

Abstract

This bachelor thesis focuses on migration. First part describes theories of migration. Secondly, it follows historic development of migration in the Federal Republic of Germany and its current legislation concerning movement of people. It also describes socio-economic characteristics of people with migration origins. The main goal of the study thesis is to show a relation between education and income of foreign inhabitants of Germany. The analysis is based on human capital theory. Used data were made available by German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institut for Economic Research. The analysis of statistics of the German Statistical Office and of the SOEP data have shown there are differences in income of foreigners and natives caused not only by different returns to education, but by language level, too. Different returns on education and experience do not limit only to Germans and foreigners, differences between men and women were found as well. Basic variables influencing income are same for foreigners and natives, however They differ in additional variables. The income is impacted by the geographical region of work in case of natives, for instance, whereas the income of foreigners is influenced more significantly by their level of German language.