



Policy Measures for the Inclusion of New Immigrants in Germany

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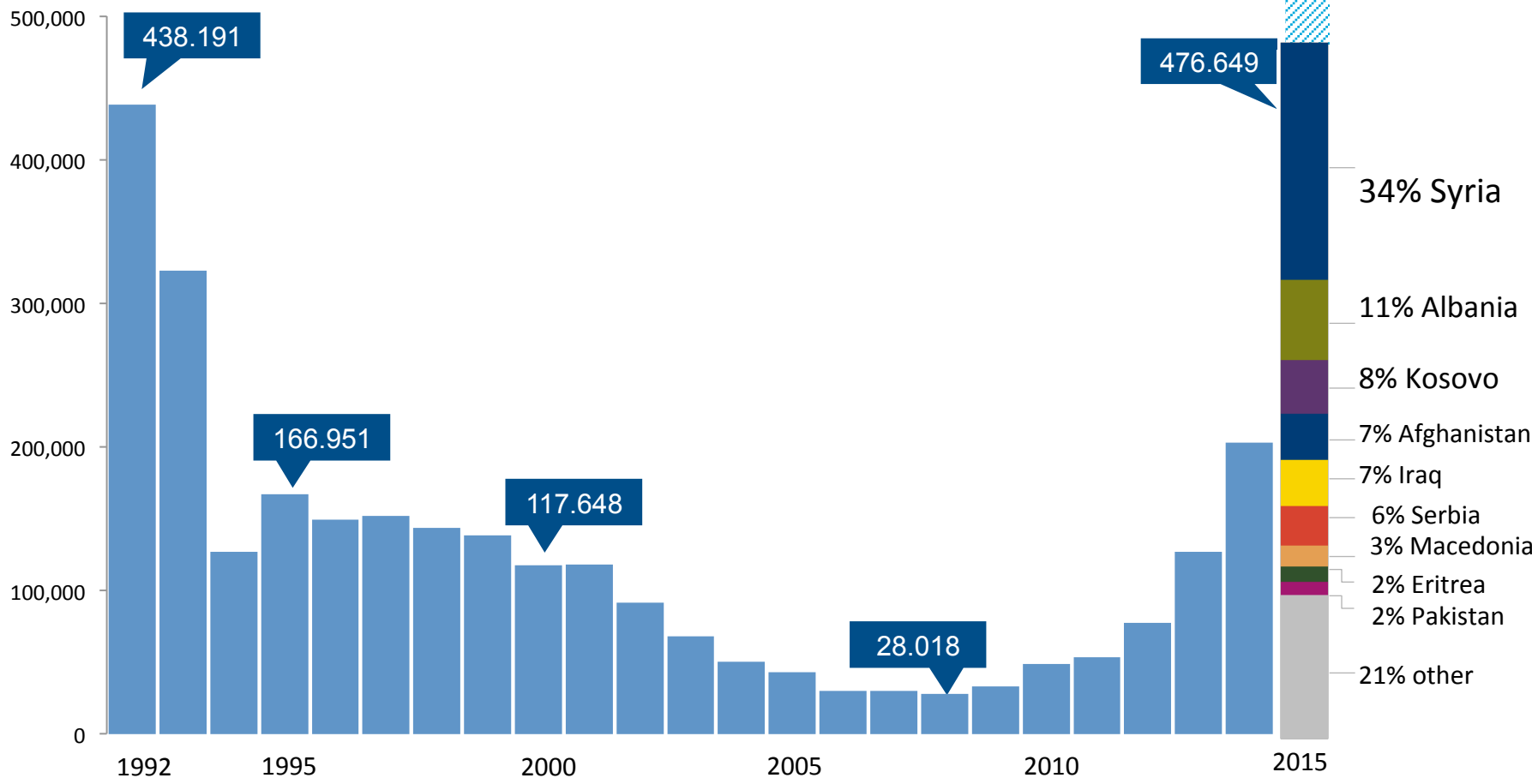
1. Germany's openness during the refugee crisis

Number of applications for asylum

2015: **476,649** applications; **1.1 million** entries

1.091.804

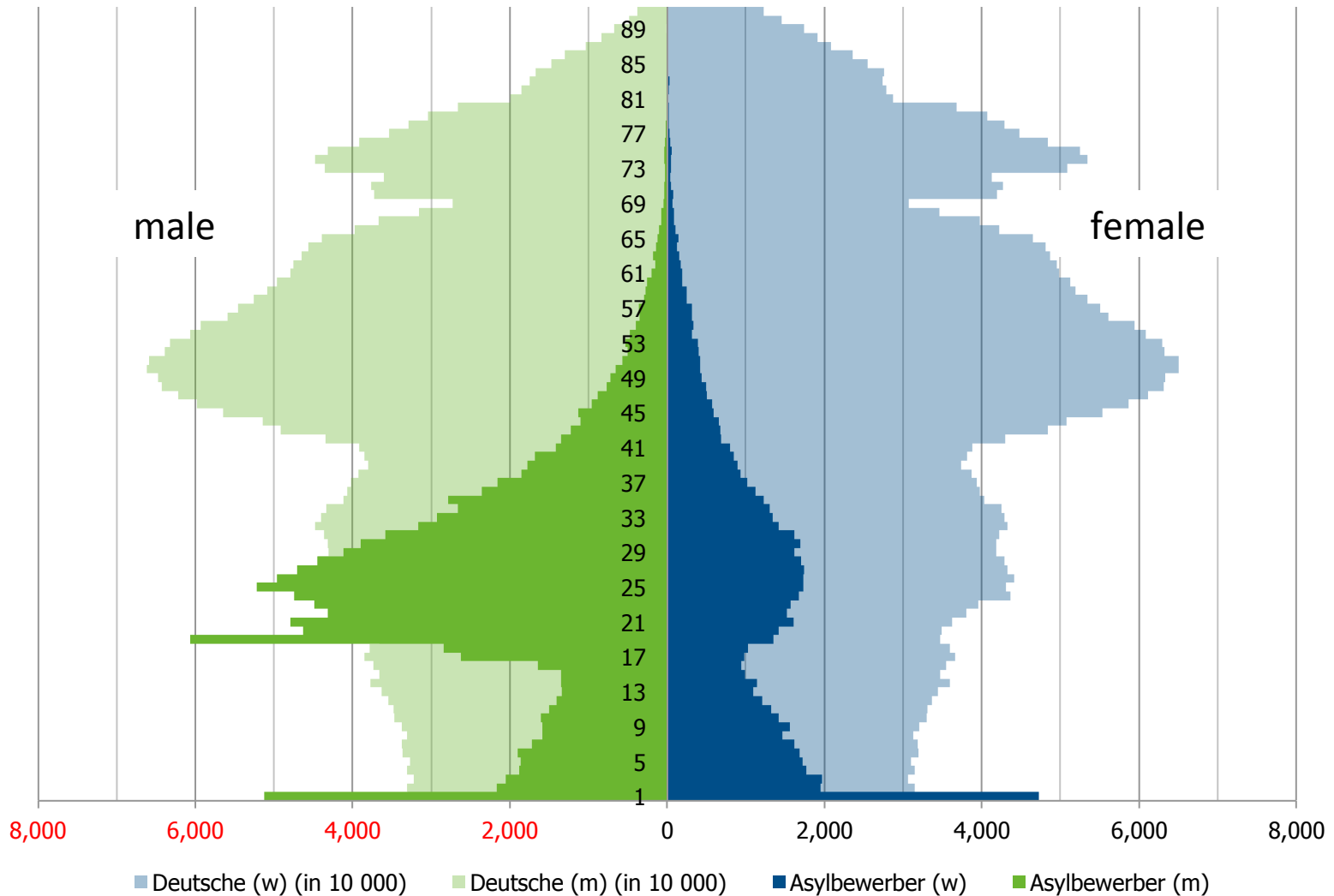
Number of Asylum Applications 1992 – 2015, countries of origin 2015



Source: SVR and BAMF Asylstatistik 2015

Age and gender structure of asylum seekers and Germans

WZB



Source: BAMF 2015; German Federal Statistical Office 2015



Length of Schooling of Refugees, selected countries of origin (in %)

	No school	Up to 4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15 or more	No information
Afghanistan	18.3	7.1	20.7	48.9	2.8	2.2
Iraq	25.9	10.5	30.9	25.7	3.5	3.5
Syria	16.1	6.6	28.9	41.5	4.3	2.6

Source: BAMF Kurzanalyse 1/2016 and ifo Integrationsmonitor, respondents came to Germany between 2007 and 2012 and were interviewed in 2014

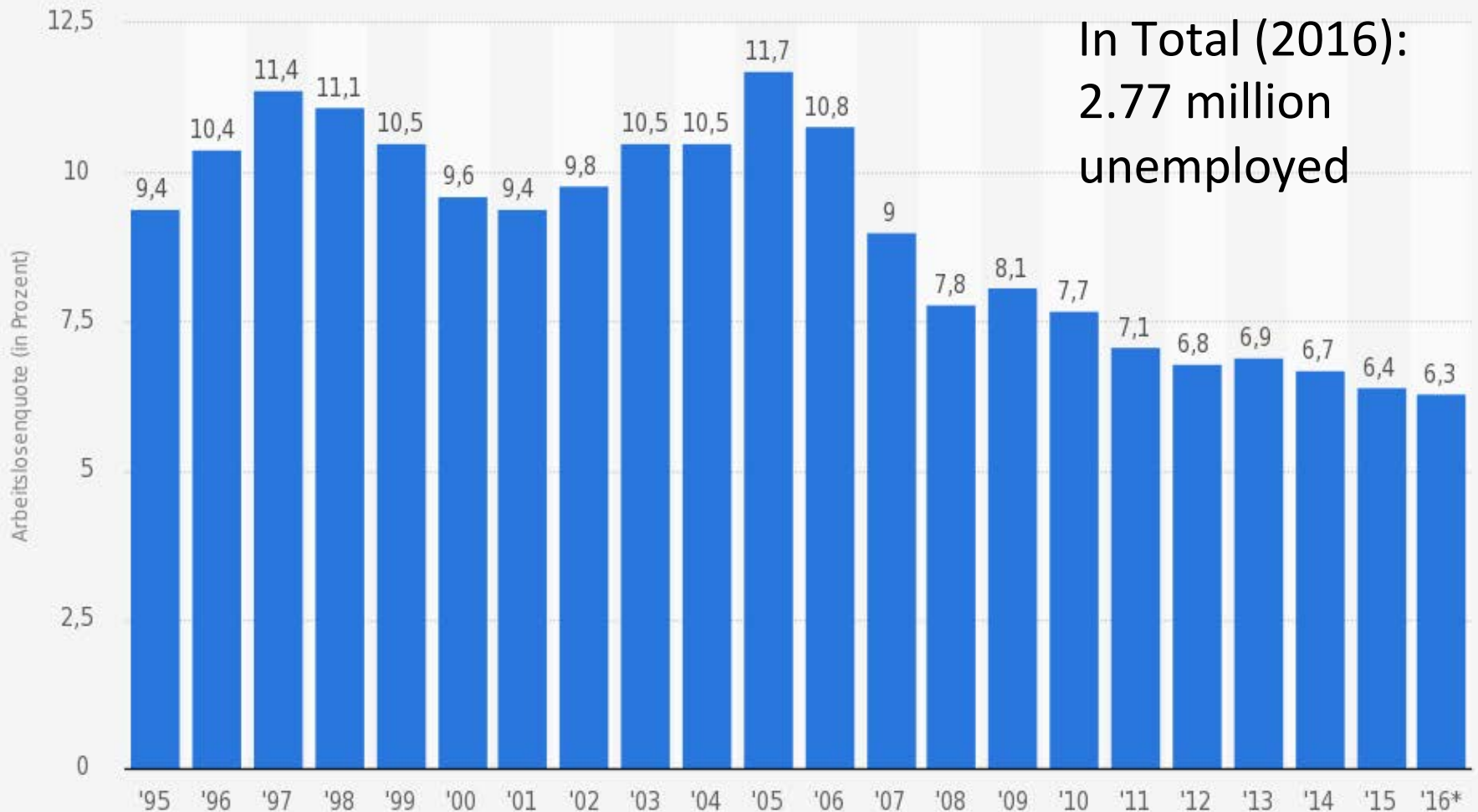
Herbert Brücker assumes that 70 % of those aged above 18 have no completed professional training (Source: Brücker, IAB 2016)



Refugee's Labor Market Integration

- No representative data available
- A 2014 survey by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF 2016) among refugees who had been in Germany between 2 and 6 years showed the following **employment rates** for refugees :
 - Syria: 24.7%
 - Iraq: 38.9%
 - Afghanistan: 29.1%

Unemployment rate in Germany , annual averages from 1995-2016



Quelle:
Bundesagentur für Arbeit
© Statista 2016

In 2016, 130,000 recognized refugees
were registered as unemployed



2. Social Policy Measures for the Integration of these New Immigrants



Integration Act July 2016

Provides Access to the Labor Market:

- Refugees whose asylum application is still ongoing can now work after 3 months
- In 133 of its 156 districts the Federal Labor Agency labor market testing suspended
- No access for refugees from safe third countries
- No restrictions for recognized refugees



Integration Act July 2016

- The Integration Act extends the German 2005 labor market reforms (Hartz IV) to refugees
- Refugees who depend on public money may have to:
 - Accept part-time work that is paid at 0.80 Euro (approx. 1.16 CAN dollar) per hour in addition to the public support money
 - Reside in a particular area for 3 years
 - Follow 600 h language & 100 h civic education course (2016 budget up from 310 to 560 million €)
- Non-compliance can be sanctioned by a full cut of public support



What to Expect from this Law

- In 2016, 60% of all participants have reached the language level B1 (ranging from A1-C2)
- Good or very good language skills have a positive effect on being employed, income and skill-level adequate employment (Brücker et al. 2014)
- Transition from publicly supported jobs to other jobs very difficult



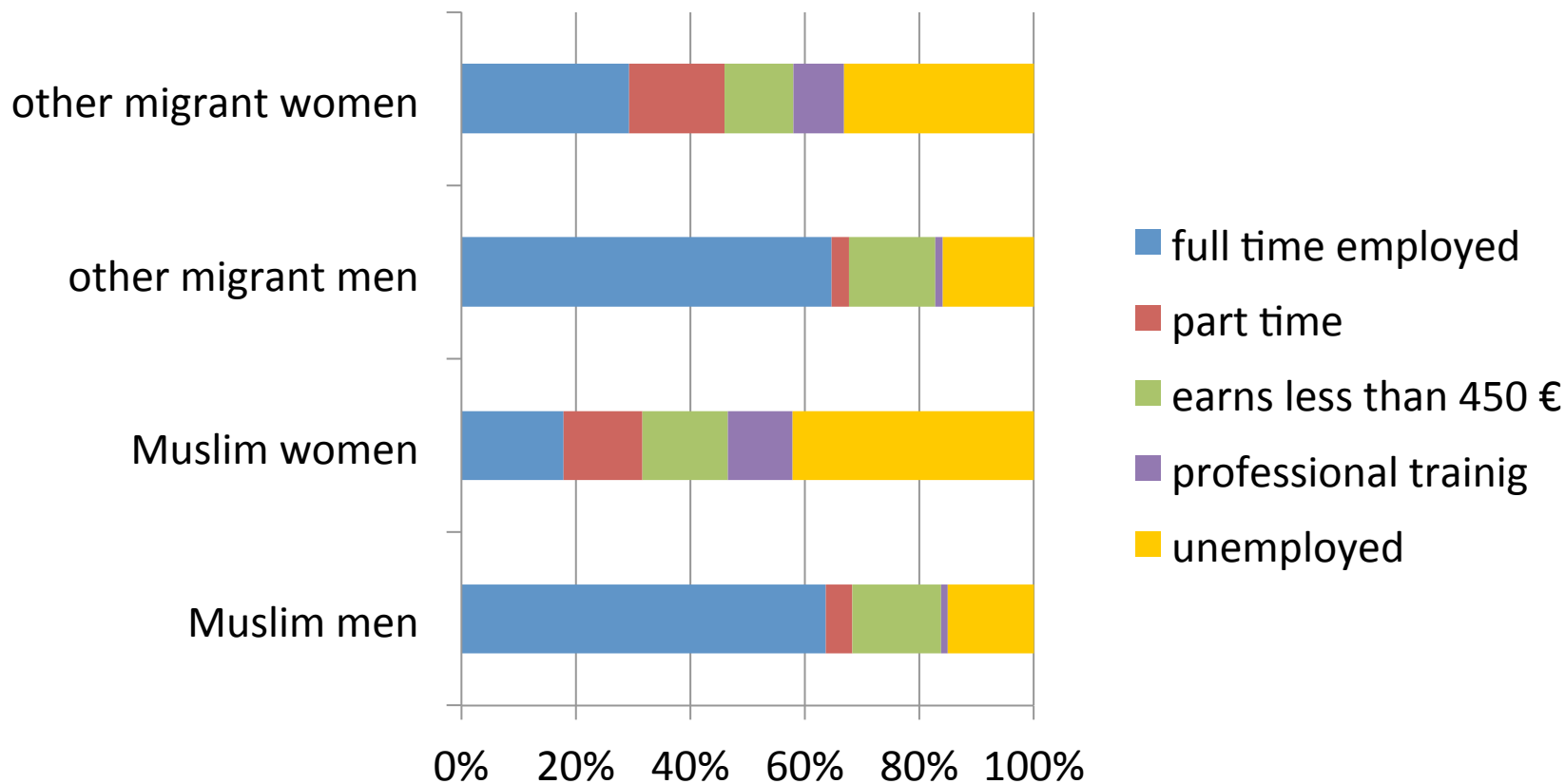


3. Debates about Islam and about Muslims on European labor markets

„Now we will receive several hundred thousands of Arab Muslims. And if I am to believe my French homologue then this is going to make a serious difference in terms of integration“

German Minister of the Interior
Thomas de Maiziere
(quote from Anne Will TV show,
8 May 2016)



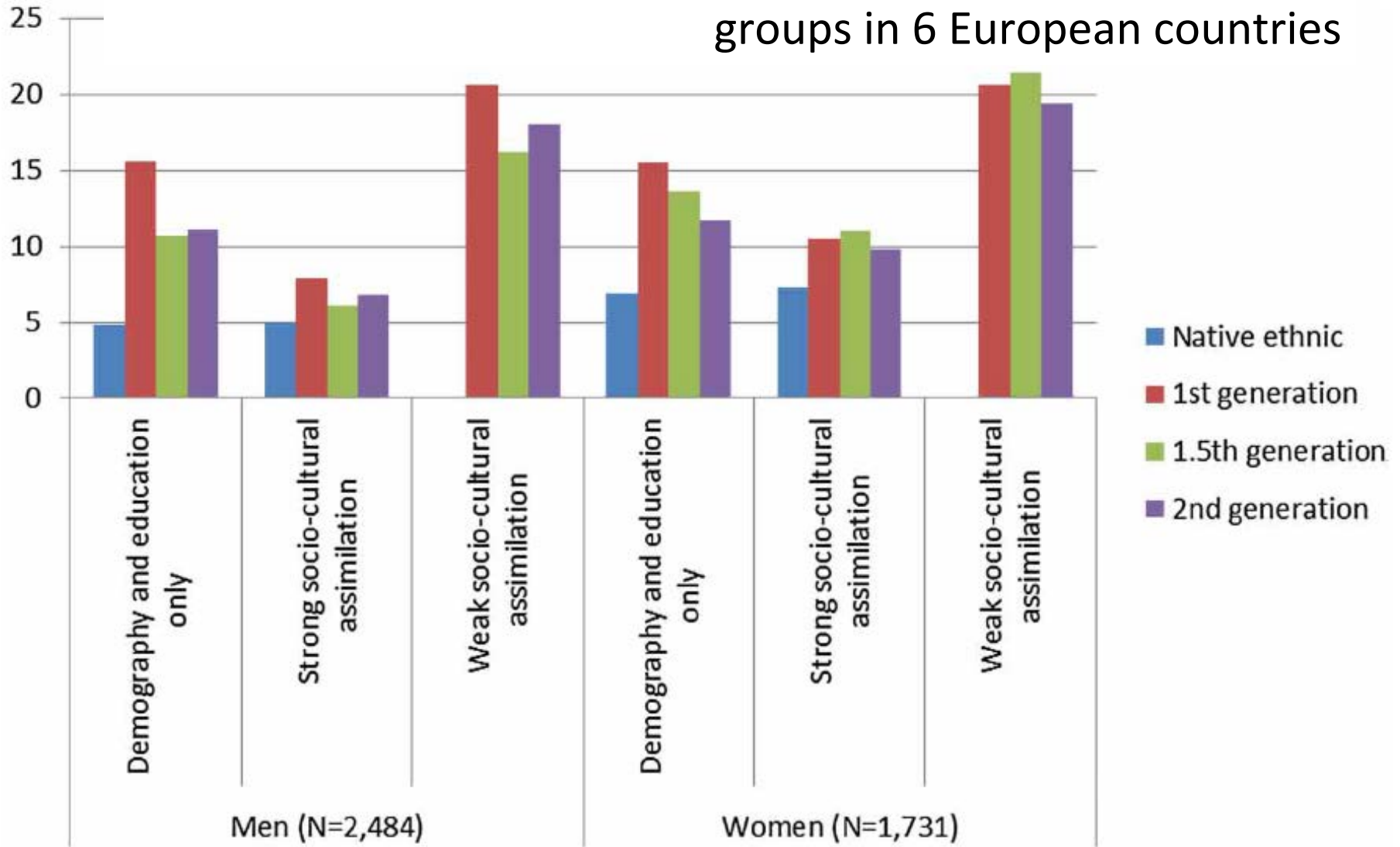


Source: Kreienbrink/Stichs presentation for the German Islam Conference 2012, based on the survey Muslim Life in Germany

Employment of Muslim women...	Full time	Part time	Earns less than 450 €	Professional training	Unemployed
without headscarf	21.1	18.4	16.3	9.0	35.2
with headscarf	10.8	3.5	11.9	16.6	57.2

Ruud Koopmans “Does Assimilation Work? JEMS 2016: 210

Predicted Rates of Unemployment across different Muslim groups in 6 European countries



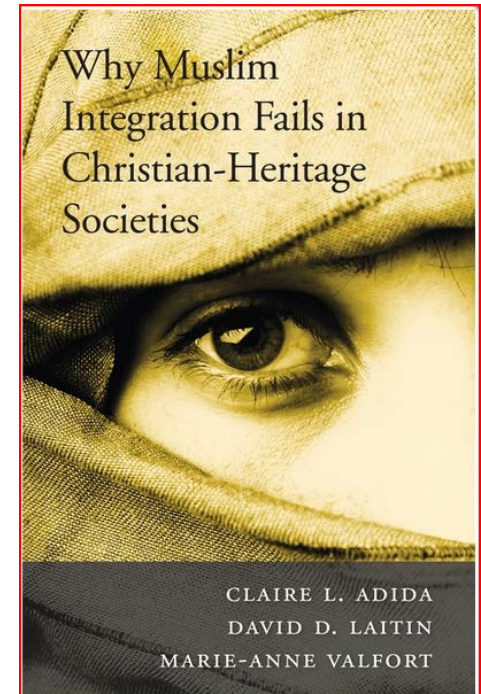
Sociocultural assimilation measured as: language proficiency, media use patterns, social ties to the majority group, liberal gender values



- Adida et al. (2016) find taste-based discrimination on the side of the « Franco-Français », which supports previous studies finding discrimination on the labor market (e.g., Heat & Cheung 2006; Kaas & Manger 2011)

But they also find that:

- Muslims deliver reasons for doubts about lower productivity
- Muslims are more skeptical towards French society and show more origin-country orientation than Christian immigrants to France
- claim that Muslim integration fails - also in other Christian-Heritage Societies





Is Canada different?

- While Canada has 19.8% population share of foreign-born (Germany 12%), it has only 2.8% Muslims (Germany 5%)
- Dustmann & Glitz (2011) show that among the foreign-born 46% in Canada but only 17% in Germany hold a college degree or higher
- On Queen's Multicultural Policy Index, Canada has the value of 7.5, Germany of 2.5

Brücker et al., IAB-Kurzbericht 21.3/2014

WZB



	Ever Worked After Immigration		Works at the moment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Worked before Immigration (in %)				
Yes	91	9	69	31
No	70	30	51	49
Total	83	17	72	38

Employment Experience before Immigration to Germany (in %)	EU15	EU13 (new MS)	South East Europe	(Former) Russia	Arab and Muslim countries
Worked at least once	71	74	46	67	51
Worked the year before immigration	48	56	32	59	38