

Table S1. Standard reception strategies.

Strategy			Drivers	Constraints	Country
Restrictive conditions for access to reception facilities	Preconditions	Lack of sufficient means for their subsistence	Some applicants may have financial resources upon arrival	Most applicants are destitute and dependent on state support	Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
	Reduction or withdraw	Support from friends and/or relatives	Independence	The Recast Directive introduces a new requirement that withdrawal may “only occur” in exceptional and duly justified case, ensuring access to health care and a dignified standard of living for all applicants	Luxembourg
		Violation of internal rules	Availability of unoccupied places		(Austria, Belgium10, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal)
		Absence from facilities			Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain
Allocation	Dispersal system burden-sharing concept, between State regions or provinces encouraging long-term settlement	Proportional quota (province population/tax revenue)	Ensure an even spread financial and social costs	Reception capacity, the needs and profile of the applicant as well as the status of application must be keep in mind	Austria and Germany
		Monitored proportion (applicants/area total population)	Prevent ‘overburdening’ of public services		Ireland
		Available space, resources, cultural fit, social risk	Provide best integration options		Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom
		Agreement between government and municipalities	Compensations		Finland
		The applicant decides where to reside	Freedom to choose		France (monitored) and Sweden (on his/her own)
	Stages of the procedure	Initial/transit facilities and follow-up accommodation	Better adaptation process	Applicants first received in initial/transit facilities can be obliged to stay there (Germany)	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and Norway
		Applicants are admitted to the asylum system first	if they claim to be destitute, they are moved to the initial transit accommodation	Without a period of adaptation	United Kingdom
	Profile of the applicant	Vulnerability	Laying down special reception conditions according to special needs of applicants	Member States are required to assess whether a vulnerable person is an applicant with special needs	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway
		Medical/psychological needs			Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Norway
		Age/UAMs			Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland) – specifically if the applicant is a UAM (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Norway
		Gender			Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Spain, Sweden
		Family situation			Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden
		Family ties			Austria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Spain
		Nationality/ethnicity			Austria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Norway
		Language capabilities			Belgium
Facilities		Accommodation centers			Open reception collective centers

	Private facilities Houses, Flats, apartments and hotels	Standard use of private houses or flats (in addition to collective facilities)	The accommodation is on independent units	The cost of accommodation is very high. There is a need for prior agreements	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Hungary Luxembourg (hotels inc.), Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway
		Private Hotels in emergencies			Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom)
		Cash benefits or financial aids for private accommodation			Austria, Poland, Slovenia
	Initial/transit	during admission procedures	Attention to urgent needs	Restriction of movement	e.g., Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden
	Especial facilities for vulnerable persons	UAMs, singles with minors, ...	Special needs are dealt with in a specific way	Need specialized personnel	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway
		Children with specific needs			Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Poland, Sweden
		Victims of trafficking in human beings			Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands (including minors), United Kingdom, Norway
		Persons with medical or psychological needs			Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, Norway;
		Persons with higher security needs			Czech Republic, Estonia; Luxembourg, Norway.
Authorities responsible	Financial responsibility	Single State authority		Coordination and cooperation is needed (agreements, contracts, conventions, networks, informal mechanism, guidelines, plans and internal protocols)	Belgium, Estonia, Luxembourg,
		Shared responsibility between more than one governmental department/agency			Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway
		State and local authorities together			Austria, Finland, Italy (grants from national fund), Portugal
		Regional/local authorities			Germany (quota)
	Executive responsibility	Full responsibility of State			Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Sweden (except UAMs)
		Responsibility shared between State and Local authorities			Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Italy, Portugal, France
		Regional/local authorities			Germany
		Subcontracted service providers			Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden (to some extent), United Kingdom, Norway
		NGOs and private sector companies			Austria, France, Estonia, Luxembourg
		NGOs			Belgium and Portugal
		Local authorities and private companies			Cyprus
		Contracted service providers			Ireland

Table S2. Strategies for increasing the capacity of reception.

Strategy			Drivers	Constraints	Country
Emergency plans	Outlining what type of action will be undertaken by whom and to what effect	Identify responsible authorities and who is to coordinate these Define the type and scope of activities, and of follow-up actions Estimate costs.	Often cover increasing capacity through existing or new facilities triggering the activation of other flexibility mechanisms	Action is required in advance	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Norway
Increase (decrease) Budget		May consist of the internal reallocation or internal application for additional funds May derive from the type of contracts established with service providers	Budgetary flexibility is key to financing other flexibility mechanisms, such as stimulating capacity in existing or new reception facilities or recruiting extra case workers	Can be very time consuming. Requires a quick and appropriate response	Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and Norway)
“Buffer” capacity	Existing facilities	Reserve % emergency places	-Immediate accessibility -Similar quality -more sustainable (consequence)	Only small percentages are allowed	Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic and Norway
		Space in facilities with another use Schools, training facilities; Military barracks; Reserve hospitals	Availability	-Delays; Agreements, conditioning spaces (time) -Prevent the development of other activities (only empty buildings). -Lower quality	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia
		Hotels/apartments	Quick availability	High cost; Coordination and market regulation tools need to be developed and implemented	Belgium, Estonia, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden
		Private external service	Immediate accessibility	Adaptability to the demand	United Kingdom
	New facilities	Build new facilities	-Similar quality -more sustainable (consequence)	High initial cost, time,	Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden
		Extend facilities	Similar level of quality as other places in that facility	Depending on the resources available	
Special standards in emergencies	Special facilities	Hotels	Immediate accessibility	Sub-standard facilities. Only short periods, often longer. when material reception conditions are not available in a certain geographical area or when housing capacities normally available are temporarily exhausted,	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden
		Emergency facilities			
		Camp grounds, holiday parks			
Speeding up the procedure	Additional workers	New employment	Accelerated procedures Facilitating the outflow	Specific training is required for workers	Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Norway
		Reassign staff			Ireland,
		Reserve officials			Estonia and Latvia
		Special units			Sweden,
	Fast-tracking	Safe country applicants			Belgium, Finland, France and Luxembourg
		Suspected of fraud			France
		Danger to the public order			France

		clearly does not meet the minimum criteria			Luxembourg,
Early warning	Monitoring system that monitors the inflow and/or stock	Software programs	The system is more efficient	A constant monitoring is needed	Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Norway
	Risk analyses, projections		Allows to forecast the demand	Medium/long-term	
Financial allowance for private accommodation			Freedom to choose	Assignments are below the market price. It creates competition,	Belgium, Cyprus, Italy, Poland