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

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

- **34% Syria**
- **11% Albania**
- **8% Kosovo**
- **7% Afghanistan**
- **7% Iraq**
- **6% Serbia**
- **3% Macedonia**
- **2% Eritrea**
- **2% Pakistan**
- **21% other**

Source: SVR and BAMF Asylstatistik 2015
Age and gender structure of asylum seekers and Germans

Source: BAMF 2015; German Federal Statistical Office 2015
## Length of Schooling of Refugees, selected countries of origin (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No school</th>
<th>Up to 4 years</th>
<th>5-9 years</th>
<th>10-14 years</th>
<th>15 or more</th>
<th>No information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%
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

Source: Liebau et al. 2014, SOEP-IAB Survey
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment of Muslim women...</th>
<th>Full time</th>
<th>Part time</th>
<th>Earns less than 450 €</th>
<th>Professional training</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>without headscarf</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with headscarf</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
### Employment Experience before Immigration to Germany (in %)

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