

### Comparative Synopsis Framework – CSF – concerning the strategies of the social and economical integration of migrants between Ireland, France, Sweden and Germany / image 2014

status	aspects	description for Ireland	description for France	description for Sweden	description for Germany
<b>asylum seekers</b>  place for other matters ... - - - -	<b>language courses</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...,how long)	Under the Refugee Act 1996, asylum seekers have no automatic right to State-funded language classes, education or training. Within the “Direct Provision” system <sup>1</sup> , adults cannot access education beyond low level English or IT courses due to lack of availability and inability to pay. Children under 18 can attend school within the free state school system but cannot continue to higher education or further training as they do not have a study visa and also due to financial barriers. Under the Education (Welfare) Act, 2000, education in Ireland is <b>compulsory</b> from age 6 to 16 or until students, including children of asylum seekers, have completed three years of second level (post-primary) education. Free English language courses are provided by a number of charities and other voluntary groups, but this varies depending on location.	Until June 2014, asylum seekers could get free courses provided by the OFII (French government) but now they have to go to private associations or social centres (non-profit organizations).	Swedish immigration authorities. No language courses for adults during the asylum seeking. All children 0-19 years are offered education by the municipalities, although it is not mandatory.	
	<b>further education / vocational education</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...)	Asylum seekers cannot access higher education or further training as they do not have a study visa and also due to financial barriers.	Asylum seekers can go to university and have the right to get any training.	As above	
	<b>Rights</b> (first contact institution, work permit, entitlements or obligation of language courses, medication, free option of residence)	Asylum seekers are not legally permitted to work during the time their cases are being processed, which may take years.  Asylum seekers will generally qualify for a “medical card” which entitles them to receive a wide range of health services free of charge, including GP services.	Asylum seekers are allowed to work after one year in France if they have a promise of a contract and it can be renewed.	Swedish immigration authorities.  Asylum seekers are allowed to work. They are offered health check-ups, medication as well as dental care. Each visit costs 50 SEK per person. An asylum seeker has a free choice as where to stay during the asylum period.	
	<b>social integration</b> (contact to locals, own money, social income, participation on friendship associations, innovative projects)	The Direct Provision system leads to lack of integration in Irish society for asylum seekers as centres can be in isolated areas and asylum seekers have very little money to for transport.  There are a number of national charitable and voluntary organisations that work to support asylum seekers including the Irish Refugee	During one year, while the file is treated, they have the right to get subsidies which are more or less important. Depending if it is a couple and according to the number of	Contacts with local non-profit organizations, churches, sport clubs, football associations etc.  Own money / social income: A grant of 62 SEK per person and day	

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg



		<p>Council; NASC, Spirasi, the Jesuit Refugee Centre. There are also many smaller local organisations working to support asylum seekers spread throughout the country.</p> <p>Some asylum seekers work in voluntary positions to occupy their time, use their skills and help them to integrate. However this is not an option available to all and many people become isolated.</p>	<p>children.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Children</th> <th>Person alone</th> <th>Couple</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>509,30 €</td> <td>763,95 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>872,00 €</td> <td>916,74 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1 090,00 €</td> <td>1 069,53 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1 308,01 €</td> <td>1 273,25 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1 526,01 €</td> <td>1 426,04 €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Children	Person alone	Couple	0	509,30 €	763,95 €	1	872,00 €	916,74 €	2	1 090,00 €	1 069,53 €	3	1 308,01 €	1 273,25 €	4	1 526,01 €	1 426,04 €	<p>72 SEK if you live alone. If you are living in a guest house or hostel with all meals included the grant is 23 SEK per person and day</p>	
Children	Person alone	Couple																					
0	509,30 €	763,95 €																					
1	872,00 €	916,74 €																					
2	1 090,00 €	1 069,53 €																					
3	1 308,01 €	1 273,25 €																					
4	1 526,01 €	1 426,04 €																					
<b>status</b>	<b>aspects</b>	description for <b>Ireland</b>	description for <b>France</b>	description for <b>Sweden</b>	description for <b>Germany</b>																		
<p><b>persons granted asylum</b></p> <p><b>place for other matters ...</b></p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p><b>language courses</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...,how long)</p>	<p>In Ireland, persons granted asylum are referred to as Refugees. Refugees have the same access to education including language courses as an Irish citizen. However, there are no English language courses provided by the state. The options are either to pay private providers or to go to free or low cost courses provided by charitable groups. Access to these depends on location, and quality is variable.</p>	<p>Each adult can be reported in unemployment offices (pôle emploi) but cannot get French courses freely through the government fees.</p>	<p>When granted permanent residency and after making their civil registration all people are offered the same rights and obligations as all Swedish citizens. The municipalities offer all adults education, Swedish for immigrants 2 – 3 year is mandatory. School for children 0-19 also mandatory. Each adult must report to Swedish unemployment services and get registered there in order to receive financing. The financing for the first to years is from the government. (Försäkringskassan). After the first two years if the individual not has started to work or study the individual is financed by the Municipalities ( social welfare )</p>																			
	<p><b>further education / vocational education</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...)</p>	<p>Refugees have the same access to education as an Irish citizen. If refugees are receiving Social Welfare payments, they may receive support to access 3<sup>rd</sup> level courses to help them find employment. (Note that Irish citizens and refugees must have lived in Ireland for 3 of the past 5 years in order to qualify for free college fees.)</p>	<p>Refugees have the same access to education as a French citizen.</p>	<p>SFI – Swedish for immigrants is mandatory. School for children 0-19 is mandatory.</p> <p>For those who choose to apply to further adult education, college, higher education or vocational education this is financed by governmental study loans and grants.</p>																			
	<p><b>Rights</b> (work permit, entitlements or obligation of language courses, medication, free</p>	<p>Once granted Refugee Status, refugees in Ireland have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right to seek and enter employment in the Irish State;</li> <li>• The right to carry on any business, trade or profession in the</li> </ul>	<p>Not the right to seek and enter employment in the French State</p>	<p>After permit of residence is received, each individual is treated in the same way and has the same rights and obligatons as all Swedish citizens.</p>																			



Das Projekt wird durch das Ministerium für Arbeit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie aus Mitteln des Europäischen Sozialfonds und des Landes Brandenburg gefördert.

Investition in Ihre Zukunft!

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg





	option of residence)	<p>Irish State;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right to access education and training in the like manner and to the like extent in all respects as an Irish citizen;</li> <li>• The right to receive the same medical care and services and the same social welfare benefits, including housing, as an Irish citizen;</li> <li>• The right to reside in the Irish State;</li> <li>• The same rights of travel in, or to or from the Irish State as those to which Irish citizens are entitled [note: this is on the basis that the Minister for Justice and Equality issues a travel document];</li> <li>• The same freedom to practice their religion and the same freedom as regards religious education of their children as an Irish citizen;</li> <li>• The right to the same access to the courts as an Irish citizen;</li> <li>• The same right to form and be a member of associations and trade unions as an Irish citizen;</li> <li>• The right to acquire, hold, dispose or otherwise deal with real or personal property or an interest in such property in the same way and subject to the same obligations and limitations as an Irish citizen.</li> <li>• The right to apply to the Minister for Justice and Equality for permission for a member of their family or civil partner to enter and reside in the Irish State.</li> </ul>	<p>The right to carry on any business, trade or profession in the French State with the OFPRA agreement and if they have a 6 months visa or récépissé they can work</p> <p>The right to receive the same medical care and services and the same social welfare benefits</p> <p>The right to reside in the French State</p> <p>To travel, refugees must get a travelling title to the Police office</p> <p>The same freedom to practice their religion and the same freedom as regards religious education of their children as an French citizen</p>	<p>SFI – Swedish for immigrants is mandatory. School for children 0-19 is mandatory. Work permit, free option of residence.</p>	
	<p><b>social integration</b> (contact to locals, own money, social income, participation on associations, innovative projects)</p>	<p>As above, Refugees have the same rights as Irish citizens to all or the majority of aspects of Irish society and so should not face structural barriers to social integration. Organisations which support asylum seekers generally also support refugees – they are the same people at a different stage in their lives. However, those who have come through the asylum system frequently have come through trauma in their country of origin, which can be made worse by spending a long time in the asylum process. They may be unemployed, have mental health issues and other problems which are a barrier to social integration. There is currently a housing shortage particularly in the Dublin area which can make it very difficult to access suitable accommodation, another barrier to integration. Refugees have access</p>	<p>Refugees have the same rights and duties as French citizens (social income and training).</p>	<p>The Swedish unemployment services and the municipalities work together in different projects. Local internships are arranged. Local churches and local athletic and football associations are involved. Rotary club offers help with homework. There is also a co-operation with different regional voluntary organizations. The financing for the first to years is from the government.</p>	

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg



		to supports for migrants (for example, the EPIC programme) and to the supports available to the population in general.		(Försäkringskassan). After the first two years if the individual not has started to work or study the individual is financed by the Municipalities ( social welfare )	
<b>status</b>	<b>aspects</b>	description for <b>Ireland</b> 	description for <b>France</b> 	description for <b>Sweden</b> 	description for <b>Germany</b> 
<p>migrants <b>without</b> permit of residence</p> <p>place for other matters ...</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p><b>language courses</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...,how long)</p> <p><b>further education / vocational education</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...)</p> <p><b>Rights</b> (first contact institution, work permit, entitlements or obligation of language courses, medication, free option of residence)</p> <p><b>social integration</b> (contact to locals, own money, social income, participation on associations, innovative projects)</p>	<p>Migrants without permits of residence who are not in the asylum process are illegal immigrants. It is estimated there are approximately 30,000 illegal immigrants in Ireland. As such they have no rights to access the education, health and other services of the state.</p> <p>The Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland and other organisations are campaigning for the creation of a path to legal immigrant status for the undocumented migrants.</p>	<p>They can get French courses with the CADA/ a centre which deals with accompanying the migrants during their stay but the trainers are not professional.</p> <p>No right to training or working, they need allowance from the government.</p> <p>Right to free medication</p>	<p>Same as for asylum seekers</p> <p>Swedish immigration authorities. No language courses for adults during the asylum seeking. All children 0-19 years are offered education by the municipalities, although it is not mandatory.</p> <hr/> <p>Se above</p> <hr/> <p>Same as for asylum seekers. Swedish immigration authorities. Asylum seekers are allowed to work. They are offered health check-ups, medication as well as dental care. Each visit costs 50 SEK per person. An asylum seeker has a free choice as where to stay during the asylum period.</p> <hr/> <p>Contacts with local non-profit organizations, churches, sport clubs, football associations etc.</p> <hr/> <p>Own money / social income: A grant of 62 SEK per person and day 72 SEK if you live alone. If you are living in a guest house or hostel with all meals included the grant is 23 SEK per person and day</p>	



Investition in Ihre Zukunft!





Das Projekt wird durch das Ministerium für Arbeit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie aus Mitteln des Europäischen Sozialfonds und des Landes Brandenburg gefördert.

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg



status	aspects	description for <b>Ireland</b> 	description for <b>France</b> 	description for <b>Sweden</b> 	description for <b>Germany</b> 
migrants with permit of residence	<p><b>language courses</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...,how long)</p>	<p>EU citizens may live &amp; work freely in Ireland. Non-EEA citizens must register and will receive one of a number of different permits of residence or “stamps” depending on their circumstances See endnote.<sup>ii</sup> The information given here applies to migrants with Stamp 4.</p> <hr/> <p>There are no English language courses provided by the state. Migrants with a permit of residence can either pay for private language courses or attend free or low cost courses provided by charitable groups. Access to these depends on location, and quality is variable.</p>	<p>They can get French courses with the CADA/ a centre which deals with accompanying the migrants during their stay but the trainers are not professional.</p>	<p>When granted permit of residency and after making their civil registration all people are offered the same rights and obligations as all Swedish citizens. The municipalities offer all adults education, Swedish for immigrants 2 – 3 years is mandatory. School for children 0-19 also mandatory. Each adult must report to Swedish unemployment services and get registered there in order to receive financing. The financing for the first to years is from the government. (Försäkringskassan). After the first two years if the individual not has started to work or study the individual is financed by the Municipalities ( social welfare )</p>	
	<p><b>further education / vocational education</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...)</p>	<p>Immigrants with Stamp 4 can access further education, university level and other training. However the rules around fees to be charged vary greatly. In theory, non-EU immigrants have to pay international student fees which are much higher than fees charged to Irish citizens, but in practice this varies on a case-by-case basis. Factors include the demand for the courses, how long the person has been in Ireland and whether they are receiving social welfare payments.</p>	<p>Right to training</p>	<p>SFI – Swedish for immigrants is mandatory. School for children 0-19 is mandatory.</p> <p>For those who choose to apply to further adult education, college, higher education or vocational education this is financed by governmental study loans and grants.</p>	
	<p><b>Rights</b> (work permit, entitlements or obligation of language courses, medication, free option of residence)</p>	<p>Migrants can access the medical system in the same way as Irish citizens. People on Social Welfare or below a certain income can get a Medical Card giving free access to GPs, medicines and public hospitals. Without a medical card, people need to pay for GP visits and medicines. Access to public hospitals may be free.</p>	<p>Right to medication</p>	<p>After permit of residence is received, each individual is treated in the same way and has the same rights and obligations as all Swedish citizens. Also regarding medication and free option of residence. SFI – Swedish for immigrants is mandatory. School for children 0-19 is mandatory.</p>	



Das Projekt wird durch das Ministerium für Arbeit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie aus Mitteln des Europäischen Sozialfonds und des Landes Brandenburg gefördert.

Investition in Ihre Zukunft!

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg

				Work permit, free option of residence.	
	<b>social integration</b> (contact to locals, own money, social income, participation on associations, innovative projects)	There are a number of organisations (including the EPIC programme) which work to help integration of migrants, including migrant led organisations for different migrant communities. Legal migrants can access all services, but may find "soft" barriers in terms of language, cultural understanding etc. There is currently a housing shortage particularly in the Dublin area which can make it very difficult to access suitable accommodation, another barrier to integration.	Legal migrants can access all services	The Swedish unemployment services and the municipalities work together in different projects. Local internships are arranged. Local churches and local athletic and football associations are involved. Rotary club offers help with homework. There is also cooperation with different regional voluntary organizations. The financing for the first to years is from the government. (Försäkringskassan). After the first two years if the individual not has started to work or study the individual is financed by the Municipalities ( social welfare )	
<b>status</b>	<b>aspects</b>	description for <b>Ireland</b>	description for <b>France</b>	description for <b>Sweden</b>	description for <b>Germany</b>
migrants with nationality  place for other matters ... - - -	<b>language courses</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...,how long)	<b>The answers below apply to migrants who have received Irish Citizenship</b>  There are no English language courses provided by the state. Migrants with citizenship can either pay for private language courses or attend free or low cost courses provided by charitable groups. Access to these depends on location, and quality is variable.	Can't get language courses freely	Sweden does not have migrants with nationality	
	<b>further education / vocational education</b> (when, initiate/financed/realized by...)	Migrants with Irish citizenship can access to education following the same rules as any other Irish citizen.	Can get any training		
	<b>Rights</b> (work permit, entitlements or	Migrants with Irish citizenship have the same rights as any other Irish citizen.	The same rights as any French citizen		

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg

	obligation of language courses, medication, free option of residence)				
	<b>social integration</b> (contact to locals, own money, social income, participation on associations, innovative projects)	There are a number of organisations (including the EPIC programme) which work to help integration of migrants, including migrant led organisations for different migrant communities. Legal migrants can access all services, but may find “soft” barriers in terms of language, cultural understanding etc. There is currently a housing shortage particularly in the Dublin area which can make it very difficult to access suitable accommodation, another barrier to integration.	Legal migrants can access all services.		

<sup>i</sup> In Ireland, Direct Provision is a means of meeting the basic needs of food and shelter for asylum seekers directly while their claims for refugee status are being processed rather than through full cash payments. Direct provision commenced on 10 April, 2000 from which time asylum seekers have received full board accommodation and personal allowances of €19.10 per adult and €9.60 per child per week. Asylum seekers live in Direct Provision centres run by private companies. The centres are located throughout Ireland. Asylum seekers can be in Direct Provision for many years while their cases are being processed. The average duration of a resident’s stay is currently 3 years and 8 months, and 433 residents have been in direct provision for over 7 years (source: RIA 2013).

ii

Stamp number	Issued to
0	Persons who are permitted to remain in Ireland for a <a href="#">specific, temporary and limited purpose (pdf)</a> , for example, visiting academics
1	Persons who have received an <a href="#">employment permit</a> , <a href="#">business permission</a> or a <a href="#">working holiday authorisation</a> .
2	<a href="#">Students who are attending a recognised full-time course</a> of at least one year. They are permitted to work for 20 hours a week during term time and full time during holidays.
2A	Students who are attending a course not recognised by the Department of Education and Skills. They are not permitted to work.
3	Persons who are not permitted to work. This includes visitors; retired people of independent means; <a href="#">ministers of religion and members of religious orders</a> ; <a href="#">spouses, civil partners and dependants of employment permit holders</a> .

**BIM. - Berufliche Intergration von Migranten**

**BIM. - Social and Economical Integration of Migrants**

Project within the directive for Promotion of the Transnational Exchange of Knowledge and Experience from the Federal State of Brandenburg

4	Spouses and <a href="#">civil partners</a> of Irish nationals; family members of EEA citizens; <a href="#">Convention and Programme refugees</a> ; parents of Irish citizen child granted <a href="#">leave to remain</a> on that basis. They do not need an employment permit or business permission to work.
4 (EU FAM)	<a href="#">Family members of EU nationals who have exercised their right to move to and live in Ireland.</a> They do not need an employment permit or business permission to work.