The Integration of Refugees into the Labour Market – The German Experience –

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Statistical Data

2015: 890,000 asylum seekers

2016: 280,000 asylum seekers
Integration of Refugees into the Labour Market – 03

The legal framework
– a patchwork –
Immigration Act
Residence Act
Asylum Act
Asylumseekers’ Benefits Act
Integration Act
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The new Immigration Policy

(2000 – now)

Immigration Act (2005)
The Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz)

controlled immigration
through the issue
of a residence permit
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Residence Permit

↓ allows for

(self-)employment

ipso iure express allowance

priority check by the Federal Employment Agency
Residence permits for refugees

– recognised refugee status

– subsidiary protection

↓

(self-)employment without priority check
Asylum Seekers

↓

permission to stay

no right to immediate (self-)employment

permission to take up employment

from the 4th month until the 15th month

after priority check by the Federal Employment Agency
Professional qualification of the refugees

I. Promotion of language skills
   1. The language situation of refugees
   2. The integration course
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Promotion of Vocational Training

dependent on the legal status
refugees with a residence permit
↑
active labour market measures
Promotion of Vocational Training

extension of the right to
active labour market measures
to asylum seekers
with expectations to remain permanently
by the Integration Act (2016)
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Special Employment Opportunities

work opportunities in reception centres

integration measures for asylum seekers
Permanent Settlement Permit

residence permits and permission to stay:
limited to three years

permanent settlement permit:
on numerous conditions
Evaluation

Lack of criteria
The demographic argument
The cultural approach
Statistical data