



**Ad-Hoc Query on the impacts beneficiaries of international protection,  
including resettled persons, have brought to EU Member State**

**Requested by EE EMN NCP on 6nd July 2010**

**Compilation produced on 16 September 2010**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom (15 in Total)**

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**1. Background Information**


EE NCP received a query from Estonian Ministry of the Interior regarding the impacts beneficiaries of international protection, including resettled persons, have brought to your Member State.

We would very much appreciate it if you could provide your responses **by 2nd August 2010**.

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**2. Responses**

|   |                |  |  |
|---|----------------|--|--|
|   |                | <b>Wider Dissemination?</b> <sup>1</sup> | <p>1) In your practice, does giving international protection to a person usually leads to immigration of other third country nationals? If yes, what is usually their connection with the beneficiary of international protection (family members, other relatives, friends, co-workers etc)?</p> <p>2) In your experience, how many third country nationals join one beneficiary of international protection in average? Could you provide some statistical data on direct or indirect family migration related to beneficiaries of international protection?</p> <p>3) Are there any disparities with regard to the number and group of persons joining a beneficiary of international protection under the resettlement programme compared to traditional asylum seekers? (<i>only to resettling Member States</i>)</p> <p>4) Could you provide some statistical data, if any, on the offences (crimes and misdemeanours) committed by the beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons)?</p> <p>5) Could you provide some indicators describing the integration of beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons) to your labour market?</p> <p>6) Do you have data on how many beneficiaries of international protection need social benefits after a certain period of living in your Member State (for example 5 years)? What is the average cost of proving social benefits <i>per person</i> and how much does it cost for the state in total?</p> |
|  | <b>Austria</b> | <b>NO</b>                                | This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.  |
|   | <b>Belgium</b> | <b>Yes</b>                               | <p><b>It should be noted that after a period of two years residence, persons who were granted the refugee status in Belgium can acquire the Belgian nationality. As a consequence it is hard to monitor beneficiaries of international protection, so the answers on some of the questions below are of a relative significance.</b></p> <p>1) In your practice, does giving international protection to a person usually leads to immigration of other third country nationals? If yes, what is usually their connection with the beneficiary of international protection (family members, other relatives, friends, co-workers etc)?</p> <p>It is common knowledge that the existence of a community and/or a social network is an important factor that determines why people</p>   |

<sup>1</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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|             |                           | <p>migrate towards one specific country and not to another one. Persons who obtained a residence by means of a status of international protection are a part of these migrant communities. The pull-factor of a social network can also be a partial explanation (next to others) to clarify why there are, through the years, a lot of asylum applicants from a specific country of origin. Nonetheless, for this type of serial migration, it is not possible to indicate what usually the connection is with the beneficiary of international protection.</p> <p><b>2) In your experience, how many third country nationals join one beneficiary of international protection in average? Could you provide some statistical data on direct or indirect family migration related to beneficiaries of international protection?</b></p> <p>There is no database that allows to extract data of how many visa applications were introduced at diplomatic posts by family members of beneficiaries of international protection. However the numbers of decisions in visa applications by family members of persons with a refugee status were manually registered. The data below concern only decisions in applications of members of the nuclear family. In most cases a visa was granted.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total Number of decisions</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Visa refusals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>2006</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">436</td> <td style="text-align: center;">116</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2007</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">581</td> <td style="text-align: center;">189</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2008</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">862</td> <td style="text-align: center;">212</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2009</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">291</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A statistical study published in 2008 (CGKR/CECLR, Demandeurs d'asile, réfugiés et apatrides en Belgique, <a href="http://www.diversite.be/?action=publicatie_detail&amp;id=73&amp;thema=2">http://www.diversite.be/?action=publicatie_detail&amp;id=73&amp;thema=2</a>) provided a snapshot of the size of the households of recognised refugees on 01.01.2006. These figures are merely indicative, as the majority of the recognised refugees would have acquired the Belgian nationality at the time of the extraction of these data (01.01.2006). Only those who had still a foreign nationality could be included in the table below. Also, these figures do not allow drawing conclusions on direct/indirect family migration.</p> <p>The table shows that isolated households (1 person and two people) are overrepresented in the Brussels Capital-Region (which is linked to the prevalence of specific age groups in this Region, and to the difficulty experienced by families to find large affordable dwellings).</p> | Year | Total Number of decisions | Visa refusals | <b>2006</b> | 436 | 116 | <b>2007</b> | 581 | 189 | <b>2008</b> | 862 | 212 | <b>2009</b> | 1000 | 291 |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|------|-----|
| Year        | Total Number of decisions | Visa refusals  |      |                           |               |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |      |     |
| <b>2006</b> | 436                       | 116  |      |                           |               |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |      |     |
| <b>2007</b> | 581                       | 189  |      |                           |               |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |      |     |
| <b>2008</b> | 862                       | 212  |      |                           |               |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |      |     |
| <b>2009</b> | 1000                      | 291  |      |                           |               |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |     |     |             |      |     |

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Tableau 6. Taille du ménage des réfugiés selon la région au 1.1.2006

| Taille des ménages<br>(nombre de membres) | Bruxelles | Flandre | Wallonie | Belgique |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1   | 41%       | 23%     | 27%      | 29%      |
| 2   | 16%       | 11%     | 12%      | 13%      |
| 3   | 14%       | 13%     | 12%      | 13%      |
| 4   | 13%       | 15%     | 15%      | 15%      |
| 5   | 7%        | 14%     | 15%      | 13%      |
| 6   | 4%        | 8%      | 10%      | 8%       |
| 7   | 3%        | 7%      | 4%       | 5%       |
| 8   | 1%        | 4%      | 1%       | 2%       |
| 9   | 0%        | 2%      | 0%       | 1%       |
| 10 et +                                   | 1%        | 3%      | 3%       | 3%       |

Source : RN – DG SIE

**3) Are there any disparities with regard to the number and group of persons joining a beneficiary of international protection under the resettlement programme compared to traditional asylum seekers? (only to resettling Member States)**

No data available. Only in 2009 there was a resettlement program (50 Iraqi refugees were resettled from Syria and Jordan to Belgium).

**4) Could you provide some statistical data, if any, on the offences (crimes and misdemeanours) committed by the beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons)?**


No data available.

**5) Could you provide some indicators describing the integration of beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons) to your labour market?**

No data available.


**6) Do you have data on how many beneficiaries of international protection need social benefits after a certain period of living in your Member State (for example 5 years)? What is the average cost of proving social benefits *per person* and how much does it cost for the state in total?**

No data available.

|   |               |            |  |
|---|---------------|------------|--|
|  | <b>Cyprus</b> | <b>Yes</b> | 1) In your practice, does giving international protection to a person usually leads to immigration of other third country nationals? If yes, what is usually their connection with the beneficiary of international protection (family members, other relatives, friends, co-workers etc)? |
|---|---------------|------------|--|



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|   |                       |                   |  |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
|   |                       |                   | <p>This happens with certain nationalities, such as the Palestinians of Iraq, Iraqis, Kurds from Turkey etc. Family members and friends usually follow the person who acquires refugee status or subsidiary protection status and apply themselves for refugee status.</p> <p>2) In your experience, how many third country nationals join one beneficiary of international protection in average? Could you provide some statistical data on direct or indirect family migration related to beneficiaries of international protection? There is no official statistical data on this.</p> <p>3) Are there any disparities with regard to the number and group of persons joining a beneficiary of international protection under the resettlement programme compared to traditional asylum seekers? (<i>only to resettling Member States</i>) N/A</p> <p>4) Could you provide some statistical data, if any, on the offences (crimes and misdemeanours) committed by the beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons)? N/A</p> <p>5) Could you provide some indicators describing the integration of beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons) to your labour market? No data indicating the integration of beneficiaries of international protection to labour market.</p> <p>6) Do you have data on how many beneficiaries of international protection need social benefits after a certain period of living in your Member State (for example 5 years)? What is the average cost of proving social benefits <i>per person</i> and how much does it cost for the state in total? The Social Welfare Services is the competent authority to provide this information.</p> |
|  | <p><b>Estonia</b></p> | <p><b>Yes</b></p> | <p><b>1.</b> Since there are very few beneficiaries of international protection in Estonia, it is hard to draw generalizations. There have been 2 family reunification cases, where a wife of a refugee united with his husband, in one of these cases with 2 minor children. We do not have information about immigration of other groups (relatives, friends, co-workers etc) related to beneficiaries of international protection into Estonia.</p> <p><b>2.</b> Estonia has granted international protection altogether to 32 persons, and from them 4 are family members. There have been 2 family reunification cases, where a wife of a refugee united with his husband, in one of these cases with 2 minor children.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Not applicable.</p> <p><b>4.</b> No data available.</p> <p><b>5.</b> There is no separate data with regard to beneficiaries of international protection. Statistics is kept only generally about persons living in Estonia with a residence permit, but without the possibility to differentiate persons on the grounds of residence permits. Therefore it is not possible to point out which labour market services have been provided to beneficiaries of international protection and what is the unemployment rate among beneficiaries of international protection.</p>  |




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|   |                |              | 6. No data available. Data collected in Estonia does not differentiate beneficiaries of international protection from other third country nationals receiving social benefits (e.g. subsistence benefits, labour market services and benefits)   |               |               |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
|---|----------------|--------------|--|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|------|------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | <b>Finland</b> | <b>Yes</b>   | <p>1. Yes. They are usually family members of the beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>2. There is no accurate statistical data on this, but one can estimate that in average 2-3 family members join each beneficiary of international protection. In regard Somali beneficiaries of international protection the average number is 5 (applications for family reunification may differ from 1 to 18.)</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>   |               |               |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
|  | <b>France</b>  | <b>Yes</b>   | <p><b>1 and 2:</b><br/> Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (SP) can be joined by their spouses and minor children: the spouse and minor children of the beneficiary of international protection have the right to join him in France.<br/> In 2009 10427 persons have got an international protection, including 1404 family members (spouses or minor children): provisional datas.<br/> Statistics 2005-2009 (Line 2: spouses and minor children):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Motfi</th> <th colspan="5">Année</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009 p06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Réfugié/apatrides</td> <td>13 909</td> <td>8 692</td> <td>7 976</td> <td>9 186</td> <td>9 023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conjoint/enfants de réfugiés/apatrides</td> <td>928</td> <td>1 159</td> <td>1 288</td> <td>1 564</td> <td>1 404</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>14 837</b></td> <td><b>9 851</b></td> <td><b>9 264</b></td> <td><b>10 750</b></td> <td><b>10 427</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3- No, there is no disparity in Law.</p> <p>4- No data available.</p> <p>5- No, there are no indicators measuring the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of SP in France because the integration measures for these groups are those commonly used for all newcomers (who have acquired their first residence permit of at least 1year).</p> <p>However, some surveys are conducted by organizations, including France Terre d'Asile (FTDA), which provides a monitoring of the integration of refugees and MIIINDS funded by the European Refugee Fund (ERF), and let update data on integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. In addition, the survey ELIP, conducted by the SOFRES (agency for survey and investigation) at the request of the Ministry of Immigration, should in its wave 2 (2011) provide information on the integration of these groups.</p> | Motfi         | Année         |  |  |  |  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 p06 | Réfugié/apatrides | 13 909 | 8 692 | 7 976 | 9 186 | 9 023 | Conjoint/enfants de réfugiés/apatrides | 928 | 1 159 | 1 288 | 1 564 | 1 404 | <b>Total</b> | <b>14 837</b> | <b>9 851</b> | <b>9 264</b> | <b>10 750</b> | <b>10 427</b> |
| Motfi   | Année          |              |  |               |               |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
|   | 2005           | 2006         | 2007   | 2008          | 2009 p06      |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
| Réfugié/apatrides   | 13 909         | 8 692        | 7 976  | 9 186         | 9 023         |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
| Conjoint/enfants de réfugiés/apatrides  | 928            | 1 159        | 1 288  | 1 564         | 1 404         |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>14 837</b>  | <b>9 851</b> | <b>9 264</b>   | <b>10 750</b> | <b>10 427</b> |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |          |                   |        |       |       |       |       |  |     |       |       |       |       |              |               |              |              |               |               |

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|   |                  |            |  |
|---|------------------|------------|--|
|   |                  |            | <p>6- No, because these groups are not specifically listed in the statistics relating to housing and social welfare (social security statistics). However, due to lack of access of beneficiaries of protection to independent housing, especially in some French regions such as Ile-de-France, the Ministry of Immigration finances specific programs to assist the public in access to housing. These projects are run by associations (such as refugees and Forum FTDA) and receive co-financing from the European Refugee Fund (ERF).</p>   |
|    | <b>Italy</b>     | <b>Yes</b> | <p>1) Starting from the 70s, Italy has become a major immigration country (2.5 millions in 2007) and the experts unanimously consider the so-called “migration chains” to have played an important role in the immigrants’ integration process. Therefore, as regards the specific case of beneficiaries of international protection, they most likely follow the arrival of other people from their country, not just for the word-of-mouth effect, but because they follow the few available paths. This is the case of citizens from Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and various Sub-Saharan countries, who enter Italy from the Libyan channel.</p> <p>2) Figures regarding family members subsequently reaching refugees are not available, because the statistics about residence permits for family reasons do not include this distinction.</p> <p>3) Migrants who directly apply for international protection are initially accommodated in housing facilities, but this procedure cannot be applied to family members who have subsequently arrived.</p> <p>4) The crime statistics do not include distinctions regarding beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>5) The studies on indicators of integration, such as the Annual Report edited by CNEL, do not include distinctions on beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>6) There are no official data on the need for social benefits after the initial period. However, based on the activity in the field of NGOs, in particular through the surveys at a national level of the Caritas network of Counselling Centres, we know that people who want help can also be the beneficiaries of international protection.</p> |
|    | <b>Latvia</b>    | <b>Yes</b> | <p>1. Since number of asylum seekers in Latvia is quite low (for the last 2 years we have received about 50 asylum applications per year) it is difficult to make conclusions of general nature. However in our practice we haven’t mentioned tendency that giving international protection to person leads to immigration of other third country nationals.</p> <p>2. Latvia has granted international protection to 66 persons. So far we have had only 1 case where family reunification was carried out and asylum seeker’s wife and child arrived in Latvia.</p> <p>3. Not applicable.</p> <p>4. No data available.</p> <p>5. There is no separate data with regard to beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>6. No data available.</p>  |
|  | <b>Lithuania</b> | <b>Yes</b> | Lithuania does not collect such a detailed statistics as is requested and therefore is not able to provide an answer.  |






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|  |               |            |   |
|--|---------------|------------|---|
|  | <b>Poland</b> | <b>Yes</b> | <p>1) The Office for Foreigners confirms the cases of submitting applications for a refugee status by foreigners, mainly family members (but in some cases – friends and co-workers) related to persons who had already obtained one of the form of international protection in Poland. Nevertheless, a statement that giving international protection to a person usually leads to immigration of other third country nationals is not justified.</p> <p>2)<br/>According to the article 53 of the Act of 13 June 2003 on foreigners, the residence permit for a fixed period can be granted (inter alia) to a family member of the foreigner who has been granted a refugee status or subsidiary protection.<br/>Numbers of such residence permits issued between 2004 and 2010 are as follows:<br/>2004 – 35 permits,<br/>2005 – 140,<br/>2006 – 1312,<br/>2007 – 1412,<br/>2008 – 1742,<br/>2009 – 1791,<br/>2010 (till 4<sup>th</sup> August) – 1204.</p> <p>3) not applicable<br/>4) no data available<br/>5) no data available<br/>6)<br/>In a frame of Individual Integration Programme (lasting 12 months after granting international protection) tailored for specific needs of refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection, foreigners receive some forms of support, including subsistence allowances, funds for Polish language courses, social and legal counselling, as well as psychological support.<br/>Data gathered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of persons, for whom decisions on granting support have been issued;</li> <li>- number of granted benefits</li> <li>- costs (in PLN) of benefits</li> <li>- number of families enjoying these benefits</li> <li>- number of persons in families.</li> </ul> <p>In 2009 costs of benefits granted in a frame of the IIP amounted to 16 456 422 PLN (c.a. 4 114 000 EUR); on average – 4.071 PLN (1000 EUR) per person but it should be noted that 2009 was an exceptional year – in a middle of 2008 new group of foreigners (who received decisions on granting subsidiary protection) have become entitled to the IIP and benefits were paid also in 2009. In the recent years costs of social benefits amounted on average to 3-4 million PLN (this amount always depends on the number of positive decisions on granting refugee status or subsidiary protection and on number of persons who really wanted to benefit from social assistance).</p> <p>In general (apart from IIP mentioned above) data on beneficiaries of social assistance collected in Poland does not differentiate</p> |
|--|---------------|------------|---|

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|   |                        |            |   |
|---|------------------------|------------|---|
|   |                        |            | beneficiaries of international protection from other third country nationals and Polish citizens receiving social benefits.   |
|    | <b>Portugal</b>        | <b>Yes</b> | There are not many beneficiaries of international protection in Portugal. It is difficult to give an overview of this question. Portugal registers some applications for family reunification from beneficiaries of international protection, as some applications from resettled refugees. No data is available, but we can say that there's no direct link between asylum applicant nationalities and the migration flow.   |
|    | <b>Slovak Republic</b> | <b>NO</b>  | This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.   |
|    | <b>Slovenia</b>        | <b>Yes</b> | <p>1) There is no data compiled on this issue, neither friendship nor acquaintanceship are investigated in the procedure. All those family members who had joined an applicant for international protection – <u>IP</u> – before the decision on his application has been made also themselves lodge an IP application and are registered as applicants for IP. If either of the IP protection statuses is granted to one member of the family, the others are by the law, although by themselves not refugees/persons eligible for SP, granted the same status in the same decision and also registered as refugees/persons with subsidiary protection. So, this category of family members is comprised in the quota of IP beneficiaries and their number is not collected separately.</p> <p>2) From 1995 till now, the international protection has been granted to 197 persons. After granting IP to their family members, just 3 persons (all from DR Congo) reunited with them and later on, according to the Slovenian Law on International Protection, the same status was granted to them by virtue of family reunification.</p> <p>3) Although there has been some actions done towards the realisation of the pilot project for resettlement programme in Slovenia, no resettlement has been realised yet, so there is no experience with this issue.</p> <p>4) According to <u>the information provided by the Integration Division</u>, there is no data available.</p> <p>5) No data available. Data are not collected separately for beneficiaries of IP.</p> <p>6) No data available.</p> <p>The persons who are entitled to social assistance in cash do not have any income or receive income below the minimum income (226,80 EUR). In case of no income, the entitled persons receive the full stated amount; otherwise, they are entitled to receive the difference between own income and the above stated amount. The amount of the minimum income for individual family members is determined in proportion to the minimum income using the following scale:<br/>         -first adult person in the family: 1<br/>         -every next adult person in the family: 0.7<br/>         -child up to 18 years of age and a child that has to be supported by the parents because of regular schooling: 0.3.<br/>         Beneficiaries of IP are treated equally to the citizens of Slovenia.</p> |
|  | <b>Sweden</b>          | <b>Yes</b> | <p>1) Yes, in many cases it does. The major part of these applicants are family members.</p> <p>2) We don't have a correct average figure for this. The ratio depends strongly on the applicants nationality. In 2009 roughly 9 200 persons were granted residence permits as relatives to persons who had been given permits as refugees, in need of protection (subsidiary) or on humanitarian grounds.</p>   |
|  | <b>United Kingdom</b>  | <b>Yes</b> | <b>1) In your practice, does giving international protection to a person usually leads to immigration of other third country nationals? If yes, what is usually their connection with the beneficiary of international protection (family members, other</b>  |

**EMN Ad-Hoc Query: impacts beneficiaries of international protection, incl. resettled persons,  
have brought to EU Member States**

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|  |  |  | <p><b>relatives, friends, co-workers etc)?</b></p> <p>We do not have statistics on this. Our statistics for Family Reunion do not show whether the applicant was a beneficiary of protection.</p> <p>Only pre-existing family members are eligible for family reunion i.e. the spouse and minor children who formed part of the family unit prior to the time the sponsor fled to seek asylum. A minor is a child aged under eighteen. A spouse is the husband or wife of a principal applicant.</p> <p>We may exceptionally allow other members of the family (e.g. elderly parents) to come to the UK if there are compelling, compassionate circumstances.</p> <p>The parents and siblings of a minor who has been recognised as a refugee are not entitled to family reunion. Such applications are considered under the criteria above, i.e. there must be compelling, compassionate circumstances in order for the family to be granted entry to the UK.</p> <p><b>2) In your experience, how many third country nationals join one beneficiary of international protection in average? Could you provide some statistical data on direct or indirect family migration related to beneficiaries of international protection?</b></p> <p>We do not have statistics on this. Our statistics for Family Reunion do not show whether the applicant was a beneficiary of protection.</p> <p><b>3) Are there any disparities with regard to the number and group of persons joining a beneficiary of international protection under the resettlement programme compared to traditional asylum seekers? (only to resettling Member States)</b></p> <p>We do not have statistics on this. Our statistics for Family Reunion do not show whether the applicant was a beneficiary of protection.</p> <p><b>4) Could you provide some statistical data, if any, on the offences (crimes and misdemeanours) committed by the beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons)?</b></p> <p>We do not have statistics on this. Our statistics do not show whether an offender was a beneficiary of protection.</p> <p><b>5) Could you provide some indicators describing the integration of beneficiaries of international protection (including resettled persons) to your labour market?</b></p> <p>The UK Border Agency recently conducted the Survey of New Refugees, a longitudinal study of refugee integration in the UK. This provided data on refugees' integration into the UK labour market. The survey included all people who were granted asylum, humanitarian</p> |
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|  |  |  | <p>protection or discretionary leave to remain in the UK between December 2005 and March 2007. Eight months after the asylum decision 34 per cent of refugees were employed. This increased to 49 per cent 21 months after the asylum decision. The majority of employed refugees worked full time (30 or more hours a week). Refugees were employed in a diverse range of industries and occupations in the UK. The single largest employer of new refugees was the manufacturing industry.</p> <p>We do not have any data on the labour market integration of refugees' family members/dependants.</p> <p><b>6) Do you have data on how many beneficiaries of international protection need social benefits after a certain period of living in your Member State (for example 5 years)? What is the average cost of proving social benefits <i>per person</i> and how much does it cost for the state in total?</b></p> <p>The Survey of New Refugees indicated that eight months after the asylum decision, 75 per cent of new refugees were in receipt of some form of benefit (such as child benefit, job seekers allowance, housing benefit or income support) while 25 per cent did not receive any benefits. These proportions did not change over the course of the survey (up to 21 months after the asylum decision).</p> <p>We do not have any data on the cost of benefits to beneficiaries of international protection. Refugees (including resettled refugees) are entitled to the same benefits as other UK nationals. The benefit statistics do not show whether the recipient was a beneficiary of protection.</p> |
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