

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
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Austria	Academic Source		Muzak, G. (1995). <i>Die Aufenthaltsberechtigung im österreichischen Fremdenrecht</i> [The Residence Act in the Austrian Aliens law]. ISBN 3-214-07934-4
Austria	Academic Source		Rieser, R. (1996). <i>Das Aufenthaltsgesetz</i> [The Residence Act]. ISBN 3-7007-0815-7
Austria	Academic Source		UNHCR. (2009). Analyse des Entwurfs für Änderungen des Asylgesetzes 2005, Fremdenpolizeigesetzes 2005, Grundversorgungsgesetzes – Bund 2005, Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetzes und Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetzes 1985. [Analysis of the Draft of Change of the Asylum Act 2005, Aliens Police Act 2005, Basic Care Act- Residence Act 1985 and Naturalisation Act 1985]. Retrieved from www.refworld.org/pdfid/4a8e907a2.pdf
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Austria	Academic Source		Schumacher, S. (2003). <i>Fremdenrecht. Asyl, Ausländerbeschäftigung, Einbürgerung, Einwanderung, Verwaltungsverfahren. Ratgeber</i> [Aliens Law. Asylum, employment, naturalisation, migration, administrative procedures. A manual]. ÖGB-Verlag, Wien.
Austria	Academic Source		Schumacher, S., & Peyrl, J., & Neuschwendtner, T. (2012). <i>Fremdenrecht: Asyl- Ausländerbeschäftigung- Einbürgerung- Verwaltungsverfahren</i> [Aliens Law. Asylum, employment, naturalisation, migration, administrative procedures]. ÖGB-Verlag, Wien.
Austria	Academic Source		Evrensel, A., & Höbart, C. (2004) Migration im Österreichischen Roten Kreuz Gesamtstudie [Migration in Austria. Complete Study of the Austrian Red Cross]. Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte. Retrieved from http://medienservicestelle.at/migration_bewegt/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Migration-im-%C3%96sterr.-Roten-Kreuz.pdf
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Austria	Website		Medienservicestelle. (2015). Subsidiär Schutzberechtigte: Weniger Rechte als Flüchtlinge [Subsidiary Protection: less rights than refugees] Retrieved November 17, 2017 http://medienservicestelle.at/migration_bewegt/2015/03/17/subsidaer-schutzberechtigte-weniger-rechte-als-fluechtlinge/
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Austria	National Legislation	AsylG-Novelle	Asylgesetz-Novelle [Asylum Amended Law] BGBl. I Nr. 101 (2003) Retrieved from https://www.parlament.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXII/I/I_00120/index.shtml
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Austria	National Legislation	FPG	Fremdenpolizeigesetz [Foreignerspolice law], StF: BGBl. I Nr. 100 (2005) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20004241
Austria	National Legislation	StbG	Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz [Naturalization Law], StF: BGBl. Nr. 311 (1985) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10005579&ShowPrintPreview=True
Austria	National Legislation	StbG- Novelle	Staatsbürgerschaftsnovelle [Naturalisation Amended Law] BGBl. I (1998) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10005579&ShowPrintPreview=True
Austria	National Legislation	StbG- Novelle	Staatsbürgerschaftsnovelle [Naturalisation Amended Law] StbG des BGBl. I Nr. 37 (2006) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/eli/bgbl/I/2006/37
Austria	National Legislation	AufenthG	Aufenthaltsgesetz [Residence Law] BGBl. Nr. 466 (1992) Retrieved from https://rdb.manz.at/document/ris.c.BGBL_OS_19920731_0_0466++
Austria	National Legislation	FrG	Fremdengesetz [Aliens Law] BGBl. Nr. 838 (1992) Retrieved from https://rdb.manz.at/document/ris.c.BGBL_OS_19921229_0_0838++

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Austria	National Legislation	FrG	Fremdengesetz [Aliens Law] BGBl I 75 (1997) 2. Novelle 2002 BGBl. I Nr.126 (2002)
Austria	National Legislation	AuslBG	Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz [Foreigner Employment Act] Novelle 2005, BGBl. I Nr. 101 (2005) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokument.wxe?Abfrage=BgblAuth&Dokumentnummer=BGBLA_2005_I_101
Austria	National Legislation	AuslBG	Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz [Foreigner Employment Act] Novelle 2002, BGBl. I Nr.126 (2002) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/2002_126_1/2002_126_1.pdf
Austria	National Legislation	AuslBG	Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz [Foreigner Employment Act] Novelle 1997, BGBl. I Nr. 78 (1997) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1997_78_1/1997_78_1.pdf
Austria	National Legislation	AuslBG	Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz [Foreigner Employment Act] 1975, BGBl. Nr. 218 (1975) Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/1975_218_0/1975_218_0.pdf
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Austria	National Legislation		Verordnung des Bundesministers für Inneres über der die Bundesbetreuung für Asylbewerber [Regulation of the Federal Interior Ministry Concerning the Federal Support of Asylum seekers] BGBl. II Nr. 180 (1998) Retrieved from https://rdb.manz.at/document/ris.c.BGBL_OS_19980526_2_0180++
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Austria	National Legislation		1. Verordnung: Festsetzung der Richtsätze in der Sozialhilfe; Änderung [1st Regulation: Determination of the guidelines in Social Care] LGBl. Nr. 55 (1997). Retrieved from https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Lgbl/LGBL_OB_19970530_55/LGBL_OB_19970530_55.pdf
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Germany	Jurisprudence		Bundesverfassungsgericht [Constitutional Court] 1 BvL 10/10, 18.07.2012 (2012) Retrieved from: http://www.bverfg.de/e/ls20120718_1bvl001010.html
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Germany	National Legislation	AsylvFG	Asylverfahrensgesetz [Asylum Procedure Act] (1992)
Germany	National Legislation	AsylbLG	Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz [Asylum seekers Benefits Act] (1993)
Germany	National Legislation	AufenthG	Aufenthaltsgesetz [Residence Act] (2005)
Germany	National Legislation	SGB III	Sozialgesetzbuch III Arbeitsförderung [Social Security Code III Employment Promotion] (1998)
Germany	National Legislation	SGB II	Sozialgesetzbuch II Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende [Social Security Code II Jobseekers Assistance] (2005)
Germany	National Legislation	SGB XII	Sozialgesetzbuch XII Sozialhilfe [Social Security Code XII Social Assistance] (2005)
Germany	National Legislation	IntV	Integrationskursverordnung [Integration Course Regulation] (2005)
Germany	National Legislation	AsylG	Asylgesetz [Asylum Act] (2005)
Germany	National Legislation	AufenthG	Aufenthaltsgesetz [Residence Act] (2016)
Germany	Academic Source		Nuscheler, F. (1992): <i>Internationale Migration- Flucht und Asyl</i> [International Migration and Refuge]. Grundwissen Politik, Band 14. Leske + Budrich: Opladen.
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Germany	Government Publication		Federal Government Germany. (2002). <i>Bericht der Beauftragten der Bundesregierung für Ausländerfragen über die Lage der Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</i> [Report about the situation of foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany]. Bonn and Berlin.
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Germany	Government Publication		Unabhängige Kommission "Zuwanderung" [Independent Commission 'Migration '] (2001). <i>Zuwanderung gestalten, Integration fördern</i> [Shaping Migration, promoting integration]. Berlin.
Germany	Government Publication		Bundesministerium des Inneren [Federal Interior Ministry]. (2006). <i>Bericht zur Evaluierung des Gesetzes zur Steuerung und Begrenzung der Zuwanderung und zur Regelung des Aufenthalts und der Integration von Unionsbürgern und Ausländern (Zuwanderungsgesetz)</i> . [Evaluation report of the legislation of the Immigration and Integration Act].
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Germany	National Legislation	Hartz IV	Hartz IV Regelsatz - Einführung Arbeitslosengeld II [Introduction of Unemployment Benefit II] of Sozialgesetzbuch II Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende[Social Security Code II Jobseekers Assistance] (2005) II http://www.hartziv.org/regelbedarf.html
Greece	National Legislation	Law 1975/1991	Entry, exit, stay, employment, deportation of aliens, procedure for recognition of foreign refugees and other provisions (1991). Government Gazette 1991 Issue A' No. 184.
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Greece	National Legislation	Act 4310/1929	Act 4310/1929 on Establishment and movement of aliens in Greece, police controls, passports, deportations and displacements (1929). Government Gazette 1929, Issue A No. 287.
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Norway	Government Publication		UDI [Norway Directorate of Immigrants]. (2002). <i>Rett og plikt til opplæring I norsk og samfunnskunnskap for voksne innvandrere: Forelopig rapport fra en interdepartemental arbeidsgruppe</i> [Right and Obligation to Norwegian and social studies education for adult immigrants: Report from an interdepartmental working group]. June 2002.
Norway	Government Publication		UDI [Norway Directorate of Immigrants]. (2007). <i>Tall og fakta 2007</i> [Numbers and Facts 2007].
Norway	Government Publication		UDI [Norway Directorate of Immigrants]. (2001). <i>Årsrapport 2001</i> [Annual report 2001].
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2007). UNE Årbok 2007 [UNE Annual Report 2007]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.une.no/upload/PDF%20dokumenter/Aarbok2007/UNE-arbok_2007.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2006) UNE Årbok 2006 [UNE Annual Report 2006]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.une.no/upload/PDF%20dokumenter/Aarbok2006/UNE_arbok_06.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2005) UNE Årbok 2005 [UNE Annual Report 2005]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.une.no/upload/PDF%20dokumenter/Aarbok2005/UNE_arbok_05.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2004) UNE Årbok 2004 [UNE Annual Report 2004]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.une.no/upload/PDF%20dokumenter/Aarbok2004/UNE_arbok_04.pdf

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2003) UNE Årbok 2003 [UNE Annual Report 2003]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.une.no/upload/PDF%20dokumenter/Aarbok2003/UNE_aarbok_03.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		UNE [Immigration Appeals Board]. (2001) UNE Statistikk for 2001 [UNE Statistics for 2001].
Norway	Government Publication		IMDi [The Directorate of Integration and Diversity]. (2010). <i>Host Country Report: Making a Success of Integrating Immigrants into the Labour Market</i> . Peer Review 2010.
Norway	Government Publication		NOKUT [The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education]. (2008). Årsmelding 2007 [Annual Report 2007] Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Arsmeldinger/NOKUT_Arsmeld_07.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		NOKUT [The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education] (2007) Årsmelding 2006 [Annual Report 2006] Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Arsmeldinger/nokut_arsmeld_06.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		NOKUT [The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education] (2006) Årsmelding 2005 [Annual Report 2005] Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Arsmeldinger/NOKUT_arsmelding_05.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		NOKUT [The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education] (2005) Årsmelding 2004 [Annual Report 2004] Oslo. http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Arsmeldinger/NOKUT_arsmelding_04.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		NOKUT [The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education] (2004) Årsmelding 2003 [Annual Report 2003] Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Arsmeldinger/NOKUT_Arsmelding_03.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet [Church, Education, and Research Ministry]. (1992). Norsk med samfunnskunnskap for fremmedspråklige voksne: retningslinjer og informasjon 1992 [Norwegian and social studies for adult foreigners: Guidelines and information]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nb.no/nbsok/nb/106b9ea23fb3b4e7910b933a27111581#7 for foreigners adults: Guidelines and information] Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nb.no/nbsok/nb/106b9ea23fb3b4e7910b933a27111581#7
Norway	Government Publication		Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet [Church, Education, and Research Ministry]. (1994). Norsk med samfunnskunnskap for fremmedspråklige voksne : retningslinjer og informasjon 1994 [Norwegian and social studies for foreigners adults: Guidelines and information]. Oslo. Retrieved from http://www.nb.no/nbsok/nb/b4cb0a486e685a234cd2a98a96b74ba1?index=1#0
Norway	Government Publication		SSB [Statistics Norway]. (1998). Sosialhjelp og barnevern 1998 [Social Assistance and Child Welfare Statistics 1998]. Oslo. Retrieved from https://www.ssb.no/a/publikasjoner/pdf/nos_c579/nos_c579.pdf
Norway	Government Publication		Lofthus, E., & Osmunddalen, A. (1998) <i>Innvandrere og sosialhjelp: Far mer fordi trenger mer?</i> [Immigrants and Social Assistance: Do they receive more because they work more?] SSB, Report 7, Oslo.
Norway	Government Publication		SSB [Statistics Norway]. (2000). Innvandring og innvandrere 2000 [Immigration and Immigrants 2000]. Retrieved from https://www.ssb.no/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/innvandring-og-innvandrere-2000?fane=om#content
Norway	Government Publication		SSB [Statistics Norway]. (2007). Retrieved October 10, 2017, from SSB website, https://www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/selectout/ShowTable.asp?FileformatId=2&Queryfile=2017220349451711363868StatResInnvBeh&PLanguage=0&MainTable=StatResInnvBeh&potsize=1
Norway	Statistics		Skatteetaten [Statistical Bureau Norway]. (2015). National Insurance scheme basic amount. Retrieved from http://www.skatteetaten.no/en/Rates/National-Insurance-scheme-basic-amount/
Sweden	National Legislation	1989: 529	Utlänningslagen [Aliens Act] (1989: 529)
Sweden	National Legislation	1989: 537	Utlänningsförordningen [Aliens Ordinance] (1989: 537)
Sweden	National Legislation	2005: 716	Utlänningslagen SFS [Aliens Act] (2005: 716)
Sweden	National Legislation	2006: 97	Utlänningsförordningen [Aliens Ordinance] (2006: 97)

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
Sweden	National Legislation	1994: 137	Lag om Mottagande av Asylsökande m.fl. (LMA) SFS [Law on the Reception of Asylumseekers and others] (1994: 137) Retrieved from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-1994137-om-mottagande-av-asylsokande-mfl_sfs-1994-137
Sweden	National Legislation	1994:361	Förordning om mottagande av asylsökande m.fl. [Ordinance on Asylumseeker etc. Reception] (1994:361) Retrieved from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1994361-om-mottagande-av_sfs-1994-361
Sweden	National Legislation	1988:153	Lag om bistånd åt asylsökande m. fl.; [Law on Assistance to Asylumseekers and others](1988:153) Retrieved from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-1988153-om-bistand-at-asylsokande-m-fl_sfs-1988-153
Sweden	National Legislation	1988:156	Förordning om bistånd åt asylsökande m.fl. [Ordinance on Assistance to Asylumseekers and others] (1988:156) Retrieved from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1988156-om-bistand-at-asylsokande-m_sfs-1988-156
Sweden	National Legislation	1993:737	Lag om bostadsbidrag [Law on Housing Assistance] (1993:737)
Sweden	National Legislation	1992:1068	Lag om introduktionsersättning för flyktingar och vissa andra utlänningar [Introductory Benefits for Refugees and Certain Other Foreigners] (1992:1068) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-19921068-om-introduktionsersattning-for_sfs-1992-1068
Sweden	National Legislation	1950:382	Lag om svenskt medborgarskap SFS [Swedish Citizens Act] (1950:382) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-1950382-om-svenskt-medborgarskap_sfs-1950-382
Sweden	National Legislation	2001:82	Lag om svenskt medborgarskap SFS [Swedish Citizens Act] (2001:82) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-200182-om-svenskt-medborgarskap_sfs-2001-82
Sweden	National Legislation	2001:218	Medborgarskapsförordning [Citizens Ordinance] (2001:218) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/medborgarskapsforordning-2001218_sfs-2001-218
Sweden	National Legislation	1997:691	Förordning om avgifter vid utlandsmyndigheterna [Ordinance on Fees at Foreign Ministries] (1997:691) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1997691-om-avgifter-vid_sfs-1997-691
Sweden	National Legislation	1985:1100	Skollag Svenskundervisning för invandrare (sfi) SFS, ch. 13[Education Act Swedish Language Education for Immigrants] (1985:1100) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/skollag-19851100_sfs-1985-1100
Sweden	National Legislation	1986:207	Förordning om grundläggande svenskundervisning för invandrare [Ordinance on Basic Swedish Language Education for Immigrants] (1986:207) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1986207-om-grundlaggande-_sfs-1986-207
Sweden	National Legislation	1992:740	Förordning om svenskundervisning för invandrare [Ordinance on Swedish Language Education for Immigrants] (1992:740) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1992740-om-svenskundervisning-for_sfs-1992-740
Sweden	National Legislation	1994:895	Förordning om svenskundervisning för invandrare [Ordinance on Swedish Language Education for Immigrants] (1994:895) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1994895-om-svenskundervisning-for_sfs-1994-895
Sweden	National Legislation	2006:396	Förordning om försöksverksamhet med särskilda arbetsmarknadspolitiska insatser för nyanlända invandrare SFS [Ordinance on Pilot Project on Special Labor Market Political Contributions on Behalf of Newly Arrived Immigrants] (2006:396)
Sweden	National Legislation	1987:406	Förordning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning [Ordinance on Labour Market Education] (1987:406) Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-1987406-om_sfs-1987-406

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
Sweden	Academic Source		Graham, M., & Soininen, M. (1998). <i>A Model for Immigrants? The Swedish Corporate Model and the Prevention of Ethnic Discrimination</i> . <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 24(3):523-539.
Sweden	Academic Source		Nilsson, H. (2003). <i>Introduktionsersättning eller socialbidrag-harersättnings regim betydelse för integrationen av flyktingar?</i> [Introductory Assistance or Social Assistance: Has the Assistance Regime Importance for the Integration of Refugees?]. Integrationsverkets rapportserie 2003:5. Retrieved from http://www.integrationsverket.se/upload/Publikationer/systemfel.pdf
Sweden	Academic Source		Dutch Refugee Council, ECRE Task Force on Integration. (1999). <i>Housing for Refugees in the European Union</i> . <i>VluchtelingenWerk Nederland</i> , Amsterdam.
Sweden	Academic Source		Dingu-Kyrklund, E. (2013). <i>Sweden- Recognition of Qualifications and Competencies of Migrants</i> . IOM Belgium.
Sweden	Academic Source		Medborgarskap, S. (2015). <i>Reglering och förändring I ett skandinaviskt perspektiv av Mikael Spång</i> [Swedish Citizenship: Rules and Changes from a Scandinavian Perspective by Mikael Spång]. <i>Dilma Report</i> 2015:5.
Sweden	Government Publication		Migrationsverket [Migration Board]. (2006). <i>En Samlad Analys av Asylprocessen under åren 2001-2005</i> [A collected analysis of the asylum procedure during the years 2001-2005].
Sweden	Government Publication		Migrationsverket [Migration Board]. (2008). <i>Uppdrag till Migrationsverket att bistå utredningen om mottagandet av asylsökande</i> [Mission of the Migration Board to assist the investigation on the reception of Asylum seekers].
Sweden	Government Publication		Regeringens skrivelse [The Governments Communication to Parliament]. (2003/04:53). <i>Resultat och Kostnader I Asylprocessen</i> [Results and Costs in the Asylum Process]
Sweden	Government Publication		Regeringens skrivelse [The Governments Communication to Parliament]. (1991/92:80). <i>Om Invandring och Flyktingspolitiken</i> [About Immigration and Refugee Politics].
Sweden	Government Publication		Förslag till Statsbudget for 2000: Invandrare och Flyktingar, Prop. 1 Utgiftsområde 8 [Proposal for National Budget for 2000: Immigrants and Refugees, Prop. 1999/2000: 1 Expenses] (1999/2000: 1). Retrieved from http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/ae2769ef14754e759d7c9bdab3c29191/utgiftsomrade-8-invandrare-och-flyktingar
Sweden	Government Publication		Förslag till Statsbudget for 2001: Invandrare och Flyktingar, Prop. 2000/2001: 1 Utgiftsområde 8 [Proposal for National Budget for 2001: Immigrants and Refugees, Prop. 2000/2001: 1 Expenses]. (2000). Retrieved from http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/531e218c0bbf47dd93d569279bc49000/utgiftsomrade-8-invandrare-och-flyktingar
Sweden	Government Publication		Förslag till Statsbudget for 2008: Migration, Prop. 2007/2008: 1 Utgiftsområde 8 [Proposal for National Budget for 2008: Migration, Prop. 2007/2008: 1 Expenses 8]. (2007). Retrieved from http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/0cea7c72952947a7825d8c9e75abe51d/utgiftsomrade-8-migration
Sweden	Government Publication		Förslag till Statsbudget for 2008: Migration, Prop. 2008/2009: 1 Utgiftsområde 8 [Proposal for National Budget for 2008: Migration, Prop. 2008/2009: 1 Expenses 8] (2008) Retrieved from http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/47d8dc95d7d14406be40f2421d935e9f/utgiftsomrade-8-migration
Sweden	Government Publication		Statens Offentliga Utredningar [Official Investigation by the government of Sweden]. (2009:19). <i>Aktivväntan - Asylsökande I Sverige: Betänkande av Asylmottagningsutredningen</i> ["Active Wait – Asylum seekers in Sweden: Asylum seekers in Sweden: Asylum Reception Investigation Report"]. Stockholm, Sweden: 2009. pp 60
Sweden	Government Publication		Wood, A.G. (2002). Värdering av utländska högskoleutbildningar 1991–1998 [Valuation of Foreign Higher Education 1991-1998]. Integrationsverkets rapportserier 2002:11. Retrieved from http://integrationsrapporter.mkcentrum.se/wp-admin/wp-content/uploads/vardering_hogskola.pdf
Sweden	Government Publication		Integrationsrapporter [Integration Board]. (2002). Att bedöma utländska utbildningar och yrkeserfarenheter [To valuate foreign higher education and work experience]. Retrieved from http://integrationsrapporter.mkcentrum.se/wp-admin/wp-content/uploads/bedomma_utland_utbildn.pdf

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
Sweden	Government Publication		Riksförsäkrings Verket [Swedish Council of Social Security]. (2001). <i>Bostadsbidrag till barnfamiljer 1991 – 2000</i> [Housing Allowance for Families with Children 1991-2000]. <i>Analys</i> 2001:14.
Sweden	Government Publication		Boverket [National Board for Housing, Building and Planning]. (2009). Mellan uppehållstillstånd och bostad. En kartläggning av nyanlända flyktingars bostadssituation [Between Residence Permit and Housing: A Mapping of Newly Arrived Refugees Housing Situation]. Retrieved from http://www.boverket.se/globalassets/publikationer/dokument/2009/mellan_uppehallstillstand_och_bostad.pdf
Sweden	Government Motions		Väntetider för asylsökande Motion 1991/92: Sf609 av Jerzy Einhorn (kds) [Motion 1991/92: Sf609: Waiting Times for Asylum seekers by Jerzy Einhorn of the Christian Democrats Party]. (1992). Retrieved from https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/motion/vantetider-for-asylsokande_GF02Sf609
Sweden	Government Motions		Flyktingpolitiken Motion 1993/94: Sf632 av Marianne Andersson och Ingrid Irhammar (C) [Motion 1993/94: Sf632: Refugee Politics by Marianne Andersson and Ingrid Irhammar of the Centre Party]. (1993). Retrieved from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/motion/flyktingpolitiken_GH02Sf632
Sweden	Jurisprudence		Konvention om Erkännande av Studier, Diplom och Examina Avseende Högare Utbildning i Stater som Tillhör Europe-Regionen Inom UNESCO [UNESCO Convention Nr1/1985 Regarding Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Examinations within Higher Education in States Which Belong to the European Region within UNESCO] (1985) Retrieved from http://u4614432.fsdata.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Studier-Diplom-och-Examina-h%C3%B6gre-utb-Nr-1-1985.pdf
Sweden	Statistics		Statistik om ekonomiskt bistånd 2015 [Statistics on Social Assistance 2015]. Retrieved from http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2016/2016-6-35
United Kingdom	Website		National Association for Language Development in the Curriculum (NALDIC). (2017). EAL-Funding. Retrieved November 17, 2017 https://www.naldic.org.uk/research-and-information/eal-funding/
United Kingdom	Website		OECD. (2017). Employment Database. Retrieved November 17, 2017 http://www.oecd.org/employment/emp/onlineoecdemploymentdatabase.htm
United Kingdom	Government Publication		Home Office. (2004). <i>Integration Matters: A National Strategy for Refugee Integration- A draft for consultation</i> .
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Turner, S. (2015). Refugee blues: A UK and European perspective. <i>Eur J Psychotraumatol</i> . 2015; 6. Doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.3402%2Ffejpt.v6.29328
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United Kingdom	Academic Source		Zetter, R., & Griffiths, D., & Ferretti, S., & Pearl, M. (2003). <i>An assessment of the impact of asylum policies in Europe 1990-2000</i> . Home Office Research Study 259. Development and Statistics Directorate.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Fiddick, J. (1999). <i>Immigration and Asylum</i> . House of Commons. Research Paper 99/16.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Allsopp, J., & Sigona, N., & Phillimore, J. (2014). Poverty among refugees and asylum seekers in the UK- An evidence and policy review. IRiS Working Paper Series, No.1/2014. Retrieved from https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/social-policy/iris/2014/working-paper-series/IRiS-WP-1-2014.pdf
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Lyon, F., & Sepulveda, L., & Syrett, S. (2007). Enterprising Refugees: Contributions and Challenges in Deprived Urban Areas. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/02690940701736769 Retrieved from http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02690940701736769
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Simpson, J., & Whiteside, A. (2015). <i>Adult Language Education and Migration-Challenging agendas in policy and practice</i> . Routledge.

Country	Type of Document	Abbreviation	Reference
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Hamilton, M., & Hillier, Y. (n.d.). Draft ESOL Policy and Change. Retrieved from: http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fass/doc_library/edres/hamilton_07_esol_policy_and_change.pdf
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Carr-Hill, R., Passingham, S., & Wolf, A., & Kent, N. (1996): Lost Opportunities: The Language Skills of Linguistic Minorities in England and Wales. Basic Skills Agency, Commonwealth House. Retrieved from http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED423707.pdf
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Schellekens, P. (2001). English Language As A Barrier To Employment, Education and Training. The Schellekens Consultancy. Retrieved from http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402135731/https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/4RP21098.pdf
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Stevens, D. (2004). <i>UK Asylum Law and Policy: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives</i> . Sweet and Maxwell.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Bloch, A. (2000). Refugee settlement in Britain: The impact of policy on participation. <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 26(1), 75–88. https://doi.org/10.1080/136918300115651
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Rutherford, T. (2013). <i>Historical Rates of Social Security Benefits</i> . Library House of Commons, Social and General Statistics.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Hek, R. (2005). <i>The Experiences and Needs of Refugee and Asylum Seeking Children in the UK: A Literature Review</i> . National Evaluation of the Children's Fund. University of Birmingham.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Gower, M. (2016). <i>Should asylum seekers have unrestricted rights to work in the UK?</i> House of Commons Library, Briefing Paper N. 1908.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Macdonald, I. (1995). <i>Immigration Law and Practice in the United Kingdom</i> . London: Butterworths.
United Kingdom	Academic Source		Kissoon, P. (2010). <i>From Persecution to Destitution: A Snapshot of Asylum Seekers' Housing and Settlement Experiences in Canada and the United Kingdom</i> . <i>Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies</i> . 8. 4-31. 10.1080/15562940903575020.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	The Ministry of Interior has no statistics about the duration of the process review; also no duration time specified in Asylgesetz 1991 (BGBl 1992/8) (§8 AsylG) (Muzak 1995, p. 260f) and in the later versions. There are no statistics available (Aichinger, 2014).
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	As no statistics are available, there seem to be long waiting times. The Ministry of Interior layed open numbers towards the parliament for end of July 2007; thereafter more than 11.000 asylum applicants waited already longer than 3 years for the decision, and nearly 200 already longer than 10 years (Kaufmann, 2009, cites UNHCR).
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long	No information
4	Are there any application fees?	there are no fees (according to the law an informal request ("formloser Antrag") is sufficient, de facto an oral application is sufficient) (- Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1991 §12 (3) "Der Asylantrag kann formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden, sofern daraus der Wunsch erkennbar ist, in Österreich Asyl oder Schutz vor Verfolgung zu erhalten oder als Flüchtling anerkannt zu werden." - Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1997 §24 (2) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden." - AsylG-Novelle 2003 § 24. (1) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden." - AsylG 2005 § 17. (1) "Ein Antrag auf internationalen Schutz ist gestellt, wenn ein Fremder in Österreich vor einem Organ des öffentlichen Sicherheitsdienstes oder einer Sicherheitsbehörde um Schutz vor Verfolgung ersucht.")
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	no information
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	As no statistics are available, there seem to be long waiting times. The Ministry of Interior layed open numbers towards the parliament for end of July 2007; thereafter more than 11.000 asylum applicants waited already longer than 3 years for the decision, and nearly 200 already longer than 10 years (Kaufmann, 2009, cites UNHCR).
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long	No information
4	Are there any application fees?	<p>there are no fees (according to the law an informal request ("formloser Antrag") is sufficient, de facto an oral application is sufficient)</p> <p>(- Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1991 §12 (3) "Der Asylantrag kann formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden, sofern daraus der Wunsch erkennbar ist, in Österreich Asyl oder Schutz vor Verfolgung zu erhalten oder als Flüchtling anerkannt zu werden."</p> <p>- Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1997 §24 (2) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden."</p> <p>- AsylG-Novelle 2003 § 24. (1) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden."</p> <p>- AsylG 2005 § 17. (1) "Ein Antrag auf internationalen Schutz ist gestellt, wenn ein Fremder in Österreich vor einem Organ des öffentlichen Sicherheitsdienstes oder einer Sicherheitsbehörde um Schutz vor Verfolgung ersucht."</p>
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	no information
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	As no statistics are available, there seem to be long waiting times. The Ministry of Interior layed open numbers towards the parliament for end of July 2007; thereafter more than 11.000 asylum applicants waited already longer than 3 years for the decision, and nearly 200 already longer than 10 years (Kaufmann, 2009, cites UNHCR).
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long	No information
4	Are there any application fees?	<p>there are no fees (according to the law an informal request ("formloser Antrag") is sufficient, de facto an oral application is sufficient)</p> <p>(- Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1991 §12 (3) "Der Asylantrag kann formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden, sofern daraus der Wunsch erkennbar ist, in Österreich Asyl oder Schutz vor Verfolgung zu erhalten oder als Flüchtling anerkannt zu werden."</p> <p>- Asylgesetz (AsylG) 1997 §24 (2) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden."</p> <p>- AsylG-Novelle 2003 § 24. (1) "Anträge nach diesem Bundesgesetz können formlos in jeder geeignet erscheinenden Weise gestellt werden."</p> <p>- AsylG 2005 § 17. (1) "Ein Antrag auf internationalen Schutz ist gestellt, wenn ein Fremder in Österreich vor einem Organ des öffentlichen Sicherheitsdienstes oder einer Sicherheitsbehörde um Schutz vor Verfolgung ersucht."</p>
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	according to Rieser (1996, p.8) in Asylgesetz 1991 refugee status (granted asylum) is indefinite; also in AsylG 1997 and AsylG-Novelle 2003 no renewal necessary once granted
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which?	<p>"Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung", in Asylgesetz 1991 (BGBl 1992/8) (§8 AsylG): In exceptional cases when asylum claim is rejected (Muzak, 1995, p. 26)</p> <p>Temporary Protection Status (1993 - circa until 1997 enacted):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduced with the 1993 enacted Aufenthaltsgesetz BGBl. Nr. 466/1992 (Residence Law): "§ 12. (1) Für Zeiten erhöhter internationaler Spannungen, eines bewaffneten Konfliktes oder sonstiger die Sicherheit ganzer Bevölkerungsgruppen gefährdender Umstände kann die Bundesregierung mit Verordnung davon unmittelbar betroffenen Gruppen von Fremden, die anderweitig keinen Schutz finden, ein vorübergehendes Aufenthaltsrecht im Bundesgebiet gewähren." - see Gächter 2008: for "Vertriebene"; advantage that no individual reason had to be established; disadvantage of absence of long-term residence and integration; since 1997 (with the legal integration of Bosnian refugees) no enactment; no numbers for the affected (Gächter, 2008) - see Franz 2003: additional status (de facto for refugees from ex-Yugoslavia) admission and residence of conflict refugees outside the normal asylum procedures; no individual eligibility procedures necessary) <p>BUT: in theory refugees from ex-Yugoslavia could still qualify as Convention Refugee (with individual eligibility procedures)- yet: "the Federal Asylum Office rejected the vast majority of the asylum claims of Bosnian refugees, holding that the applicants had failed to establish a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion in the sense of art. 1 of the 1951 Convention. The Federal Asylum Office also rejected claims of applicants who had been raped by paramilitary forces." (Franz, 2003)</p>

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	according to Rieser (1996, p.8) in Asylgesetz 1991 refugee status (granted asylum) is indefinite; also in AsylG 1997 and AsylG-Novelle 2003 no renewal necessary once granted
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which?	Asylgesetz 1997 §15: " <u>Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung</u> "

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	<p>since 2007 status is renewed after 3 years, then indefinite (Asylgesetz 2005 § 3 "(4) Einem Fremden, dem der Status des Asylberechtigten zuerkannt wird, kommt eine befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung als Asylberechtigter zu. Die Aufenthaltsberechtigung gilt drei Jahre und verlängert sich um eine unbefristete Gültigkeitsdauer")</p>
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which?	<p>since 2003 <u>Subsidiary Protection Status</u> (subsidiär Schutzberechtigte):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asylgesetz-Novelle 2003 §2 (2) specifies that people with the subsidiary protection status acquire "<u>Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung</u>" according to Asylgesetz 1997 §15 (full text AsylG-Novelle §2 (2): "Fremde, die sich im Bundesgebiet aufhalten und einen Asylantrag gestellt haben, erlangen nach den Bestimmungen dieses Bundesgesetzes subsidiären Schutz, wenn ihnen kein Asyl gemäß Abs. 1 gewährt wird, ihre Ausweisung jedoch Art. 2 EMRK, Art. 3 EMRK oder das Protokoll Nr. 6 zur Konvention zum Schutz der Menschenrechte und Grundfreiheiten über die Abschaffung der Todesstrafe verletzen würde; ihnen wird eine befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung (§ 15) zuerkannt.") - AsylG-Novelle 2003 §8 introduces "Subsidiärer Schutz", refers again to "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" - Subsidiary Protection in Statistik Austria since 1998, see Excel Table asylentscheidungen_1980-2015.xlsx (includes how many negatively decided asylum applications got subsidiary protection) <p>since AsylG 2005: only <u>subsidiary protection</u>, status "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" only in transitional arrangements left (AsylG 2005 §75 "(6) Einem Fremden, dem am oder nach dem 31. Dezember 2005 eine befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung nach den Bestimmungen des Asylgesetzes 1991 oder des Asylgesetzes 1997 zugekommen ist oder zuerkannt wurde, gilt der Status des subsidiär Schutzberechtigten als zuerkannt.")</p> <p>since Fremdenpolizeigesetz 2005, BGBl. I Nr. 100/2005 §46 a. <u>Duldung</u>, (enacted 2006); insecure status; criticized extensively by UNHCR (2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no status Duldung in predecessor law Fremdengesetz 1997 BGBl. I Nr. 75/1997

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
3	for how long is "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung"/ Subsidiary Protection granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	<p>"Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" - Asylgesetz 1991 (BGBl 1992/8) (§8 AsylG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conditions are exceptional cases when asylum claim is rejected (Muzak, 1995, p. 26) and deportation legally or factually impossible (see Muzak, 1995, p. 54); §8 (1) "(...) wenn die Abschiebung rechtlich oder tatsächlich unmöglich ist oder ihm wegen der Situation in seinem Heimatstaat oder - sofern er staatenlos ist - in den Staat, in dem er zuletzt seinen gewöhnlichen Aufenthalt hatte, aus wichtigen Gründen nicht zugemutet werden kann." - can be renewed after 1 year, for another 1 year several times if conditions above fulfilled (Muzak, 1995, p. 256)
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	<p>no fee specified in the Asylgesetz (AsylG)</p> <p>if refugees want to travel (within Schengen they can travel for up to three months) they have to pay for a "Konventionsreisepass", which is issued for 5 years; costs 75,90 € as of Gebührengesetz 1957 BGBl. Nr. 267/1957, changed by BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014</p>
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	1.3. Naturalization
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	naturalization after 10 years of residence (naturalization law (Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 (StbG), StF: BGBl. Nr. 311/1985)
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	<p>main preconditions from Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 §10 (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 years of residence - no freedom penalty - international relations of Austria not endangered by naturalization - behaviour until now positive towards Austria - secured livelihood

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
3	for how long is "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung"/ Subsidiary Protection granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	Asylgesetz 1997 §15: "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" - conditions are with §15 (1): rejected asylum claim and deportation impossible ("(...) festgestellt wurde, daß eine Zurückweisung, Zurückschiebung oder Abschiebung unzulässig ist") - §15 (3): granted for one year, can be renewed for maximum another three years several times if conditions fulfilled (see Keplinger (ed.) 1997)
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	no fee specified in the Asylgesetz (AsylG) if refugees want to travel (within Schengen they can travel for up to three months) they have to pay for a "Konventionsreisepass", which is issued for 5 years; costs 75,90 € as of Gebührengesetz 1957 BGBl. Nr. 267/1957, changed by BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	1.3. Naturalization
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	naturalization after 10 years of residence (naturalization law (Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 (StbG), StF: BGBl. Nr. 311/1985)
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	preconditions defined with Staatsbürgerschaftsnovelle 1998 (BGBl I 1998/124) (i) good conduct: naturalization process in the end in the hands of the authority as they can estimate integration (§ 11. StbG des BGBl I 1998/124 „Die Behörde hat sich unter Bedachtnahme auf das Gesamtverhalten des Fremden bei der Ausübung des ihr in § 10 eingeräumten freien Ermessens von Rücksichten auf das allgemeine Wohl, die öffentlichen Interessen und das Ausmaß der Integration des Fremden leiten zu lassen.“ (ii) no freedom penalty over 3 months; (iii) no residence ban; (iv) secure living; (v) abandonment of previous citizenship (ii-v retrieved from Schumacher, 2003) (vi) new since 1998: language skills necessary for naturalization (§ 10a. StbG des BGBl I 1998/124: „Voraussetzungen jeglicher Verleihung sind unter Bedachtnahme auf die Lebensumstände des Fremden jedenfalls entsprechende Kenntnisse der deutschen Sprache.“) -> since then naturalization tied to language conditions

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
		Asylgesetz-Novelle 2003 §15 "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung": - conditions are with §15 (1) same like in AsylG 1997: rejected asylum claim and deportation impossible ("(...) festgestellt wurde, daß eine Zurückweisung, Zurückschiebung oder Abschiebung unzulässig ist") - AsylG-Novelle 2003 §15 (3) changes renewal time: granted for one year, can be renewed for maximum another five years several times if conditions fulfilled
3	for how long is "Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung"/ Subsidiary Protection granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	Asylgesetz 2005 §8 (4): Subsidiary Protection Status is granted for one year, can be renewed for another two years several times - Asylgesetz 2005: § 43 (6) – Niederlassungsbewilligung für subsidiär Schutzberechtigte; after 5 years refugees under subsidiary protection can apply for an unlimited auhtorization of establishment; yet UNHCR criticizes that the conditions are too strict regarding the insecure situation of the refugees under subsidiary protection for many years; e.g. is it necessary to have a secure and regular income of a certain amount (UNHCR, 2009)
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	no fee specified in the Asylgesetz (AsylG) if refugees want to travel (within Schengen they can travel for up to three months) they have to pay for a "Konventionsreisepass", which is issued for 5 years; costs 75,90 € as of Gebührengesetz 1957 BGBl. Nr. 267/1957, changed by BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	1.3. Naturalization
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	naturalization after 10 years of residence (naturalization law (Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 (StbG), StF: BGBl. Nr. 311/1985)
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	with Staatsbürgerschaftsnovelle 2005 (StbG des BGBl. I Nr. 37/2006, enacted March 22 2006) naturalization more restrictive in preconditions: (i) high income necessary in the three years before naturalization; (ii) much higher fees for the naturalization process, according to Schumacher, Peyrl and Neugschwendtner (2012, pp. 325-326) for a family of four it is minimum 3.000 Euros; (iii) formalised examination of German language skills (before loose talk with the authorities) and of (new!) knowledge about Austrian politics and history; (iv) now: no freedom penalty at all (before: over 3 months)

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
3	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 §11a (4). Admitted refugees can apply after 6 years of residence
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	to get the citizenship fees = (as in the BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014 version of Gebührengesetz 1957 (BGBl. Nr. 267/1957)): §14 (1) a. 976,80 €
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Up to one year a work permit can be issued, if the minister of labour decides that the labour market demands work force that cannot be fully covered by Austrian workforce. Especially for seasonal work this permit is applied (AuslBG 1975 §4).
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes; Refugees are allowed to work without additional permits ("Beschäftigungsbewilligung"); they are exempted from the work permission for foreigners (AuslBG 1975 §1 (2) a; same with later Novellen)
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately
3	Are people with Subsidiary Protection (since 1998) allowed to work?	No exeptions for work permit regulations for the status of "Befristete Aufenthaltsgenehmigung" were found.
3.1.	(OPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No exeptions for work permit regulations for the status of "Befristete Aufenthaltsgenehmigung" were found.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ (OPS) need additional work permit to be employed legally?	With the Residence Law 1993 (Aufenthaltsgesetz BGBl. Nr. 466/1992) <u>Temporary Protection Status</u> refugees were issued some work permits; yet within these Beschäftigungsbewilligungen are linked to a maximum quota of foreign employees (8%); But: "In July 1993, more than a year after the arrival of the first refugees, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs issued an ordinance that permitted a modest number of work permits (Beschäftigungsbewilligungen) to be issued to de facto refugees (Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales 1993). Bosnian war expellees were listed as a 'third category', after nationals (including EU citizens and Convention refugees) and migrant workers who had already lived in Austria for a longer period of time" (Franz, 2003, 14).

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
		about asylum applicants: for them the same like in general Staatsbürgerschaftsgesetz 1985 (StbG), StF: BGBl. Nr. 311/1985 - after 10 years of residence they can apply for citizenship (see Schumacher 2003, p. 163)
3	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	-> Special case for Convention Refugees („Asylberechtigter“ in Austria) with § 10 Abs 5 Z 4 StbG: they can already apply for naturalization after four years; they do not have to make contact with their home country for expatriation (Schumacher, 2003, p. 167); also four years for EEA country members
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	to get the citizenship fees = (as in the BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014 version of Gebührengesetz 1957 (BGBl. Nr. 267/1957)): §14 (1) a. 976,80 €
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Under certain conditions asylum seekers (as other foreigners) are allowed to work temporarily (to a maximum of 6 months). This is the case if the ministry of economy and labour defines an increased demand of work force, especially for times of seasonal work (Fremdengesetz 1997 § 9). A work permission is issued and at the same time a residence permit is given.
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes; Refugees are allowed to work without additional permits ("Beschäftigungsbewilligung"); they are exempted from the work permission for foreigners (AuslBG 1975 §1 (2) a; same with later Novellen)
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	
3	Are people with Subsidiary Protection (since 1998) allowed to work?	No exceptions for work permit regulations for the status of "Befristete Aufenthaltsgenehmigung" were found.
3.1.	(OPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No exceptions for work permit regulations for the status of "Befristete Aufenthaltsgenehmigung" were found.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ (OPS) need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz-Novelle 1997, BGBl. I Nr. 78/1997: §4b (3)b. Asylum applicants have least priority in the list of labour force which shall be mediated

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
3	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	with Staatsbürgerschaftsnovelle 2005 (StbG des BGBl. I Nr. 37/2006), Special case for Convention Refugees („Asylberechtigter“ in Austria) with § 11a Abs 4 Z 1 StbG: they can apply for naturalization after six years; they so not have to make contact with their home country for expatriation; possible to count time during asylum application (see Schumacher, Peyrl and Neugschwendtner 2012, pp. 325-326); also now six years for EEA country members
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	to get the citizenship fees = (as in the BGBl. I Nr. 105/2014 version of Gebührengesetz 1957 (BGBl. Nr. 267/1957)): §14 (1) a. 976,80 €
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	With FrG (Fremdengesetz BGBl I 1997/75) 2. Novelle 2002 BGBl. I Nr.126/2002: Asylwerber can be self-employed if conditions fulfilled; especially for newspaper und advertising distributors no work permits required -> according to newspaper article already since decades (Schumacher, 2003)
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes; Refugees are allowed to work without additional permits ("Beschäftigungsbewilligung"); they are exempted from the work permission for foreigners (AuslBG 1975 §1 (2) a; same with later Novellen)
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	
3	Are people with Subsidiary Protection (since 1998) allowed to work?	
3.1.	(OPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	With Asylgesetz-Novelle 2005 (§ 1 Abs. 2 lit. A) after one year refugees with subsidiary protection are allowed to work (Gächter, 2008, p. 15).
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ (OPS) need additional work permit to be employed legally?	with FrG (Fremdengesetz BGBl I 1997/75) 2. Novelle 2002 BGBl. I Nr.126/2002: Work Permit more difficult for Asylum Seekers - constant regress of the contingents of the federal states; before BGBl. I Nr.126/2002: Asylum Seekers not anymore in the catalogue of labour force to be mediated - Regional Advisory Council ("Regionalbeirat") decides about work permit from by economic aspects (in sectors where labour force is rare, mediation easier) (Schuhmacher, 2003)

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	no fee for the work permit for the asylum applicants, but difficult to get (see preconditions in section "additional work permits"); and no work permits necessary for refugees, "befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" and subsidiary protection
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	see T2.2 - Recognized refugees are equal to Austrians on the labour market
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	Partly: Natives, Convention refugees and EU Citizens are favoured to other migrants ("In July 1993, more than a year after the arrival of the first refugees, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs issued an ordinance that permitted a modest number of work permits (Beschäftigungsbewilligungen) to be issued to de facto refugees (Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales 1993). Bosnian war expellees were listed as a 'third category', after nationals (including EU citizens and Convention refugees) and migrant workers who had already lived in Austria for a longer period of time" (Franz, 2003, 14).)
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	yes
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	Pocket money: Adults: 400 Schilling monthly. That is 29,07€/month → $(29,07 \times 12) / 365 = 0,96\text{€/day}$. Underaged asylum seekers became 50% of the amount = 0,48 €/day. The allowance is only for asylum seekers who do not have an other income or possess material wealth such as a vehicle. Numbers are from 1992. Name of law: "BGBI.Nr. 31/1992, § 7"

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	no fee for the work permit for the asylum applicants, but difficult to get (see preconditions in section "additional work permits"); and no work permits necessary for refugees, "befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" and subsidiary protection
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	see T2.2 - Recognized refugees are equal to Austrians on the labour market
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	1997 an alteration of migration politics, namely the "Integrationspaket" is introduced. The preconditions for foreigners to work are tightened (see Gächter 2008, p. 6). If the Länder-quota of foreign workers is transcended, foreigners can be hired only under certain conditions (AuslBG-Novelle 1997): to save jobs for natives, only foreigners with special work related integration characteristics, foreign "Schlüsselkräfte" (mostly well educated foreigners), specially qualified workers in health sector, seasonal workers, posted workers (intra-corporate) and workers whose employment is in favour of a supracorporate macroeconomic interest of the republic can be employed. And AuslBG-Novelle 1997 §4b (3)b.: Asylum applicants have least priority in the list of labour force which shall be mediated; whereas natives and refugees are on top of the list. AuslBG-Novelle 1997, BGBl. I Nr. 78/1997: §4b (3)b. Asylum applicants have least priority in the list of labour force which shall be mediated; whereas natives and refugees are on top of the list
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	yes
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	Pocket money: For all asylum seekers regardless of age: 530 Schilling monthly. That is 38,52 €/month → $(38,52 \times 12) / 365 = 1,27 \text{ €/day}$. The allowance is only for asylum seekers who do not have an other income or possesses material wealth such as a vehicle I.e.. Numbers are from 1998. Name of law: "BGBl. II Nr. 180/1998"

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	no fee for the work permit for the asylum applicants, but difficult to get (see preconditions in section "additional work permits"); and no work permits necessary for refugees, "befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung" and subsidiary protection
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	see T2.2 - Recognized refugees are equal to Austrians on the labour market
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	with FrG (Fremdengesetz BGBl I 1997/75) 2. Novelle 2002 BGBl. I Nr.126/2002: Work permit more difficult for asylum seekers; asylum seekers not anymore in the catalogue of labour force to be mediated; whereas natives and refugees are on top of the list (Schumacher, 2003).
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	Pocket money: 1,32 €/day (40€ per months = $(40€ \cdot 12) / 365 = 1,32€$) (Migration im Österreichischen Roten Kreuz 2004, p. 79) If the asylum seekers do not live in a state financed asylum seeker home, they additionally get up to 180€ per adult and up to 80€ per child for food/catering per month. And 150€/anno for buying clothes and 200€/anno/child for school supply. "Art. 15a B-VG, art. 9"

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
2	Do refugees get money?	yes
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	General welfare benefit (excl. housing benefit) in Vienna (01.01.1992) maximum: 4353 Schilling = 316,34 €/month/person. "LGBI. Nr. 100/1992 44" General welfare benefit (excl. housing benefit) in Oberösterreich (01.01.1993 maximum: 5610 Schilling = 407,69 €/month/person. "LGBI. Nr. 1/1992, § 1, art. 1, a"
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	No information
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) /people with subsidiary protection status/	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
2	Do refugees get money?	yes
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	General welfare benefit (excl. housing benefit) in Vienna (01.01.1998) maximum: 4945 Schilling = 359,37 €/month/person. "LGBI. Nr. 44/1997, art. 1, 1" General welfare benefit (excl. housing benefit) in Oberösterreich (01.01.1999) maximum: 6385 Schilling = 464,02 €/month/person. "LGBI. Nr. 118/1998 80, § 1, art. 1, 1"
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	(The subsidiary protection status was first granted in Austria in 1998) (Medienservicestelle, 2015).
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) /people with subsidiary protection status/	Only regulations on people with subsidiary protection status were available. Here it is stated that it varies from state to state in Austria whether they receive the same amount of support as the refugee or the asylum seeker (Medienservicestelle, 2015)

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
2	Do refugees get money?	Yes
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	The first four months after getting asylum the amount of financial aid is similar to that of the asylum seeker (Grundsicherung). After the four months, the refugees have the right to the same amount as Austrian citizens on welfare benefits (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, pp. 58-59). General welfare benefit (excl. housing benefit) in Vienna (01.07.2004) maximum: 401,61€/month/person. LGBL. für Wien Nr. 27/2004, art. 1, 1” No legislation changes on this since 1998 in Oberösterreich.
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	No information
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) /people with subsidiary protection status/	Only information on people with subsidiary protection found. Here it is stated that it varies from state to state in Austria whether they receive the same amount of support as the refugee or the asylum seeker (Medienservicestelle, 2015).

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing?	Only* if they are considered eligible for receiving federal care (Bundesbetreuung) (social benefit for asylum seekers (lower than general welfare)). That an asylum seeker is, if his income/wealth does not exceed 5500 Schilling/month (399,70€). The amount per person is lower if there are more people in the household. "BGBl. Nr. 31/1992, §2, §3". *There has been great critique that the help is not legally binding, leaving some asylum seekers with no help (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 56).
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No information besides information contained in T4,7
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	General housing benefit in Vienna (01.01.1992) maximum: 2264 Schilling = 164,53 €/month "LGBL. Nr. 1/1992, art. 1, 3" General housing benefit in Oberösterreich (1991/1992) maximum: 2000 Schilling = 145,35 € "LGBL. Nr. 55/1991 20, §2"
7.1	Are persons with (other protect status) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	See "3.2"
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	No information
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing?	Only if they are considered eligible for receiving federal care (Bundesbetreuung) (social benefit for asylum seekers (lower than general welfare)). That an asylum seeker is, if his income/wealth does not exceed 5500 Schilling/month (399,70€). The amount per person is lower if there are more people in the household. "BGBl. Nr. 31/1992, §2, §3".
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No information besides information contained in T4.7
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	General housing benefit in Vienna (01.01.1998) maximum: 3116 Schilling = 226,45 €. "LGBL. Nr. 44/1997, art. 1, 4" General housing benefit in Oberösterreich (01.06.1997) maximum: 2500 Schilling = 181,68 €. "LGBL. Nr. 55/1997, § 1, 1 "
7.1	Are persons with (other protect status) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	See "3.2"
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	No information
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing?	Ideally yes, but the demand for housing is bigger than the supply. There are far too little accommodation possibilities compared to the number of asylum seekers in Austria --> Accommodation needed for 16.000 people. Only 12.000 places are available Austrian-wide in 2004 (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 282).
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	In the case of private housing the individual asylum seeker becomes up to 110€ to pay rent for and families (two persons or more) become up to 220€. "Grundversorgungsvereinbarung - Art. 15a B-VG, art. 9" (2004)
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	As of 2004, during the first four months after obtaining asylum, the refugees continue to just receive "Grundsicherung" (the same social benefit as asylum seekers incl. the same sort of housing), name of regulation: "Grundversorgungsvereinbarung– Art. 15a BVG, art. 2, 6". After the four months, they are entitled to the same amount of social benefits as Austrian citizens and must find housing on their own.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	The first four months after the asylum has been granted, they are entitled only to the same benefits as asylum seekers (See above). After this time period, they receive a total amount of money (Mindestsicherung) from the respective "Land" in which they live of which rent is to be paid. General housing benefit in Vienna (01.07.2004) maximum: 264,07€ for 3-4 people in a 70m2 apartment. "LGBI für Wien Nr. 27/2004, art. 1" General housing benefit in Oberösterreich (01.03.2003) maximum: 182 € "LGBI. Nr. 22/2003, § 2, 3"
7.1	Are persons with (other protect status) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	See "3.2"
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	No information
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	No information
1.2.	for refugees	No information
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No information
2	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	No information
3.2.	NGOs	No information.
3.3.	Private	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	
		No information
1.2.	for refugees	Not clear whether it is entirely free, but language training was provided according to Barlsund et al (2016).
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No information
2	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	No information, but assumption that courses are partially funded (see Fremdengesetz 1997 – FrG, § 51, 3) because a “cost replacement” is mentioned here (Kostenersatz).
3.2.	NGOs	yes, “Fremdengesetz 1997 – FrG, § 51, 3”
3.3.	Private	yes “Fremdengesetz 1997 – FrG, § 51, 3”

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	No information
1.2.	for refugees	Not entirely: The costs of the mandatory integration courses provided by the state (language training until A2 and teachings on the Austrian norms, values and society in Austria) are refunded to 50% if the integration exam is passed within 18 months upon the issuing of a legal status (i.e. the refugee status), to 25% if it is passed after 18th months but before the 24th. The law/regulation entered into force in 2003. But people for whom the “integration course” is mandatory encompasses all individuals entering after 1998. Name of law: “BGBl. I Nr. 126/2002, § 50a”
1.3.	for asylum seekers	Generally no, but some NGOs offer German language tuition, depending on available places. European Commission, 2001, p. 23).
2	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	The costs of the mandatory integration courses provided by the state (language training until A2 and teachings on the Austrian norms, values and society in Austria) are refunded to 50% if the integration exam is passed within 18 months upon the issuing of a legal status (i.e. the refugee status), to 25% if it is passed after 18th months but before the 24th. The law/regulation entered into force in 2003. But people for whom the “integration course” is mandatory encompasses all individuals entering after 1998. Name of law: “BGBl. I Nr. 126/2002, § 50a”
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	No information other than that the integration courses are all coordinated and appointed by the state through “Österreichischer Integrationsfonds (ÖIF)” (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 300).
3.2.	NGOs	yes (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 300)
3.3.	Private	yes (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 300)

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No information
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No information
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	No information
2	Can Ref. Participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes, but first in line were convention refugees. Example: Not until 1995 Bosnian war refugees (who mainly had temporary residency status – this term was introduced in 1993) gained work permit, before that they had restricted access to the labour market (Barslund et al., 2016, p. 9).
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	No information
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
		No information
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No information because the language courses provided by the state is not free→yet, all third country nationals who entered after 1.1.1998 are subjects to an integration “agreement” (in which language courses play a central part). Name of law: “BGBl. I Nr. 126/2002, § 50a, § 50b”
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	No information
2	Can Ref. Participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	no explicit information, but assumption: Yes, it was possible in the early 90s.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	No information
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	All official, obligatory language training courses for migrants (integration courses) are overall coordination by “Österreichischer Integrationsfonds” (ÖIF) (Austrian Integration fund). It certifies and appoint organisations/educational institutes such as the individual federal state's “Volkshochschule” (equivalent to an adult education center) who then execute the courses, or designate other organizations within their province to do so. In the province of Niederösterreich all courses are coordinated by: Verband Niederösterreichischer Volkshochschulen, St. Pölten. In the province of Vienna there is no central coordination, the following parties are involved: VHS, RK, Club International, Alpha Sprachinstitut, Adventmission, CEF, Zentrum Döbling, JBBZ, Intercultura, ibis acam, Internationa- les Kulturinstitut, Garuda Institut für Unterricht u. Bildung, Experts AI & Ingrid Tahasoni OEG, Die Berater Röhsner, Dialogica Europa, Deutsch Akademie, Club f. Interkulturelle Begegnung (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 300). Evrensen and Höbart state that the supply of various courses outside of the metropolitan areas is too limited (women's classes or gramma classes i.e.) ibd.
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	The state provided “integration courses” which are not free, but partly payed by the “Laender”, see T4-1-column E, are obligatory for all third nationals who became a legal status in Austria after 1998 unless the knowledge of German A2 can be demonstrated. Name of law: “BGBl. I Nr. 126/2002, § 50a, § 50b.
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	“The Austrian Integration Fund”, Österreichische Integrationsfonds (ÖIF), offer recognized refugees assistance in finding jobs. The institution was established by UNHCR and The Ministry of the Interior in 1956 and is the leading institution in terms of integration of refugees in Austria. (European Migration Network, 2009, p. 61)
2	Can Ref. Participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 398).
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	State funded integration centres and NGOs such as Caritas (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 302) and “The Austrian Integration Fund”, <i>Österreichische Integrationsfonds</i> (ÖIF), see “28,E”
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	Yes. (EMN, 2004, p. 36)

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	Austria
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	No information

	Policy analysis template	
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	Notes Topic 3
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	The Austrian welfare benefit system (at least until 2002) builds on what they call the subsidiary principle (Subsidiaritätsprinzip), meaning that the amount of social benefits one gets is regulated according to how ones' own wealth is assessed + the wealth of family/relatives- that means that if the state assesses that your relatives can take care of you, or can do so partly, you will receive less money than the maximum benefit (Kargl, n.d., p.3).
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>Asylum seekers' access to benefits have been highly criticized as limited and not legally binding before 2004: "Before 2004 access to benefits was highly selective – asylum seekers could be excluded from basic welfare support on account of various reasons, among others a certain nationality – and claims could not be enforced legally. This led to a situation where about two-thirds of asylum seekers were not eligible for benefits under the federal asylum supervision. Some of them were supported by the Social Welfare Acts of the Laender, the rest by NGOs." (Peintinger, 2012, p.22)</p> <p>"The criteria for determining which asylum seekers should receive federal care are not based on law, but on administrative practice. The decision to grant federal care is taken by a department in the Federal Ministry of the Interior after the first interview with asylum seekers." (European Commission, 2001, p. 20).</p> <p>"Before the entry into force of the new legislation, the Austrian Red Cross and several NGOs created emergency facilities (<i>Notquartiere</i>), asylum seekers who were denied access to other care facilities because of capacity limits could turn there." (Priewasser, 2007, p. 35)</p>
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	

	Policy analysis template	
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	We originally agreed on “Niederösterreich” but for some reason, that is the only “Land” which has not digitalised its laws for this period. So I looked up Oberösterreich instead- third biggest “Land” in regard to population.
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) Allowance per day / (Other Protect Status) / people with subsidiary protection status/	
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing?	Additionally, “temporary residency” was introduced in 1993. Many Bosnian war refugees were granted this status. Until 1995 they were restricted from entering the jobmarket. On the financial support they received according to MEDAM,: “Financial support had no legal basis in Austria but the central and local governments set up a care and maintenance scheme that granted Bosnian refugees between 1,500 (109 EUR) and 5,000 Austrian Schillings (363 EUR) a month per person, depending on the type of accommodation. Refugees in organised accommodation also received 100 Austrian Schillings (7 EUR) each month in pocket money.” (Barlsund, 2016, pp. 9-10)= but only source stating this information

	Policy analysis template	
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	Notes Topic 4.
		But in regard to asylum seekers (if relevant, the following information on the situation in Austria from 1995-2007): “To receive reception conditions from a certain Land asylum seekers are moreover required to accept any assigned place of residence. Changing the place of residence for needy asylum seekers is thus extremely complicated and subject to administrative discretion. Furthermore, freedom of movement can also be hampered by specific forms and locations of accommodations which differ considerably between the Laender (Rosenberger, 2010).” (Peintinger, 2012, p. 21)
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	
1.2.	for refugees	An example of a NGO providing free language courses is “Diakonie – Evangelischer Flüchtlingsdienst” (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 257) but on p. 272 (Ibd) it is also stated that there is way too few of such offers.

	Policy analysis template	
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	Notes Topic 5
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	Third country nationals arriving after 1 January 1998 are obliged to attend German language courses, except if the subject can prove he already has a certain level of German language skills. The law was approved in 2002. Anyhow, it does not state anything about the language courses being free (which according to other sources here, they weren't /aren't). (European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, 2007, p.4)
2	Can Ref. Participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Assumption, that “The Austrian Integration Fund” was also active in this field before the 2000s, but no explicit sources on that or data dated that far back available.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	This organisation providing such guiding differ from “Land” to “Land” (Evrensel & Höbart, 2004, p. 302)

		early 1990s
		Germany
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	There is no set limit of how long the application procedure should take.
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	1992: 11 months in average (Nuscheler, 1995, p.143)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	After 1993: art. 36 AsylVerG --> a) manifestely unfoundet : one week until explusion, applicant has one week to issue an appeal at the administrative court (Klausmeyer et al, 2009, p. 174)
4	Are there any application fees?	No, fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer
5	What are recognition rates? How many asylum seekers are given any form of protection? % And absolute numbers in a period of time) (If there is data online, please just download an excel table and share with me.)	1991-1995= See table in added document.
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection (it is important to note that in the German case there is a difference between the asylum status according to the Constitution (Grundgesetz; art.16aGG) and the asylum status based on the Geneva Convention. Before 2005 there were differences between the rights of these two categories, there is a differentiation between those two	
1	for how long is refugee status (according to the German Constitution) granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Refugee Status (art. 16aGG) : Since 1991 = resident title of "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (art. 24 AuslG) = unlimited stay without set duration or a specific reason for stay (the entitlement to the resident title "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" for Asylum seekers was defined in §68 AslyVfG)
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which? (then use this definition as a category in T1.3.; T2.3.)	Yes, there is a) The refugee status according to the Geneva Convention (§51 Abs. 1 AuslG) and b) "De-facto"Refugees/Duldung (§14 Abs.1 AuslG)

		mid 1990s
		Germany
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	There is no set limit of how long the application procedure should take.
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	no information.
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	After 1993: art. 36 AsylVerG --> a) manifestely unfoundet : one week until explusion, applicant has one week to issue an appeal at the administrative court (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009,p. 174)
4	Are there any application fees?	No, fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer
5	What are recognition rates? How many asylum seekers are given any form of protection? % And absolute numbers in a period of time) (If there is data online, please just download an excel table and share with me.)	1996-2005= See table in added document.
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection (it is important to note that in the German case there is a difference between the asylum status according to the Constitution (Grundgesetz; art.16aGG) and the asylum status based on the Geneva Convention. Before 2005 there were differences between the rights of these two categories, there is a differentiation between those two	
1	for how long is refugee status (according to the German Constitution) granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Refugee Status (art. 16aGG) : Since 1991 = resident title of "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (art. 24 AuslG) = unlimited stay without set duration or a specific reason for stay (the entitlement to the resident title "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" for asylum seekers was defined in §68 AslyVfG)
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which? (then use this definition as a category in T1.3.; T2.3.)	Yes, there is a) The refugee Status according to the Geneva Convention (§51 Abs. 1 AuslG) and b) "De-facto"Refugees/Duldung (§14 Abs.1 AuslG)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	There is no set limit of how long the application procedure should take.
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	2005: in average 22 months (BAMF, 2005, p. 57)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	2001: 2 different decisions of appeal: a) "einfach unbegründet" (§38 Abs. 1 AsylVfG): one month time to leave the country including the possibility to sue (§74 Abs.1 AsylVfG), which would prolong the procedure for the time of the court decision b) "manifestely unfounded" (§36 Abs. 1 AsylVfG): one week expulsion time, including one week period for filing a suit at an administrative court, which however is not suspensory
4	Are there any application fees?	No, fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer
5	What are recognition rates? How many asylum seekers are given any form of protection? % And absolute numbers in a period of time) (If there is data online, please just download an excel table and share with me.)	2006: 30.759 requests in total. Acceptance Refugee (GG and Geneva Convention)= 1.345 (4%), "Abschiebungsverbot"/Duldung: 459 (1%) ; 2007: 28.572 requests in total. Acceptance refugees= 7197 (25%), "Abschiebungsverbot"/Duldung: 447 (1%) (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2017)
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection (it is important to note that in the German case there is a difference between the asylum status according to the Constitution (Grundgesetz; art.16aGG) and the asylum status based on the Geneva Convention. Before 2005 there were differences between the rights of these two categories, there is a differentiation between those two	
1	for how long is refugee status (according to the German Constitution) granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	since 2005: Asylum according to GG art. 16a --> 3 years residence title of "befristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (§ 25 Abs. 1 AufenthG) afterwards there is a test whether the reasons for application are still valid (§ 73 Abs. 2a AsylVfG) . If they are, the resident title "Niederlassungserlaubnis", is granted, which is unlimited and without necessity of specific reason of stay.
2	are there other types of humanitarian international protection? Which? (then use this definition as a category in T1.3.; T2.3.)	since 2005: a) refugee status according to Geneva Convention (§25 Abs.2 AufenthG), and 'Abschiebungsverbot'/Duldung (§60 Abs. 2,3,5,7 AufenthG)

		early 1990s
		Germany
3	for how long is "refugee status according to the Geneva Convention" granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	Since 1991: Residence title "Aufenthaltsbefugnis" (§§30-33 AuslG, the entitlement for the resident title is defined in §70 AsylVfg). ; 2 years duration. Afterwards it is verified whether the reasons of the application are still valid (§32 AuslG). After 8 years the resident title "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" is possible to be acquired.
4	For how long is "Duldung" granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (It is important to note, that the "Duldung", which can be translated as an expectational leave to remain, is NOT a resident titel, but rather a limited tolerance of a person to remain in the country as long as it is impossible for them to return to their country. The reasons for this can be a) personal (for example health reasons) or b) political/circumstantial, which often would lead to an acceptance of the person as a refugee according to the Geneva Convention. This title is very contested in Germany, because it often hampered the integration of asylum seekers who got several "Duldungen" in a row, with limited access to the Labour Market etc.)	Title of "Abschiebungshindernis" (§53 AuslG) which means at least a "Duldung" (for de-facto refugees without GG-acceptance or Geneva Convention, but who can't ve deported according to §14(1) AuslG)). It can be renewed (which would then lead to a so-called "Kettenduldung"), if the reasons for the first application have not changed (Federal Government Germany, 1993, p. 93).
1.3.	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No, fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer.
1	1.3. Naturalization	
2	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	Since 1991: foreigners between 16-25 years = naturalisation possible after 8 years residency, If they are older than 25= 14/15 years residency (Anil, 2007, p.1363)

		mid 1990s
		Germany
3	for how long is "refugee status according to the Geneva Convention" granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	
4	For how long is "Duldung" granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (It is important to note, that the "Duldung", which can be translated as an expectational leave to remain, is NOT a resident titel, but rather a limited tolerance of a person to remain in the country as long as it is impossible for them to return to their country. The reasons for this can be a) personal (for example health reasons) or b) political/circumstantial, which often would lead to an acceptance of the person as a refugee according to the Geneva Convention. This title is very contested in Germany, because it often hampered the integration of asylum seekers who got several "Duldungen" in a row, with limited access to the Labour Market etc.)	"Abschiebungshindernis" (§53 AuslG) which means at least a "Duldung" (for de-facto refugees without GG-acceptance or Geneva Convention, but who can't ve deported according to §14(1) AuslG). It can be renewed (which would then lead to a so-called "Kettenduldung"), if the reasons for the first application have not changed.
1.3.	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No, fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer.
1	1.3. Naturalization	
2	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	Since 1991: foreigners between 16-25 years = naturalisation possible after 8 years residency, If they are older than 25= 14/15 years residency (Anil, 2007, p. 1363)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
3	for how long is "refugee status according to the Geneva Convention" granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	After 2005= "Flüchtlingseigenschaft/Abschiebungsschutz" according to Geneva Convention (§25 Abs. 2 AufenthG) : 3 years residence title "Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (§ 25 Abs. 2 S. 1, Alt 1 AufenthG) afterwards possibility of the residence title "Niederlassungserlaubnis" if the reasons are still valid (§ 73 Abs. 2a AsylVfG) (Only after 2005 were the rights of refugees according to the Grundgesetz and according to the Geneva Convention the same)
4	For how long is "Duldung" granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (It is important to note, that the "Duldung", which can be translated as an expectational leave to remain, is NOT a resident titel, but rather a limited tolerance of a person to remain in the country as long as it is impossible for them to return to their country. The reasons for this can be a) personal (for example health reasons) or b) political/circumstantial, which often would lead to an acceptance of the person as a refugee according to the Geneva Convention. This title is very contested in Germany, because it often hampered the integration of asylum seekers who got several "Duldungen" in a row, with limited access to the Labour Market etc.)	After 2005: "Abschiebungsverbot" according to §60 Abs. 2,3,5,7 AufenthG. The title of "Duldung": §60a AufenthG. "Duldung":= if asylum seekers are granted this title, the reasons for why they can't be deported are checked every three to six months. After 18 Months 'Duldung' = de jure (but often not de facto) right to check if the resident title "Aufenthaltserlaubnis" can be granted (vgl. §25 Abs. 5 AufenthG). This right is, however, rarely made use of.
1.3.	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No, only fees can only arise when the asylum seeker would hire a lawyer.
1	1.3. Naturalization	
2	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	2000 (New Ammenment of 1990 Ausländergesetz (AuslG)) : After 8 years residency foreigners who have the resident titles of either 'Aufenthaltserlaubnis' or 'Aufenthaltsberechtigung' and match additional requirements have the right to apply for german citizenship (Bundesregierung 2000:30). 2005: After 8 years or 7 years in special circumstances, upon requirements. 2007: Same neccessities; plus the possibility to acquire citizenship after 6 years upon extraordinary integration and for refugees according to the Constiution and the Geneva Convention (Williams, 2011, p.103).

		early 1990s
		Germany
3	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	2 Possibilities: a) living in Germany with official residence status for at least 8 years including 6 years of school (for 26-25 y.o.) OR b) Living in Germany for 15 years and having applied for citizenship before 31. December 1995, lost or renounced former citizenship, no criminal offense, support themselves and families (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 115)
4	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No information
T2	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	Since 1991 a) Simplified naturalisation fee= DM100 but normally according to "Reichs- und Angehörigkeitsgesetz" b) DM5000. c) Applicants 16-24 y.o. no fee (Green, 2004, p.79) 1993: Normal Fee according to "Reichs- und Angehörigkeitsgesetz" is lowered to DM500 (Green, 2004, p. 100)
1	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1.1.	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	1991-1997: Yes (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 176)
2	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	1991: 4 Months, November 1992: 3 Months (no work during stay in the initial reception center for refugees, except work IN the camps) (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 76)
2.1.	(ASy) Do asylum seekers need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	Yes (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 176) , asylum seekers have to apply for a work permit for specific jobs
3	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes, "Unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (§24 AuslG) with "Arbeitserlaubnis" (§15 AuslG) --> The resident title "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" did include the work permit
3.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately after acceptance of Refugee status according to art. 16a GG (OECD, 2005, p.25)
4	(Ref) Do refugees need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	No, the work permit is already granted according to "Arbeitserlaubnis" (§15 AuslG) (OECD, 2005, p.25)

		mid 1990s
		Germany
3	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	2 Possibilities: a) living in Germany with official residence status for at least 8 years including 6 years of school (for 26-25 y.o.) OR b) Living in Germany for 15 years and having applied for citizenship before 31. December 1995, lost or renounced former citizenship, no criminal offense, support themselves and families (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 115) (Green, 2004, p. 100)
4	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No information
T2	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	1993-2005 ; "Simplified": DM 100, "Normal" according to "Reichs- und Angehörigkeitsgesetz": DM 500 (Green, 2004, p.100)
1	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1.1.	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	No. Blüm-Erlass = May 1997-2000: asylum seekers that entered Germany after 15. May 1997 are not allowed to work at all (Deutscher Bundestag, 2000)
2	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	May 1997-2000: Asylum seekers are not allowed to work.
2.1.	(ASy) Do asylum seekers need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	Yes (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p.176), asylum seekers have to apply for a work permit for specific jobs (exception 1997-2000: no possibility to acquire a work permit)
3	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes, "Unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (§24 AuslG) with "Arbeitserlaubnis" (§15 AuslG) --> The resident title "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis" did include the work permit
3.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	immediately after acceptance of refugee status according to GG 16a (OECD, 2005, p.25)
4	(Ref) Do refugees need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	No, the work permit is already granted according to "Arbeitserlaubnis" (§15 AuslG) (OECD, 2005, p. 25)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
3	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	2000: Proof of sufficient German knowledge for naturalisation by right ("Anspruchseinbürgerung") but not for naturalisation by discretion ("Ermessen"), No criminal records, If applicants are older than 23 there needs to be a proof of sufficient income, declaration of support for the fundamental order, withdrawal of other citizenship (Federal Government Germany 2000: 30) 2005: Same conditions as before, additionally a test concerning German law and society has to be completed. 2007: Same as before, additionally a specific knowledge of German (CEFR B1) has to be proven and the so-called 'naturalisation test' has to be passed (Williams, 2011, p.103)
4	Do refugees have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	After 2000: No priority as such, but an easier acquisition of double citizenship (§87 AuslG 1990 as amended in 1999): toleration of double citizenship for refugees according to GG and Geneva Convention (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p.203) ; After 2005: Yes, refugees according to the Constitution and the Geneva Convention can apply for citizenship after 6 years (Federal Government Germany, 2017).
T2	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	After 2005: 255€ for adults and 51€ for children (with possible reductions) (Williams, 2011, p.103)
1	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1.1.	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	From 2001 on= Yes (Federal Government Germany, 2002, p. 87)
2	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Since 2001= one year waiting time (§3 ArGV) (Federal Government Germany, 2002, p. 87); (Unabhängige Kommission "Zuwanderung" , 2001, p. 61); (Bundesministerium des Inneren, 2006, p. 34)
2.1.	(ASy) Do asylum seekers need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	2001: Yes, permit from Labour exchange needed (European Commission, 2001, p. 36, in reference to Section 284 et seq. Code of Social Law Vol. III (SGB III); Bundesministerium des Inneren, 2006, p.34)
3	Are refugees allowed to work?	After 2005: Yes, refugees are allowed to work (OECD, 2005, p.29)
3.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	After 2005: No waiting time after acceptance of refugee status according to art. 16a GG (OECD, 2005, p.29)
4	(Ref) Do refugees need an additional work permit to be employed legally?	After 2005: No additional work permit needed (OECD, 2005, p.29)

		early 1990s
		Germany
5	Are people with "Refugee status according to Geneva convention" allowed to work?	Yes (According to §§30-33 AuslG) --> The resident title did include the right to get a work permit (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p.176)
6	(GK) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	There was no record of a set waiting time in order to get a work permit
7	(GK) Do "Refugees according to Geneva Convention" need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Unfortunately there is a mismatch of information concerning the work permit of refugees who are accepted by the Geneva Convention. It is certain that they get a work permit because of their resident status (§§30-33 AuslG) it is however unclear whether this work permit is restricted and dependent on the labour market. It is probable that there is a labour market test involved because more sources state this. These are the different sources = No. (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 76) Yes, work permit is restricted= (Migrationsbericht 1993, 1993, p. 29) ; (OECD, 2005, p. 27)
	Are people with "Duldung" allowed to work?	Dependent on the different 'Länder' (citation: "In some Länder, aliens with Duldung status are not allowed to take any job at all, forcing them to rely on social assistance" (European Parliament, 2000, p. 8).
	(Dul) Immediately or how long is the waiting time?	No information. It seems to have been dependent on the decisions of the Länder and the decision of the Labour Agency concerning the situation of the labour market.
	(Dul) Do People with Duldung need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Yes (European Parliament 2000: 88); (Federal Government Germany, 1993, p. 29)
	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	There are no records of possible costs and the waiting time of work permits (no official records by the "Arbeitsamt" and no alternative reports by NGOs).
	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Self-employment is possible with the residence title, that is granted to refugees according to the German Constitution (art. 16aGG) (aka. "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis") (OECD, 2005, p.51).

		mid 1990s
		Germany
5	Are people with "Refugee status according to geneva convention" allowed to work?	Yes (According to §§30-33 AuslG). The resident titel did include the right to get a work permit (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p.176)
6	(GK) Immediatly or how long is waiting time?	There was no record of a set waiting time in order to get a work permit
7	(GK) Do "Refugees according to Geneva Convention" need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Unfortunately there is a mismatch of information concerning the work permit of refugees who are accepted by the Geneva Convention. It is certain that they get a work permit because of their resident status (§§30-33 AuslG) it is however unclear weather this work permit is restricted and dependend on the labour market. It is proabable that there is a labour market test involved because more sources state this. These are the different sources = No. (Klusmeyer & Papademetriou, 2009, p. 76) Yes, work permit is restricted= (Migrationsbericht 1993, 1993, p. 29) ; (OECD, 2005, o. 27)
	Are people with "Duldung" allowed to work?	May 1997-2000: Blüm Erlass= People with "Duldung" (§50(3) AuslG) are not allowed to work (Deutscher Bundestag, 2000).
	(Dul) Immediately or how long is the waiting time?	May 1997-2000: People with "Duldung" are not allowed to work
	(Dul) Do People with Duldung need additional work permit to be employed legally?	May 1997-2000: People with "Duldung" are not allowed to work
	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	There are no records of possible costs and the waiting time of work permits. (no official records by the "Arbeitsamt" and no alternative reports by NGOs).
	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Self-employment is possible with the residence titel, that is granted to refugees according to the German Constitution (art. 16aGG) (aka. "unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis") (OECD, 2005, p.51)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
5	Are people with "Refugee status according to geneva convention" allowed to work?	Yes, refugees according to the Geneca Convention are allowed to work (OECD, 2005, p.29)
6	(GK) Immidiately or how long is waiting time?	2001: No waiting time after acception of Refugee status according to Geneva Convention (§33 AuslG)(Bundesanstalt für Arbeit 2001, p. 41) ; After 2005: No waiting time (OECD, 2005, p.29)
7	(GK) Do "Refugees according to Geneva Convention" need additional work permit to be employed legally?	2001: No additional permit needed (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, 2001, p. 14); After 2005: No additional work permit needed (OECD, 2005, p.29)
	Are people with "Duldung" allowed to work?	Yes (Schimany 2014: 225)
	(Dul) Immediately or how long is the waiting time?	Since 2001: One year waiting and afterwards working permit that is dependend on the labout market situation. The right to work can be withdrawn as a penalty measure (Schimany, 2014, p.226) (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, 2001, p.14)
	(Dul) Do People with Duldung need additional work permit to be employed legally?	2001: Duldung= Work permit needed, reffereing to §§3 and 5 ArGV ("Arbeitsgenehmigungsverodnung") (Unabhängige Kommission "Zuwanderung" 2001: 165) After 2005: Work permit needed, reffering to § 10 BeschVerfV ("Beschäftigungsverfahrensverordnung") (Unabhängige Kommission "Zuwanderung" ,2001, p.165)
	How much does it cost and how long does it take to get the work permit?	There are no records of possible costs and the waiting time of work permits. (no official records by the "Arbeitsamt" and no alternative reports by NGOs.)
	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Self-employment is possible with the residence titel, that is granted to refugees according to the German Constitution (art. 16aGG)(OECD, 2005, p.51)

		early 1990s
		Germany
	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	Yes, asylum seekers and people who are granted a "Duldung" have to get a work permit which is only given to them if the labour market situation permits it. Germans and EU citizens are positively discriminated. (OECD, 2005, p. 27) (Migrationsbericht 1993, 1993, p. 29) (European Parliament, 2000, p.83). As depicted before, it is unclear whether refugees accepted by the Geneva convention are also discriminated.
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes. - before 30 June 1993 based on §120, subsection 2 , No.1 Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSHG), affording social assistance benefits - since 30 June 1993 based on Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz (AsylbLG)

		mid 1990s
		Germany
	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	Yes, asylum seekers and people who are granted a "Duldung" have to get a work permit which is only given to them if the labour market situation permits it. Germans and EU citizens are positively discriminated. (OECD, 2005, p. 27) (Migrationsbericht 1993, 1993, p.29) (European Parliament, 2000, p.83). As depicted before, it is unclear whether refugees accepted by the Geneva convention are also discriminated. Since 1998: Positive Discrimination according to = 285 Abs. 1 Satz 1 Nr. 2 SGB III
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes, but still the same as in 1993.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	2005: Asylum seekers and people with a "Duldung" need a labour market test= positive discrimination of EU and German citizens (OECD, 2005, p.26) . Refugees according to GG art. 16a and Geneva Convention: no Labour Market test (OECD, 2005, p.29)
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes, but still the same as in 1993. Only in 2012 the benefits were lifted after the German Constitutional Court had ruled on 18 July 2012: "The amount of cash benefits paid according to § 3 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz) is evidently insufficient because it has not been changed since 1993."

		early 1990s
		Germany
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	<p>according to §120 subsection 2, Nr. 1 BSHG: In deviation from subsection 1, the following persons only get subsistence allowance: Nr. 1: asylum seekers (...) Further assistance can be granted. The assistance should, if possible, be granted as contribution in kind, distribution of vouchers is possible. The subsistence allowance can be reduced to the essential minimum.</p> <p>=> no exact amount provided</p> <p>(§120 subsection 1, BSHG grants the same social assistance benefits, medical care including assistance for expecting mothers and nursing assistance as Germans)</p> <p>according to §3 AsylbLG (1993 version): Asylum seekers staying in reception centers (Aufnahmeeinrichtung) receive food, housing, heating, clothes, sanitary articles and medical aid in kind, otherwise as vouchers. Additional payment per person: - < 14 y/o: 40 DM/month - 14 y/o <: 80 DM/month (§3 subsection 1, AsylbLG)</p> <p>Asylum seekers staying in other facilities like state-run shared accommodation (Gemeinschaftsunterkunft) should receive primarily cash payments. Next to the payments listed above (§3 subsection 1 AsylbLG), they are entitled to receive: - head of household: 360 DM/month - other member of household < 7 y/o: 220 DM/month - other member of household 7 y/o <: 310 DM/month Housing, heating and household goods are paid additionally. (§3 subsection 2 AsylbLG).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Germany
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	<u>according to § 3 AsylbLG (not changed since 1993)</u> see field early 1990s

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	<p>according to §3 AsylbLG (not changed since 1993): Asylum seekers staying in reception centers (Aufnahmeeinrichtung) receive food, housing, heating, clothes, sanitary articles and medical aid in kind, otherwise as vouchers. Additional payment per person: - < 14 y/o: 40 DM/month (20,45 EUR) - 14 y/o <: 80 DM/month (40,90 EUR) (§3 subsection 1 AsylbLG)</p> <p>Asylum seekers staying in other facilities (Gemeinschaftsunterkunft) should receive primarily cash payments. Next to the payments listed above (§3 subsection 1 AsylbLG), they are entitled to receive: - head of household: 360 DM/month (184,07 EUR) - other member of household < 7 y/o: 220 DM/month (112,48 EUR) - other member of household 7 y/o <: 310 DM/month (158,50 EUR) Housing, heating and household goods are paid additionally (§3 subsection 2 AsylbLG).</p>

		early 1990s
		Germany
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>Yes, refugees get money according to §120 subsection 1 BSHG:</p> <p>§120 subsection 1 BSHG: Persons, who are not Germans according to Art. 116 subsection 1 Grundgesetz (the German constitution) and who reside in Germany, receive social assistance benefits, medical care including assistance for expecting mothers and nursing assistance. Further assistance can be granted if it is necessary.</p>
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	<p>The Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSHG) referred to standard rates (§22 subsection 1 BSHG), which were to be specified in regulations of the government (§22 subsection 2 BSHG). The exact amount of the standard rates were then to be set by the authorities of the federal German states (§22 subsection 3 BSHG). The average amount of monetary rates is calculated as an average from the 3 Länder with the most inhabitants (Nordrhein Westfalen, Bayern, Baden-Württemberg) and is in average 498,83€/monthly from 1991-1994. The sum is for one month and for a single household (Deutscher Bundestag, 1999).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Duldung)	see above

		mid 1990s
		Germany
2	Do refugees get money?	see field early 1990s
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	The Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSHG) referred to standard rates (§22 subsection 1 BSHG), which were to be specified in regulations of the government (§22 subsection 2 BSHG). The exact amount of the standard rates were then to be set by the authorities of the federal German states (§22 subsection 3 BSHG)The average amount of monetary rates is calculated as an average from the 3 Länder with the most inhabitants (Nordrhein Westfalen, Bayern, Baden-Württemberg) and is in average 528,66€/monthly from 1995-1998. The sum is for one month and for a single household (Deutscher Bundestag, 1999).
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	Yes, but whereas refugees receive the same money as German citizens, persons with Duldung receive less assistance (see field early 1990s).
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Duldung)	see above

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
		Yes, no difference between refugees and German nationals.
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>The Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSHG) ceased to be in force on 31 Dec 2004. Up from 1 Jan 2005, benefits were paid according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sozialgesetzbuch II (SGB III) affording basic unemployment benefits for job seekers or - Sozialgesetzbuch XII (SGB XII) affording basic social assistance for those incapable of working and pensioners
2.2.	(if it is a general welfare at a same level as citizens, find and provide details on the amount of money they get - estimate) Allowance per day / Refugees	<p>Both Sozialgesetzbuch II (SGB II) and Sozialgesetzbuch XII (SGB XII) refer to standard rates. On 1 Jan 2005, a specific regulation about standard rates came into force (Regelsatzverordnung (RSV)).</p> <p>The standard rates were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from 1 Jan 2005 - 30 June 2007: West: 345 EUR/month, East: 331 EUR/month - since 1 July 2007: 347 EUR/month (no more difference between West and East Germany) (HartzIV, 2017). <p>These amounts are for single persons, persons in joint households receive less. Housing and heating are paid additionally.</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	<p>Yes, but people with Duldung (de-facto refugees) do not get money according to Sozialgesetzbuch II (SGB II) and Sozialgesetzbuch XII (SGB XIII) like refugees do.</p> <p>They receive assistance according to Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz (AsylbLG) (like asylum seekers), see §1 subsection 1 Nr. 4 AsylbLG. Only when they have stayed for 15 subsequent months in Germany, they are entitled to assistance according to SGB II and SGB XII, see §2 subsection 1 AsylbLG.</p>
3.2.	Allowance per day / (Duldung)	see the field for asylum seekers above

		early 1990s
		Germany
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes, asylum seekers are hosted in state reception centers (Aufnahmeeinrichtung) at first. There they receive free housing, food etc. (That's why the additional payment is quite low (see above))
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	Asylum seekers who left the reception centers and live in other facilities (shared accommodation (Gemeinschaftsunterkunft), own flat etc.) receive the "necessary" allowance for housing (§3 subsection 2 AsylbLG 1993). The decision on the exact amount is taken by the competent social welfare office.
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	<p>No information, if benefits were paid to the beneficiary or if the state paid the rent directly to the landlord (as in the 2000s and nowadays). In any case, no difference between refugees and German nationals.</p> <p>§120 subsection 1 BSHG: Non-Germans are entitled to the same social assistance benefits, medical care including assistance for expecting mothers and nursing assistance as Germans.</p> <p>§12 subsection 1 BSHG: The necessary living expenses (that are to be covered by the state) include food, housing, clothes, personal hygienic products, household goods, heating and the basic needs of daily life.</p> <p>The Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSHG) referred to standard rates (§22 subsection 1 BSHG), which were to be specified in regulations of the government (§22 subsection 2 BSHG). The exact amount of the standard rates were then to be set by the authorities of the federal German states (§22 subsection 3 BSHG).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Germany
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	see field early 1990s
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	see field early 1990s
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	see field early 1990s

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	see field early 1990s
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	see field early 1990s No data on the practice of the social welfare offices in the past were found (to which extent they accepted the costs for housing). But there are some recent information from Berlin, even in Russian/Russisch: . It shows that today the maximum basic rent (without heating) for a one person household is 364,50 € (Landesamt für Flüchtlingsangelegenheiten, n.d).
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Cash allowance usually not, but rent is paid by the state to the landlord. No difference between refugees and German nationals. For those receiving benefits according to Sozialgesetzbuch II - Jobseekers Assistance - (SGB II) : § 22 SGB II: Actual expenses for housing are paid by the state as long as they are reasonable/appropriate. The competent social welfare office decided upon the appropriateness, taking into account the individual case and the local rent in the area. For those receiving basic social assistance according to Sozialgesetzbuch XII - Social Assistance - (SGB XII): § 35 SGB XII: Actual expenses for housing are paid by the state as long as they are reasonable/appropriate. The competent social welfare office decided upon the appropriateness, taking into account the individual case and the local rent in the area.

		early 1990s
		Germany
7.1	Are persons with (Duldung) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	<p>Free housing: No</p> <p>Cash allowance: yes, but according to §120 subsection 2 Nr. 2 - 3 BSHG (see above) . The subsistence allowance which is paid to people with Duldung includes housing costs, see §12 subsection 1 BSHG (see above).</p>
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside? What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	<p>The following information is only about asylum seekers:</p> <p>§45 Asylverfahrensgesetz (AsylvfG), in the version of 1992 says that the federal states can agree upon certain quotas. As long as they don't do so, the distribution of refugees follows the “Königstein Quota System” or "Königsstein Key", a quota calculated in relation to each Land which combines total tax revenues and population numbers.</p> <p>Since the distribution follows the “Königstein Quota System” or "Königsstein Key" nowadays (BAMF, 2017).</p> <p>§47 Asylverfahrensgesetz (AsylvfG) in the version of 1992 prescribes that asylum seekers have to reside minimum 6 weeks, maximum 3 months in their first reception centre (Aufnahmeeinrichtung).</p> <p>After these three months, asylum seekers should be hosted in state-run shared accommodation centers (Gemeinschaftsunterkunft), see §53 Asylverfahrensgesetz (AsylvfG) in the version of 1992. They can leave the facility and move to their own flat, when he/she found it himself/herself and it is not more expensive than the shared accommodation. The benefits are paid then according to §3 subsection 2 AsylbLG 1993. It is highly likely that the housing benefits were rather paid directly to the operator of the shared accommodation centre or to the landlord than disbursed to the beneficiary.</p> <p>Refugees, however, can reside where they want to.</p> <p>De-facto refugees with Duldung have to reside in the federal state, where they got their Duldung, see §56 subsection 3 Ausländergesetz (AuslG) in the version of 1990.</p>

		mid 1990s
		Germany
7.1	Are persons with (Duldung) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	see field early 1990s
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside? What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	No indication that the situation was different in the mid 1990s than in the early 1990s found.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
		Free housing: No
7.1	Are persons with (Duldung) get free housing or a cash allowance to rent a house? If yes, provide details.	<p>Cash allowance: See above. People with Duldung receive assistance according to Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz (AsylbLG (like asylum seekers), see §1 subsection 1 Nr. 4 AsylbLG. This means they receive the "necessary" allowance for housing (see above, §3 subsection 2 AsylbLG).</p> <p>When they have stayed for 15 subsequent months in Germany, they are entitled to assistance according to SGB II and SGB XII as refugees, see the housing provisions above.</p>
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside? What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	<p>Asylum seekers are still distributed to the federal states according to the "Königsstein Quota System" or "Königsstein Key", see field early 1990s.</p> <p>Some provisions were changed only recently, like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - since 24 Oct 2015, the maximum time to reside in first reception center (Aufnahmeeinrichtung) is 6 months (≠ 3 months), see § 47 Asylgesetz (AsylG, Asylum Act). (As well since 24 Oct 2015 the former Asylverfahrensgesetz (AsylVfG) is called Asylgesetz (AsylG)). - since 6 August 2016, the local immigration authorities can oblige recognized refugees to reside in the federal state where he went through the asylum procedure, see § 12 a Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG). <p>Since these changes are very recent, it can be assumed that the situation in the mid 1990 and in the 2000s was the same as in the early 1990s.</p> <p>Refugees, however, can reside where they want to.</p> <p>De-facto refugees with Duldung have to reside in the federal state, where they got their Duldung, see § 61 Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG), version of 2005.</p>

		early 1990s
		Germany
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	<p>The §§ quoted in the next column only came into force in 1998. There was no academic discussion of the topic, only a few newspaper articles referring to the statements of migrant workers from Turkey, saying no one offered German courses (Dassler, 2010; Heißler, 2015).</p> <p>Taking into account that this was the situation of migrant workers who were "invited" to come to Germany (bilateral recruitment treaty between Germany and Turkey in 1961), it is very unlikely that there were courses for refugees or even asylum seekers.</p> <p>There was not definitely no integration policy by the state. Politicians even expressed repeatedly in the early 90s that Germany was NOT a country of immigration (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2005).</p> <p>The public mood was against refugees, even hostile. Refugee accommodations were violently attacked and set on fire several times (Gensing, 2011).</p> <p>As a reaction, 60 professors from different fields published the "Manifest der 60" (engl. Manifesto of the 60), calling on the politicians to recognize that Germany is indeed a country of immigration and acting upon this reality (Bade, 2013).</p>
1.2.	for refugees	no
1.3.	for asylum seekers	no

		mid 1990s
		Germany
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes but only for recognized refugees with a permission of residence, see §§ 419, 420 Sozialgesetzbuch III (SGB III) (in force since 1 Jan 1998).
1.2.	for refugees	Refugees who have been granted asylum are entitled to a 6 months German course, see §§ 419, 420 Sozialgesetzbuch III (SGB III) in the version of 1998. De-facto-refugees with Duldung are not mentioned in §§ 419, 420 SGB III.
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No, only recognized refugees.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	<p>On 1 January 2005 a legislative "package" came into force (Zuwanderungsgesetz) and changed/amended many provisions concerning the entry and legal stay within Germany. It also contained the newly adopted Integrationskursverordnung (IntVO, engl. Integration Course Regulation). The "Integration Course" includes German classes but also classes about the German legal system, German culture and German history. One course is about 630 hours (§ 10 Integrationskursverordnung (IntVO, engl. Integration Course Regulation)) (BAMF, 2017).</p>
1.2.	for refugees	<p>Yes. The integration course is only for those who already recieved a permission of residence (=> for recognized refugees), see § 44 Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG) version of 2005.</p> <p>(Only since 24 Oct 2015 people with Duldung may participate when there are free places).</p>
1.3.	for asylum seekers	<p>No, asylum seekers are not entitled to participate in the integration courses.</p> <p>(Only since 24 Oct 2015 asylum seekers may participate when (1.) there are free places and (2.) a legal long-term residence is to be expected.)</p>

		early 1990s
		Germany
2	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	No official courses were offered.
3	Who provides language training?	No official courses were offered.
3.1.	state	see above
3.2.	NGOs	see above
3.3.	Private	see above
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No official courses were offered.
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No official courses were offered.
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	

		mid 1990s
		Germany
	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of	
2	money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	Yes, but they get the money back from the state, see §§ 419, 420 Sozialgesetzbuch III (SGB III) in the version of 1998.
3	Who provides language training?	Public as well as private language centers can offer classes in the meaning of §§ 419, 420 Sozialgesetzbuch III (SGB III) as long as certain quality criterias are matched, like adequately qualified teachers, quality of curriculum and teaching material, documentation.
3.1.	state	possible
3.2.	NGOs	possible
3.3.	Private	possible
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No information
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No clear information, according to the wording of §§ 419, 420 Sozialgesetzbuch III people are entitled to the German classes but not obliged to. Not clear if this turns into an obligation.
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
2	Do refugees/asylum seekers have to pay some amount of money for the courses provided by NGOs or municipality services?	Yes, 1 € per hour (§9 subsection No 1, 1 Integrationskursverordnung. If the participant receives social assistance, the participation fee has to be paid by the state (§9 subsection 1 No 2). Exceptions from the obligation to pay are also possible (§9 subsection 2).
3	Who provides language training?	Public as well as private institutions may offer integration courses as long as they are reliable, capable and have a procedure to ensure the quality of the courses, see § 18 Integrationskursverordnung (IntVO).
3.1.	state	possible
3.2.	NGOs	possible
3.3.	Private	possible
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No numbers available but independent journalists said in 2005 that the demand was higher than the actual number (Migration Online, 2006).
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	Yes, according to § 44a Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG, version of 2005) in two constellations: - a foreign national is entitled to participate (§ 44 Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG)) and can not communicate in simple German, or - he receives benefits according to Sozialgesetzbuch II (SGB II) and has a special need of integration
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	

		early 1990s
		Germany
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	<p>No law or policy of integration of refugees into the labour market in the early 1990s found. It looks like there weren't indeed any, what fits to the lack of language classes in the early 1990s, see above.</p> <p>Interview (translated form German): "From those refugees who came in the 1990s to Germany, 50% were working after 5 years. Altogether it took 10 - 15 years until their employment rate was as high as the one of other migrants. On the one hand, this was because of a lack of qualification. On the other hand, there were many institutional barriers. Everything was done to keep these people away from the labour market. The state did not invest in their integration, neither in language classes, nor in education or vocational trainings. This was a mistake." (Boeckler, 2016).</p>
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	no information
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	Centers that are run by the Federal Employment Agency and the municipal authority. Until 2010, they were called „ARGE“ (Arbeitsgemeinschaft SGB II), since 2010 they are called "Job center" (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2016).
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	Yes. If the beneficiary does not cooperate (which means applying for jobs and taking part in trainings), benefits can be cut (§66 subsection 1 Sozialgesetzbuch I - General Section - (SGB I)
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	none, see above

		mid 1990s
		Germany
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	<p>Law: The law does not provide special programmes for refugees, but refugees had access to the "normal" courses/trainings. The legal base is Sozialgesetzbuch III - Employment Promotion - (SGB III) that came into force on 1 Jan 1998 containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vocational preparation courses for young people, § 61 SGB III -> non-Germans/refugees have access - special vocational training for people with learning disabilities, § 242 SGB III -> for non-Germans/refugees only when they will likely stay in Germany after finishing the three year training - professional development courses, §§ 77 SGB III - > refugees have access - job-creation measures, §§ 260 ff SGB III > refugees have access <p>no information on the situation of de-facto-Refugees with Duldung.</p>
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes, see above
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	Centers that are run by the Federal Employment Agency and the municipal authority. Until 2010, they were called „ARGE“ (Arbeitsgemeinschaft SGB II), since 2010 they are called "Job center" (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2016).
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	Yes. If the beneficiary does not cooperate (which means applying for jobs and taking part in trainings), benefits can be cut (§ 66 subsection 1 Sozialgesetzbuch I - General Section - (engl. SGB I)
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	<p>Active measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job-creation measures, §§ 260 ff SGB III, as a kind of job placements

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Germany
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	<p>Law: The legal situation did not change until 2010. Only then refugees were named as beneficiaries of Sozialgesetzbuch III - Employment Promotion - (SGB III) see §59 subsection 1 Nr. 6 SGB III in the version (Buzer, 2010). De-facto refugees with Duldung benefit from SGB III after a subsequent 15 months stay in Germany, see §59 subsection 2 SGB III.</p> <p>Policy: The first "Integration Summit" took place in 2006, gathering politicians from all levels as well as representatives from the civil society, like migrant organisations. A National Integration Plan was adopted in 2007 (Bundesregierung, 2006). It contains among many other points the strengthening of the position of migrants on the labour market (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Immigrantenverbände in Deutschland e.V., n.d).</p>
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes, see above
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	Centers that are run by the Federal Employment Agency and the municipal authority. Until 2010, they were called „ARGE“ (Arbeitsgemeinschaft SGB II), since 2010 they are called "Job center" (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2016).
4	Is it obligatory to be registered at an unemployment agency (registry) in order to get social benefits?	Yes. If the beneficiary does not cooperate (which means applying for jobs and taking part in trainings), benefits can be cut (§66 subsection 1 Sozialgesetzbuch I - General Section - (engl. SGB I).
5	Which active measures are there for facilitation of refugees' employment (and other statuses). Job placements? Employer outreach?	<p>Active measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job-creation measures, §§ 260 ff SGB III, as a kind of job placements

		early 1990s
		Greece
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	<p>The asylum seeker had to apply immediately after arriving in Greece and in the entrance point upon his arrival (port, airport) and he/she had to arrive straight from the country from which he was fleeing and within which he was being persecuted. The criteria which he had to meet in order to apply for asylum had been set from the Geneva Convention 1951.</p> <p>Responsible authority for the reception, the examination and the evaluation of the asylum claim applications, was the Greek Police (Law 1975/1991).</p>
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	<p>According to 1991 law the asylum application review has to be completed within 15 days from the day the asylum applicant submits the application.</p>

		mid 1990s
		Greece
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	No information
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	1999 Presidential Decree 61: It enjoins the examination of the asylum application within a period of three months, except for the cases of applications lodged in airports and ports where the applications are to be examined on the same day (accelerated asylum procedure) (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p. 30).

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	No information
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	<p>Note= Definition of asylum seeker according to Greek Law translated from Greek: "Application for asylum" or "application" is the request submitted to the Greek authorities by a national from a third country or a stateless person, which can be considered as an application for international protection according to Geneva Convention. (Presidential Decree No. 220 art. 1.b) According to Greek Law, (Presidential Decree No 220/2007 Ch. B. art. 3. 1.), an asylum seeker should be provided information on the process of his asylum claim review as well as information on his rights and obligations according to the Greek Law within 15 days from the day he/she applies for asylum. In any case, the asylum seeker is given an asylum seeker temporary card that gives him access to free health care and a right to move around freely for six months. It can and has to be renewed every 6 months until the asylum claim is processed. There is no clear time frame when the process is expected to be completed.</p>

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	There is no average time of processing but judging from reports on the following years the processing time varies based on number of applicants per year, availability of responsible people to process the applications etc.
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	In case the asylum claim was rejected, the applicant was given a period of maximum 15 days to leave the country (as according to Law 1975/1991, art. 16) no chance of appeal is mentioned. In some extraordinary cases of humanitarian reasons, the Greek Minister of Public Order is authorized to extend the temporary residence of the rejected applicant, until he is able to leave the country in safety.

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	<p>The asylum applicants (if they are among the few ones who applied for asylum at the airport/port can be kept at those places for up to 15 days when their application will be processed. If the application is not processed in 15 days they are sent into the mainland. (Law 2452/1996) According to the law the applicant should be interviewed within 3 months. However, there is lack of human resources and interpreters in Attika (region that encompasses the city of Athens), therefore in a lot of cases processing can take even more than a year (Kapodistriako Panepisthmio, 2005).</p>
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	<p>The applicant has the right to appeal within 30 days from the day of notification to the Minister of Public Order. The Minister has to reach a decision within 90 days since the filing of the appeal (Skoda's & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.39). If the appeal is rejected the applicant can appeal again and submit application for annulment of the previous negative decision. This application will be examined by the Council of State (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.40). In practice, the annulment application procedure is extremely lengthy and usually exceeds 3 years, due to the heavy caseload of the Greek Council of State and its lack of human resources (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.41). Note: The article used as a source for this information was published in 2004.</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	According to UN Report 2014 there have been cases from before 2013 that were processed by the Greek Police Authorities that were pending for over 7 years (UN Report, 2014, p. 27)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	Minister has to reach a decision within 90 days since the filing of the appeal (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.39). If the appeal is rejected the applicant can appeal again and submit application for annulment of the previous negative decision. This application will be examined by the Council of State (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.40). In practice, the annulment application procedure is extremely lengthy and usually exceeds 3 years, due to the heavy caseload of the Greek Council of State and its lack of human resources (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.41).

		early 1990s
		Greece
4	Are there any application fees?	The cost of the application process is a responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Greece according to the Law 1975/1991.
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	According to the Geneva Convention of 1951 and due to the special circumstances in the Balkans on 1990 in Greece there was the chance for mass temporary protection, which is easing the process for the asylum seekers and the national governments which have to deal with a mass income of people seeking for protection. There are basically two types of protection, temporary protection for humanitarian reasons and the refugee status which is being granted according to the art. 25 of the Geneva Convention 1951.
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
4	Are there any application fees?	The cost of the application process is a responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Greece according to the Law 1975/1991.
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	No information
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
4	Are there any application fees?	In 2000-> In 2002: out of 5,600 submitted (out of 4, 127 actually reviewed and processed) applications asylum was granted in 3 cases, humanitarian status was granted in 25 cases; In 2003: out of 8,178 submitted applications for international protection asylum was granted in 3 cases and humanitarian status in 25 cases. In 2004 out of 4,469 submitted applications for international protection refugee status (asylum) was granted in 11 cases and humanitarian status was granted in 25 cases (Greek Refugee Council, 2006). (Note: The structure of each annual report by the GCR varies from year to year and in many cases specific numbers of approved cases are NOT included.). In 2005-> 124 recognized out of 9,050 applicants. 39 were granted asylum (which means refugee status), 85 were granted humanitarian status and 0 subsidiary protection. In 2006-> out of 12,267 applicants. 64 were granted asylum 129 humanitarian status and 0 subsidiary protection. In 2007-> out of 25,113 applicants 140 were granted asylum and 75 humanitarian status, 0 subsidiary protection (Greek Police, 2017). Note: No statistics for earlier years, 2 different sources were used in order to cover as many years as possible)
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	Recognized refugees receive 5 years residence permits that are renewable (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.46).
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	2001: new administrative practice of providing temporary residence permits, on humanitarian or force majeure grounds, to aliens (immigrants) who have not entered at all the refugee status recognition procedure. (art. 37.4 of Law 2910/2001) (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p. 35, footnote 42).

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	Humanitarian Status: Humanitarian refugee status in Greece is provided for by art. 25.4 of Law 1975/1991, as amended by Law 2452/1996, in combination with art. 8 of Presidential Decree 61/1999. In other words the term humanitarian started being used between 1991 and 1996. According to art. 25.4 of Law 1975/1991, the Minister of Public Order “in exceptional cases, particularly for humanitarian reasons, may approve the temporary residence of an alien whose refugee status has been rejected has been rejected, until his departure from Greece becomes possible (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.35).
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	According to the art. 8 of the Law 4310/1929 any foreign person that is entering Greece and is above 18, is obliged to declare his presence in the Alien offices and apply for temporary residence permit in Greece. The residence permit is valid till January of the year after, counting from the day that his permit was issued. After this date his residence permit is considered not valid and his presence in the country illegal. The residence permits can and are allowed to be renewed within the month of January for one year. The residence permit or the temporary greek visa do not guarantee the naturalization of the applicant.
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	According to art. 8 of the Law 4310/1929 the renewal or the reissue of any lost residence permit will cost to the applicant a tax stamp worth 75 drachmas.
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	In art. 8. of the Presidential Decree 61/1999 the exact terminology used to define the beneficiary of humanitarian refugee protection in Greece is “alien with a special residence permit for humanitarian reasons”. This terminology is not used consistently throughout Greek legislation. Other similar terms used to describe the same status are “person residing in Greece temporarily for humanitarian reasons” (art. 4 of Presidential Decree 189/1998 on refugee employment) and “persons remaining for humanitarian reasons” (Presidential Decree 266/1999 on refugee reception and social welfare).
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	Those asylum seekers whose asylum claim has been rejected definitely, but have been granted with a temporary visa for humanitarian reasons, are provided with a special temporary status, which is valid for one year and they have the right to health care, social welfare and temporary work. The same status is being given to their family members as well (art. 8, Presidential Decree 61/1999).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No information
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	According to Presidential Decree 2001/55/EK, there is the option of the Temporary Protection status and responsible for the decisions are the authorities that have been appointed by the EU, the Greek police Force and the Ministry of Health. Those who have not been granted with the status of temporary protection can only hold permission to remain in the Greek territory for six months without any further renewal. According to art. 44, § 1 of Law 3386/2005, there is residence permit for humanitarian reasons and is valid for one year and can be renewed for the same period of time. There is also a chance of residence permit for extraordinary reasons which is being sponsored in by the Ministry of Interior and is valid for six months and can be renewed only for one of the reasons that are being anticipated by the Law 3386/2005.
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	No information
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	Three years after the refugee status has been granted to a person , he/she can apply for the naturalization process, or after seven years if he/she is under subsidiary protection. Information provided by the Ministry of Migration, Greece (Greek Ministry of Migration, 2017).

		early 1990s
		Greece
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	According to the art. 2 of the Law 3370/1955 the greek citizenship can be grinded by recognition to foreigners that have been residents for ten continuous years within the last twelve years before applying, or five years resident from the moment he applies for the naturalization process.
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	According to the art. 2 of the Law 3370/1955 the greek citizenship can be grinded by recognition to foreigners that have been born in Greece from parents that were not Greeks and have not granted any other citizenship to them. In order to get the citizenship through the naturalization process, the applicant should express his willingness to be naturalized, to the mayor or the president of the municipality that he is living in, with the presence of two greek citizens as witnesses. He has to be a resident for ten continuous years within the last twelve years before applying, or five years resident from the moment he applies for the naturalization process. Responsible for the decision of the naturalization is the Minister of Interior and his decision is based on the results of the research for the applicants ethics and personality. Migrants that have been denied visas before or have been convicted from a Greek court with a penalty of more than a year, for crimes of high treason, for ethical crimes, fraud, embezzlement, coercion/ blackmail, forgery, bogus, fraudulent, counterfeiting, libel, smuggling, or any other crime at the level of felony or misdemeanor that is related with money, drugs, safety of the country and smuggling of individuals. Applicants are eligible to apply again to be naturalized after one year is completed from the last time their application has been rejected.

		mid 1990s
		Greece
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	No information
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	To be over 18 years old by the time somebody applies, to have a white criminal record, to have a refugee status or a subsidiary protection status, to be living in Greece for three years consequently if you are a refugee or for seven if you have subsidiary protection status for humanitarian reasons or to be a relative of a person who does so and have a residence permit, to have a knowledge of the the Greek language at a satisfactory level, and to be integrated in the economic and social and political life of Greece according to the criteria of the art. 5A of the Greek Citizenship Regulation (Greek Ministry of Integration).
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	According to Law 2910/2001 art. 58, political refugees that wish to continue to live in Greece and be naturalized, are given the right to apply , with the condition that they have lived in Greece for five years consecutively, within the last twelve years prior to the application date. This time condition is estimated as half of the time condition that is valid for the rest of the migrants that wish to apply for citizenship. This law has been implemented based on the Convention of the European Council 1997, regarding the easement of the process of naturalization for non european citizens.

		early 1990s
		Greece
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No information
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	No information
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	According to Law 1975/1991 art. 24 §3, asylum seekers have the right to work for as long as their temporary residence is valid
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to the Law 1975/1991 asylum seekers can wait for max 15 days from the moment they apply for asylum until the committee that is examining their case reaches a decision.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No information
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	No information
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	According to Law 1975/1991 art. 24 § 3, asylum seekers have the right to work for as long as their temporary residence is valid
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No information
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	According to the Presidential Decree 189/1998 (Προεδρικό διάταγμα Π.Δ.189/1998) art. 1, every recognized refugee who has a residence permit can receive a work permit that is valid as long as his residence permit is valid. In order to receive the work permit the refugee needs to submit the same documents as any Greek national in addition to proof of approved refugee status, a form issued by a public hospital/health institution that states he/she is not carrying any infectious disease, a declaration by the employer that he intends to employ him (this is not necessary if the refugee changes employers frequently as a result of the type of the work he does) etc.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No information
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR	According to Law 1975/1991 art. 24 § 5, asylum seekers have the right to work for as long as their temporary residence is valid
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	No information
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to Law 3386/2005 art. 44, § 6 the refugees who have a residence permit have the right to work and are considered as part of the national work force.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No information
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	No information
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No information
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	No information
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No information
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to Presidential Decree 189/1998 the recognized refugee who carries a residence permit can apply for a work permit immediately. Their work permit is valid up to 30 days after their residence permit expires.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Humanitarian refugee status in Greece is considered by Greek law temporary. This is particularly evident in Presidential Decree 189/1998 on refugee employment. art. 4 of this decree provides for the right of temporary employment of among others humanitarian refugees “in order to cover their immediate needs”. Self-employment of humanitarian refugees is not allowed (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.38).
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to Presidential Decree 189/1998, humanitarian refugees that have temporary residence protection permit and the asylum applicants that are not being accommodated in any state residency, are allowed to work temporary in order to meet their needs.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Recognized refugees need to apply for a work permit as described above.
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	According to Presidential Decree 189/1998 art. 1.2 the refugee does NOT pay any fee in order to receive the work permit. In addition, the refugee does NOT pay a fee for renewal of his work permit as long as he can submit appropriate documentation that shows he has submitted an appropriate tax declaration or all the necessary paperwork to prove he should be exempt by taxation.
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	According to Presidential Decree 189/1998 art. 2 a recognized refugee can get a self-employment work permit as long as he submits all the necessary documentation including proof of origin for the capital used for his investment.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to Law 2910/2001 people who have not been given the asylum status but have acquired a humanitarian temporary residence visa, have the right to work, and are been provided with a certification which can replace the work permit and is providing them with all the work rights that they will be needing.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	No information
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	No information
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	According to Law 3386/2005, art. 44, § 7, refugees and nationals of third countries that are holders of humanitarian visas for temporary protection, are not required to pay any fee.
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No information
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	No information
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Based on reports by the Greek Council for refugees starting in 1989, there were some monthly allowances given to a few families either in the form of emergency funding or in the form of housing and food. The housing and food came from a collaboration between the Ministry of Public order and the GCR.
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	

		mid 1990s
		Greece
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	There is no positive discrimination art. for the recognized refugee's work permit condition in the Presidential Decree 189/1998. However, according to Presidential Decree 189/1998 art. 4 , asylum seekers and persons who have been given temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons can receive temporary work permits in order to cover their basic needs according to the following conditions: (simple translation) art. 4. 1a) Asylum seekers hold a form "form of asylum applicant alien "from which it can be concluded that they parentheses in Temporary Housing Centre for asylum seekers. (Note: All asylum seekers receive that form after they submit their application. It's their primary identification document. However, not all asylum seekers are offered housing) b) Persons who have are temporarily residing in Greece for humanitarian reasons hold a special document of residence for humanitarian reasons. c) After job market research there is no interest for the specific occupation by Greek citizen, EU citizen, recognized refugee , persons of (Greek descent) the same descent (they are usually persons of Greek descent who were born and raised in other countries but still hold Greek passport or acquired through their parents etc.). 2) In the cases mentioned in a) and b) of § 4.1 a temporary work permit can be given. There is no fee involved and the work permit expires 30 days after the expiration of their forms (asylum seeker form and temporary resident permit for humanitarian reasons).
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	No information
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	No * By Law asylum seekers (who have obtained the pink card which is the card that proves they have applied for asylum), have the right to apply for disability benefit which is the same for Greek citizens for up to 67% disability. It should be noted that there is a lot of bureaucracy and paperwork that is complicated even for Greek citizens and native speakers.
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	No information
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	Do refugees get money?	There is no record of financial support or any kind of money allowance to refugees or asylum seekers during that period.
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	There are some monthly allowances as emergency money included In the reports of 1989 by the GCR but no specific amount. Note: The terms recognized refugees and asylum seeker are used to describe the people who have access to these benefits. The only term used is refugees (πρόσφυγες in Greek) that implies that they belong to the people who have received some sort of protection such as asylum). Refugees have either received asylum status or humanitarian status whereas asylum seekers have gone through the application process and are waiting for the decision.
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	No information
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect	No information
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	Do refugees get money?	According to art. 9 of Law 1545/1985 (OAEA in Greek) the State Organization for the Employment of Labour Force, could provide emergency financial allowance to greek refugees that have emigrated permanently to Greece. The terms for this allowance are to be distributed and the conditions and the exact amount are determined by the Ministry of Labour after the proposal has been announced by the administrative council of the Organization. In those terms there is also determined the possibility for extension of the allowance.
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	No information
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	No information
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect	No information
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	According to Presidential Decree 266/1999 there has been launched the operation of a refugee shelter and social integration centre in the region of Lavrio in Atiki , in which refugees with a proven official status and holders of humanitarian visas are eligible to be accommodated. Nevertheless Greece has signed the Geneva Convention according to which on art. 20-24 all persons characterized as refugees have the right to accommodation, health care and education provided by the country of residence.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	Do refugees get money?	No information
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	No information
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	No information
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect	No information
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	There is limited state housing and priority is given to unaccompanied minors.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	There is no information or reference of specific amount of cash offered to refugees.
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	No information
1.2.	for refugees	In the 1991 Report submitted by the GCR there is no reference to free hours of language instruction.
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	Based on datas from 1998 to 2002 of pending asylum applications it is argued that the majority of the refugees are basically homeless at least during the first part of their residency. This is due to long waiting periods for processing and due to the fact that there is limited space and only 2 reception centres (one in Lavrio (south of Athens) with capacity 300 people and one established in 2002 in Athens with capacity 100 people (Skordas & Sitaropoulos, 2004, p.46).
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	No information
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	No information
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	No information
1.2.	for refugees	No information
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No information
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	No information
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	No information
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	There are free hours of language provided for refugees and recognized asylum seekers but they are primarily provided by volunteer organizations and NGO's. Some widely known NGOS that provide language classes: Praxis (they only offer classes to recognized refugees) and Steki Meanest (location Athens). The classes at Steki Metanastwn are offered by volunteers (Website of Greek language Courses, 2017). The Greek Council for Refugees (GRC) has also offered a limited number of hours of Greek language instruction and they include the number of people who have attended in their annual reports.
1.2.	for refugees	No information
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial	No information
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	No information
3.2.	NGOs	NGOs in collaboration with the private sector.
3.3.	Private	No information
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	There is no official centres (according to 1989 and 1991 GRC reports) supported by the state, however the state actors such as the Municipality of Athens and the Ministry of Social Services have periodically collaborated in organizing classes for refugees.
5	Are there free language courses available?	No information
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	No information
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial	No information
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	No information
3.2.	NGOs	No information
3.3.	Private	No information
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No information
5	Are there free language courses available?	No information
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	No information
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial	No information
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	No information
3.1.	state	During the period 2012-2015 Metadrasi , an organization operating within Greece and with the funding of the European refugee council and the ministry of social welfare has organized Greek courses for refugees and migrants and until May 2016 there have been 1455 students that completed the course. But generally the funding is scarce and there is no official organization responsible for Greek courses.
3.2.	NGOs	No information
3.3.	Private	No information
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No information
5	Are there free language courses available?	No information
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	There have been only some private initiatives which are willing to hire qualified refugees, or assist them with preparing their resume or look for a job within Greece. Usually these are NGOs like the Generation 2.0 for Rights, Equality & Diversity and others.
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	No information

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	No information
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	No information
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	No information
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	No information
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	No information
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	No information
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	No information
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	No information
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	OEAD which is the National Organization for Unemployed is the one responsible of holding seminars and assisting unemployed nationals and third country nationals to find a job. But due to the high rates of unemployment there have not been any specific seminars of regulations for refugees and asylum seekers that are interested in finding a job during the last decades. In order to get a work permit it is not necessary to be registered in the catalogues of OAED.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	No information
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	No information
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	No information
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	Note: Recognized degrees are always required by public institutions in Greece (by Law). In the private sector things are more flexible. This is general knowledge. There is a public organization, the Hellenic National Academic Recognition and Information Centre (Hellenic NARIC-Δ.O.A.T.A.II.) that has been operating since 2005 (It took over for 2 different organizations). Individuals who carry university degrees from countries outside of Greece need to go to the central offices of the organization in person and submit an application form and a really long list of documents. On the site of the organization one can see the times and days he/she can submit the documents (about 5 hours per day 4 days a week in Athens and 5 in Thessaloniki). Please note that the offices are only located in the country's two biggest cities, Athens and Thessaloniki.

		early 1990s
		Greece
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>The Organization for Vocational Education and Training (OEEK) is responsible for the equivalence of degrees obtained in the framework of secondary education and vocational training. (The information that follows comes from the current website of this organization now named EOΠΕΠ National Organization for the Certification of Qualifications & Vocational Guidance. It's safe to assume that the required documents have not changed much since the previous years given how bureaucratic Greece is). People who are interested in getting their degrees recognized have to go to the offices of the organization in Athens in person and fill out the appropriate documentation. They have to answer to a questionnaire that includes questions about their education starting from the elementary school and going all the way to the technical educational institution they have attended. The questions are about location (country of the school), years of studies, curriculum and for the technical school any exams they needed to take in order to be accepted (OEEK, 2017).</p>

		early 1990s
		Greece
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	No information
3	Which documents are required?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	No information
3	Which documents are required?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	The documents they have to submit in order to recognize their technical training diploma (this is for everyone Greek or non-Greek citizen). In addition to documents listed below NON-EU citizens have to submit copy of their residence permit. Copy of the foreign diploma, copy of a translation of the foreign diploma in Greek, copy of the curriculum, copy of the translated curriculum in Greek, copy of the school diploma the candidate has obtained etc. All these documents have to be translated (with a notarized translation).
3	Which documents are required?	There is no time specified on the website of the Hellenic NARIC (Hellenic NARIC, 2017).

		early 1990s
		Greece
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	No information
5	is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-countries' degrees recognized?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Greece
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	No information
5	is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-countries' degrees recognized?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Greece
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	The only available data that exists is some information from the website of DOATAP, the national organization for the recognition of FD (former DIKATSA). There have been some meetings with the counterpart organizations of Norway, the UK and Italy, in order to initiate the procedures of recognizing and matching the qualifications of the refugee candidates that do not have their official degrees and there is no way to track them, in order to see how can they get an official document.
5	is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-countries' degrees recognized?	No information

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	<p><i>There are different procedures concerning invited refugees and individuals who file their claim in the Netherlands; this description refers only to the second category (Holterman, 1990, p.138).</i></p> <p>>people can apply for asylum in NL or at the border</p> <p>>since 1887 there are two phases of the procedure:</p> <p>1) the "shortened procedure": introduced to immediately reject those who do not have a right to asylum on obvious reasons quickly, after the first interview.</p> <p>2) The regular procedure (all those not rejected in the shortened procedure); This takes place in the case of application on the borders within several hours or days after the first interview and in the case of municipalities within the Netherlands within a couple of weeks (usually); the time until the final decision may be more or less long (<i>no exact indication of duration of this found</i>) (Holterman, 1990, p. 140)</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	<p>After first intake/ application for asylum an official decides if there will be</p> <p>a) a shorter AC-procedure (application center procedure): usually for cases with little/no prospect of admission (24 procedural hours, the hours between 23h and 7h are not counted), <i>or</i></p> <p>b) to the general OC-procedure (accommodation center application),</p> <p>Kuijer & Steenbergen (1999, p. 192) note that the second interview (nader gehoor) within the regular OC procedure should take place, according to policy, within 4 weeks after an application has been submitted. They note, that this deadline is often not met.</p> <p>(see Holterman, 1999, p. 209)</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	1.1. application process
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	<p>1. part of procedure: AC-procedure (AC=Aanmeldcentrum/Registration Centre) (48 process hours (hours between 8h and 22h count): The first part of the asylum procedure (AC-procedure) serves to decide whether an asylum claim is rejected within the AC (or not). This procedure ought to take no longer than 48 hours. The AC procedure is split in 2. phases. The first phase includes a first interview, ought to take max. 24 hours and should lead to the following categorisation of cases: a) cases in which without extensive time effort a decision can be made within the AC that on basis of art. 30 or 31 Vw2000 can be rejected (considered by IND as chanceless or claim cases (canalize / claimzaken). b) cases which require further examination or which may potentially be accepted (inwilligbaar). The second phase of the AC-procedure includes a second interview (nader gehoor) which examines the motivation to leave the country of origin and considers results of the first phase and potential written reactions on this. (the second phase takes part either within the 48 hours or in the OC (Opvang centrum/ reception centre) which may be necessary due to the lack of time as not all procedural measures could be organized in this period (Holterman, 2002, p. 210 ff.) (on even more detailed time-issues in this AC-phase see Holterman, 2002, p. 212)</p> <p>Referral to OCs: Those people whose asylum claims could not be processed in a timely manner within the AC (second interviewer not within 48h) and those whose claim requires further review after phase 2, are referred to OCs (reception centres) where their procedure will be continued after a minimum period of 6 days after submission of the asylum claim. (Holterman, 2002, p. 211)</p> <p>(The above info concerns the more common procedure (for asylum seekers arriving via land); for those arriving by plane their is a special "Schiphol procedure" (Holterman, 2002, p.214)</p> <p>2. Part procedure in OC (Opvangcentrum/ Reception or Accommodation Centre): Those people whose procedure was not decided in the AC have a right to accommodation in OCs (Opvangcentrum/ reception or accommodation centres) or AZC (Asylum seekers centre); Sometimes the second interview (Nader gehoor) takes place in this phase, in other cases it has already taken place in the AC; if the second interview takes place in the OC phase this is conducted in one of 5 IND offices (regional structure). The second interview (nader gehoor) takes place after a min. of 6 days after asylum application; (for more detail: Holterman, 2002, p. 221)</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	<p>No exact info on this but some indications: increase in length of status procedure in the late 1980s/ 1990s; especially around 1994. According to Mattheijer (2000) the procedure may take up to 3 years: increased number of asylum seekers and complicated procedure--> led to problems at the IND, led to long asylum procedures; also the many possibilities for appeal lead to longer procedures (Mattheijer, 2000, pp. 23).</p> <p>It also seems common practice in this period that asylum seekers are granted merely the D-status (gedoogden/tolerated status) for long periods of time (Holterman, 1990, p.130) which sets them in a limbo with restricted rights.</p> <p>Doornhein & Dijkhoff (1993) note that the length of the procedure differs per case. This has different reasons and may also depend on whether an asylum seeker appeals to the decision, whether/when all documents can be provided, length of procedure for verification, etc. It happens that procedures become really long. In 38% of all cases the procedure took longer than 1, 5 years. In 1993 the authors note that there seemst to be a decrease of the overall length of the procedure. In 1992 the average length was 6 months (Doornhein & Dijkhoff, 1993, p 75).</p> <p>Average length of the asylum procedure: 1990: 17 months, 1991: 14 months, 1992: 6 months (ibid., Table 36)</p>
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	<p>Mattheijer (2000): long, (<i>no exact indication</i>)</p> <p><i>For more information on the procedure of appeal see (Holterman, 1990 p. 144 ff.)</i></p>
4	Are there any application fees?	<i>not mentioned by literature (Holterman)</i>
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	<i>For number/ distribution of different statuses see Central Bureau of Statistics (2007).</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	<p>Long overall procedure (due to possibility to appeal according to Mattheijer 2000). While no exact numbers could be found on the actual length, the length of the procedure can be estimated based on the duration of the stay of those persons who left the central accommodation centers:</p> <p>>of those who left the center in 1997, 27% remained in the center for longer than 1/1/2 year;</p> <p>>in 1998: 8000 out of 40 000 persons in the central accommodation had been there longer than 3 years at that moment (Mattheijer, 2000 based on Bleichridtm 1998)</p> <p>--> procedure may in one fourth of the cases may take around 1,5 years and in some cases up to 3 years;</p> <p>Kuijer & Steenbergen (1999, p. 192 note that) the second interview (nader gehoor) should take place, according to policy, within 4 weeks after an application has been submitted. They note, that this deadline is often not met.</p>
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	Mattheijer (2000), gives no indication on the length of the appeal but notes that the possibility to appeal leads to the overall timely extension of the asluym procedure (p.29)
4	Are there any application fees?	<i>not mentioned by literature (neither by Holterman nor Kuijer & Steenbergen (1999))</i>
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	<i>For number/ distribution of different statuses see Central Bureau of Statistics (2007).</i>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	<p>Holterman (2002, p. 210) points to the fact that there are frequent problems to finish the AC procedure within 48 hours due to e.g. a lack of translators. This leads to a referral to a reception centre (OC); sometimes a lack of certain information can also lead to an interruption of the procedure (this means prolonging the AC-procedure by ca. 3 weeks to acquire necessary info; Holterman 2002, p. 212); Many decisions are made in the second phase (OC) in the accommodation centres.</p> <p>Authors point to often long asylum procedures. (no exact numbers found)</p> <p><i>Note also, there is a special policy that if an asylum procedure takes longer than 3 years a person may be granted a residence permit (driejarenbeleid/ Three year policy) despite if there are certain circumstances (for detail see Holterman, 2002, p. 222).</i></p>
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	<p>No indication on length of an appeal, but here something on the time-structure: An appeal to the AC procedure can be made within one week after the decision but the fact that the rejected asylum seeker needs to immediately leave the country after rejection (in theory) means that legal remedies need to be applied within 24 hours (Holterman, 2002, p. 212).</p> <p>In reaction to the rejection of an asylum claim in the general procedure the claimant can appeal within 4 weeks as a reaction to the written rejection; in the case a temporary residence permit has not been prolonged an appeal can be made within 6 weeks (Holterman, 2002, pp. 222, 223).</p>
4	Are there any application fees?	<i>Klaver and Odé point to some costs in this area (p.4), but nothing concrete in more detailed texts (such as Holterman, 2002), so assumingly no.</i>
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	<i>One status for all those who receive positive asylum decision (Vreemdelingen Wet 2000; Foreigners Act 2000, see Holterman 2002, p. 278 ff)</i>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	<p>Depends on the status:</p> <p>A-status "convention refugees" (verdragsvluchtelingen): those who fit into the description of the Refugee Convention; they are recognized as refugees and get a permanent residence permit. The residence permit can be withdrawn under certain conditions, (art. 15 lid 3) in case that a refugee can reside outside the Netherlands without the danger of persecution (Holterman, 1990, p.143). This may not be the case if that person has urgent reasons springing from earlier persecution to not make use from this opportunity.</p> <p>(a permanent residence permit may also be granted to foreigners who upon return would encounter circumstances which would be so poignant that it could not be expected of that person to return)</p> <p>B-status (abandoned in 1988, for more info see Holterman, p. 128)</p> <p>C-status/ Humanitarian Status without restrictions (decision 1988 Afdeling rechtspraak): status which is granted not on the basis of political circumstances in the country of origin but on the basis of the general living conditions in the country of origin so that it can't be expected of the refugee to return to those circumstances (Holterman, 1990, p.128). Its legal basis are articles 9 and 11. Legal criterion: "urgent reasons of humanitarian nature on the basis of the general living conditions".</p> <p>This is a "non-qualified status" (niet-gekwalficeerde verblijfstitel) without restrictions. This implies a temporary residence permit (reasons for withdrawing the permit can be found in Vw art. 12)(Holtermann, 1990, p. 128 ff.).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
		<p><i>Depends on status:</i></p> <p>A-status (verdragsvluchtelingen): the strongest legal position which grants permanent residence permit (which in the late 90s was hardly issued anymore) (Holterman, 2002, p. 178); granted to those who have been judged to have a well founded fear of personal persecution in the sense of articles 1a of the refugee convention and article 15 of the foreigners law (Mattheijer, 2000); strong right position which should ensure same rights as for nationals, hardly any possibility to be withdrawn from the holder (Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999, p. 101)</p> <p>(B-status (status als asielgerechtigde) was erased in 1988)</p> <p>C-status (Vergunning tot verblijf op humanitaire gronden (VTV-humanitair) = permission to stay on the basis of humanitarian reasons): led to residence permit without restriction, and granted on the basis of pressing reasons of humanitarian kind; the reasons for granting had to lie in the person of the asylum seeker (also included "trauma policy" or "traumata beleid") (Holterman, 2002, p. 179)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be granted to those who were not considered as having a well founded fear of persecution on the basis of the refugee convention but who on the basis of strictly individual circumstances come into consideration for a status as "gedoogde" (tolerated); this may be the case in cases of traumatic experiences, the medical situation, or a real risk of inhumane treatment in the case of return. - No restrictions towards integration (Mattheijer, 2000) - implies less rights than for holders of A-status: less secure status, no right to milder criteria in terms of family reunification, no right to priority in housing or employment services, no right to study financing within 3 years after granting of the status and no rights for specific schooling programs (Kuijer/ Steenbergen, 1999, p, 103) <p>Vergunning tot verblijf voor alleenstaande minderjarige asielzoekers (AMA VTV) = Permission to reside for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers: Special policy for unaccompanied minors., can be considered under certain circumstances for a residence permit (e.g. that under 18), at year of 18 reconsideration if sent back to CoO or receives a VTV status (Mattheijer, 2000)</p>
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	<p>In case of a positive decision on the asylum claim a "verblijfsvergunning-asiel" (residence permit issued to people granted asylum) is issued which provides a temporary residence permit (art. 28 Vw 2000) (Holterman, 2002, p. 221); The residence permit is (verblijfsvergunning asiel) issued for 3 years; after this period of three years the concerned person may be considered for a permanent residence status (verblijfsvergunning asiel voor onbepaalde tijd, art. 34 Vw 2000); this is not the case if at the moment that the temporary permit expires a ground for refusal comes up (see art. 32 Vw 2000; Vc 2000, deel C6 § 29) (Holterman, 2002, p. 222);</p> <p>a third option is that a person receives a residence document in case their asylum claim has not been decided on within 3 years (drijarenbeleid/ three year policy), the residence permit is then issued under the restriction "time expired in the asylum procedure" ("tijdsverloop in de asielpprocedure") (Holterman, 2002, pp. 222-223).</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	<p>1991-1993 "Gedoogdenstatus" / D-status (Toleration), "ontheemdenstatus" (displaced people status): status for those foreigners who due to the bad situation in their country of origin cannot be returned to their home country, leads to temporary reception of those people and a package of rights and services during this time (Kuijjer & Steenbergen, 1999, p. 103).</p> <p>Description by Holterman (1990, p.129): D-status (D from "gedoogd"~tolerated): People who are granted a "reasonable period of time" before leaving the Netherlands for who this period has not yet passed or those people who are awaiting a decision on their request for a residence permit; or also a number of rejected asylum seekers who are not deported (status with limited rights).</p> <p>The status implies "phased integration" into Dutch society (which means that limited rights for certain periods of time in some areas) (NRC 1992).</p> <p>(the gedoogden status was later substituted by the VVTV status, ~1994,, see late 1990s)</p> <p>There was an additional temporary status for Yugoslavians, the 1992-1994 TROO status: temporary residence permit for Yugoslavians</p>
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (refers to TPS)	<p>Those asylum seekers accepting the "gedoogden status" (~temporary protection status) have to withdraw their asylum claim. During the first three years the "gedoogdenstatus" can be withdrawn at any moment in case that, according to the ministry of justice, the situation in the country of origin permits this. If a person with a "gedoogden" status still can't be deported after three years they are granted a residence permit (NRC, 1992).</p>
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	<i>not mentioned by literature such as Holterman 1990</i>
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	<i>See Holterman (1990, p. 14) ; determined by the "rijkswet op het nederlandschap" (Stb. 1984, 628)</i>
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	5 years (Holterman, 1990, p. 14)

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	<p>Yes. Voorwaardelijke Vergunning tot Verblijf (VVTV) (conditional residence permit): issued if deportation to the country of origin would imply hardship for the foreigner (Holterman, 2002, p. 179).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granted to those who on individual grounds are not considered for the recognition as a refugee but who can't return to their country of origin due to the bad situation there - Often bound to people with a certain nationality - "phased integration": rights in terms of integration and labour market access are bound to the length of the period that the status has been granted (see e.g. labour market access) which implies limited rights for a long period of time (see Topic 2/ 3 for access to rights etc.)(Mattheijer, 2000).
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (refers to TPS)	<p>VVTV-status: The status (VVTV) may be withdrawn if the situation in the country of origin permits it, in case this happens within 3 years after the status has been issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If someone had the VVTV status for 3 years they may be considered for the humanitarian (VTV humanitair) status - The status is temporary and granted for a duration of one year and needs to be renewed every year (only possible to renew it for one year at a time), in case situation in the country of origin improves the status can be withdrawn; after a person has resided in the Netherlands for 3 years with the VVTV status he can be granted a residence permit (Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999, p. 105)
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	<i>No information</i>
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	<i>see Holterman 1999 p.12 referring to Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap</i>
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	5 years; recognized refugees after 3 years (change proposed in 1997/1998)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	According to the Vreemdelingen Wet (Foreigners Act) of 2000 all positive decisions within the asylum procedure lead to the same residence status (verblijfsvergunning-asiel), which can be issued on different grounds (see Holterman, 2002, p. 178ff) ; see also here for a list of the different grounds on which asylum can be granted (A-D ground) (art 28 Vw2000) .
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions? (refers to TPS)	<i>No other protection status- just 1 for all</i>
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	<i>No information</i>
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	<i>Relevant laws/policy: Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap; Besluit Naturalisatietoets.</i>
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	Generally: 5 years Recognized refugees: 3 years

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	<p>People need to be full of age (min. 18 years old).</p> <p>People need to have actually stayed in the Netherlands min. 5 years immediately before their request to citizenship.</p> <p>People need to be "ingeburderd" (term for being civically integrated) which implies that they master the Dutch language sufficiently and are participating in Dutch society (Holterman, 1990, p.14) (see exact definition inburgering Holterman, 1990, p.14).</p>
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	<i>No difference mentioned by Holterman 1990</i>
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	400 guilders (181,51 euros) (van Bedem, 1993).
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	<p>No information on the specific policy, but a newspaper article from 1995 (Volkskrant, 1995) says the following: "<i>The municipality of Dordrecht gave asylum seekers the possibility to do small jobs. The asylum seekers received a symbolic remuneration of 1 guilder per hour. A regular remuneration is legally not possible because the foreigners are awaiting the decision on whether they may legally remain in the Netherlands.</i>"</p> <p><i>Also Dornhein and Dijkhoff note that asylum seekers are not allowed to work during the procedure (Dornhein & Dijkhoff, 1995, p.34)</i></p> <p>This implies that there are legal restrictions which do not permit asylum seekers to follow regularly remunerated work.</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	<p>In order to obtain Dutch citizenship, foreigners should do what is possible to loose their other nationality.</p> <p>Objective preconditions (art 8): the applicant has to be major of age (above 18), needs to have had his main residence in the Netherlands for at least 5 years (number of exceptions see p.13 Holterman e.g. with regards to refugees, see 1.3.3)</p> <p>Subjective preconditions (art 8): The applicant needs to be "ingeburgerd" (civically integrated) into Dutch society and have sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language (Holterman, 1990, p. 13) (naturalisation could be denied if the applicant is considered a nuisance to public order etc.)</p>
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	Recognized refugees are required to have had fixed residency in the Netherlands for 3 instead of 5 years (Legal Change proposed in 1997-1998; TK 1997-1998, 25 891, nr. 1-3)
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	500 guilders (226,89€) (Holterman, 1999)
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	<i>see also: Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999 p. 413 ff</i>
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Under certain conditions, see below

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		General rules as set in art. 7 "Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap":
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	Objective rules: claimant has to be major of age (above 18) and have had at least for 5 years (in the case of recognized refugees 3 years) prior to the request legal residence permit and main residence in the Netherlands. There are some exceptions (see Holterman, 2002, p. 14) Subjective conditions: a person needs to be sufficiently "ingeburgerd" (~integrated) which implies that a person has to speak the language but also adhere to certain key values (see Holterman, 2002, p.14); a request can be rejected if a person is considered to pose a threat to public order. Details on these issues can be found in: "Handleiding voor Toepassing van de Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap"
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	"waiting" period: generally 5 years, for recognized refugees 3 years (Holterman, 2002, p.14).
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	1999: 500 Guilders (226,89 Euro) (Rijkswet of Nederlanderschap, 1999). 2002: decision: 789 euro (Besluit Optie- en Naturalisatiegelden , 2002). <i>Fees for the Civic Integration Classes should also be considered (see topic 4/5 for costs etc.)</i>
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Under certain conditions, see below

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	see above
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes. Recognized refugees, "asielgerechtigden" (persons entitled to asylum) and those with permanent residence permit do not fall under the restrictions imposed by the Wet Buitenlandse Werknemers on other groups of foreign employees (see Holtman, 1990 p. 113 and Vc Suppl. 6). This implies that recognized refugees/persons entitled to asylum are not required to request an employment permit nor their employers have to do so. Recognized refugees and persons entitled to asylum can receive a declaration (De verklaring uit hoofde van de Wabw) which proves that no employment permit is required (Vc Suppl. 6 (september 1991, art. 14 a, e). This means this declaration is a proof for the employer that the person can be employed without the administrative restriction of having to request the employment permit.
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately once the status (residence permit) is received/ asylum has been granted (Assumption following the logic of VC suppl 6)
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	see below.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Ranging from no permission to 2 or 3 years waiting time before permission to work. Differentiation time wise- and status wise: 1991-1994 gedoogden status people were allowed to work in the third year of the status and simultaneously 1992-1994 status: TROO temporary residence permit for Yugoslavians--> no permission to work; from 1994: „voorwaardelijke vergunning tot verblijf“ (VVTV), after 3 years permission to work (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 25)

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
		1995: As determined in the Aliens Employment Act of 1995 (<i>Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen</i> 1995) asylum seekers who are still in the asylum procedure should officially be allowed to work but only with an employment permit . This permit is only issued if no other employee (Dutch or EU citizen) can be found. This needs to be proven by the employers. Mattheijer notes that this is highly improbable to happen and only happens in really rare cases as for top-managers. (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37)
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	<p>1998 ff.: Since 1998 people who are still in the asylum procedure are permitted to work 12 weeks per year. People are allowed to take up only jobs which are of a seasonal, temporary nature (Klaver & Odé, 2002; 2003, p. 23; referring to <i>Aliens Employment Act</i> as of 1998 (<i>Wet Arbeid en Vreemdelingen</i>)). The employer is required to request an employment permit ("tewerkstellingsvergunning") (employment permit). Klaver and Odé (2002, 2003, p. 23) note that this notably increases the administrative efforts for the employer and may therefore impede on the will of employers to employ asylum seekers.</p> <p><i>Note also :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Asylum seekers need to contribute a considerable amount of their salary to the accomodation center they reside; -Klaver and Odé (2002) note that the labour market participation of refugees remains low in this period due to the above and other restrictions; -moreover many of the jobs are low-skilled and have a low pay (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p.23). -Klaver & Odé note that this regulation hardly shortens the period of inactivity of asylum seekers.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes, A-status free acces to labour market, but depending on status there may be limitations (see TPS)
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Recognized refugees (A-status and VTV/ C- status) have free access to the labour market (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37; Holterman, 1999, p. 212) once they received the status.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Yes, first 3 years limited, after 3 years free access to labour market (see details below)
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	According to 1995 Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen : persons holding VVTV status are allowed to do seasonal work in the first 2 years after receiving that status, an employment permit is required (complicates finding work) but there is no rule on priority of other Dutch residents or EU citizens; in the third year free access to labour market (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37, 42; Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999; policy doc: C24-2 Uitvoeringsregels Wet arbeid vreemdelingen, 1995)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	<p>1998 ff.: Since 1998 people who are still in the asylum procedure are permitted to work 12 weeks per year. People are allowed to take up only jobs which are of a seasonal, temporary nature (Klaver & Odé, 2002; 2003, p. 23; referring to <i>Aliens Employment Act as of 1998 (Wet Arbeid en Vremdelingen)</i>)). The employer is required to request an employment permit ("tewerkstellingsvergunning") (employment permit). Klaver and Odé (2002, 2003, p. 23) note that this notably increases the administrative efforts for the employer and may therefore impede on the will of employers to employ asylum seekers.</p> <p>Note also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Asylum seekers need to contribute a considerable amount of their salary to the accommodation centre they reside; -Klaver and Odé (2002) note that the labour market participation of refugees remains low in this period due to the above and other restrictions; -moreover many of the jobs are low-skilled and have a low pay (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p.23). -Klaver & Odé note that this regulation hardly shortens the period of inactivity of asylum seekers. <p>2002: Extension of the 1998 regulation of the <i>Aliens Employment Act</i> regulating the labour market access asylum seekers: asylum seekers may also take on work which is not temporary/seasonal by nature (all types of work) (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 23)</p>
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	<p>Recognized refugees have the right to have paid employment (art. 17 VLv), there are, however, some restrictions for those with a temporary residence document (first 3 years after decision asylum procedure):</p> <p>The temporary residence document for recognized refugees (verblijfsvergunning asiel voor bepaalde tijd) carries the labour market note: "employment only permitted if employer has employment permit" ("arbeid uitsluitend toegestaan mits werkgever beschikt over TWC" (Vc 2000, deel C 3 §14) (Holterman, 2002, p. 221);</p> <p>The permanent residence document (verblijfsvergunning asiel voor onbepaalde tijd) for recognized refugees (which may be issued after 3 years unless there are grounds for refusal) grants unlimited access to the labour market ("De houder van een verblijfsvergunning asiel heeft vrije toegang tot de arbeidsmarkt, blijkend uit de arbeidsmarktaantekening: 'Arbeid vrij toegestaan; TWV niet vereist' (Vc 2000, see C6, § 30) (Holterman, 2002, p. 222)</p>
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	(see above) limited labour market access when carrying the temporary residence permit as employers need an employment permit (Tewerkstallingsvergunning) if they want to employ a refugee; after 3 years (in case that permanent residence permit is granted) unlimited labour market access and no employment permit required (Holterman, 2002, p. 221)
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	<i>No special protections status (Question non-applicable)</i>
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	<i>No special protections status (Question non-applicable)</i>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Recognized refugees and persons entitled to asylum (asielgerechtigden): no additional employment permit needed. TPS: no information Asylum seekers: (labour market access restricted)
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	Note that it is not the foreigner/refugee/ asylum seeker who has to request the employment permit but the employer/the company that aims to employ a foreigner. This already implies that the process does not imply costs for the foreigner, as I interpret. In VC supplement 6 (policy piece concerning the employment of foreigners), a detailed description of the extensive administrative procedure to request an employment permit ("Tewerkstellingsvergunning") can be found. In this detailed description there is no mention of costs or fees involved for the employer nor for the employee in requesting the permit (VC Suppl. 6, 1991, art. 4, pp. 6-8).
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	<i>No information, but assumption that recognized refugees can as they do not generally fall under the restrictions imposed by the Wet Buitenlandse Werknemers.</i>
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	Refugees: Assumption: there is no positive discrimination of natives in comparison to recognized refugees. Asylum seekers: Yes, conclusion that there is positive discrimination of natives in comparison to asylum seekers, resulting from that labour market for asylum seekers is restricted.
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS:	<i>Note: Relevant law: 1987: Regeling Opvang Asielzoekers (ROA). Before this period general social welfare according to the welfare law (bijstandswet) applied. From 1987: municipalities receive a fixed amount per asylum seeker to provide furnished housing and asylum seekers received 445 guilders per month for food, clothes and personal spendings (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 23).</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	See above, for employing Asy and TPS (first 2 years of VVTV status) an employment permit is required for employers, conditions for obtaining those differ depending on status (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37)
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	Note that it is not the foreigner/refugee/ aslyum seeker who has to request the employment permit but the employer/the company that aims to employ a foreigner. This already implies that the process does not imply costs for the foreigner. Moreover, there is no mention of this in literature/policy. It is the employer, who needsrequest the employment permit (tewerkstellingsvergunning). There was no mention of costs in the research reports on this topic (e.g. Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37), but authors point to the administrative hurdle that the employment permit represents for employers.
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	<i>No explicit information on this, but assumption that yes, as both A-status and C-status holders have unrestricted access to the labour market (Holterman, 1999, p. 212). One could interpret that this includes enterprises / self-employment. In the case of A-status holders the legal position (should be nearly) the same as for citizens.</i>
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	<i>Depends on the status, see detailed info on this above</i> In the case of employment of asylum seekers between 1995 and 1998: As determined in the Aliens Employment Act of 1995 (Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen 1995) asylum seekers who are still in the asylum procedure should officially be allowed to work but only with an employment permit. This permit is only issued if no other employee (Dutch or EU citizen) can be found which needs to be proven by the employers. Mattheijer notes that this is highly improbable to happen and only happens in really rare cases as for top-managers. (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37)
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS:	General overview legal position /rights (helps to interpret other questions when no explicit information could be found) : A-status: In theory nearly equal rights & acces to services to nationals as oriented towards the refugee convention (Holterman, 1999, p. 211). E.g. they have same rights to study financing as natives. C-status (humantiarian): implies less rights than for holders of A-status: less secure status, no right to milder criteria in terms of family reunification, no right to priority in housing or employment services, no right to study financing within 3 years after granting of the status and no rights for specific schooling programs (Kuijer / Steenbergen, 1999, p, 103) VVTV status hoder: really limited rights in the first 3 years after reception of the status in many areas; no rights in terms of general policy of family reunification:

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	The employers need to have an employment permit (Tewerkstellingsvergunning) in order to employ asylum seekers and some refugees (first 3 years) (see above for details on different categories)
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	Note that it is not the foreigner/refugee/ asylum seeker who has to request the employment permit but the employer/the company that aims to employ a foreigner. This already implies that the process does not imply costs for the foreigner, as I interpret. There was no mention of costs for requesting employment permit/Tewerkstellingsvergunning in research reports nor in practical instructions for employers (see also Klaver & Odé, 2003; Mattheijer, 2000). Authors, however point to the hurdle represented by the complicated administrative procedures required for obtaining the employment permit (see also Klaver & Odé, 2003; Mattheijer, 2000)
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	<i>No explicit information, but assumption that those who received a permanent residence permit should be allowed to as they have unrestricted access to the labour market. (own interpretation)</i>
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	No information
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS:	No information

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes; 1987 ROA regulation: Asylum seekers received 445 Dutch Guilders (~201, 93 €) per month for food, clothes and personal spendings (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 23).
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	1987 ROA Regulation: per day (calculation monthly amount divided by 30): 14, 83 DG / 6, 73 € (see Mattheijer, 2000, p. 23); same amount for all inhabitants of state accommodation, no distinction in terms of age (see RVA add. Doc) + one time payment for clothes with take in in state acc (see RVA add. Doc)
2	Do refugees get money?	<i>Recognized refugees have the right to general welfare benefits (bijstandsuitkering) (Doornhein & Dijkhoff, 1995, p.31)</i> <i>A newspaper article referring to research by the Regioplan policy research institute states that 3 months after recognition 89% of refugees receive welfare benefits (either general benefits or benefits no the basis of the ROA regulation). After 2 years 77% still depend on welfare benefits and to have ca. 20 per cent income from work (NRC, 1994).</i> <i>Relecant Law: Wet Werk en Bijstand (WWB)/Algemene Bistandswet</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	<i>Yes, amount depends on type accommodation center and whether food is provided there, see all numbers below.</i>
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	<p><u>KOA-Regulation (as of 1996 no new KOA-placements have taken place so that these are gradually decreasing)</u> (Amounts per day) :</p> <p>Single persons per day: 6,65€; Single parents with minor child: 9,10€; Couple of two persons (amount per person: 5,97€; Asylum seekers 18-20 years who is the child of another asylum seeker: 3,13€; Child 0-5 years: 1,50€; Child 6-11 years: 1,86€; Child 12-17 years: 2,27€. (RvA 2005)</p> <p><u>RVA (Regulation concerning benefits for asylum seekers and other categories of foreigners) 1997, Artikel 11:</u></p> <p>Every asylum seeker who stays in accommodation center in the country has a right to a weekly financial amount meant for food, clothing and other personal spendings.</p> <p>The amount in accommodation centers where inhabitants have to fully pay for their food themselves: adults: Adults: f 86 (12, 28 per day; € 5, 57),-, children up to 11 years: f 16 (f2, 29 per day; €1,04), children older than 11 years and younger than 18: f 25 (3, 57 per day; € 1,62) en; unaccompanied minor asylum seekers: f 70,- (10 per day; € 4, 53); One-parent families receive an extra-amount of f 58,- (8, 29 per day; € 3, 76).</p> <p>The amount in accommodation centers where inhabitants care for breakfast and lunch themselves but where they are provided the main meal: Adult: f 62,- (8, 86 per day; € 4,02); children up to 11 years: f 11,- (1,57 per day; € 0, 71), children older than 11, younger than 18: f 16,- (2,29 per day; € 1,039); unaccompanied minor asylum seekers: f 50,- (7, 14 per day; € 3, 24). One-parent families receive an extra-amount of: f 46,- (6,57 per day; € 2,98).</p> <p>The amount in accommodation centers where all meals are provided to the inhabitants: adults: f 35,- (5 per day; €2, 27), children up to 11 years: f 8,-(1,14 per day; € 0, 52), children over 11 and under 18: f 12,- (1,71 per day; € 0, 78); unaccompanied minor asylum seekers: f 28,- (4 per day; €1,81). One-parent families receive an extra-amount of: f 23,-(3,29 per day; €1,49).</p> <p>+ one time payment for clothes with take in in state acc (see RVA add. Doc)</p>
2	Do refugees get money?	<p><i>Once recognized refugees fall under the general welfare provision of the state. (check also Holterman 1990/1995)</i></p> <p><i>Relevant Law: Algemene Bijstandswet (ABW)</i></p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes, as determined by the RVA Act (RVA 1997 (Regeling Verstreking asielzoekers en andere categorieën vreemdelingen 1997 (Rva 1997) / Regulation concerning benefits for asylum seekers and other categories of foreigners) see period late 1990s T3 1.2 for numbers from 1997 on; numbers from 2005 see below) (RvA 2005)
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	<p><u>Amounts according to: Regeling verstrekkingen asielzoekers en andere categorieën vreemdelingen 2005 (Rva 2005)/ Regulation concerning benefits for asylum seekers and other categories of foreigners (2005) (Rva 2005)</u></p> <p>The amount depends on the form of accommodation.</p> <p>Centres where inhabitants have to fully come up for their own food (amounts per person week/day): per person 0-11 years: week: 36, 33€/ 5,19€, 12-18 years: 43,49€/6,21€, 18 years or older: 56,63€/8,09€; unaccompanied minors: 53,10€/7,58€; extra-benefit for one parent families: 29, 21€/ 4, 17 €</p> <p>Centres where inhabitants have to come up for breakfast and lunch themselves (amounts per person week/day): per person 0-11 years: week: 13,31€/1,90€, 12-18 years: 16,56€/2,37€, 18 years or older: 33,23€/4,75€; unaccompanied minors: 29,53€/4,22€; extra-benefit for one parent families: 23,18 €/3,31€</p> <p>Centres where all meals are provided (amounts per person week/day): 0-11 years: week: 4,04€/ 0,58€, 12-18 years: 6,05€/0,86€, 18 years or older: 17, 63€/2,52€; unaccompanied minors: 14,12€/2,02€; extra-benefit for one parent families: 11,60€/1,66 €</p>
2	Do refugees get money?	Refugees fall under the general social welfare protection (Algemene bijstandswet, Abw) ; the right to general social welfare is in effect once the temporary residence status has been granted which implies that the person can no longer make use of the provisions foreseen for asylum seekers which are set in the COA Act / RVA Act (Holterman, 2002, p. 227)

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
2.2.	allowance per day	<i>No information</i>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	<p><i>No information on the welfare for people with temporary status in the literature (Holterman, 1990, Dornhein & Dijkhoff etc) a newspaper article stated that</i></p> <p><i>"On the basis of article 84 of the Welfare act (bijstandswet) people with gedoogden status can request welfare benefits" (Reformatorisch Dagblad, 1994)</i></p> <p><i>"Only 12 % of gedoogden make use of the welfare benefits as a research by Regioplan shows. It has not been researched if thus group receives other benefits but this does not seem probable" (Reformatorisch Dagblad, 1994)</i></p> <p><i>--> like refugees these people then receive general welfare benefits</i></p>
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<i>General welfare amount, see allowance per day refugees.</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
		Amounts general welfare benefits according to Trouw Newspaper in 1995:
2.2.	allowance per day	<p>For couples with and without children: 1803, 16 guilders per month (818,16€ per month, ca. 27,27 euro per day) (+additional amounts calculated per child and age)</p> <p>For single parents the norm-amount is 1622,84 guilders per month</p> <p>For singles younger than 21 and school drop-outs from 21-27 the norm amount per month if they live at home is 473, 81 guilders and 881,76 guilders if they live out.</p> <p>21 years and older and not being a school drop-outs between 21 and 27, > when not sharing a flat: 23 years and older: 1262, 21 guilders (572,67€ per month, ca. 19, 89 euro per day) , 22 years: 1055,15 guilders, 21 years: 924,76 guilders >when sharing a flat: 23 years and older: 1071, 97 guilders, 22 years: 894, 36 guilders, 21 years: 881, 76 guilders (Trouw, 1995 January 3rd).</p> <p>General welfare according to general welfare act (ABW): For singles under 21: f 335,38 per month (~152,19€ per month; ~5 € per day) (Normbedragen Abw, 1996).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	This is regulated by "Rijksopvangregeling asielzoekers", also housing in those regulations; and the VVTV zorgwet
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<p>Resulting from the „Zorgwet VVTV“ (benefits act VVTV) the municipality needs to provide for persons with a VVTV (temporary) status. The municipality needs to take care of housing, heating, energy and water, the furniture of the living space, healthinsurance, other insurance, other additional costs and a personal benefit. The personal benefit is: For VVTV status holders under 18: 75,75€/ 2,53euro per day and for those 18 or older: 248, 05€ per month/ ~8, 26 euro per day (Amounts from this source, could have changed over years: Regeling verstrekkingen asielzoekers en anderen categorieën vreemdelingen, 2005).</p> <p>As the status was erased around 2000 people with this status would need to fall under other categories in the future.</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
2.2.	allowance per day	<p>Norm amount general welfare for singles in 1999: ~482, 82€ per month (f1064), ~16,10€ per day)</p> <p>Norm amount for singles between 21 and 65 in 2003: 569,82 euro per month, ~ 18, 99€ per day. (ABW, art. 30)</p> <p>(Regeling Wijzing Bedragen Abw per 1 Maart 1996, 1996).</p> <p>Amounts general welfare benefits 2006, between 21-65 years</p> <p>Married or unmarried living together: per month Euro 1.148,72 (per day: 38,29Euro); Holiday-support: Euro59,19; total: Euro1.207,91</p> <p>Single Parents: Per month Euro 804,11 (per day: 26,80€); Holiday-support Euro 41,43; total: Euro 845,54</p> <p>Singles: per month Euro 574,37 (per day:19,14Euro); Holiday-support Euro 29,59; total Euro603,96.</p> <p>(Way back Machine, 2017).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	<i>No information</i>
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<i>there is no such status</i>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	<p>1987/ ROA Act (Regeling Opvang Asielzoekers/ Regulation Reception of Asylum Seekers) is the central, national policy on regulating the reception of asylum seekers. Reception becomes shared responsibility of the central government and the municipalities (Jansen, 2006).</p> <p>Asylum seekers are accommodated either in an Asylum seekers Centrum (AZC) or in a ROA-flat (ROA: Regionale Opvang Asielzoekers, the ROA flat are provided and furnished by the municipalities) in this period.</p> <p>First the policy foresaw decentralised accommodation in so called ROA-flats (ROA: Regionale Opvang Asielzoekers) in 400 different municipalities across the country. The ROA flats are provided and furnished by the municipalities. The ROA-flat is a regular apartment. Every municipality needs to provide housing to a certain number of asylum seekers in proportion to their total population. This leads to dispersal of asylum seekers across the country (van Gent, 1995, Newspaper art.). More centralized accommodation (in AZCs) organized by the central government should serve as a "buffer" in case of growing numbers of asylum seekers and if a ROA-flat could not be provided immediately. Originally 4 national accommodation centers were set up in which asylum seekers should not stay longer than 9 weeks (Scheltema et al., 2012, p.18).</p> <p>The situation changed, however, with growing numbers of asylum seekers so that more and more asylum seekers stayed in central accommodation for longer periods and emergency accommodations (e.g. in hotels, pensions etc.) were set up. increasing numbers of asylum seekers led to a stagnation of transfers to regular accommodation. (Jansen, 2006, p. 124 ff).</p> <p>The policy on accommodation changed in 1992 where the following model was introduced: 1. asylum seekers are first placed in an "OC" (onderzoek- en opvangcentra/ Investigation and reception center), where they submit their claim and where they stay during processing of the claim. 2. Those who were recognized refugees and those who were rejected but awaiting decisions on their appeal were then transferred to AZCs (Asylum Seeker Centers) where they should stay up to 6 months. 3. After 6 months in the AZC people should get assigned a ROA flat (see above)</p> <p>The situation again changed in 1994. ACs got introduced as an additional reception center which was meant for the submission and process of the claim but not for accommodation. (Jansen, 2006)</p> <p>The period that the asylum seekers remain in the national central accommodations became really long at times (Trommelen, 1996). A newspaper article from 1996 (Trommelen, 1996) states the following numbers: Around 34 000 asylum seekers are currently (1996) accommodated in asylum seeker centers. They wait on average for 2 years before they can move into a flat. This can also be three years or even longer. there is no maximum period of time for asylum seekers to stay in the centers (Trommelen, 1996).</p>
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	(see above: housing regulated and provided by state)

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	<p>In 1995 accommodation of asylum seekers became more centralized and responsibility of the central government (Jansen, 2006). From 1996 on asylum seekers are no longer accommodated in a decentralised manner (Jansen, 2006).</p> <p>1997 RVA, Art 3, for details art 5: Yes, asylum seekers are accommodated in Central Reception Centers which need to meet the basic needs (Centrale Opvang, regulated by the COA); note: 1994-1996 extremely high numbers of asylum seekers which led to overfull central reception centers (Mattheijer, 2000, 23-24)</p> <p><i>Note: these descriptions are on the general procedure, there are some diverging regulation for asylum seekers who decide to organize accommodation by themselves and who receive a certain amount by the state ("zelfzorgarrangement"). There are also special accommodation center for "asylum seekers with inadequate behaviour" (AMOG-centra). These forms, however receive little attention in the literature and it can be assume that they are not the usual (Holterman 1999).</i></p>
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	Accommodation in Central State Accommodation (see above)

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	1997 RVA: Yes but on no choice basis, asylum seekers are accommodated in Central Reception Centres (Centrale Opvang, regulated by the COA)
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	Accommodation in Central State Accommodation (see above)

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	<p>When asylum seekers are recognized as refugees they should move out of asylum seeker center. This can be realized once they are provided a "rijksvoorkuurwoning" (~state provided/social housing) (see Regeling rijksvoorkeurswoningen 1989 (Stcrt. 1988, 253)); (Vc Suppl. 7 (1992), art 6, 2).</p> <p>The accommodation of recognized refugees was decentralized and a regulation on this set in 1993 which determined a quota separate from that of the reception of asylum seekers. Municipalities hence needed to provide housing for a certain number of refugees in proportion to their overall population.</p> <p>Newspaper articles report of families of recognized refugees who after years still live in the asylum seeker accommodation as no suitable housing has been found (Ramdharie, 1995 in Volkskrant).</p>
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	No specific information on how the state-provided housing is paid. Assumption that refugees receive support for paying rent as long as they are not working/earning. At this point rules should be similar as to those for regular citizens.
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	<p>For asylum seekers: principle in the beginning of the 1990s distribution/asylum seekers of asylum seekers to the municipalities but with increased asylum seeker numbers more and more asylum seekers, people with refugee and humanitarian status remained in Central Reception centers (AZCs) and emergency accommodations were opened (Mattheijer, 2000, pp. 23-24), changes in 1992. Van Gent (1995) states that in practice there is a dispersal policy for asylum seekers. This policy piece describes the process:</p> <p>"The minister determines in which center an asylum seeker is accommodated, when he is transferred to another center and when he needs to leave the center if accommodation in a municipality becomes available as determined in art. 15, 1". (Vc Suppl. 7 (1992))</p> <p>-->Becomes more centralised in the course of the years and from 1995 on is centralized.</p> <p>For refugees: Recognized refugees are dispersed to different municipalities depending on availability of housing. But with increasing numbers of asylum seekers/refugees also recognized refugees may need to remain in the asylum seeker accommodation center for longer periods.</p>
9	Right/ Access to education	<i>no information</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	Once an asylum seekers have received their status they need to leave the central accommodation, in theory this ought to take just a couple of days. After reception of the status recognized refugees are to be provided by a municipality, municipalities need to provide housing to a certain amount of refugees in ratio to the number of inhabitants (De Volkskrant, 1998).
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	<i>No specific information on how the state-provided housing is paid. Assumption that refugees receive support for paying rent as long as they are not working/earning. At this point rules should be similar as to those for regular citizens.</i>
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	<p>For asylum seekers: Accommodation in centralized centers.</p> <p>For Refugees: 1998 (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 20): dispersal policy for recognized refugees as each municipality is supposed to accommodate 2 recognized refugees per 1000 inhabitants</p>
9	Right/ Access to education	<p>A-status: like national in theory; can also receive study financing...</p> <p>C-status: no right to study financing within 3 years after granting of the status and no rights for specific schooling programs (Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999, p. 103). Study financing can be requested after 3 years...</p> <p>VVTV status: access to basic education and in the second year of stay for vocational education but not to general or higher education, no right to study financing (Kuijer & Steenbergen, 1999, p. 105)</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	As set in the housing act (Huisvestingsact art. 60a; ex art. 8 onder c Vw 2000) municipalities have the responsibility to provide housing to a certain number of refugees per year. New status holders (recognized refugees) have "recht van vrije vestiging" (ex art. 8 onder c Vw 2000) (right to freely choose place of residence) (Holterman, 2002, p. 228)
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	<i>No specific information on how the state-provided housing is paid. Assumption that refugees receive support for paying rent as long as they are not working/earning. At this point rules should be similar as to those for regular citizens.</i>
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	Asylum seekers are assigned to central accommodation centres. Refugees: Dispersal to different municipalities for social housing
9	Right/ Access to education	Right to education is granted to recognized refugees and they have access to study financing (studiefinanciering) once they have received their status/residence permit; once registered with the authorities minors are obliged to go to school

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	<i>This period is one where there is more and more attention for the Integration of "allochtones" generally in the Netherlands with a lot of debates involved. While these debates are manifested in the law of the second half of the 1990s it seems that the earlier 1990s are still marked by more decentralised approaches and policies in the area of integration entailing a lot of responsibilities by municipalities. It seems more like an initial, try-out phase in the area of integration.</i>
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	<p>In a nutshell: There are localised initiatives, rather than unified national policy for language training; the target groups are often "allochtones" in general rather than that there would be specific language training for refugees.</p> <p>General Developments: Generally attention has grown for Dutch as a foreign language training for foreigners towards the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. Since 1989 the central government supported many local projects for Dutch language training rather than a centralised policy (Tweede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 26 426, nrs. 1-2, p. 29). There were generally long waiting lists for Dutch language courses for foreigners in the Netherlands in the beginning of the 1990s (Driouichi, 2007). In 1992 the minister of education in the name of the minister of the interior made an "action plan" to reduce waiting lists (actieplan "weg met de wachtlijsten"). From 1993 to 1995 municipalities with high foreign population received extra funding to increase the quality of foreign language training. There was a lot of local variation in the nature of the the integration programs, so also in the hour of classes provided as the program design was in the hands of local stakeholders and individual project managers (de Valk, 1995, p.20). The more nationally unified civic integration policies started being put into place only in 1996 (see following policy period).</p> <p>Target groups: may vary locally due to the decentralised approach, recognised refugees are likely to belong to the target groups.</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	<i>The policies becoming most relevant in this period in relation to Dutch language class provision are those related to the Civic Integration schemes (Inburgering). The Inburgering trajectories of the late 1990s contain the following elements: a) language orientation b) societal orientation c) employment orientation); the answers on this topic are mainly based on language classes provided through the Civic Integration scheme; There are two major policy periods in here: the introductory period of the Civic Integration scheme (1996-1997) and its legal anchorage (WIN: Wet Inburgering Niuewkomers= Civic Integration Newcomers Act) which included a number of changes in 1998.</i>
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	<p>Financial aspect:</p> <p>Civic Integration schemes: generally free, but:</p> <p>1996-1997 Introduction period of Civic Integration : those obliged to follow the Civic Integration scheme (which may at this stage be "newcomers" on social welfare) may be fined for non-fulfillment of the requirements</p> <p>1998 WIN (see Staatsblad 1998, 261, Art 18, p. 9) : if the newcomer does not fulfill the requirements of the Civic Integration program they may be fined</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	<i>This period is still influenced by the policies of the late 1990s and the WIN Act (Civic Integration Newcomers Act) of 1998. There are, however, debates on further sharpening the obligatory character of integration programs and other discussions which are then manifested in the new Wet Inburgering (WI) (Civic Integration Act) in 2007 (1 January entered into effect).</i>
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	<p>Financial aspect:</p> <p>1998 ff.: WIN (see Staatsblad 1998, 261, Art 18, p. 9): Civic Integration schemes: generally free, but, potentially financial sanctions in case of non-compliance to the requirements of the scheme; if the newcomer does not fulfil the requirements of the Civic Integration program they may be fined (see also info on late 1990s period)</p> <p>2007 ff.: WI (see below, T.4.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everyone needs to carry the costs for their own “inburgering” (civic integration) (including language classes) - A loan can be requested to cover the costs - A reimbursement (70% of the fee of the course costs) can be received by successfully doing the exam in the prescribed period (van de Vrie, p. 18) - if a person does not comply to the requirements of the Civic Integration trajectory (in terms of time limits (3,5 years generally, 5 years for "oldcomers" and refugees), required results) they may be fined by the municipality

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1.2.	for refugees	local variation in the selection of target groups (de Valk, 1995, p.22).

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
		Yes, in the frame of the Civic Integration Policies (Inburgering)
1.2.	for refugees	<p>Target groups Civic Integration (includes language classes): <i>1996-1997 (introductory period Civic Integration): (for general definition target groups see add material doc.)</i> All newcomers of 18 years or older complying to certain criteria (e.g. residence permit). This includes recognised refugees (A-status and VTV-status), who recently received their permit. In this period holders of the status for temporary protection (VTV) were included in the potential target group. Note that in this period there were limited capacities for integration programs (including language classes) so that municipalities can make a selection of those newcomers they deem most in need of the integration classes. Mattheijer (2000) notes that in this period refugees were relatively more often placed in civic integration programs than other 'regular' migrants (referring to Weening & Visser, 1998). While the Inburgering is mainly targeted at "newcomers", meaning people who recently came to the Netherlands, "oudkomers" (oldcomers) meaning immigrants who have been staying in the country for longer, face rather limited access to the courses and long waiting lists (Twede Kamer, 1998-1999, 26 426, nrs. 1-2). For them other provisions like that under the Adult and Vocational Education Act (see below) may be relevant.</p> <p>Target Group 1998 Civic Integration Newcomers Act (WIN): All "newcomers" of 18 years or older who came in the frame of family reunification, refugees and asylum seekers with residence permits ("recognized refugees") or authorised persons (vergunninghouders) who have been staying in the Netherlands for less than one year; Recognised refugees (A-status and VTV status holders (humanitarian status)) who recently received their permit, hence, belong to the target group. People under temporary protection (VTV) are excluded from the target group with the law. "Oldcomers" who received their permit before introduction of the law still have limited access to the provisions but do not belong to the main-target group (Mattheijer, 2000; Odé et al., 2000).</p> <p>Limitation in reaching recognized refugees living in Central Asylum Accommodation: Recognized refugees who are still living in the asylum accommodation ("niet uitgeplaatst") have limited or no access to the Civic Integration programs due to the nature of the financing scheme of the WIN.</p> <p>Hours of language classes provided under the civic integration scheme: <i>1996-1997:</i> 500 hours; <i>1998 onwards:</i> 600 hours (Twede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 26426)</p> <p>Other policies: Specificities for "oldcomers" under the 1998 regulations: For refugees who are in the Netherlands already for a longer period (those who have received their permit before 1998) but who do not sufficiently master the Dutch language and who are in a position of disadvantage</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		1998II. WIN: Obligatory Civic Integration Classes including language classes for recognized refugees and potentially access to the classes by those who got their permit before introduction of the law;
1.2.	for refugees	<p>Specific Definition Target Group 1998 Civic Integration Newcomers Act (WIN): All "newcomers" of 18 years or older who came in the frame of family reunification, refugees and asylum seekers with residence permits ("recognized refugees") or authorised persons (vergunninghouders) who have been staying in the Netherlands for less than one year; Recognised refugees (A-status and VTV status holders (humanitarian status)) who recently received their permit, hence, belong to the target group. People under temporary protection (VTV) are excluded from the target group with the law. "Oldcomers" who received their permit before introduction of the law still have limited access to the provisions but do not belong to the main-target group (Mattheijer, 2000; Odé et al., 2000).</p> <p>Note, limitation in reaching recognized refugees living in Central Asylum Accommodation: Recognized refugees who are still living in the asylum accommodation ("niet uitgeplaatst") have limited or no access to the Civic Integration programs due to the nature of the financing scheme of the WIN. In 2003 a pilot project (referred to below) started which offers recognized refugees to start their Civic Integration while still living in the Central Asylum Accommodation (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 23).</p> <p>Note, Specificities for "oldcomers" under the 1998 regulations: For refugees who are in the Netherlands already for a longer period (those who have received their permit before 1998) but who do not sufficiently master the Dutch language and who are in a position of disadvantage, there are also possibilities to follow language and integration trajectories in the frame of certain "oldcomers regulations" (Oudkomersregelingen) which are in place until 2006. Language classes are then given in combination with other activities such as parenting support, social activation and targeted labour market activities (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 24)</p> <p>1st January 2007 ff. WI: Civic Integration classes become obligatory for recognized refugees who have received their permit before <i>and</i> after the introduction of the law ("newcomers" and "oldcomers"), as capacities are limited, there are certain prioritizations (e.g. people receiving social welfare are prioritised) (see Driouichi, 2007, p. 59ff for clarification on the exact rules). (--> Extension of target group to "oldcomers")</p> <p>Language Classes outside the general Civic Integration Trajectory: Measures under the Adult and Vocational Education Act (WEB; Wet Educatie en Beroepsoponderwijs) 1995 : aims at improving Dutch as a second language education for all those whose mother tongue is not Dutch; people who came to the Netherlands as refugees may hence benefit from the educational provisions provided under this law but there is no specific info on the reaching of refugees with these policies (Twede Kamer, 1998-1999, 26 426, nrs. 1-2); in contrast with the civic integration policies these provisions are not limited to "newcomers"; Considered an important instrument for refugees who need additional language classes or want to follow a medium professional education (after the general Civic Integration</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1.3.	for asylum seekers	<p>local variation in selection of target groups (de Valk, 1995, p.22) but generally those with a more secure status are the target group rather than asylum seekers.</p> <p>For people with gedoogden status / TPS: During the first year persons with that status can follow language classes , a commentator notes that the leve of these is often too low (NRC, 1992).</p>
2	Are there paid language courses?	<i>No information.</i>
2.1.	how much do they cost?	<i>No info found--rather locally structured, not unified...</i>
3	Who provides language training?	<i>Summary: Local Variation, details below.</i>
3.1.	state	The state provides funding to local projects and municipalities for them to implement the structures for language training (Tweede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 26 426, nrs. 1-2, p. 29); The integration program (including language classes) were mainly implemented by regular, public education institutions and only in really few cases private service providers were consulted (de Valk, 1995, p. 20).
3.2.	NGOs	In some cases civil society organisatio seem to have been involved in the organisation of language classes, but mainly it was public institutions of the municipality (de Valk, 1995)
3.3.	Private	Rarely (de Valk, 1995, p. 20)

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
1.3.	for asylum seekers	<p>The Civic Integration scheme only provides the integration program including language classes for people with a residence permit; there may be civil society initiatives though providing classes to asylum seekers.</p> <p>The RVA 1997, art 5 (2) sets that in the asylum seeker center (AZC) there should be day-structuring activities which should include language classes and societal orientation.</p>
2	Are there paid language courses?	<i>see above (financial aspect in T 4.1)</i>
2.1.	how much do they cost?	<i>see above (financial aspect in T 4.1)</i>
3	Who provides language training?	<i>Summary: mainly public and state based institutions in this period; 1996-97: Local Variation; 1998: ROCs</i>
3.1.	state	<p>1996-1997 Introductory period of Civic Integration: depending on the municipality, different organisations may be involved in the provision of the civic integration programs (including language classes) ranging from public institutions to civil society organisations: Dienst Sociale Zaken (Social Affairs Department, Municipal Social Services, educational institutions and often the local foundation Vluchtelingwerk or welfare associations) (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 35)</p> <p>1998 Law (Wet inburgering Nieuwkomers/ Civic Integration Newcomers Act): Civic integration (including language) is in the responsibility of the municipality. Municipalities need to ensure that there is sufficient offer in integration courses (see WIN Staatsblad 261, article 7); WIN 1998: ROC (Regionaal Opleiding Centrum/ Regional Education center) offers the integration classes (including language) which is a public educational body, due to mandatory tendering (Odé et al., 2002).</p>
3.2.	NGOs	partly in 1996-1997 (see above; different providers public and civil society are involved)
3.3.	Private	maybe some 1996-1997 but no specific info on this, seemingly mainly public providers

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		The Civic Integration scheme only provides the integration program including language classes for recognized refugees and those with humanitarian status (VTV); there may be civil society initiatives though providing classes to asylum seekers.
1.3.	for asylum seekers	<p>There is, for instance, one pilot project in in the 2000s (up to 2006) by the COA (Central Organ for Asylum Seekers), commissioned by the Ministry of Justice, called "Inburgering in de Cetrale Opvang" (Civic Integration in the Central Accommodation) which targeted beginning the Civic Integration policies at an earlier stage while persons were still living in the Central State Accommodation; it is however, not clear whether these are offered only to those who already received their residence permit or also to asylum seekers.</p> <p>The RVA 1997, art 5 (2) sets that in the asylum seeker centre (AZC) there should be day-structuring activities which should include language classes and societal orientation.</p>
2	Are there paid language courses?	<p>1998 WIN: mainly free except for the sanctions (see T4.1)</p> <p>2007 WI: With the introduction of the Civic Integration Act (1/1/2016) everyone needs to carry the costs for their own (obligatory) civic integration (including Dutch language courses); there are financial incentives for successfully passing the exams and the course fee may be reimbursed by 70% if successfully passing the exams in the assigned period; there are financial supports e.g. in the form of loans available to cover the costs of the integration trajectory; if someone does not manage to pass the exams under the assigned conditions they may need to pay a fine (see van de Vrie, 2007, p. 66 ff.);</p>
2.1.	how much do they cost?	<i>No information</i>
3	Who provides language training?	<i>Summary: 1998 ff. mainly public institutions (Regional Education Centres, ROC), but developments to privatize started in the early 2000s, in 2007 with the WIN law privatization of services.</i>
3.1.	state	up until 2007 provision of language classes (in the frame of civic integration) mainly through public educational institutions (ROC, Regional Education Centres)
3.2.	NGOs	Possibly some of the providers from 2007 ff. have the status of NGOs/ Civil Society Org.
3.3.	Private	Starting around 2003 there were discussions steps made towards privatizing the market of civic integration classes (including language classes) moving away from letting the ROCs offer it and opening up the market to other private companies / organisations rather than offering the classes through public sector institutions only; this new regulation came into force fully in 2007 while there were small steps towards it since 2005 (see van de Vrie, 2007, p. 31-33)

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	<p><i>(note: No exact information found, but:)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There seem to have been long waiting lists for language courses in this period, which implies that the demand was not met. Moreover, due to the funding scheme by the central government for the municipalities it was easier to provide services for municipalities with high numbers of immigrant population and more difficult for those with smaller immigrant populations (de Valk, 1995); - another issue named by de Valk (1995) is that the funding in the early 1990s was temporary so that planning could not be really consistent (De Valk, 1995, p. 19)
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	<p>The language classes are <i>not</i> obligatory in most of the municipalities at this point in time.</p> <p>But there is some local variation: some <i>few</i> municipalities make the participation in the civic integration trajectory obligatory for persons on social welfare (e.g. Rotterdam, Utrecht). In these cases breaking this obligation may lead to sanctions in those municipalities in the form of cuts on social welfare (de Valk, 1995, p. 22).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	<p>1996-1997 Introductory period: Limited provision of resources for civic integration programs for 20 000 newcomers (Mattheijer, 2000);</p> <p>Since 1998 WIN Act: legal obligation of civic integration (including language), so in theory there should be full coverage for all, but there may be waiting lists for "oudkomers" (those who received their permanent status <i>before</i> the 1998 law); Concerning the outreach of the civic integration programs the National Audit Office calculated that an estimated 65% of the overall target group (including other migrants, not just refugees) were reached (Twede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 226 426 nrs. 1-2)</p>
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	<p>1996-1997: Yes, for certain newcomers picked by the municipality who are on social welfare (who may be recognized refugees) (Mattheijer, 2000);</p> <p>1998 WIN Law: yes, obligatory character of the civic integration (inburgerings) trajectory for all "newcomers", however with certain exceptions (e.g. health issues, ...) (see WIN, Staatsblad 1998 261, Art. 3, p. 3). A person may not be obliged to follow parts of the educational trajectory of the civic integration program if their knowledge/skills in those areas are already sufficient (see Odé et al., 2002, p. 3);</p> <p>To determine whether a person needs the civic integration classes there is an assessment (inburgeringsonderzoek), followed by a personal intake conversation and the signing of a civic integration contract (inburgeringscontract) stating the obligations / requirements of the newcomers in the frame of Civic Integration (Mattheijer, 2000).</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	<i>No information.</i>
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	<p>1998 WIN: yes, obligatory character of the civic integration (inburgerings) trajectory for all "newcomers", however with certain exceptions (e.g. health issues) (see WIN, Staatsblad 1998 261, art. 3, p. 3). A person may not be obliged to follow parts of the educational trajectory of the civic integration program if their knowledge/skills in those areas are already sufficient (see Odé et al., 2002, p. 3) (see WIN, Staatsblad 1998 261, art. 3, p. 3);</p> <p>2007 WI: Civic Integration classes become obligatory for recognized refugees who have received their permit before and after the introduction of the law ("newcomers" and "oldcomers"), as capacities are limited, there are certain prioritizations (e.g. people receiving social welfare are prioritised) (see Driouichi, 2007, p. 59ff for clarification on the exact rules)</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Hours of language classes provided/ nature of language classes provided/ required proficiency level for language	No information found, would require quite specific research; at this point there is no unified national policy on this and the form the language classes take depend a lot on local municipalities and organisation.

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Hours of language classes provided/ nature of language classes provided/ required proficiency level for language	<p>Hours of language classes provided under the civic integration scheme: 1996-1997 (introductory period WIN): 500 hours; 1998 onwards (WIN): 600 hours (Twede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 26426)</p> <p>Language level to be reached with the integration trajectory (see hours above): 1998 WIN: <i>minimum level</i>: Cito-2 (~A2 according to Common European Framework of Reference), <i>target level</i>: Cito-3 (~B1 according to CEF) (indication of the minimum level which needs to be reached to be able to follow further education or to search employment; considered by the cabinet as the "minimum target level" which should provide a good "starting position" for further integration (Dirourichi, 2007, p. 74). Concerning the special language and integration trajectories for oldcomers (1998-2006) no find specific information on the content was found. Their content differs locally (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 24).</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		<p>Hours of language classes provided under the civic integration scheme: 1998 onwards (WIN): 600 hours (Twede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1998-1999, 26426)</p> <p>Concerning the special language and integration trajectories for oldcomers (1998-2006) no specific information. Their content differs locally (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 24).</p> <p>2007 (WI): "The Commission (Commissie Franssen) recommends to examine all five skill areas: listening, reading, conversation, speaking and writing, In addition to that the commission makes the following estimation of the study load (excluding homework and self-study): (a) For level A1: • low-educated people: 200 - 250 contact hours; • highly-educated people: 100 - 150 contact hours; (b) For level A2: • low-educated: 750 contact hours (250 for A1- and 500 for A2); • highly-educated: 450 contact hours (150 for A1- and 300 for A2)." (translated from Significant, 2010, p. 51 referring to Commissie Franssen).</p> <p>Language level to be reached with the integration trajectory (see hours above): 1998 WIN: minimum level: Cito-2 (~A2 according to Common European Framework of Reference), target level: Cito-3 (~B1 according to CEF) (indication of the minimum level which needs to be reached to be able to follow further education or to search employment; considered by the cabinet as the "minimum target level" which should provide a good "starting position" for further integration (Dirourichi, 2007, p. 74)</p> <p>2007 WI: For "newcomers" (nieuwkomers): A2 (CEF) in all areas (speaking, listening, conversation skills, writing, reading) (Dirourichi, 2007, p. 76) ; (considered as "reasonable starting position for further integration into society" (de Vrie, 2007, p. 97 citing Commissie Franssen) For "oldcomers" (oudkomers): A2 (CEF) in the area of oral skills but A1 in the area of written skills (this is justified in relation to the fact that many of the earlier immigrants learned and used the Dutch language mainly in its oral form and many people are already older, illiterate or have low levels of education, ...) (de Vrie, 2007, p.92)</p>
6	Hours of language classes provided/ nature of language classes provided/ required proficiency level for language	

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Additional info/ Evaluation of the Measures	no information
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	Background: In the beginning of the 1990s policy targeted at migrants/forreigners was subsumed under the term "integration policy" (<i>integ</i>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Additional info/ Evaluation of the Measures	<p>Evaluations/Outcomes of language policy: There have been evaluations of the language programs which are part of the civic integration scheme which show interesting results and may be a hint for analysis:</p> <p>A study (Odé and Brink 2002 in Driourichi, 2007 p. 77) that the language level which had been reached within in the 600 hours of language instructions in the majority in the cases was insufficient. Several potential reasons have been given for this, e.g. that the language programs are not personalised enough, that 600 hours were too little to reach the required outcome etc. (ibid.); another study (Significant 2004 in Driourichie, 2007, p. 77) has shown that 60% of people who finished the Civic integration courses has a language level which is insufficient for following further education or for participating in the labour market (ibid; see also Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25).</p> <p>Moreover, the offer of courses has been considered as being unsufficiently differentiated (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25).</p>
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	<i>ratie beleid</i>). In the period of the early 1990s the focus lay on fostering the participation of allochtones (people who themselves or their parents

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		Evaluations/Outcomes of language policy: There have been evaluations of the language programs which are part of the civic integration scheme which show interesting results and may be a hint for analysis:
6	Additional info/ Evaluation of the Measures	<p>A study (Odé and Brink 2002 in Driourichi, 2007 p. 77) that the language level which had been reached within in the 600 hours of language instructions in the majority in the cases was insufficient. Several potential reasons have been given for this, e.g. that the language programs are not personalised enough, that 600 hours were too little to reach the required outcome etc. (ibid.); another study (Significant 2004 in Driouchie, 2007, p. 77) has shown that 60% of people who finished the Civic integration courses has a language level which is insufficient for following further education or for participating in the labour market (ibid; see also Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25).</p> <p>Moreover, the offer of courses has been considered as being insufficiently differentiated (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25)</p> <p>-New development referred to by Klaver & Odé (2003, p.25) are the introduction of dual trajectories in which language learning and the preparation for labour market/education become more integrated. They consider this as a positive development. There is no data on the extent to which this has been implemented at this point in time.</p>
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	ts have their origins outside the Netherlands) in education and employment. This can be seen as a reaction to the increased educational disadvantage of

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1	Is there any employment advice/employment or professional orientation programme specially for refugees?	<p>No information found on employment advice /professional orientation <i>specifically</i> for refugees in this period and it is likely that there weren't or just really few measures in this area with refugees as a specific target group. In this period the target groups are more likely to be "minorities" or "allochtones" (see definition in additional material).</p> <p>Policies aimed at labour market integration of allochtones/minorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1983 minority policy (<i>minderhedenbeleid</i>) (still in effect in early 1990s) focusses on service provision (“aanbodgericht”) in order to foster labour market participation of minority members (advise/ placement activities and supporting placement activities) (Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994, p. 16) <p>> General mediation services/ job agency services and support are accessible to ethnic minorities; studies, however, noted an “underparticipation of “minorities” in these kind of general services (Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994)</p> <p>-see also labour market oriented policies in this period (T.5.6)</p> <p>General Integration Policy: At this point in time there is a lot of local variation due to decentralised nature of the integration policies (see van Valk 1995; Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994, p. 17); while municipalities can determine the nature of the "integration" trajectory themselves, one of the overall goals formulated in the frame of general integration policy is that of "professional independence". At this point in time there is no fixed measure on how to facilitate professional independence and municipalities may provide different kinds of accompaniment. One thing to note is that the professional advice is generally not seen as part of the educational program of the Civic Integration trajectory at this point (which consists of language classes and societal orientation) but that activities in this area are confined to the space of advice/social accompaniment/ assistance. De Valk notes that in the municipalities she examined that the theme of labour/ employment was only partly taken up in the integration programmes for newcomers (de Valk, 1995, p. 20) which points to the fact that there was not a unified strategy and it was not the priority at this point in the frame of the general integration trajectories offered to newcomers.</p>
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	<p>Yes (recognized refugees), as general job search services are made accessible for minority members in general (see Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994); there is a focus on fostering general service provision in the area of employment rather than creating specific policies targeted at the labour market (Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994, p. 16); > General mediation services/ job agency services and support are accessible to ethnic minorities; studies, however, noted an “underparticipation of “minorities” in these kind of general services (Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
		<i>There is no specific national policy/government measures for the labour market integration of refugees at this point from the national government but several measures which are targeted at wider groups (generally unemployed, people with distance from the labour market, allochtones, minorities etc.). The information on this period contains mainly information on programs aimed at ethnic minorities and allochtones / newcomers (e.g. Civic Integration) and some on the few measures which are for refugees in particular. There may, moreover be more general measures which may also affect the labour market participation of refugees.</i>
1	Is there any employment advice/employment or professional orientation programme specially for refugees?	<p><u>Civic Integration:</u> Under the Civic Integration Scheme (Inburgering) ((1996-1997 (Introduction Period; 1998 Civic Integration Act (WIN)), there are several measures for supporting employment, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "job orientation" in the educational part of the program; b) accompaniment of the trajectory by an advisor who also assists with holding contact with the employment office (CWI); c) a "work intake" (beginning of integration trajectory) or "qualification intake" (6 weeks after finishing trajectory) generally conducted by the Employment services (CWI) to determine the "distance to the labour market" and to give advice on trajectory, further education and labour market advice; d) and referral / transition support to further education/ labour market advice (Employment Office CWI) / employment agencies/ voluntary work or a welfare organisation (after finishing the Civic Integration Trajectory (Brink et al. 2002, p. 3-4; Mattheijer, 2000, p. 36; Driouchie, 2007, p. 98) <p><i>Target group Civic Integration (including professional orientation educational component and labour market guidance/referral):</i></p> <p>1996-1997 (introductory period Civic Integration): All newcomers of 18 years or older complying to certain criteria (e.g. residence permit). This includes recognised refugees (A-status and VTV-status), who recently received their permit. In this period holders of the status for temporary protection (VTV) were included in the potential target group. Note that during this period there were limited capacities for integration programs (including language classes) so that municipalities can make a selection of those newcomers they deem most in need of the integration classes. Mattheijer (2000) notes that in this period refugees were relatively more often placed in civic integration programs than other 'regular' migrants (referring to Weening & Visser, 1998). While the Inburgering is mainly targeted at "newcomers", meaning people who recently came to the Netherlands, "oudkomers" (oldcomers) meaning immigrants who have been staying in the country for longer, face rather limited access to the courses and long waiting lists (Twede Kamer, 1998-1999, 26 426, nrs. 1-2). For them other provisions like that under the Adult and Vocational Education Act (see below) may be relevant.</p> <p>1998 Civic Integration Newcomers Act (WIN): All "newcomers" of 18 years or older who came in the frame of family reunification, refugees and asylees with residence permits ("recognized refugees") or authorised persons (vergunninghouders) who have been staying in the Netherlands for less than one year;</p> <p>Recognised refugees (A-status and VTV status holders (humanitarian status) who recently received their permit, hence, belong to the target group. People under temporary protection (VTV) are excluded from the target group with the law. "Oldcomers" who received their permit</p>
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	If they are recognized, yes.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		<p><i>Generally refugees do not form a separate category of labour market/labour orientation policies in this area. The only exception is the "Plan of Action higher educated refugees" (see below). This section 1. looks at general Labour Market Policy, 2. Looks at policy targeted at the labour market participation of allochtones/ethnic minorities, 3. Policies and Measures targeted at refugees in particular; also note: No separation between advisory measures/ labour placements / labour market orientation as the lines are fluid in some of the programs (all in here instead of in T.5.5); Measures which are targeted at the market rather than refugees/ethnic minorities/the unemployed are listed in section T.5.6 (labour market oriented policies).</i></p> <p><i>General Labour Market /Social Policy (These are some measures in the area of general labour market policies which refugees may also benefit from; (see Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 29; Dessain & Hello, p. 22):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the SUWI (Work and Income implementation Structure Act) (2001) municipalities have gained more responsibilities and discretionary space in the application of instruments which aim at the sustainable placements of persons looking for work and in the area of social activation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Schooling and Activation budget (Scholings en Activeringsbudget WIW) which can be used by municipalities to buy "reintegration trajectories" which can be used by all persons looking for work under the condition that they are registered with the CWI (Centre for Work and Income/ Employment Agency) >There are some subsidised employment arrangements; these are set in the Jobseekers Deployment Act (WIW; "Wet Inschakeling Werkzoekenden") of 1998 aimed at reducing long term unemployment (e.g. WIW-dienstbetrekkingen and WIW werkervaringsplaatsen) >There are moreover jobs for long term unemployed at the municipality and in the care sector which require little skills; There are however no specific regulations for refugees or allochtones; >Municipalities can moreover make use of the European Social Funds in the area (Klaver and Odé (2003, p. 29) - From 2000 on the government planned a cooperation of employment offices (arbeidsbureaus), the social service (sociale dienst) and the executive institutions of the employers insurances ; Policies aimed at a "approach at the counter" ("een looked aanpak") by creating 400 centres for work and income (4000 centra werk en inkomen, CWI) (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 38) -In January 2004 the Work and Social Assistance Act (Wet werk en bijstand, WWB) came into force and transferred a lot of responsibility in the area (financial and content-wise) to the municipalities; the focus came to lay on the "work first" principle while letting go of the concept of suitable work Potential Effects: Dessain & Hello (2006, p. 22) note that this may have an effect on the employment of (higher educated) refugees who may have to take on jobs below their qualification); they also note that the new freedom of municipalities may lead to the creation of programs by the municipality which are especially tailored to refugees;
1	Is there any employment advice/employment or professional orientation programme specially for refugees?	
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	If they are recognized, yes.

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	Integration Policy: depends on the municipalities General Employment Agency (see T 5.2)
4	Is it obligatory to be registered (e.g. with the employment agency) to search work in order to receive (welfare) benefits?	<i>no exact information found</i>
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	In this period the focus lies more on a) advise and intermediary / placement work by the state employment agency (service-oriented policy) and b) some market-oriented policies (see Ginjaar-Maas et al. 1994).

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	<p>The Civic Integration Programs (WIN 1998 and introductory regulation 1996/1997) contain "professional orientation" in the educational part of the program as well as services to facilitate further education and reference to organisations which give employment advice etc. (see Mattheijer, 2000 p. 35, 36)</p> <p>General employment agency (CWI: Centrum voor Werk en Inkomen = Centre for Work and Income) after and partly also during the Civic Integration program (see also Brink et al. p. 3-4)</p>
4	Is it obligatory to be registered (e.g. with the employment agency) to search work in order to receive (welfare) benefits?	Holterman (1999, p.212): Both A-status and C-status holders have a right to employment advice as long as they have registered as "searching for work" with the authorities.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	<p><i>There are some more "active" measures in this period to help employ people with distance from the labour market/ allochtones or minority members / refugees (refugees may be counted to all target groups); many times these measures are linked up with more advisory measures, as it was not possible to make the distinction between advice and "active measures" based on your definition and the information available</i></p> <p><i>all measures are listed in t.5.1 and T.5.6!</i></p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	<p>The Civic Integration Programs (WIN 1998) contain "professional orientation" in the educational part of the program as well as services to facilitate further education and reference to organisations which give employment advice etc. (see Mattheijer, 2000, p. 35, 36)</p> <p>General employment agency (CWI: Centrum voor Werk en Inkomen = Centre for Work and Income) before, after and partly also during the Civic Integration program (see also Brink et al. p. 3-4) takes up an important role in many of the measures (see also T.5.1)</p>
4	Is it obligatory to be registered (e.g. with the employment agency) to search work in order to receive (welfare) benefits?	<i>situation is the same</i>
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	There are some more "active" measures in this period to help employ people with distance from the labour market/ allochtones or minority members / refugees (refugees may be counted to all target groups); many times these measures are linked up with more advisory measures, as it was not possible to make the distinction between advise and "active measures" based on your definition and the information available all measures are listed in t.5.1 and T.5.6!

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Labour Market Oriented Measures and Policies to facilitate employment of refugees/ immigrants	<p>Market Oriented Policies:</p> <p>There are several "positive action policies" in this period (by the national governments and some municipalities, e.g. Rotterdam and Amsterdam) these seem to be successfull in varying degrees and there does not seem to be a unified approach in this (Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994, p. 18 referring to Smets); There are a number of "facilitating policies" introduced in this period aimed at making room and creating favourable conditions on other levels (municipalities, employment agencies, companies etc.) for targeted action to promote labour market participation of allochthones (these are more <i>indirect</i> policies with varying effects in different localities) Ginjaar-Maas et al., 1994, p. 17) <i>(for an overview of these policies see additional information on T 5).</i></p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Labour Market Oriented Measures and Policies to facilitate employment of refugees/ immigrants	<p>There are some measures targeted at the labour market which aim to guide/ facilitate employment of allochtones:</p> <p>Market Oriented Policies (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 38):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Equal treatment Act</i> (Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling) (March 1994) - <i>Law on the Promotion of Proportional Labour Participation of Ethnic Minorities</i> (1994) and <i>Law on the Promotion of Proportional Labour Participation of Allochtones</i> (1998: Wijzigingswet Wet bevordering evenredige arbeidsdeelname allochtonen) ; Aim: the government seeks to ensure that the number of allochtones finding work is more equal to the share of allochtones in the general labour force (Mattheijer, 2000, p. 37) - <i>Manpower Services Act</i> (Arbeidsvoorzieningsact, 1996); <i>Aim: the government wants to reach that the employment services mainly aim their services at people with a big disadvantage on the labour market.</i> - <i>Reviewed welfare act</i> (<i>Herzien bijstandswet 1997:</i>): <i>municipalities need to put more effort into support people receiving welfare to find work</i> - <i>Employment of Minorities Promotion Act</i> (<i>Wet SAMEN</i> (<i>Wet stimulering Aarbeidsdeelname minderheden 1994-2004;</i>) - <i>Minority Agreement of the labour foundation "with minorities more possibilities"</i> (<i>Minderhedenakkord van de stichting van de Arbeid ("Met minderheden meer mogelijkheden")</i> (1997-2000) <p>Specific Market Oriented Measures/ Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since Wet SAMEN and the Minority Act of the labour foundation the Employment Services employed 50 special "business advisors minorities"; In 1998 there were 35 projects for allochtones on social welfare which aimed to improve the labour market chances of allochtonous youth and to improve the link between the regular institutions and the youth

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		In addition to that there are more market oriented measures which do not only derive from the government but also other stakeholders such as private sector employers (especially in health care).
6	Labour Market Oriented Measures and Policies to facilitate employment of refugees/ immigrants	<p>Market Oriented Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See policies from the late 1990s which were still in effect <p>Examples Market Oriented Measures/ Projects geared towards fostering employment of refugees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Banenoffensief voor vluchtelingen" (Jobs Offensive for Refugees) (labour market and offer focused): started November 2005; Cooperation between Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland, Emplooi, UAF, CWI aiming at (amongst others): run initiatives for refugees in the public and private employment sectors, creation of commitment of employers, governments, reintegrationenterprises and civil society organisations for the Jobs Offensive; Connect to existing measures in the area; increase participation of refugees in learning-work projects which lead to more employment for this group; increase number of job placements facilitated by the involved organisations); - Awareness Raising: e.g. BuitenGewooN campaign by the UAF commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to improve the perception of refugees as higher educated employees; The municipalities and employers in the technical, medical and financial/economic sector should be stimulated to pay special attention to this target group. (Dessain & hello, p. 29) - There is an agreement in the Frame Convention Big Enterprissis with employers to reach a higher influx of refugees into their work force (in 2003 18 enterprises entered the agreement with the ministry of SWZ (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 35) <p>(note that in this phase many of the named projects are still young/ pilots (Dessain & Hello, 2006, p. 30)</p> <p>Examples Market Oriented Measures/ Projects geared towards fostering employment ethnic minorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Wet SAMEN (Employment of Minorities Promotion Act) obliges companies with more than 35 employees to report the number of allochtone employees and the about the measures which they take in order to increase this number in the future; a national helpdeske was established by the CWI (Employment Agency) in order to support employers on these issues. (in place until 2004) -In the frame of the Frame convention big enterprises (RGO) 110 agreements have been made with big enterprises on the implementation of a multicultural staff policy (until end 2004)

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
7	Regulations in relation to access to Vocational Training / Higher Education	No information
8	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	The policies in place targeted at labour market participation of allochtones/minorities are given a rather negative evaluation and are judged insufficient for the promotion of labour market participation of allochthones in the future according to Ginjaar-Maas et al. (1994) Temporary Scientific Commission for minority policies.
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	No information

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
7	Regulations in relation to access to Vocational Training / Higher Education	- See also Measures under the WEB (Vocational and Adult Education Act) mentioned in T.5.1
8	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	According to Klaver & Odé (2003) the measures in the area of labour market orientation in the frame of the Civic Integration classes is often insufficient and is generally offered too late in the course of the trajectory; Therefore refugees have insufficient perceptions of their opportunities (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25)
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	See: (Klaver & Odé, 2002 p. 5 ; Pijper et al, 2015); Website of the Internationale Diplomawaardering (2017).

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		Other initiatives which lift legal restrictions which used to limit the possibility for refugees to follow further education:
7	Regulations in relation to access to Vocational Training / Higher Education	<p>- See also Measures under the WEB (Vocational and Adult Education Act) mentioned in T.5.1</p> <p>- 2003 Lifting of restrictions for refugees eligible for welfare benefits: Refugee students who are eligible to welfare benefits need to ask permission in order to be allow to follow education or a course (ABW, Algemeen Bijstandswet; Social Assistance Act); Before one was only permitted to keep welfare benefits and study at the same time up to MBO level (Intermediate Vocational Training); This restriction was lifted on 1st January 2003 so that persons eligible for welfare benefits are potentially also allows to follow HBO (higher vocational education) or university education (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 26)</p> <p>- In 2000 the age-barrier in the frame of the law on the financing of studies (Wet op de studiefinanciering) was raised from 27 to 30 years. This is important for refugees who are often already older when coming to the Netherlands.</p> <p>- For refugees older than 30 years old, there are also so called SUS-moneys. This group can, under certain conditions, make a claim in reference to the Study Allowance Schemes (Tegemoetkoming Studiekostenregelingen) which are implemented by the support centre of the UAF foundation (SUS); this can also be the case for transitionary education (schakelonderwijs)</p>
8	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	<p>According to Klaver & Odé (2003) the measures in the area of labour market orientation in the frame of the Civic Integration classes (as of 1998) is often insufficient and is generally offered too late in the course of the trajectory; Therefore refugees have insufficient perceptions of their opportunities (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 25)</p> <p>-New development referred to by Klaver & Odé (2003, p.25) are the introduction of dual trajectories in which language learning and the preparation for labour market/education become more integrated. They consider this as a positive development. There is no data on the extent to which this has been implemented at this point in time.</p>
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	<p>In this period of time there seems to be a combination of two relevant bodies/ processes which is the International Diploma Evaluation (Internationale Diploma Waardering, IDW) and the Recognition of Prior Learning (Erkenning Verworven Competenties, EVC);</p> <p>Notes General on Diploma Recognition: recent improvement (early 2000) in the on the area of "internationale diplomaverelijking" (IDW) (International diploma comparison), but still many diplomas are considered insufficient and are devalued in the Dutch context; little attention for other labour market relevant skills; EVC (erkenning van eerder verworven competenties/ Recognition of Prior Learning) is named as as positive opportunity to value skills but at the time of the article not yet very developed (Klaver & Odé, 2002)</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>Before 1995 there was no national policy/measure or unified rule on the recognition/evaluation of foreign diplomas. Van Veen reports that this led to a long, confusing and bureaucratic procedure for diploma recognition. She notes that in the end there was one government official entitled with the task of diploma recognition who had around 1500 requests per year (however, the article is a little vague on this) (van Veen, 1995).</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>In 1994/1995, as van Veen reports, 28 offices for "interantional diploma evaluation" (internationale diplomawaardering) around the country had been opened to which migrants could go in order to get their diplomas evaluated (van Veen, 1995). The offices were set up by the Central Employment Services Authority ("Centraal bestuur arbeidsvoorziening" (CBA)). The offices are located in advice-offices for education and employment (Adviesbureaus voor opleiding en beroep; AOB). The officials working in the offices were educated by the Nuffic and the Colo and Informatiebank Groningen were also involved in that education.</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		International Diploma Evaluation (Internationale Diploma waardering, IDW): (see Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 34)
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>IDW (International Diploma Evaluation) compares foreign diplomas with Dutch educational qualifications. This process entails a detailed comparison of the study programs and study load of the foreign programs with similar programs in the Netherlands. The responsible intermediary in the area of International Diploma Recognition is the CWI (Central Organ for Employment and Income) (since 1 January 2003) (Dessain & Hello, 2006, p. 25; for more info see Klaver & Odé, 2003, p. 34). The evaluation of diplomas of education and diplomas on the level of general secondary education, preparatory scientific education and higher education is conducted by the Nuffic (Netherlands organisation for international cooperation in higher education). Colo (Central Office of the National Vocational Education Bodies) is the responsible institution for evaluating foreign education/ training and diplomas on the level of preparatory intermediary vocational training, secondary vocational training and adult education.</p> <p>Detailed description of the IDW Process by the Dutch refugee Council (2006, p. 34-35):</p> <p>"All requests for the recognition of foreign qualifications and/or degrees are coordinated by the Information Centre on Diploma Evaluation (IcDW). The IcDW was established by the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (Nuffic) and the Centres of Expertise on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market (Colo). Together, these institutions now form the new structure of the Evaluation of Foreign Credentials (IDW) in the Netherlands. Where Nuffic assesses foreign qualifications and diplomas at the level of secondary and higher (graduate and undergraduate) education, Colo concentrates on those qualifications and diplomas relating to secondary and adult-level vocational or professional training. The instance to which a refugee should submit a request for the recognition of foreign qualifications depends on the particular situation. The following guidelines may be useful as an indication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IcDW and the Centre for Work and Income (CWI) have an agreement that all unemployed job applicants are entitled to request that CWI certify their diplomas, at no cost for the applicant. Refugees and newcomers who will be following an integration programme (as specified under the Integration of Newcomers Act) may be included in this category of applicants. In practice, the CWI forwards all requests to the IcDW. IcDW is primarily responsible for the translation of the relevant documents, which it sends to Nuffic or Colo for assessment and verification. All costs incurred for this target group are covered by CWI. • Those who have not yet decided whether they want to work or enrol in (further) study may also apply to the CWI for recognition of their qualifications. As in the above-mentioned example, the costs incurred are covered by CWI. • Someone who wishes to access education in the Netherlands can request that the particular educational institution he/she aims to attend certify prior diplomas and/or educational qualifications. The educational institution, in this case, will forward the request to IcDW. Where a request for certification of prior qualifications is submitted by a public (regularly subsidized) educational institution, no fees are charged. In the event that a private educational institution submits the request, either the diploma holder or the educational body may be required to cover the costs. • A job applicant with a job in the professional services sector is advised to contact the IcDW for recognition of his/her qualifications. Costs

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	No clear or unified procedure/policy before 1995 according to van Veen (1995) (see T6.1).
3	Which documents are required?	No information
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	Following van Veen's (1995, newspaper article) argumentation a long time.
5	Is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-country's degrees recognized?	no information.

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	same organs for all diplomas: 28 offices in the country for International Diploma Evaluation (Internationale Diplomawaardering) (see T6.1)
3	Which documents are required?	Original diploma document (not a copy); There is also possibility to request the evaluation by written request, in that case a copy of the diploma verified by the municipality can be sent; in some cases it seems the CV is requested as well as work experience is valued as well in the advice (van Veen, 1995).
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	No clear information on this but van Veen's article (1995) gives an impression of the situation at the time: Between December 1994 and April 1995 108 people had come to get their diplomas evaluated only to the office in Amsterdam, which is considered a lot by van Veen (1995; info based on newspaper article). She notes: "in the weekly open office hours in Amsterdam it is already clear after 4 months that two international diploma-evaluators ("IDW-adviseurs") can hardly stem the workload" (translated from van Veen, 1995). The evaluators at the time of the article (half april) had evaluated 30 diplomas which was not even half of the requests that had entered (ibid.). Mattheijer (2000, p. 86) that this period can be "really long", especially for refugees who have lost their papers/diplomas.
5	Is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-country's degrees recognized?	No information

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
		<i>The same bodies as for all levels, see detailed description in T 6.1</i>
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	<p>The IDW (International Diploma Evaluation) also applies in evaluating foreign education/ training and diplomas on the level of preparatory intermediary vocational training, secondary vocational training and adult education. The responsible institution in this case is Colo (Central Office of the National Vocational Education Bodies).</p> <p>EVC (Recognition of Prior Learning / Erkenning Verworven Competenties): Method to sketch out, measure and if possible qualify with a diploma the competencies of people (especially in the case where a person does not hold a diploma or document proving those competencies). The proof for this competencies will be collected in a portfolio together with diplomas and work experience (Dessain & Hello, 2006, p. 25).</p>
3	Which documents are required?	EVC: The participant in the EVC procedure collects proof for their competencies in a so called portfolio which gives an overview of the biography of a person. In addition to work experience and diplomas the portfolio carries proof material on acquired competencies (e.g. declarations by employers, testimonials, photos of conducted work, work pieces, results of priory conducted work). In case the collected material is insufficient to make a proper evaluation there can be an assessment (Klaver & Odé, 2003, p.34 referring to Smit & Andriessen, 2003).
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	no information
5	Is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-country's degrees recognized?	<p>Numbers on Efficiency of the CWI (Agency conducting the IDW process): 2003: 4869 dossiers were submitted to the CWI; 2004 : 6400 dossiers submitted; 2005 : 5343 were submitted and 4274 were evaluated (those not evaluated were either incomplete or unusable dossiers or are still being evaluated at time of the report (Dessain & Hello, 2006, p. 25)</p> <p>Issues in the Evaluation Process (IDW): It seems like in the Dutch case it is not so much about a dichotomy of recognition / non-recognition but about the <i>evaluation</i> of a certain program. One common issue is that diplomas of refugees are often valued less than expected by refugees due to the difference between the program they followed elsewhere and the equivalent in the Netherlands (Dessain & Hello, 2006, p. 25)</p>

		early 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	<p>Pijper et al., 2015 describe the development of diploma recognition in the 1990s as follows:</p> <p>"1990s: starting from the notion of differences</p> <p>In the 1990s the dissimilarity perception gained popularity among policy makers, which embodied the belief that foreign and national education systems are inevitably different, but that these differences - if not substantial - can be seen as an enrichment. Accordingly, foreign diplomas can be recognised if no substantial differences are found and given differences are accepted rather than neglected. This is the guiding principle on which today's international agreements on diploma recognition are based on." (Pijper et al. 2015, p.26)</p>

		mid 1990s
		Netherlands
6	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	<p>Klaver & Odé (2003, p. 25) note that in the Civic Integration trajectories of refugees there are problems in the area of determining the level of competencies of refugees. The ECV and the IDW are only used to a limited extent.</p> <p>Pijper et al., 2015 describe the development of diploma recognition in the 1990s as follows: "1990s: starting from the notion of differences In the 1990s the dissimilarity perception gained popularity among policy makers, which embodied the belief that foreign and national education systems are inevitably different, but that these differences - if not substantial - can be seen as an enrichment. Accordingly, foreign diplomas can be recognised if no substantial differences are found and given differences are accepted rather than neglected. This is the guiding principle on which today's international agreements on diploma recognition are based on." (Pijper et al. 2015, p.26)</p> <p>Mattheijer (2000) notes the following on the recognition of refugees' diplomas this period: "Often diplomas from the country of origin are estimated lower and there is little attention for the acquired work experience. If in the country of origin the diploma was valued high in combination with the acquired work experience, they are often ranked much lower in the Netherlands. Sometimes people who lost their papers in the war have to wait a really long time for their diploma evaluation." (Mattheijer, 2000 p. 86, referring to Brink et al., 1996, p. 57)</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Netherlands
6	Others/ Note on Evaluation of the measures	<p>Klaver & Odé (2003, p. 25) note that in the Civic Integration trajectories of refugees there are problems in the area of determining the level of competencies of refugees. The ECV and the IDW are only used to a limited extent. The request for diploma recognition is taken over by the CWI at this point in time (2003).</p> <p>Pijper et al. (2015) describe the process of diploma recognition in the 2000s as follows: "</p> <p>2000 - present: development of supporting measures alongside formal recognition</p> <p>In the past decade and a half, policy efforts have particularly been geared at the development, experimentation and evaluation of supporting measures alongside formal recognition. In particular, the accreditation and recognition of prior learning has taken a flight with the launching of a national knowledge centre - Kenniscentrum EVC - to raise awareness of the possibilities for accreditation and recognition of prior learning and the stimulation of use of available instruments. This latter development deserves full attention in section 2.4." (p. 26)</p> <p>The Dutch Refugee Council (2006, p.34) (Vluchtelingenwerk) estimates the situation as follows:</p> <p>"For newcomers seeking employment, who would like to access education, or take an integration course in the Netherlands, it is important to know what their foreign accreditation is worth. A written declaration submitted by an expert centre can indicate the value of a foreign diploma or course in the Netherlands. A declaration of this type could enable refugees to follow education that is better suited to their prior-obtained education, or to find employment that is more closely related to actual qualifications. It must be noted that the above-mentioned declaration is of an advisory (and not decisive) nature, and that it does not imply an immediate 'right' to the recognition of the relevant qualifications.</p> <p>An additional problem faced by many refugees is the fact that, during the course of the flight from their country of origin, important documents, including diplomas and/or certificates, may have been lost or left behind. It is also problematic that foreign (non-EU) diplomas are frequently valued less than their Dutch equivalents, as a result of which refugees are often forced to apply for jobs below their competency level, or to follow (unnecessary) additional education and/or vocational training. For some, a procedure on 'competencies obtained elsewhere' could offer a solution (see below). For refugees who would like to work in a so-called 'regulated profession', such as doctors or lawyers, the procedure is long, complicated, and generally requires considerable perseverance. The Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports is responsible for regulated professions in the health sector. In the past few years, the Ministry has paid considerable attention to the recognition of qualifications of foreign doctors, including many refugees. For example, a special registration office was established and service provision has been improved. Still, finding a place where one can practice medicine remains cumbersome for those without a network of Dutch contacts to provide a measure of access to the – traditionally very closed – world of medicine."</p>

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS		
1.1.	1.1. application process		
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	"The aim is to reduce the average waiting time to 3 months for the primary decision, and an additional 2 months for an eventual appeal" (Ostby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 13). The Regulation on Immigration mentions a '15 month rule' meaning the goal for review duration is 15 months. If the process lasts longer a permit will be granted given the applicant has submitted proper paperwork and identification material (FOR-1990-12-21-1028).	According to the UDI annual report from 1998 the internal goal is 9 weeks (UDI, 1998, pp. 9). The law on administration states that an administrative decision may not an undue amount of time (forvaltnings lov). The Regulation on Immigration mentions a '15 month rule' meaning the goal for review duration is 15 months. If the process lasts longer a permit will be granted given the applicant has submitted proper paperwork and identification material (FOR-1990-12-21-1028).
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	"Before 1989, many cases were under consideration for more than 12 months....It is at the moment said to be less than 6 months" (Osby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 13).	1996: 16 weeks 1997: 21 weeks 1998: 25 weeks (UDI 1998, pp 9) 1999: 35 weeks (Statskonsult report, pp 42)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	No information.	No information.
4	Are there any application fees?	Application fees waived for asylum seekers and refugees.	Application fees waived for Asylum seekers and refugees
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection		

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	The Regulation on Immigration mentions a '15 month rule' meaning the goal for review duration is 15 months. If the process lasts longer, a permit will be granted given the applicant has submitted proper paperwork and identification material (FOR-1990-12-21-1028).
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	2007: 206 days (SSB 2007).
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	In 2001 the UNE was created and took over the responsibilities of accepting and reviewing appeals. 2001: On average 13 weeks/~3 months (UNE 2001) 2003: 13 weeks (UNE Annual Report, 2003, pp. 26) 2004: 5 months (UNE Annual Report, 2004, pp. 23) 2005: 8,5 months (UNE Annual Report, 2005, pp. 21) 2006: 12,5 months (UNE Annual Report, 2006, pp. 15) 2007: On AVERAGE 10,5 months (UNE Annual Report, 2007, pp. 13) 2007: Median 6.5 months (SSB 2007).
4	Are there any application fees?	Application fees waived for asylum seekers and refugees.
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	The status may be granted up to 3 years. If there are issues with identity etc. it may be given for 1 year (Regulation 1990 para 10-13). Yes it can be renewed; renewal can be made up to 2 years (Regulation 1990, para 10-24). In para 10-20 of the 1990 regulation there is mention of a requirement of subsistence and then lists exceptions in the remaining paragraphs. Refugees are not mentioned BUT it states in 10-20 that social assistance counts as subsistence.	The status may be granted up to 3 years. If there are issues with identity etc. it may be given for 1 year (Regulation 1990 § 10-13). Yes it can be renewed; renewal can be made up to 2 years (Regulation 1990, § 10-24). In § 10-20 of the 1990 regulation there is mention of a requirement of subsistence and then lists exceptions in the remaining §graphs. Refugees are not mentioned BUT it states in 10-20 that social assistance counts as subsistence.
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	UNHCR	UNHCR
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	TPS is granted for one year at a time. May not be used to seek permanent residency for the first four years. If the conflict or situation preventing the individual from returning to their origin continues past four years they may qualify for permanent residency (NOU, 2001, pp. 1).	TPS is granted for one year at a time. May not be used to seek permanent residency for the first four years. If the conflict or situation preventing the individual from returning to their origin continues pasts four years they may qualify for permanent residency (NOU, 2001, pp. 16).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No not for refugees.	No not for refugees.
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization		
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	7 years of permanent residency.	7 years of permanent residency.
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	Must be 18 years of age, must have been a permanent resident of Norway for the past 7 years, of good repute, and does not have an outstanding debt.	Must be 18 years of age, must have been a permanent resident of Norway for the past 7 years, of good repute, and does not have an outstanding debt.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	The status may be granted up to 3 years. If there are issues with identity etc. it may be given for 1 year (Regulation 1990 para 10-13). Yes it can be renewed; renewal can be made up to 2 years (Regulation 1990, para 10-24). In para 10-20 of the 1990 regulation there is mention of a requirement of subsistence and then lists exceptions in the remaining paragraphs. Refugees are not mentioned BUT it states in 10-20 that social assistance counts as subsistence.
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	UNHCR. In 2001 Norway joined the Schengen area agreement which had an effect on asylum seeker numbers in Norway.
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which conditions?	TPS is granted for one year at a time. May not be used to seek permanent residency for the first four years. If the conflict or situation preventing the individual from returning to their origin continues pasts four years they may qualify for permanent residency (NOU, 2001, pp. 16).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No not for refugees.
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	7 years of permanent residency.
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	Must be 18 years of age, must have been a permanent resident of Norway for the past 7 years, of good repute, and does not have an outstanding debt (Citizenship Act). AFTER 2005 (Introductory Act): "Completion of the 300 course hours (or other acquisition of corresponding knowledge) was introduced as a requirement for a permanent residence permit, and later for citizenship" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 196).

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No.	No.
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	No fee.	No fee.
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET		
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Yes, but they had to apply for and receive a temporary work permit (via UDI).	Yes but they must apply for and receive a work permit.
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Requirements: (1) They have to have been in Norway for at least 4 months (2) No doubt of the identity of the applicant (3) they were unlikely to be sent to another country or to leave Norway (LOV-1988-06-24; FOR-1990-12-21-1028)	Requirements: (1) They had to have been in Norway for at least 4 months (2) No doubt of the identity of the applicant (3) they were unlikely to be sent to another country or to leave Norway (LOV-1988-06-24; FOR-1990-12-21-1028). In 1996 the law was amended so that if the process took longer than 4 months then even those asylum seekers who would possibly be rejected would qualify for a temporary work permit. They had to prove that they had a job offer (Valenta & Thorshaug, 2011, pp. 35).
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.	Immediately.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Yes.	Yes.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.	Immediately.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Asylum seekers need an additional permit.	Asylum seekers need an additional permit.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No.
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc)	Protected individuals are exempt from the fee.
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	Yes but they must apply for and receive a work permit.
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Requirements: (1) They had to have been in Norway for at least 4 months (2) No doubt of the identity of the applicant (3) they were unlikely to be sent to another country or to leave Norway (LOV-1988-06-24; FOR-1990-12-21-1028).
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Yes.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Asylum seekers need an additional permit.

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No cost for asylum seekers.	No cost for asylum seekers.
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes.	Yes.
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	No "From 1989 unemployed Norwegians and foreigners already in the country (students, asylum seekers, refugees, etc.) are supposed to be given priority before foreigners on temporary visit" (Ostby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 33).	No "From 1989 unemployed Norwegians and foreigners already in the country (students, asylum seekers, refugees, etc.) are supposed to be given priority before foreigners on temporary visit" (Ostby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 33).
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS		
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes.	Yes.
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers		
2	Do refugees get money?	Once the residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work. According to the Ostby/SOPEMI report from 1990, the problems of foreigners being more dependent on social security seems "to relate to difficulties concerning integration in the labour market..(an agreement then introduced between the national government and local government was) expected to give local authorities better motivation for facilitating that integration, and consequently reduce the need for social security assistance." (Ostby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 37) - is it correct?	Once residency status has been granted, refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to social assistance.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No cost for asylum seekers
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes.
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	No "From 1989 unemployed Norwegians and foreigners already in the country (students, asylum seekers, refugees, etc.) are supposed to be given priority before foreigners on temporary visit" (Ostby & SOPEMI, 1990, pp. 33).
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes but "In 2003 a decision was made to remove financial support and accommodation from all asylum seekers whose applications have been rejected. This was implemented in early 2004 and was considered highly controversial, as many asylum seekers were made destitute and had no access to emergency assistance" (ECRE, 2004, para 24).
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	
2	Do refugees get money?	With the creation and implementation of the Introductory Programme in 2002-2005 (obligatory for all by 2005) an introductory benefit was added to both counteract immigrant dependence on social benefits long-term and to incentivize participation.

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	<p>1993: average per family per month NOK 5700 (Lofthus & Osmunddalen, 1998, pp. 17) 1 person family: NOK 4800 2 persons family: NOK 6000 3 persons or more family: NOK 7400 (Lofthus & Osmunddalen, 1998, pp. 18) Disposable income <30,000: NOK 5600 Disposable income 30000-59999: NOK 6000 Disposable income 59999-89999: NOK 6000 Disposable Income 90000+ : 5500 (Lofthus & Osmunddalen, 1998, pp. 19) No reported living expenses: NOK 4400 Living expenses 1-1999: NOK 4400 Living expenses 2000-2999: NOK 5300 Living expenses 3000-3999: NOK 6100 Living expenses 4000+: 7500 (Lofthus & Osmunddalen, 1998, pp. 19).</p>	<p>1998: individuals of foreign nationality received on average NOK 7800 per month (SSB, 1998, pp. 14).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	Once the residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.	Once residency status has been granted , refugees have the same rights as Norwegian citizens to work.
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes.	Yes.
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No, free housing is provided but if the seekers choose to settle on their own they are not eligible for an allowance.	No, free housing is provided but if the seekers choose to settle on their own they are not eligible for an allowance.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	<p>"The introductory programme is full time and lasts for two years; people who attend will receive an allowance of NOK 113,773 per annum (equivalent to approx. €14,000)" (ECRE, 2003, pp. 125). On average two times the basic social insurance or two times 'grunbelopet i folketrygden'. Grunbelopet is denoted as G, so 2G. It is individually awarded. Those younger than 25 receive 2/3 of the amount. It is not reduced due to any remunerated labour outside of the program. This assistance does not include child support, housing/living assistance; both are given in addition to the introduction allowance (FAFO, 2007, pp. 45). The amounts from 2002 are listed below. 2002: (G=4514) NOK 9028 per month 2003: (G=4738) NOK 9476 per month 2004: (G=4898) NOK 9796 per month 2005: (G=5058) NOK 10116 per month 2006: (G=5241) NOK 10482 per month 2007: (G=5567) NOK 11134 per month (Skatetteetaten, 2015).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	With the creation and implementation of the Introductory Programme in 2002-2005 (obligatory for all by 2005) an introductory benefit was added to both counteract immigrant dependence on social benefits long-term and to incentivize participation.
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<p>"The introductory programme is full time and lasts for two years; persons who attend will receive an allowance of NOK 113,773 per annum (equivalent to approx. €14,000)" (ECRE, 2003, pp. 125).</p>
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes.
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No, free housing is provided but if the seekers choose to settle on their own they are not eligible for an allowance.

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	They are allowed to remain in state housing until they have been assigned a municipality to reside in after their permit. The goal is for the waiting time to be less than 6 months. After they have received their status they have the same right as Norwegian citizens to social benefits including housing allowance.	They are allowed to remain in state housing until they have been assigned a municipality to reside in after their permit. The goal is for the wait ingtime to be less than 6 months. After they have received their status they have the same right as Norwegian citizens to social benefits including housing allowance.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Yes, they are entitled to the same amount as Norwegian citizens under social insurance.	Yes, they are entitled to the same amount as Norwegian citizens under social insurance.
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING		
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes; "Irrespective of the number of hours, Norwegian language teaching was an offer available to immigrants. Admittedly, by referring to the law on social services, local authorities could require participation in instruction and qualification as a quid pro quo for economic benefits, but a minority of municipalities made such requirements, and those that did require participation did not necessarily follow-up with sanctions in practice. 100 Norwegian language teaching was a municipal responsibility but not a legal right for the participants" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 180). "Refugees could get more hours of Norwegian lessons and they were met by a reception apparatus (housing, social services) that did not exist for labour or family immigrants" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 174).	Yes.
1.2.	for refugees	Yes. Once permit has been granted individuals are provided free Norwegian and social studies education. They are provided 500 hours with an additional 250 hours granted under special circumstances (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1992, pp. 5-6).	Yes.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	They are allowed to remain in state housing until they have been assigned a municipality to reside in after their permit. The goal is for the waiting time to be less than 6 months. After they have received their status they have the same right as Norwegian citizens to social benefits including housing allowance.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Yes, they are entitled to the same amount as Norwegian citizens under social insurance.
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes. In 2005 the Introductory Programme became obligatory for Norwegian municipalities and the refugees they had in residence. 300 hours of language and social studies training must be completed within a period of 3 years. If needed, up to 2700 hours of further instruction must be provided by the municipalities; these must be completed within 5 years (ImDi, 2010, pp. 11).
1.2.	for refugees	Yes.

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
1.3.	for asylum seekers	In 1992 only individuals granted status/permit were entitled to full free Norwegian and social studies education. Once registered as Asylum seekers individuals were offered a 'premier program'/'introductory program' during which basic Norwegian may be reviewed and an individual plan is set up to help prepare the seeker for life in Norway' (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1992, pp. 7).	In 1996/1997 asylum seekers were offered the free option previously only given to refugees (Interdepartmental working group report, pp 8).
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial constraints)	Since education is offered for free there is no need for other alternatives for individuals with financial constraints. As soon as permit/status is granted then educational assistance is an option.	Since education is offered for free there is no need for other alternatives for individuals with financial constraints. As soon as permit/status is granted then educational assistance is an option.
2.1.	how much do they cost?	ibid	ibid
3	Who provides language training?		
3.1.	state	The individual municipalities with assistance from regional UDI/IMDi offices.	The individual municipalities with assistance from regional UDI/IMDi offices.
3.2.	NGOs	Red Cross, NOAS	Red Cross, NOAS
3.3.	Private	Folkehøgskole/"Folk High School" (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1992)	Folkehøgskole/"Folk High School" (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1994)
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	No mention at all of insufficient supply of places.	No mention at all of insufficient supply of places.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
1.3.	for asylum seekers	Yes.
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial constraints)	Since education is offered for free no need for other alternatives for individuals with financial constraints. As soon as permit/status is granted then educational assistance is an option.
2.1.	how much do they cost?	ibid
3	Who provides language training?	
3.1.	state	The individual municipalities with assistance from regional UDI/IMDi offices.
3.2.	NGOs	Red Cross, NOAS
3.3.	Private	Folkehøgskole/"Folk High School" (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1994)
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	According to article from 2001 in the larger cities of Oslo, Trondheim and Bergen there have been long waiting times for individuals. The lack of centres or rooms is stated to be the issue. Trondheim and Bergen addressed the issue by obtaining more rooms/facilities. Oslo had not by the time of this publication. Newly arrived individuals were given priority (NRK, 2001).

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No; "Admittedly, by referring to the law on social services, local authorities could require participation in instruction and qualification as a quid pro quo for economic benefits, but a minority of municipalities made such requirements, and those that did require participation did not necessarily follow-up with sanctions in practice" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 180).	No; "Admittedly, by referring to the law on social services, local authorities could require participation in instruction and qualification as a quid pro quo for economic benefits, but a minority of municipalities made such requirements, and those that did require participation did not necessarily follow-up with sanctions in practice" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 180).
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT		
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	"In the 1973–4 immigration white paper, there is a clear distinction between Norwegian language teaching and vocational education for adults. The main principle was that foreigners first had to acquire a usable knowledge of Norwegian and then take part in ordinary vocational education schemes for adults. In the course of time, though, measures specially targeted to immigrants also came into existence with the labour market services. In Oslo and a number of other major cities, special labour market measures were started for those with a different mother tongue, the emphasis being on vocationally slanted language teaching, tailored courses and placements in ordinary working life" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 167).	The employment agency AETAT offered the course Aetat Intro as a supplemental course in addition to the fusion course which combined theoretical and practical language skills. It helped prepare refugees to becoming a job seeker in Norway (UDI, 2000, pp. 8).
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes.	Yes.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	Yes, after 2005. "Completion of the 300 course hours (or other acquisition of corresponding knowledge) was introduced as a requirement for a permanent residence permit, and later for citizenship...In principle, the requirement of active acquisition of knowledge as a condition for permanent residence or naturalisation is significant. In practice, however, foreign citizens can continue to live in the country without attending such a course. They will have practically the same welfare rights, but have to put up with annual bureaucratic processes in connection with renewing their residence permit and they will lack the absolute protection against being deported that is provided by citizenship" (Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012, pp. 19).
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	Yes. Individually tailored programmes are included in the Introductory Programme. The goal of the Introductory Programme is to ensure employability or continuing higher education for its participants. Special courses may be utilized which combine theoretical language with practical language and temporary job placement (ie practice or intern). The NAV is partly responsible for the program meaning individuals receive tailored and one-on-one help from employment officer.
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes.

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	AETAT	AETAT
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	In order to receive benefits, yes.	In order to receive unemployment benefits, yes.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	There are varying measures. In some cities there are courses offered as part of the free hours of Norwegian and social studies education. The course is both theoretical and practical with the aim of increasing employment viability at the end. Efforts vary (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1992, pp. 19).	There are varying measures. In some cities there are courses offered as part of the free hours of Norwegian and social studies education. The course is both theoretical and practical with the aim of increasing employment viability at the end. Efforts vary. (Church, Education, and Research Ministry, 1992, pp. 19).
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?		
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	The only mention I read was that it was lacking and efforts were being explored to improve which resulted in the thorough process after 2000. For regulated professions then the regulatory bodies/organizations processed the FD.	The only mention I read was that it was lacking and efforts were being explored to improve which resulted in the thorough process after 2000. For regulated professions then the regulatory bodies/organizations processed the FD.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	AETAT until 2006 when NAV took over. VOX
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	In order to receive unemployment benefits, yes.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	Apart from the previously mentioned fusion courses which combine theory and practical language/vocational language courses including temporary job placement/practice/internships there are no other active measures taken.
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	The process of recognition of FD is governed by NOKUT (LOV-2005-04-01-15, ch. 4). "NOKUT evaluates: (1)the status of the educational institution and the qualification in the country where the education was acquired (2)the duration of the education programme (3) the level of the education programme". Regulated professions are not evaluated by NOKUT but by the regulating authorities (e.g. medical doctor, psychologist etc.) "NOKUT's decision is an individual decision. The following laws and regulations form the basis for the decision: (1)section 3-4, second paragraph of the Act relating to Universities and University Colleges (Universities and University Colleges Act) of 1 April 2005, No. 15 (2) section 6-1 of the Regulations concerning quality assurance and quality development in higher education and tertiary vocational education (3) regulations concerning requirements for master's degrees (4) the Public Administration Act" (NOKUT, 2017).

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	No information.	No information.
3	Which documents are required?	No information.	No information.
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	No information.	No information.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	Efforts are included in the Introductory Programme. The department responsible for adult education (see VOX in sources) states that the right to evaluation of prior learning is entitled to all (www.kompetansenorge.se).
3	Which documents are required?	<p>"General documentation requirements: (1) Identity document {e.g. passport, national refugee id card} (2) Proof of name change {only if you have changed your name} (3) Documentation from higher education (4) Documentation from upper secondary school." There may be country specific requirements which are listed on the Nokut website. "NOKUT requires final diplomas, transcripts of grades and proof of any changes of name that are issued in a language other than Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Icelandic or English, to be translated to one of these languages." If documentation is missing there is a process for additional evaluation, the Recognition Procedure for Persons without Verifiable Documentation. First the general recognition process must be completed. After a rejection a form will be given to the application which must be returned with documentation on language skills and residence permit. CV and work testimonials are recommended. There is an evaluation of whether the applicant fulfils the formal requirements to proceed with the new procedure. Then follows a preliminary interview and a meeting/interview with a panel of experts. The decision is made by NOKUT based on the report from the panel of experts (NOKUT, 2017).</p>
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	2003: On average 4,33 months (NOKUT Annual Report , 2003, pp. 14). 2004: A little over 4 months (NOKUT Annual Report, 2004, pp. 16) 2005: ~3 months (NOKUT Annual Report, 2005, pp. 16). 2006: 2,6 months (NOKUT Annual Report, 2006, pp. 8) 2007: 2,5 months (NOKUT Annual Report, 2007, pp. 8).

		early 1990s	mid 1990s
		Norway	Norway
5	is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-countries' degrees recognized?	No information.	No information.

		early 2000s - till 2007
		Norway
5	is there any account of how many qualified refugees get their home-countries' degrees recognized?	2003: Of the 1567 decisions made, 64% recognized; appeals were made in some instances but none of the decisions were overturned (NOKUT Annual Report, 2003, pp. 11). 2004: Of the 1853 decisions made, ~74% were recognized; appeals were made in some instances but none of the decisions were overturned (NOKUT Annual Report, 2004, pp. 11). 2005: Of the 2442 decisions made, ~76% were recognized (NOKUT Annual Report, 2005, pp. 11). Of the 2566 decisions made, ~68% were recognized (NOKUT Annual Report, 2006, pp. 16).

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first	Goal is 6 months (a general fact, mentioned everywhere thus no specific reference).
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	1991: 191 days (Einhorn Motion, 1991, pp. 609) 1993/1994: 9-10 months (Motion 1993/94:Sf632)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	No information.
4	Are there any application fees?	No (Migration Board FAQ)
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of	
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Permanent Residency.
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	All UNHCR Convention Refugees are treated as mainstream refugees; differentiation only when data is to be presented. Sweden includes categories for refugee status exceeding the international standard.
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which	TPS did not exist until 1994. Prior to that included under refugee category/treated the same.
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No. Regulations existed against ethnic discrimination but nothing on the labour market specifically (Graham & Soininen, 1998). 1994 Law passed prohibiting ethnic discrimination in the labour market (Graham & Soininen, 1998, pp. 523).
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	5 years
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	(1) Has reached the age of 18 (2)has been domiciled in Sweden for the past five years (3) is and can be expected to continue to be of good character (1956 Act with amendments Section 6)

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first	Goal is 6 months (a general fact, mentioned everywhere thus no specific reference).
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	1998: 221 days (Budget 1999/2000 pp 19) 1999: average 229 days (Budget 2000/2001:1 pp 38)
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	Government goal: 6 months (max 12 months for the whole case i.e. initial and appeal. 1998-half of cases determined within 12 months. (SKR 2003/04:53 pp 18) 1997: 300 days 1998: 252 days (Budget 1999/2000 pp 24)
4	Are there any application fees?	No (Migration Board FAQ).
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of	
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Shall be permanent or temporary permit lasting for three years, after which an extension of permanent residency may be applied for (SFS 2005:716 kap 5 § 1).
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	All UNHCR Convention Refugees are treated as mainstream refugees; differentiation only when data is to be presented. Sweden includes categories for refugee status exceeding the international standard.
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which	Thirteen months, it can be renewed.
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No.
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	5 years
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	(1) Has reached the age of 18 (2)has been domiciled in Sweden for the past five years (3) is and can be expected to continue to be of good character (1956 Act with amendments Section 6).

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first	Goal 6 months (SOU, 2009, pp. 19)
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	The average times were 2001 - 14 months 2002 - 14 months 2003 - 12 months 2004 - 8 months (Migrationsverket, 2006, pp. 10) 2002 48% determined within 6 months 2001 49% determined within 6 months (SKR, 2003/04, pp. 10) 2005: 244 days 2006: 201 days (Budget 2007/2008 pp. 16) 2007: 218 days (Budget 2008/2009 pp 13).
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	2000 half of cases determined within 9 months. (SKR 2003/04:53 pp 18) On average in months 2001 - 10 2002 - 8 2003 - 8 2004 - 6 (Migrationsverket, 2006, pp. 13). 2003: 198 days 2004: 179 days 2005: 240 days (Foreigner Board replaced by Migration Courts for Appeals) 2006: 144 days 2007: 123 days (Budget 2008/2009 pp. 13).
4	Are there any application fees?	No (Migration Board FAQ)
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of	
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Max three years; no less than one year. It can be renewed for an additional two years.
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	All UNHCR Convention Refugees are treated as mainstream refugees; differentiation only when data is to be presented. Sweden includes categories for refugee status exceeding the international standard.
3	for how long is other protection status granted? Can in be renewed? Under which	Thirteen Months, it can be renewed.
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No.
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	4 years (starting at the moment temporary status issued) (SFS 2005:716, 11 § 4(b)).
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	(1) Must show proof of identity (2) Be 18 (3) possess residency (as refugee/TPS or permanent residency) (4) resided in Sweden for four years (5) time in Sweden without negative experiences such as arrest or outstanding debt (SFS 2005:716, section 11).

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No.
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	No fee at all.
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	1992: amendment to law 1989 if process lasts longer than 4 months, asylum seekers are exempt from work permit requirement (SOU, 2009, pp 65 ; Utlanningsforordningen, 1989, pp. 547)
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes; as soon as status is granted they are able to work.
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	TPS did not exist until 1994; refugees up until then included categories that now fall under TPS. These people were allowed to work.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	1992: amendment to law 1989 if process lasts longer than 4 months, asylum seekers are exempt from work permit (SOU, 2009, pp 65 ; Utlanningsforordningen, 1989, pp. 547) As soon as refugees receive their residency permit they have permission to work. As soon as other protected statuses receive their residency permit they may be employed legally. Asylum seekers are not allowed to work.
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	Nothing.

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any	
3	priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	No.
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	1997: Not for refugees or other stateless person who has received documentation from the Swedish government (Ordinance 1997:691).
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	1994
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes; as soon as status is granted they are able to work.
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Yes.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	1992: amendment to law 1989 if process lasts longer than 4 months, asylum seekers are exempt from work permit (SOU, 2009, pp 65 ; Utlänningsförordningen, 1989, pp. 547) as soon as refugees receive their residency permit they have permission to work. As soon as other protected statuses receive their residency permit they may be employed legally. Asylum seekers are not allowed to work.
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	Nothing.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	2005: Only four years residency compared to 5 for other migrants (SFS 2005:716, 11 § 4(b)).
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	Not for refugee or stateless classified persons according to Alien Act of 2005 (SFS 2001:218, § 11) TPS (2) postal fee as they recommend you send your post as first class/insured (Migration Board, Acquiring Citizenship).
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	(2005) Yes; must apply/fulfil the requirements of exemption from the requirement of work permission (AT-UND). In order to receive AT-UND must fulfil (1) asylum application cannot be obviously fabricated (2) must have national identity documents (3) their asylum application must be processed in Sweden.
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	(2005) must apply/fulfil the requirements of exemption from the requirement of work permission (AT-UND). AT-UND is noted on the LMA card the asylum seeker receives; hence, immediately.
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately; it is important to find work during the three years of refugee status. It will aid in the process of establishing permanent permission to stay.
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	Yes.
3.1.	(TPS) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	Immediately; it is important to find work during the three years of refugee status. It will aid in the process of establishing permanent permission to stay.
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Asylum seekers - must indicate during initial request that they wish to work; if they qualify they are issued exemption from typical work permission. Refugees - issued work permit by Migration Board. TPS - issued work permit by Migration Board.
5	how much does it case to get the work permit?	Nothing.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes.
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	No. Regulations existed against ethnic discrimination but nothing on the labour market specifically (Graham & Soininen, 1998). 1994 Law passed prohibiting ethnic discrimination in the labour market (Graham & Soininen, 1998, pp. 523).
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes (Lag 1988:153 § 2) If an asylum seeker is (1) living in a state run residential facility (2) is living in a County which has an agreement with the State Immigrant Office (SIV) about accepting asylum seekers and where the asylum seeker has been placed by SIV (3) is temporarily in a County waiting to be placed somewhere by SIV (4) is living in a County where the asylum seeker has strong family bonds or other reasons for staying. Any children in the family under the age of 16 also have the right to assistance (Lag 1989:543).

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes.
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	1997 Sweden joined the EU. Only if a work permit was not existent. Before granting a work permit the employer must have considered Swedish and EU citizens.
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes.
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	Only if the person who is to be hired does not have permission to work in Sweden. Then must first consider Swedish citizens then EU/EEA citizens. As most refugees and asylum seekers will automatically be granted permission to work or exemption from work permit this does not apply in the same way.
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	Yes.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	<p>Allowance per day /Asylum seekers {amount determined by the government/cabinet via Ordinance} is it true that asylum seekers have the same condition as recognized refugees?</p>	<p>Free housing, daily allowance, special allowance. Free housing only valid with state-run facilities (1988:153) Must apply for daily and special allowances. Daily Allowance shall cover costs for clothing and shoes, groceries, activities, hygiene articles, newspapers and phone, etc. When food is included in the state run residence, allowance is reduced accordingly. Amounts (1) including food costs (2) excluding food costs. Calculated in percentage of the basic amount of general insurance determined yearly as according to 1962 law {*****According to the Swedish Statistical Bank (SCB) the basic amounts are as follows: 1989 27900 1990 29700 1991 32200 1992 33700 1993 34400}}. Single (1) 74% (2) 25% Living Together (1) 63% (2) 20% Child 0-3 years (1) 38% (2) 12 % Child 4-10 years (1) 45% (2) 12% Child 11-15 years (1) 52% (2) 12% Child 16-17 years (1) 52% (2) 12 % Adult living with family (1) 63% (2) 20% For families with more than 2 children, the percentages are only for the two oldest children. Remaining children are half the percentages listed {1993:1683}. (1988:156 § 2-3) Special allowance is provided for costs due to special needs such as winter clothes, glasses, dietary supplements, medicine, emergency dental care, handicap medical equipment, new-born equipment and other equipment needed for a living situation. May also cover local trips if they are found especially pertinent (1988:156, § 5-).</p> <p>If asylum seekers are working they must report their income to SIV and their allowance will be adjusted (1988:153).</p>
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>Yes if the foreigner is staying at a state run residence for asylum seekers or is temporarily in a County waiting for relocation by SIV to another County or a state-run facility (1988:153 § 5) . Only given to foreigners who have not been relocated.</p>

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers {amount determined by the government/cabinet via Ordinance} is it true that asylum seekers have the same condition as recognized refugees?	<p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are free/included: 24 kr/day for single adults 19 kr/day per person for adults splitting costs 12 kr/day for children up to and including 17 years old</p> <p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are not free: 71 kr/day for single adults 61 kr/day per person for adults splitting household costs 37 kr/dag for children 0-3 years old 43 kr/dag for children 4-10 years old 50 kr/dag for children 11-17 years old Families with more than two children receive full allowance for the two eldest children and half allowance for all remaining children. (1994)</p>
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>Yes if they are residing in a state-run facility because they have not been placed by SIV in another facility or their final residing County. Yes, only for one month after status has been declared. If they remain at a residential facility they are eligible for continued allowance. They may now apply for welfare like the native population (1994).</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	<p>Allowance per day /Asylum seekers {amount determined by the government/cabinet via Ordinance} is it true that asylum seekers have the same condition as recognized refugees?</p>	<p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are free/included: 24 kr/day for single adults 19 kr/day per person for adults splitting costs 12 kr/day for children up to and including 17 years old At a Migration Board Residence where meals are not free: 71 kr/day for single adults 61 kr/day per person for adults splitting household costs 37 kr/dag for children 0-3 years old 43 kr/dag for children 4-10 years old 50 kr/dag for children 11-17 years old Families with more than two children receive full allowance for the two eldest children and half allowance for all remaining children. (1994)</p>
2	Do refugees get money?	<p>Yes, only for one month after status has been declared. If they remain at a residential facility they are eligible for continued allowance. They may now apply for welfare like the native population.</p>

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
2.2.	<p>Allowance per day / Refugees : what is highlighted in red is not very understandable.</p> <p>Could you please, calculate how much money could one get minimum and maximum. The same is for asylum seekers.</p>	<p>Refugees granted permanent residence are entitled to social assistance.</p> <p>Law 1992:1068 allows Counties to independently provide an introduction allowance amount to refugees instead of Social Assistance, dependent on the refugee's participation in the introduction program, individually tailored by the County and the refugee (includes taking Swedish language course and applying for jobs). The County government or local government then receives compensation from the State for the costs of the introduction program allowance. The length of the program is generally 2 years but the compensation from the State to the Country is supposed to cover up to 3 years. To the introduction assistance other types may be added such as housing assistance and child assistance. The introductory assistance is determined by the County government and maybe decreased with income. 3 out of 4 counties do not decrease introduction assistance if income is 2000 sek or less (Nilsson, 2005).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	<p>Yes (1988:153 § 3) assistance is provided to all other aliens who are seeking protection status. Also their children who are under 16 have the right to assistance. Assistance is not given if the application is only a continuation of a previous permit without any changes in terms.</p>

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
2.2.	<p>Allowance per day / Refugees : what is highlighted in red is not very understandable.</p> <p>Could you please, calculate how much money could one get minimum and maximum. The same is for asylum seekers.</p>	<p>Refugees granted permanent residence are entitled to social assistance.</p> <p>Law 1992:1068 allows Counties to independently provide an introduction allowance amount to refugees instead of Social Assistance, dependent on the refugee's participation in the introduction program, individually tailored by the County and the refugee (includes taking Swedish language course and applying for jobs). The County government or local government then receives compensation from the State for the costs of the introduction program allowance. The length of the program is generally 2 years but the compensation from the State to the Country is supposed to cover up to 3 years. To the introduction assistance other types may be added such as housing assistance and child assistance. The introductory assistance is determined by the County government and maybe decreased with income. 3 out of 4 counties do not decrease introduction assistance if income is 2000 sek or less (Nilsson, 2005).</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	Yes, only for one month after status has been declared. If they remain registered at a residential facility they are eligible for continued allowance.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
2.2.	<p>Allowance per day / Refugees : what is highlighted in red is not very understandable.</p> <p>Could you please, calculate how much money could one get minimum and maximum. The same is for asylum seekers.</p>	<p>Refugees granted permanent residence are entitled to social assistance.</p> <p>Law 1992:1068 allows Counties to independently provide an introduction allowance amount to refugees instead of Social Assistance, dependent on the refugee's participation in the introduction program, individually tailored by the County and the refugee (includes taking Swedish language course and applying for jobs). The County government or local government then receives compensation from the State for the costs of the introduction program allowance. The length of the program is generally 2 years but the compensation from the State to the Country is supposed to cover up to 3 years. To the introduction assistance other types may be added such as housing assistance and child assistance. The introductory assistance is determined by the County government and maybe decreased with income. 3 out of 4 counties do not decrease introduction assistance if income is 2000 sek or less (Nilsson, 2005)</p>
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	Yes, only for one month after status has been declared. If they remain registered at a residential facility they are eligible for continued allowance.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<p>Free housing, daily allowance, special allowance. Free housing only valid with state-run facilities (1988:153) Must apply for daily and special allowances. Daily Allowance shall cover costs for clothing and shoes, groceries, activities, hygiene articles, newspapers and phone, etc. When food is included in the state run residence, allowance is reduced accordingly. Amounts (1) including food costs (2) excluding food costs. Calculate din percentage of the basic amount of general insurance determined yearly as according to 1962 law. Single (1) 74% (2) 25% Living Together (1) 63% (2) 20% Child 0-3 years (1) 38% (2) 12 % Child 4-10 years (1) 45% (2) 12% Child 11-15 years (1) 52% (2) 12% Child 16-17 years (1) 52% (2) 12 % Adult living with family (1) 63% (2) 20% For families with more than 2 children, the percentages are only for the two oldest children. Remaining children are half the percentages listed {1993:1683}. (1988:156 § 2-3) Special Allowance is provided for costs due to special needs such as winter clothes, glasses, dietary supplements, medicine, emergency dental care, handicap medical equipment, newborn equipment and other equipment needed for a living situation. May also cover local trips if they are found especially pertinent (1988:156, § 5). If asylum seekers are working they must report their income to SIV and their allowance will be adjusted (1988:153).</p>
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes.
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No.

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are free/included: 24 kr/day for single adults 19 kr/day per person for adults splitting costs 12 kr/day for children up to and including 17 years old</p> <p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are not free: 61 71 kr/day for single adults kr/day per person for adults splitting household costs 37 kr/dag for children 0-3 years old 43 kr/dag for children 4-10 years old 50 kr/dag for children 11-17 years old</p> <p>Families with more than two children receive full allowance for the two eldest children and half allowance for all remaining children.</p>
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes.
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	(1994) Only if (1) the asylum seeker has been issued work permit or exempt from responsibility to work (2) has offered employment for at least 3 months and (2) to work must move to an area where the Migration Board does not have residential facilities. The allowance is only provided for the length of employment.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3.2.	Allowance per day / Temp Protect Status	<p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are free/included: 24 kr/day for single adults 19 kr/day per person for adults splitting costs 12 kr/day for children up to and including 17 years old</p> <p>At a Migration Board Residence where meals are not free: 61 71 kr/day for single adults kr/day per person for adults splitting household costs 37 kr/dag for children 0-3 years old 43 kr/dag for children 4-10 years old 50 kr/dag for children 11-17 years old</p> <p>Families with more than two children receive full allowance for the two eldest children and half allowance for all remaining children.</p>
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes.
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	Only if (1) the asylum seeker has been issued work permit or exempt from responsibility to work (2) has been offered employment for at least 3 months and (2) to work must move to an area where the Migration Board does not have residential facilities. The allowance is only provided for the length of employment. 2005 (27) Allowance is 350 SEK per month. If the family moves with the individual 850 SEK per month for the family.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No, as soon as they receive their residence permit they are eligible for the social benefits such as housing subsidies or allowance depending on their income/employment or participation in the introduction programme. They may remain in the state provided housing if they were there during their wait for residence permit until they receive their County placement. Housing may be found independently or by the County (Boverket, 2009; Dutch Refugee Council, 1999). They may apply for a loan that is interest free for acquiring housing and furnishing that house.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Once they have received their permit to remain in Sweden they are entitled to the same social benefits as Swedish citizens. This means that if they are unemployed but registered with the National Employment Office they receive assistance from the State. They must apply to the Social Insurance Office . Amount: (1) Families with children. The salary may not exceed 117000 for the applicant or 58500 for each in a couple. Paid monthly as (A) special allowance: 950 kr for 1 child; 1325 kr for 2 children; 1750 kr for 3 or more children (B) allowance to costs for housing with 50% of the housing cost per month for families with 1 child exceeds 2000 kr but not 5300 kr; 2 children exceeding 2000kr but not 5900 kr; 3 or more children exceeding 2000 kr but not 66000 kr AND (C) social assistance with 300 kr for 1 child; 375 kr for 2 children; 450 for 3 or more children. (2) Without children. Housing allowance is issued if incomes does not exceed 41000 kr for single household or 58000 kr each for couple. If income is higher then assistance shall be decreased by a third of the excess income. Assistance is issued per month, 75% of the housing costs which exceed 1800kr but not 2600 kr. If it exceeds 2600 then the assistance is 50% up to 3600 kr (1993:737).
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes, four week period with 15 hours per week (Ch 13, § 8, Educ. Act 1985). Course plan to be determined by the Swedish government.

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No, as soon as they receive their residence permit they are eligible for the social benefits such as housing subsidies or allowance depending on their income/employment or participation in the introduction programme. They may remain in the state provided housing if they were there during their wait for residence permit until they receive their County placement. Housing may be found independently or by the County. (Boverket, 2009; Dutch Refugee Council, 1999). They may apply for a loan that is interest free for acquiring housing and furnishing that house.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Once they have received their permit to remain in Sweden they are entitled to the same social benefits as Swedish citizens. This means that if they are unemployed but registered with the National Employment Office they receive assistance from the State. Amount: (1) Families with children. Amounts below 1200kr will not be paid out. (1996:441-Cited in 1993:737 therefore not listed in sources) Max amounts (meaning lower income, middle housing costs/higher housing costs) increased from 1991-1995 then remained the same until 2000 due to inflation etc. 1 Child: ~ 3900 kr 2 children: ~3100 kr 3 children: ~2500 kr. From 1997 families with children and low income have been able to get the max amount if their costs per month have been at least 5300 (1 child) 5600 (2 children) or 5900 (at least three children). Low income means that their income may not exceed 4875 kr per month (per parent). For single parents the amount per month may not exceed 9750 per month (Riksförsäkringsverket, 2001, pp. 13)
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes (Ch 13, § 8, Educ. Act 1985) Approx. 525 hours depending on how well they grasp the subject matter (§ 7 Ordinance 1994).

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	No, as soon as they receive their residence permit they are eligible for the social benefits such as housing subsidies or allowance depending on their income/employment or participation in the introduction programme. They may remain in the state provided housing if they were there during their wait for residence permit until they receive their County placement. Housing may be found independently or by the County (Boverket, 2009; Dutch Refugee Council, 1999). They may apply for a loan that is interest free for acquiring housing and furnishing that house.
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Once they have received their permit to remain in Sweden they are entitled to the same social benefits as Swedish citizens. This means that if they are unemployed but registered with the National Employment Office they receive assistance from the State. Higher costs for housing is permitted and considered in the application if a family member is handicapped (2005:465). Amount: (1) Families with children. The salary may not exceed 117000 for the applicant or 58500 for each in a couple. (2) Without children. Housing allowance is issued if incomes does not exceed 41000 kr for single household or 58000 kr each for couple. If income is higher then assistance shall be decreased by a third of the excess income (1993:737).
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Yes (Ch 13, § 8, Educ. Act 1985). May be combined with gainful employment (§ 4 c, Amendment 2006:528).

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	for refugees	Yes, as soon as their status is complete and they have been assigned a County to reside in (ch. 13 § 3 Educ. Act 1985).
1.3.	for asylum seekers	No.
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial constraints)	Courses are free and if the County finds the individual to be of financial need may provide financial assistance; the individual may also apply for student financial aid. No paid language courses.
2.1.	how much do they cost?	no information.
3	Who provides language training?	No information.
3.1.	state	The Counties where the individuals reside are responsible for providing SFI (Ch 13, § 3 Educ. Act 1985). The Counties shall actively reach those in the County who have a right to take SFI and encourage their participation (§ 4). The principal responsible for SFI in the County shall work with the National Employment Agency to provide the student with the opportunity to practice the Swedish language in the labour market and to ensure that SFI may be combined with labour market orientation, validation, internship or other education (§ 4b). The County may delegate the courses to another actor, the stipulations of such delegation to be determined by the government (§ 9-10).
3.2.	NGOs	If the individual has the right to receive SFI they may take the course at a Folkhogskola; if enrolled at a Folkhogskola they may apply for student financial aid (§ 6a; Folkhogskola).
3.3.	Private	There are private organizations providing SFI; they may be delegated the task by the County and provided compensation by the County and State (§ 9)
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	The demand seems to not be the issue but the time it takes for those who should have a right to SFI to actually become enrolled in a course due to the requirement of a permanent address in a County. Urban vs rural areas.
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	Not compulsory according to 1985 Act BUT since applications for permanent residency are discretionary language skills are positive.

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	for refugees	Yes, as soon as their status is complete and they have been assigned a County to reside in (ch. 13 § 3 Educ. Act 1985) should begin within 3 months of status (1994 amendment to Educ Act).
1.3.	for asylum seekers	Yes; the Counties are not responsible for SFI for asylum seekers. The Migration Board is responsible for SFI.
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial constraints)	Courses are free and if the County finds the individual to be of financial need may provide financial assistance; the individual may also apply for student financial aid. No paid language courses.
2.1.	how much do they cost?	no information.
3	Who provides language training?	no information.
3.1.	state	The Counties where the individuals reside are responsible for providing SFI (Ch 13, § 3 Educ. Act 1985) The Counties shall actively reach those in the County who have a right to take SFI and encourage their participation (§ 4). The principal responsible for SFI in the County shall work with the National Employment Agency to provide the student with the opportunity to practice the Swedish language in the labour market and to ensure that SFI may be combined with labour market orientation, validation, internship or other education (§ 4b). The County may delegate the courses to another actor, the stipulations of such delegation to be determined by the government (§ 9-10).
3.2.	NGOs	If the individual has the right to receive SFI they may take the course at a Folkhogskola; if enrolled at a Folkhogskola they may apply for student financial aid. (§ 6a; Folkhogskola)
3.3.	Private	There are private organizations providing SFI; they may be delegated the task by the County and provided compensation by the County and State (§ 9) .
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	The demand seems to not be the issue but the time it takes for those who should have a right to SFI to actually become enrolled in a course due to the requirement of a permanent address in a County.
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	No but useful for reapplying for residence permit or permanent residence.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1.2.	for refugees	Yes, as soon as their status is complete and they have been assigned a County to reside in (ch. 13 § 3 Education Act 1985) should begin within 3 months of status (1994 amendment to Education Act).
1.3.	for asylum seekers	Yes; the Counties are not responsible for SFI for asylum seekers. The Migration Board is responsible for SFI.
2	Are there paid language courses? (not private schools or personal tutors, but those for people with financial constraints)	Courses are free and if the County finds the individual to be of financial need may provide financial assistance; the individual may also apply for student financial aid. No paid language courses.
2.1.	how much do they cost?	no information.
3	Who provides language training?	no information.
3.1.	state	The Counties where the individuals reside are responsible for providing SFI (Ch 13, § 3 Educ. Act 1985). The Counties shall actively reach those in the County who have a right to take SFI and encourage their participation (§ 4). The principal responsible for SFI in the County shall work with the National Employment Agency to provide the student with the opportunity to practice the Swedish language in the labour market and to ensure that SFI may be combined with labour market orientation, validation, internship or other education (§ 4b) The County may delegate the courses to another actor, the stipulations of such delegation to be determined by the government (§ 9-10).
3.2.	NGOs	If the individual has the right to receive SFI they may take the course at a Folkhogskola; if enrolled at a Folkhogskola they may apply for student financial aid. § 6a; Folkhogskola
3.3.	Private	There are private organizations providing SFI; they may be delegated the task by the County and provided compensation by the County and State (§ 9).
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	The demand seems to not be the issue but the time it takes for those who should have a right to SFI to actually become enrolled in a course due to the requirement of a permanent address in a County.
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	no information.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	Yes through the National Employment Agency (SFS 1987:406).
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	National Employment Agency (Arbetsformedlingen).
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	In order to apply for and be granted permanent residency after the first three year period as a refugee, applicants must show evidence of self-sufficiency. Having a job that pays will be key to acquiring permanent residency status. It is obligatory to register in Sweden; contacting the National Employment Office may suffice to this registration although it is preferable they register with the registration office.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	Yes, additional professional trainings, job placements, employer outreach, subsidies for the employer. An individual plan is established for each refugee.
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	Yes through the National Employment Agency, part of the introduction to society initiative. Must register with the Agency as soon as their permit has been granted.
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	National Employment Agency
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	In order to apply for and be granted permanent residency after the first three year period as a refugee, applicants must show evidence of self-sufficiency. Having a job that pays will be key to acquiring permanent residency status. It is obligatory to register in Sweden; contacting the National Employment Office may suffice to this registration although it is preferable they register with the registration office.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	Yes, additional professional trainings, job placements, employer outreach, subsidies. An individual plan is established for each refugee.
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	Yes through the National Employment Agency. In 2006 Ordinance previous efforts and legal provisions were cemented, promoted, and called for increased collaboration.
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	Yes.
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	National Employment Agency
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	In order to apply for and be granted permanent residency after the first three year period as a refugee, applicants must show evidence of self-sufficiency. Having a job that pays will be key to acquiring permanent residency status. It is obligatory to register in Sweden; contacting the National Employment Office may suffice to this registration although it is preferable they register with the registration office.
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	Yes, additional professional trainings, job placements, employer outreach, subsidies. An individual plan is established for each refugee.
T6	Topic 6: RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEGREES and qualifications?	

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>UNESCO Convention ratified in January 1984 on the Recognition of Higher Education within the European Region of UNESCO. Recognition process carried out by the University and College Board (UHA) (UNESCO 1/1985) 1988 the Process by the UHA is made permanent. The Board for College Services (VHS) takes over the responsibilities in 1993. In 1995, the HSV takes over responsibilities. Process: Your foreign higher education must have been at least two years which shall be evidenced by a diploma and transcript. If you are from outside the EU/EES you have to have residency permit, work permit, or permanent residency. You can have your case retried but not appealed as it is not a formal judicial decision but a guide for the applicant, employer, and university/college. Criteria used: nominal education duration, subject depth, extensive examination or final thesis/project, and purpose of education. Diplomas for the purpose of fulfilling requirements of regulated professions are not recognized by the Boards but the specific regulation body (examples of regulated professions include lawyer, doctor). This is carried out usually in cooperation with the National Employment Office who coordinate validation of education and diplomas with multiple actors including the various forms of the Higher Education Board and the Counties who are responsible for the introduction of individuals to society including providing SFI (Integration Board, 2002, pp.10). *** This study has an interesting conclusion namely that the recognition does have an effect on the employability of the individual i.e. the result is the same whether an academic applies for a basic position or a job which better suits their abilities and education. It has more a positive psychological impact on the applicants. PROCESS: Applicant should contact any of the following: their residence manager, the National Employment Office, academic or career counsellor at high school or local adult education facility, college counsellor, County Migrant Reception Office, or Migration Board to have questions answered and to begin the</p>
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	<p>Through the National Employment Office once refugee status has been granted and their individualized program with the National Employment Office has begun. An individual plan is begun where previous experience, education, skills, etc. are mapped out.</p>

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>UNESCO Convention ratified in January 1984 on the Recognition of Higher Education within the European Region of UNESCO. Recognition process carried out by the University and College Board (UHA) (UNESCO 1/1985) 1988 the Process by the UHA is made permanent. The Board for College Services (VHS) takes over the responsibilities in 1993. In 1995, the HSV takes over responsibilities. Process: Your foreign higher education must have been at least two years which shall be evidenced by a diploma and transcript. If you are from outside the EU/EES you have to have residency permit, work permit, or permanent residency. You can have your case retried but not appealed as it is not a formal judicial decision but a guide for the applicant, employer, and university/college. Criteria used: nominal education duration, subject depth, extensive examination or final thesis/project, and purpose of education. Diplomas for the purpose of fulfilling requirements of regulated professions are not recognized by the Boards but the specific regulation body (examples of regulated professions include lawyer, doctor). This is carried out usually in cooperation with the National Employment Office who coordinate validation of education and diplomas with multiple actors including the various forms of the Higher Education Board and the Counties who are responsible for the introduction of individuals to society including providing SFI (Integration Board, 2002, pp.10). *** This study has an interesting conclusion namely that the recognition does have an effect on the employability of the individual i.e. the result is the same whether an academic applies for a basic position or a job which better suits their abilities and education. It has more a positive psychological impact on the applicants. PROCESS: Applicant should contact any of the following: their residence manager, the National Employment Office, academic or career counsellor at high school or local adult education facility, college counsellor, County Migrant Reception Office, or Migration Board to have questions answered and to begin the</p>
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	<p>Through valuation with the National Employment Office once refugee status has been granted and their individualized program with the National Employment Office has begun. Validation not introduced until 1996-1997, but a formal legal concept remains lacking (Dingu-Kyrklundpp, 2013, pp. 152).</p>

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
1	What is the process of recognition of FD?	<p>UNESCO Convention ratified in January 1984 on the Recognition of Higher Education within the European Region of UNESCO. Recognition process carried out by the University and College Board (UHA) (UNESCO 1/1985) 1988 the Process by the UHA is made permanent. The Board for College Services (VHS) takes over the responsibilities in 1993. In 1995, the HSV takes over responsibilities. Process: Your foreign higher education must have been at least two years which shall be evidenced by a diploma and transcript. If you are from outside the EU/EES you have to have residency permit, work permit, or permanent residency. You can have your case retried but not appealed as it is not a formal judicial decision but a guide for the applicant, employer, and university/college. Criteria used: nominal education duration, subject depth, extensive examination or final thesis/project, and purpose of education. Diplomas for the purpose of fulfilling requirements of regulated professions are not recognized by the Boards but the specific regulation body (examples of regulated professions include lawyer, doctor). This is carried out usually in cooperation with the National Employment Office who coordinate validation of education and diplomas with multiple actors including the various forms of the Higher Education Board and the Counties who are responsible for the introduction of individuals to society including providing SFI. (Integration Board, 2002, pp.10)*** This study has an interesting conclusion namely that the recognition does have an effect on the employability of the individual i.e. the result is the same whether an academic applies for a basic position or a job which better suits their abilities and education. It has more a positive psychological impact on the applicants. PROCESS: Applicant should contact any of the following: their residence manager, the National Employment Office, academic or career counsellor at high school or local adult education facility, college counsellor, County Migrant Reception Office, or Migration Board to have questions answered and to begin the</p>
2	What is the process to recognize skilled worker's qualifications (below university level)?	<p>Through valuation with the National Employment Office once refugee status has been granted and their individualized program with the National Employment Office has begun. Validation not introduced until 1996-1997, but a formal legal concept remains lacking. The Commission on Validation, appointed in 2003, should further develop appropriate validation methods (Dingu-Kyrklundpp, 2013, pp. 152).</p>

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3	Which documents are required?	Diploma or evidence of examination, transcript or academic record. All documents have to be translated and notarized.
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	According to the Integration Report (Integration Board, 2002, pp.23) the times differed. One participant said she/he waited for three years by that seemed to be an outlier and the longest the investigator had heard.

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3	Which documents are required?	Diploma or evidence of examination, transcript or academic record. All documents have to be translated and notarized.
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	According to the Integration Report (Integration Board, 2002, pp.23) the times differed. One participant said she/he waited for three years by that seemed to be an outlier and the longest the investigator had heard.

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis	Sweden
3	Which documents are required?	Diploma or evidence of examination, transcript or academic record. All documents have to be translated and notarized.
4	How much time does it take to get a degree/qualification recognized?	According to 2002 Integration Brochure (Integration Board, 2002,pp.23) the waiting time for college level education is 4 months.

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	<p>Context: 1993 Act ● strengthening of the Carriers' Liability legislation with the introduction of transit visas. Asylum seekers intercepted from a 'safe third country' were denied entry to the asylum procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● introduction of finger-printing for asylum seekers; ● rights to housing were reduced – homeless asylum seekers were no longer automatically entitled to housing by local authorities; ● failure to apply for asylum on arrival was to condition subsequent procedures for the applicant under draft immigration rules – a measure which anticipated the 'in country' clauses in the 1996 Act;
1.1.	1.1. application process	<p>until 1993 it fell to the Secretary of State to determine a refugee ; in spite of being incorporated into the rules, the Convention was not part of law and the rules were silent on procedures to establish whether a person was a refugee or not. PROCEDURE: at ports: asylum seekers were briefly interviewed by immigration officers (some given temp admission for 3 months, others detained), then they were referred to the Home Office where they filled a Political Asylum Questionnaire. In the country the asylum seeker could apply within 12 weeks or 4 (after 1994) weeks after entry (Stevens, 2004).</p>
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	no official duration
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	the rapid growth of the applications in the 1990s allows to suggest that the applications were reviewed slowly, however 1993 Act introduced fast-track refusals for unfounded applications
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	Unknown. the right to appeal has been granted only from mid-1993 // introduction of right of appeal for asylum seekers against an Immigration Officer's (IO) decision, with a 48 hour time limit for those individuals processed under accelerated procedures, and the officials had 7 days to review the appeal. In the normal (not accelerated procedures) applicants were given 10 days to prepare the papers, and the special adjudicator - 42 days to process the appeal.
4	Are there any application fees?	no, only if you need to pay a lawyer

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	list of "generally safe countries" was created, the applicants from these countries were fast-tracked -> fast refusal. Majority of them fell under that procedures
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	n/a - very long
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	very long
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	Unknown. The appeals for removal are not accepted if an asylum seeker travelled through safe third country enroute to UK; abolition of the in-country right of appeal (appellants had to apply from the country where they were deported to within 28 days)
4	Are there any application fees?	no, only if you need to pay a lawyer

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
T1	Topic 1: SECURE RESIDENCE STATUS	
1.1.	1.1. application process	No information
1	Official duration of the process review of asylum seeker's application and get first decision?	n/a - very long
2	How long on avg. the applications were reviewed in reality?	by 2003 the average time of processing asylum claims was 5 months (Stevens, 2004, ch
3	In case the asylum claim is rejected, how long did the appeal take?	
4	Are there any application fees?	no, only if you need to pay a lawyer

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	asylum seekers get temporary admission for 3 months, needs to be renewed, subject to withdrawal and reconsideration;
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	12 months, possibility to extend for 3 years, then apply for permanent residency (Schuster & Solomos, 2001; Macdonald, 1995, p. 283).
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	Exceptional Leave to Remain (no right to family reunion until 4 years of residence, 7 years before applying for settlement;) - awarded to people not meeting convention criteria of refugee, but it would be inhumane to return a person to his country of origin (Stevens, 2004)
3	for how long is Exceptional leave to remain granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	ELR for 1 year, followed by two renewals at 3 year intervals, after 7 years residence they could be eligible for settlement (Fiddick, 1999).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No information
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	five years legally residing prior application + in the last 12 months with no time limit on her perm
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	Of a good character, sufficient knowledge of English/ welsh/ Gaelic , schottish language
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	no
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	Refugees were granted 4 years Leave to Remain , and are eligible for settlement after that time .
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	Exceptional leave to Remain - for the persons not recognized under Convention, but stay for humanitarian reasons
3	for how long is Exceptional leave to remain granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	ELR for 1 year , followed by two renewals at 3 year intervals , after 7 years residence they could be eligible for settlement . But 1998 : number of years reduced to 4 year (Fiddick, 1999).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No information
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	18 months of backlog for the application review
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	in general after 5 year of residency and the last of these 5 year s/he was free of time limits
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	of a good character, sufficient knowledge of English/ welsh/ Gaelic , schottish language
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	no
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	120- 150 pounds sterling

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
1.2.	1.2. refugee status and other types of protection	Government started to deal with the case backlog: they granted indefinite leave to remain (ILR) in the country to asylum applicants prior July 1993. if they did not commit serious criminal offences. This ILR allowed to remain in the country but family reunion was subject to usual criteria of immigration, while for refugees the family reunion was unconditional.
1	for how long is refugee status granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	since July 1998: Refugees are granted immediate settlement! No need to be renewed
		ILR (not equivalent to refugee status it can be applied to as permanent residency after the other statuses are expired), ELR (stopped at 2003)--> Humanitarian protection
2	are there other types of subsidiary international protection? Which?	(HP) (is granted for 3 years and after this can apply for settlement if the circumstances persist); Discretionary leave to remain (DLR) - a person will be allowed to stay if it is impractical for human rights, legal or practical reasons to return them to their own country. This will be reviewed on a three yearly basis, and after two renewals they can apply for ILR.) (Stevens, 2004, pp.304-306).
3	for how long is Exceptional leave to remain granted? Can it be renewed? Under which conditions?	from 1998: ELR for 1 year , followed by two renewals at 3 year intervals, after 4 years residence they could be eligible for settlement (Fiddick, 1999).
4	are there any fees for the renewal of the refugee status(residency card)?	No information
1.3.	1.3. Naturalization	
1	After how many years a person is allowed to apply for citizenship?	in general after 5 year of residency and the last of these 5 year s/he was free of time limits
2	What are the main preconditions to get citizenship?	sufficient knowledge of English (provide certificates of qualification, or course) and had to pass Life in the United Kingdom test (from 2004); from 2006 - "good character requirement"
3	Do refugees (humanitarian migrants) have any priority in naturalization (if compared with other migrants)?	since refugees get immediate settlement - they are eligible for the naturalisation faster.
4	Are there any fees for the naturalization process? (application, exams etc.)	approximately 150 pounds sterling

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	until 1996 there was no employer's penalty, so we can assume that irregular employment was less risky
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	yes
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	after 6 months of waiting for decision -> can apply for work permission (Gower, 2016).
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	when they get recognized
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	ELR: yes
3.1.	(ELR) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	after the status is granted
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	Asylum seekers= yes permission of the home office; others= no permission
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No information
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	yes (assumption)
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	no regulation, but of course in practice UK citizens are more proffered than foreigners especially due to the confusion about the permission to work

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	fine for employers for employing people who do not have leave to enter/ remain, or without valid leave or if the leave to remain is with condition not permitting their employment.
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	yes
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	after 6 months of waiting for decision -> can apply for work permission (Gower, 2016).
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	Yes (Immigrant Act 1996)
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	when get recognized
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	ELR: yes
3.1.	(ELR) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	after the status granted
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	asylum seeker- yes permission of the home office; others - no . But Schellekens (2001, p. 19) suggests that employers did not have easy information about the permissions to work for refugees and immigrants in general, the way to get this information from the Home office was not straight forward and time consuming, so that is why the employers did not bother to hire foreigners, since there was no time for this extra investigations.
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No information
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	Yes (assumption)
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	no regulation, but of course in practice UK citizens are more proffered than foreigners especially due to the confusion about the permission to work (also after the employers liability act - they became more careful)

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
T2	Topic 2: Access to LABOUR MARKET	
1	Are asylum seekers allowed to work?	since 2002 - they are not allowed to work; only in a special circumstances
1.1.	(ASy) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	in 2005: after 12 months - > apply for permission to work (Gower, 2016).
2	Are refugees allowed to work?	yes
2.1.	(Ref) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	when recognized
3	Are people with special protection allowed to work?	yes
3.1.	(ELR) Immediately or how long is waiting time?	after the status granted, HP and DL can work too
4	Do refugees/ asylum seekers/ TPS need additional work permit to be employed legally?	asylum seekers = yes permission of the home office; others = no
5	how much does it cost to get the work permit?	No information
6	Are refugees allowed to set up enterprises or be self-employed?	yes , but they often can't get credits from banks, or even open their bank account. Often their businesses start on cash economy, and through network generated starting capital (Allsopp, Sigona, Phillimore, 2014)
7	Is there a regulation that positively discriminates natives in the job competition?	no regulation, but of course in practice UK citizens are more proffered than foreigners especially due to the confusion about the permission to work

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	before 1993 both refugees and asylum seekers were entitled to social security benefits at the same level as British citizens and others with Leave to Remain. They had access to local authority housing, income support, education and health care. That is, most of the rights laid out in the 1951 Convention, though interpreted fairly narrowly (Schuster, & Solomos, 2001). Asylum seekers and refugees have long been entitled to the same healthcare as British citizens (Allsopp, Sigona & Phillimore, 2014)
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	For in-port applicants - 90% of the welfare support accorded to citizens (Kissoon, 2010),
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	approx. 30-40 pounds/week (calculated from income support rate); plus for families - a child benefit for only or eldest child 8-10 pounds/week, less for others
2	Do refugees get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	35-45 pounds per week;(equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week (Rutherford, 2013)
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
3.2.	Allowance per day / Other Protect Status	35-45 pounds per week;(equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week by RPI 2012 (Rutherford, 2013).
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	for homeless asylum, seekers - yes, before 1993 and no after the Act; some asylum seekers were supported by local authority social services (municipalities) (Schuster & Solomos, 2001) . Act 1993 removed the right of asylum seekers to secure social housing tenancies. It also meant that if asylum seekers had any access to a roof, however temporary, they were not housed (Hek, 2005).

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	The 1996 Act also removed entitlement to social security benefits for those who made their asylum application in-country rather than at the port of entry and for those who are appealing against a Home Office decision on their case (Bloch, 2000). Asylum seekers and refugees have long been entitled to the same healthcare as British citizens (Allsopp, Sigona & Phillimore, 2014)
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	High Court in July 1997 ruling: cash payments are not valid. Cash support was available under the Children act 1989. income support (90%), housing benefit and council tax benefit - were available only who claimed asylum at ports. 1996 Asylum and Immigration Act reduced benefits for in-port asylum applicants to 70% of the Income Support to which British citizens were entitled.
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	approx. 30-40 pounds per week (calculated from income support rate); families with children were given vouchers for food.(rarely cash assistance); after 1996 Act 70% of income support: 30-35 pounds per week.; plus 10-15 pounds/week for eldest (only) child, less for the rest.
2	Do refugees get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	45-50 pounds per week; (equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week by RPI 2012)
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
3.2.	Allowance per day / Other Protect Status	45-50 pounds per week; (equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week by RPI 2012)
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	local authorities had a duty to provide care for the destitute under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and to children and families under the Children Act, 1989: Asylum seekers were provided with emergency accommodation, usually of poor quality and often outside of London (Hek, 2005).

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
T3	Topic 3: Access to WELFARE BENEFITS	No information
1	Do asylum seekers get money?	to all asylum seeker who had no other means of survival: 70% of income support provided through vouchers redeemable only at certain shops (until 2002), and an additional £10 cash allowance
1.2.	Allowance per day /Asylum seekers	to those with no means of survival: approximately 30-40 pounds per week (calculated from income support rate); for families additional 15-18 pounds/week per eldest (only) child and less for others.
2	Do refugees get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
2.2.	Allowance per day / Refugees	55-60 pounds per week; (equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week by RPI 2012) (Rutherford)
3	Do people with other types of protection get money?	same level of support as UK citizens
3.2.	Allowance per day / Other Protect Status	55-60 pounds per week; (equivalent to 73-74 pounds per week by RPI 2012) (Rutherford)
4	Are asylum seekers provided state(free) housing	Yes (asylum seekers have been housed on a no-choice basis at locations around the country. The selection of dispersal locations rather than being guided by the presence of existing ethnic communities has been largely driven by available housing. So they are generally concentrated in socially deprived areas.) (Turner, 2015)

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	social housing is not for free
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	no allowance specially for housing
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	no
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	scattered evidence from literature and documents allows to infer that language provision was not really supported by the state and the Government had an "hand off" approach. Which means that there probably were some immigrant/ refugee supporting charities providing language training but their numbers and coverage of the demand can not be assessed precisely. 1966: Section 11 of the Local Government Act made funds available 'to help meet the special needs of a significant number of people of commonwealth origin with language or customs which differ from the rest of the community.' Inclusion of ESOL classes under the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit managed to get ESOL statutory funding from the Further Education Funding Council (Simpson & Whiteside, 2015). This funding was used till 1998 for ESOL classes of the arrived immigrants and refugees (Home Office, 2004).
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	Evidence from Carr-Hill et al (2016) states that a high percentage of refugees and ethnic minorities in UK in the 1994 had poor or non knowledge of English. This makes it possible to infer that the provision of ESOL language courses was very limited, not obligatory and poor in general (Carr-Hill, Passingham, Wolf, et al., 1996)
1.2.	for refugees	yes
1.3.	for asylum seekers	yes

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	social housing is not for free
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	no allowance specially for housing
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	no
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	according the Report of the Home Office (2004) after the 2000 Government Strategy for integration was published, the provision of the language training has doubled in the 2000-2004, it allows us to infer that previously the provision of the ESOL courses has been worse. It was funded through Section 11 of Local Government Act funding scheme (NALDIC, 2017) main funding provider was Further Education Funding Council (Schellekens, 2001, p.22) along with TEC and New Deal.
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	yes, some opportunities existed
1.2.	for refugees	yes
1.3.	for asylum seekers	yes

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Do asylum seekers get allowance for housing? How much?	No information
6	Are refugees provided (free) state housing?	social housing is not for free
7	Do refugees get cash allowance for housing? How much?	Refugees are provided social housing by local authorities, it is not free, but for cheaper
8	Is there a dispersal policy: settlement management of ref groups? Are people obliged to reside in certain areas (is there a time limit)? Can refugees choose where to reside What are the conditions to change the place of residence?	1999 Immigration and Asylum Act - introduced dispersal policy to limit asylum seekers from settling in the south-east of UK. - locate them in regions with higher surplus of housing and support services can be provided in a more organised manner (Hek, 2005). Seven local authorities that serve as major dispersal areas outside London feature in the UK's top 20 deprived areas (WP 2014).
T4	Topic 4: LANGUAGE TRAINING	Evaluation based on Phillimore research (2006) - data base of 277 UK organization in 2004, 101 - 54% response rate
1	Are there free hours of language instruction provided?	yes
1.2.	for refugees	yes
1.3.	for asylum seekers	yes

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
2	Are there paid language courses? (not	yes
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	no information
3.1.	state	not clear
3.2.	NGOs	yes, volunteers
3.3.	Private	no
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	not enough in 2001 (Schellekens, 2001) so -> less in the 1990s
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	no
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	yes, few, even if some initiatives probably existed we do not know if they were tailored for refugee
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	No information
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	NGOs (most likely)
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
2	Are there paid language courses? (not	yes
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	Adult education colleges Further education colleges Basic Employability Training New Deal (Pure ESOL) ; Further education colleges (English, IT and Maths courses), Adult education Work based Training for Adults (professional education with English), Further education colleges (Schellekens, 2001).
3.1.	state	not clear
3.2.	NGOs	yes, volunteers
3.3.	Private	no
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	not enough (Schellekens, 2001) the demand was high, the provision was lim
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	no
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	yes, few, even if some initiatives probably existed we do not know if they w
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	NGOs(most likely)
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
2	Are there paid language courses? (not	yes
2.1.	how much do they cost?	No information
3	Who provides language training?	mostly language training is provided by charities (NGO)
3.1.	state	not clear
3.2.	NGOs	yes
3.3.	Private	yes
4	How many state provided centres in the country? Is it enough for the demand?	out of 101 organizations 59% provided language training (half provided basic training; others specialised); it is not enough
5	Are these free language courses obligatory?	no
T5	Topic 5: Programmes to FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT	almost no structured work experience programmes. Provision in the UK is often dependent on smaller scale organisations dealing with relatively low numbers of refugees and operating at a local level (Phillimore 2006). Also OECD expenditure
1	Is there any employment advice programme specially for refugees?	yes, 76% - provide job search advice; 43% - employability services
2	Can Ref. participate in general job search agencies? (for all unemployed people)	yes, also Job Centre Plus is available for them
3	Who provides employment advice and guidance?	NGOs, sometime funded by governments
4	Is it obligatory to be registered to search work?	No information

		early 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	No information

		mid 1990s
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	

		early 2000s - till 2007
	Policy analysis template	UK
5	Are there active measures to help to employ people: job placements? Employer outreach?	yes, also provided by NGOS; 72.3% (~73 orgs) - provide job experience and volunteering positions on an ad hoc and very small scale basis; The main exceptions to this in the UK were the Learning and Integration Project (London), Olmec (London), Refugees into Jobs (London), and The Bridges Project (Glasgow) . Volunteering opportunities were offered by 65% of organisations in the UK (Phillimore, 2006, pp.49-50).