

# Refugee Integration in Germany & Beyond

German Embassy's campus weeks

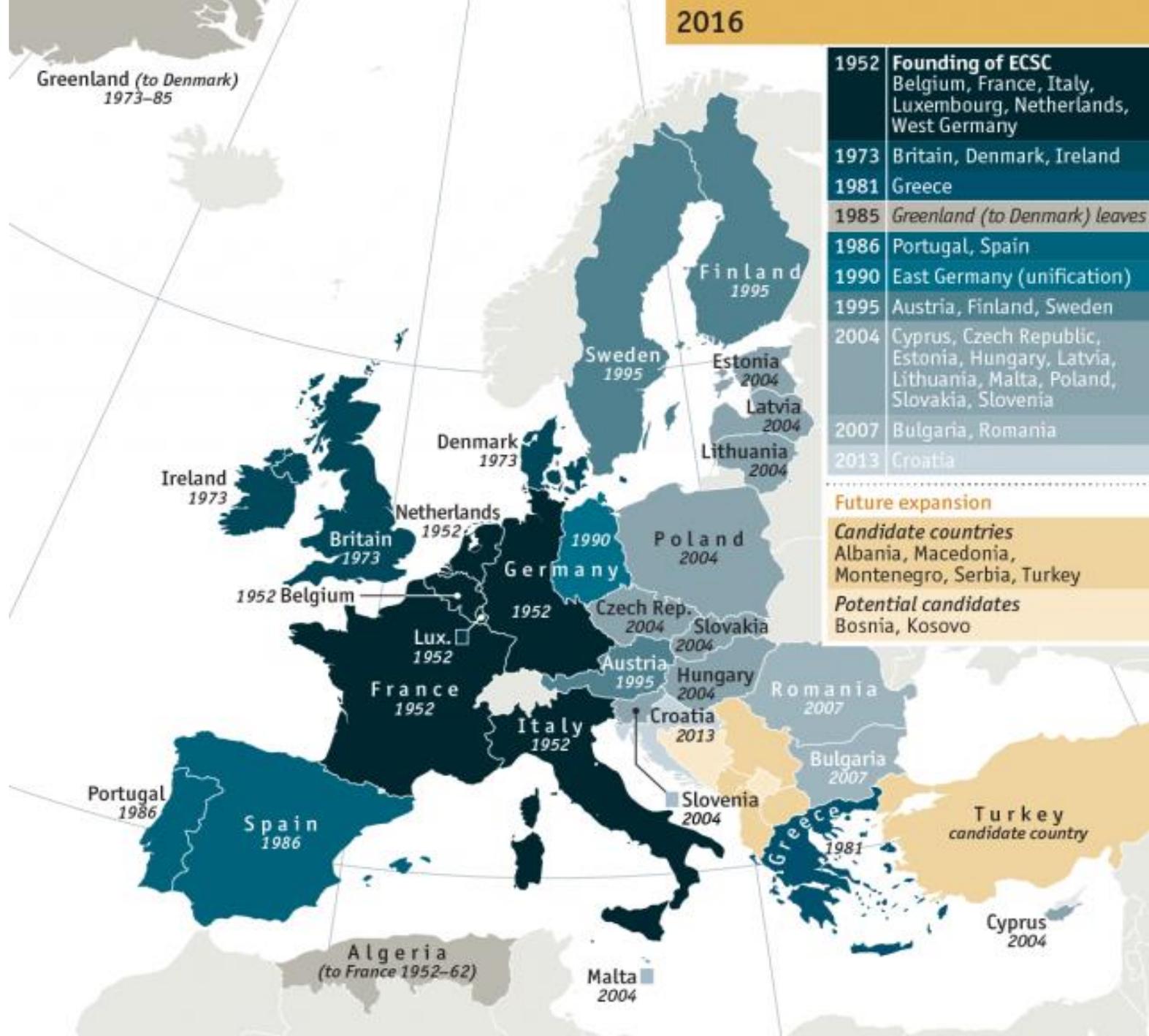
2017

FIU



**GERMANY**  
**MAKING**  
**CHOICES**

2016



# SCHENGEN AGREEMENT MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS

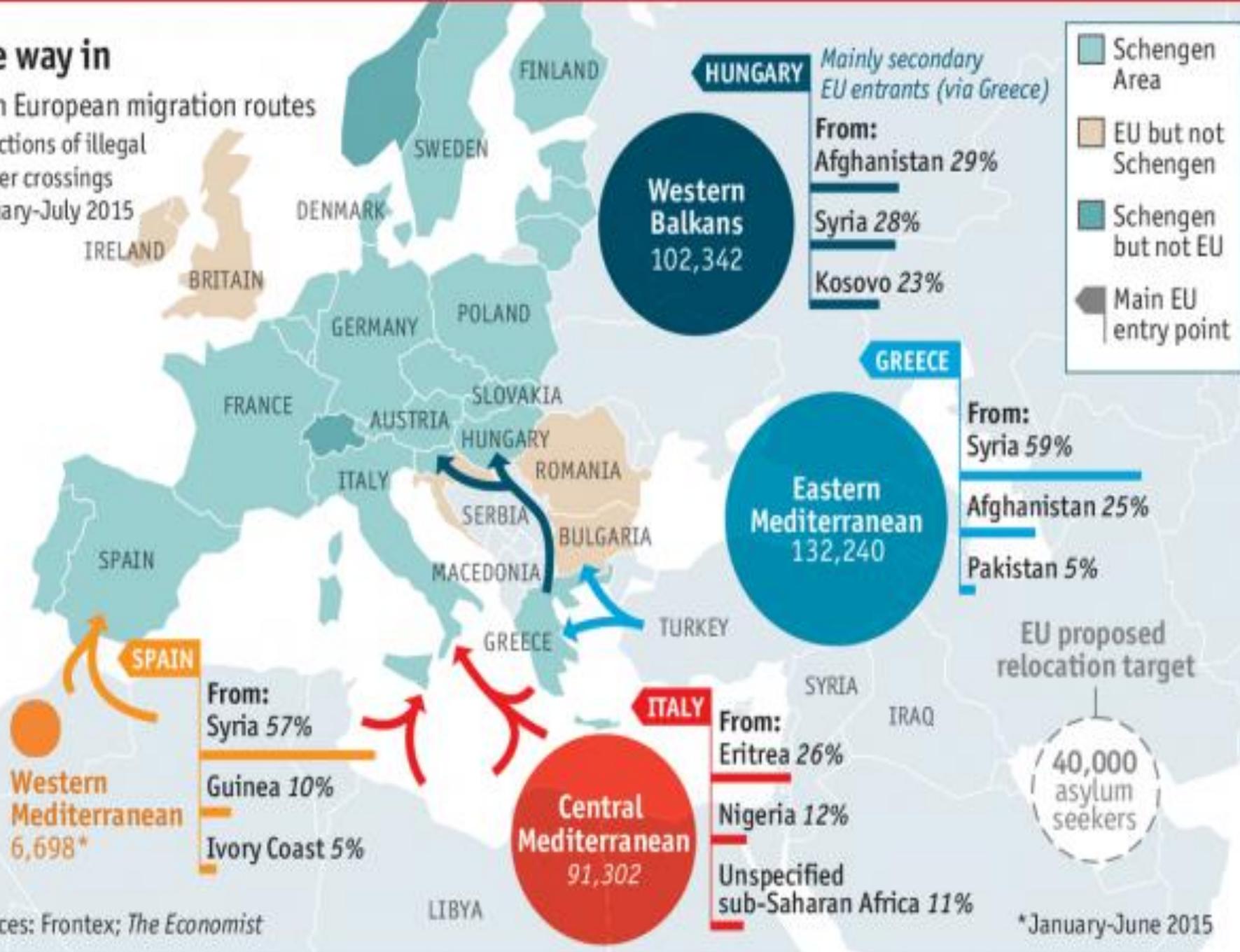




# The way in

## Main European migration routes

Detections of illegal border crossings  
January-July 2015



# “Europe’s migration crisis has exposed shortcomings in the EU’s asylum system”

## Definitions:

- **Asylum seekers** are people who make a formal request for asylum in another country because they fear their life is at risk in their home country.
- **Refugees** are people with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, politics or membership of a particular social group who have been accepted and recognized as such in their host country.
- **Irregular Migrant:** person without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations

(EP Research Service)



Refugees

# 21.3 million

16.1 million under UNHCR mandate

5.2 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA



Stateless people

# 10 million

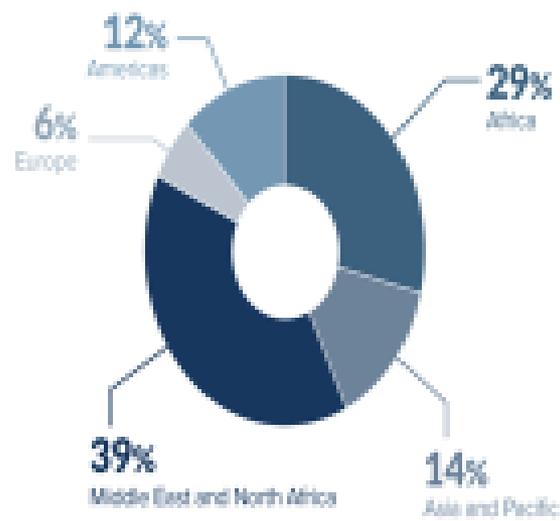


Refugees resettled

# 107,100

in 2015

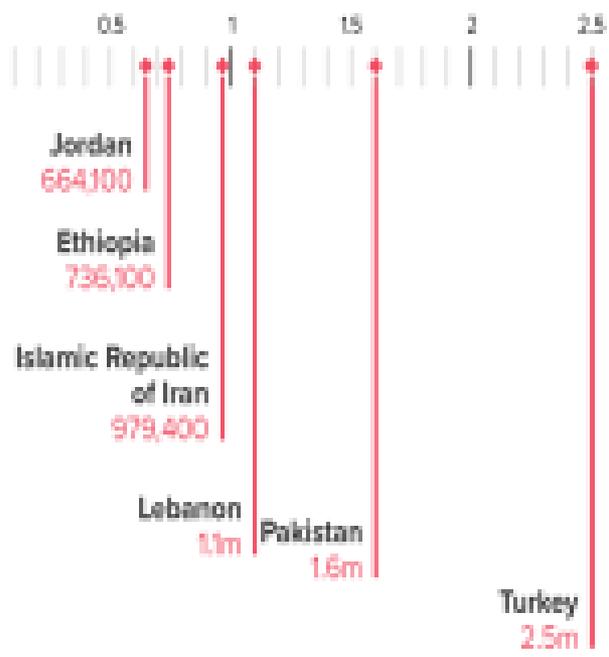
## Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



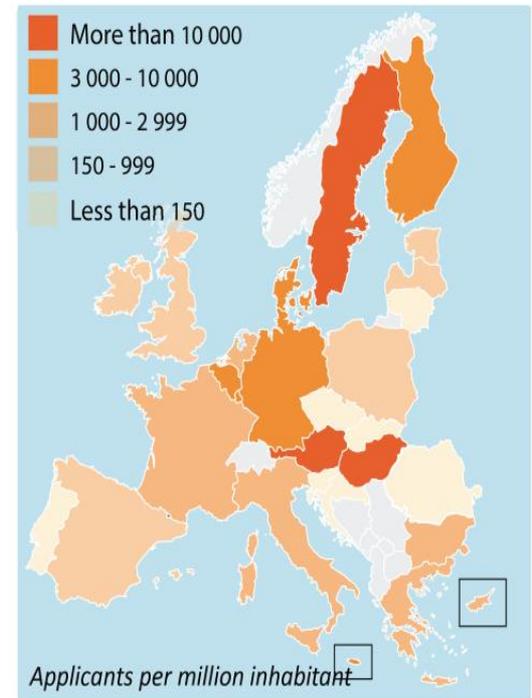
## 53% of refugees worldwide came from three countries



## Top hosting countries



# Refugees in EU-facts



## Asylum decisions in the EU

In [2015 and 2016](#) alone, more than 2.5 million people [applied for asylum in the EU. Authorities in states issued over half of them positive.](#)

## Migrants illegally present in the EU

In 2015 [2.2 million people were found to be illegally present in the EU. In 2016, the number had dropped to 984,000.](#) A number of people are, however, expelled, from the EU (e.g. asylum claims were refused). [In 2016, half of the 494,000 ordered to do so, returned home.](#)

## What Europeans are thinking

According to the [2017 Eurobarometer poll](#), [73% of Europeans still want the EU to do more to manage the situation.](#)

# What to expect

Asylum processes, selected countries, 2014

Country	Applications* Decisions made	Mainly from %	Accepted %	Minimum wait before permitted to work:	State benefits Single adult, per month
Germany	173,070  97,415	Syria 23 Serbia & Kosovo 14 Eritrea 8	42 	3 months 	€374 
Sweden	75,090  40,015	Syria 40 Stateless 10 Eritrea 8	77 	Immediately <i>Without restrictions</i>	€226 
Hungary	41,370  5,445	Serbia & Kosovo 51 Afghanistan 21 Syria 16	9 	9 months  <i>Working only in a reception centre</i>	€86  <i>Maximum</i>
Britain	31,260  26,055	Eritrea 13 Pakistan 11 Syria 8	39 	12 months  <i>Only jobs where gov't sees a shortage (medics, engineers, nurses)</i>	€217 
United States	121,160  71,765†	Mexico 12 China 11 El Salvador 8	30† 	6 months  <i>In practice, 92% of applicants wait longer for authorisation</i>	Nil
Australia	8,960  13,198†	China 19† India 13† Pakistan 10†	19† 	<i>Most applicants cannot work as they are in detention</i>	€275 

# EU Approaches & Issues to refugee management

- **Reinforcing the asylum system**
  - Revision of Dublin system (where 1<sup>st</sup> country processes asylum); EuroDac database; Common Eur Asylum System
- **Sharing responsibility between EU countries**
  - Financially & logistically: distribution weak (30k so far; \$10k incentive); Disunity among EU MS how to handle crisis (West versus East, entry vs transit vs arrival MS)
- **Securing EU external borders**
  - EU's Frontex Agency, Border Guard & EU-Turkey deal; External 'hotspots' for processing of asylum?; readmission agreements
- **Fostering refugees' integration in Europe**
  - Financially (Eur Social Fund) & early work permits, though MS in charge
- **Preventing the need to seek refugee/migrate**
  - \$2 billion for 116 projects to counter "root causes" of migration in 26 states; + Development Aid; pol. stability vs rights-based democracy promotion

# NIEM Indicators



## General conditions

- Impact of reception on integration
- Mainstreaming and integration governance

01.

## Legal integration

- Residency
- Family unity and reunification
- Access to effective nationality

02.

## Socio-economic integration

- Housing
- Employment
- Vocational training and employment-related education
- Health
- Public relief and social security

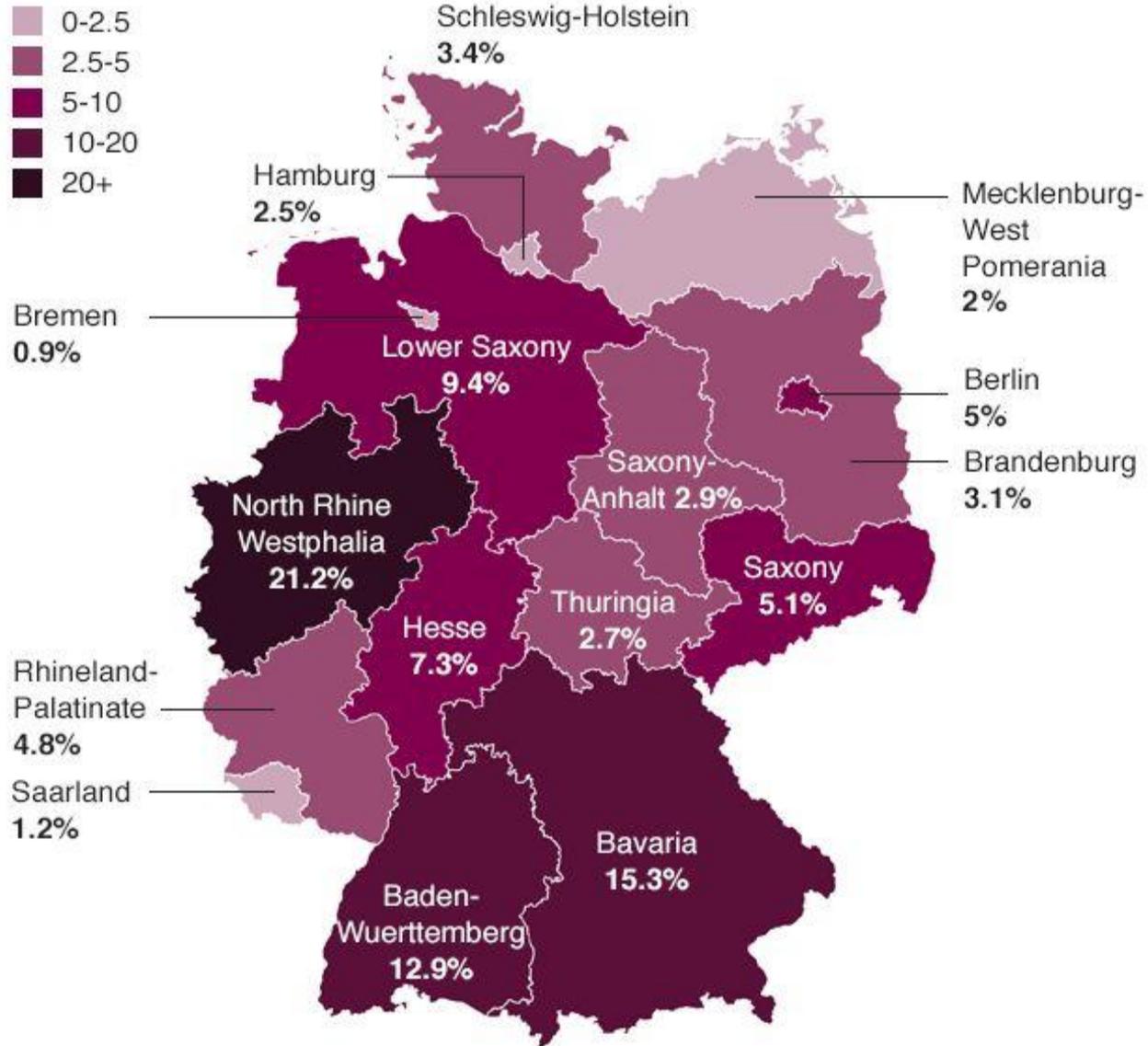
03.

## Socio-cultural integration

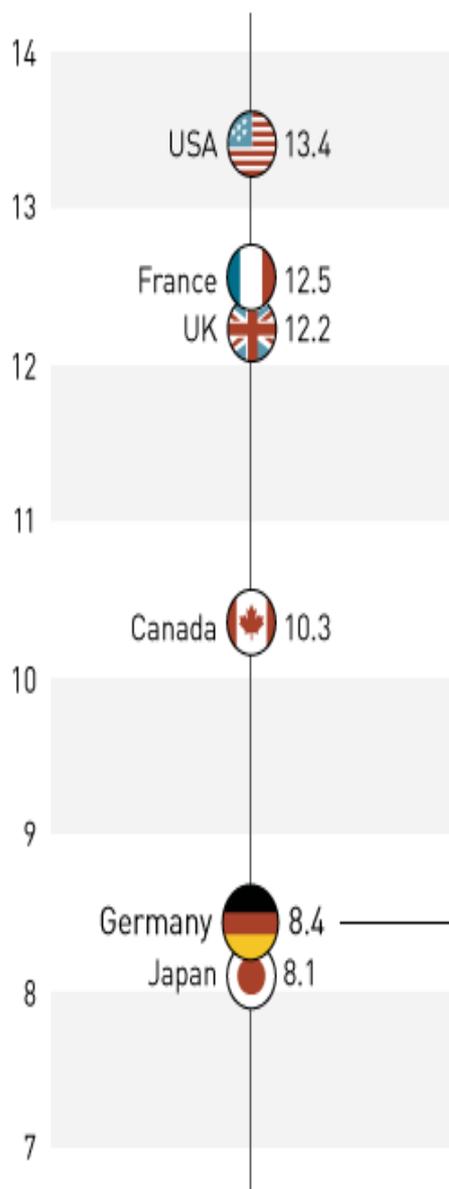
- Children's education
- Language learning and social orientation
- Building bridges and fostering participation

04.

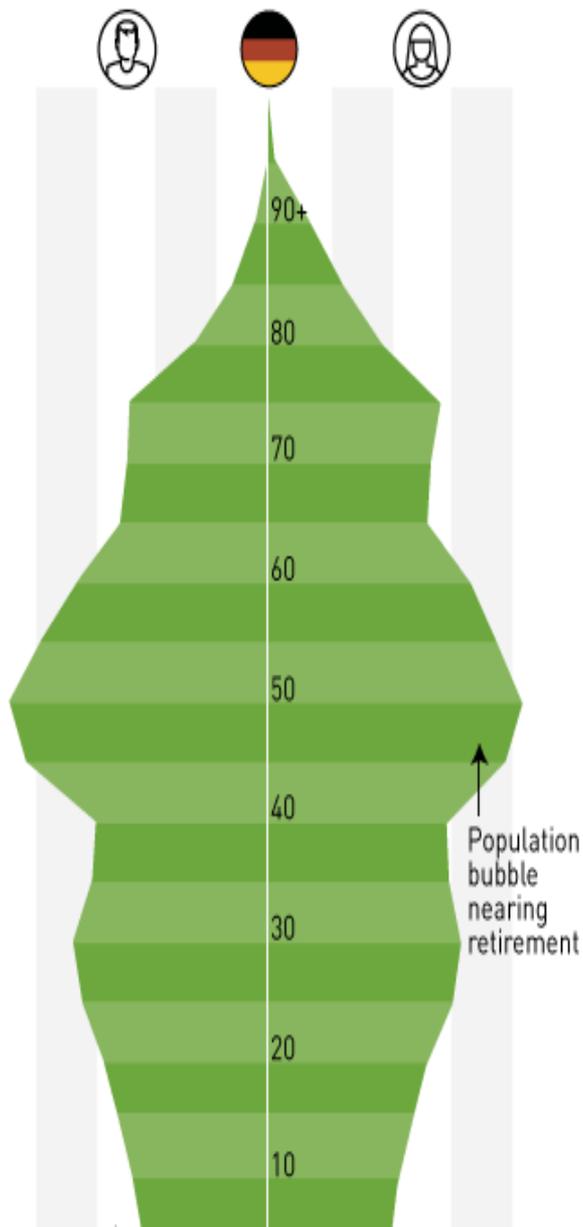
## Distribution of Asylum Seekers in Germany



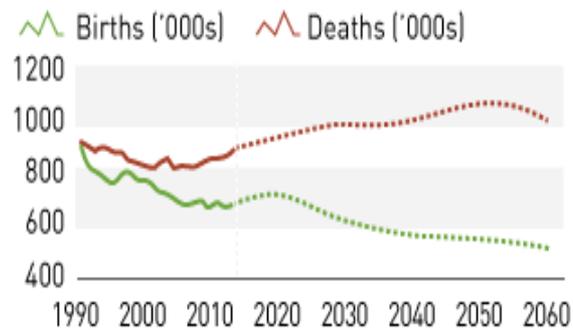
Germany has one of the lowest birth rates in the world...



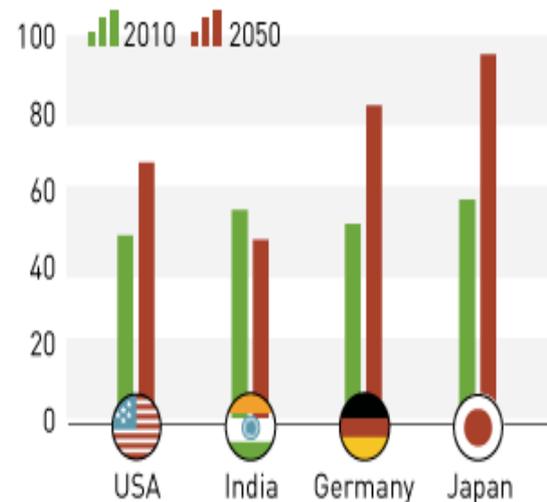
...which means fewer youth in the country...



...and a declining population and workforce.



Dependents vs Every 100 Working Age Persons



Germany Population Projections (in millions)

