



Refugee Job Seeker Integration in Germany



Various Residency Statuses and Access to the Labour Market

- **Recognised refugees (permanent residence) with a residence permit**
 - No restriction on labour market access
- **Asylum seekers (temporary residence) and persons with temporary suspension of deportation, the so-called “Duldung”**
 - Employment is prohibited during their stay in the reception centre (waiting period, at least 3 months)
 - After the waiting period expires: usually limited access to the job market, meaning individuals have to apply to the Immigration Office for a work permit, some get rejected (e.g. those from Western Balkans)
 - Check of employment conditions & priority check (in some regions)
 - Temporary suspension of return for the duration of vocational training is possible

Current data on immigration of asylum seekers

	2014	2015	2016	Total 2014-2016	Jan - Aug 2017	Aug 17
EASY - Registrations		1,092,000	321,000	1,413,000		
Total asylum seekers*					124,000	16,000
Asylum applications submitted	203,000	477,000	746,000	1,425,000	150,000	19,000
of which, initial asylum applications	173,000	442,000	722,000	1,337,000	135,000	17,000
Asylum applications decided	129,000	233,000	696,000	1,107,000	481,000	37,000
of which, positive decisions	41,000	141,000	434,000	615,000	212,000	15,000
Total asylum rate	31.5%	49.3%	62.4%	55.6%	44.1%	40.5%
Refusals	43,000	92,000	174,000	308,000	186,000	13,000
Pending cases	169,000**	365,000**	434,000**	-	-	114,000

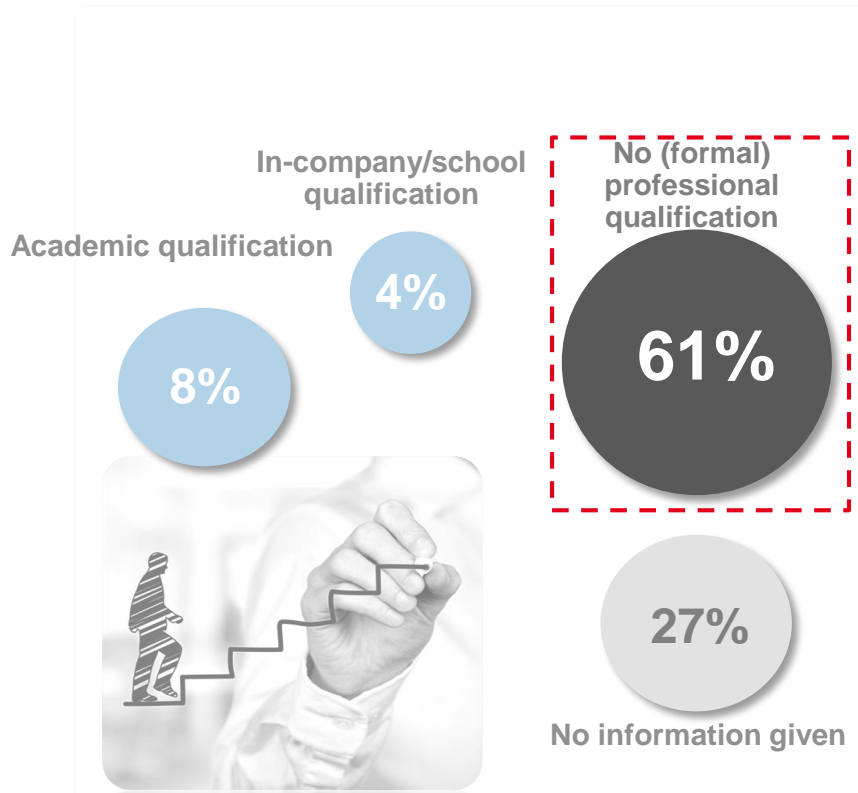
* Comparison with EASY statistics only possible to a limited extent.

** As of December

Data source: BAMF, Press release BMI

Refugees often lack formal qualifications, which often leads to their employment in helper-jobs in the German labour market

Lack of formal qualifications...



... leads to employment in helper-jobs in the German labour market

The German labour market relies heavily on formal training and professional certification

→ **Obstacle to job allocation for those without certification, in particular migrants and refugees, but also poorly qualified Germans**

Example: Years of experience in an auto-repair workshop without formal training

Result: Lost potential, people end up doing helper jobs for their whole life

The BA offers a wide range of devices for determining non-formal and informal skills acquired

- **Internal BA (Professional Psychology Service)**
 - Skills assessment in psychological evaluation
 - Determining German language skills
- **New: MySkills: Identifying professional skills**
- **External, available through the BA:** services e.g.: IQ network, Competence Chart
- **Skills assessment within measures**
 - Perspectives for refugees
 - Measures on the part of the employer
- **External, available through the BA:** services from the compartments, guilds, trade associations



Existing devices (for professional skills assessment in particular) are often:

- Very time intensive – dealing with many people is difficult
- Strongly linguistically bound and so not practical for migrants
- Based on self-assessment or short work samples

The BA offers a wide range of support for the integration of refugees into the labour market

**Standard tools offered
under German Social Code
Books are available***

Support for employers

**Programmes for employees
and job seekers**

Supplementary courses
(combining acquisition of language
with further
education/qualifications/internship)

**depending on the residency status*

Support for Young Refugees:

Preparatory/Introductory courses (EQ)
preparation for VET

Assisted vocational training (AsA)*
assistance for young people and for
employers with a social worker and
extra German lessons

Vocational training grant (BAB)*

Training-related assistance (abH)*:
tutoring and language courses

Job related language courses

Cooperation models for sustainable vocational integration

Step by step

Language – Work –
Training



Kommit

Language – Work –
Qualification



Thank you for listening!

Questions?

