

Working Group on Resettlement Geneva, 24-25 February 2009

Measuring resettlement outcomes by looking at integration indicators

Resettlement is protection plus.¹ It involves more than the relocation of refugees to a third state; it involves a process of being received and integrated within a new society. It's also about human participation in peace building. Governments, NGOs, volunteers and refugees all contribute to the reception and integration of resettled refugees. With the support of receiving communities, resettled refugees are able to begin a new life with dignity and respect.²

UNHCR's Agenda for Protection calls upon states to put in place policies to ensure that resettlement runs in tandem with a vigorous integration policy. Language training, education, vocational training, employment, support for family reunification – these and many other activities are the building blocks of integration. And while resettlement is a way of protecting refugees and a tangible sign of responsibility-sharing by states, there is no doubt that refugees also make important contributions to their new societies.³

The measure of *effective resettlement* is not only how many refugees in need of resettlement have access to this solution each year, but also the way they are received and supported in the process of becoming full participants in their new communities.

Among the millions of refugees resettled, there may be a qualified doctor working as a cab driver; or a shoemaker who has become a multi-millionaire. Neither is, however, an accurate reflection of an entire population, nor particularly relevant to determining if the needs that prompted resettlement were met. We cannot judge resettlement's value by isolated anecdotes on integration. Nobody promises a refugee that resettlement will lead to a perfect life, or even a happy one, just as no one can promise a refugee that repatriation ends all ills. Through resettlement, or any durable solution, we try to provide a fair chance to restart their lives.⁴

It is acknowledged that the resettlement country should ensure protection against *refoulement* and provide a resettled refugee and her/his family access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. The resettlement country should also allow for refugees to become naturalised

¹ According to UNHCR and its ExCom member States, the primary purpose of resettlement is the provision of individual protection for those refugees who cannot get access to adequate protection in their country of first asylum. Resettlement also provides a durable solution and can serve as a tool for burden and responsibility sharing and, when used strategically, can create opportunities for comprehensive solutions to the plight of refugees.

² UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Progress Report on Resettlement*, 2 June 2008. EC/59/SC/CRP.11. Online. UNHCR Refworld: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4864e3872.html>

³ Ruud Lubbers, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Refugee Resettlement. An International Handbook to Guide Reception and Integration*, September 2002. Online. UNHCR Refworld, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/405189284.html>

⁴ UNHCR *Dialogue*; Spring 2006, p5

citizens.⁵ While these rights are fundamental to the durability of resettlement, integration is a mutual, gradual and multi-faceted process, with inter-related legal, socio-economic and cultural dimensions.⁶ Integration requires receiving states and civil society to take necessary steps to ensure refugees can achieve long term economic stability and adjustment to the new society, but must also include fostering a sense of belonging to and participation in their new communities.

In recent years, the ATCR and WGR have discussed *integration challenges* from a number of perspectives, including the view held by a minority of resettlement countries that refugees should have *integration potential* in order to qualify for resettlement. UNHCR asserts that integration is a process, not a selection criterion and has urged resettlement states to remove such restrictive criteria that undermine the protection foundation upon which resettlement is based. Indeed, the ATCR suggests that concerns about integration might be better addressed by focusing on the integration capacity of receiving communities rather than on the refugees.

In view of the above, UNHCR would like to invite the WGR and ATCR to focus on resettlement outcomes as a way to constructively consider the challenges of integration and to strengthen the effectiveness of resettlement as a protection tool and durable solution.⁷ Toward this end, UNHCR proposes to members of the WGR and ATCR to undertake the development of a tool to measure the post-arrival outcomes of resettlement. As a starting point, UNHCR would propose that a longitudinal analysis be done using a series of key indicators to measure both quantitative and qualitative outcomes of resettlement.⁸ These integration indicators should not be seen as benchmarks *per se*, but rather measures of practical value in steering efforts to achieve desired outcomes.

While all states have some measurements of resettlement outcomes, a common language on outcomes would allow for some coherence between different country programmes. The lack of a common understanding or comparability of outcomes has implications for UNHCR in terms of, for example, ensuring informed and appropriate decisions are taken to direct resettlement submissions. A common understanding of resettlement outcomes would also allow the resettlement community to identify specific integration challenges and share best practices. For example, if one state has done particularly well on encouraging civic participation and another state has a low measurement in that respect, comparable information and practices in this regard could be shared. It would also allow for better evaluation of a single country programme among differing refugee populations, and over time.

To begin the discussion, UNHCR has developed a draft framework for a survey (see attached) that draws upon examples of longitudinal studies previously undertaken by countries to measure and support refugee integration.⁹ The survey is structured to reflect the goals for integration and key considerations covered by the Integration Handbook.¹⁰ The framework will require further development, including contextual

⁵ *Resettlement Handbook*, UNHCR, November 2004

⁶ See UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Local Integration and Self-Reliance, 2 June 2005. EC/55/SC/CRP.1. Online. UNHCR Refworld, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/478b3ce12.html>

⁷ UNHCR is increasingly focused on results based management and has recently instituted a new reporting and accountability framework for its operations. UNHCR sees this as an essential means of ensuring that UNHCR is a performance-driven organization, whose operations achieve the right results in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

⁸ Related academic and research papers are unanimous in recognizing the merits of a longitudinal approach in order to gain a good understanding of the dynamics of the settlement process. A recent paper by Thomas Huddleston, Migration Policy Group, Brussels, considers the construction of indicator-based evaluation systems; see "How to Evaluate the Promotion of Integration and Measure its Effects? Experiences in the EU" at weblink: <http://www.unhcr.ch/include/fckeditor/custom/File/Huddleston.pdf>

⁹ In particular, Canada and New Zealand in recent years.

¹⁰ The Handbook on Integration is a key reference document for this initiative. The Handbook was developed as both a planning and professional development resource for those with responsibility for, or an interest in, planning, promoting, developing,

adaptation which could be the focus of discussions between states and NGOs. UNHCR does not foresee taking the lead on this initiative, but believes this should be developed by states and NGOs, perhaps also involving academic institutions and receiving communities in countries of resettlement.

The development of a methodology to better understand resettlement outcomes has immediate and longer term benefits. In the near term it will help UNHCR to better evaluate resettlement efforts in Latin America, where UNHCR is directly involved in integration activities, and other countries where UNHCR is indirectly involved; to determine what is working well and identify the gaps or areas needing greater attention. While the benefits of better evaluation tools will be of particular use to new resettlement countries, this should not limit the utility of such tools for established resettlement programmes.

UNHCR is not seeking to play a monitoring role in states for resettlement outcomes, nor is UNHCR seeking to promote a common approach to resettlement. UNHCR fully recognises that each state will need to approach resettlement in a manner that is most appropriate and effective in the particular context of that state. At the same time, UNHCR does feel it is important that the legal and socio-economic needs of resettled refugees are being met in a manner that ensures a durable solution has been achieved, and that the international resettlement community has developed ways to measure this.¹¹

It is hoped that this initiative will receive tripartite support and engagement in developing and implementing a way of measuring the outcomes of resettlement by looking at integration indicators. This, in turn, will serve to inform programme managers, service providers and others on how to address gaps and strengthen global resettlement delivery.

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implementing and monitoring programs and strategies to facilitate the integration of resettled refugees. The Handbook grew from a tripartite process at the 2001 *International Conference on the Reception and Integration of Resettled Refugees*, in Norrköping, Sweden. Several hundred government officials, UNHCR staff, NGO representatives and resettled refugees gathered there for discussions on how to help resettled refugees to integrate in their new countries. See: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Refugee Resettlement. An International Handbook to Guide Reception and Integration*, September 2002. Online. UNHCR Refworld, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/405189284.html>

¹¹ This is particularly relevant when considering the unsuccessful attempts to establish resettlement programmes in Benin and Burkia Faso in 1997-2003.

Draft framework for a longitudinal survey to measure resettlement outcomes ¹²

This draft framework for a longitudinal survey comprises a series of key considerations and variables within six thematic groupings, as follows:

- (A) Characteristics of the surveyed population of resettled refugees
- (B) Language assistance and language training programmes
- (C) Access to secure and affordable housing
- (D) Employment and training
- (E) Welcoming and hospitable communities
- (F) Overall feelings of settlement

The key considerations in the first theme (A) relate to characteristics of the resettled refugees surveyed and are expected to serve as cross-cutting and basic variables to analyse the remaining themes. Themes (B) through (E) correspond to sectional key considerations covered by the Integration Handbook¹³, while theme (F) intends to measure resettlement outcomes using subjective indicators.

A. Characteristics of the surveyed population of resettled refugees

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables ¹⁴	Remarks
1	Location lived in	Information on location in the resettlement country where the surveyed refugees lived so far.	Urban / rural area (to specify) / Unspecified	
2	Response and contact rates	Proportion of resettled refugees contacted to participate in the survey and proportion of those who responded to the survey.	W1 contact rate (given an initial usable address) / W2 contact rate / W3 contact rate / Overall contact, response rate	

¹² In order to measure resettlement outcomes in a longitudinal manner, it is suggested that the survey is conducted targeting three groups, namely resettled refugees who spent one year in resettlement countries (to be classified as Wave 1 / W1), resettled refugees who have spent three years in resettlement countries (to be classified as Wave 2 / W2) and resettled refugees who have spent five years in resettlement countries (to be classified as Wave 3 / W3). All key considerations should be measured for each Wave (unless otherwise specified as applicable to only one particular Wave).

¹³ UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Refugee Resettlement. An International Handbook to Guide Reception and Integration*, September 2002. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/405189284>

¹⁴ It is suggested that the survey results be presented as a percentage, where possible, for each variable.

3	Place / region of origin (optional)	Information on region of origin of the surveyed population	Former country of asylum (camp / town) / Country of origin (town)	
4	Age	Age breakdown of the surveyed population	16-24 yrs / 25-34 yrs / 35-44 yrs / 45-54 yrs / 55-64 yrs / 65 yrs and over	Consider developing series of survey questions for younger age group 10-15 yrs
5	Sex	Sex breakdown of the surveyed population	Female / Male	
6	Marital status	Marital status of the surveyed individuals and whether their spouses or partners were born in the country of resettlement	Partnered with country of resettlement born spouse or partner / Partnered with spouse or partner not born in country of resettlement / Partnered with unspecified spouse or partner / Not partnered	Linked to Question S/N 61 on inter-marriage
7	Family members other than those resettled in same wave	Whether surveyed individuals have family members other than those who came with them to the resettlement country	Yes (1-2 other relatives / 3-4 other relatives / 5-9 other relatives / 10 or more other relatives) / No	
8	Knowledge of people in the resettlement country prior to arrival	Whether surveyed individuals knew people in the resettlement country before arriving in the resettlement country	Knew 1-2 people / Knew 3-4 people / Knew 5-9 people / Knew 10 or more people / Did not know anyone	
9	Health status	Health status at the time of survey; self-assessed by surveyed individuals or provided by competent medical agency	Poor / Fair / Good / Very Good / Excellent	

B. Language assistance and language training programmes (Integration Handbook Chapters 2.5¹⁵ and 2.6¹⁶)

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
10	Language ability	Language ability (language of the resettlement country) at the time of survey, self-assessed by respondents or provided through	Language of resettlement country spoken best / Language of resettlement country as a second language / Language of resettlement country: Very Good / Good / Moderate / Poor / Unknown / Unspecified	

¹⁵ Easing Early Communication: Language Assistance

¹⁶ Fostering Independent Communication: Language Training Programs for Adult Resettled Refugees

		language class reports		
11	Change of language ability over time	Whether resettled refugees' language ability (language of the resettlement country) improved over time after resettlement	W1 to W2, W2 to W3 - Better / Worse / Same over the period with breakdown Very Good, Good / Moderate, Poor / Non-existent	
12	Access to free language courses	Whether resettled refugee benefit from free language courses and if so, how long	No access / Access from 1-100 hrs / Access from 101-200 hrs / Access from 201-300 hrs / Access above 300 hrs / Unlimited access	

C. Access to secure and affordable housing (Integration Handbook Chapter 2.8¹⁷)

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
13	Living arrangements	Information on resettled refugees' family composition living in the same household in the country of resettlement	Alone / Couple only / Couple and dependent child / Couple and extended family / Couple, dependent child and extended family / Single parent with dependent children only / Other family combination / Living with non-relatives	
14	Staying with family, friends or a sponsor on arrival	Whether respondents stayed with family, friends or a sponsor upon arrival in the resettlement country	Stayed with them for less than 6 weeks / Stayed with them for 6 to 12 weeks / Stayed with them for more than 12 weeks / Did not stay with them	
15	Reasons for living at first address	Reasons for resettled refugees to have lived at first address lived at for one month or more after resettlement	To live with my family, spouse, partner / To be close to my family, friends / To be close to others of my ethnic group / To be close to others of my religion / To be close to schools / To be close to public transport / To be close to employment opportunities / It was affordable / It was good quality accommodation / I liked the neighbourhood / It was the only place I could find / It was the only place I was offered / Other	
16	Number of places lived at since residence approval	Number of places resettled refugees lived in the resettlement country after arrival	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 or more places	
17	Ownership of dwelling	Information on ownership status of the resettled refugees' dwelling in the country of resettlement	Owned or partly owned by respondent / Owned by family member / Owned by non-family members living in dwelling / Privately owned by non-family member not living in dwelling / State owned / Unspecified	

¹⁷ A Place to Call Home: Access to Secure and Affordable Housing.

18	Whether resettled refugees looked for housing	Whether resettled refugees looked for housing by themselves or support was provided in the country of resettlement	Proportion of resettled refugees who looked for housing by themselves / Proportion of resettled refugees who did not look for housing but were provided support in this respect	
19	Whether problems were experienced in finding suitable housing (for resettled refugees who looked for housing)	Whether resettled refugees experienced problems in finding suitable housing in the country of resettlement	No problems experienced / Experienced problems with finding suitable housing	
20	Problems finding suitable housing	Types of problems resettled refugees faced in finding suitable housing in the country of resettlement	Rent or mortgage costs too high / Costs of moving or setting up a new household too high / Available housing too small for my family / Housing not available near public transport / Discrimination towards foreigners from agent or property owner / Difficulties with language / Other	
21	Satisfaction with housing	Whether resettled refugees are satisfied with current housing arrangement in the country of resettlement	Very dissatisfied / Dissatisfied / Neither satisfied or dissatisfied / Satisfied / Very satisfied	With breakdown Rented / Owned
22	Situation of homelessness	Whether there are resettled refugees who are homeless in the country of resettlement	Has temporary place to stay (e.g. homeless refuge) / Living on street with no fixed address	

D. Employment and training (Integration Handbook Chapter 2.9¹⁸)

D.1 Labour force participation

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
23	Main activity during last 12 months in the country of origin	Types of work resettled refugees were engaged during the last 12 months in the <u>country of origin</u> .	Working for pay or profit / Studying / At home caring for children / Working without pay in a family business or firm / Farming, fishing, doing craftwork for self or family and (or) trade / Looking for work / At home not caring for children / Other activities / Multiple activities	Only applicable to W1
24	Main activity during last 12 months in the country of first asylum ¹⁹	Types of work resettled refugees were engaged in during the last 12 months in the <u>country of first asylum</u> .	Same as above (S/N 23)	Only applicable to W1

¹⁸ Building Bridges to Economic Self-Sufficiency: Employment and Training

¹⁹ Prior to resettlement

25	Labour force activity / participation	Whether resettled refugees participate in the labour force of the resettlement country	Employed, Self-employed / Looking for work / other activity / Unspecified (Note: separate variables might include breakdown by age and sex)	Measure LF activity rate / Seeking work rate
26	Labour force activity by full-time / part-time employment status	Whether resettled refugees participate in the labour force of the resettlement country, with full / part – time breakdown	Working full-time / Working part-time and not looking for full-time work / Working part-time and looking for full-time work / Looking for work / Other activity / Unspecified	
27	Labour force activity by occupation	Types of occupation held by resettled refugees in the country of resettlement	Legislators, administrators and managers / Professionals / Technicians and associate professionals / Clerks / Service and sales workers / Agriculture and fishery workers / Plant and machine operators and assemblers / Elementary occupations / Unspecified	
28	Labour force activity by Industry	Types of industry / sector of work in the country of resettlement	Property and business services / Manufacturing / Retail trade / Health and community services / Education / Accommodation, cafes and restaurants / Wholesale trade / Transport and storage / Government and recreational services / Construction / Communication services / Personal and other services / Agriculture, forestry and fishing / Unspecified	
29	Finding first job	Means for resettled refugees to find their first job in the resettlement country	By writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer / Through friends or relatives / Through a private employment agency / Through a state employment agency / By advertising my availability and skills / Through the Ministry of ... , a local authority / Other	
30	Time before first employment	Time period expired before resettled refugees found their first employment in the resettlement country	No time / 1-30 days / 31-90 days / 3-6 months / 7 months – 1 year / Between 1 year and 2 years / 3 years and longer / Looking for work	
31	Total number of jobs since resettlement	Total number of jobs resettled refugees have had in the resettlement country since arrival	None / 1 / 2 / 3 or more	
32	Main factors that helped with finding work	Main factors that enabled resettled refugees to find work in the country of resettlement	Training or education / Contacts through friends and/or family / Arranged a job before arrival / Good language skills and/or have improved language skills / Overseas qualifications are officially recognised / Work experience or qualifications are in demand / Other	
33	Main difficulties with finding employment	Main difficulties faced by resettled refugees in finding employment in the resettlement country	Skills or experience are not accepted by employers / Not enough suitable work for someone with my skills or experience / Don't have enough skills or experience for the jobs that are available / Difficulties with language / Experienced discrimination because I am a foreigner / There are no jobs available in the area that I live / I do not have family or friends who can help me get a job / Experienced discrimination because of my age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, medical condition / Other	

34	Foreign diplomas / qualifications allow resettled refugees to have effective and durable access to employment	Whether foreign diplomas / qualifications assisted resettled refugees in having effective and durable access to employment in the country of resettlement	Yes / No	
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D.2 Other occupations

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
35	Activities of resettled refugees who are out of the labour force	Types of activities resettled refugees who are out of the labour force are engaged in the country of resettlement	Studying / At home caring for dependants / Attending medical treatment / Other	

D.3 Estimated income

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
36	Current source of income	Information on resettled refugees' current source(s) of income in the country of resettlement	Paid employment / Benefits from full-time work (including self-employment) / Regular money from friends or family living in country of resettlement and/or abroad / Family, Childcare subsidies from the State, Local authorities, agencies / Unemployment benefits from the State, Local authorities, agencies / Sickness, Disability, Benefits, Allowance / Emergency Maintenance Allowance from the State, Local authorities, agencies or settlement agency / Accommodation Allowance / Student Allowance / Casual employment / Personal financial assets (including savings, interests, dividends or other investments) / Private, public pensions or annuities, alimonies / Rent / Other	
37	Quantifying the estimated personal gross annual income from all sources	Resettled refugees' personal gross annual income at interview date from all sources	USD 10,000 or less / USD 10,001 - 20,000 / USD 20,000 - 30,000 / USD 30,001 – 40,000 / USD 40,001 – 50,000 / USD 50,001 – 70,000 / USD 70,001 or more	
38	Total assets owned at current market value	Resettled refugees' total assets at interview date at current market value	Under USD 25,000 / USD 25,001 – 100,000 / USD 100,001 – 200,000 / USD 200,001 - 500,000 / over USD 500,001 / No assets / Unspecified	
39	Rating of adequacy of total income to meet costs of living	Resettled refugees' rating whether total income meets costs of living in the country of resettlement	Still close to poverty line / Not enough money (but above poverty line) / Just enough to meet essential costs / More than enough money (enables savings) / Unspecified	

D.4 Access to adequate education / training

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
40	Number of years of education before resettlement	Number of years of full-time education that resettled refugees completed before resettlement (total years including those in country of origin and country (ies) of asylum)	Primary school not completed / Primary school completed, secondary school not completed / 11-13 yrs / 14-16 yrs / 17-20 yrs / More than 20 yrs / Unspecified	Only applicable to W1
41	Educational / training achievements after resettlement	Types of educational / training resettled refugees achieved after resettlement	Primary school completed / Secondary school completed / Access to University granted / University diploma or degree obtained / Access to vocational training granted / Technical diploma obtained / Unspecified	
42	Formal study, other study or training to improve employment prospects in the 18 months since resettlement	Whether resettled refugees did formal study, other study or training to improve employment prospects in the resettlement country in the 18 months since arrival	Did formal training / No formal training / Did formal study / Still at school / Did other study / No formal or other study	Excluding language training
43	Benefit tertiary education scholarships existent for nationals	Whether resettled refugees benefit from tertiary education scholarships existent for nationals in the resettlement country	Benefit scholarships existent for nationals / Benefit scholarships but under different conditions than nationals / Do not benefit scholarships	
44	Foreign qualifications recognized for education	Whether resettled refugees' foreign qualifications are recognized for education in the resettlement country	Foreign qualifications fully recognized / Foreign qualifications partially recognized / Foreign qualifications not recognized / Do not possess foreign qualifications	

E. Welcoming and hospitable communities (Integration Handbook Chapter 2.11²⁰)

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
45	Capacity to establish social networks - Proportion of resettled refugees who made new friends	Whether resettled refugees made new friends in the resettlement country	Yes / No	

²⁰ Creating Welcoming and Hospitable Communities and Restoring Faith in Government

46	Whether new friends are of the same ethnic group	Whether resettled refugees' new friends in the resettlement country are from the same ethnic group	All or most of them / About half of them / Few or none of them	
47	How or where new friends were met (by event / place)	Circumstances resettled refugees met new friends in the country of resettlement	Through friends, relatives or neighbours / At work / Through a religious group / At school, or study or training / Through children's (pre)school / Through sports or other clubs / Through an ethnic association / Other	
48	Involvement in clubs / groups	Whether resettled refugees are involved in clubs or groups in the country of resettlement	Involved in clubs or groups / Not involved	
49	Types of clubs / groups involved in	Types of clubs / groups resettled refugees are involved in the country of resettlement	Religious group / Sports club or group / Job related association / Trade union / Hobby, cultural club or group / Community or voluntary group / Ethnic association / Political organization / Service club (e.g. Rotary) / Youth club or group / Other	
50	Protection against discrimination – Proportion of resettled refugees who experienced discrimination	Whether resettled refugees experienced discrimination in the country of resettlement	Yes / No / Unspecified	
51	Situations where discrimination occurred	Circumstances resettled refugees experienced discrimination	Applying for jobs / Working at my job / Shopping / Finding accommodation / Attending school or training courses / Talking to teachers at my child's school, pre-school / In public place such in a street / Dealing with Government, local agencies / Never	
52	Access to administrative / settlement assistance – when help, advice or information was needed	Whether resettled refugees needed assistance in having access to administrative / settlement assistance in the country of resettlement	Assistance needed / No assistance needed / Unspecified	
53	Access to administrative / settlement assistance - types of help, advice or information needed	Types of assistance / advice or information resettled refugees needed in the resettlement country	Education or training for self or family / Looking for work / Looking for Accommodation / The tax system / Health services / Government income support / Community or local services / Learning language / Legal matters (other than IDs) / Recognition of qualifications / Budgeting assistance / Other	
54	Legal residence in the country	Types of legal residence resettled refugees are accorded in the country of resettlement	Permanent / Residence permit over 5 years but not permanent / 5 years / 3-5 years / 1 -3 years / less than 1 year / Other	
55	Successful applications for naturalization	Whether resettled refugees' applications for naturalization in the country of resettlement have been successful	Approved / Disapproved / Not eligible for application	

56	Obtain driving license	Whether resettled refugees possess driving license in the country of resettlement	Possess driving license / Failed driving license examinations / Not eligible for application / Have not applied for drivers licence due to language or other barrier / Not interested in obtaining driving license / Other	
57	Open a bank account	Whether resettled refugees hold bank account in the country of resettlement	Opened a bank account / Could not open a bank account though tried / Not eligible to open a bank account / Not interested in opening a bank account / Other	
58	Access to loans	Whether resettled refugees have access to loans in the country of resettlement	Have access to loans / Do not have access to loans / Have never tried to have access to loans / Other	
59	Access to courts	Whether resettled refugees have access to courts in the country of resettlement	Have access to courts without any obstacles / Have access to courts but with obstacles / Do not have access to courts / Never tried to have access to courts / Did not need to have access to courts / Other	
60	Voting in local elections	Whether resettled refugees are allowed to vote in local elections in the country of resettlement	Allowed to vote / Not allowed to vote / Other	
61	Inter-marriage between the resettled refugees and the local population	Whether there have been increase in the percentage of inter-marriage between the resettled refugees and the local population over time	Married with national of the resettlement country / Married but not with national of the resettlement country	
62	Safe environment	Whether individuals have been exposed to dangers and became victims of crime in the country of resettlement	I was a victim of crime in the resettlement country / My family was a victim of crime in the resettlement country / Myself and my family were victims of crime in the resettlement country / Have not been a victim of crime in the resettlement country	
63	Conflict with the law	Whether individuals have come into conflict with the law since arriving in the country of resettlement	Charged with criminal offence (pending outcome, innocent, convicted) / charged with minor offence (pending outcome / innocent / convicted) / Currently in hiding from law enforcement / Not come into conflict with the law	

F. Overall Feelings of Settlement

S/N	Key considerations	Description	Suggested Variables	Remarks
64	Resettled Refugees' rating of their settlement	Resettled refugees' feeling on the degree of their settlement in the country of resettlement	Poorly settled / Not very settled / Neither settled nor unsettled / Somewhat settled / Very well settled	

65	Resettled Refugees' rating of spouse or partner's settlement	Resettled refugees' feeling on the degree of their spouse / partner's settlement in the country of resettlement	Poorly settled / Not very settled / Neither settled nor unsettled / Somewhat settled / Very well settled	
66	Resettled Refugees' rating of their children's settlement at school and overall	Resettled refugees' feeling on the degree of their children's settlement at school and overall in the country of resettlement	Poorly settled / Not very settled / Neither settled nor unsettled / Somewhat settled / Very well settled	
67	Satisfaction with Employment	Degree of resettled refugees' satisfaction with current employment in the country of resettlement	Very dissatisfied, Dissatisfied / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied / Satisfied / Very satisfied / Unspecified	
68	Satisfaction with life	Degree of resettled refugees' satisfaction with current overall life in the country of resettlement	Very dissatisfied / Dissatisfied / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied / Satisfied / Very satisfied / Unspecified	
69	Proportion who had encouraged others to apply for resettlement or family reunification in the country of resettlement in the 18 months since arrival	Whether resettled refugees encouraged others to apply for resettlement or family reunification within 18 months since arrival in the country of resettlement	Yes, resettlement / Yes, family reunion / Yes, other forms of residence / No	
70	Improvement in health status	Resettled refugees' self-assessment on whether their health status improved after resettlement	Worsened after resettlement / Same as before resettlement / Improved after resettlement / Significantly improved after resettlement	
71	Future intentions	Resettled refugees' future intentions whether or not to remain in the country of resettlement	Wish to stay in the same place in the resettlement country / Wish to stay in a different place in the resettlement country / With to stay and acquire a citizenship in the resettlement country / Wish to return to the country of origin / Wish to go to the third country / Unknown	

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