Next Speaker

Ms Petra Draxl
Director, AMS Austria
“Challenges on the labour market and for the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS)”

WAPES – Labour market integration of refugees – the role of PES

Petra Draxl, AMS Austria

9 June 2016
- Austrian Labour Market – At a Glance
- Integration of Refugees – The Role of PES
Labour market and development in Austria up to 2017 – an overview

- Austrian economy in an stalemate
  - The phase of de facto economic stagnation since 2012 cannot be overcome (GDP growth 2015: +0.9%). Up to 2017 the Austrian economy will go through a phase characterised by below-average growth rates.

- Labour supply continuously expansive
  - Foreign manpower remains to be the predominat factor contributing to the growth of labour supply.

- Inadequate employment growth
  - The majority of newly created jobs are/will be part-time positions (total change 2016 compared to 2015: +43,800). The total working hours will not increase. The services sector will account for most of the new openings.

- Continuous increase in unemployment
  - Further growing to about 373,000 in 2016 (+18,700; 2017: +49,600).

Source: Synthesis Research; Forecast March 2016
Austrian labour market trends 2008 – 2017:
Employment growth is only insignificant by an annual percentage of 1% in the period up to 2017; starting from a level of 5.9% in 2008, the unemployment rate will increase to 10.5% in 2017

![Graph showing employment and unemployment trends from 2008 to 2017.]

- Share of foreigners increases from 13% to 18% in 2015
- Annual share of women: 45%
- National unemployment rate 2015: 9.1%
- International unemployment rate 2015: 5.7%
- Share of foreigners increases from 18% to 27% in 2015
- Annual share of women: 42%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,283,00</td>
<td>212,253</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>3,234,48</td>
<td>260,309</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3,260,01</td>
<td>250,782</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>3,323,32</td>
<td>246,702</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>3,370,48</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>3,391,70</td>
<td>287,207</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>3,415,52</td>
<td>319,357</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>3,448,74</td>
<td>354,332</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>3,492,60</td>
<td>373,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,530,90</td>
<td>422,600</td>
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National unemployment rate for Vienna 2008: 7.9%
2015: 13.5%

Source: Synthesis Research; Forecast March 2016
Unemployment rate by completed education level*
from 1990 to 2015

Vienna: 38.5% in 2015

*Registered unemployed belonging to an educational group were related to the potential labour force (= unemployed + employed of the current month) of the same educational group; calculation of the breakdown of the employed total by educational level was based on the results of the labour force survey of 2015 (employed acc. to labour force concept).
The number of unemployed persons and persons in training go up by +78% between 2008 and 1st Quarter 2016

Vienna: nearly doubled in this period (1st quarter 2016: 164,000)
Integration of Refugees – The Role of PES
Recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection, registered unemployed (blue) or attending an AMS training (red) (April 2016) – development since January 2013
newly registered recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection at PES Vienna – development January 2015 - April 2016

01/15 - 04/16

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<tr>
<td>persons</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>602</td>
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<td>614</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>887</td>
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</table>
Distribution of newly recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection, registered unemployed or attending an AMS training across Austria – January 2015 – April 2016 (total amount)

- **Vienna**: 9,742 (64%)
- **Upper Austria**: 1,218 (8%)
- **Lower Austria**: 1,603 (10%)
- **Styria**: 808 (5%)
- **Salzburg**: 462 (3%)
- **Carinthia**: 387 (3%)
- **Tyrol**: 688 (4%)
- **Vorarlberg**: 292 (2%)
- **Burgenland**: 109 (1%)

*Graph showing the distribution of newly recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection across different regions of Austria.*
Anteil der Asylberechtigten* nach Arbeitsmarktbezirken im Februar 2016

Anteil der Asylberechtigten (KON/SUB) an allen AL+SC in % (Februar 2016)

*Asylberechtigte: arbeitslos vorgemerke oder in Schulung befindliche anerkannte Flüchtlinge und subsidiär Schutzberechtigte
Challenges – in general

- create a standardised information transfer system
  (asylum seekers – no labour market access / recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection – labour market access)

- create a standardised “integration pathway”

- start as early as possible, get as fast as possible

- supply combinable and tailor-made active labour market measures
Challenges – in general

- Budget and staff for the PES for integration work
- Regional differences: concentration in the bigger cities and at least in Vienna (2/3) (discussion: compulsory residence, more places in the school and apprenticeship system in the regions)
- Discussion about the Benefits in the context of the Austrian social security systems (BMS)
- Discussions about rights and duties, transfer of values
Challenges – in detail

- **language courses** (at least level A2, question of quantities)
- “**Check of competences**” (how to compare different education systems)
- **formal validation and recognition of qualifications gained abroad/nostrification** (as fast as possible, keep the Austrian standard)
- **supply combinable and tailor-made active labour market measures** (e.g. language course and “Check of competences”, language course and training on the job)
- **Convince companies to hire refugees** (integration subsidy, working fair)