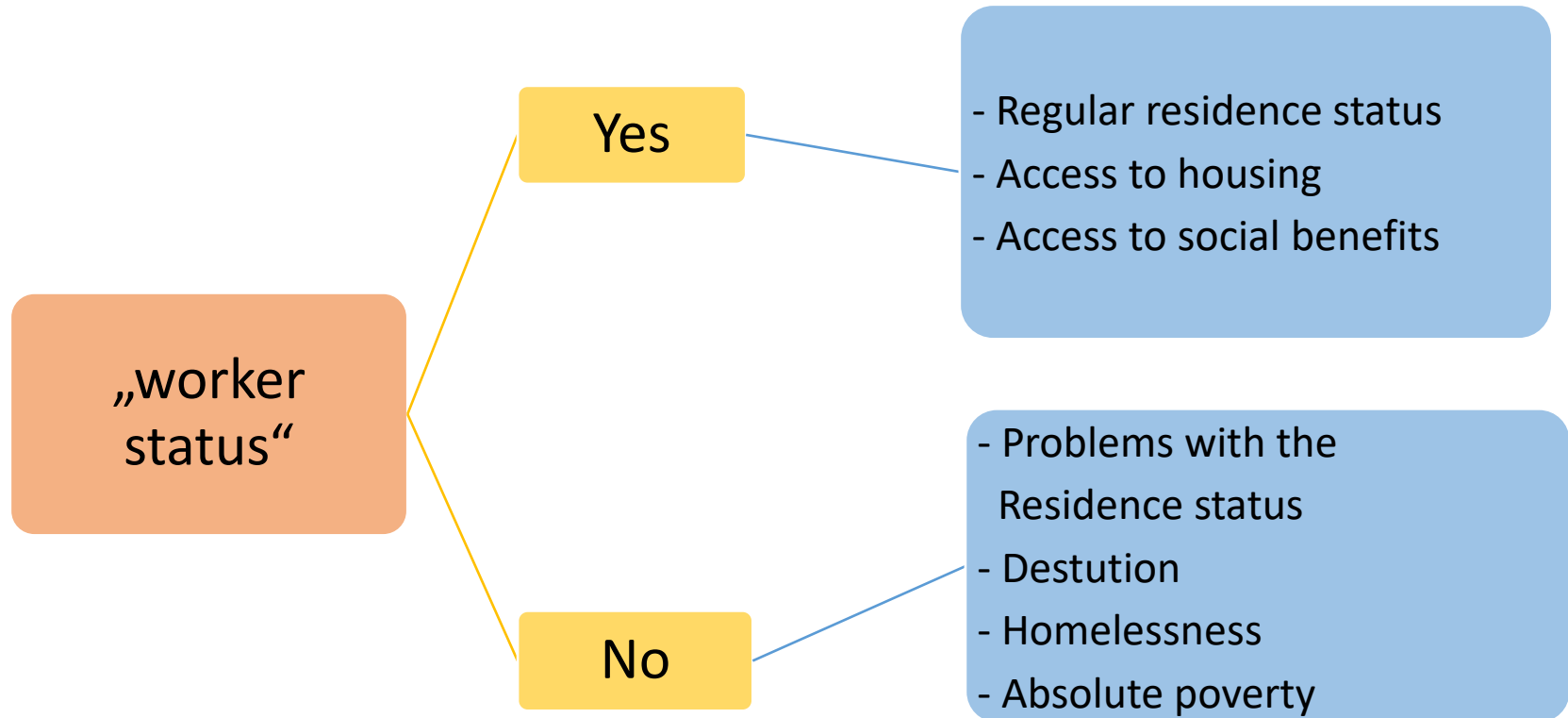


## Part 2

- Education of adults and children
  - Language skills
  - Access to kita and school

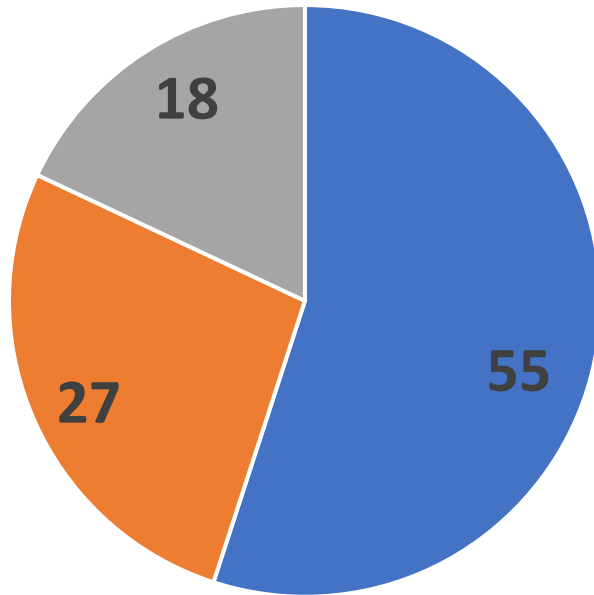


# The employee status



# Access to the labour market

Workers (n = 60)



- Mini-Job
- Part-time-job
- Full-time-job

- 90 % of the respondents stated that they had come to Germany to look for work.
- 60% were currently employed:
  - 18% (11) had full-time employment.
  - 27% (16) worked part-time.
  - 55% (33) had a mini-job.



# Minijobs (450€ jobs)



- First access to the labour market for people with low qualifications and few language skills.
- Enable access to transfer benefits.
- Tax-free for employees: Option as a side job.
- From the point of view of employers: Economically advantageous, don't need to pay full social security contributions.



- Possible problems regarding worker status.
- Frequent dependence on social benefits
- The employers do not pay the health insurance contributions.
- No deposit for unemployment insurance.
- No benefits from raising the minimum wage.



# Further findings



- 68% had no vocational training.
- Of 32% with qualifications, none worked in "his or her profession".
- Income is usually not a living wage.
- Opportunities for professional development are limited.
- Risk of exploitative working conditions.
- Difficulties in the transition from school to work.
- Hardly any opportunities to invest savings.

# Education - Language skills

- 38% stated that they had a "good" knowledge of German.
- 62% needed support from friends/acquaintances or translators.
- Proportion of illiterate people is estimated to be high, consequences:
  - High need for assistance with all correspondence.
  - No option to use translation apps.





# Education - Language courses for adults



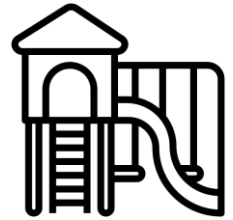
- 25% had attended or completed a language course.
  - No person had a C1 certificate.
  - 11 people had to drop out of courses, e.g. because they had to work to maintain their employee status, childcare was not possible.
  - Due to COVID-19 most of the language courses did not take place.



# Education - Children

## Kita:

- Attendance at a day care centre is not compulsory.
- There is a legal entitlement to a daycare place from the age of three.
- 48% (26 out of 54) of children between one and six years of age had access to early childhood education services:
  - Parents (especially single parents) rely on access to daycare in order to work.
  - The main factor preventing access to day care is homelessness.





# Education - Children

## School:

- In Germany, school attendance is compulsory.
- There is a highly differentiated school system.
- 12% of school-age children were not attending school at the time of the survey.
- The reason for the lack of a school place was mostly homelessness. No substitute schooling is offered, but non-attendance is sometimes punished with high fees.





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Thank you!

