

EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2014

The use of detention and alternatives to detention in the context of immigration policies

Top-line "Factsheet" (National Contribution)

National contribution (one page only)

Overview of the National Contribution – introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Focussed Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

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Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

Synthesis Report (up to three pages)

Executive Summary of Synthesis Report: this will form the basis of an EMN Inform, which will have EU and National policymakers as its main target audience.

Section 1: Overview of EU acquis (Maximum 2 pages)

This section of the Synthesis Report will briefly outline the EU legal framework guiding national legislation in relation to detention and alternatives to detention. It will provide a mapping of the substantive and procedural provisions in the EU acquis that regulate immigration detention and apply to different migration situations. The section will also highlight how the EU acquis relates to the broader international legal framework on immigration detention.

This section will be developed by the EMN Service Provider and no input from the EMN NCPs is required.

Section 2: Categories of third-country nationals that can be detained, national provisions and grounds for detention (Maximum 3 pages)

This section aims at providing an overview of the categories of third-country nationals that can be placed in detention in (Member) States according to national law and practice. The section also examines whether the possibility to detain each category of third-country national is enshrined in national legislation, the grounds for detention that apply and whether national legal frameworks include an exhaustive list of grounds. EMN NCPs are asked to provide their answers to these questions in the table provided overleaf. The section considers whether special provisions regarding detention are in place for persons belonging to vulnerable groups, including minors, families with children, pregnant women or persons with special needs. Finally, the section examines national provisions on (release) of detention of persons who cannot be returned and/or are granted tolerated stay.

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Q1. Please complete the table below with regard to the categories of third-country nationals that can be detained in your Member State. Children and other vulnerable groups are not included in this table as they are a cross-cutting category; instead, they are dealt with in a separate question (Q2) after the table.

Categories of third-country nationals	Can third-country nationals under this category be detained? (Yes/No)	If yes, is the possibility to detain laid down in legislation? (Yes/No)	If the possibility to detain third-country nationals exists in your (Member) State but is not laid out in national legislation, please explain whether it is outlined in 'soft law' or policy guidelines	Please list the <u>grounds</u> for detention for each category of migrant that can be detained in your (Member) State. Is there an <u>exhaustive list</u> of grounds outlined in your national framework?
<i>Applicants for international protection in ordinary procedures</i>				
<i>Applicants for international protection in fast-track (accelerated) procedures</i>				
<i>Applicants for international protection subject to Dublin procedures</i>				
<i>Rejected applicants for international protection</i>				
<i>Rejected family reunification applicants</i>				
<i>Other rejected applicants for residence permits on basis other than family reunification (Please provide details)</i>				
<i>Persons detained at the border to prevent illegal</i>				

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entry (e.g. airport transit zone)				
Persons found to be illegally present on the territory of the (Member) State who have not applied for international protection and are not (yet) subject to a return decision				
Persons who have been issued a return decision				
Other categories of third-country nationals (Please specify the categories in your answer)				

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Q2. Is it possible, within the national legal framework of your (Member) State, to detain persons belonging to vulnerable groups, including minors, families with children, pregnant women or persons with special needs? Please indicate whether persons belonging to these vulnerable groups are exempt from detention, or whether they can be detained in certain circumstances. If yes, under which conditions can vulnerable persons be detained? NCPs are asked in particular to distinguish whether children can be detained who are (a) accompanied by parents and (b) unaccompanied.

Q3. Concerning persons, who cannot be removed and/or are granted tolerated stay, please provide information on any provisions in your (Member) State regulating the release from detention of this category of third-country nationals.¹

Section 3: Assessment procedures and criteria for the placement of third-country nationals in detention (Maximum 5 pages)

This section examines the assessment procedures and criteria/benchmarks that are used by (Member) States in order to decide whether detention is justified in individual cases. It begins with a series of questions which explore the extent to which individual assessment procedures (e.g. interviews) are used in all cases before placing third-country nationals in detention, or whether individual assessment procedures are only used in the case of certain categories of third-country national. Where individual assessments are used, EMN NCPs are asked to describe the procedures involved and whether they include an assessment of the vulnerability of the individual in question. Finally, EMN NCPs are asked to provide information on the challenges associated with the assessment procedures in their Member States and to identify any elements of good practice.

Q1. Please indicate whether an **individual assessment** procedure is used to determine the appropriateness of detention in the case of any of the categories of third-country nationals selected in Section 2 (Table Q1). Yes/No.

If yes, please list the categories of third-country nationals where individuals are subject to individual assessments.

If individual assessment procedures are not used, please indicate the mechanism used to determine the appropriateness of detention e.g. are all individuals within a particular category of third country national automatically placed in detention?

Q2. Where individual assessment procedures are used, and specific criteria exist to help the competent authorities decide whether particular grounds for detention apply, please indicate the **legal basis** on which these individual assessment procedures are exercised (for example legislation, soft law/guidelines).

Q3. Where individual assessments are used, does the third-country national receive detailed information on the consequences of the interview before the individual assessment procedure? If yes, is there an emphasis on all possible options/outcomes of the assessment?

¹According to Article 15(4) of the Return Directive, in situations when it appears that a reasonable prospect of removal no longer exists for legal or other considerations detention ceases to be justified and the person concerned shall be released immediately.

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Q4. Where individual assessments are used, please indicate whether the procedure includes an assessment of the **vulnerability** of the individual in question. (Yes/No) If yes, please describe the vulnerability assessment procedure used.

Q5. Please provide more detailed information on **the criteria /indicators** used to decide whether particular grounds for detention apply in individual cases. EMN NCPs are asked to answer this question by listing the criteria / indicators that are used to determine the circumstances in which the following grounds for detention, permitted in EU law, apply. However, if the grounds for detention are not applicable in your (Member) State, EMN NCPs may identify the criteria/indicators that are used to determine the circumstances in which other grounds for detention apply.

a) **Ground 1: If there is a risk of absconding**

Example: The risk of absconding may be measured in your (Member) State on the basis of a previous escape or attempt to escape from detention, a statement about the person's reluctance to return to their home country, a previous breach of temporary release or non-compliance with an alternative to detention, lack of a valid passport, lack of address or residence, previous declaration of false identity, previous violation of voluntary departure or entry ban, etc.

b) **Ground 2: If the third-country national avoids or hampers the preparation of a return or removal process**

c) **Ground 3: If required in order to protect national security or public order**

d) **Ground 4: Please indicate any other ground(s) and the respective criteria/indicators considered in the assessment**

Q6. Is the **possibility to provide alternatives to detention** systematically considered when assessing whether to place a person in detention in your (Member) State?

Q7. Please indicate which **national authorities** are responsible for (i) conducting individual assessment procedures (where these exist) and (ii) deciding on the placement of a third-country national in detention.

Q8. Please indicate whether **judicial authorities** are involved in the decision to place a third-country national in detention, and if so, at which stage(s) of the decision-making process and in what capacity? (e.g. do judicial authorities make the final decision, do they only make a recommendation, do they only come in if the third-country national appeals against a decision?)

Q9. Please identify any **challenges** associated with the implementation of existing assessment procedures in your (Member) State.

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Q10. Please identify any **good practices** in relation to the implementation of assessment procedures (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent **authorities**)

Section 4: Types of detention facilities and conditions of detention (Maximum 5 pages)

This section of the Synthesis Report will provide a factual, comparative overview of the types of immigration detention facilities that exist in the EU and the conditions of detention associated with these. It examines whether there are specialised immigration detention facilities and explores whether different types of detention facilities are available for different categories of third-country national. The section also reviews the conditions of third country nationals in these detention facilities, including average surface per person, existence of separate facilities for families, visitation rights, access to medical care and legal assistance.

Q1. Are there specialised immigration detention facilities in your (Member) State, which are not prisons? (Yes/No) If yes, please indicate how many exist and how they are distributed across the territory of your (Member) State.

Q2. Are there different types of specialised immigration detention facilities for third-country nationals in different circumstances (e.g. persons in return proceedings, applicants for international protection, persons who represent a security risk, etc.)? (Yes/No). If yes, please provide a brief overview of the different types of immigration detention facilities.

Q3. Which authorities/organisations are responsible for the day-to-day running of the specialised immigration detention facilities in your (Member) State?

Q4. Please describe any measures taken by your (Member) State to deal with situations where the number of third country nationals to be placed in detention exceeds the number of places available in the detention facilities.

Q5. Are third-country nationals detained in prisons in your (Member) State? (Yes/No) If yes, under which circumstances?

Q6. If third-country nationals are detained in prisons in your (Member) State, are they held separately from general prisoners? If yes, please provide information on the mechanisms to separate third-country nationals under immigration detention from general prisoners?

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Q7. Please provide the following information about the conditions of third-nationals who have been placed in an immigration detention facility in your (Member) State: (Please indicate if the facilities in question are prisons or specialised immigration detention facilities).

Conditions of detention	Statistics and/or comments
Please provide any statistics on the average available surface area per detainee (in square meters)	
Please provide any statistics on the average number of detainees placed in one room per detention facility	
Are families accommodated in separate facilities?	
Can children be placed separately from their parents? (e.g. in a childcare facility). Under what circumstances might this happen?	
Are single women separated from single men?	
Are unaccompanied minors separated from adults?	
Do detainees have access to outdoor space? If yes, how often?	
Are detainees allowed to have visitors? If yes, which visitors are allowed (for example, family members, legal representatives, etc.) and how often?	
Are detainees allowed contact with the outside world via telephone, mail, e-mail, internet? If yes, are in- and/or out-coming messages screened in any way?	
Are education programmes provided (e.g. school courses for minors and language classes for adults)?	
Do detainees have access to leisure activities? If yes, which leisure activities are provided in the detention facility? And if yes, how often?	
Can persons in detention leave the facility and if yes, under what conditions? Can persons move freely within facility or are their movements restricted to some parts/rooms of the facility?	
Are detainees entitled to legal advice / assistance? If yes, is it free of charge?	
Are detainees entitled to language support (translation /	

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interpretation services)? If yes, is it free of charge?	
Is medical care available to detainees inside the facilities? Is emergency care covered only or are other types of medical care included?	
Are there special arrangements for persons belonging to vulnerable groups? Please describe	
Are there special arrangements for persons considered to be security risks for others and/or themselves? Please describe	

Section 5: Availability and practical organisation of alternatives to detention**(Maximum 6 pages)**

This section explores the availability of different types of alternatives to detention for different categories of third-country national. It further explores the practical organisation of the alternatives to detention, including information on the authorities/organisations responsible for administering the alternatives; the conditions that must be met by the third-country national who has been provided an alternative to detention; and information on the mechanisms in place in order to monitor the third-country national's compliance with these conditions. EMN NCPs are further requested to provide information on the challenges associated with the implementation of the alternatives, and any examples of good practice in their (Member) State that they may wish to share.

Q1. Please indicate whether any alternatives to detention for third-country nationals are available in your (Member) State and provide information on the practical organisation of each alternative (including any mechanisms that exist to monitor compliance with/progress of the alternative to detention) by completing the table below.

Alternatives to detention	Yes/ No (If yes, please provide a short description)
Reporting obligations (e.g. reporting to the policy or immigration authorities at regular intervals)	<i>Example: Third-country nationals subject to reporting obligations are required to report regularly to a monitoring authority once a week. When reporting, the person has to present an identification document and sign the reporting protocol. The third-country national can reside in an address of his/her own or s/he can be accommodated in an open reception centre. If the person fails to comply with reporting obligations, s/he will be placed in detention facilities.</i>
Obligation to surrender a passport or a travel document	
Residence requirements (e.g. residing at a particular address)	
Release on bail (with or without sureties) <i>If the alternative to detention "release on bail" is available in your (Member) State, please provide information on how the amount is determined and who could be appointed as a guarantor (e.g. family member, NGO or</i>	

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community group)	
Electronic monitoring (e.g. tagging)	
Guarantor requirements <i>If this alternative to detention is available in your (Member) State, please provide information on who could be appointed as a guarantor (e.g. family member, NGO or community group)</i>	
Release to care worker or under a care plan	
Community management programme	
Other alternative measure available in your (Member) State. Please specify.	

Q2. For each of the alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State, please indicate the categories of third country nationals that may be provided an alternative to detention, making use of the list provided below and adding any additional categories as applicable. If there are variations in the practical organisation of any of the alternatives to detention provided to different categories of third country national, please indicate this is the case and briefly illustrate the variations.

- Applicants for international protection in ordinary procedures;
- Applicants for international protection in fast-track (accelerated) procedures;
- Applicants for international protection subject to Dublin procedures;
- Rejected applicants for international protection;
- Rejected family reunification applicants;
- Persons found to be illegally present on the territory of the (Member) State who have not applied for international protection and are not (yet) subject to a return decision)
- Persons who have been issued a return decision;
- Other categories of third-country nationals;
- Vulnerable persons (such as minors, families with very young children, pregnant women and persons with special needs).

Q3. For each of the alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State, please indicate the legal basis on which they may be granted to particular categories of third country nationals (for example legislation, soft law/guidelines, other).

Q4. For each of the alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State, please indicate the authorities/organisations responsible for (a) deciding and (b) administering the alternative. Please indicate in particular whether the responsible organisation is a non-governmental organisation.

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Q5. For each of the alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State, please provide information on any consequences if the third-country national does not follow the conditions of the alternative to detention.

Q6. Please indicate any challenges associated with the implementation of the alternatives to detention in your (Member) State. (based on existing studies/evaluations or information received from competent authorities)

Q7. Please provide any examples of good practices regarding the implementation of the alternatives to detention in your (Member) State. Please specify the source (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent authorities)

Section 6: Assessment procedures and criteria used for the placement of third-country nationals in alternatives to detention (Maximum 5 pages)

This section explores the type of assessments made by the competent authorities when considering whether to place a third-country national in an alternative to detention. It includes a number of questions which explore the timing of this assessment – in particular whether the assessment is conducted on all third-country nationals who are apprehended, or only on those third-country nationals who have completed a period in detention. It also includes questions about the practical implementation of the assessment procedure, in particular whether an individual assessment is conducted, what this involves and which organisations are involved in the assessment procedure.

Q1. In Section 2, Q1, you have identified the grounds on which detention can be authorised for particular categories of third-country national. In what circumstances can those grounds be displaced in favour of an alternative to detention in your (Member) State? Please provide answers in relation to each of the relevant categories of third-country national. If there is a separate set of grounds for providing third-country nationals an alternative to detention in your (Member) State, please indicate this is the case.

Q2. Which other considerations are made before deciding whether to provide the third-country national concerned an alternative to detention, e.g. considerations regarding the availability of alternatives, the cost of alternatives, and vulnerabilities of the third-country national?

Q3. Please indicate whether an individual assessment procedure is used to determine whether the grounds on which detention can be authorised can be displaced in favour an alternative to detention. Yes/No. If yes, please list the categories of third-country nationals where individuals are subject to individual assessments.

Q4. Where individual assessments are used, please indicate whether the procedure includes an assessment of the vulnerability of the individual in question. Yes/No. If yes, please describe the vulnerability assessment procedure used.

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Q5. Are assessment procedures for **providing** alternatives to detention conducted on all third-country nationals who are apprehended, or only on those third-country nationals who have already completed a period in detention?

Q6. Please indicate which national authorities are responsible for (i) conducting individual assessment procedures (where these exist) and (ii) deciding on alternatives to detention

Q7. Please indicate whether judicial authorities are involved in the decision to **provide** an alternative to detention, and if so, at which stage(s) of the decision-making process and in what capacity? (e.g. do judicial authorities make the final decision, do they only make a recommendation, do they only come in if the third-country national appeals against a decision?)

Section 7: Impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the effectiveness of return and international protection procedures (Maximum 5 pages)

This section aims at exploring the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the effectiveness of (Member) State return and international protection procedures. The questions are formulated as a comparison between the impact of detention and alternatives to detention; they do not attempt to compare the impact of detention (or alternatives to detention) on the effectiveness of return and international protection procedures in the case of third country nationals whose freedom of movement is not restricted at all.

Four specific aspects of effectiveness are considered: (i) effectiveness in reaching prompt and fair decisions on the immigration status of the individuals in question, and in executing these decisions; (ii) cost-effectiveness; (iii) respect for fundamental rights; and (iv) effectiveness in reducing the risk of absconding.

Whilst an attempt is made to compare the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on each of these dimensions of effectiveness, it is recognised that the type of individuals placed in detention and in alternatives to detention (and their corresponding circumstances) are likely to differ significantly and therefore the comparisons made need to be treated cautiously.

7.1. Effectiveness in reaching prompt and fair decisions on the immigration status of the individuals in question, and in executing these decisions

7.1.1. Effectiveness in reaching decisions on applications for international protection

Q1. Have any evaluations or studies (including studies of the views of detainees of alternatives to detention) in your (Member) State considered the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the efficiency of reaching decisions on applications for international protection? (for example, by affecting the time it takes to decide on international protection status). Yes/No.

If Yes, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the evaluation or study in an annex to your national report.

Q2. Please provide any statistics that might be available in your (Member) State on the average length of time needed to determine the status of applicants for international protection who are held in detention and who are in an alternative to detention. Please provide the statistics for the latest year available and, if possible, distinguish

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between the different types of alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State (The different alternatives are listed as A1, A2, A3 in the table below; please explain what these represent in a key underneath the table).

Where statistics can be disaggregated by categories of third-country nationals, please do so. Please provide information on the methodology and data collection.

Where no information is available, please indicate "No information" and briefly state why no information is available.

Where it is not applicable, please indicate "Not applicable" and briefly state why.

Applicable year	Detention	Alternatives to detention			
		A1	A2	A3	A4
Average length of time in determining the status of an applicant for international protection					

Q3. Please provide any other evidence that may be available in your (Member State) on the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on effectiveness in terms of reaching decisions on applications for international protection and provide any examples of good practice in this regard. (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent authorities)

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7.1.2 Effectiveness in reaching decisions regarding the immigration status of persons subject to return procedures and in executing returns

Q4. Have any evaluations or studies in your (Member) State considered the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on:

- The length of time from apprehending an irregular migrant to issuing a return decision? Yes/No
- The length of time that transpires from issuing a return decision to the execution of the return? Yes/No
- The share of voluntary returns out of the total number of returns? Yes/No
- The total number of removals completed? Yes/No

If Yes, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the evaluation or study in an annex to your national report

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Q5. Please provide any statistics that might be available in your (Member) State on (i) the average length of time that transpires from the decision to return a person in detention, and in (different) alternatives to detention, to the execution of the return procedure; (ii) the proportion of voluntary returns and (iii) the success rate in the number of departures among persons that were placed in detention and in alternatives to detention. Please provide the statistics for the latest year available and, if possible, distinguish between the different types of alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State. (The different alternatives are listed as A1, A2, A3 in the table below; please explain what these represent in a key underneath the table).

Where statistics can be disaggregated by categories of third-country nationals, please do so. Please provide information on the methodology and data collection.

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Where no information is available, please indicate "No information" and briefly state why no information is available.

Where it is not applicable, please indicate "Not applicable" and briefly state why.

Statistics on the success rate in the number of departures should be provided as the number of persons who were issued a return decision and who have returned to their country of origin, and the number of persons who were issued a return decision and who have not returned to their country of origin. Please provide both the numbers and the share they represent out of the total number of persons issued a return decision.

Applicable year	Detention	Alternatives to detention			
		A1	A2	A3	A4
Average length of time from apprehending an irregular migrant to issuing a return decision					
Average length of time from issuing a return decision to the execution of the return					
Number of voluntary returns (persons who opted to return voluntarily)					
Success rate in number of departures					

Q6. Please provide any other evidence that may be available on the effectiveness in reaching decisions regarding the immigration status of persons subject to return procedures and executing the return, and provide any examples of good practice in this regard. (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent authorities)

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7.2. Costs

Q7. Have any evaluations or studies on the costs of detention and alternatives to detention been undertaken in your (Member) State?

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Q8. Please provide any statistics available on the costs of detention and alternatives to detention in the table below. Please provide the statistics for the latest year(s) available and, if possible, distinguish between the different types of alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State (The different alternatives are listed as A1, A2, A3 in the table below; please explain what these represent in a key underneath the table).

Where costs can be disaggregated by categories of third-country nationals, please do so. Please provide information on the methodology and data collection to measure the costs.

Where no information is available, please indicate "No information" and briefly state why no information is available.

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Where it is not applicable, please indicate "not applicable" and briefly state why

Applicable year	Detention	Alternatives to detention			
		A1	A2	A3	A4
Total costs					
Staffing costs					
Medical costs					
Food and accommodation costs					
Legal assistance					
Other costs (This could include any additional costs that do not fall into the categories above e.g. costs of technical tools for administering alternatives to detention, such as electronic tagging). Please specify					

Q9. Please provide any other evidence that may be available in your (Member) State on the cost-effectiveness of detention and alternatives to detention, and provide any examples of good practice in this regard. (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent authorities)

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7.3. Respect for fundamental rights

Q10 Have evaluations or studies been conducted in your (Member) State on the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the fundamental rights of the third-country nationals concerned (for example, with regard to the number of complaints of detainees or persons provided alternatives to detention)?

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Q11. Please provide any statistics that might be available in your (Member) State on the number of complaints regarding violations of human rights and the number of court cases regarding fundamental rights violations in detention as opposed to alternatives to detention. Please provide the statistics for the latest year available and, if possible, distinguish between the different types of alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State (The different alternatives are listed as A1, A2, A3 in the table below; please explain what these represent in a key underneath the table). Please do the same with any statistics that may be available in your (Member) State on the number of voluntary returns.

Where statistics can be disaggregated by categories of third-country nationals, please do so. Please provide information on the methodology and data collection.

Where no information is available, please indicate "No information" and briefly state why no information is available.

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Where it is not applicable, please indicate "Not applicable" and briefly state why.

Applicable year	Detention	Alternatives to detention			
		A1	A2	A3	A4
Number of complaints of violations of fundamental rights lodged with non-judicial bodies (e.g. Human Rights Commissioners/ Ombudspersons) (where possible, please disaggregate by types of complaints and by categories of third-country nationals).					
Number of complaints of violations of fundamental rights upheld by non-judicial bodies (e.g. Human Rights Commissioners/ Ombudspersons) (where possible, please disaggregate by types of complaints and by categories of third-country nationals).					
Number of court cases in which there have been challenges to the decision to detain / place in an alternative to detention based on violations of fundamental rights (where possible, please disaggregate by types of violation and by categories of third-country national)					
Number of court cases in which challenges to the decision to detain / place in an alternative to detention based on violations of fundamental rights have been upheld (where possible, please disaggregate by types of violation and by categories of third-country national)					

Q12. Please indicate if studies exist in your (Member) States which show negative effects of the alternatives to detention in practice. (For example, ankle bracelets can be socially stigmatising and cause physical and emotional distress.)

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Q13. Please provide any other evidence that may be available in your (Member) State on the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the fundamental rights of the third-country nationals, and provide any examples of good practice in this regard. (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/studies/other sources or based on information received from competent authorities)

7.4. Rate of absconding and compliance rate

Rate of absconding is the share of persons who have absconded from all third-country nationals placed in detention or provided an alternative to detention.

Compliance rate is the share of persons who have complied with the alternative to detention.

Q14. Have evaluations or studies on the compliance rate and rate of absconding of third-country nationals in detention and in alternatives to detention been undertaken in your (Member) State? Please provide details.

Q15. Please provide any statistics that might be available in your (Member) State on the rate of absconding and the compliance rate of third-country nationals in detention as opposed to alternatives to detention. Please provide the statistics for the latest year available and, if possible, distinguish between the different types of alternatives to detention that are available in your (Member) State (The different alternatives are listed as A1, A2, A3 in the table below; please explain what these represent in a key underneath the table).

Where statistics can be disaggregated by categories of third-country nationals, please do so. Please provide information on the methodology and data collection.

Where no information is available, please indicate "No information" and briefly state why no information is available.

Where it is not applicable, please indicate "Not applicable" and briefly state why.

Applicable year	Detention	Alternatives to detention			
		A1	A2	A3	A4
Rate of absconding					
Compliance rate					

Q16. Please provide any other evidence that may be available of the impact of detention and alternatives to detention on the rate of absconding and compliance rate of third-country nationals in detention and in alternatives to detention.

Section 7: Conclusions (Maximum 2 pages)

The Synthesis Report will outline the main findings of the Study and present conclusions relevant for policymakers at national and EU level.

*The Use of Detention and Alternatives to Detention in the Context of Immigration Policies*Annex 1

Statistics from EU-harmonised sources, such as Eurostat and the EMN Annual Policy Report, on inter alia the outcome of international protection applications and return, including voluntary return will be used in the Synthesis Report to contextualise the statistics provided in this annex.

Table 1: Statistics on number of third-country nationals in detention and provided alternatives to detention per category

Please provide the cumulative figures (the number of all third-country nationals that have been detained during the year).

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
Statistics on number of third-country nationals in detention per category						
Total number of third-country nationals in detention						
Number of third-country national applicants for international protection in ordinary procedures in detention						
Number of third-country national fast-track international protection applicants (accelerated international protection procedures) in detention						
Number of applicants for international protection subject to Dublin procedures in detention						
Number of rejected applicants for international protection in detention						
Number of rejected family reunification applicants in detention						
Number of other rejected applicants for residence permits on basis other than family reunification (Please specify)						
Number of persons detained to prevent illegal entry at borders in detention						
Number of persons found to be illegally present on the territory of the (Member) State who have not applied for international protection and are not (yet) issued a return decision in detention						
Number of persons who have been issued a return decision in detention						

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Number of vulnerable persons part of the aforementioned categories of third-country nationals - Please, where possible, disaggregate by type of vulnerable persons (for example, minors, persons with special needs, etc.) and by category						
Number of other third-country nationals placed in immigration detention						
Statistics on number of third-country nationals provided alternatives to detention						
Total number of third-country nationals provided alternatives to detention						
Number of third-country nationals applicants for international protection in ordinary procedures provided alternatives to detention						
Number of third-country nationals fast-track international protection applicants (accelerated international protection procedures) provided alternatives to detention						
Number of international protection applicants subject to Dublin procedures provided alternatives to detention						
Number of rejected applicants for international protection provided alternatives to detention						
Number of rejected applicants for family reunification provided alternatives to detention						
Number of other rejected applicants for residence permits on basis other than family reunification (Please specify)						
Number of persons found to be illegally present on the territory of the (Member) State (i.e. such as those who have not applied for international protection and are not (yet) been issued a return decision) provided alternatives to detention						
Number of persons issued a return decision provided alternatives to detention						
Number of vulnerable persons part of the aforementioned categories of third-country nationals - Please, where possible, disaggregate by type of vulnerable persons (for example, minors, persons with special needs, etc.) and by category provided alternatives to detention						

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Number of other third-country nationals provided alternatives to detention (Please specify the category(ies))						
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Table 2: Average length of time in detention

Please provide information on the methodology used to calculate the average length of time in detention, including whether the mean or the median was used to calculate the average.

Average length of time in detention	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
Average length of time in detention of all categories of third-country nationals in detention						
Average length of time in detention of applicants for international protection in ordinary procedures						
Average length of time in detention of fast-track (accelerated) international protection applicants (accelerated international protection procedures)						
Average length of time in detention of applicants for international protection subject to Dublin procedures						
Average length of time in detention of rejected applicants for international protection						
Average length of time in detention of rejected family reunification applicants						
Average length of time in detention of other rejected applicants for residence permits on basis other than family reunification (Please specify)						
Average length of time in detention of persons detained to prevent illegal entry						
Average length of time in detention of persons found to be illegally present on the territory of the (Member) State (i.e. such as those who have not applied for international protection and are not (yet) been issued a return decision)						

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Average length of time in detention of persons who have been issued a return decision						
Average length of time in detention of vulnerable persons part of the aforementioned categories of third-country nationals - Please, where possible, disaggregate by type of vulnerable persons (for example, minors, persons with special needs, etc.) and by category						
Average length of time in detention of other third-country nationals placed in immigration detention						
