



Home Office

Home Office Statistical Bulletin



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INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the 2009 data on the control of immigration. It is the latest annual series available and aims to give an overview of the work of the UK Border Agency and other immigration processes. Further information is provided via supplementary web tables, which are available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.

Prior to 2008, data on the control of immigration were published in two separate bulletins: *Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom*, published in the form of a Command Paper concentrating on border control, enforcement and compliance and managed migration; and *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom*.

Figures for 2009 shown in this publication are provisional and subject to change.

Forthcoming publications

Quarterly provisional information on the key findings included in this bulletin are published in the *Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom* bulletin. Since June 2010 monthly provisional information on asylum applications has been published separately. The quarterly and monthly publications are available at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.

The monthly asylum applications information is required under European legislation for the UK to be compliant with parts of Article 4: (Asylum Statistics) of regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, available at:

<http://www.eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:199:0023:0029:EN:PDF>.

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>.

What's new

The following information is published in this annual bulletin for the first time:

Border Control

- Entry clearance visas issued and applications for entry clearance visas (Table 1.1 and supplementary tables 1a to 1e);
- Separate tables focusing on passengers given limited leave to enter the United Kingdom whose main purpose is to study and passengers given limited leave to enter the United Kingdom whose main purpose is to work (Tables 1.5 and 1.6).

Asylum

- Asylum applicants refused asylum and eligible for the non-suspensive appeals process (supplementary table 2k).

Enforcement and Compliance

- Families with children held in the UK Border Agency estate at the end of the year (Table 3.6);

- Number of occurrences of persons entering detention solely under Immigration Act powers (Table 3.7);
- Persons entering detention held solely under Immigration Act powers (Table 3.2 and supplementary table 3f).

Managed Migration

- Approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme based on the date the person's application is approved (Tables 4.9 and 4.10); initial and approved applicants based on the date recorded on the person's application form are published on a quarterly basis.

Further information and feedback

This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office.

We would be interested in readers' views on how this publication might be developed further to increase its value to users. Enquiries from the public can also be directed to this address:

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Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF (Tel: 020 7035 3535).

Further sources of information about immigration, population and international migration are provided in the section 'Other sources of information on immigration and migration' at the back of this publication.

Acknowledgements

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National Statistics

This statistical bulletin is a National Statistics output produced to the highest professional standards and free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians working in the Home Office Statistics Unit. The governance arrangements in the Home Office for statistics were strengthened on 1 April 2008 when the statistical teams were placed under the direct line management of a Chief Statistician, who reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters.

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CONVENTIONS USED IN FIGURES AND TABLES

Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. Accordingly, most data have been rounded to the nearest 5, unless stated, to protect statistical confidentiality, and to indicate that data are not necessarily accurate to the nearest one. Percentages are given to the nearest percentage point. Explanations of the rounding methods used are available in the *Explanatory Notes and Definitions* section.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

—	Nil.
#	Number is too small to be shown.
*	1 or 2 (used in tables where other figures have been rounded to the nearest 5).
†	Between 1 and 49 (used in tables where other figures have been rounded to the nearest 100).
(–)	Nil per cent.
(0)	Less than 0.5 per cent, but greater than 0 per cent.
..	Not available.
:	Not applicable.
(e)	Estimated figures.
(M)	Figures based on management information that are not subject to the checks that apply for National Statistics. They are provisional and subject to change.
(P)	Provisional figures.
(R)	Revised figures. (See below)

Data in some of the tables in this bulletin may not sum to the totals shown, or, in case of row or column percentages, to 100 per cent, because they have been rounded independently.

Revisions to data

All the 2009 United Kingdom statistics produced on an annual basis are provisional and subject to change. On occasion data may be revised in the 2010 annual bulletin. It is not possible to evaluate whether any future revisions will be upward or downward; but the reasons for revisions are likely to include:

- late reporting of cases – a small proportion of cases are not included when the statistics are calculated for the annual publication;
- the results of data cleansing exercises, such as data identified that cannot be included when the statistics are calculated for the annual publication because of missing or invalid values, the identification of duplicates in the data; and
- reconciliations with alternative sources of data which will identify cases not yet included in the statistics.

Where data have been revised from previous publications, this is denoted by (R) in the appropriate section of the table.

Every effort is made to produce data which are correct at publication. Where errors are discovered after the production of the annual bulletin, the following action will be taken:

- correction in the next annual bulletin, or quarterly statistical summary where appropriate, if the error is minor or textual; or
- the publication of revised tables on the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics website together with an explanatory note, if the error is significant.

Further details on the Home Office Revisions Policy can be found within the Statement of Compliance with the Code of Practice on the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics website at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.

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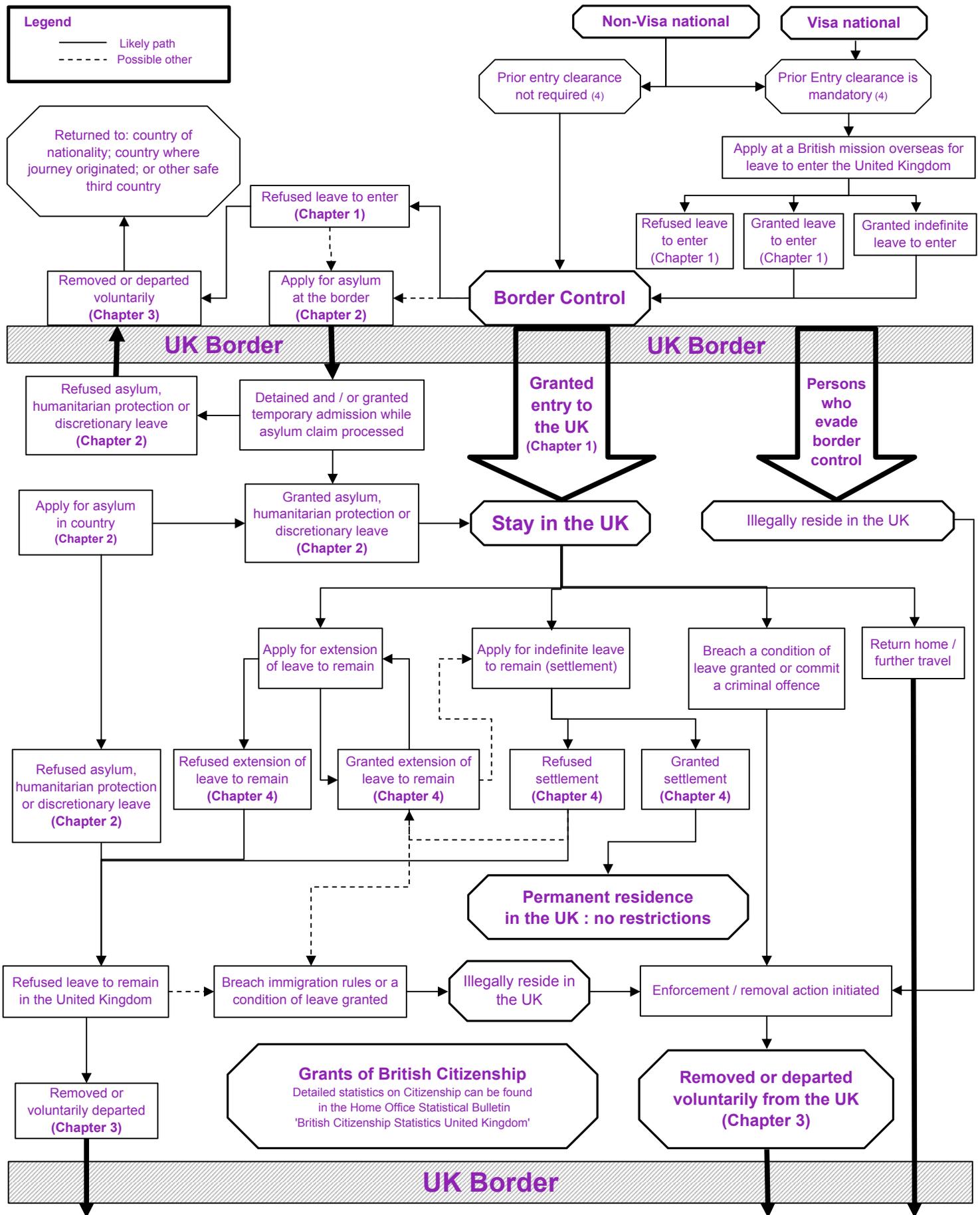
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Summary flowchart - Control of Immigration (1)(2)(3)



(1) Data related to the detention of an individual are shown in Chapter 3. An individual may be detained under Immigration Rules at any time during the immigration process. The decision to detain may be appropriate in one or more of the following circumstances: individuals and families may be detained whilst identity and the basis for their claim are established, because of the risk of absconding, as part of a fast-track process, or to effect removal.

(2) Data related to appeals against an immigration or asylum decision are shown in Chapter 5.

(3) Applications for, and decisions on, work permits and applications under the 'Worker Registration Scheme' are not included in this flowchart. The chart also excludes references for resettled refugees and persons that 'switch' their immigration status.

(4) Non-visa nationals seeking to enter the UK in a visa category or for > 6 months require a visa, whereas those seeking to enter the UK for = 6 months do not.

MAIN POINTS

BORDER CONTROL

- In 2009, the overall number of visas issued was 1,995,730, an increase of 2 per cent compared with 2008 (1,954,770). 1,717,490 were issued to main applicants and 278,235 to dependants. 162,630 were work related, a decrease of 21 per cent compared with 2008 (204,685); 341,305 were study related, an increase of 24 per cent compared with 2008 (275,155).
- The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area decreased by 6 per cent to 101.6 million in 2009. 12.3 million were estimated to be non-European Economic Area (non-EEA) nationals¹, a 2 per cent decrease on 2008.
- Around 269,880 non-EEA¹ nationals were admitted to the United Kingdom (UK) in 2009 to study, an increase of 19 per cent on the previous year. Persons admitted under student visitor rules accounted for around 197,725 additional arrivals. When added together, these data show a 25 per cent rise in the total number of non-EEA nationals entering the UK whose purpose is to study.
- The total number of persons and their dependants recorded as admitted to the UK in a work category was 160,765 in 2009, a decrease of 12 per cent over the previous year.
- A total of 97,545 persons (including dependants) in 2009 were recorded as entering the United Kingdom under the work-related tiers of the Points Based System.
- Including EEA and Swiss nationals, 22,520 non-asylum passengers were initially refused leave to enter at border control points in 2009, 15 per cent less than in 2008 (26,590). Of these passengers, 4,690 (21 per cent) were initially refused at juxtaposed controls².

ASYLUM

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2009 was 24,485, 6 per cent less than in 2008 (25,930). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 30,675 in 2009, 2 per cent less than in 2008 (31,315). Following the decrease from the peak in 2002 (84,130), asylum applications, excluding dependants, have remained at a similar level since 2005 (25,710).
- Including dependants, the estimated number of asylum applications to the EU27 increased by 3 per cent in 2009 (248,600) compared to 2008 (241,300). The UK ranks 13th amongst EU27 countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population.
- 24,285 initial decisions were made on asylum applications, excluding dependants, in 2009, 25 per cent more than in 2008; the number of cases awaiting an initial decision at the end of 2009 was 7,400, compared with 10,600 at the end of 2008.
- Of the initial decisions made in 2009, 4,190 (17 per cent) recognised the main applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 95 (less than 1 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,460 (10 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 17,545 (72 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted asylum decreased from 19 per cent

¹ Also excludes nationals of Switzerland, see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 11.

² See Chapter notes, paragraph 3.2.

in 2008, and the proportion granted HP or DL remained at 11 per cent, similar to the 2008 figure.

- Applications for support fell by 10 per cent in 2009 (15,330) compared with 2008 (17,090), and a decrease of 78 per cent from the peak in 2002 (68,625).

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

- The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in 2009 was 67,215, the second highest since 2005, down 1 per cent compared to the peak of 67,980 in 2008. Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable. The 2009 figure includes the removal or voluntary departure of 11,635 persons who had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants and their dependants, down 36 per cent compared to the peak of 18,280 in 2006 and 10 per cent less than in 2008 (12,875).
- Of the total number of removals and voluntary departures in 2009, 43 per cent were initially refused entry at a port and subsequently removed (29,160), 29 per cent were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (19,570), 7 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (4,945) and 20 per cent were classed as other voluntary departures (13,540) (i.e. persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities).
- A total of 16,095 people (held solely under Immigration Act powers) were removed from the UK upon leaving detention during 2009. Of these, 6,735 (42 per cent) were asylum detainees.
- As at 31 December 2009, 2,595 people were detained in the UK Border Agency estate (held solely under Immigration Act powers). Of these, 1,770 (68 per cent) were asylum detainees.
- With regard to children in detention, children accounted for 3 per cent (525) of the 16,095 people (held solely under Immigration Act powers) removed from the UK upon leaving detention during 2009. Whilst, as at 31 December 2009, there were no people detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK Border Agency estate who were recorded as being less than 18 years of age.

MANAGED MIGRATION

After-entry control

- There was a 3 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions to vary leave in 2009. The number of decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain increased from 288,985 in 2008 to 297,780 in 2009 (excluding asylum cases, dependants of principal applicants and settlement).
- Of the total number of decisions (excluding dependants) in 2009 (297,780), 84 per cent were grants of an extension and 16 per cent were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 7 per cent to 16 per cent between 2008 and 2009. Work-related cases (126,495) and study cases (125,005) each accounted for 42 per cent of the total number of decisions.
- There was a 4 per cent decrease in the number of after-entry decisions relating to dependants from 100,160 in 2008 to 96,075 in 2009.

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement rose by 31 per cent from 148,935 in 2008 to 194,780 in 2009.
- Of the total number of grants of settlement in 2009, the greatest proportion (68 per cent) was in dependant-related categories.
- Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 34 per cent in 2009 from 60,770 in 2008 to 81,185 in 2009.
- Asylum-related grants of settlement were 10 per cent higher in 2009 than in 2008, at 3,110 compared to 2,825.
- Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 31 per cent from 55,350 in 2008 to 72,240 in 2009.
- Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 30 per cent from 29,095 in 2008 to 37,940 in 2009. The significant changes over recent years were due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases.
- The Indian sub-continent accounted for 34 per cent of grants of settlement in 2009; 25 per cent were from Africa; 21 per cent were from the 'Remainder of Asia'³; 8 per cent from the Americas; Europe and the Middle East each accounted for 5 per cent and Oceania accounted for 2 per cent.

Worker Registration Scheme

- The number of approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme in 2009 was 118,675, down 22 per cent compared to 151,870 in 2008 and down 45 per cent compared to the peak of 214,055 in 2006.
- The number of approved applicants from Poland in 2009 was 62,095, down 38 per cent compared to 100,500 in 2008 and down 59 per cent compared to the peak of 151,430 in 2006.
- The number of approved applicants from Latvia and Lithuania both increased; 16,020 in 2009, up 167 per cent compared to 6,005 in 2008 for Latvian nationals, and 15,815 in 2009, up 50 per cent compared to 10,550 in 2008 for Lithuanian nationals.

APPEALS

- Immigration Judges determined a total of 198,505 appeals in 2009, 18 per cent more than in 2008 (167,835). 37 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2009 were allowed, 55 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn.

³ Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

1 BORDER CONTROL

Entry clearance visas issued (Table 1.1)

UKvisas was integrated in April 2008 into the UK Border Agency, the Executive Agency in the Home Office responsible for managing immigration control. The UKBA International Group now manages visa-issuing sections around the world. There are currently over 100 nationalities that require a visa to come to the UK, covering three-quarters of the world population. Non-visa nationals, apart from EEA and Swiss nationals, who want to come to the UK for over 6 months, or to work, also require a visa.

Entry clearance visas can be classified into three categories:

- Temporary: the applicant has met the requirements for admission to the UK as a visitor, student, student visitor or temporary worker and must renew the visa before it expires;
- Leading to settlement: at the end of a certain length of time, usually between two and five years, the applicant can make an application for 'indefinite leave to remain'; and
- Settlement: a visa permitting a person to remain indefinitely in the UK.

The figures of entry clearance visas issued show intentions to visit rather than actual arrivals. Dependants are allocated an entry clearance category according to the circumstances of their application. A child or partner will be recorded as a dependant under the tier of the main applicant, unless he / she has applied for and been issued with a Points Based System (PBS) visa in their own right, when they will be included as a main applicant.

In 2009, the overall number of visas issued was 1,995,730, an increase of 2 per cent compared with 2008 (1,954,770). 1,717,490 visas were issued to main applicants and 278,235 to dependants.

The number of visitor visas issued to main applicants and dependants was 1,366,180 an increase of 2 per cent compared with 2008 (1,338,435).

In 2009, 162,630 visas issued were work-related, a decrease of 21 per cent compared to 2008 (204,685). 33,790 Tier 1 Highly Skilled Workers and pre-PBS equivalent visas and 63,480 Tier 2 Skilled Workers and pre-PBS equivalent visas were issued. Temporary employment, which includes working holiday makers, Tier 5 of the Points Based System and permit free employment, accounted for 65,365 of the visas issued. Tiers 1, 2 and 5 were introduced during 2008.

There were 341,305 visas issued to those wishing to study under Tier 4 of the Points Based System (introduced in 2009), pre-PBS equivalents and student visitor visa rules; an increase of 24 per cent compared with 2008 (275,155).

Further data on entry clearance visa applications, outcomes and appeals can be found in supplementary tables 1a to 1e.

Passenger admissions (NS✓)

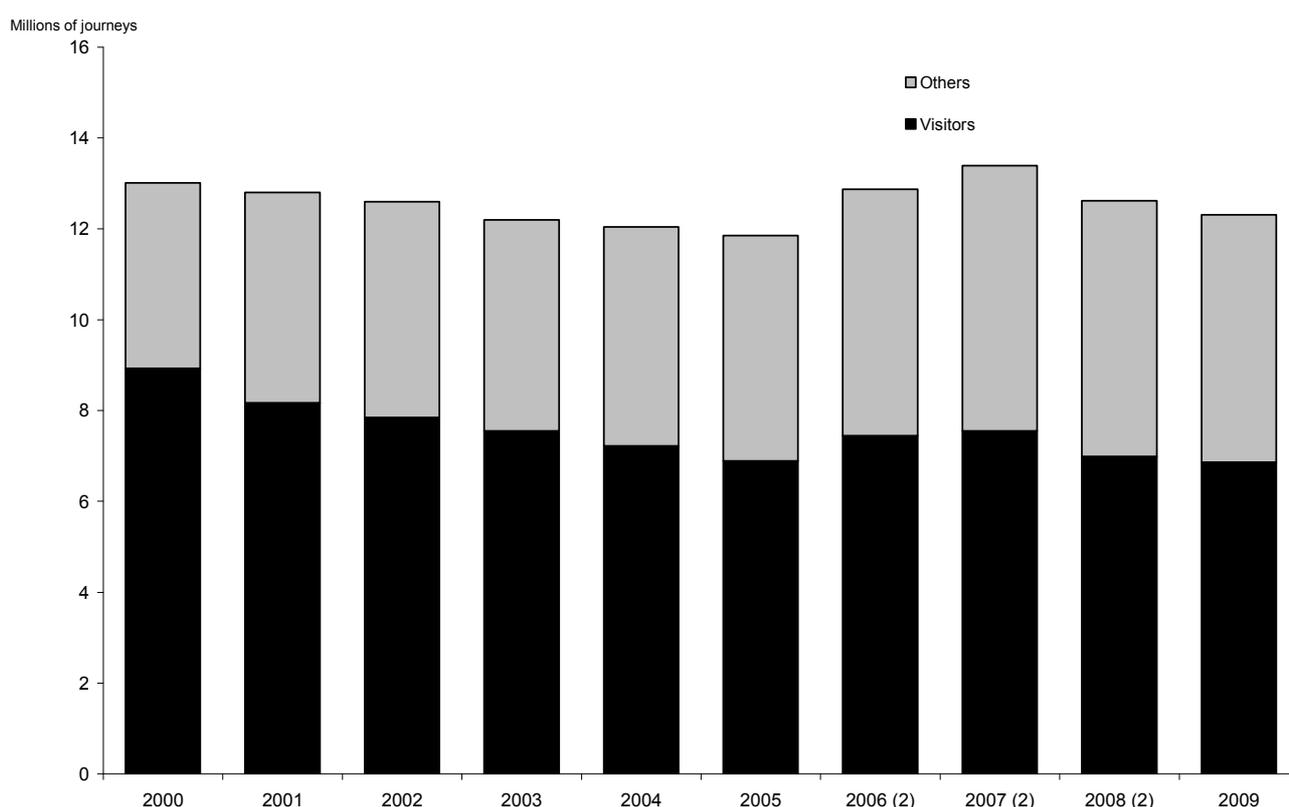
The statistics of total passengers entering the United Kingdom are derived from a range of sources and include all persons entering the UK. The number of journeys across the border by non-EEA nationals is derived from landing cards presented to Immigration Officers at the border

crossing point either in the UK or at a juxtaposed control. This excludes: EEA and Swiss nationals; passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces; officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains; those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control; and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area⁴. The data are of the number of journeys made; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category, if given fresh leave to enter, or in 'passengers returning'.

Total admissions (Tables 1.2 to 1.4)

In 2009, it is estimated that there were 101.6 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area⁴, 6 million (6 per cent) less than in 2008. The majority were British or European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, but around 12.3 million were non-EEA nationals, a decrease of 2 per cent on 2008. Figure 1.1 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 2000, broken down by broad purpose of journey. In 2009, 56 per cent of all admissions were visitors (44 per cent ordinary visitors, 12 per cent business visitors).

Figure 1.1: Total admissions to the United Kingdom (1), excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2000 to 2009



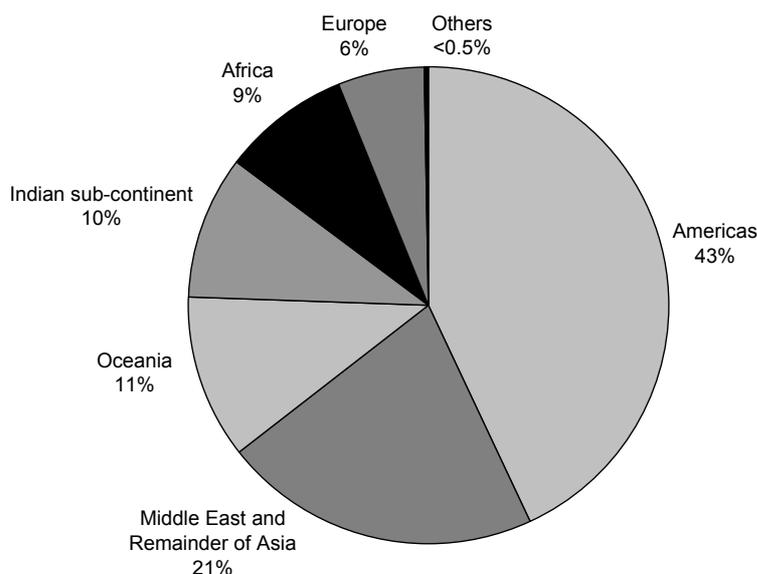
- (1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraphs 12 and 15.
- (2) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used; see Chapter notes, paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6.

⁴ The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

The decrease in non-EEA admissions in 2009 of 2 per cent was primarily due to a decrease in the number of: people visiting the UK (down 2 per cent to 6.9 million); and passengers in transit (down 15 per cent to 1.2 million).

The 12.3 million non-EEA passengers recorded as admitted in 2009 comprised 5.3 million from the Americas, 3.8 million from Asia and Middle East, 1.4 million from Oceania, 1.1 million from Africa, and 0.7 million from Europe⁵ (see Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: Total admissions to the United Kingdom, by geographical region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2009
[Total number of journeys 12.3 million]



Visitors (Tables 1.3 and 1.4)

6.86 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2009 compared with 6.99 million in 2008, a decrease of 2 per cent. Business visitors decreased by 11 per cent from 1.65 million in 2008 to 1.46 million whilst ordinary visitors increased by 1 per cent from 5.34 million in 2008 to 5.39 million.

Study (Tables 1.3 to 1.5)

269,885 non-EEA students (excluding dependants) were admitted in 2009 compared with 227,130 in 2008, an increase of 19 per cent. Persons admitted under student visitor rules accounted for 197,725 additional arrivals, an increase of 38 per cent on the previous year (143,310). When added together these data show a 25 per cent rise in the total number of non-EEA national passengers entering the UK whose purpose is to study.

Persons granted leave to enter the UK as dependants of students increased by 4 per cent from 20,335 in 2008 to 21,130 in 2009. Student visitors are not permitted to bring dependants.

Of the total number of students and their dependants (excluding those admitted under student visitor rules) admitted in 2009, 71 per cent (206,625) were from Asia (including 29 per cent (83,465) from the Indian sub-continent); 14 per cent (41,230) were from the Americas; 9 per cent (25,250) from Africa; 5 per cent (15,800) from Europe and 1 per cent (1,880) from Oceania.

⁵ Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of Switzerland.

These figures would change significantly if those admitted under student visitor rules were included, as 64 per cent (127,175) of these arrivals were from the Americas.

Since 2004 the total number of persons (including their dependants) admitted to the UK to study has increased by almost 60 per cent from 306,625 to 488,735 in 2009. A significant proportion of this increase may be due to the rules surrounding the introduction of a new category of study, “student visitor” in September 2007.

Work (Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.6)

In 2009, 160,765 non-EEA nationals (including their dependants) were admitted whose main purpose was to work, compared with 183,010 in 2008, down 12 per cent. Of those, 49 per cent (79,060) were admitted under the Points Based System (work tiers); 9 per cent (14,190) as work permit holders; and 20 per cent (32,705) as Points Based System (work tiers) or Work Permit Holder dependants. 22 per cent (34,810) were admitted in other work categories. EEA nationals are not required to have a work permit.

Of the total of those admitted whose main purpose is to work (including their dependants) in 2009, 48 per cent (76,615) were from Asia (including 30 per cent (48,340) from the Indian sub-continent); 24 per cent (38,305) were from the Americas; 14 per cent (22,760) from Oceania; 10 per cent (16,460) from Africa; and 4 per cent (6,545) from Europe.

Since 2004 the total number of persons (including their dependants) admitted to the UK to work has decreased by 31 per cent from 232,645 to 160,765 in 2009. Some of this decrease may be due to countries joining the EEA in May 2004 and January 2007; however, there have also been significant decreases in passengers arriving from Africa, Oceania and the ‘Remainder of Asia’.

Points Based System (Work Tiers) (Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.6)

In February 2008 the UK Border Agency introduced a new Points Based System that rationalised many of the previous entry routes to the UK. A total of 97,545 persons were recorded as entering the United Kingdom in 2009 under this new process as the Tiers were rolled out, replacing previous entry categories. 81 per cent (79,060) were main applicants and 19 per cent (18,485) were dependants.

The number of persons admitted under each tier in 2009 was:

- Tier 1 – 27,145 (18,595 main applicants and 8,555 dependants);
- Tier 2 – 33,685 (24,460 main applicants and 9,220 dependants);
- Tier 5 – 36,715 (36,005 main applicants and 710 dependants).

Admissions for a limited period prior to application for settlement (Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7)

Family (Table 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7)

Admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 9,140 in 2009, 28 per cent less than in 2008 (12,700). The decrease is reflected in all geographical regions. 39 per cent (3,570) of the husbands and male fiancés admitted in 2009 were from the Indian sub-continent.

Admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 19,425 in 2009, 20 per cent less than in 2008 (24,160). The decrease is reflected in all geographical regions. 62 per cent (12,070) of the wives and female fiancées admitted in 2009 were from Asia (including the Indian sub-continent).

The number of children admitted for a probationary period was 5,420 in 2009, 14 per cent less than in 2008 (6,305). 63 per cent (3,435) of the children admitted in 2009 were from Asia (including the Indian sub-continent).

Admissions of civil and unmarried partners and proposed civil partners totalled 2,550 in 2009, 12 per cent more than in 2008 (2,280). 45 per cent (1,155) of those admitted in this category in 2009 were from Asia (including the Indian sub-continent).

Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Tables 1.3 and 1.4)

An individual is allowed to enter the UK under UK ancestry rules where they are a Commonwealth citizen with a grandparent born in the UK⁶. 4,425 such persons were admitted in 2009 to take up or seek employment, 34 per cent less than in 2008 (6,700).

Non-asylum passengers initially refused entry (Table 1.2) (NS✓)

Individuals seeking to enter the UK present themselves, on arrival at a 'port of entry' (either by air, sea or land ports), to an Immigration Officer (IO). IOs have the power to conduct further examination on passengers who arrive in the UK. The powers are in accordance with paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971. An IO may examine a person who has arrived in the UK in order to determine the following: whether or not they are a British Citizen; whether or not they may enter without leave; and whether

- they have been given leave to enter which is still in force;
- they should be given leave to enter and for what period and on what conditions (if any); or
- they should be refused leave to enter.

A person who is initially refused entry may subsequently be detained or granted temporary admission into the UK. This may be due to: an outstanding asylum claim; an appeal against a refusal of entry; or to allow travel arrangements to be made or removal directions to be set.

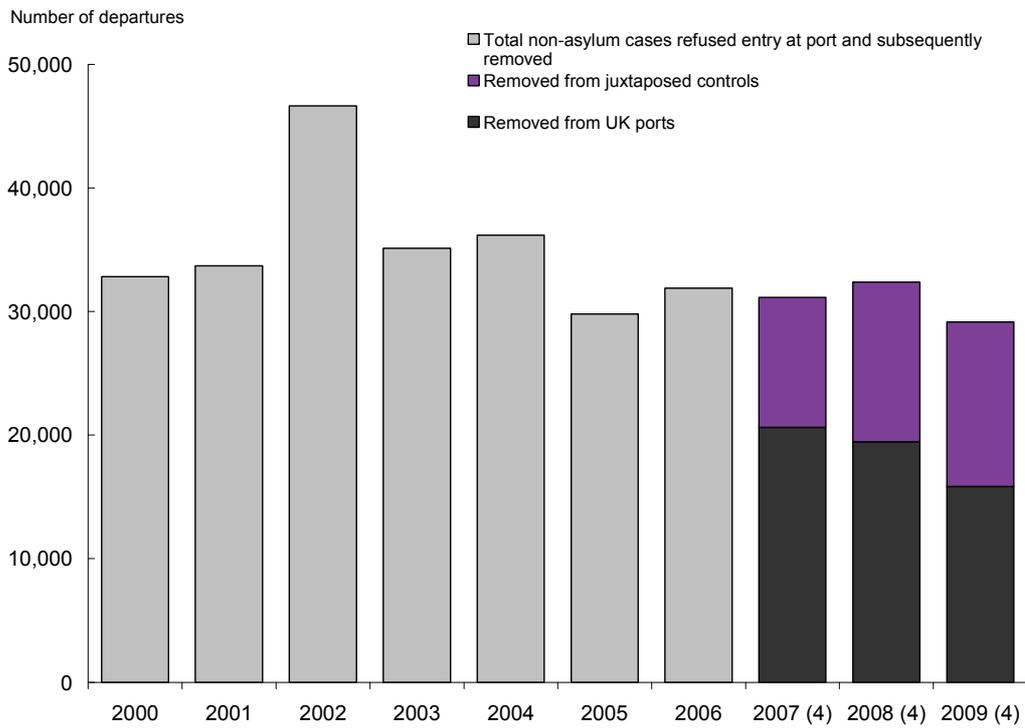
Including EEA and Swiss nationals, 22,520 non-asylum passengers were initially refused leave to enter at border control points in 2009, 15 per cent less than in 2008 (26,590). Of these passengers, 4,690 (21 per cent) were initially refused at juxtaposed controls.

In 2009, 29,160 non-asylum passengers, including EEA and Swiss nationals, were refused entry at port and subsequently removed⁷ from the UK in 2009, 10 per cent less than in 2008 (32,365).

⁶ Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a five-year qualifying period.

⁷ Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal of entry.

Figure 1.3: Non-asylum passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the United Kingdom, 2000 to 2009 (1)(2)(3)



- (1) Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers, and since 2005 a small number of cases who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
- (2) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals; see Chapter notes, paragraph 3.9.
- (3) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.
- (4) Data to classify the port of departure as juxtaposed controls or UK port for non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed are only available since 2007.

2 ASYLUM

Asylum is protection given by a country to someone who is fleeing persecution in their own country. It is given under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention defines a refugee as a person who 'owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it'.

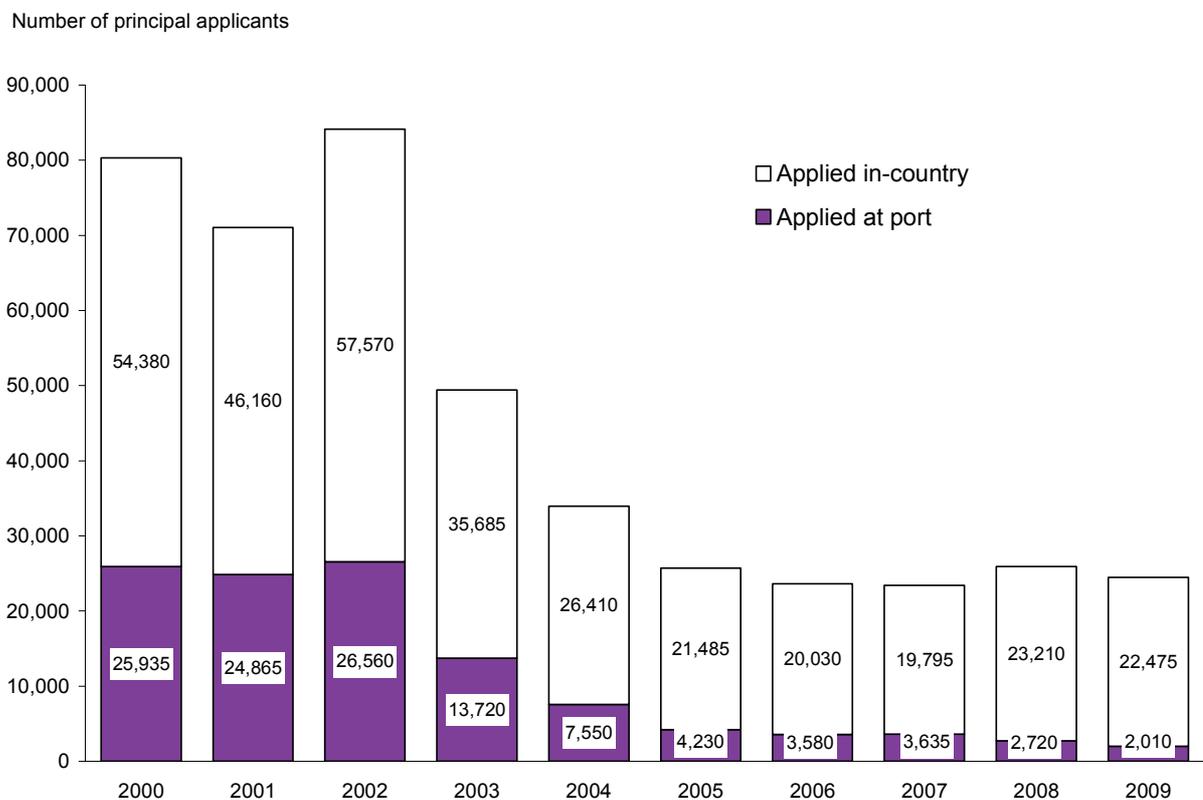
Applications for asylum (NS✓)

Applications to the UK (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and supplementary tables 2a to 2c)

Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2009 was 24,485, 6 per cent less than in 2008 (25,930). Following the decrease from the peak in 2002 (84,130), asylum applications, excluding dependants, have remained at a similar level since 2005 (25,710). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 30,675 in 2009, 2 per cent less than 2008 (31,315).

The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by persons who had already entered the UK, rather than applications at port) was 92 per cent in 2009, compared with 90 per cent in 2008 and 84 per cent in 2007.

Figure 2.1: Applications (1) for asylum in the United Kingdom, by location of application, 2000 to 2009 (principal applicants)



(1) May exclude some cases which were lodged at Local Enforcement Offices between January 1999 and March 2000.

In 2009, 46 per cent of all applications, excluding dependants, were from African nationals, 36 per cent were nationals from Asia and Oceania, 13 per cent were from Middle Eastern nationals, 3 per cent were from European nationals and 1 per cent were from nationals of the Americas.

Dependants of asylum applications (Table 2.2 and supplementary table 2d)

The total number of asylum dependants in 2009 was 6,185. They accompanied, or subsequently joined, a total of 24,485 principal applicants, an average of one dependant for every four principal applicants. Many dependants (71 per cent) in 2009 were under 18 and just over half (52 per cent) were female.

Fresh claims

When a human rights or asylum claim has been refused or withdrawn or treated as withdrawn under paragraph 333C of Immigration Rule 353 and any appeal relating to that claim is no longer pending, the decision maker will consider any further submissions and, if rejected, will then determine whether they amount to a fresh claim. The submissions will amount to a fresh claim if they are significantly different from the material that has previously been considered. The submissions will only be significantly different if the content:

- had not already been considered; and
- taken together with the previously considered material, created a realistic prospect of success, notwithstanding its rejection.

In 2009, there were 905 fresh claims by 895 principal applicants, similar to 2008.

Comparisons to other countries (Table 2.3)

Including dependants, asylum applications to countries within the EU27⁸ increased by 3 per cent in 2009 to 248,600⁹ from 241,300⁹ in 2008. France received more asylum applications than any other European Union country in 2009 (17 per cent of the total EU27) followed by the UK (12 per cent of the total EU27). Germany was 3rd highest (11 per cent of the total EU27). When the relative size of resident populations is taken into account, the UK ranks 13th amongst European Union countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population.

Initial decisions¹⁰ (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and supplementary tables 2e to 2j) (NS✓)

24,285 initial decisions on asylum applications, excluding dependants, were made in 2009, the highest since 2005 (27,395), and 25 per cent higher than the 19,400 initial decisions made in 2008.

Of the initial decisions made in 2009, 4,190 (17 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 95 (less than 1 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,460 (10 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 17,545 (72 per cent) were refusals. Since 2004 asylum grants have increased each year; the proportion of initial decisions to grant asylum also increased between 2004 and 2008, but decreased in 2009.

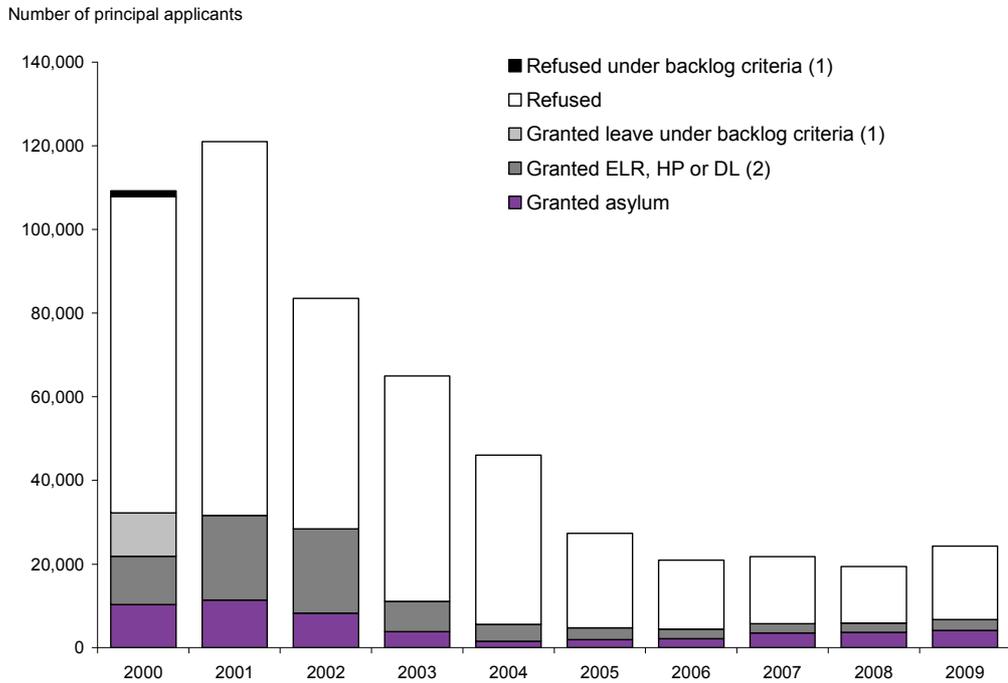
⁸ EU27 is comprised of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

⁹ Figures rounded to the nearest hundred.

¹⁰ Initial decisions exclude the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

In 2009, the proportion granted asylum decreased from 19 per cent in 2008 to 17 per cent in 2009, the proportion granted HP was similar to the 2008 figure of less than 1 per cent, and the proportion granted DL decreased from 11 per cent in 2008 to 10 per cent in 2009.

Figure 2.2: Initial decisions, 2000 to 2009 (principal applicants)



- (1) Cases decided under measures aimed at reducing the pre-1996 asylum backlog.
- (2) Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain from 1 April 2003.

The combination of asylum, HP and DL grants accounted for 28 per cent of total initial decisions compared with 30 per cent in 2008 and 26 per cent in 2007.

In 2009, the proportion of initial decisions that were refusals increased to 72 per cent compared with 70 per cent in 2008.

In 2009, initial decisions on asylum applications were made relating to 6,670 dependants. Of these, 1,400 (21 per cent) were granted asylum, 30 (0.5 per cent) were granted HP, 215 (3 per cent) were granted DL and 5,025 (75 per cent) were refused.

Post-decision reviews (Table 2.1)

There are a number of reasons why an initial decision may be subject to a post-decision review; an asylum decision by the Secretary of State can be later reviewed as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in the applicant's current circumstances and the relevant country of origin information.

There were 770 post-decision review cases (excluding dependants) in 2009 (including some initial decisions from earlier years) of which 290 were granted asylum, 60 were granted HP or DL, 300 cases were refused, and the remaining 120 withdrew their application.

In total for 2009, including post-decision reviews on asylum cases, there were 25,055 decisions by the Home Office (including post-decision reviews of initial decisions from past years), of which 18 per cent were granted asylum, 10 per cent were granted HP or DL, and the remaining 72 per cent were refused.

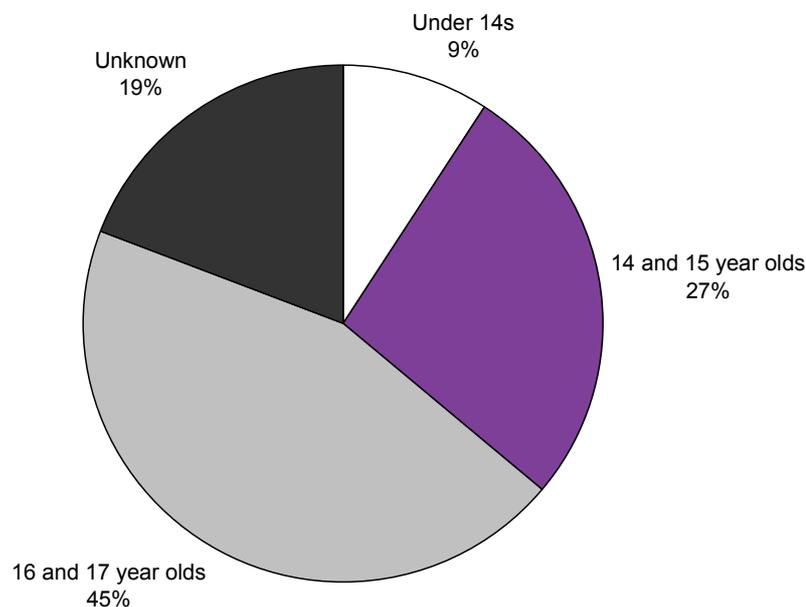
Asylum cases outstanding (Table 2.1) (NS✓)

As at 31 December 2009, approximately 7,400¹¹ asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 10,600¹¹ at the end of 2008. Levels over the past 5 years have been broadly the same, since falling from 125,100¹¹ at the end of 1999.

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (Supplementary tables 2l and 2m) (NS✓)

In 2009, 3,175 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs) applied for asylum in the United Kingdom, 26 per cent less than in 2008 (4,285). Of these applications, 255 were made at port and 2,915 in-country.

Figure 2.3: Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (1)(2), applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, by age at time of application, 2009 (principal applicants)



- (1) An Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child (UASC) is a person under 18, or who, in the absence of documentary evidence establishing age, appears to be under that age; and is applying for asylum on his or her own right and has no relative or guardian in the United Kingdom.
- (2) Figures exclude cases that were age disputed at the time of extract.

A total of 3,480 initial decisions were made in 2009 on applications from UASCs, 3 per cent more than in 2008 (3,375).

2,700 initial decisions were made in 2009 on UASCs who were aged 17 or under at the time of the initial decision. Of these, 300 (11 per cent of the 2,700 initial decisions made on UASCs who were aged 17 or under at the time of the initial decision) were granted asylum, 20 (1 per cent) were granted HP, 1,935 (72 per cent) were granted DL and 445 (17 per cent) were refused.

780 initial decisions were made in 2009 on UASCs who were aged 18 or over at the time of the initial decision. Of these, 55 (7 per cent of the 780 initial decisions made on UASCs who were aged 18 or over at the time of the initial decision) were granted asylum, HP or DL and 725 (93 per cent) were refused.

¹¹ Figures rounded to the nearest hundred.

In total, UASC initial decisions accounted for 77 per cent of total grants of HP and DL to main applicants, despite only accounting for 14 per cent of all main applicant initial decisions.

Age disputed applications (Supplementary table 2n) (NS✓)

When an asylum applicant claims to be a minor but his / her appearance strongly suggests that he / she is over 18, the Home Office's policy is to treat the applicant as an adult until there is credible documentary or other persuasive evidence to demonstrate the age claimed. This is an age disputed application. The age dispute may be resolved, for example, if the applicant withdraws their claim to be a minor, or the Home Office receives credible evidence that the applicant is the age claimed.

In 2009, 1,130 applications were lodged with the Home Office for which the age was disputed, compared with 1,400 in 2008, a decrease of 19 per cent. 90 applications (8 per cent) were lodged at port and 1,040 (92 per cent) were lodged in-country.

Of the 1,130 applications in 2009 for which the age was disputed, the applicant's age was still recorded as disputed in 65 cases as at 10 May 2010, compared with 50¹² cases out of 1,400 applications in 2008 as at 8 May 2009. These figures have been compiled by counting the number of open cases for which the age is disputed.

Asylum support (NS✓)

Asylum applicants applying for support (Table 2.4)

Asylum seekers who applied for asylum support can receive: accommodation only (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or subsistence only (where they receive cash to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and subsistence (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and cash to support themselves).

Applications for support in 2009 (15,330) were 10 per cent lower than in 2008 (17,090); applications for asylum have decreased by only 6 per cent over the same period. 12,050 applications for support were terminated in 2009. 11,790 of the applications for asylum support were first applications¹³.

Of the total (15,330) applications received:

- 10,545 were applications for accommodation support (including or excluding subsistence);
- 2,685 were applications for subsistence-only support;
- 2,105 were either applications that were deemed invalid or the type of support had not been identified at the application stage.

The proportion of applications that were deemed invalid, or where the type of support had not been identified at the application stage, increased from 12 per cent in 2008 to 14 per cent in 2009.

¹² Revised figures.

¹³ A first application is defined as an applicant applying for support for the first time. They may however submit further applications in the same period.

In 2009, 3,655 family groups and 11,675 single adults applied for support. Of those family groups applying for support, 76 per cent applied for accommodation support compared with 67 per cent of single adults who applied for support.

Asylum applicants in receipt of support (Tables 2.4 to 2.6)

At the end of December 2009, 29,150 asylum seekers (including dependants) were in receipt of support¹⁴ compared with 32,580 at the end of 2008, 44,495 at the end of 2007, 49,295 at the end of 2006 and 51,040 at the end of 2005.

Of the 29,150 asylum seekers (including dependants), 23,845 were being supported in dispersed accommodation, 4,670 were receiving subsistence only support and 635 were supported in initial accommodation¹⁵.

Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported in dispersed accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2009, there were 19,350 asylum seekers dispersed across England, 2,470 in Scotland, 1,760 in Wales and 265 in Northern Ireland; asylum seekers are accommodated in Northern Ireland only if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

Decisions to grant support and those supported under Section 4

Support under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 is provided in the form of accommodation and vouchers to cover the cost of food and other basic essential items. Individuals are generally eligible for Section 4 support if their asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK.

In 2009, 10,110 decisions to grant Section 4 support were recorded. As at the end of December 2009, there were 11,655 applicants, excluding dependants, recorded as being in receipt of Section 4 support.

Cohort analysis of applications for asylum, as at May 2010 (Table 2.7) (NS✓)

Following through the cohort of principal applicants that applied for asylum in 2009 (24,485), 5,235 (21 per cent) were granted asylum, HP or DL at initial decision, and then a further 3,375 (14 per cent) were allowed at appeal by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT). Therefore, 8,610 (35 per cent) of the 24,485 principal applicants from 2009 have been granted asylum, HP or DL at either initial decision or allowed at appeal. Of the applications in 2009, 2,630 cases were awaiting confirmation of an initial decision when the statistics were compiled.

Similarly 9,180 (35 per cent) of the 25,930 principal asylum applicants in 2008 have been granted asylum, HP or DL at initial decision or allowed at appeals, 8,000 (34 per cent) of the 23,430 applications in 2007, 7,480 (32 per cent) of the 23,610 applications in 2006, 8,140 (32 per cent) of the 25,710 applications in 2005 and 9,535 (28 per cent) of the 33,960 applications in 2004.

This information is based on cases where data were available as at May 2010; a proportion of applications made in each of these years were awaiting the outcome of an initial decision or an appeal. Applications from earlier years will inherently have had longer for the case to be processed than those from more recent years.

¹⁴ Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 4,600 in December 2009.

¹⁵ Including those in induction centres.

Resettlement scheme

The main resettlement scheme available for refugees, the Gateway Protection Programme, was set up under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002. The Gateway Protection Programme is part of an immigration strategy to tackle abuse of the asylum system by people not in need of protection whilst opening managed migration routes and offering protection for those fleeing persecution without forcing them into the hands of people traffickers. The first refugees arrived in the UK under the programme in March 2004. The programme offers a legal route for refugees and aims to ensure that the UK is offering protection to those who need it.

In addition there is also the Mandate resettlement scheme, a UK programme specifically for those refugees with a resettlement need who already have close ties to the UK, usually through a close relative.

Refugees resettled in the UK, including dependants, 2004 to 2009		
Year	Gateway Protection Programme	Mandate Scheme
2004	150	:
2005	70	:
2006	355	:
2007	465	:
2008	640	75
2009 (P)	855	90

(P) Provisional figures.
: Not applicable.

3 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

The UK Border Agency seeks to remove persons who do not have any legal right to stay in the United Kingdom. This includes persons who:

- enter, or attempt to enter, the UK illegally (including persons entering clandestinely and by means of deception on-entry);
- overstay their period of legal right to remain in the UK;
- breach their conditions of leave;
- are subject to deportation action; and
- persons who have been refused asylum.

Some may depart under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. They could also leave voluntarily, to either their country of origin or a country that will accept them, after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure. From 2005 onwards, other voluntary departures show persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

Removals and voluntary departures (Table 3.1 and supplementary tables 3a to 3e)
(NS✓, unless stated)

The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in 2009 was 67,215, the second highest since 2005, down 1 per cent compared to the peak of 67,980 in 2008. Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable. Of those removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, 43 per cent were initially refused entry at a port and subsequently removed (29,160), 29 per cent were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (19,570), 7 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (4,945) and 20 per cent were classed as other voluntary departures (13,540).

Within the total number of persons removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, 10,935 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 9 per cent less than in 2008 (12,040). Including dependants, this number is 11,635, the lowest figure since 2005, down 36 per cent compared to the peak of 18,280 in 2006 and 10 per cent less than in 2008 (12,875). Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable.

There were 55,580 non-asylum cases removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, the highest figure since 2005, up 1 per cent compared to the second highest figure of 55,105 in 2008. Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable.

In 2009, 29,160 non-asylum passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK (including juxtaposed controls), the lowest since 1999 (26,435), down 37 per cent compared to the peak of 46,630 in 2002, and 10 per cent less than in 2008 (32,365).

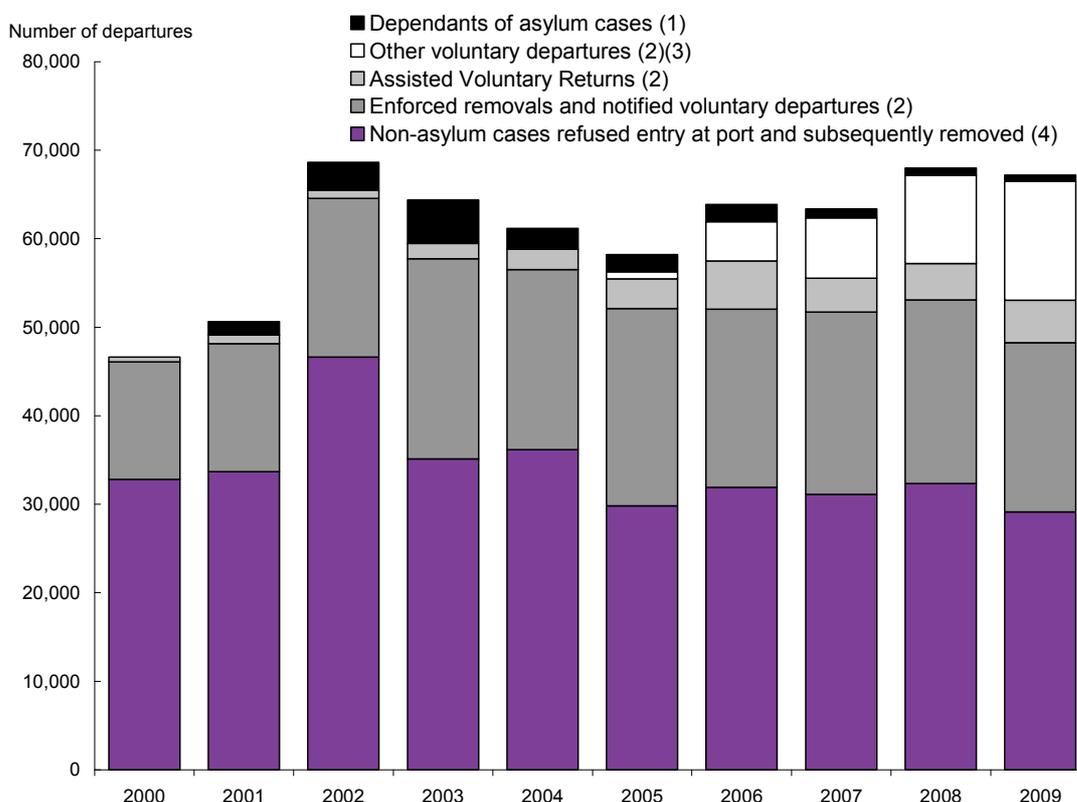
There were 19,570 enforced removals and notified voluntary departures in 2009, the lowest number since data are available (2004), down 18 per cent compared to the peak of 23,950 in 2005 and 8 per cent less than in 2008 (21,305). This includes 6,420 principal asylum applicants, 480 dependants of asylum applicants and 12,670 non-asylum cases.

The number of persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the IOM in 2009 was 4,945, the second highest figure since data are available (2004), down 20 per cent compared to the peak of 6,200 in 2006 but 15 per cent more than in 2008 (4,295). This includes 2,830 principal asylum applicants, 150 dependants of asylum applicants and 1,960 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme, the latter of which increased by 20 per cent from 2008 (1,640).

In 2009, 13,540 persons left via other types of voluntary departures (i.e. persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities), the highest figure since these types of departures started to be recorded in 2005, up 35 per cent compared to the second highest figures of 10,010 in 2008. This includes 1,685 principal asylum applicants, 70 dependants of asylum applicants and 11,785 non-asylum cases.

Based on management information, 5,530¹⁶ foreign national prisoners were removed in 2009, 2 per cent higher than in 2008 (5,395). The UK Border Agency's target for 2009 was to remove 5,800 foreign national prisoners.

Figure 3.1: Total persons removed or departed voluntarily from the United Kingdom, 2000 to 2009



- (1) Data on dependants of asylum applicants have only been collected since April 2001.
- (2) Excludes dependants of asylum applicants.
- (3) Since 2005, persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
- (4) Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

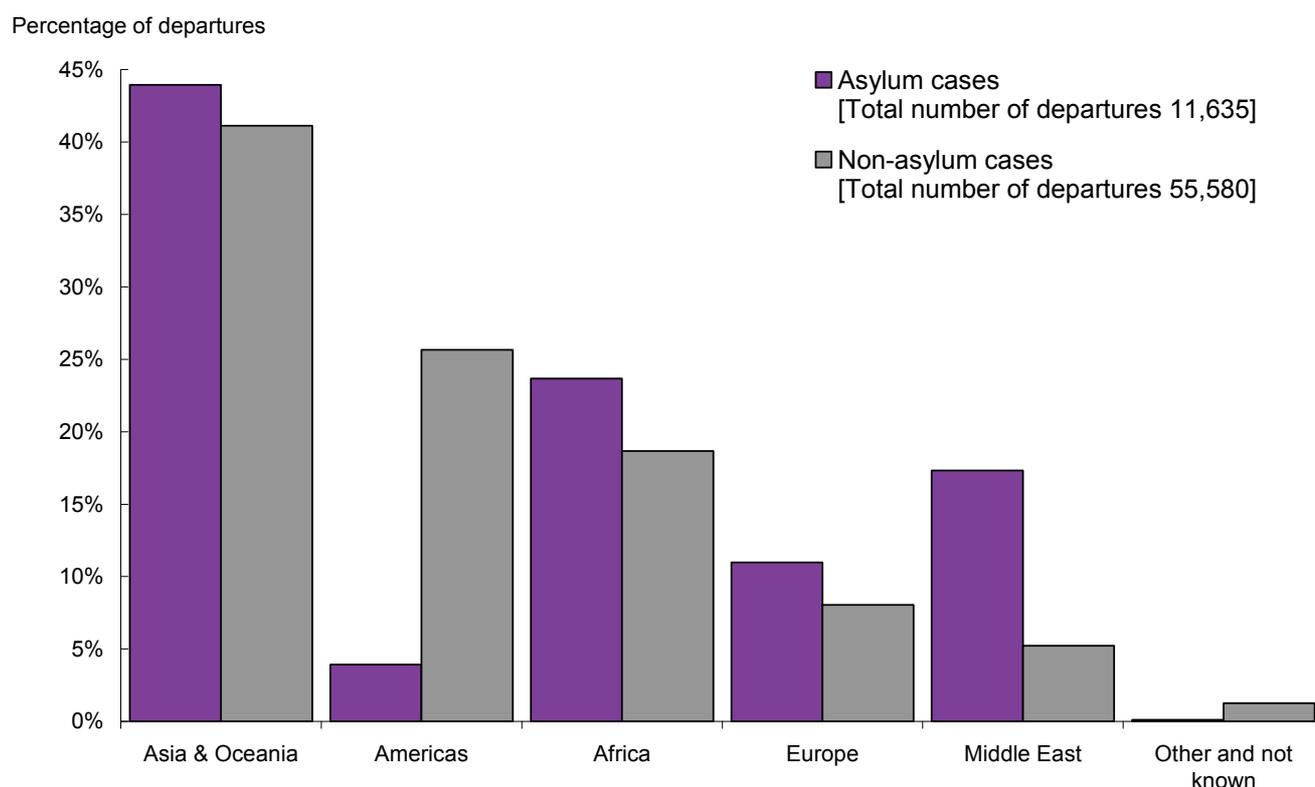
¹⁶ These figures are based on provisional management information and, as per all removals and voluntary departures figures, are subject to change. They have not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols, and are not identified separately in the published statistics on removals and voluntary departures. The figures include notified, assisted and other forms of voluntary departures. All cases are considered for an exclusion order by the UK Border Agency where there is a legal framework to do so.

Of the 11,635 asylum applicants (including dependants) removed or departed voluntarily in 2009, 44 per cent were from Asia and Oceania (5,115), 24 per cent were from Africa (2,755) and 17 per cent were from the Middle East (2,015).

Of the 55,580 non-asylum cases removed or departed voluntarily in 2009, 41 per cent were from Asia and Oceania (22,865), 26 per cent were from the Americas (14,260) and 19 per cent were from Africa (10,385).

Of the 67,215 people removed or departed voluntarily in 2009, 42 per cent were from Asia and Oceania (27,975), 22 per cent were from the Americas (14,720) and 20 per cent were from Africa (13,140).

Figure 3.2: Removals and voluntary departures (1), by geographical region, 2009



(1) Includes enforced removals, persons departing voluntarily after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

Persons entering detention¹⁷ (Table 3.2 and supplementary table 3f)

Immigration legislation provides powers of detention. People are detained under Immigration Act powers in UK Border Agency Removal Centres, UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities, police cells and Prison Service establishments. Detention may be used whilst identity and basis of claim are established, where there is a risk of absconding, as part of fast-track asylum procedures (in the case of straightforward asylum claims that can be decided quickly) and in support of the removal of failed asylum seekers and others who have no legal right to be in the UK. Statistics are produced on those entering detention over a period of time.

¹⁷ These figures are based on management information and are not subject to the detailed checks that apply for National Statistics. They are provisional and may be subject to change. Excludes persons detained in Harwich Short Term Holding Facility, police cells and Prison Service establishments.

A total of 28,000 people entered detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers in 2009. Of these, 15,780 (56 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

Of the 28,000 people entering detention in 2009, 15,920 (57 per cent of the total) entered UK Border Agency Removal Centres and 12,080 (43 per cent of the total) entered UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities.

In 2009, 1,120 children entered detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers. Of these, 770 (69 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

Persons detained solely under Immigration Act powers¹⁸

(Tables 3.3 to 3.5, 3.9 (NS✓), Tables 3.5, 3.6 and supplementary table 3g)

On 31 December 2009, 2,595 people were detained in the UK Border Agency estate, held solely under Immigration Act powers, the highest number since these data first became available (2001) and up 15 per cent compared to 2,250 detained on 27 December 2008. Of the 2,595, 1,770 (68 per cent) were asylum detainees. 2,540 were held at UK Border Agency Removal Centres and 55 were held at UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities.

There were no people detained solely under Immigration Act powers who were recorded as being less than 18 years of age.

Management information shows that of the 2,595 people detained, 740 had been in detention for less than 29 days, 510 for between 29 days and two months, 530 for between two and four months, 280 for between four and six months, 325 for between six months and a year, and 210 for over a year. There were no families with children held in the UK Border Agency estate under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2009.

Occurrences of persons entering detention¹⁷ (Table 3.7)

Of the 28,000 people who entered detention in 2009, 26,035 entered once, 935 entered twice, 30 entered three times and less than 3 entered four or more times.

Total persons leaving detention^{17 19}

Statistics are produced on those leaving detention over a period of time. Upon leaving detention people can be removed from the UK, granted leave to enter/remain, granted temporary admission/release or bailed. Currently, published National Statistics are only available on persons who are removed from the UK upon leaving detention. Figures on all persons leaving detention are based on management information.

A total of 27,845 people left detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers in 2009. Of these, 15,610 (56 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

In 2009, 1,160 children left detention. Of these, 800 (69 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

¹⁸ Excludes persons detained in police cells and Prison Service establishments.

¹⁹ Figures include persons leaving detention between 28 and 31 December 2008.

Persons removed from the UK upon leaving detention¹⁸

(Tables 3.8, 3.10 (NS✓) and supplementary table 3h)

A total of 16,095 people (held solely under Immigration Act powers) were removed from the UK upon leaving detention in 2009 compared with 16,310 in 2008. Of the 16,095, 6,735 (42 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

In 2009, 525 children were removed from the UK upon leaving detention.

Of the 16,095 people removed from the UK upon leaving detention in 2009, 9,975 (62 per cent of the total) left from UK Border Agency Removal Centres and 6,115 (38 per cent of the total) left from UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities.

Court proceedings (Tables 3.11a and 3.11b)

The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Data for 2009 show that 813 defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2007, an increase of 12 per cent on 2008 (724) and a decrease of 25 per cent on 2005 (1,083) the year with the highest figure since the introduction of the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004. Information on nationality is not available.

Information for 2009 shows that at magistrates' courts 241 defendants (30 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for the offence of *'assisting unlawful immigration to member state'*, more than double in 2008 (106). In 2009, 197 defendants (24 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for the offence of *'seeking leave to enter or remain by deception, including seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception'*, 34 per cent more than in 2008 (147). In 2009, 131 defendants were proceeded against for the offences of *'being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself'*, 26 per cent less than in 2008 (177).

At all courts in 2009, 584 defendants were found guilty of immigration offences, a decrease of 10 per cent on 2008 (649) and a decrease of 40 per cent on 2005 (979) the year with the highest figure since the introduction of the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004.

4 MANAGED MIGRATION

Statistics on after-entry applications to vary leave to remain relate to persons wishing to extend or change the status of their stay in the UK. An individual is required to make an application for an extension or change in status before their existing permission to enter or stay has expired. Within the immigration rules an individual may make more than one application in any given year.

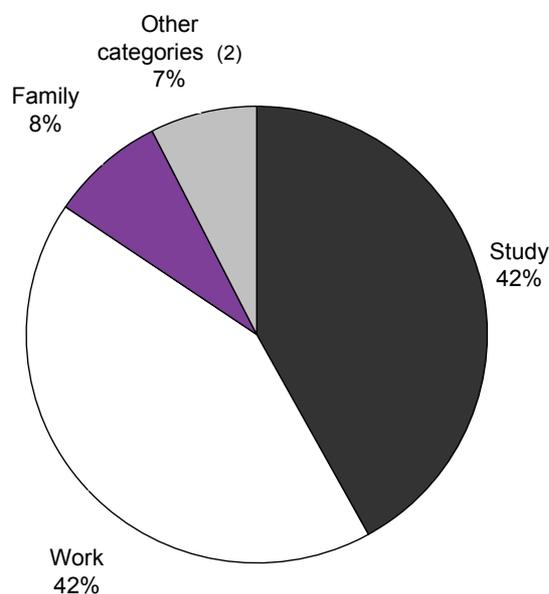
Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum and settlement) relating to main applicants (Table 4.1) (NS✓)

There was a rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2009 to 297,780²⁰, an increase of 3 per cent from 288,985 in 2008. The number of decisions has remained relatively constant since 2005.

Of the total decisions in 2009 (297,780), 84 per cent were grants of an extension and 16 per cent were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 7 per cent to 16 per cent between 2008 and 2009, having been relatively constant since 2005.

Comparing 2008 with 2009, decisions relating to study rose by 8 per cent from 115,340 to 125,005; work-related decisions fell by 4 per cent from 131,645 to 126,495; decisions relating to family fell by 14 per cent from 27,765 to 23,945; and other decisions²¹ rose by 57 per cent from 14,235 to 22,335, primarily due to an increase in 'Other limited leave' from 9,035 to 17,355.

Figure 4.1: Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (1) by category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2009
[Total number of decisions 297,780]



- (1) Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases, return of passport cases, settlement and dependants of principal applicants.
(2) Includes Visitors, Other limited leave, including discretionary leave, and Category unknown.

Figure 4.1 shows the total number of decisions broken down by main category. Work-related cases (126,495) and study cases (125,005) each accounted for 42 per cent of the total.

²⁰ Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases, return of passport cases, settlement and dependants of principal applicants.

²¹ Visitors, Other limited leave, including discretionary leave, and Category unknown.

Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum and settlement) relating to dependants (Table 4.1) (NS✓)

The number of after-entry decisions relating to dependants in 2009 was 96,075²², a decrease of 4 per cent from 100,160 in 2008.

Of the total decisions in 2009 (96,075), 87 per cent were grants of an extension and 13 per cent were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 5 per cent to 13 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Comparing 2008 with 2009, decisions relating to study rose by 4 per cent from 23,530 to 24,365; work-related decisions fell by 10 per cent from 69,470 to 62,715; decisions relating to family fell by 19 per cent from 2,610 to 2,105 and other decisions increased by 51 per cent from 4,555 to 6,885.

Decisions on residence document applications from EEA nationals and their family members (Table 4.2 and supplementary Table 4b) (NS✓)

This sub-section describes data relating to decisions on residence document applications by European Economic Area (EEA) nationals and their family members. EEA nationals and their family members are not obliged to apply for such documentation, but can do so if they wish.

Decisions on applications for residence documentation from EEA nationals and their family members rose from 48,150 in 2008 to 82,925 in 2009, an increase of 34,780 (72 per cent). The number of decisions made in 2009 has risen following a number of operational and procedural measures introduced to improve performance within the UK Border Agency during 2009. Compared to 2007 the number of decisions in 2009 fell by 400 (half of one per cent).

The increase compared to 2008 was reflected in decisions for applicants from all countries of nationality, apart from China and Malaysia. Decisions for family members of these two nationalities fell due to reduced numbers of applications being rejected at an early stage before consideration. These applications (included in 'Other outcome' in Tables 4.2 and 4b) were rejected because they were based on sections of European law that were irrelevant to the applicant's existing immigration status.

Of the regions, Europe (including both EEA nationals and non-EEA family members) showed the largest increase (up 16,905 or 54 per cent from 31,085 to 47,990). Decisions for family members from Africa rose by 8,260 (108 per cent), the Americas by 4,975 (146 per cent) and Asia by 4,185 (76 per cent). Oceania rose by 410 (101 per cent).

The proportion of 'Initial Recognition of Right to Reside' decisions that were refusals rose from 12 per cent in 2008 to 13 per cent in 2009 while the proportion of refusals for 'Recognition of Permanent Status' fell from 21 per cent in 2008 to 13 per cent in 2009.

Grants of settlement (NS✓)

The statistics of grants of settlement – i.e. persons subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely – are the main available measure of long term immigration of persons subject to immigration control. The settlement figures comprise persons granted settlement on arrival at ports, and persons initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit that was subsequently removed on application to the Home Office. Following changes to the immigration rules in recent years, the majority of grants are on removal of time limit. It is

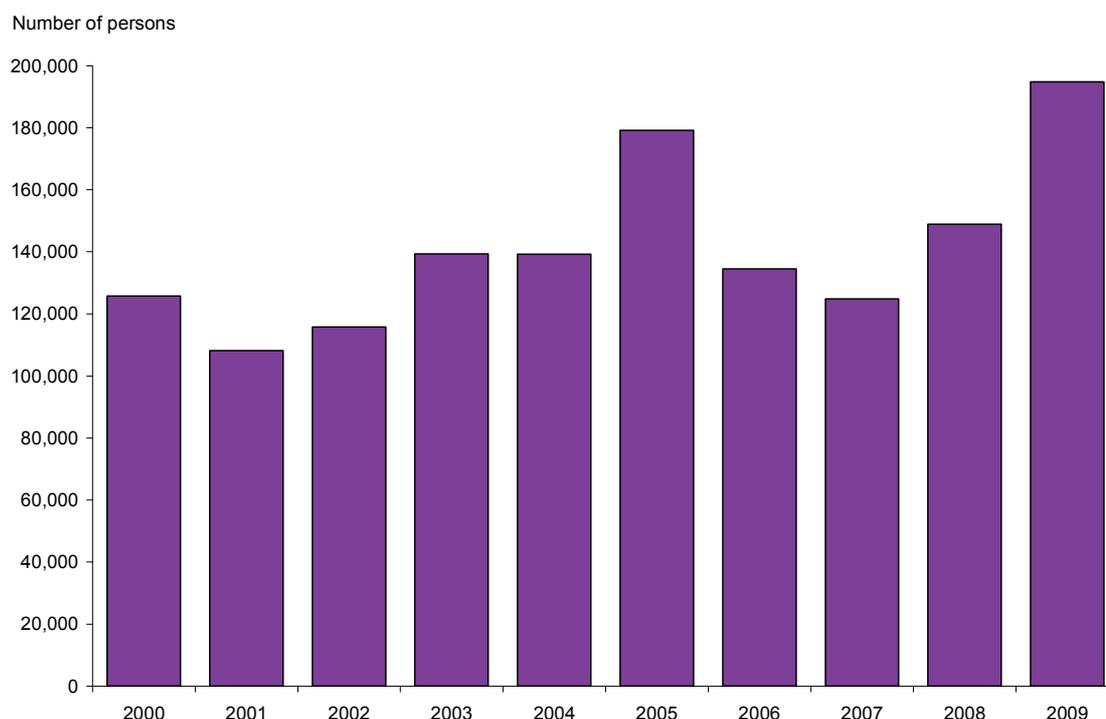
²² Excluding withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases, return of passport cases and settlement.

difficult to compare data across time periods because of significant changes to immigration rules.

Total settlement (Table 4.4)

The number of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, rose by 31 per cent from 148,935 in 2008 to the highest level (194,780 in 2009) since records began in 1960.

Figure 4.2: Grants of settlement, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2000 to 2009 (1)(2)



- (1) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.
 (2) Excludes nationals of Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 34 per cent from 60,770 in 2008 to 81,185 in 2009. Grants were at lower levels in 2006 and 2007 (31,830 and 37,210 respectively), reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years in all employment-related categories²³.

Asylum-related grants of settlement were 10 per cent higher in 2009 than in 2008, at 3,110 compared to 2,825. The levels in both years were much lower than in 2005 (67,810). Asylum-related grants were at a high level in 2005 due to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (which allowed certain asylum seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement²⁴) and due to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years earlier.

Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 31 per cent from 55,350 in 2008 to 72,240 in 2009. Grants in this category were low in 2005 (37,335) following a change in the qualifying period for spouses granted settlement on the basis of marriage²⁵.

²³ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xv).

²⁴ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xii)

²⁵ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(ix)

Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 30 per cent from 29,095 in 2008 to 37,940 in 2009. The significant changes over recent years were due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases²⁶.

In-country refusals of settlement rose by 34 per cent from 9,345 in 2008 to 12,560 in 2009.

Grants of settlement by country of nationality and category (Tables 4.3 and 4.6)

In 2009, there were increases in grants to nationals of countries in all the geographical regions: in the Indian sub-continent (up 69 per cent, from 39,805 to 67,090), the Americas (up 30 per cent, from 11,590 to 15,120), the Middle East (up 20 per cent, from 7,840 to 9,390), Africa (up 18 per cent, from 40,405 to 47,730), the 'Remainder of Asia'²⁷ (up 15 per cent, from 35,140 to 40,255), Oceania (up 8 per cent, from 4,040 to 4,365) and Europe (up 6 per cent, from 9,955 to 10,580).

The significant increase in grants to nationals of countries in the Indian sub-continent is reflected across all the broad categories of settlement.

Figure 4.3: Grants of settlement by geographical region, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2000 to 2009



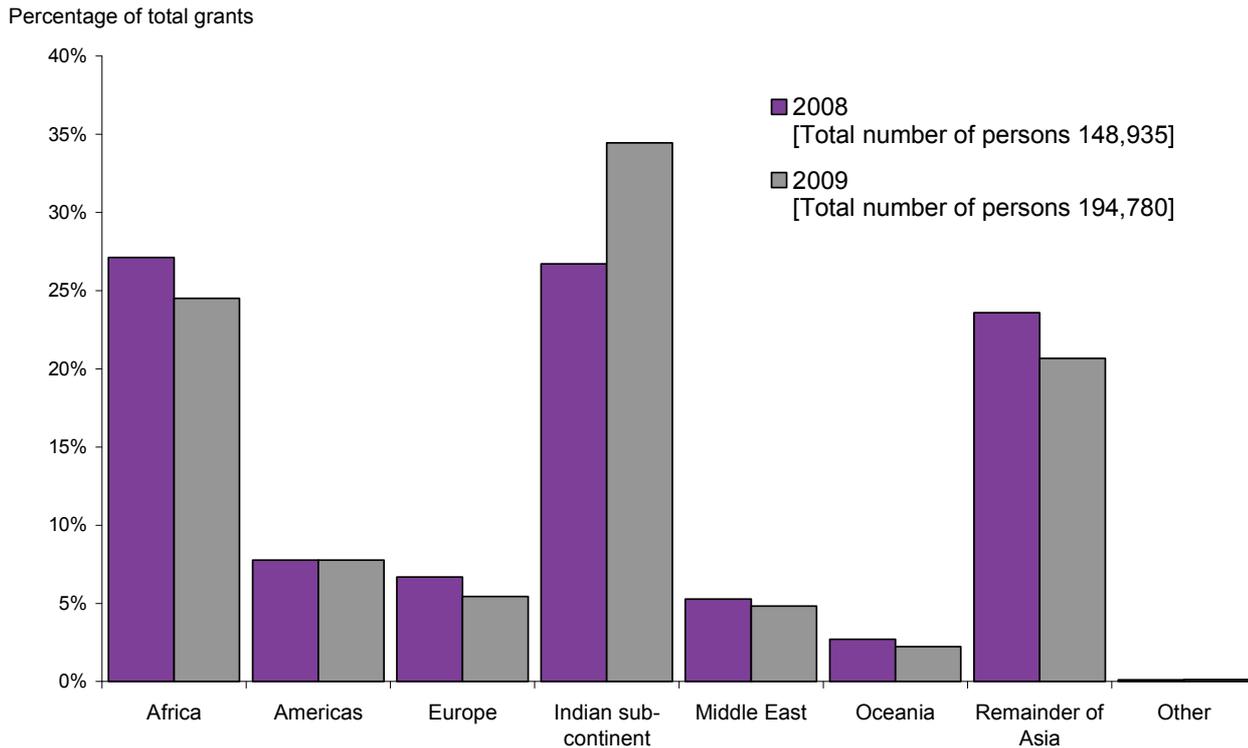
- (1) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.
- (2) Excludes nationals of Romania and Bulgaria from 1 January 2007.

There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Figure 4.4 shows that the Indian sub-continent increased its respective share of the total number of grants from 27 per cent to 34 per cent. The proportion of grants in Africa, the 'Remainder of Asia', Europe and Oceania fell: Africa from 27 per cent to 25 per cent; the 'Remainder of Asia' from 24 per cent to 21 per cent; Europe from 7 per cent to 5 per cent and Oceania from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. The proportion of grants to nationals of the Americas and the Middle East remained unchanged at 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

²⁶ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xvii).

²⁷ Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

Figure 4.4: Grants of settlement by geographical region, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2008 and 2009

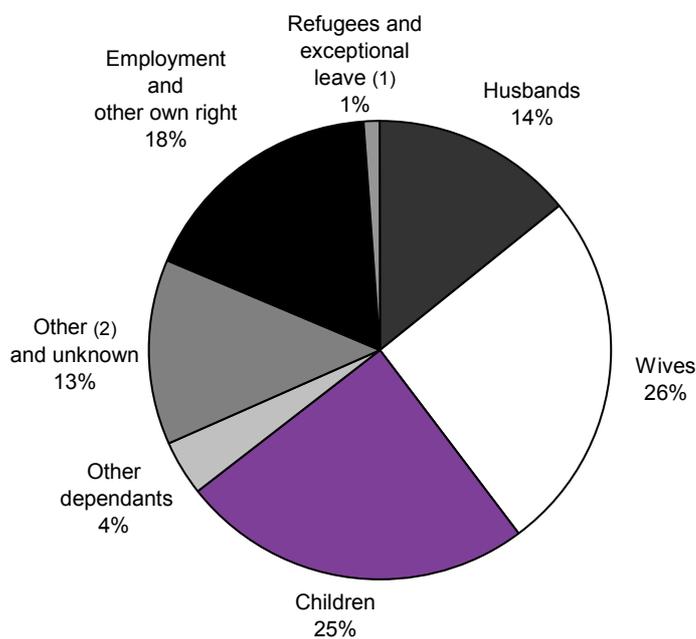


More detailed points of note in the numbers granted settlement in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2009 compared with 2008, are as follows:

- Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants increased by 29 per cent from 102,785 to 132,985. This accounted for 68 per cent of all settlement. This includes grants on the basis of family formation and reunion as well as grants to dependants of persons granted settlement at the same time as a primary migrant (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants);
- Grants of settlement to husbands increased by 18 per cent from 23,220 to 27,465 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). 43 per cent of grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 23 per cent from Africa, 12 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 9 per cent from the Americas, 8 per cent from Europe, 3 per cent from Oceania and 2 per cent from the Middle East;
- Grants of settlement to wives increased by 46 per cent from 34,175 to 49,915 (26 per cent of all settlement). 39 per cent of grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 22 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 16 per cent from Africa, 9 per cent from the Americas, 7 per cent from Europe, 4 per cent from the Middle East and 2 per cent from Oceania;
- Grants of settlement to children increased by 24 per cent from 38,960 to 48,230 (25 per cent of all settlement). 35 per cent of grants of settlement to children were to applicants from the Indian sub-continent, 28 per cent from Africa, 22 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 7 per cent from the Americas, 3 per cent from Europe, 3 per cent from the Middle East and 1 per cent from Oceania;
- In 2009, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren increased by 3 per cent from 975 to 1,005 (less than 1 per cent of all settlement). 56 per cent of these were granted after-entry;

- Grants of settlement on completion of five years in employment with a work permit increased by 9 per cent from 23,270 to 25,425 (13 per cent of all settlement);
- Grants of settlement to asylum seekers²⁸ (those previously granted asylum, exceptional leave, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave and grants under the Family ILR Exercise²⁹), excluding dependants, increased by 5 per cent from 1,995 to 2,100 and represented 1 per cent of all settlement; and
- Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK and, from 2007, persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases³⁰, rose by 59 per cent from 15,815 to 25,110, representing 13 per cent of all settlement.

Figure 4.5: Grants of settlement by category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2009 (1)(2)
[Total number of persons 194,780]



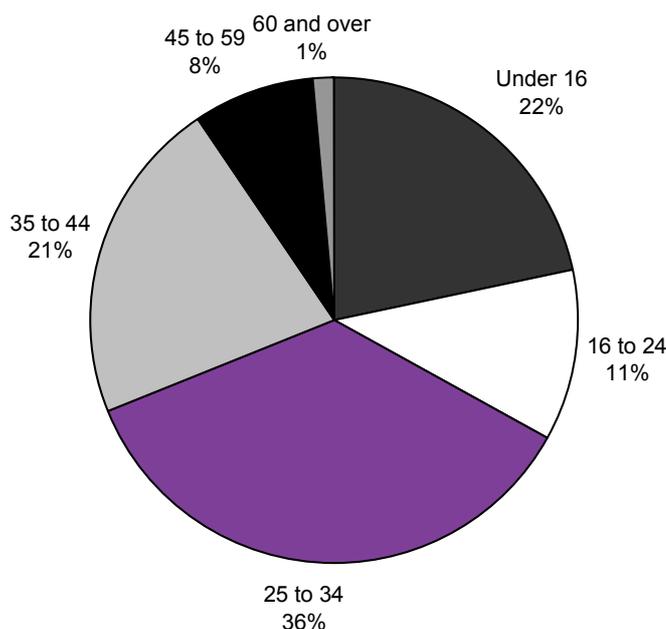
(1) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise and other asylum-related grants.
 (2) Includes claim to right of abode upheld and other grants on a discretionary basis.

The proportion of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement in 2009 (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival) was 53 per cent for females and 47 per cent for males. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with females accounting for 60 per cent from the Americas, 58 per cent from the ‘Remainder of Asia’, 53 per cent from Africa, 53 per cent from Oceania, 51 per cent from Europe, 50 per cent from the Indian sub-continent and 42 per cent from the Middle East.

The majority of those granted settlement in 2009 were relatively young, with 130,265 (69 per cent) under 35 years old.

²⁸ See Chapter notes, paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8.
²⁹ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xii).
³⁰ See Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xvii).

Figure 4.6: Grants of settlement (1) by age, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2009
[Total number of persons 188,985]



(1) Excludes 5,510 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 285 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

Approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme (by date of decision)
 (Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

On 1 May 2004, ten countries – Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia – joined the European Union (EU). From that date, nationals of Malta and Cyprus have had full free movement rights and rights to work throughout the EU. Prior to enlargement, existing EU member states had the right to regulate access to their labour markets by nationals of the other eight countries – the ‘Accession 8’, ‘or ‘A8’. The UK Government put in place transitional measures to regulate A8 nationals’ access to the labour market (via the Worker Registration Scheme) and to restrict access to benefits.

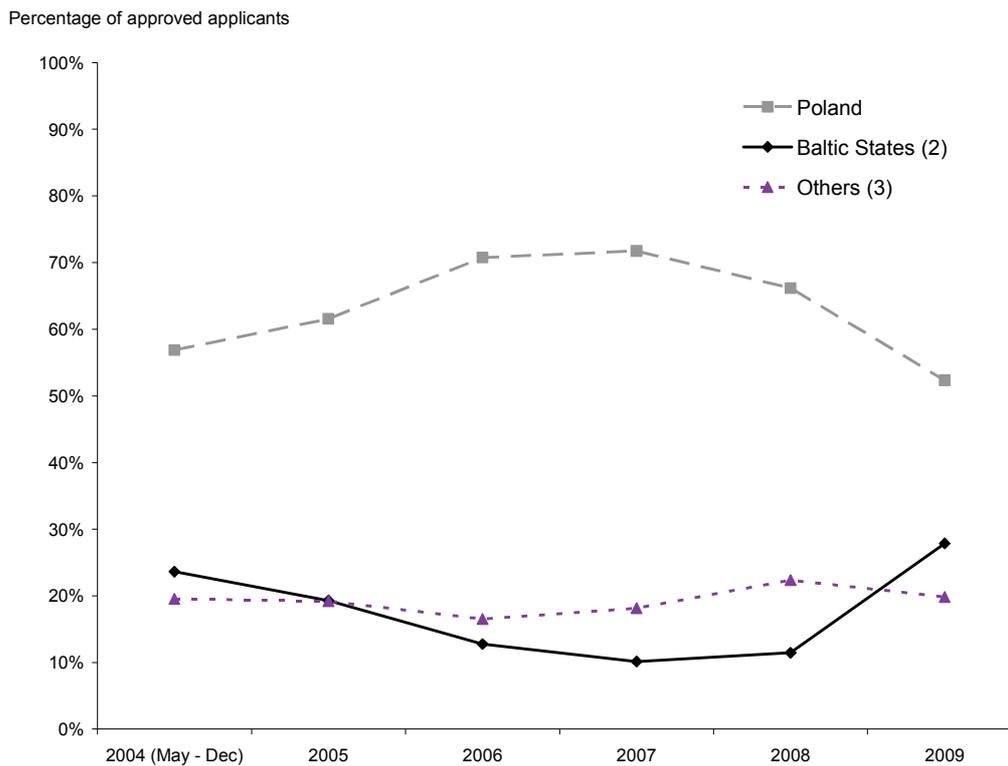
The number of approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme in 2009 was 118,675, down 22 per cent compared to 151,870 in 2008 and down 45 per cent compared to the peak of 214,055 in 2006.

The number of approved applicants from Poland in 2009 was 62,095, down 38 per cent compared to 100,500 in 2008 and down 59 per cent compared to the peak of 151,430 in 2006. Of all approved applicants, the proportion of Polish nationals dropped to 52 per cent in 2009 from 66 per cent in 2008 and the peak of 72 per cent in 2007.

The number of approved applicants from Latvia and Lithuania both increased; 16,020 in 2009, up 167 per cent compared to 6,005 in 2008 for Latvian nationals, and 15,815 in 2009, up 50 per cent compared to 10,550 in 2008 for Lithuanian nationals. Of all approved applicants, the proportion of Latvian nationals rose from 4 per cent in 2008 to 13 per cent in 2009, and of Lithuanian nationals rose from 7 per cent in 2008 to 13 per cent in 2009.

Figure 4.7:

Approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme, by country of nationality, 2004 to 2009 (1)



- (1) Based on the date a person's application is approved.
- (2) Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- (3) Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia.

41 per cent (48,960) of approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme in 2009 were aged between 18 and 24, similar to 42 per cent of approved applicants in 2008 (63,880); and 37 per cent (43,600) were aged between 25 and 34, the same proportion as in 2008 (55,625).

49 per cent (57,640) of approved applicants in 2009 were female and 51 per cent (61,005) were male, compared to 47 per cent (70,985) and 53 per cent (80,865) respectively in 2008. The 2009 female to male ratio is the highest since the introduction of the Worker Registration Scheme.

62 per cent (73,130) of approved applicants in 2009 intended to stay in the UK for less than 3 months, the same proportion as in 2008 (93,995) and up from 55 per cent (118,755) in 2006. 25 per cent (29,175) of approved applicants did not know for how long they intended to stay in the UK, compared to 22 per cent (33,670) in 2008 and 24 per cent in 2006 (52,300).

Just under half (49 per cent; 57,945) of approved applicants in 2009 were employed in the 'Admin, Business & Management' sector compared to 36 per cent (66,480) of approved applicants in 2005 (although the majority of workers in this sector work for recruitment agencies and could be employed in a variety of industries). 19 per cent (22,280) were employed in the 'Hospitality & Catering' sector in 2009, the same proportion (34,860) as in 2005; and 9 per cent (10,880) were employed in the 'Agriculture' sector in 2009 compared to 11 per cent (21,045) in 2005.

5 APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators / Judges (Table 5.1)

Immigration Judges³¹ determined a total of 198,505 appeals in 2009, 18 per cent more than in 2008 (167,835).

37 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2009 were allowed, 55 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn.

In 2009, the number of appeals determined relating to asylum cases increased by 3,890 to 14,610.

152,845 appeals against refusal of entry clearance (including family visit visas) were dealt with by Immigration Judges in 2009, an increase of 17,155 from 2008. Of these 152,845 appeals, 36 per cent were allowed, 56 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 35 per cent allowed and 57 per cent dismissed in 2008.

There were 31,050 other non-asylum appeals determined by Immigration Judges in 2009 (relating to after-entry control cases), 9,625 more than in 2008. Of these 31,050 appeals, 48 per cent were allowed, 44 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn. In 2008 the proportion of allowed appeals was 34 per cent.

Asylum appeals (Tables 5.2 to 5.4)

In 2009, a total of 15,420 asylum appeals were received by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.

14,610 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges in 2009, 36 per cent more than in 2008. Of these 14,610 appeals, 4,150 (28 per cent) were allowed, 9,675 (66 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned.

7,020 Review Applications were submitted in 2009, 23 per cent more than in 2008 (5,700) and similar to levels in 2006 and 2007. There were 2,010 Reconsideration hearings determined in 2009, a decrease of 25 per cent on the previous year.

3,575 applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review in asylum related cases were lodged in 2009, compared with 2,450 in 2008. In 2009, there were 2,405 decisions made on applications for permission to apply, of which 10 per cent were granted permission.

The total asylum work in progress in the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) as at 31 December 2009 was 5,000³².

³¹ See Chapter notes paragraph 5.2.

³² Figure is rounded to the nearest thousand.

6 PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENT (PSA) TARGETS

The 1998 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) introduced Public Service Agreements (PSAs) which directly focus on public service delivery and aim to improve outcomes. Following CSR 2007, the UK Border Agency led on PSA 3 – ‘Ensure controlled, fair migration that protects the public and contributes to economic growth’ which focuses on 4 key delivery priorities:

- strengthening UK borders by using tougher checks abroad so that only those with permission can travel to the UK and ensuring that the government knows who leaves so that action can be taken against those who break the rules;
- fast-tracking asylum decisions, removing those whose claims fail and integrating those who need protection;
- ensuring and enforcing compliance with UK immigration laws, removing the most harmful people first and denying the privileges of the UK to those here illegally; and
- boosting Britain’s economy by increasing the skills of the UK workforce, bringing the right skills here from around the world where the UK labour market cannot supply these skills, and ensuring that this country is easy to visit legally.

For further information, please refer to the PSA 3 Delivery Agreement as published by the HM Treasury which can be found at: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/pbr_csr07_psa3.pdf.

Targets, which contribute to PSA 3 delivery and are monitored using data from this Control of Immigration bulletin, are detailed below:

Asylum

CSR2007: PSA Target 3.2 – Timeliness of Case Processing to a Conclusion (NS✓)

The conclusion measure follows a month’s cohort of asylum claims (principal applicants only) through a 182 day period to see if they are concluded³³. A case is deemed to be concluded if the applicant is granted Asylum, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave, is successful at appeal, removed from the UK or, in some cases, if the applicant has withdrawn their application.

The target is to conclude 90% of asylum applications within six months by December 2011. The PSA also set out a series of interim targets as stepping stones:

- 35% of applications within 6 months by the end of April 2007;
- 40% of applications within 6 months by the end of December 2007;
- 60% of applications within 6 months by the end of December 2008; and
- 75% of applications within 6 months by the end of December 2009.

The figures for the cohort of June 2009 are detailed overleaf.

³³ The methodology for the calculation of the conclusion rate is documented on Page 18 of the PSA 3 Delivery Agreement. Home Office Statistics do not monitor the timeliness of case processing to a conclusion for cohorts in 2009 other than that noted above.

There were 1,885 applications:

- 125 (7 per cent) of the applications were unsubstantiated cases; these are applicants who fail to substantiate their claim for asylum through attendance at the substantive interview and who are found to have absconded from their registered address;
- 240 (13 per cent) had been refused asylum and exhausted their appeal rights but may not be removed from the UK because there is a general legal barrier to removing individuals to the country that the claimant is a national of; and
- Of the remaining 1,520 new applications eligible for conclusion, 915 (60 per cent) were concluded within six months by the end of December 2009.

Of the 1,520 applications eligible for conclusion, 560 (37 per cent) were granted and 345 (23 per cent) were removed from the UK with a further 10 (1 per cent) concluded by other means.

Enforcement and Compliance

CSR2007: PSA Target 3.3 – Enforced Removals and Voluntary Departures³⁴ – Financial Year 2009/10 (NS✓)

The number of enforced removals and voluntary departures from the UK in the financial year 2009/10 was 39,565, an increase of 11 per cent on 2008/09 (35,490). Of these, 50 per cent were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (19,980), 13 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (5,125) and 37 per cent left via other types of voluntary departures (14,460).

In the financial year 2009/10 there were 26,310 non-asylum cases initially refused entry at port and subsequently removed (including juxtaposed controls), down 17 per cent on 2008/09 (31,715).

CSR2007: PSA target 3.4 – Removals and Voluntary Departures by ‘Harm’ Assessment³⁵ – Financial Year 2009/10

In accordance with Public Service Agreement 3 Indicator 4 (Increase the proportion of ‘higher harm’ enforced removals and voluntary departures)³⁶, the UK Border Agency has developed a harm matrix which is based on the following removal categories:

- **Category A (high)** – including serious criminal offences such as terrorist activity, murder, rape, people and drug trafficking, violent crime and child abuse;
- **Category B (medium)** – other criminal offences including illegal working, dishonest claim for asylum support and identity fraud; and
- **Category C (low)** – other offences, not linked to any of the above more serious criminality, including minor immigration offences, a drain on public funds and anti-social behaviour.

³⁴ These figures exclude non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

³⁵ These figures are based on management information and are not subject to the detailed checks that apply for National Statistics. They are provisional and may be subject to change.

³⁶ The methodology for calculation of higher harm removals is documented in the PSA 3 Delivery Agreement.

'Higher harm' removals are defined as those in categories A and B. Figures for 2009/10 in those categories and Category C were as follows:

Removals and voluntary departures by Harm Assessment Category, financial year 2009/10	
Harm Assessment Categories	Removals and voluntary departures
A (high)	4,300
B (medium)	6,865
C (low)	26,930
Cases to be assessed ⁽¹⁾	1,470
Total	39,565

- (1) Cases to be assessed mainly relate to the identification of people who have already left or are detected leaving the United Kingdom of their own accord and were not subject to a pre-departure harm assessment.

TABLES

■ SUMMARY

Control of Immigration: statistical summary, 2000 to 2009	50
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Summary

Control of Immigration: statistical summary (1), 2000 to 2009

Year/ Geographical region of nationality	Entry clearance visas issued (2)	Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (3)(4)(5)	Non-asylum passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed (6)(7)	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (8)
More details available in:	Table 1.1	Table 1.3	Table 3.1	Table 2.1
2000	..	13,000,000	32,835	80,315
2001	..	12,800,000	33,690	71,025
2002	..	12,600,000	46,630	84,130
2003	..	12,200,000	35,130	49,405
2004	..	12,000,000	36,165	33,960
2005	2,075,660	11,800,000	29,805	25,710
2006	2,243,220	12,900,000 (9)	31,895	23,610
2007 (R)	2,072,425	13,400,000 (10)	31,145	23,430
2008 (R)	1,954,770	12,600,000 (10)	32,365	25,930
2009 (P)	1,995,730	12,300,000	29,160	24,485
Broad category (11)				
Study				
2007 (R)	248,710	378,000	:	:
2008 (R)	275,155	391,000	:	:
2009 (P)	341,305	489,000	:	:
Employment				
2007 (R)	227,125	204,000	:	:
2008 (R)	204,685	183,000	:	:
2009 (P)	162,630	161,000	:	:
Family				
2007 (R)	107,710	52,700	:	:
2008 (R)	92,525	45,400	:	:
2009 (P)	78,825	36,500	:	:
Geographical region of nationality (12)				
2009 (P)				
Europe	299,460	704,000	2,190	735
Americas	103,140	5,310,000	8,445	365
Africa	396,690	1,060,000	4,530	11,160
Indian sub-continent	531,275	1,200,000	2,520	2,355
Middle East	235,515	647,000	2,325	3,285
Remainder of Asia	389,680	1,960,000	7,745	6,470
Oceania	31,600	1,370,000	755	5
Other nationalities	8,375	50,100	650	110

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2), except for 'Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports' which are rounded to 3 significant figures; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 5 and 7.

(2) Number of visas issued.

(3) Number of journeys rather than number of persons.

(4) Excluding EEA nationals, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002, nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004 and nationals of Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

(5) Includes people granted leave to enter in the year shown but who may have been temporarily admitted in previous years.

(6) Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases who left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(7) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(8) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(9) Due to some gaps in the data from ports estimates have been used, these are based on data from alternative sources.

(10) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. Excluding the estimate the totals are 12.8 million in 2007 and 12.4 million in 2008; see Chapter notes, paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6.

(11) Employment, study and family together do not aggregate to the total figure; other categories can be found in the named tables.

(12) Based on country of nationality.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

.. Not available.

:

Control of Immigration: statistical summary, 2000 to 2009 (continued)

Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (4)(8)(13)(14) Table 4.1	Persons granted settlement (4) Table 4.4	Enforced removals and voluntary departures (15) Table 3.1	Appeals dealt with by Immigration Adjudicators (16) Table 5.1	Year/ Geographical region of nationality
166,750	125,945	13,815	27,130	2000
202,475	108,410	16,940	56,815	2001
258,720	115,965	22,000	84,260	2002
379,750	139,280	29,255	108,350	2003
312,495	139,210	24,990	109,220	2004
290,295	179,120	28,410	100,250	2005
297,170	134,445	31,970	167,310	2006
297,580	124,855	32,220	154,825	2007 (R)
288,985	148,935	35,615	167,835	2008 (R)
297,780	194,780	38,050	198,505	2009 (P)
				Broad category (11)
				Study
145,095	:	:	..	2007 (R)
115,340	:	:	..	2008 (R)
125,005	:	:	..	2009 (P)
				Employment
101,245	37,210	:	..	2007 (R)
131,645	60,770	:	..	2008 (R)
126,495	81,185	:	..	2009 (P)
				Family
30,255	50,820	:	..	2007 (R)
27,765	55,350	:	..	2008 (R)
23,945	72,240	:	..	2009 (P)
				Geographical region of nationality (12)
				2009 (P)
16,755	10,580	3,555	..	Europe
27,295	15,120	6,275	..	Americas
57,960	47,730	8,605	..	Africa
97,180	67,090	8,160	..	Indian sub-continent
10,190	9,390	2,590	..	Middle East
79,235	40,255	8,535	..	Remainder of Asia
8,960	4,365	265	..	Oceania
200	245	60	..	Other nationalities

(13) Excludes asylum-related cases.

(14) Excludes settlement and withdrawn applications.

(15) Includes enforced removals, asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal (including a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls), persons departing voluntarily after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and since 2005 those who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(16) Source: Ministry of Justice. Data are of principal appellants.

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Supplementary tables

(available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>)

Table 1a	Applications for entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom, including dependants, by country of nationality, 2005 to 2009
Table 1b	Issues of entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom, including dependants, by country of nationality, 2005 to 2009
Table 1c	Applications and resolution of entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom by category, 2009
Table 1d	Applications and resolution of entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom by country of nationality, including dependants, 2009
Table 1e	Appeals received and appeal outcomes on entry clearance visas to all destinations, including dependants, by post, 2009
Table 1f	Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, by country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2009

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Table 1.1 Entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom issued by category (1), 2007 to 2009 (M)(R)

Category	2007		2008		2009	
	Main applicants	Dependants (2)	Main applicants	Dependants (2)	Main applicants	Dependants (2)
Temporary						
Study						
Students	223,545	19,295	208,800	24,200	45,065	10,660
PBS Tier 4 (3)	:	:	:	:	228,370	19,510
Student visitors (4)	5,870	:	42,155	:	37,705	:
Total study	229,415	19,295	250,950	24,200	311,135	30,170
Employment						
Working holidaymakers	39,390	:	34,465	:	5,095	:
PBS Tier 5 (3)	:	:	380	-	31,105	755
Permit free employment	51,150	21,740	44,295	20,660	21,395	7,015
Total employment (temporary)	90,540	21,740	79,140	20,660	57,595	7,770
EEA family permits	22,730	*	18,065	5	18,870	15
Visitors	1,262,660	173,930	1,154,630	183,805	1,183,910	182,275
Transit	40,245	:	32,520	:	32,305	:
Other temporary	7,065	695	7,770	650	9,105	720
Total Temporary	1,652,650	215,655	1,543,080	229,315	1,612,920	220,950
Leading to Settlement						
Employment						
HSMP (5)	10,055	6,285	6,900	4,765	335	1,680
PBS Tier 1 - General (3)	:	:	7,785	3,090	13,930	10,385
PBS Tier 1 - Investors (3)	:	:	45	95	155	280
PBS Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs (3)	:	:	25	25	120	180
PBS Tier 1 - Post Study (3)	:	:	760	230	4,245	2,480
PBS Tier 1 - Other (3)	:	:	-	-	-	5
Total Tier 1 Highly Skilled Worker & pre-PBS equivalent (3)	10,055	6,285	15,515	8,200	18,780	15,010
Work permit holders	65,885	30,150	56,280	22,030	5,160	11,485
PBS Tier 2 - General (3)	:	:	15	:	8,555	:
PBS Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers (3)	:	:	45	:	22,030	:
PBS Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion (3)	:	:	*	:	370	:
PBS Tier 2 - Elite Sports people (3)	:	:	-	:	265	:
PBS Tier 2 - Dependants (3)(6)	:	:	:	25	:	15,505
Other employment (leading to settlement)	2,470	:	2,770	:	105	:
Total Tier 2 Skilled Workers & pre-PBS equivalents (3)	68,355	30,150	59,115	22,055	36,490	26,985
Total employment (leading to settlement)	78,410	36,440	74,630	30,255	55,270	41,995
Families						
Spouse / Civil Partner (probationary period)	42,475	:	39,390	:	34,135	:
Fiancé(e) / proposed Civil Partner	6,430	:	5,125	:	4,135	:
Other family (leading to settlement)	130	20,545	105	20,895	65	10,730
Total family (leading to settlement)	49,035	20,545	44,620	20,895	38,335	10,730
Total Leading to Settlement	127,445	56,985	119,245	51,155	93,605	52,730
Settlement						
Spouse / Civil Partner (indefinite leave)	1,870	:	600	:	1,320	:
Other family settlement (indefinite leave)	5,435	8,090	4,390	3,945	5,000	4,560
Certificate of entitlement to right of abode	3,310	:	2,200	:	2,040	:
Other settlement (indefinite leave)	980	:	835	:	2,615	:
Total Settlement	11,595	8,090	8,025	3,945	10,970	4,560
Total	1,791,690	280,730	1,670,355	284,415	1,717,490	278,235
Grand Total including dependants		2,072,425		1,954,770		1,995,730

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Dependants are allocated an entry clearance category according to the circumstances of their application. It may not be the same as the category allocated to the main applicant.

(3) Points Based System (PBS).

(4) The student visitor category provides for those persons who wish to come to the UK as a visitor and undertake a short period of study which will be completed within the period of their leave (maximum 6 months). A fuller definition is available in the glossary.

(5) Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP).

(6) Tier 2 dependants are not identified by the type of endorsement of the main applicant.

(M) Management information.

(R) Revised figures.

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Section 1: Border Control

Table 1.2 Passenger arrivals (1), initial refusals and removals, United Kingdom, 2000 to 2009 (2)

Year	Passenger arrivals (1)(3) (number of journeys)				Non-asylum passengers initially refused entry		Non-asylum passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed (4)(5)(6)(7)	
	Total (8)	Non-EEA nationals (9)(10)(11)	British citizens (8)	Other EEA and Swiss nationals (10)(11)	Total	<i>Of these: refused at juxtaposed controls</i>	Total	<i>Of these: removed at juxtaposed controls</i>
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)				
2000 (12)	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	••	••	32,835	••
2001 (12)	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	••	••	33,690	••
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1	14.6	••	••	46,630	••
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	••	••	35,130	••
2004	97.2	12.0	68.2	17.0	38,390	••	36,165	••
2005	101.9	11.8	69.4	20.7	30,010	7,420	29,805	••
2006	104.7	12.9	69.6	22.3	29,945	6,600	31,895	••
2007	109.5	13.4	(12.8)	71.9	28,140	5,630	31,145	10,510
2008 (R)	107.6	12.6	(12.4)	70.4	26,590	4,930	32,365	12,900
2009 (P)	101.6	12.3	62.6	26.7	22,520	4,690	29,160	13,305

(1) International arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (i.e. excluding arrivals from the Irish Republic, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man).

(2) Passenger arrivals are rounded to the nearest 100,000 and passengers refused entry figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Figures may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(3) Where administrative records were unavailable for statistical analysis estimates, based on data from alternative sources, have been used. Where appropriate the figure in brackets show the total excluding the estimate; see Chapter notes, paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6

(4) Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(5) Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal of entry.

(6) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(7) Includes EEA and Swiss nationals.

(8) Includes airside transfer/transit passengers of all nationalities who did not pass through immigration control.

(9) Includes people granted leave to enter the UK in the year shown but who may have been temporarily admitted in previous years.

(10) On 1 June 2002 the EEA conferred on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members. Swiss nationals are included or excluded in the data accordingly.

(11) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraphs 12 and 15.

(12) A change in procedures may have resulted in some under-recording in passenger arrivals for the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

•• Not available.

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Table 1.3 Passengers (1) given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA (2) and Swiss nationals, 2004 to 2009

Passengers admitted, by purpose of journey	Number of journeys					
	2004 (2)	2005	2006 (3)	2007 (4)	2008 (4)(R)	2009 (P)
Visitors						
Ordinary	5,650,000	5,330,000	5,750,000	5,790,000	5,340,000	5,390,000
Business	1,570,000	1,560,000	1,690,000	1,760,000	1,650,000	1,460,000
Total Visitors	7,220,000	6,890,000	7,450,000	7,550,000	6,990,000	6,860,000
Study (5)						
Students (inc. dependants) of which:	307,000	297,000	326,000	375,000	247,000	291,000
Students	294,000	284,000	309,000	358,000	227,000	82,100
Tier 4	:	:	:	:	:	188,000
Dependants (inc. Tier 4 depts)	13,100	13,200	17,000	17,100	20,300	21,100
Student visitors	:	:	:	3,400	143,000	198,000
Total Study	307,000	297,000	326,000	378,000	391,000	489,000
Work (6)						
Work permit holders (inc. dependants) of which:	124,000	137,000	145,000	128,000	113,000	28,400
Permit holders	82,700	91,500	96,600	89,200	81,900	14,200
Dependants	41,500	45,500	48,500	38,600	31,200	14,200
Points Based System (inc. dependants) (7) of which:	:	:	:	:	4,360	97,500
Main applicants	:	:	:	:	3,300	79,100
Tier 1 - Highly Skilled Workers	:	:	:	:	3,240	18,600
Tier 2 - Skilled Workers	:	:	:	:	5	24,500
Tier 5 - Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility	:	:	:	:	60	36,000
Dependants	:	:	:	:	1,060	18,500
Tier 1 - Highly Skilled Workers	:	:	:	:	1,050	8,550
Tier 2 - Skilled Workers	:	:	:	:	-	9,220
Tier 5 - Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility	:	:	:	:	5	710
UK ancestry	7,700	8,260	8,490	7,450	6,700	4,430
Domestic Workers	10,400	10,100	12,500	11,300	11,500	10,100
Other work categories (8)	90,400	81,400	69,300	57,700	47,400	20,300
Total Work	233,000	237,000	235,000	204,000	183,000	161,000
Family (9)						
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	35,300	41,600	47,100	43,200	36,900	28,600
Civil and unmarried partners and proposed civil partners	90	115	395	2,080	2,280	2,550
Children granted leave to enter for a probationary period as dependants of persons settled	4,260	4,670	5,780	7,340	6,310	5,420
Total Family	39,700	46,300	53,300	52,700	45,400	36,500
Other						
Passengers in transit	1,260,000	1,310,000	1,530,000	1,590,000	1,380,000	1,180,000
People returning after a temporary absence abroad	2,790,000	2,880,000	3,110,000	3,430,000	3,440,000	3,370,000
Others given leave to enter (10)	194,000	185,000	162,000	181,000	183,000	215,000
Granted settlement on arrival (11)	4,590	6,090	8,380	7,960	7,090	5,000
Total admitted	12,000,000	11,800,000	12,900,000	13,400,000	12,600,000	12,300,000

(1) Figures rounded to 3 significant figures, except for figures less than 1,000, which are rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2). Figures may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 7.

(2) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraphs 12 and 15.

(3) Due to some gaps in the data from ports, estimates have been used.

(4) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used; see Chapter notes, paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6.

(5) Figures appear in Table 1.5 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(6) Figures appear in Table 1.6 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(7) See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xxiv).

(8) Includes categories: Ministers of Religion; Postgraduate doctors or dentists; Working holidaymakers; Seasonal Agricultural Workers; Diplomats, consular officers or persons on Foreign and Commonwealth government mission; and Au pairs

(9) Figures appear in Table 1.7 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(10) Includes asylum-related cases, category unknown and others; see Chapter Notes, paragraph 1.10.

(11) Excludes asylum-related cases which are included in 'Others given leave to enter'.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Section 1: Border Control

Table 1.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2), 2000 to 2009

Year/ Geographical region of nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Number of journeys
	Total admitted	Visitors	Students (excluding dependants) (3)	Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders	Points Based System (Work Tiers) (4)	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
2000 (5)	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9	:	
2001 (5)	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8	:	
2002	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5	:	
2003	12,200	7,550	319	81.4	37.8	:	
2004	12,000	7,220	294	82.7	41.5	:	
2005	11,800	6,890	284	91.5	45.5	:	
2006 (6)	12,900	7,450	309	96.6	48.5	:	
2007 (7)	12,800 (13,400)	7,290 (7,550)	350 (360)	89.2	38.6	:	
2008 (7)(R)	12,400 (12,600)	6,920 (6,990)	363 (370)	81.9	31.2	3.3	
2009 (P)	12,300	6,860	468	14.2	14.2	79.1	
Geographical region							
2000							
Europe (1)	1,550	1,050	70	8.0	1.9	:	
Americas	6,230	4,640	99	24.9	8.9	:	
Africa	1,030	591	20	6.4	2.7	:	
Indian sub-continent	677	359	10	9.6	4.3	:	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,360	1,610	110	12.4	5.5	:	
Oceania	1,100	640	2	5.6	1.6	:	
Other nationalities	65	33	1	0.1	-	:	
Total 2000	13,000	8,930	313	67.0	25.0	:	
2009 (P)							
Europe (1)	704	380	39	0.9	0.5	3.6	
Americas	5,310	3,190	168	4.9	1.7	23.5	
Africa	1,060	550	28	1.1	1.7	5.4	
Indian sub-continent	1,200	473	81	3.7	6.3	21.5	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,610	1,450	148	2.5	3.8	10.1	
Oceania	1,370	798	3	1.1	0.4	15	
Other nationalities	50	12	0.3	#	#	#	
Total 2009 (P)	12,300	6,860	468	14.2	14.2	79.1	

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 12 and 15.

(2) Figures rounded to 3 significant figures and then displayed in thousands; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 7.

(3) Includes Student visitors; see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xxi), but excludes dependants who are included under 'Others given leave to enter'.

(4) See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xxiv).

(5) A change in procedures may have resulted in some under-recording for the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001.

(6) Due to some gaps in the data from ports, estimates have been used.

(7) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figures in brackets show the total including the estimate; see Chapter notes, paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6.

Number is too small to be shown.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

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Table 1.4 (continued)

Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Number of journeys
Dependants Points Based System (Work Tiers) (4) (000's)	Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e) (000's)	Granted settlement on arrival (8) (000's)	UK ancestry (9) (000's)	Others given leave to enter (10) (000's)	People returning after a temporary absence abroad (000's)	Year/ Geographical region of nationality
:	33.0	2.3	10.9	1,430	2,200	2000 (5)
:	29.1	2.9	10.7	1,510	2,620	2001 (5)
:	30.3	2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	2002
:	31.4	2.7	9.2	1,390	2,780	2003
:	35.3	4.6	7.7	1,570	2,790	2004
:	41.6	6.1	8.3	1,600	2,880	2005
:	47.1	8.4	8.5	1,800	3,110	2006 (6)
:	43.2	8.0	7.5	1,790 (1,860)	3,160 (3,430)	2007 (7)
1.1	36.9	7.1	6.7	1,630 (1,650)	3,360 (3,470)	2008 (7)(R)
18.5	28.6	5.0	4.4	1,450	3,370	2009 (P)
						Geographical region
						2000
:	3.2	0.1	-	160	256	Europe (1)
:	3.6	0.1	0.8	724	727	Americas
:	4.0	0.9	2.5	156	248	Africa
:	15.5	0.4	-	95	183	Indian sub-continent
:	4.5	0.4	-	195	417	Middle East and Remainder of Asia
:	2.1	0.1	7.6	100	344	Oceania
:	0.1	0.3	-	4	27	Other nationalities
:	33.0	2.3	10.9	1,434	2,200	Total 2000
						2009 (P)
0.6	2.2	0.1	#	55	223	Europe (1)
2.4	3.8	0.3	0.4	890	1,030	Americas
1.7	5	1.5	1.2	99	368	Africa
9.8	9.5	0.6	#	89	508	Indian sub-continent
3.2	7.1	2.3	#	191	783	Middle East and Remainder of Asia
0.7	0.9	0.1	2.8	122	427	Oceania
#	#	0.1	-	4	33	Other nationalities
18.5	28.6	5.0	4.4	1,450	3,370	Total 2009 (P)

(8) Excludes asylum-related cases given indefinite leave to enter; these are included in 'Others given leave to enter'.

(9) Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment. Such persons are included in the category 'Other work categories' in supplementary table 1f.

(10) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 65,015 journeys made in 2009 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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Table 1.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter the United Kingdom whose main purpose is to study, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2004 to 2009 (1)

Category and geographical region of nationality	Number of persons					
	2004	2005	2006	2007 (2)	2008 (2)(R)	2009 (P)
Students						
Europe (3)	37,125	32,910	44,115	42,075	15,545	5,605
Americas	92,645	100,215	98,125	138,090	49,000	23,895
Africa	24,635	22,870	23,815	23,520	22,990	7,690
Indian sub-continent	31,210	29,425	35,340	36,460	38,630	16,010
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	104,655	93,965	103,565	103,500	94,460	28,115
Oceania	2,290	2,470	2,265	2,415	2,040	660
Other nationalities	990	2,375	1,665	255	275	95
Total Students	293,550	284,235	308,895	357,970	227,130	82,070
Tier 4 - Students						
Europe (3)	:	:	:	:	:	9,825
Americas	:	:	:	:	:	16,560
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	14,495
Indian sub-continent	:	:	:	:	:	61,800
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	:	:	:	:	:	83,850
Oceania	:	:	:	:	:	1,160
Other nationalities	:	:	:	:	:	125
Total Tier 4 - Students	:	:	:	:	:	187,810
Dependants of 'Students and Tier 4-students'						
Europe (3)	425	370	440	570	475	370
Americas	1,140	1,155	1,080	1,110	1,060	775
Africa	2,965	3,065	4,445	3,560	4,555	3,065
Indian sub-continent	2,775	3,810	4,965	4,455	4,320	5,655
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	5,710	4,735	5,955	7,345	9,860	11,195
Oceania	60	55	80	50	60	60
Other nationalities	5	15	10	5	5	10
Total Dependants of 'Students and Tier 4-students'	13,075	13,200	16,980	17,100	20,335	21,130
Student visitors						
Europe (3)	:	:	:	850	23,020	23,345
Americas	:	:	:	1,285	80,360	127,175
Africa	:	:	:	345	5,395	5,700
Indian sub-continent	:	:	:	130	1,795	3,310
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	:	:	:	730	28,605	36,535
Oceania	:	:	:	50	1,085	1,545
Other nationalities	:	:	:	10	175	125
Total Student visitors	:	:	:	3,395	143,310	197,725
Total Study (including dependants)						
Europe (3)	37,550	33,285	44,555	43,490	39,035	39,145
Americas	93,785	101,365	99,205	140,485	130,420	168,405
Africa	27,600	25,935	28,265	27,425	32,945	30,945
Indian sub-continent	33,980	33,235	40,305	41,040	44,740	86,775
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	110,360	98,700	109,520	111,575	132,925	159,690
Oceania	2,350	2,525	2,345	2,520	3,190	3,420
Other nationalities	995	2,390	1,675	270	455	350
Total Study (including dependants)	306,625	297,430	325,875	378,470	390,780	488,735

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Where estimates have been used it is not possible to estimate the numbers for individual nationalities or geographic regions. Therefore section totals may not add to the final total.

(3) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 12 and 15.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Section 1: Border Control

Table 1.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter the United Kingdom whose main purpose is to work, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2004 to 2009 ⁽¹⁾

Category and geographical region of nationality	Number of persons					
	2004	2005	2006	2007 (2)	2008 (2)(R)	2009 (P)
Work Permit Holders						
Europe ⁽³⁾	13,535	12,170	10,040	6,075	5,660	890
Americas	23,625	26,335	28,085	29,490	29,800	4,905
Africa	7,340	7,265	6,990	5,925	5,020	1,065
Indian sub-continent	21,280	26,400	30,110	28,915	25,040	3,710
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	12,120	13,465	15,130	13,150	11,400	2,475
Oceania	4,465	5,605	6,060	5,570	4,935	1,145
Other nationalities	290	275	190	45	35	5
Total Work Permit Holders	82,655	91,515	96,605	89,175	81,890	14,190
Other Work categories						
Europe ⁽³⁾	21,480	16,250	16,970	8,985	1,730	1,075
Americas	8,040	9,225	8,085	7,090	9,225	5,840
Africa	31,295	28,190	19,140	14,690	13,760	6,595
Indian sub-continent	5,700	5,735	6,845	7,365	7,665	7,080
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	10,325	8,695	9,680	9,925	10,265	8,720
Oceania	31,410	31,515	29,410	28,065	22,785	5,460
Other nationalities	185	130	105	55	65	40
Total Other Work Categories	108,445	99,740	90,235	76,455	65,590	34,810
Points Based System (work tiers)						
Europe ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	:	140	3,570
Americas	:	:	:	:	410	23,485
Africa	:	:	:	:	555	5,415
Indian sub-continent	:	:	:	:	1,240	21,475
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	:	:	:	:	380	10,080
Oceania	:	:	:	:	570	15,005
Other nationalities	:	:	:	:	–	30
Total Points Based System (work tiers)	:	:	:	:	3,300	79,060
Points Based System (work tiers) and work permit holder dependants						
Europe ⁽³⁾	1,985	1,835	2,145	1,180	1,025	1,010
Americas	5,815	6,160	6,370	6,550	5,685	4,075
Africa	6,515	6,260	5,670	4,390	3,485	3,390
Indian sub-continent	14,475	18,390	20,485	14,910	13,555	16,075
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	11,085	11,175	12,260	10,070	7,220	7,000
Oceania	1,485	1,540	1,495	1,475	1,250	1,150
Other nationalities	195	155	90	10	10	5
Total Dependants	41,545	45,520	48,515	38,590	32,225	32,705
Total Work (including dependants)						
Europe ⁽³⁾	37,000	30,255	29,155	16,245	8,555	6,545
Americas	37,480	41,720	42,540	43,130	45,120	38,305
Africa	45,150	41,720	31,800	25,010	22,820	16,460
Indian sub-continent	41,460	50,525	57,440	51,195	47,500	48,340
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	33,530	33,335	37,070	33,145	29,265	28,275
Oceania	37,360	38,660	36,970	35,110	29,535	22,760
Other nationalities	670	560	380	115	110	85
Total Work (including dependants)	232,645	236,770	235,355	204,220	183,010	160,765

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(2) Where estimates have been used it is not possible to estimate the numbers for individual nationalities or geographic regions. Therefore section totals may not add to the final total.

(3) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 12 and 15.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Section 1: Border Control

Table 1.7 Passengers given limited leave to enter the United Kingdom as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2004 to 2009 (1)

Category and geographical region of nationality	Number of persons					
	2004	2005	2006	2007 (2)	2008 (2)(R)	2009 (P)
Husbands						
Europe (3)	1,280	1,380	1,705	1,220	920	680
Americas	1,035	1,190	1,370	1,245	1,240	935
Africa	2,140	2,375	3,025	2,865	2,645	1,950
Indian sub-continent	5,090	6,295	6,320	6,075	5,000	3,385
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	755	905	1,270	1,385	1,165	805
Oceania	460	535	545	460	325	255
Other nationalities	65	65	55	55	25	10
Total Husbands	10,830	12,745	14,295	13,305	11,320	8,025
Male fiancés						
Europe (3)	275	425	370	195	115	70
Americas	185	375	530	605	470	360
Africa	125	205	300	265	230	190
Indian sub-continent	175	245	295	275	190	185
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	65	125	200	235	200	170
Oceania	60	150	210	200	170	140
Other nationalities	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total Male fiancés	895	1,535	1,915	1,780	1,380	1,115
Wives						
Europe (3)	1,920	1,925	2,335	1,485	1,305	1,165
Americas	2,185	2,440	2,560	2,320	2,105	1,910
Africa	2,935	3,250	3,680	3,620	3,255	2,675
Indian sub-continent	8,095	10,260	10,045	10,015	8,280	5,840
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	5,305	5,385	7,165	6,470	5,945	5,285
Oceania	765	735	720	730	485	435
Other nationalities	165	145	165	85	60	25
Total Wives	21,370	24,135	26,665	24,725	21,435	17,345
Female fiancées						
Europe (3)	580	745	885	520	420	295
Americas	470	780	1,060	950	730	600
Africa	115	195	275	220	170	145
Indian sub-continent	245	295	325	280	200	115
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	740	990	1,485	1,285	1,090	825
Oceania	80	125	170	140	115	105
Other nationalities	15	15	25	10	5	*
Total Female fiancées	2,245	3,145	4,230	3,405	2,730	2,085
Children						
Europe (3)	345	250	390	300	200	190
Americas	480	510	685	680	625	620
Africa	915	840	800	1,060	1,070	1,060
Indian sub-continent	1,360	1,800	1,885	2,520	2,115	1,465
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	960	1,115	1,830	2,595	2,120	1,970
Oceania	175	125	165	160	150	95
Other nationalities	30	25	30	20	25	15
Total Children	4,260	4,665	5,775	7,335	6,305	5,420
Civil and unmarried partners and proposed civil partners						
Europe (3)	10	15	35	125	130	215
Americas	35	50	135	320	375	440
Africa	15	15	60	320	500	595
Indian sub-continent	5	5	35	740	585	530
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	15	10	80	450	560	625
Oceania	10	20	50	120	115	140
Other nationalities	*	*	*	10	5	10
Total Civil and unmarried partners and proposed civil partners	90	115	395	2,080	2,280	2,550
Total Family						
Europe (3)	4,410	4,740	5,720	3,840	3,090	2,615
Americas	4,390	5,345	6,335	6,120	5,545	4,865
Africa	6,250	6,875	8,135	8,350	7,870	6,610
Indian sub-continent	14,965	18,895	18,910	19,905	16,370	11,520
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	7,845	8,530	12,030	12,425	11,085	9,680
Oceania	1,550	1,690	1,860	1,810	1,360	1,170
Other nationalities	285	260	285	180	130	70
Total Family	39,690	46,340	53,270	52,660	45,450	36,535

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(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 2.1 Summary overview on asylum, excluding dependants, 2000 to 2009 ⁽¹⁾

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Applications received ⁽²⁾	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610	23,430	25,930	24,485
<i>Of which:</i>										
Applied at port	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,720	7,550	4,230	3,580	3,635	2,720	2,010
Applied in-country	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685	26,410	21,485	20,030	19,795	23,210	22,475
Initial decisions in year	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020	27,395	20,930	21,775	19,400	24,285
Granted asylum ⁽³⁾	10,375	11,450	8,270	3,865	1,565	1,940	2,170	3,545	3,725	4,190
Granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11,495	20,190	20,135	7,210	3,995	2,800	2,305	2,200	2,165	2,555
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽³⁾	75,680	89,310	55,130	53,865	40,465	22,655	16,460	16,030	13,505	17,545
<i>Granted asylum % ⁽³⁾</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL % ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(24)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(11)</i>
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL % ⁽³⁾</i>	<i>(78)</i>	<i>(74)</i>	<i>(66)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(88)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(79)</i>	<i>(74)</i>	<i>(70)</i>	<i>(72)</i>
Applications withdrawn	1,720	2,400	1,490	1,835	2,205	2,545	1,780	1,230	2,740	3,345
Post-decision reviews of cases in year ⁽⁵⁾ (including post-decision reviews of initial decisions from earlier years)	1,160	11,260	4,715	3,825	4,965	2,855	1,160	1,450	765	770
Granted asylum ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	250	2,110	2,005	445	530	285	125	340	285	290
Granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	180	1,650	975	365	215	135	110	190	85	60
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	605	7,130	1,700	2,950	3,860	2,215	710	850	265	300
Applications withdrawn ⁽⁵⁾	125	370	40	70	360	225	215	70	130	120
Overall Decisions (year of outcome) ⁽⁵⁾	110,365	132,205	88,255	68,765	50,985	30,250	22,090	23,225	20,165	25,055
Granted asylum ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	10,625	13,560	10,275	4,305	2,090	2,225	2,290	3,885	4,010	4,475
Granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	11,675	21,840	21,110	7,575	4,210	2,930	2,415	2,390	2,250	2,615
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	76,285	96,435	56,830	56,815	44,325	24,865	17,165	16,880	13,770	17,845
<i>Granted asylum % ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(18)</i>
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL % ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(24)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL % ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>(77)</i>	<i>(73)</i>	<i>(64)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(88)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(78)</i>	<i>(73)</i>	<i>(69)</i>	<i>(72)</i>
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁶⁾	10,325	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁶⁾	1,335	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Applications withdrawn ⁽⁵⁾	1,850	2,765	1,535	1,905	2,565	2,770	1,995	1,300	2,875	3,465
Adjudicator / Immigration Judge Appeals										
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽⁷⁾	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110	4,935	:	:	:	:
Appeals received by the IAA/AIT	28,935	47,905	64,125	70,575	47,000	24,835	14,920	14,060	10,660	15,420
Appeals determined by the IAA/AIT	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,440	15,955	14,945	10,720	14,610
<i>Of which appeals allowed ⁽⁸⁾</i>	<i>3,340</i>	<i>8,155</i>	<i>13,875</i>	<i>16,070</i>	<i>10,845</i>	<i>5,605</i>	<i>3,540</i>	<i>3,385</i>	<i>2,475</i>	<i>4,150</i>
<i>Appeals allowed %</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(23)</i>	<i>(23)</i>	<i>(28)</i>
Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome) ⁽⁵⁾	35,680	43,245	45,145	27,920	17,135	10,760	8,235	9,520	8,630	11,240
Removals and voluntary departures ⁽⁹⁾	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330	12,705	12,040	10,935
Cases awaiting initial decision outcome at end of year	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900	9,700	5,500	6,400	6,800	10,600	7,400

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2), except for cases awaiting outcome which are rounded to the nearest 100, and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) May exclude some cases lodged at Local Enforcement Offices between January 1999 and March 2000.

(3) Cases considered under normal procedures. Data for 2000 may include some cases decided under the backlog criteria.

(4) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

(5) Includes outcomes of post-decision review cases for which initial decision or withdrawal between 2000 and 2007. Outcomes relate to date of the post-decision review which may be a later year than year of initial decision. A post-decision review case refers to an asylum decision by the Secretary of State which is later reviewed as a result of additional information and or significant changes in the applicant's current circumstances and the relevant country of origin information.

(6) Cases decided under measures aimed at reducing the pre 1996 asylum application backlog.

(7) Figures for 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section (ASS) of the Home Office. Some cases are received elsewhere in the Home Office before being forwarded to ASS and so may be counted in a later month than when they arrived in the Home Office. Figures for 2001 to March 2005 are based on UK Border Agency electronic sources. From April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT).

(8) Prior to 2005 based on data supplied from the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From 2005 based on information supplied by the AIT. Determinations do not necessarily relate to appeals received in the same period.

(9) Includes enforced removals, persons departing voluntarily after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and, since 2005, those who it is established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Previously published in Control of Immigration, United Kingdom 2008, Table 2.1a and 2.1b

Section 2: Asylum

Table 2.2 Applications (1) received for asylum in the United Kingdom, initial decisions and percentages, 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Excluding dependants										
Applications received (2)	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610	23,430	25,930	24,485
Initial decisions										
Total	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020	27,395	20,930	21,775	19,400	24,285
Granted asylum	10,375	11,450	8,270	3,865	1,565	1,940	2,170	3,545	3,725	4,190
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (3)	11,495	20,190	20,135	7,210	3,995	2,800	2,305	2,200	2,165	2,555
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL	75,680	89,310	55,130	53,865	40,465	22,655	16,460	16,030	13,505	17,545
Granted exceptional leave under backlog criteria (4)(5)	10,325	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused on non-compliance grounds under backlog criteria (4)(6)	1,335	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Percentages of initial decisions considered under normal procedures (7)										
Total	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Granted asylum	(11)	(9)	(10)	(6)	(3)	(7)	(10)	(16)	(19)	(17)
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (3)	(12)	(17)	(24)	(11)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(10)	(11)	(11)
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL	(78)	(74)	(66)	(83)	(88)	(83)	(79)	(74)	(70)	(72)
Granted exceptional leave under backlog criteria (4)(5)	(89)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused on non-compliance grounds under backlog criteria (4)(6)	(11)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Applications withdrawn	1,720	2,400	1,490	1,835	2,205	2,545	1,780	1,230	2,740	3,345
Including dependants (8)										
Applications received (2)	98,900	91,600	103,080	60,045	40,625	30,840	28,320	28,300	31,315	30,675
Initial decisions										
Total	132,925	155,900	103,450	80,370	55,390	33,210	25,475	26,665	23,795	30,955
Granted asylum	12,135	14,755	10,990	5,380	2,160	2,470	2,630	4,495	4,780	5,590
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (3)	12,645	26,025	22,470	7,805	4,195	2,955	2,410	2,315	2,310	2,800
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL	92,330	115,120	69,990	67,185	49,040	27,780	20,430	19,850	16,705	22,570
Granted exceptional leave under backlog criteria (4)(5)	14,045	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused on non-compliance grounds under backlog criteria (4)(6)	1,775	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Percentages of initial decisions considered under normal procedures (7)										
Total	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Granted asylum	(10)	(9)	(11)	(7)	(4)	(7)	(10)	(17)	(20)	(18)
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (3)	(11)	(17)	(22)	(10)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(9)
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL	(79)	(74)	(68)	(84)	(89)	(84)	(80)	(74)	(70)	(73)
Granted exceptional leave under backlog criteria (4)(5)	(89)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused on non-compliance grounds under backlog criteria (4)(6)	(11)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Applications withdrawn	2,080	3,090	1,825	2,205	3,520	3,440	2,050	1,400	2,990	3,560

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) May exclude some cases lodged at Local Enforcement Offices before March 2000.

(3) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

(4) Cases decided under measures aimed at reducing the pre-1996 asylum application backlog.

(5) Includes cases where asylum or exceptional leave has been granted under the backlog criteria.

(6) Includes some cases where the application was refused on substantive grounds.

(7) Percentages for cases considered under normal procedures and those within the backlog clearance exercise are calculated separately.

(8) The figures for 2000 and 2001 figures are estimated. They include dependants who applied with the principal applicant and those who arrived subsequently but before the principal application was decided. Figures from 2002 are based on actual data and therefore rounded to the nearest 5. Previous dependants applications figures are rounded to the nearest 100 due to being an estimation.

(P) Provisional figures.

: Not applicable.

Section 2: Asylum

Table 2.3 Applications (1) received for asylum in Europe and elsewhere, including dependants, 2000 to 2009

	Number of persons, including dependants										Asylum Seekers/ 1000 of popn (3)
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (2)	2005	2006	2007 (2)	2008	2009 (P)	
Austria	18,300	30,100	39,400	32,400	24,700	22,500	13,400	11,900	12,800	15,800	1.89
Belgium (4)	48,700	28,000	21,400	19,300	17,500	18,200	13,200	12,700	14,000	19,600	1.82
Denmark	10,100	12,500	6,100	4,600	3,200	2,300	1,900	2,200	2,400	3,900	0.70
Finland	3,200	1,700	3,400	3,200	3,900	3,600	2,300	1,500	4,000	5,900	1.11
France (5)	39,800	47,300	51,100	59,800	58,500	49,700	30,700	29,400	35,200	42,000	0.67
Germany	78,600	88,300	71,100	50,600	35,600	28,900	21,000	19,200	22,100	26,800	0.33
Greece (5)	3,100	5,500	5,700	8,200	4,500	9,100	12,300	25,100	19,900	15,900	1.41
Ireland	10,900	10,300	11,600	7,900	4,800	4,300	4,300	4,000	3,800	2,700	0.59
Italy (6)	15,600	9,600	16,000	13,500	9,700	9,500	10,300	14,100	31,200	17,500	0.29
Luxembourg (5)	600	700	1,000	1,600	1,600	800	500	400	500	500	1.01
Netherlands	43,900	32,600	18,700	13,400	9,800	12,300	14,500	7,100	13,400	14,900	0.90
Portugal (5)	200	200	200	100	100	100	100	200	200	100	0.01
Spain	7,200	9,200	6,200	5,900	5,600	5,000	5,300	7,500	4,500	3,000	0.06
Sweden	16,300	23,500	33,000	31,400	23,200	17,500	24,300	36,200	24,400	24,200	2.60
United Kingdom (7)	98,900	91,600	103,100	60,000	40,600	30,800	28,300	28,300	31,300	30,700	0.50
Total EU15	395,200	391,000	388,000	311,700	243,200	214,700	182,500	199,700	219,500	223,500	0.56
Cyprus (5)	700	1,800	1,000	4,400	9,900	7,700	4,600	6,800	3,900	3,200	2.98
Czech Republic (5)	8,800	18,100	8,500	11,400	5,500	4,200	3,000	1,900	1,700	1,300	0.12
Estonia (5)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.03
Hungary (5)	7,800	9,600	6,400	2,400	1,600	1,600	2,100	3,400	3,100	4,700	0.47
Latvia (5)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100	100	0.02
Lithuania (5)	200	300	300	200	200	100	100	100	200	200	0.06
Malta (5)	100	100	400	600	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,400	2,600	2,400	5.77
Poland (5)	4,600	4,500	5,200	6,900	8,100	6,900	4,400	10,000	7,200	10,600	0.28
Slovakia (5)	1,600	8,200	9,700	10,400	11,400	3,500	2,900	2,600	900	800	0.15
Slovenia (5)	9,200	1,500	700	1,100	1,300	1,800	500	400	200	200	0.09
Total EU25	428,100	435,000	420,100	349,100	282,000	241,800	201,400	226,500	239,400	246,900	0.52
Bulgaria (5)	1,800	2,400	2,900	1,500	1,100	800	600	1,000	700	900	0.11
Romania (5)	1,400	2,400	1,200	1,100	700	600	500	700	1,100	800	0.04
Total EU27	431,200	439,900	424,100	351,700	283,800	243,200	202,500	228,200	241,300	248,600	0.50
Selected other Europe											
Norway	10,800	14,800	17,500	15,600	7,900	5,400	5,300	6,500	14,400	17,200	3.56
Switzerland	19,800	21,900	27,000	21,800	15,100	10,800	11,200	10,800	16,600	16,000	2.06
Total Europe	461,800	476,500	468,600	389,100	306,800	259,400	219,000	245,500	272,300	281,800	0.55
Non-Europe (selected countries)											
Australia	12,600	12,400	5,900	4,300	3,200	3,200	3,500	4,000	4,800	6,200	0.28
Canada	36,100	44,100	33,500	31,900	25,500	19,700	22,900	28,300	36,900	33,300	0.99
USA (8)	74,700	101,700	101,100	80,200	56,100	48,900	50,800	49,400	49,200	49,100	0.16
Total	585,300	634,700	609,000	505,400	391,700	331,300	296,300	327,200	363,100	370,300	0.42

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 100 († = between 1 and 49) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding. Source: IGC, unless stated.

(2) Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia joined the EU on 1 May 2004; Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU on 1 January 2007.

(3) Source Population Reference Bureau website, mid 2009 data.

(4) Figures based on IGC data but adjusted to include an estimated number of dependants.

(5) Figures based on UNHCR data.

(6) Source in 2009: Eurostat.

(7) Source: Home Office. Figures have been adjusted to include an estimated number of dependants in 2000 and 2001, 2002 to 2009 figures are actual.

(8) Figures based on UNHCR data but adjusted to include an estimated number of dependants.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 2.4 Summary of applications (1) for support, cases with support ceased and numbers supported by support type in 2007, 2008 and 2009

Applications for:	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Applications (excluding dependants) for:			
Support including accommodation	11,185	11,920	10,545
Subsistence only support	3,565	3,155	2,685
Invalid and not yet known support type (2)	1,425	2,010	2,105
Total applicants	16,175	17,090	15,330
of which:			
First applications (3)	12,085	13,600	11,790
Repeat applications (4)	1,390	1,290	1,540
Change of circumstance (5)	1,155	1,155	960
of which:			
Accommodation & subsistence to subsistence only	1,120	1,125	930
Error reinstatements (6)	1,545	1,040	1,040
Total applicants	16,175	17,090	15,330
Applications by family size:			
Single adults	12,790	13,520	11,675
Family cases (7)	3,385	3,570	3,655
of which applicants with:			
1 dependant	1,630	1,680	1,725
2 dependants	925	1,010	1,025
3 dependants	495	570	600
4 dependants	235	190	205
5 or more dependants	100	115	100
Total applicants	16,175	17,090	15,330
Total dependants (8)	6,440	6,805	6,930
Total applicants including dependants	22,615	23,890	22,260
<i>Average family size (7)(9)</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.90</i>
Number of cases for which the application was terminated within the year (10)	13,555	14,225	12,050
Supported asylum seekers (11) (including dependants)			
As at the end of:	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009
Asylum seekers supported in dispersed accommodation	34,150	25,145	23,845
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support	8,900	6,195	4,670
Asylum seekers supported in initial accommodation (12)	1,440	1,240	635
Total	44,495	32,580	29,150

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) If a case is deemed invalid or the case has not yet been assessed the case will not have a support type.

(3) A first application is defined as an applicant applying for support for the first time, they may however submit further applications in the same period.

(4) A repeat application is defined as an application where the person has already received support in a previous year, has had that support terminated and then for genuine reasons submits a further application for support.

(5) A change of circumstance application refers to cases where the applicant applied for support in a previous year and then wishes to change the support type they are receiving, the original application is terminated and a new one opened for the new type of support.

(6) A reinstatement application is made when the applicant, who has applied for support in a previous year, has had their application terminated in error.

(7) A family, in this context, is defined as any principal applicant with at least one dependant.

(8) A dependant is defined as any person who accompanies the support applicant in the UK and will need to be supported.

(9) This is the average (mean) number of people in a family group. The calculation excludes single adults.

(10) Cases for which the application was terminated within the year are not necessarily cases for which the application was made within the year.

(11) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 4,600 in December 2009.

(12) Including those in induction centres.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 2.5 Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support (1)(2)(3), by Local Authority and UK Government Office Region as at the end of December 2009

			Number of applicants (including dependants)		
Region	Local Authority (4)	%	Region	Local Authority (4)	%
ENGLAND			ENGLAND (continued)		
North East	Other	35	South East	Brighton and Hove	30
	Total	35 (1)		Crawley	15
North West	Liverpool	25	Dartford	15	
	Manchester	105	Gravesham	15	
	Oldham	15	Milton Keynes	40	
	Sefton	15	Oxford	15	
	Stockport	15	Slough	40	
	Other	85	Woking	15	
	Total	265 (6)	Total	295 (6)	
Yorkshire and The Humber	Bradford	35	South West	Bristol	15
	Leeds	65		Other	25
	Sheffield	30	Total	40 (1)	
	Other	40	Total (England)	4,590 (98)	
Total	175 (4)				
East Midlands	Leicester	60	WALES	Other	20
	Nottingham	30	Total	20 (0)	
	Other	70			
	Total	165 (3)	SCOTLAND	Edinburgh	25
West Midlands	Birmingham	105	Glasgow	15	
	Coventry	35	Other	10	
	Sandwell	25	Total	50 (1)	
	Stoke-on-Trent	20			
	Walsall	15	NORTHERN IRELAND	Other	15
	Wolverhampton	25	Total	15 (0)	
	Other	35	TOTAL (UNITED KINGDOM)	4,670 (100)	
Total	260 (6)				
East of England	Bedford	15			
	Luton	75			
	Peterborough	15			
	Other	90			
Total	200 (4)				
Greater London	Barking and Dagenham	95			
	Barnet	110			
	Bexley	15			
	Brent	170			
	Bromley	20			
	Camden	45			
	Croydon	105			
	Ealing	255			
	Enfield	160			
	Greenwich	85			
	Hackney	75			
	Hammersmith and Fulham	60			
	Haringey	130			
	Harrow	90			
	Havering	15			
	Hillingdon	110			
	Hounslow	140			
	Islington	50			
	Kensington and Chelsea	35			
	Kingston upon Thames	30			
	Lambeth	105			
	Lewisham	115			
	Merton	125			
	Newham	375			
	Redbridge	195			
	Richmond upon Thames	15			
Southwark	90				
Sutton	30				
Tower Hamlets	40				
Waltham Forest	160				
Wandsworth	60				
Westminster	60				
Total	3,165 (68)				

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by Local Authorities, estimated around 4,600 in December 2009.

(3) From Q2 2009 any cases with an invalid application status are excluded.

(4) Local Authorities with fewer than 15 cases, when rounded, are grouped by region as "Other".

Previously published in Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom, Q4 2009, Table 6

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Table 2.6 Asylum seekers supported in accommodation (1)(2)(3), by Local Authority and UK Government Office Region, as at the end of December 2009

					Number of applicants (including dependants)				
Region	Local Authority (4)	Dispersed	Disbenefited (5)	Total	Region	Local Authority (4)	Dispersed	Disbenefited (5)	Total
ENGLAND					ENGLAND (continued)				
North East	Darlington	55	-	55		Islington	10	-	10
	Gateshead	210	-	210		Kensington and Chelsea	*	-	*
	Hartlepool	45	-	45		Lambeth	10	5	15
	Middlesbrough	470	-	470		Lewisham	35	-	35
	Newcastle upon Tyne	660	-	660		Merton	15	-	15
	North Tyneside	80	-	80		Newham	50	-	50
	Redcar and Cleveland	*	-	*		Redbridge	105	-	105
	South Tyneside	125	-	125		Richmond upon Thames	5	-	5
	Stockton-on-Tees	330	-	330		Southwark	5	-	5
	Sunderland	205	-	205		Waltham Forest	55	-	55
Total	2,185	-	2,185		Total	1,255	5	1,265	
North West	Blackburn with Darwen	465	-	465	South East	Dartford	*	-	*
	Bolton	595	-	595		Hastings	75	-	75
	Bury	405	-	405		Oxford	5	-	5
	Cheshire East	*	-	*		Portsmouth	160	-	160
	Liverpool	1,375	-	1,375		Southampton	110	-	110
	Manchester	950	-	950	Total	350	-	350	
	Oldham	580	-	580	South West	Bristol	180	-	180
	Rochdale	535	-	535		Gloucester	105	-	105
	Salford	670	-	670		Plymouth	270	-	270
	Stockport	160	-	160		South Gloucestershire	50	-	50
	Tameside	225	-	225		Swindon	80	-	80
	Trafford	55	-	55	Total	685	-	685	
	Wigan	475	-	475	Total (England)	19,345	5	19,350	
Total	6,485	-	6,485						
Yorkshire and the Humber	Barnsley	275	-	275	WALES				
	Bradford	480	-	480	Cardiff	1,030	-	1,030	
	Calderdale	150	-	150	Newport	230	-	230	
	Doncaster	295	-	295	Swansea	440	-	440	
	Kingston upon Hull	220	-	220	Wrexham	60	-	60	
	Kirklees	360	-	360	Total	1,760	-	1,760	
	Leeds	645	-	645	SCOTLAND				
	Rotherham	395	-	395	Glasgow	2,470	-	2,470	
	Sheffield	510	-	510	Total	2,470	-	2,470	
	Wakefield	210	-	210	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Total	3,540	-	3,540	Belfast	250	-	250		
East Midlands	Charnwood	5	-	5	Lisburn	10	-	10	
	Derby	210	-	210	Newtownabbey	5	-	5	
	Gedling	5	-	5	Total	265	-	265	
	Harborough	5	-	5	TOTAL (UNITED KINGDOM)				
	Leicester	365	-	365			23,840	5	23,845
	Nottingham	395	-	395					
	Rushcliffe	*	-	*					
	Total	980	-	980					
West Midlands	Birmingham	1,345	-	1,345					
	Coventry	510	-	510					
	Dudley	335	-	335					
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	*	-	*					
	Sandwell	245	-	245					
	Stoke-on-Trent	515	-	515					
	Walsall	95	-	95					
	Wolverhampton	545	-	545					
Total	3,590	-	3,590						
East of England	Epping Forest	5	-	5					
	Ipswich	40	-	40					
	Luton	25	-	25					
	Norwich	85	-	85					
	Peterborough	105	-	105					
	Rochford	*	-	*					
	Southend-on-Sea	5	-	5					
Total	270	-	270						
Greater London	Barking and Dagenham	90	-	90					
	Barnet	45	-	45					
	Bexley	*	-	*					
	Brent	10	-	10					
	Bromley	5	-	5					
	Croydon	35	-	35					
	Ealing	5	-	5					
	Enfield	255	5	260					
	Greenwich	20	-	20					
	Hackney	10	-	10					
	Haringey	285	-	285					
	Harrow	10	-	10					
	Havering	15	-	15					
	Hillingdon	135	-	135					
	Hounslow	45	-	45					

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated around 4,600 in December 2009.

(3) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 635 as at the end of December 2009.

(4) Only those Local Authorities where dispersed or disbenefited cases are resident are shown.

(5) Disbenefited cases are cases which were previously supported under the main UK benefits system and have been moved onto asylum support. Some of these cases have remained in the original social services accommodation.

Section 2: Asylum

Table 2.7 Cohort analysis of applications for asylum, excluding dependants, made 2004 to 2009; initial decisions, appeals outcomes and removals and voluntary departures, as at May 2010 (1)

	Principal applicants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Total Principal Applicants	33,960	25,710	23,610	23,430	25,930	24,485
Initial Decisions						
of which - Initial decisions by Home Office						
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	1,250	1,945	2,685	3,795	4,110	3,075
Not recognised as a refugee but granted, HP or DL	3,520	2,780	2,345	2,150	2,380	2,160
Refused asylum, HP or DL	27,460	19,350	16,470	15,055	14,615	14,940
Cases with decision not known (2)	610	710	1,060	1,365	1,760	2,630
Applications withdrawn	1,115	930	1,050	1,065	3,070	1,680
Appeals Lodged	21,335	14,290	11,510	10,165	10,960	11,955
of which - Appeals outcomes by the IAA / AIT (3)						
Allowed	4,760	3,420	2,455	2,055	2,690	3,375
Dismissed	15,790	10,300	8,515	7,380	7,395	7,665
Appeals with outcome not known (2)	20	30	35	335	445	490
Withdrawn by appellant	500	310	225	210	240	225
Withdrawn by Home Office	265	225	280	190	190	205
Fresh Claims (4)	880	590	475	615	580	200
Removals and voluntary departures						
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (5)(6)	5,645	4,800	4,340	3,745	3,420	2,690
Assisted Voluntary Returns (7)	1,200	945	745	790	990	920
Other voluntary departures (8)	670	375	290	205	170	70
Summary of estimated outcomes (including appeal outcomes at IAA / AIT) (3)						
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	5,800	5,365	5,135	5,850	6,800	6,450
<i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	(17)	(21)	(22)	(25)	(26)	(26)
Not recognised as a refugee but granted HP or DL	3,735	2,780	2,345	2,150	2,380	2,160
<i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Refused asylum, HP or DL, or withdrawn by appellant	23,795	16,830	15,035	13,735	14,550	12,755
<i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	(70)	(65)	(64)	(59)	(56)	(52)
Cases with decision not known (2)(9)	630	740	1,095	1,695	2,200	3,120
<i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	(2)	(3)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(13)

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) No confirmation of a decision had been received when statistics were compiled on 10 May 2010.

(3) Appeals do not include outcomes of cases reconsidered prior to appeal. Excludes cases which were successful after appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal / Immigration Appeal Review or higher courts.

(4) Figures include applicants who have made a fresh claim in the same reference month, but do not include subsequent fresh claims.

(5) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures include asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal and a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(6) Since January 2006 figures include persons leaving under Facilitated Return Schemes.

(7) Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.

(8) Since January 2005, persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(9) Includes appeals awaiting an outcome.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 3.1 Removals and voluntary departures (1)(2) from the United Kingdom, 2000 to 2009

	Number of departures									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(P)										
Asylum cases, principal										
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (3)(4)	8,430	8,305	9,845	11,250	10,300	10,355	10,330	8,140	7,290	6,420
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	550	980	895	1,755	2,300	2,905	4,630	2,540	2,455	2,830
Other voluntary departures (6)	:	:	:	:	:	465	1,370	2,025	2,300	1,685
Total	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330	12,705	12,040	10,935
Asylum cases, dependants (7)										
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (3)(4)	••	••	••	••	1,910	1,625	1,195	620	560	480
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	••	••	••	••	405	330	710	325	205	150
Other voluntary departures (6)	:	:	:	:	:	5	45	50	70	70
Total	••	1,495	3,170	4,890	2,315	1,955	1,950	1,000	835	700
Asylum cases, total										
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (3)(4)	••	••	••	••	12,210	11,980	11,525	8,760	7,850	6,895
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	••	••	••	••	2,705	3,235	5,340	2,865	2,660	2,985
Other voluntary departures (6)	:	:	:	:	:	470	1,415	2,080	2,370	1,755
Total	••	10,780	13,910	17,895	14,915	15,685	18,280	13,705	12,875	11,635
Non-asylum cases										
Removed from UK ports	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	20,635	19,465	15,860
Removed from juxtaposed controls	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	10,510	12,900	13,305
Refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	36,165	29,805	31,895	31,145	32,365	29,160
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (3)(4)	4,835	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	11,970	9,800	12,420	13,455	12,670
Assisted Voluntary Returns for Irregular Migrants (10)	:	:	:	:	10	420	860	1,290	1,640	1,960
Other voluntary departures (6)	:	:	:	:	:	335	3,035	4,805	7,645	11,785
Enforced removals and voluntary departures	4,835	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,080	12,725	13,690	18,515	22,740	26,415
Total	37,665	39,850	54,720	46,495	46,245	42,530	45,585	49,660	55,105	55,580
Total removals and voluntary departures										
Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	36,165	29,805	31,895	31,145	32,365	29,160
Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (3)(4)	••	••	••	••	22,275	23,950	21,320	21,180	21,305	19,570
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)(10)	••	••	••	••	2,715	3,655	6,200	4,155	4,295	4,945
Other voluntary departures (6)	:	:	:	:	:	805	4,450	6,885	10,010	13,540
Enforced removals and voluntary departures	13,815	16,940	22,000	29,255	24,990	28,410	31,970	32,220	35,615	38,050
Grand Total	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390	61,160	58,215	63,865	63,365	67,980	67,215

(1) Removals and voluntary departures recorded on the system as at the dates on which the data extracts were taken. Figures will under record due to data cleansing and data matching exercises that take place after the extracts are taken. Prior to 2005, data are not directly comparable.

(2) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(3) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures include asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal and a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(4) Since January 2006 figures include persons leaving under Facilitated Return Schemes.

(5) Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.

(6) Since January 2005, persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(7) Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed or voluntarily departed have only been collected since April 2001. Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004.

(8) Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(9) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(10) Persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated. Removals under this scheme began in December 2004.

(P) Provisional figures.

•• Not available.

:

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Table 3.2 Persons entering detention (1)(M) held solely under Immigration Act powers, by age (2), sex and place of initial detention, (excluding Harwich), 2009 (3)(4)

Sex	Persons entering detention							Number of persons
	Total detainees	Adults (2)			Children (2)			
		Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs	Total		
Male	22,620	22,020	260	165	150	30	600	
Female	5,380	4,860	235	205	65	10	520	
Total	28,000	26,880	500	370	210	40	1,120	
<i>of whom: asylum detainees (5)</i>	<i>15,780</i>	<i>15,010</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>770</i>	

Place of initial detention	Persons entering detention							Total
	Total detainees	Adults (2)			Children (2)			
		Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs			
UK Border Agency Removal Centres								
Oakington Reception Centre	4,025	3,990	—	—	30	10	35	
Yarl's Wood	3,415	2,720	350	230	100	15	695	
Tinsley House	2,280	2,045	105	90	35	5	235	
Dungavel	1,660	1,560	45	45	10	*	100	
Campsfield House	1,380	1,375	—	—	5	*	5	
Brook House	1,310	1,310	—	—	*	—	*	
Harmondsworth	605	605	—	—	*	*	*	
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	540	540	—	—	*	—	*	
Haslar	425	425	—	—	*	*	5	
Lindholme	280	280	—	—	—	—	—	
UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities								
Coinbrook Short Term	5,890	5,885	—	—	5	*	10	
Dover Harbour	3,590	3,560	5	—	20	5	30	
Pennine House	2,600	2,595	—	—	*	*	*	
Total	28,000	26,880	500	370	210	40	1,120	
<i>of whom: asylum detainees (5)</i>	<i>15,780</i>	<i>15,010</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>770</i>	

(1) Some detainees may be recorded more than once if, for example, the person has been detained on more than one separate occasion in the time period shown, such as a person who has left detention, but has subsequently been re-detained.

(2) Recorded age at the start of their period of detention. Figures for children will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(3) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding. Figures exclude persons recorded as entering Harwich Short Term Holding Facility, police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.

(4) Figures include dependants.

(5) Persons detained under Immigration Act powers who are recorded as having sought asylum at some stage. Figures may under record due to instances of detainees claiming asylum after the data extract date.

(M) Management information.

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Table 3.3 Persons in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, by place of detention as at 31 December 2009 (1)(2)

Place of detention	Total detainees		Adults		Number of persons	
	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (4)	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (4)	Total	Children (3)
UK Border Agency Removal Centres						
Brook House	405	240	405	240	-	-
Oakington Reception Centre	365	290	365	290	-	-
Yarl's Wood	310	190	310	190	-	-
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	275	170	275	170	-	-
Colinbrook Immigration Removal Centre	230	140	230	140	-	-
Harmondsworth	225	205	225	205	-	-
Dungavel	190	135	190	135	-	-
Campsfield House	180	130	180	130	-	-
Haslar	135	100	135	100	-	-
Tinsley House	120	85	120	85	-	-
Lindholme	100	70	100	70	-	-
UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities						
Colinbrook Short Term	35	10	35	10	-	-
Dover Harbour	10	*	10	*	-	-
Pennine House	10	5	10	5	-	-
Harwich	*	*	*	*	-	-
Total	2,595	1,770	2,595	1,770	-	-

- (1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2), may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding and exclude persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.
(2) Figures include dependants.
(3) People recorded as being under 18 on 31 December 2009. These figures will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.
(4) Persons detained under Immigration Act powers who are recorded as having sought asylum at some stage.

Table 3.4 Persons in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, by sex as at 31 December 2009 (1)(2)

Sex	Total detainees		Adults		Number of persons	
	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (4)	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (4)	Total	Children (3)
Male	2,350	1,630	2,350	1,630	-	-
Female	245	140	245	140	-	-
Total	2,595	1,770	2,595	1,770	-	-

- (1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0), may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding and exclude persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.
(2) Figures include dependants.

Table 3.5 Persons in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, by length of detention as at 31 December 2009 (1)(2)

Length of detention (3)(4)	Total detainees (M)		Adults (M)		Number of persons	
	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (6)	Total	of whom: asylum detainees (6)	Total	Children (6)
7 days or less	180	65	180	65	-	-
8 to 14 days	160	90	160	90	-	-
15 to 28 days	395	285	395	285	-	-
29 days to less than 2 months	510	370	510	370	-	-
2 months to less than 3 months	300	250	300	250	-	-
3 months to less than 4 months	230	170	230	170	-	-
4 months to less than 6 months	280	195	280	195	-	-
6 months to less than 12 months	325	210	325	210	-	-
12 months to less than 18 months	95	60	95	60	-	-
18 months to less than 24 months	65	50	65	50	-	-
24 months or more	50	30	50	30	-	-
Total	2,595	1,770	2,595	1,770	-	-

- (1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2), may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding and exclude persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.
(2) Figures include dependants.
(3) Relates to most recent period of sole detention. The period of detention starts when a person first enters the UK Border Agency estate. If the person is then moved from a removal centre to a police cell or Prison Service establishment, this period of stay will be included if the detention is solely under Immigration Act powers.
(4) 2 months is defined as 61 days; 4 months is defined as 122 days; 6 months is defined as 182 days; 18 months is defined as 547 days.
(5) People recorded as being under 18 on 31 December 2009. These figures will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.
(6) Persons detained under Immigration Act powers who are recorded as having sought asylum at some stage.

(M) Management information.

Table 3.6 Families with children (1) held in the UK Border Agency estate in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2009 (2)(M)

Families with:	Number
1 child	-
2 children	-
3 children	-
4 or more children	-
Total	-

- (1) People recorded as being under 18 on 31 December 2009.
(2) Figures with - = 0.

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Table 3.7 Occurrences of persons entering detention (1)(2) solely under Immigration Act powers (excluding Harwich), 2009 (M)

Occurrences in 2009	Number of persons		
	Adults	Children (3)	Total individuals
Entered:			
once	25,125	910	26,035
twice	835	100	935
three times	25	5	30
four times or more	*	–	*
Total	25,990	1,010	27,000

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding. Figures exclude persons recorded as entering Harwich Short Term Holding Facility, police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(3) Recorded age at the start of their detention in 2009. Figures for children will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(M) Management information.

Table 3.8 Persons removed from the United Kingdom on leaving detention (1), held solely under Immigration Act powers, by age (2) and place of last detention, 2009 (3)(4)(5)(P)

Place of last detention	Total detainees	Adults (2)	Children (2)				Total
			Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs	
UK Border Agency Removal Centres							
Yarl's Wood	2,415	2,010	210	135	50	10	405
Tinsley House	1,945	1,835	50	40	15	*	110
Oakington Reception Centre	1,485	1,485	–	–	–	–	–
Brook House	1,440	1,440	–	–	*	–	*
Campsfield House	955	955	–	–	–	–	–
Harmondsworth	750	750	–	–	–	–	–
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	625	625	–	–	–	–	–
Dungavel	200	185	5	5	5	–	10
Haslar	100	100	–	–	–	–	–
Colnbrook Immigration Removal Centre	35	35	–	–	–	–	–
Lindholme	25	25	–	–	–	–	–
UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities							
Colnbrook Short Term	4,915	4,915	–	–	–	–	–
Dover Harbour	645	645	–	–	–	–	–
Pennine House	510	510	–	–	–	–	–
Harwich	45	45	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	16,095	15,570	265	180	70	10	525
<i>of whom: asylum detainees (6)</i>	6,735	6,445	115	120	45	5	285

(1) Some detainees may be recorded more than once if, for example, the person has been detained on more than one separate occasion in the time period shown, such as a person who has left detention for the purpose of a removal, but who has subsequently been re-detained.

(2) Recorded age at the end of their period of detention. Figures for children will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(3) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding. Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers at time of removal and their dependants.

(4) Not necessarily removed in the same year as leaving detention.

(5) Figures include dependants.

(6) Persons detained under Immigration Act powers who are recorded as having sought asylum at some stage.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 3.9 Persons in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, by place of detention as at the end of 2001 to 2009 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Place of detention	Number of persons											
	As at:	29-Dec-01	28-Dec-02	27-Dec-03	25-Dec-04	31-Dec-05	30-Dec-06	29-Dec-07	27-Dec-08	31-Dec-09		
UK Border Agency Removal Centres												
Brook House	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	405
Oakington Reception Centre	225	40	155	170	85	185	320	335	365	310	310	275
Yarl's Wood	250	:	55	115	240	270	285	305	300	300	310	230
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	-	190	300	215	305	315	305	305	300	255	250	190
Colnbrook Immigration Removal Centre	:	:	:	200	230	270	305	300	230	225	180	135
Harmondsworth	370	150	315	420	395	60	165	170	190	180	135	120
Dungavel	35	80	75	80	70	150	95	110	105	110	110	100
Campsfield House	165	160	150	130	105	175	110	105	90	90	100	:
Haslar	145	120	140	120	140	135	110	110	110	110	110	:
Tinsley House	85	85	110	115	65	110	105	110	110	110	110	:
Lindholme	100	90	95	95	110	105	110	110	110	110	110	:
Rochester	85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities												
Colnbrook Short Term	:	:	:	5	10	40	35	45	35	45	45	35
Dover Harbour	10	*	15	15	*	-	*	5	10	10	10	10
Pennine House ⁽³⁾	5	10	10	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10
Harwich	:	:	:	-	-	5	*	-	*	-	-	*
Total	1,480	930	1,415	1,700	1,765	1,820	2,095	2,250	2,595	2,250	2,250	2,595

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2, : = Not applicable, the centre was not open at that time), may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding and exclude persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers and their dependants.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(3) Pennine House (formerly Manchester Airport Short Term Holding Facility) was closed on 1 July 2008 and re-opened on 30 November 2008.

Table 3.10 Persons removed from the United Kingdom on leaving detention ⁽¹⁾, held solely under Immigration Act powers, 2007 to 2009 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Total	Number of persons	
	2007 ⁽⁵⁾	2009 ^(P)
16,120	16,310	16,095

(1) Some detainees may be recorded more than once if, for example, the person has been detained on more than one separate occasion in the time period shown, such as a person who has left detention for the purpose of a removal, but who has subsequently been re-detained.

(2) Figures rounded to the nearest 5. Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers at time of removal and their dependants.

(3) Not necessarily removed in the same year as leaving detention.

(4) Figures include dependants.

(5) Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from Harwich Short Term Holding Facility.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 3.11a Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2007 in England and Wales, 2005 to 2009 (1)

England and Wales		Proceeded against					Number of persons Found guilty				
Act and Section	Offence (2) description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					(R)	(P)				(R)	(P)
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	12	9	17	16	9	8	7	9	12	5
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	69	94	70	21	25	45	71	32	7	4
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	20	16	37	23	22	13	9	5	11	5
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	4	2	5	5	2	2	2	–	3	1
24(1)(e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	5	7	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	1
24A (3)	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	240	119	124	147	197	147	73	49	72	65
25, 25(1)(a)(b)(c)	Assisting unlawful immigration to member state	109	82	66	106	241	26	13	11	9	27
25(2) (4)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
25A (5)	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	18	21	11	17	4	2	1	1	1	1
25B (5)	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	5	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	–	–
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	4	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	–
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	7	1	–	4	2	5	1	–	4	–
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	25	23	27	10	15	11	9	7	3	5
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	3	4	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
26(1)(f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–
26(1)(f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
26(1)(f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26A(3)(a-h) (6)	Making/having false registration card	10	24	34	7	10	3	12	16	2	3
26B (7)	Immigration stamp offences	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
24(1)(f) and (g), 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	4	–	–
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8 (8)	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	23	10	38	66	32	13	6	25	34	21
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	21	20	48	62	68	12	14	9	16	18
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
54	Withholding or withdrawal of support	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
106(5)	Failure to attend before an adjudicator or the Tribunal, to give evidence or to produce a document	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
137(1)	Without reasonable excuse failing to provide the Secretary of State with the information specified in the 'Notice'	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
145 (9)	Trafficking in prostitution	1	–	:	:	:	–	–	:	:	:
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	475	492	272	177	131	373	475	252	163	102
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependent child	14	14	5	–	–	12	14	5	–	–
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	–	–	1	3	13	–	–	–	–	–
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	1	2	1	6	11	–	–	–	–	–
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	9	14	12	35	11	4	7	7	17	1
Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006											
21	Employing a person knowing that they are an adult subject to immigration control	:	–	1	2	10	:	–	–	2	3
Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006											
R.12(1)(b) and (6)	Employing accession state national subject to worker authorisation in accession period	:	:	–	1	1	:	:	–	–	–
R.13(1)(a) and (2)	No authorisation document	:	:	–	2	–	:	:	–	2	–
UK Borders Act 2007 (10)											
S.3(1)(a) & (2)	Abducting from detention having been detained	:	:	:	–	1	:	:	:	–	–
Total Magistrates' Courts		1,083	971	787	724	813	686	724	440	364	263

Section 3: Enforcement and Compliance

Table 3.11b Defendants tried at the Crown Court for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2007 in England and Wales, 2005 to 2009 (1)

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence (2) description	For trial					Found guilty				
		2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
The Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	–	1	3	4	2	–	1	2	3	2
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	3	5	4	11	10	2	3	1	6	7
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	–	4	13	10	12	–	2	11	9	9
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	–	–	2	3	3	–	–	2	3	2
24(1)(e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2
24A (3)	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	79	46	86	116	117	63	33	76	97	95
25, 25(1)(a)(b)(c)	Assisting unlawful immigration to member state	165	129	81	97	173	126	101	55	75	134
25(2) (4)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
25A (5)	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	6	1	5	5	3	5	1	1	4	3
25B (5)	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	2	1	2	2	–	1	1	2	1	–
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	–	12	21	6	3	–	12	20	3	3
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
26A(3)(a-h) (6)	Making/having false registration card	5	10	15	11	5	5	9	15	10	5
26B (7)	Immigration stamp offences	17	6	2	1	1	16	4	2	1	–
24(1)(f) and (g), 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	2	1	2
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8 (8)	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	–	1	–	8	14	–	1	–	5	10
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	7	13	23	55	43	6	10	21	47	36
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
106(5)	Failure to attend before an adjudicator or the Tribunal, to give evidence or to produce a document	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
145 (9)	Trafficking in prostitution	2	1	:	5	–	1	1	:	4	–
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	65	26	16	11	3	57	24	16	7	3
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependent child	10	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	1	–
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	–	3	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	3	–	5	11	4	1	–	2	8	4
Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006											
21	Employing a person knowing that they are an adult subject to immigration control	:	–	–	1	2	:	–	–	–	2
34	Failure to comply with a requirement to provide information	:	–	1	–	–	:	–	1	–	–
Total Crown Court		364	264	297	360	403	293	209	242	285	321

(1) Due to recording issues, offences under Section 25, 25(1)(a)(b)(c) of the Immigration Act 1971 have been grouped together.

(2) Principal immigration offence.

(3) As added by Section 2 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 - (replaced Section 24 (1) (aa) from 14 February 2000).

(4) Repealed under Section 143 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002.

(5) As added by Section 143 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002.

(6) As added by Section 148 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002.

(7) As added by Section 149 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002.

(8) As amended by Section 6 of the Asylum & Immigration Act 2004.

(9) Repealed and replaced by Sections 57-58 of the Sexual Offenders Act 2003.

(10) New offences have been introduced under the UK Border Act 2007.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

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(available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>)

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Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.1 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain (1)(2) in the United Kingdom, by category, excluding EEA (3) and Swiss nationals, 2005 to 2009 (4)

Category	Number of decisions					% refused				
	2005	2006	2007 (3)	2008	2009 (P)	2005	2006	2007 (3)	2008	2009 (P)
Main applicants										
Study										
Points Based System Tier 4	:	:	:	:	63,680	:	:	:	:	(17)
Students	136,525	142,115	145,095	115,340	61,320	(7)	(6)	(6)	(5)	(9)
Total Study	136,525	142,115	145,095	115,340	125,005	(7)	(6)	(6)	(5)	(13)
Work										
Points Based System (5)	:	:	:	49,550	103,815	:	:	:	(14)	(17)
<i>of which:</i>										
Tier 1 - Highly Skilled Workers	:	:	:	49,495	81,270	:	:	:	(14)	(19)
Tier 2 - Skilled Workers	:	:	:	55	22,310	:	:	:	(4)	(10)
Tier 5 - Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility	:	:	:	–	240	:	:	:	:	(68)
Work permit holders	68,980	52,860	46,905	42,090	7,515	(11)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(3)
Trainees	10,885	2,765	475	455	45	(1)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(9)
Permit free employment (6)	27,290	41,915	47,410	33,375	8,990	(4)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
UK Ancestry	1,650	4,170	4,745	4,000	3,485	(10)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Business (7)	2,715	10,360	1,605	2,055	2,580	(47)	(20)	(35)	(20)	(15)
Independent means	10	25	45	65	40	(25)	(11)	(14)	(14)	(10)
Au pairs	220	230	30	30	10	(19)	(13)	(53)	(25)	(30)
Working holidaymakers	245	70	30	20	15	(54)	(51)	(72)	(37)	(77)
Total Work	111,995	112,400	101,245	131,645	126,495	(9)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(15)
Family										
Fiancé(e)s	95	130	125	65	45	(18)	(15)	(21)	(12)	(29)
Spouse (probationary period applications) (8)	18,020	21,450	29,440	26,290	22,920	(7)	(5)	(8)	(6)	(10)
UK Born Children (9)	–	135	690	1,410	980	:	(2)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Total Family	18,115	21,710	30,255	27,765	23,945	(7)	(5)	(8)	(6)	(9)
Other										
Visitors	10,450	7,695	4,690	2,760	1,715	(9)	(10)	(13)	(17)	(40)
Other limited leave	6,720	7,725	10,325	9,035	17,355	(27)	(25)	(35)	(27)	(35)
Category unknown	6,485	5,520	5,970	2,440	3,265	(52)	(52)	(55)	(60)	(84)
Total Other	23,660	20,940	20,985	14,235	22,335	(26)	(26)	(36)	(31)	(43)
Total (excluding dependants)	290,295	297,170	297,580	288,985	297,780	(9)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(16)

(1) Excludes asylum-related decisions and withdrawn applications.

(2) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(3) Since 2007, excludes Bulgaria and Romania who acceded to the EU on 1 January 2007.

(4) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(5) Includes a small number of cases decided under Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) rules following judicial review.

(6) Includes writers, artists and ministers of religion.

(7) Includes investors and innovators.

(8) Includes unmarried partners.

(9) Children born in the UK who are not British citizens.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.1 (continued)

Category	Number of decisions					% refused				
	2005	2006	2007 (3)	2008	2009 (P)	2005	2006	2007 (3)	2008	2009 (P)
Dependants										
Study										
Points Based System Tier 4	:	:	:	:	10,710	:	:	:	:	(18)
Students	21,575	24,815	27,770	23,530	13,655	(7)	(5)	(7)	(6)	(10)
Total Study	21,575	24,815	27,770	23,530	24,365	(7)	(5)	(7)	(6)	(14)
Work										
Points Based System (5)	:	:	:	23,465	50,600	:	:	:	(7)	(13)
<i>of which:</i>										
Tier 1 - Highly Skilled Workers	:	:	:	23,450	33,605	:	:	:	(7)	(16)
Tier 2 - Skilled Workers	:	:	:	15	16,955	:	:	:	(0)	(8)
Tier 5 - Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility	:	:	:	–	40	:	:	:	:	(59)
Work permit holders	38,775	34,680	33,095	32,870	7,270	(4)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)
Trainees	5,770	1,210	65	60	30	(1)	(2)	(3)	(19)	(14)
Permit free employment (6)	16,100	26,440	19,815	10,905	3,175	(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)
UK Ancestry	680	1,510	1,815	1,475	1,170	(6)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)
Business (7)	705	2,920	575	650	455	(17)	(9)	(22)	(13)	(14)
Independent means	5	15	25	45	20	(0)	(6)	(13)	(7)	(5)
Au pairs (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Working holidaymakers	15	5	5	–	–	(13)	(0)	(60)	:	:
Total Work	62,050	66,780	55,395	69,470	62,715	(13)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)
Family										
Fiancé(e)s	15	20	20	5	5	(19)	(10)	(14)	(0)	(25)
Spouse (probationary period applications) (8)	1,380	2,020	2,940	2,605	2,105	(13)	(6)	(8)	(7)	(11)
UK Born Children (9)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total Family	1,400	2,040	2,960	2,610	2,105	(13)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(11)
Other										
Visitors	230	205	145	160	90	(48)	(34)	(29)	(37)	(77)
Other limited leave	50	75	1,730	4,360	6,780	(0)	(36)	(18)	(13)	(33)
Category Unknown	3,615	425	385	40	15	(2)	(17)	(23)	(79)	(93)
Total Other	3,895	705	2,260	4,555	6,885	(5)	(24)	(20)	(15)	(34)
Total (dependants only)	88,915	94,340	88,385	100,160	96,075	(5)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(13)

(10) The immigration rules do not allow au pairs to bring dependant relatives to the UK during their stay in this capacity.

Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.2 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, United Kingdom, by geographical region of nationality, 2007 to 2009 (1)

Geographical region and year	Number of decisions					
	Initial recognition of right to reside (2)		Recognition of permanent residence (3)		Other outcome (4)	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
2007						
Europe	50,095	1,460	4,160	700	230	56,640
Americas	4,590	385	680	105	20	5,775
Africa	5,665	3,540	1,260	480	60	11,005
Asia	6,300	815	1,430	155	60	8,760
Oceania	595	20	85	5	5	710
British Overseas citizens	*	–	*	–	–	*
Country of nationality unknown	340	70	5	15	*	435
Grand Total	67,585	6,295	7,625	1,455	370	83,330
2008						
Europe	27,450	1,040	1,915	525	145	31,085
Americas	2,655	235	430	60	20	3,405
Africa	3,095	3,285	865	355	55	7,655
Asia	3,075	355	750	85	1,215	5,485
Oceania	325	15	55	5	*	405
British Overseas citizens	5	–	–	–	5	5
Country of nationality unknown	70	30	5	5	5	110
Grand Total	36,680	4,960	4,020	1,040	1,450	48,150
2009 (P)						
Europe	37,785	2,885	6,385	815	120	47,990
Americas	6,760	680	805	115	20	8,380
Africa	8,355	4,765	2,100	620	75	15,915
Asia	6,750	690	2,005	160	70	9,670
Oceania	650	80	75	10	*	810
British Overseas citizens	5	–	5	–	–	10
Country of nationality unknown	110	25	10	10	–	155
Grand Total	60,415	9,125	11,380	1,725	285	82,925

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Registration documents and residence cards issued to confirm a treaty right or confirm status as a family member of a EEA national; see Glossary of terms.

(3) Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued for an indefinite period after 5 years living in the UK; see Glossary of terms.

(4) Cases rejected or discontinued before a decision was made and those for which the decision type cannot be identified.

(P) Provisional figures.

Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.3 Grants of settlement in the United Kingdom (1), by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (2)(3)(4), 2000 to 2009 (5)

Category of grant	Number of persons									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)										
On completion of four/five years: (6)										
in employment with a work permit	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470	11,270	15,165	23,270	25,425
aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 or 2 (7)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	1,995
in permit free employment (8)	1,415	890	980	1,325	1,325	1,625	670	790	1,735	4,780
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	260	160	115	230	220	320	2,595	75	330	100
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	160	140	60	*	5	*	*	-	*	-
Asylum-related grants	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,100
of which:										
recognised refugees (9)			10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230	40	30	25	15
persons given ELR, HP or DL (10)	25,355	17,965	7,280	7,310	8,545	21,840	14,555	8,850	625	210
granted under the Family ILR exercise (11)	:	:	:	:	8,785	10,780	3,975	215	-	-
other asylum-related grants	:	:	:	:	:	:	500	1,155	1,345	1,875
Other grants on a discretionary basis (12)	6,150	4,190	6,730	10,860	4,075	4,050	6,155	8,785	15,815	25,110
Total grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (13)	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,065	45,615	70,105	41,670	36,745	45,240	61,485
Spouses and dependants										
Husbands:										
settled on arrival	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	180
settled on removal of time limit:	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,285
of which:										
on basis of marriage (14)	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,695
at same time as wife	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,590
Total husbands	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,465
Wives:										
settled on arrival	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	350
settled on removal of time limit:	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,570
of which:										
on basis of marriage (14)	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380
at same time as husband	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,190
Total wives	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,915
Children:										
settled on arrival	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,410
settled on removal of time limit:	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,825
of which:										
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,440
other	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,385
Total children	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,230
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:										
settled on arrival	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	440
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	560
Other and unspecified dependants (15)	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,370
Total spouses and dependants	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,985
Claim to right of abode upheld & other grants	295	170	120	130	75	70	135	25	5	5
Category unknown	:	:	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565	4,440	3,880	900	305
Grand Total	125,945	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780

(1) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(2) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 11.

(3) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(4) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraphs 12 and 15.

(5) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(6) In 2006, the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xv).

(7) Grants of settlement that combine qualifying periods of residence in Points Based System Tier 1 Highly Skilled or Tier 2 Skilled Workers and other pre PBS categories.

(8) Includes ministers of religion, writers and artists.

(9) Includes persons granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-July backlog as announced in the White Paper in July 1998.

(10) Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL).

(11) Included in "other asylum-related grants" from April 2007.

(12) Data from 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xvii).

(13) Includes Commonwealth citizens ordinarily resident on 1 January 1973 and for 5 years.

(14) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(15) Data from 2000 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.4 Grants of settlement (1)(2) in the United Kingdom, by broad category of grant and refusals, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (3)(4), 2005 to 2009 (5)

Broad category of grant	Number of persons				
	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Employment (6)					
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	25,470	11,270	15,165	23,270	25,425
- spouses and dependants	27,340	12,340	18,065	30,575	36,810
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (7)	:	:	:	5	1,995
- spouses and dependants	:	:	:	5	2,860
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,945	3,265	865	2,065	4,880
- spouses and dependants	1,570	2,315	700	1,790	6,275
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975
- spouses and dependants	1,895	740	730	970	965
Total employment-related grants	63,015	31,830	37,210	60,770	81,185
Asylum (8)					
Refugees (9) and persons given ELR, HP or DL (10)	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,100
- spouses and dependants	33,960	11,580	3,940	830	1,010
Total asylum-related grants	67,810	30,655	14,190	2,825	3,110
Family formation and reunion (11)					
Husbands (12)	8,710	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,870
Wives (12)	15,585	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,730
Children	6,715	9,290	8,495	8,265	10,145
Parents and grandparents	1,450	1,470	1,000	975	1,005
Other and unspecified dependants	4,880	6,325	4,345	4,780	5,490
Total family grants	37,335	59,800	50,820	55,350	72,240
Other grants on a discretionary basis (13)	6,400	7,720	18,750	29,095	37,940
Category unknown	4,565	4,440	3,880	900	305
Total grants of settlement	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780
Total refusals of settlement (14)	7,015	9,810	13,480	9,345	12,560

(1) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(2) May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.

(3) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 12 and 15.

(4) Data exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(5) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(6) In 2006 the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xv).

(7) Grants of settlement that combine qualifying periods of residence in Points Based System Tier 1 Highly Skilled or Tier 2 Skilled Workers and other pre PBS categories.

(8) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xii).

(9) Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(10) Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR), Humanitarian Protection (HP), Discretionary Leave (DL).

(11) Spouses and dependants joining British citizens or persons previously granted settlement.

(12) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(13) Data from 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xvii).

(14) Relates to in-country refusals of settlement.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

:

Not applicable.

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Table 4.5 Grants of settlement to spouses (1)(2) on the basis of marriage (3), United Kingdom, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (4), 2006 to 2009 (5)(6)(7)

Broad category of grant	Number of persons			
	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Husbands				
Spouse already settled here but not British	865	915	1,145	1,255
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	*	5	40	35
Spouse a British citizen	13,645	11,925	13,145	17,255
Civil Partner a British citizen	20	25	590	570
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	5	10	30	35
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	15	20	20	20
Same-sex partner	335	280	210	120
Common-law spouse	240	265	420	380
Spouses (1)(2) granted settlement on arrival	330	310	350	180
Other spouses	55	45	30	25
Total Husbands	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,870
Wives				
Spouse already settled here but not British	2,080	1,905	2,245	2,705
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	*	5	10	20
Spouse a British citizen	23,090	19,235	20,600	30,680
Civil Partner a British citizen	10	20	145	155
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	300	265	615	710
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	65	70	60	50
Same-sex partner	80	80	55	30
Common-law spouse	565	630	845	800
Spouses (1)(2) granted settlement on arrival	835	770	705	350
Other spouses	175	205	60	230
Total Wives	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,730
Total Spouses (1)(2)	42,715	36,985	41,330	55,600

(1) Includes unmarried partners.

(2) Includes civil partners.

(3) Spouses joining British citizens or persons granted settlement.

(4) Exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(5) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(6) May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.

(7) Data may be under-recorded due to 4,440 cases in 2006, 3,880 cases in 2007, 900 cases in 2008 and 305 cases in 2009 for which the settlement category is unknown.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 4.6 Grants of settlement (1), United Kingdom, by main category and geographical region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (2)(3)(4), 2000 to 2009 (5)

Geographical region of nationality and category	Number of persons									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Grand Total										
4/5 years' employment (6)	5,840	5,185	6,800	10,515	17,530	27,090	11,945	15,955	25,010	32,195
Husbands (7)	15,715	17,805	16,670	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,465
Wives (7)	30,830	30,895	30,670	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,915
Children	28,975	20,095	21,215	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,230
Other	44,365	34,210	40,465	44,325	42,990	60,615	43,815	31,480	27,570	36,970
Total	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780
Europe										
4/5 years' employment (6)	460	400	550	800	910	1,240	455	470	635	975
Husbands (7)	1,310	1,460	1,295	1,835	1,520	1,515	2,170	1,650	2,000	2,110
Wives (7)	4,325	4,470	4,300	6,080	5,740	4,600	4,595	2,720	3,025	3,620
Children	3,515	2,335	1,605	2,570	10,065	5,955	2,710	1,745	2,095	1,665
Other	5,335	5,105	3,850	4,010	8,345	7,505	5,645	2,075	2,205	2,215
Total Europe	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580
Americas										
4/5 years' employment (6)	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625	2,110	2,290	1,040	1,165	1,685	2,055
Husbands (7)	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,045	1,980	1,880	2,560	1,990	2,060	2,490
Wives (7)	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,925	2,990	3,395	4,490	3,870	3,970	4,730
Children	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,350	3,800	3,215	1,875	1,730	2,395	3,175
Other	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,515	3,245	3,125	2,115	1,680	1,480	2,665
Total Americas	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120
Africa										
4/5 years' employment (6)	1,090	910	1,265	2,315	3,715	5,860	3,060	3,860	5,735	5,990
Husbands (7)	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,535	2,995	3,485	4,430	4,325	5,760	6,330
Wives (7)	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,325	4,040	5,220	5,330	5,185	6,135	7,820
Children	13,605	8,570	9,720	11,715	13,195	16,135	8,545	10,545	12,640	13,420
Other	20,620	13,160	19,130	19,970	15,480	23,380	10,875	10,135	10,135	14,170
Total Africa	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730
Indian sub-continent										
4/5 years' employment (6)	945	975	1,410	1,915	3,550	5,695	2,210	3,880	6,935	13,245
Husbands (7)	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,070	3,505	4,480	6,240	6,770	8,660	11,855
Wives (7)	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,625	6,275	7,170	8,770	8,205	10,135	19,575
Children	3,455	3,160	3,050	3,965	5,310	6,410	3,635	6,070	10,180	17,005
Other	3,335	2,485	3,760	5,910	5,595	5,230	4,150	4,095	3,895	5,415
Total Indian sub-continent	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,005	29,020	39,805	67,090
Middle East										
4/5 years' employment (6)	140	130	160	170	280	415	135	240	305	515
Husbands (7)	450	445	415	530	305	370	465	460	580	615
Wives (7)	1,155	910	900	1,110	1,025	1,315	1,260	1,330	1,605	2,230
Children	1,840	805	1,020	1,160	2,000	2,190	1,085	1,830	1,535	1,655
Other	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,045	2,430	5,105	6,850	6,795	3,815	4,370
Total Middle East	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	9,395	9,795	10,655	7,840	9,390

(1) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(2) Members of the EEA prior to 2004 and Swiss nationals are excluded throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 4.3 and 4.8 before 2003.

(3) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date; see Explanatory notes and definitions paragraphs 12 and 15.

(4) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(5) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(6) In 2006, the qualifying period for settlement in employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years; see Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xv).

(7) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 4.6 (continued)

Geographical region and category	Number of persons									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Remainder of Asia										
4/5 years' employment (6)	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,950	5,850	10,065	4,280	5,550	8,695	8,065
Husbands (7)	760	760	760	1,135	1,800	3,365	1,905	2,255	3,395	3,300
Wives (7)	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,965	4,240	7,475	8,845	6,790	8,260	10,810
Children	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,835	5,820	10,805	7,290	7,910	9,625	10,775
Other	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,545	5,105	13,645	12,925	5,780	5,165	7,305
Total Remainder of Asia	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355	35,245	28,280	35,140	40,255
Asia (total) (8)										
4/5 years' employment (6)	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,040	9,680	16,175	6,625	9,670	15,935	21,830
Husbands (7)	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,740	5,610	8,215	8,610	9,485	12,635	15,770
Wives (7)	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,700	11,540	15,965	18,875	16,325	20,000	32,615
Children	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,965	13,130	19,405	12,010	15,810	21,340	29,430
Other	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,500	13,130	23,980	23,925	16,665	12,875	17,090
Total Asia	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740
Oceania										
4/5 years' employment (6)	320	400	525	725	1,110	1,525	745	785	1,010	1,340
Husbands (7)	935	985	1,100	1,110	520	655	755	615	755	750
Wives (7)	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,655	885	995	1,135	1,005	1,020	1,110
Children	500	455	570	610	540	650	435	330	430	450
Other	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,030	2,640	2,510	1,140	885	830	715
Total Oceania	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365
Others (9)										
4/5 years' employment (6)	15	10	10	10	5	10	20	5	10	10
Husbands (7)	85	55	45	30	15	15	25	10	15	5
Wives (7)	200	150	80	65	35	30	45	20	25	25
Children	390	185	105	185	90	85	85	65	65	90
Other	870	510	305	305	140	120	110	35	45	115
Total Others	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245

(8) Includes the Indian sub-continent, the Middle East and the Remainder of Asia.

(9) Includes British Overseas citizens, and Nationality unknown.

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Table 4.7 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit (1), United Kingdom, by geographical region of nationality, sex and age (2), excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (3), 2009 (4)(P)

Geographical region of nationality	Number of persons						
	Children (under 16)	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	Adults (16 and over)
Grand Total							
Male	21,145	7,550	29,795	21,215	7,955	1,210	67,730
Female	20,025	13,840	37,910	19,400	7,440	1,495	80,085
Total	41,170	21,390	67,705	40,615	15,395	2,710	147,815
Europe							
Male	715	525	2,560	955	290	60	4,390
Female	705	770	2,430	970	425	65	4,665
Total Europe	1,420	1,295	4,995	1,930	715	125	9,060
Americas							
Male	1,365	465	1,720	1,460	770	125	4,535
Female	1,365	780	3,440	2,155	975	175	7,525
Total Americas	2,730	1,245	5,160	3,615	1,745	300	12,060
Africa							
Male	5,600	1,920	6,140	5,330	2,485	355	16,230
Female	5,535	2,765	8,140	4,935	2,455	475	18,770
Total Africa	11,135	4,685	14,280	10,265	4,940	830	35,000
Indian sub-continent							
Male	8,090	2,715	11,955	7,480	2,380	345	24,875
Female	7,410	6,605	13,000	4,635	1,405	410	26,055
Total Indian sub-continent	15,500	9,320	24,960	12,115	3,785	755	50,930
Middle East							
Male	685	565	2,160	1,090	305	100	4,220
Female	575	675	1,370	550	230	130	2,960
Total Middle East	1,260	1,240	3,530	1,640	540	230	7,180
Remainder of Asia							
Male	4,490	1,320	4,175	4,315	1,590	200	11,600
Female	4,210	2,165	8,150	5,650	1,830	215	18,010
Total Remainder of Asia	8,700	3,485	12,325	9,965	3,415	420	29,610
Asia (total) (5)							
Male	13,260	4,595	18,290	12,885	4,275	645	40,695
Female	12,200	9,450	22,525	10,830	3,465	755	47,025
Total Asia	25,460	14,045	40,815	23,715	7,740	1,405	87,720
Oceania							
Male	190	30	1,035	555	130	30	1,780
Female	195	65	1,355	495	120	20	2,050
Total	385	95	2,390	1,050	245	50	3,830
Others (6)							
Male	20	15	45	30	5	–	95
Female	25	10	20	10	*	5	50
Total	45	25	65	40	10	5	145

(1) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(2) Excludes 5,510 persons given settlement on arrival and a further 285 persons whose ages are not available.

(3) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(4) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(5) Includes the Indian sub-continent, the Middle East and the Remainder of Asia.

(6) Includes British Overseas citizens, and Nationality unknown.

(P) Provisional figures.

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Table 4.8 Grants of settlement (1) to Commonwealth (2) citizens and foreign nationals, United Kingdom, 1960 to 2009 (3)(4)(5)(6)

Year of grant	Total grants	Number of persons			
		On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens (7)	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens (7)	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	:	••	:	••
1961	15,690	:	••	:	••
1962	34,420 ⁽⁸⁾	–	••	18,810 ⁽⁸⁾	••
1963	75,160	–	••	59,810	••
1964	75,110	–	••	55,900	••
1965	77,970	290	••	57,060	••
1966	71,270	1,850	••	50,460	••
1967	83,310	3,590	14,660	61,380	3,690
1968	84,470	5,270	16,500	59,110	3,600
1969	69,950	5,280	18,990	42,810	2,870
1970	63,310	5,660	18,590	36,720	2,330
1971	72,300	10,620	19,850	38,220	3,620
1972	92,190	9,910	16,650	62,600	3,030
1973	55,160	8,450	17,150	26,900	2,670
1974	68,880	19,800	19,370	26,680	3,030
1975	82,400	21,510	20,460	37,130	3,290
1976	80,740	20,510	16,160	40,480	3,600
1977	69,310	18,600	14,990	32,130	3,600
1978	72,330	20,120	18,210	30,260	3,730
1979	69,670	17,510	18,790	26,510	6,860
1980	69,750	16,980	18,920	23,530	10,320
1981	59,060	14,860	16,550	21,890	5,760
1982	53,870	15,450	14,920	20,100	3,400
1983	53,460	14,520	15,880	18,820	4,240
1984	50,950	13,310	14,670	18,920	4,050
1985	55,360	15,410	16,310	19,800	3,840
1986	47,820	12,840	14,880	16,430	3,640
1987	45,980	13,680	14,740	14,070	3,490
1988	49,280	16,310	15,740	13,870	3,360
1989	49,650	19,070	16,490	11,980	2,110
1990	53,200	23,930	18,790	8,270	2,200
1991	53,900	27,030	20,860	4,030	1,990
1992	52,570	27,410	19,850	3,410	1,910
1993	55,640	28,880	23,140	2,180	1,440
1994	55,010	31,990	20,410	1,790	810
1995	55,480	33,070	20,090	1,680	640
1996	61,730	33,960	25,650	1,550	570
1997	58,725	29,380	26,995	1,685	670
1998	69,790	38,795	28,100	1,705	1,190
1999	97,115	48,300	41,975	2,465	4,375
2000	125,945	63,000	54,750	2,875	5,315
2001	108,410	53,510	42,950	5,880	6,070
2002	115,965	58,600	48,800	4,440	4,120
2003	139,280	78,300	57,055	1,965	1,960
2004	139,210	60,855	60,745	4,580	13,030
2005	179,120	73,625	89,535	5,020	10,935
2006	134,445	55,920	67,105	3,545	7,875
2007	124,855	57,625	59,085	2,175	5,970
2008 ^(R)	148,935	76,995	64,675	2,180	5,085
2009 ^(P)	194,780	113,280	75,990	1,450	4,060

(1) Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(2) As Commonwealth citizens were not subject to immigration control until 1 July 1962, when the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962 came into effect, earlier Commonwealth figures were recorded on a different basis. The available information is that from 1 January 1955 to 30 June 1962 the net intake (the total number entering, less the number leaving during the same period), is estimated at about 472,500.

(3) The breakdown of figures by settlement on arrival and on removal of time limit of foreign nationals is not available before 1967.

(4) Excludes EEA nationals from 1999, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002, A10 Accession States from 1 May 2004 and A2 Accession States from 1 January 2007; hence the totals differ slightly from Table 4.6 between 2000 and 2002.

(5) Data from 2003 exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence; see Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

(6) Figures prior to 1996 are rounded to the nearest 10, all other figures are rounded to the nearest 5 (– = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(7) Figures for settlement of Pakistani nationals have been included in Commonwealth throughout the period covered. South African nationals have been included in Commonwealth from 1994 only. Zimbabwe have been included in foreign from 2004 only.

(8) Includes Commonwealth nationals from 1 July to 31 December 1962 only.

(R) Revised figures.

(P) Provisional figures.

•• Not available.

: Not applicable.

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Table 4.9 Country of nationality, age, sex, intended length of stay and dependants of approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme, by year of decision, 2004 to 2009 (1)(2)(3)(M)

	Number of approved applicants					
	2004 (May-Dec)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Country of nationality						
Czech Republic	7,030	9,680	7,940	7,365	6,190	4,725
Estonia	1,610	2,365	1,465	950	860	1,225
Hungary	3,095	5,670	6,550	8,495	9,750	9,520
Latvia	7,435	12,105	9,265	6,190	6,005	16,020
Lithuania	16,640	21,330	16,565	14,050	10,550	15,815
Poland	61,860	114,235	151,430	149,850	100,500	62,095
Slovakia	10,985	20,085	20,665	21,845	17,835	9,125
Slovenia	130	160	175	180	185	150
Grand Total	108,780	185,625	214,055	208,925	151,870	118,675
Age						
Under 18	280	600	700	935	1,060	815
18-24	47,565	81,530	93,930	88,215	63,880	48,960
25-34	43,025	70,795	82,580	79,830	55,625	43,600
35-44	10,770	19,845	21,925	23,090	17,240	14,255
45-54	6,245	11,430	13,115	14,465	11,665	9,080
55-64	885	1,400	1,780	2,350	2,360	1,915
65 and over	15	20	25	50	45	50
Grand Total	108,780	185,625	214,055	208,925	151,870	118,675
Sex						
Female	48,885	76,500	90,400	90,570	70,985	57,640
Male	59,880	109,100	123,630	118,345	80,865	61,005
Unknown (4)	20	25	20	15	20	30
Grand Total	108,780	185,625	214,055	208,925	151,870	118,675
Intended length of stay (5)						
Less than 3 months	..	..	118,755	122,455	93,995	73,130
3 to 5 months	..	..	3,670	3,380	2,780	1,690
6 to 11 months	..	..	7,365	6,215	4,935	3,275
1 to 2 years	..	..	11,080	8,645	6,020	3,285
More than 2 years	..	..	20,880	16,805	10,470	8,120
Do not know (6)	..	..	52,300	51,430	33,670	29,175
Grand Total	108,780	185,625	214,055	208,925	151,870	118,675
Approved applicants' dependants (7)(8)						
Number of dependants	4,630	9,530	18,095	19,880	26,075	23,800
<i>of whom:</i>						
<i>Under 17</i>	<i>1,570</i>	<i>3,425</i>	<i>7,115</i>	<i>8,410</i>	<i>11,180</i>	<i>9,240</i>
<i>17 and over</i>	<i>3,060</i>	<i>6,110</i>	<i>10,980</i>	<i>11,470</i>	<i>14,895</i>	<i>14,565</i>

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) This table shows applicants approved rather than the total number of applications made. The figures are for initial applicants only (not multiple applications, where an individual is doing more than one job simultaneously, or re-registrations, where an individual has changed employers).

(3) Figures are based on the date a person's application is approved.

(4) Applicants who did not complete the 'Gender' question on the WRS application form.

(5) Derived from applicants' responses to the question on the WRS application form: 'How long do you think you will stay in the UK?' This question was not asked until March 2005. The Home Office does not verify these responses.

(6) Includes those who did not reply to the question on the WRS application form: 'How long do you think you will stay in the UK?'

(7) Derived from applicants' responses to the question on the WRS application form: 'If your dependants (children and/or spouse or partner) are living with you in the UK, how many of them are: Aged 16 or under? and Aged 17 or above?' The Home Office does not verify these responses.

(8) It is likely that there is some 'double counting' of dependants, in the sense that some of those recorded as dependants (particularly older children and spouses) may also have registered in their own right to work in the UK.

(M) Management information.

.. Not available.

Section 4: Managed Migration

Table 4.10 Sectors in which approved applicants are employed under the Worker Registration Scheme, by year of decision, 2004 to 2009 (1)(2)(3)(M)

Sector (4)	Number of approved applicants					
	2004 (May-Dec)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Admin, Business & Management (5)	26,260	66,480	93,275	92,995	68,695	57,945
Hospitality & Catering	29,900	34,860	36,035	33,055	25,610	22,280
Agriculture	15,165	21,045	18,970	17,380	14,230	10,880
Food / Fish / Meat Processing	5,595	9,740	10,090	9,580	6,910	5,055
Retail	4,560	7,715	8,970	9,170	6,335	5,010
Manufacturing	8,415	14,635	14,215	15,130	9,615	4,835
Health & Medical	4,650	9,810	9,545	7,020	4,710	3,920
Construction & Land	4,605	6,700	8,555	9,435	5,180	1,760
Education & Cultural	1,325	1,755	1,905	2,090	1,700	1,655
Transport	2,260	6,040	5,480	5,185	2,955	1,380
Entertainment & Leisure	1,890	3,355	3,010	2,745	1,810	1,370
Real Estate & Property	460	840	1,030	2,045	1,805	950
Financial Services	380	425	620	685	700	440
Computer Services	345	370	520	565	425	270
Security & Protection	270	480	515	420	285	195
Extraction Industries	305	410	545	605	315	165
Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water)	100	150	185	200	155	155
Government	70	115	130	155	125	145
Telecommunications	155	175	160	205	145	110
Law-related Services	75	75	70	100	80	60
Sporting Activities	125	120	105	110	55	60
Not Stated	1,870	320	120	45	30	45
Grand Total	108,780	185,625	214,055	208,925	151,870	118,675

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) This table shows applicants approved rather than the total number of applications made. The figures are for initial applicants only (not multiple applications, where an individual is doing more than one job simultaneously, or re-registrations, where an individual has changed employers).

(3) Figures are based on the date a person's application is approved.

(4) Not equivalent to the ONS Standard Industry Classification codes.

(5) The majority of workers in the 'Admin, Business & Management' sector work for recruitment agencies and could be employed in a variety of industries.

(M) Management information.

SECTION 5: APPEALS

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Supplementary tables

(available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>)

Table 5a	Outcome of asylum appeals determined at the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, excluding dependants, by country of nationality, 2009
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Section 5: Appeals

Table 5.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators / Judges (1), by broad category, 2000 to 2009 (2)(3)

Appeal category	Total determined	Number of principal appellants (cases)		
		Allowed (e)	Dismissed (e)	Withdrawn (4)(e)
All appeals				
2000	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
2001	56,815	13,335	42,160	1,320
2002	84,260	21,910	59,870	2,480
2003	108,350	29,025	76,330	2,995
2004	109,220	34,245	72,600	2,375
2005	100,250	30,400	62,645	7,205
2006	167,310	54,860	93,170	19,275
2007	154,825	48,370	90,815	15,635
2008	167,835	56,740	97,500	13,595
2009 (P)	198,505	74,405	108,490	15,615
Refusal of entry clearance (5)				
2000	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
2002	16,295	6,980	8,630	685
2003	21,045	11,090	9,070	890
2004	44,375	20,825	22,780	770
2005	51,265	20,935	26,400	3,930
2006	130,880	45,490	69,445	15,945
2007	119,815	38,670	68,250	12,895
2008	135,690	46,980	77,890	10,820
2009 (P)	152,845	55,390	85,130	12,325
Asylum related-appeals				
2000	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
2001	43,415	8,155	34,440	825
2002	64,405	13,875	48,845	1,685
2003	81,725	16,070	63,810	1,845
2004	55,975	10,845	43,760	1,370
2005	33,440	5,605	26,555	1,285
2006	15,955	3,540	11,595	820
2007	14,945	3,385	10,735	825
2008	10,720	2,475	7,585	660
2009 (P)	14,610	4,150	9,675	780
Other non-asylum (6)				
2000	1,080	260	770	40
2001	2,640	765	1,810	65
2002	3,560	1,060	2,395	105
2003	5,580	1,865	3,455	260
2004	8,870	2,575	6,060	235
2005	15,540	3,860	9,690	1,990
2006	20,475	5,830	12,135	2,510
2007	20,070	6,320	11,835	1,915
2008	21,425	7,285	12,030	2,110
2009 (P)	31,050	14,865	13,680	2,505

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on 4 April 2005. The Asylum & Immigration Tribunal (AIT) was created by a merger of the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) and the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). There is a right of application for a review of the AIT decision, which may lead to a reconsideration by the AIT with oversight by the appropriate Court.

(2) Figures for 2000 rounded to the nearest 10, and figures for 2001 onwards are rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(3) Sources: Prior to April 2005, the outcomes were sourced from the Presenting Officers Unit, Home Office, total cases determined were sourced from Ministry of Justice; from April 2005, Ministry of Justice.

(4) Includes cases withdrawn by the Home Office, as well as those withdrawn by the appellant.

(5) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement and family visit visa appeals.

(6) After-entry control cases.

(P) Provisional figures.

(e) Estimated figures (to March 2005).

Section 5: Appeals

Table 5.2 Asylum appeals received and determined at the Immigration Appellate Authority / Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, excluding dependants, (1)(2) 2000 to 2009

	Number of principal appellants										
	Appeals determined (3)					Appeals determined (3)					
	Appeals received by the Home Office (4)	Appeals received by the IAA / AIT (5)	Total determined (5)	Allowed		Dismissed		Withdrawn (7)		Total (e)	As % of total determined (6)
				Total (e)	As % of total determined (6)	Total (e)	As % of total determined (6)	Total (e)	As % of total determined (6)		
2000	46,190	28,935	19,395	3,340	15,580	(17)	15,580	475	475	(2)	
2001	74,365	47,905	43,415	8,155	34,440	(19)	34,440	825	825	(2)	
2002	51,695	64,125	64,405	13,875	48,845	(22)	48,845	1,685	1,685	(3)	
2003	46,130	70,575	81,725	16,070	63,810	(20)	63,810	1,845	1,845	(2)	
2004	35,110	47,000	55,975	10,845	43,760	(19)	43,760	1,370	1,370	(2)	
2005	4,935	24,835	33,440	5,605	26,555	(17)	26,555	1,285	1,285	(4)	
2006	:	14,920	15,955	3,540	11,595	(22)	11,595	820	820	(5)	
2007	:	14,060	14,945	3,385	10,735	(23)	10,735	825	825	(6)	
2008	:	10,660	10,720	2,475	7,585	(23)	7,585	660	660	(6)	
2009 (P)	:	15,420	14,610	4,150	9,675	(28)	9,675	780	780	(5)	

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) replaced the Immigration Appellate Authority on 4 April 2005.

(3) All figures for appeals determined are cases dealt with by Adjudicators/Immigration Judges at the IAA or AIT.

(4) Data for 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section of the Home Office. Some cases were received elsewhere in the Home Office before being forwarded to ASS and so may be counted at a later date than when they arrived in the Home Office. Figures for 2001 to March 2005 are based on Immigration and Nationality Directorate electronic sources. From April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the AIT.

(5) Source: Ministry of Justice. 'Appeals received' data include some cases lodged at the Home Office and transferred to the AIT. The data also include a small number of cases initially flagged as being potentially invalid or out of time for which the papers were examined by an Adjudicator / Immigration Judge and determined to be valid and/or in-time. These cases then proceed through the appeal system.

(6) Sources: Prior to April 2005, Presenting Officers Unit, Home Office; from April 2005: Ministry of Justice. Determinations do not necessarily relate to appeals received in the same period.

(7) Figures include cases withdrawn by the Home Office, as well as those withdrawn by the appellant.

(P) Provisional figures.

(e) Estimated figures (to March 2005).

: Not applicable.

Section 5: Appeals

Table 5.3 Further asylum appeals to the Tribunal / Review Application (1), decisions, and the outcome of Tribunal / Reconsideration Hearings, excluding dependants, 2000 to 2009 (2)

Year	Applications for permission to appeal to the Tribunal / Review Applications (3)			Outcome of Tribunal / Reconsideration Hearings (4)(5)				Outcome of Tribunal / Reconsideration Hearings (4)				Number of principal appellants		
	Applications	Decisions	Received	Determined	Allowed		Dismissed	Withdrawn	Remitted to adjudicators for further consideration	Appellant		Dismissed	Withdrawn	Secretary of State
					Allowed	Dismissed				Allowed	Dismissed			
2000	6,020	5,490	1,615	2,635	815	1,385	220	215	650	1,225	170	165	35	
2001	15,540	13,540	3,860	3,190	475	1,140	150	1,430	315	1,020	160	120	25	
2002	25,600	22,825	6,920	5,565	620	2,015	225	2,700	410	1,880	215	130	15	
2003	34,955	32,180	11,845	9,450	1,490	3,230	510	4,220	535	2,810	305	955	205	
2004	29,265	30,520	9,465	8,785	1,060	2,965	840	3,915	300	2,600	465	365	380	
2005	17,585	24,710	5,875	7,750	1,450	4,045	445	1,810	••	••	••	••	••	
2006	7,795	8,080	2,680	4,405	1,285	2,875	245	-	••	••	••	••	••	
2007	7,865	8,095	2,595	3,795	1,455	2,075	270	-	••	••	••	••	••	
2008	5,700	5,750	1,390	2,665	1,080	1,380	205	-	••	••	••	••	••	
2009 (P)	7,020	6,780	2,105	2,010	755	865	385	-	••	••	••	••	••	

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on 4 April 2005. The Asylum & Immigration Tribunal (AIT) was created by a merger of the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) and the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). There is a right of application for a review of the AIT decision, which may lead to a reconsideration by the AIT with oversight by the appropriate Court.

(2) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(3) Figures based on data supplied by the Ministry of Justice. Decisions and determinations do not necessarily correspond to applications and appeals received in the same period.

(4) Figures to March 2005 supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit.

(5) Figures from April 2005 supplied by Ministry of Justice.

(P) Provisional figures.

•• Not available.

Section 5: Appeals

Table 5.4 Asylum applications for Judicial Review, and outcomes, excluding dependants (1), 2000 to 2009

	Applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review				The outcome of judicial review hearings				Number of principal appellants			
	Applications	Decisions (2)	of which: granted permission to apply	Percentage of applicants granted permission to apply (3)	Allowed (4)		Dismissed (5)		Total	As % of total of total determined	Total	As % of total of total determined
					Total	As % of total of total determined	Total	As % of total of total determined				
2000	1,920	2,095	555	(26)	365	(48)	300	(40)	95	(12)		
2001	2,210	2,300	290	(13)	260	(68)	60	(16)	60	(16)		
2002	3,075	2,980	260	(9)	25	(30)	60	(67)	5	(3)		
2003	2,170	2,240	235	(10)	30	(35)	55	(62)	5	(3)		
2004	1,370	1,130	130	(11)	15	(33)	30	(65)	*	(2)		
2005	2,265	1,625	230	(14)	25	(46)	25	(52)	*	(2)		
2006	2,845	1,755	260	(15)	25	(63)	15	(38)	-	(-)		
2007	2,995	2,285	270	(12)	15	(34)	25	(56)	5	(10)		
2008	2,450	2,515	310	(12)	30	(30)	60	(62)	10	(8)		
2009 (6)	3,575	2,405	250	(10)	30	(37)	45	(56)	5	(8)		

(1) Figures based on Administrative Court data. Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Decisions do not relate to applications in any given period.

(3) The number granted permission to apply as a percentage of decisions.

(4) The decision of the respondent (in this case, the Home Office or the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Asylum and Immigration Tribunal) was quashed. These figures include consent orders where the Judicial Review was conceded by the respondent.

(5) The decision of the respondent was upheld.

(6) On 21 April 2009 the Administrative Court Office opened regional offices in Birmingham, Cardiff, Leeds and Manchester. The figures for 2009 include applications lodged and considered by those centres.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

COVERAGE

1. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 1.2, 4.2, 4.8 and supplementary table 4b) relate to persons who are subject to immigration control under Immigration Acts (that is, to persons who do not have the right of abode in the UK) and are produced mainly as a by-product of the process of immigration control. British citizens and those Commonwealth citizens who also have the right of abode are not subject to immigration control and may freely enter and leave the UK and, except for Table 1.2, they are not covered by the statistics. Nearly all of these persons are British citizens who, together with other European Economic Area (EEA) nationals and passengers in direct transit, comprised 88 per cent of the 102 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area in 2009.

2. Immigration control regulates the entry and refusal of entry of passengers into the UK, the conditions of stay in the UK, the variation of such conditions following entry, settlement and the deportation or removal of persons. The administration of immigration control is governed by the immigration rules which are laid before Parliament by the Home Secretary. The immigration rules current in 2009 are 'Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules' HC 395, which took effect from 1 October 1994, (consolidating previous rule changes) and subsequent amendments to the rules. Changes in the rules have affected the statistics over the years and an account of the more notable changes and of other developments is given in the 'Changes affecting statistics of immigration control' section.

3. Persons who emigrate from the UK are not included in this publication. It is not possible for the UK Border Agency (UKBA) to provide information on how many persons have left the country, as they do not count everyone into and out of the UK. However, estimates of the total number of international migrants are available from the Office for National Statistics (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>). These estimates are based mainly on the results of the International Passenger Survey, a sample survey of all passengers, which identifies those intending to stay for a year or longer in their new country of residence. For more detail, see the 'Other sources of information on immigration and migration' section.

DATA QUALITY

4. During the first half of 2002, an integrated database CID (Case Information Database) was implemented by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND)³⁷ to record case information including grants of leave to remain and settlement. This database was built for administrative purposes and information is collated from it for statistical purposes subject to data quality. Data quality issues are cited where relevant.

METHODS

5. Most data within this publication are rounded to the nearest 5. Therefore if the number recorded has a unit figure of 1, 2, 6 or 7, these are rounded down; if the unit figure is 3, 4, 8 or 9, these are rounded up. For example, 19 is rounded to 20 and 27 is rounded to 25.

6. Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent. The round-half-away-from-zero method has been used, so that in the borderline case where the fraction of the percentage is exactly 0.5, the rounded figure is equal to $y + 0.5$ if y is positive, and $y - 0.5$ if y is negative. For example, 23.5% is rounded to 24%, and -23.5% is rounded to -24%.

³⁷ The Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2008, then part of the UK Border Agency (UKBA).

7. For tables 1.3 and 1f, data of 1,000 or less are rounded to the nearest 5, as above. Numbers greater than 1,000 are rounded to 3 significant figures in the following way: Expressing the unrounded figure using (normalised) scientific notation $Y \times 10^X$, Y is rounded to 2 decimal places. The round-half-to-even method has been used so that, in the borderline case where the thousandth fraction of Y is exactly 0.005, Y is rounded (to 2 decimal places) up or down to the nearest even hundredth³⁸. For example, both $2,035,000 = 2.035 \times 10^6$ and $2,045,000 = 2.045 \times 10^6$ are rounded to 2,040,000, as 0.04 is the nearest even hundredth; rounding $2,034,999 = 2.034999 \times 10^6$ gives 2,030,000 and $2,045,001 = 2.045001 \times 10^6$ gives 2,050,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

8. The heading 'British Overseas citizens' also includes British protected persons and British subjects under the British Nationality Act 1981 and covers those persons classified in the pre-1983 issues of this publication as 'United Kingdom Passport Holders'. British Overseas Territories citizens (BOTCs) from Hong Kong, stateless persons from Hong Kong, British Nationals (Overseas) and holders of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region passports are recorded under 'Hong Kong', and other BOTCs are included under the relevant geographical region (apart from asylum tables where they are classified as 'Other').

9. Pakistan and South Africa rejoined the Commonwealth on 1 October 1989 and 1 June 1994 respectively; for the purposes of this publication, Pakistan is regarded as Commonwealth for the whole period covered but South Africa is not. For the purposes of this publication, the term 'foreign' means 'non-Commonwealth' to 1998 and 'non-Commonwealth and non-EEA' from 1999.

10. The state union of Serbia and Montenegro came to an end after Montenegro's formal declaration of independence on 3 June 2006 and Serbia's formal declaration of independence on 5 June 2006. Serbia and Montenegro may be counted together due to the use of a single (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) passport until 31 December 2010 when the Yugoslav passport will no longer be valid. After this date only passports issued by the separate jurisdictions will be accepted.

EEA nationals

11. This publication does not include figures for citizens of the Republic of Ireland, who are generally able to travel freely within the Common Travel Area. Other EEA nationals are also entitled to free movement and do not require leave to enter or remain in the UK (see 'Changes affecting statistics of immigration control' paragraph 2(i)). EEA nationals are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication on: admissions with limited leave; extensions of stay; or settlement on arrival (Tables 1.2 and 4.2 are exceptions to this rule). Data on EEA nationals granted settlement was not recorded between 1999 and 2000. An agreement between the Member States of the EEA and Switzerland came into force in the UK on 1 June 2002. This agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members. Data on admissions of Swiss nationals in this publication are included for arrivals up to 31 May 2002.

12. On 1 May 2004 the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia (the A8) and Cyprus and Malta all joined the European Union (EU). Tables in sections 1 and 4 (other than Table 4.2) within this publication have been compiled to include

³⁸ The mid-way point is rounded up half of the time and down the other half under this method, so the method is unbiased.

data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. The northern part of Cyprus is included in 'Other Europe' from 2004 (apart from asylum tables where it is included from 2001).

13. The 2000 European Economic Area Regulations were replaced on the 30 April 2006 by the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 – the 'EEA Regulations'. This transposes Directive 2004/38/EC into UK legislation. Under the EEA Regulations, EEA nationals (and their family members) have the right to reside in the UK for 3 months. To have a right to reside beyond that period they must be exercising a treaty right, described in domestic regulations as being a qualified person. To be considered a qualified person, they must be a worker, self-employed person, self-sufficient or a student. After residing in the UK for a period of five years in accordance with the EEA Regulations, an EEA national or their family member will acquire the right of permanent residence in the UK.

14. Nationals from the A8 States are required to register as workers under the terms of the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) and obtain full free movement rights as workers on completion of twelve months continuous lawful employment. A8 nationals are entitled, from date of entry, to seek documentation confirming their status as a qualified person if exercising any other treaty right (self employment, self sufficiency or student) should they wish to.

15. On 1 January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania (the A2) joined the EU. Access to the UK labour market is being opened gradually to workers from the A2. The Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 give effect to the transitional arrangements requiring A2 nationals to gain authorisation to work in the UK, as confirmed by their holding of an accession worker card or registration certificates as students (if working whilst they study) or highly skilled persons, unless they are exempt from those requirements

16. Access for lower skilled workers is quota limited and restricted to those accessing existing schemes (the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme – SAWS – and the Sectors Based Scheme – SBS) for the agricultural and food processing sectors. These low-skilled schemes are restricted to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals.

17. Following 12 months legal employment in the UK, A2 national workers obtain full free movement rights.

18. Other A2 nationals exercising a Treaty right in the United Kingdom may seek a registration certificate. This includes those exempt from worker authorisation requirements; students; the self-employed; self-sufficient persons; and A2 family members of main applicants.

19. Further information on applications for documentation by Bulgarian and Romanian nationals is published quarterly in the Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.

1 BORDER CONTROL

Entry clearance visas

1.1 The statistics on entry clearance visas (Tables 1.1, 1a to 1e) are management information from the UK Border Agency Proviso-Central Referencing System (CRS) visa casework system maintained by UKBA International Group and processed by Posts. Tables 1.1 and 1a to 1d relate to applications for entry clearance visa to the United Kingdom. As management information, they are provisional and may be subject to change. The data are not National Statistics.

1.2 Table 5.1 and Table 1e both show appeals allowed and dismissed on entry clearance visas. The data are different due to:

- Data in Table 5.1 are produced by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT); while data in Table 1f are extracted from the CRS database. AIT data are based on appeal decision date. AIT provide details on the outcome of appeals to individual posts which are subsequently entered on the CRS database. CRS data are based on date notification is received at the Post. When there is no delay, this may be 4 to 8 weeks.
- Differences could arise due to administrative procedures at individual posts or should there be a delay in the reporting and recording process (e.g. due to geographical location).
- Data in Table 5.1 relates to number of appellants, while Table 1e includes dependants.

Passenger admissions and refusals

1.3 The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK exclude: EEA nationals; passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces; officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains; those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control; and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area. The data are of the number of journeys made based on information collected from the landing cards that non-EEA nationals are required to complete on entry to the UK; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category if given fresh leave to enter or in 'passengers returning'. The data on visitors, students, passengers in transit and passengers returning (previously settled) are based, mainly or partly depending on the category, on a sample of such persons. Improvements to the sampling methodology were introduced from July 2003 and therefore caution should be exercised when making statistical comparisons with earlier periods at a detailed level.

1.4 There are certain breaks in some of the admission series. Swiss nationals are excluded from the figures from 1 June 2002, nationals of the A10 accession countries from 1 May 2004 and A2 accession countries from 1 January 2007.

1.5 The processing of landing cards occurs after a passengers' right to enter the UK has been determined and does not form part of the border control/security process. The cards are processed using two separate methods depending on the arrival type. The type of arrival, non-controlled or controlled, is determined by the conditions a passenger is granted leave to enter under. Non-controlled admissions relate to those passengers entered on standard conditions of entry (e.g. visitors; passengers in transit; passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad; and short-term students). Between February 2006 and May 2008, estimates have been

used to count non-controlled, non-EEA nationals arriving at Stansted Airport rather than processing individual landing cards. Data relating to controlled arrivals (e.g. work permit holders and their dependants, working holiday makers, UK ancestry, domestic workers, au pairs, spouses, fiancé(e)s etc.) were processed in the normal way.

1.6 For 2006 it was possible to estimate Stansted non-controlled arrivals by category and nationality using 2005 actual figures, but this method could not be used to estimate 2007 and 2008 data. Instead a very broad estimate has been produced for non-controlled non-EEA arrivals at Stansted that shows total arrivals and the category a passenger was granted leave to enter in. This does not, however, allow an estimation of the greater detail needed for some of the tables, for example nationality by reason of entry.

1.7 'Dependants of work permit holders' includes spouses, and children under 18 years old, of work permit holders.

1.8 'Passengers returning' includes both persons who are settled in the UK and who have been absent for less than two years, and those subject to a limited leave to enter who have returned within the time limit of that leave. The initial admissions of such passengers will have been counted in one of the specific categories of Table 1.3 in the year in question.

1.9 'Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' covers persons who have applied for asylum at ports (and their accompanying dependants) and who have been granted asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or who have been allowed to stay under the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (see 'Changes affecting statistics of immigration control, paragraph 2(xii)), and are hence given leave to enter. Port asylum applicants are usually given temporary admission initially while their claim is being considered, and the grant of leave to enter may therefore occur some time after the initial entry to the country. These figures are not directly comparable with those in Table 2.1 since they: exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants; and include dependants.

1.10 In Tables 1.3 and 1f, 'Others given leave to enter' includes persons of independent means and their dependants, where applicable, and dependants of NATO forces, where applicable.

1.11 'Refused leave to enter' includes only non-asylum cases dealt with at ports of entry. A person who is initially refused entry may subsequently be detained or granted temporary admission in the UK. This may be due to: an outstanding asylum claim; an appeal against a refusal of entry; or to allow travel arrangements to be made or removal directions to be set.

2 ASYLUM

Asylum applications and decisions

2.1 The criteria for recognition as a refugee, and hence the granting of asylum, are set out in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, extended in its application by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The 1951 Convention is given effect in British law by references in the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993, the Refugee and Person in Need of Humanitarian Protection (Qualification) Regulations 2006, and the Immigration Rules.

2.2 Under paragraph 334 of the Immigration Rules an asylum applicant will be granted asylum in the United Kingdom if the Secretary of State is satisfied that:

(i) he is in the United Kingdom or has arrived at a port of entry in the United Kingdom;

(ii) he is a refugee, as defined in regulation 2 of The Refugee or Person in Need of International Protection (Qualification) Regulations 2006;

(iii) there are no reasonable grounds for regarding him as a danger to the security of the United Kingdom;

(iv) he does not, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitute danger to the community of the United Kingdom; and

(v) refusing his application would result in him being required to go (whether immediately or after the time limited by any existing leave to enter or remain), in breach of the Geneva Convention, to a country in which his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

2.3 An application which does not meet these criteria will be refused. In certain circumstances an applicant may be granted Humanitarian Protection (HP) in accordance with paragraph 339C of the Rules or Discretionary Leave (DL) for a limited period (HP and DL replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) on 1 April 2003).

2.4 Under the 1951 Geneva Convention and the immigration rules, there is no obligation to consider an asylum application made overseas. An individual seeking international protection would be expected to approach the competent authorities, or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in the first country of refuge and has no entitlement to travel to the UK in order to submit an asylum claim or further submissions. No overseas applications by the individual should be recorded as having been lodged since 1992.

2.5 The figures for applications only relate to the initial application for asylum. They exclude applications to upgrade HP or DL to refugee status and for further extensions of leave to remain. Grants of HP and DL are only recorded in the statistics on the first occasion that it is granted, not again when it is extended.

2.6 Asylum statistics are based on numbers of principal applicants, excluding dependants. If dependants apply for asylum in their own right then they are recorded as principal applicants and removed from all other applications.

2.7 Until 30 August 2005, persons granted asylum were given Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) (settlement). Those granted HP between 1 April 2003 and 30 August 2005 were eligible to

apply for settlement after three years and those on DL were normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category.

2.8 Since 30 August 2005, all refugees, other than those arriving in the UK under managed migration resettlement schemes such as Gateway (see paragraph 2.18), have been granted five years' limited leave rather than ILR. At the end of this period they are entitled to apply for settlement. HP has been brought in line with refugee leave, and as such those granted HP may also apply for settlement after five years. There is no change to the time limits pertaining to DL.

2.9 Data, after April 2000 for asylum applications and May 2000 for asylum decisions, have been taken from the Asylum Cases Information Database. Prior to this date manual counts were taken. Most of the historical manual count figures relate to principal applicants excluding dependants, unless stated, so the majority of information continues to be published on this basis to provide comparative series.

2.10 Applicants who are refused asylum, discretionary leave and humanitarian protection may have the application for asylum termed clearly unfounded, whether due to their country of nationality being a 'designated' state or on a case-by-case basis. Where an application is clearly unfounded, any subsequent appeal has to be made through the non-suspensive appeals process (see glossary of terms). The table giving data on applicants eligible for the non-suspensive appeals process provides the country of nationalities that are currently designated or have previously been designated states; other countries are grouped as 'Other'.

Asylum support

2.11 The Home Office assumed responsibility for the provision of support for asylum seekers from April 2000 when the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), a directorate of the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND), was created. NASS was set up to provide accommodation and/or subsistence payments to asylum seekers so that they could support themselves while they were awaiting a decision on their asylum application. Any person applying for asylum in the UK after 3 April 2000 would only be eligible to apply for support through NASS (apart from some in-country cases that were part of the roll out). Prior to 3 April 2000 asylum seekers, depending on the location of their application for asylum, could apply for support from the Department of Social Security (now part of Department for Work and Pensions) or local authorities. Asylum seekers who applied for NASS support could receive accommodation only (where they were allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or subsistence only (where they received cash to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and subsistence (where they were allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and cash to support themselves).

2.12 NASS was disbanded in 2006. Asylum support is now managed through regional asylum teams and the provision of support is an integral part of asylum casework for new cases. The legislation in respect of eligibility for asylum support, and the categories of support available, has not changed.

2.13 Asylum applicants who are in receipt of asylum support can have their support terminated for various reasons. If an asylum seeker receives refugee status, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave, they cease to be eligible for asylum support, and become entitled to apply for mainstream benefits. If an asylum seeker receives a final negative decision, and is a single applicant or a family with no children under 18 they also have their support terminated, although asylum support policy incorporates safeguards for a number of categories of vulnerable failed asylum seekers including families with dependent children under the age of

18 years who continue receiving support until they leave the UK. Support can also be terminated or suspended if asylum seekers do not abide by the regulations set out when the support is provided to the asylum seekers, for example, if the asylum seeker does not move into the allocated accommodation.

2.14 Where an applicant has made more than one application for support during a year, only one application is recorded in the tables. The data in the tables therefore reflect the total number of principal applicants applying for support. It should be noted however, that where an applicant has made an application for support in two separate years this will be recorded as an application in each year. By contrast, the estimates published quarterly by the Home Office include both the original and any subsequent reapplications recorded (at the time of data production).

2.15 Under Section 55 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, asylum seekers are required to apply for asylum as soon as reasonably practicable after arrival in the UK in order to be eligible for support under Sections 4, 95 or 98 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. There are exceptions where applicants will get support even if they have delayed making their asylum claim. Most significantly, Section 55 does not prevent support being provided to those with dependent children or with particular care needs and it does not prevent the provision of support if it would be a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights to not provide it.

2.16 The provision of initial accommodation is a temporary arrangement for asylum seekers who would otherwise be destitute and who:

- are supported under Section 98 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and are awaiting a decision from the Secretary of State on whether he may provide asylum support under Section 95 of that Act; or
- are supported under Section 95 and are awaiting transfer to their dispersal accommodation.

2.17 Support under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 is provided in the form of accommodation and vouchers to cover the cost of food and other basic essential items. Individuals are generally eligible for Section 4 support if their asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK. These reasons are that:

- the applicant is in the process of taking reasonable steps to leave the UK or place themselves in a position in which they can leave the UK; or
- the applicant is unable to leave the UK by reason of a physical impediment to travel or some other medical reason; or
- the applicant is unable to leave the UK because there is no current viable route of return to the country of origin; or
- permission has been obtained to proceed with a judicial review against a decision relating to the person's asylum claim; or
- the provision of support is otherwise necessary to avoid a breach of a person's human rights.

Resettlement schemes

2.18 The refugees resettled under the Gateway Protection Programme have been identified and referred to the Home Office by the UNHCR. They are assessed individually by Home Office staff to determine whether they are refugees and have no possibility of returning safely to their home country. The Home Office also assesses whether the persons' human rights are at risk, whether they are unable to sustain long-term security and have a lack of local integration in the country where they have initially sought refuge. UKBA at present meets the full costs of resettlement in the first year, providing an integration support package including housing, healthcare, education and casework support services. Many of the post-arrival services are provided by partner NGOs, who work in conjunction with the participating Local Authorities.

3 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Removals and voluntary departures

3.1 Individuals seeking to enter the UK are obliged to satisfy an Immigration Officer (IO) that they meet the relevant criteria for entry, as defined under the Immigration Rules drafted in accordance with the Immigration Act 1971 (as amended). In order to comply with this requirement, passengers must present themselves, on arrival at a port of entry, to an IO. Under Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971 IOs have the power to conduct further examinations in cases where they are not immediately satisfied that the passenger meets the requirements of the Immigration Rules. IOs who exercise these powers are utilising the powers provided under paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971.

An IO may examine a person who has arrived in the UK in order to determine the following: whether or not they are a British Citizen; whether or not they may enter without leave; and whether

- they have been given leave to enter which is still in force;
- they should be given leave to enter and for what period and on what conditions, (if any); or
- they should be refused leave to enter.

A person who is initially refused entry may then, where the IO deems it to be appropriate, be granted Temporary Admission. IOs will only grant Temporary Admission where the individual circumstances of the passenger are considered grounds to warrant a grant of contact management and following successful completion of the appropriate risk assessment. This will be done as an alternative to immigration detention in line with the guidance laid down in the Government White Paper (1998). These grounds may be related to: an outstanding asylum claim; an appeal against a refusal of entry; or to allow travel arrangements to be made or removal directions to be set. A grant of Temporary Admission results in the passenger being exceptionally admitted to the UK in accordance with the legal direction of an IO and the passenger must comply with the related conditions as directed in accordance with the Immigration Act 1971 for the duration of the grant of Temporary Admission.

3.2 The United Kingdom has several bilateral agreements with France to allow UK authorities to carry out immigration and other controls on French territory, and for French authorities to do the same in the UK. A tripartite agreement with the French and Belgian authorities signed at the end of October 2004 provided a legal basis for juxtaposed controls at Brussels Gare du Midi. Controls are carried out by UK officers in a defined geographical area known as a control zone and are for specified purposes only. These juxtaposed controls provide the UK with an opportunity to carry out immigration controls before a person physically enters the country and are an integral part of the UK's ongoing efforts to secure the border. They have existed at the Channel Tunnel sites in Coquelles and Cheriton since the opening of the Tunnel System in 1994.

3.3 The UK Border Agency seeks to remove persons who do not have any legal right to stay in the UK. This includes persons who:

- enter, or attempt to enter, the UK illegally (including persons entering clandestinely and by means of deception on-entry);
- overstay their period of legal right to remain in the UK;

- breach their conditions of leave;
- are subject to deportation action; and
- persons who have been refused asylum.

Some may depart under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. They could also leave voluntarily, to either their country of origin or a country that will accept them, after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure. From 2005 onwards, other voluntary departures show persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

3.4 Persons against whom enforcement action has been initiated, who voluntarily decide to leave the UK, need to inform the UK Border Agency of their intention to depart (either by phoning their Local Enforcement Unit (LEO) or filling forms IS101 or IS101 (PA)) in order for the necessary arrangements to be made.

3.5 Persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities are identified through data-matching exercises. Such individuals can be identified at embarkation controls, from subsequent visa applications or from passenger information supplied by airlines through the e-borders system.

3.6 Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) refers to a range of schemes that are available to those who no longer have a legal right to remain in the UK and wish to return permanently to their country of origin. The UK Border Agency has been funding AVR programmes since 1999. They are delivered by an implementing agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM). There are two main programmes available: Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Programme (VARRP) is the voluntary return programme designed to assist asylum seekers at any stage of the process, or failed asylum seekers. This also includes those who have been granted time-limited exceptional leave to remain or discretionary leave. Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) is the voluntary return programme designed to assist irregular migrants. This includes victims of trafficking or smuggling, illegal entrants and those who have overstayed on their visa. In addition to the two main programmes, the UK Border Agency also now recognises that families and children can be more vulnerable and so have developed a family focus within AVR to improve and extend the availability of assistance to resettle to families with irregular status as well as those in the asylum process through a new pilot programme launched on 1 April 2010. Assisted Voluntary Return for Families and Children (AVRFC) is for family groups including adults and minors (under 18) or unaccompanied minors under 18 and includes both those who have sought asylum and those who are in the UK illegally. This includes support in acquiring travel documentation, flight to the country of origin and onward domestic transport, airport assistance at departure and arrival airports and up to £3000 worth of reintegration assistance per family member, including a £500 relocation grant in cash on departure for immediate resettlement needs, an additional luggage allowance and, once home, a range of reintegration options delivered “in kind”.

3.7 Facilitated Return Scheme (FRS) is a separate voluntary scheme designed to help and incentivise non-EEA foreign national prisoners’ return to their home country. The scheme covers time-expired prisoners and those who wish to benefit from the early removal scheme or to serve the remainder of their custodial sentence in a prison in their home country.

3.8 Persons who have claimed asylum and whose claims have been refused, and any rights of appeal which would suspend removal exhausted, can be:

- refused entry at port and subsequently removed;
- removed as a result of enforcement action (by deportation, administrative or illegal entry powers);
- removed under Third Country provisions without substantive consideration of their asylum claim – see paragraph 3.10 below.

All the groups above are included in the published category “Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures”.

Persons who have claimed asylum may also depart at any stage of the asylum process under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. They could also return voluntarily, to either their country of origin or a country that will accept them, after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure. From 2005 onwards, other voluntary departures show persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

3.9 Since 2006, cases that had initially been refused leave to enter at ports but were subsequently dealt with in-country are classified as ‘Enforced removals and notified voluntary departures’ and no longer classified as ‘Refused entry at port and subsequently removed’.

3.10 Since 2007, Third Country cases are no longer automatically defined as asylum cases unless the person has claimed asylum in the United Kingdom. A Third Country case is an application from a person who can be returned to a safe third country other than their country of origin. It is one where the UK Border Agency are satisfied a person will be neither persecuted nor subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, or punishment and one which would not remove a person in breach of the principles of the UN Refugee Convention or the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). This change affects a small number of cases. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals and voluntary departures recorded.

Detention

3.11 Immigration legislation provides powers of detention. People are detained under Immigration Act powers in UK Border Agency Removal Centres, UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities, police cells and Prison Service establishments. Detention may be used whilst identity and basis of claim are established, where there is a risk of absconding, as part of fast-track asylum procedures (in the case of straightforward asylum claims that can be decided quickly) and in support of the removal of failed asylum seekers and others who have no legal right to be in the UK.

3.12 Published detention statistics exclude detainees in police cells and Prison Service establishments. Reliable data are not readily available for these individuals.

3.13 The UK Border Agency detention estate was expanded in 2009 to include Brook House which opened on 15 March 2009.

3.14 Snapshots of the situation of those detained on particular days of the year are taken. The figures shown in Tables 3.3 to 3.6 are for those persons held in detention solely under Immigration Act powers on 31 December 2009. Due to data quality issues, this information excludes persons detained in police cells and Prison Service establishments, and so is not directly comparable with published snapshots taken on and before 25 March 2006 (which included persons detained in prison establishments solely under immigration powers).

3.15 Statistics have been produced on those who have left detention in order to avoid double counting immigration detainees who are moved between different removal centres and other detention facilities during the period of detention. Upon leaving detention people can be removed from the UK, granted leave to enter/remain, granted temporary admission/release or bailed. Currently, published National Statistics are only available on persons who are removed from the UK upon leaving detention. Figures on all persons leaving detention are based on management information.

3.16 The statistics on the occurrences of persons entering detention record the number of times a detainee has entered detention solely under Immigration Act powers in 2009. Figures on occurrences of persons entering detention are based on management information.

4 MANAGED MIGRATION

Grants of settlement

4.1 The statistics on grants of settlement – i.e. persons subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely – are the main available measure of long term immigration of persons subject to immigration control. The settlement figures comprise persons granted settlement on arrival at ports, and persons initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit that was subsequently removed on application to the Home Office. Following changes to the immigration rules in recent years, the majority of grants are on removal of time limit.

4.2 Grants are counted once in the year in which they occur; subsequent journeys are counted in Table 1.3 as described in Chapter Notes paragraph 1.3. If a settled person is absent from the UK for more than two years he/she will be treated as a new arrival unless there are special circumstances; indefinite leave to enter for settlement may be granted again, so the person would be counted in more than one year's figures of settlement, or the person might be re-admitted with limited leave.

4.3 The term 'Granted settlement in own right' in Table 4.3 means that the individual was eligible to apply for settlement under one of the provisions of the immigration rules and this was not dependent on their relationship to another person (for example, a spouse or parent) already settled or settling at the same time.

4.4 The category 'Other grants on a discretionary basis' in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 includes grants, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. It also includes those persons granted settlement following application under the regularisation scheme for overstayers (persons who had permission to enter or remain in the UK for a limited time only and who had remained beyond the time allowed). From 2 October 2000 all overstayers required to leave the UK no longer had the right of appeal from removal except on asylum, human rights or discrimination grounds. The regularisation scheme offered overstayers who applied to regularise their stay, prior to 2 October 2000, the opportunity to retain the right of appeal if their application was subsequently refused. No special consideration was given to those who applied under the scheme. The benefit of the scheme to applicants who were refused permission to stay is that they kept the right of appeal before removal from the UK.

4.5 The category 'Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants' in Table 4.3 includes grants to those previously settled but then absent from the UK for some time and who, on return, were initially re-admitted with limited leave.

4.6 Table 4.7 shows an analysis, by sex and age, of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise 97 per cent of total grants to non-EEA nationals, and are reasonably representative of this total. However, they understate somewhat the relative numbers of children under 16 (a relatively high proportion of whom are granted settlement on arrival and so not included in these figures) and so may tend to understate the proportion of grants to non-EEA nationals of a younger age.

4.7 The figures in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 of grants of settlement to refugees and exceptional leave, Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave cases are of those granted settlement after a period of residence in the UK. Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 2.1 to 2.3 and 2.8.

Data quality

4.8 There are data quality issues concerning grants of extensions of leave to remain and grants of settlement. There are 3,265 decisions on applications of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 305 cases of grants of settlement in 2009 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as 'Category unknown' in Tables 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4, and included in 'Other' in Table 4.6. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.

Worker Registration Scheme

4.9 On 1 May 2004, ten countries – Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia – joined the European Union (EU). From that date, nationals of Cyprus and Malta have had full free movement rights and rights to work throughout the EU. The 15 existing EU member states, prior to enlargement of the EU, had the right to regulate access to their labour markets by nationals of the other eight countries – the 'Accession 8' or 'A8'. The UK Government put in place transitional measures to regulate A8 nationals' access to the labour market via the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS).

4.10 The UK Government announced in April 2009 that the Worker Registration Scheme has been extended to run until the end of April 2011.

4.11 Nationals of the A8 countries who wish to take up employment in the UK for a period of at least a month are generally required to register with the WRS. The statistics in this publication are only of those who have registered with the Home Office to work as employees in the UK. Workers who are self-employed do not need to register and are therefore not included in these figures; there may also be other workers from the accession countries who for one reason or another do not register and are thus also not included in these figures.

4.12 The WRS data are on applicants to the scheme rather than applications. Applicants must register more than once if they are employed by more than one employer. They must also re-register if they change employer. Each application to the WRS therefore represents one job, not one applicant. To avoid counting applicants more than once, each applicant is represented only once, with information relating to the first job for which they registered.

4.13 All WRS data in this publication are reported according to the date the person's application is approved (the decision date).

4.14 The WRS data in this publication are based on management information, are provisional and may be subject to change. The data are not National Statistics.

5 APPEALS

Appeal process

5.1 The provisions in Part 5 of the 2002 Act, which came into effect in April 2003, clarified the 'one-stop' appeal process that had been introduced in the 1999 Act. Under the one-stop process there is a single immigration decision. A list of all the possible immigration decisions is contained in Section 82 of the 2002 Act. The applicant is required to disclose all of the reasons on which he is seeking to remain in the UK. He can appeal against the immigration decision on any of the grounds of appeal that are listed in Section 84. Once an application has been through the one-stop process, a further appeal could not be brought if the Secretary of State certified (under Section 96) that the further immigration decision related to a matter that should have been previously raised in the earlier claim or appeal and there was not a good reason for the new information not being raised.

5.2 Since April 2005 to the period published there has been a single-tier system for asylum and immigration appeals, the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT). The AIT is the responsibility of the Tribunals Service which is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice. Appeals before the AIT are decided by Immigration Judges. Further changes were made to the appeals process from 1 February 2010; provisional quarterly data and information relating to this are available in the 2010 quarterly publications.

5.3 In the event that a party (either the appellant or the Secretary of State) is dissatisfied with the AIT's decision, they can apply for the decision to be reconsidered on the grounds that the AIT made a material error of law. Under the filter arrangements introduced in the 2004 Act, requests for reconsideration will first be considered by Senior Immigration Judges (SIJ) at the Tribunal who are required to reach a decision on the application within 10 days. If permission to have the appeal reconsidered is refused by the SIJ, a party may opt to have the request considered by a High Court Judge (on the papers). Where reconsideration is ordered and the AIT rehears the appeal, a new decision can only be challenged by an application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal on the grounds that the AIT made a material error of law. Similarly, where the initial AIT decision was made by a panel of three or more legally qualified members, any challenge to the panel's decision must be made to the Court of Appeal, again on a point of law.

5.4 Prior to April 2005, there was a two-tier system for asylum and immigration appeals. Appeals were made initially to Immigration Adjudicators in the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) at the first tier, with an onward right to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). If the application to the IAT was refused there was the right to seek a statutory review of that decision by a High Court judge (on the papers). If the application was allowed by the Tribunal, or by a judge following statutory review, and the appeal was then given a fresh decision by the IAT, parties could appeal to the Court of Appeal on the ground that the IAT made an error of law when reaching its decision.

5.5 The creation of the AIT, under the provisions of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004, intended to improve the speed and finality of the appeals and removals system. The provisions of the Act aim to tackle abuse of the asylum system and illegal immigration; encourage properly managed legal migration that benefits the UK economically and socially; and help to integrate legal migrants, genuine refugees and new citizens.

5.6 The Immigration and Asylum Appeals (Fast Track Procedure) rules set out the procedure for appealing if asylum and leave to enter is refused for those designated as fast track cases. The Fast Track Procedure Rules have shorter time limits for the appellant and the respondent

throughout the appeals process. People on the fast track scheme are detained during the course of their appeal. The rules also set out the times within which the Tribunal will deal with the appeals. The rules include safeguards, which enable appellants who may not be suitable for the fast track process to be transferred from the scheme to the main appellate system.

CHANGES AFFECTING STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION CONTROL

1. The statistics in this publication reflect the operation of immigration control, which is based on the *Immigration Act 1971* that came into force on 1 January 1973. Since then the main legislation bearing on the statistics has been the *British Nationality Act 1981*, which came into force on 1 January 1983, the *Immigration Act 1988*, the *Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993*, the *Asylum and Immigration Act 1996*, the *Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*, the *Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002*, the *Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004*, the *Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006*, and the *UK Borders Act 2007*. A summary of these are below:

(i) The *British Nationality Act 1981* defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British Overseas Territories citizenship, and two related categories – British protected persons and British subjects - under the Act for the way in which these citizenships are included in the statistics. The Act also incorporated certain amendments to the *Immigration Act 1971*, mainly in relation to the right of abode in the United Kingdom (UK).

(ii) The *Immigration Act 1988* made a number of changes to immigration law; some of its provisions came into force on 10 July 1988, and most of the remainder on 1 August 1988. Most importantly, it repealed Section 1(5) of the *Immigration Act 1971*, which provided that Commonwealth Citizens settled in the UK and their wives and children should not, as a result of the coming into force of the Act be less free to come into or go from the UK than if the Act had not been passed. The effect of the repeal of Section 1(5) was to reduce the number of persons, particularly wives, accepted for settlement on arrival, and to increase the numbers of such persons accepted on removal of time limit after serving a probationary year. The Act also extended to all administrative deportation cases the provision allowing the Home Office to pay the fares of persons removed under supervised departure procedures and restricted the right of those resident in the UK for less than seven years to argue against a decision to make a administrative deportation order against them to the existence of the power in law to make the order.

(iii) The *Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993* came into force on 26 July 1993 and provided for: new rights of appeal for asylum applicants refused asylum; strict time limits on all stages of processing asylum cases; and a swifter procedure for dealing with manifestly unfounded cases. The Act restricted the appeal rights of persons seeking to enter the country as a visitor or a short-term or prospective student, or seeking to extend their duration of stay beyond the maximum period permitted.

(iv) The *Asylum and Immigration Act 1996* (which came into force in stages, mostly during September and October 1996) introduced the following:

- (a) An extension of the accelerated appeals procedure to a wider range of refused asylum applications.
- (b) The designation by the Secretary of State, with the approval of Parliament, of selected countries of destination where there is generally no serious risk of persecution – refusals of such cases being liable to the accelerated appeals procedure.
- (c) Restricting appeals against return to a safe third country within the European Union (EU) and other countries so designated.

(v) On 2 October 2000, Part IV of the *Immigration and Asylum Act 1999* came into force; this superseded all previous legislation on asylum appeals. It introduced a comprehensive ‘one-stop’

appeals process replacing the previous system of multiple appeals. Applicants are required to set out in a statement all the reasons, outside the scope of the original application, why they wish to enter or remain in the UK. An applicant can make only one application. Anything he/she says to add to it or change it, prior to a decision being made, is a variation of that application that will attract only one decision and one appeal.

(vi) The *Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act (NIA) 2002* came fully into force on 1 April 2003. It built upon the 'one-stop' system of the 1999 Act with a single right of appeal which could be brought on one or more well-known grounds restated in Section 84 of the Act. As previously an appellant could raise further grounds of appeal in a 'one-stop' statement that the adjudicator would consider.

Section 94 of the NIA Act 2002 provided for the establishment of a certification process under which, in certain circumstances, there is no in-country appeal right for an applicant making an asylum or human rights claim. This is known as the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) process. Since November 2002 the Secretary of State has under the NIA Act 2002 designated various countries as generally safe. Asylum applications from nationals of these countries must be certified as "clearly unfounded" unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are not clearly unfounded. From 22 May 2007 there have been 24 countries on the NSA list: Albania, Jamaica, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Nigeria (males only), Ghana (males only), Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, South Africa, India, Ukraine, Bosnia, Mauritius, Montenegro, Peru, Gambia (males only), Kenya (males only), Liberia (males only), Malawi (males only), Mali (males only), and Sierra Leone (males only). Kosovo was on the list until 17 February 2008.

(vii) The *Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004* received Royal Assent in July 2004. One of the Act's key aims was to deter and prevent behaviour designed to frustrate the UK asylum process. The Act provided for the re-structuring of the appeals system. Previously appeals were heard first by an Adjudicator, with scope for permission to be sought to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). From April 2005, these stages were effectively combined, with appeals heard by an Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) Judge (or by a panel of Judges in more complex or important cases). An onward right of review against a determination of the AIT is to the High Court for an order that the Tribunal reconsiders its decision on the grounds that it has made an error of law. The Act introduced two new offences from September 2004, one of being undocumented without reasonable explanation, and another of failing to comply with the re-documentation process.

(viii) In March 2006 the *Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006* gained Royal Assent, to boost government powers to tackle illegal working and strengthen UK borders. The Act, fully implemented by 2008, restricts appeals for those refused entry to the UK to work or study; introduced a new civil penalties scheme for employers found knowingly to use or exploit illegal workers; allows data sharing between the Immigration Service, police and customs to strengthen the border as part of the e-Borders programme; and improved the ability to strip citizenship from and deport those who pose a serious risk to the UK's interests.

(ix) The *UK Borders Act 2007* received Royal Assent on 30 October 2007. The majority of provisions came into force on 31 January 2008; with the exception of a few which are not yet in force (and not discussed here), the remainder of the Act was in force by 25 November 2008. The Act:

- (a) Designates Immigration Officers who have the power to detain individuals at ports pending the arrival of a police constable; Immigration Officers are also granted the power to arrest without a warrant where they reasonably suspect the assault of an Immigration

Officer or asylum support fraud offences under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (amended correspondingly);

(b) Expanded Immigration Officers' powers to effect an arrest with a warrant and search for personnel records under the Immigration Act 1971 so that they can be exercised in connection with the offence of knowingly employing an illegal worker under the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006;

(c) Created offences of absconding from detention and assaulting and obstructing an Immigration Officer (as of 31 January 2008);

(d) Provides for the issue of a code of practice for the UK Border Agency to ensure children are kept safe from harm;

(e) Provides that failed asylum seekers are to remain eligible for support while an in-country appeal is pending, or can be brought, against an asylum decision;

(f) Details conditions and procedure for automatic deportation of foreign national prisoners;

(g) Established a single inspectorate for the UK Border Agency; and

(h) Amended the Immigration Act 1971, the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004 and the Sexual Offences Act 2003 to ensure that liability for offences of facilitating entry of an asylum seeker, people trafficking and people trafficking for sexual exploitation (respectively) extends to acts that are carried out after a person's arrival but before their entry into the United Kingdom.

2. The figures in the historical tables also reflect changes in the Immigration Rules or instructions made under the Immigration Acts and other factors, as follows:

(i) On 1 January 1994 the *European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement* came into force. It provided for the right of admission and residence for nationals of the EU to be extended to non-EU EEA nationals. In 1994 the EEA comprised the twelve Member States of the EU, formerly the European Community (EC), together with Austria, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway. Austria, Finland and Sweden subsequently became Member States of the EU on 1 January 1995 and Liechtenstein became part of the EEA on 1 May 1995.

(ii) On 5 February 1996, the Department of Social Security withdrew a range of non-contributory benefits from after-entry asylum seekers and from asylum seekers whose application had been refused and who were appealing against that refusal. These regulations were confirmed by the *Asylum and Immigration Act 1996*.

(iii) The provisions of the *Dublin II Regulation EC No 343/2003* came into force on 1 September 2003 and replaced those provided by the *Dublin Convention* since 1 September 1997. The Dublin arrangements provide an agreed framework: (a) to determine which state is responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the participating states; and (b) to transfer the applicant to the responsible state. The *Dublin II Regulation* applies in all EU member states (including Denmark since 1 April 2006), as well as in Norway and Iceland (by means of an Agreement between those two countries and the European Community concluded in 2001). Prior to the introduction of the *Dublin Convention* in 1997 an applicant was normally returned to the safe third country where he/she embarked to the UK. However under both the Convention and the replacement Regulation the responsible state in most cases is not the state

of embarkation as the basic premise of the Dublin arrangements is that the member state most responsible for the presence of an asylum seeker on EU territory will also be responsible for assessing the asylum claim.

The *UK / Swiss Bilateral Re-admissions agreement* was ratified on 16 October 2006. Its provisions apply to the two countries and mirror the arrangements provided by the Dublin convention at EU level.

(iv) In July 1998 the White Paper entitled 'Fairer, Faster and Firmer – A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum' was published. A number of proposals relating to asylum were made, several of which were implemented immediately (27 July 1998) as there was no need for primary legislation. These had the effect of abolishing the four year qualifying period for grants of settlement to those recognised as refugees and given asylum and reducing it from seven to four years for those granted exceptional leave. In early 1999 the Home Office established units to implement further measures outlined in the White Paper.

(v) The administrative removal powers contained in Section 10 of the *Immigration and Asylum Act 1999* came into force on 2 October 2000. The Section introduced new arrangements for overstayers, persons who fail to observe the conditions attached to their leave, and persons who, having entered lawfully in the first instance, subsequently obtain further leave by deception, all of whom would previously have been liable to deportation.

(vi) The Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programmes have been funded by UKBA since 1999 and are run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The IOM provides a service to asylum seekers and irregular migrants who are considering returning voluntarily to their country of origin; independent advice is given on options for return and eligible persons are provided with a ticket, practical assistance with travel arrangements and reintegration assistance for certain applicants.

(vii) An agreement between Member States of the EEA and Switzerland came into force on 1 June 2002. The agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members.

(viii) From 18 December 2002 nationals from Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania became eligible to enter the UK as au pairs.

(ix) With effect from 1 April 2003, the following changes were made in the Immigration Rules relating to spouses, fiancé(e)s and unmarried partners of sponsors who were settled in the UK:

(a) A person seeking leave to enter or remain in these categories had to be 16 years or over and the sponsor had to be 18 years or over on the date on which leave was granted. (With effect from 21 December 2004 the minimum age for the person seeking leave was increased to 18 years);

(b) The "probationary period" (initial grant of leave) to spouses and unmarried partners of settled sponsors was increased from one year to two;

(c) A passenger seeking entry as a spouse could now be granted indefinite leave to enter by an Entry Clearance Office (ECO), rather than completing the probationary period, if the passenger had been married to his or her sponsor (who had settled status in the UK) at least four years ago, since which time they had been living together outside the UK; and

(d) A passenger seeking entry as an unmarried partner could now be granted indefinite leave to enter, by an ECO, rather than completing the probationary period if the sponsor had settled status in the UK and the parties had been living together outside the UK in a relationship akin to marriage which had subsisted for four years or more.

(x) On 1 April 2003, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) was replaced by Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL). These new policies were introduced to ensure that only those who are in genuine need of protection, or where there are other compelling reasons why they should be allowed to stay in the UK, are granted leave to remain outside of the Immigration Rules.

(xi) Charging for making leave to remain (including indefinite leave to remain) applications was introduced on 1 August 2003.

(xii) The Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise, announced by the Home Secretary on 24 October 2003, allowed certain asylum-seeking families who had been in the UK for more than three years to obtain settlement. To qualify, the main applicant of the family unit had to have applied for asylum before 2 October 2000 and had at least one dependant aged under 18 (other than a spouse) in the UK on 2 October 2000 and/or 24 October 2003. The exercise did not apply to a family where the principal applicant or any of the dependants:

- (a) had a criminal conviction; or
- (b) had been the subject of an anti-social behaviour order or sex offender order; or
- (c) had made (or attempted to make) an application for asylum in the UK in more than one identity; or
- (d) should have his/her asylum claim considered by another country (i.e. he/she was the subject of a possible third country removal); or
- (e) presented a risk to security; or
- (f) fell within the scope of Article 1F of the Refugee Convention, or whose presence in the UK was otherwise not conducive to the public good.

(xiii) Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004.

(xiv) In February 2005 the Government announced a 5 year strategy for asylum and immigration: 'Controlling our borders: Making migration work for Britain'. This was built upon by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND)³⁹ Review (Fair, Effective, Transparent and Trusted) in July 2006. Both outlined how asylum claims would be managed more closely under the New Asylum Model and include:

- (a) The new policy of granting five years' leave to remain rather than indefinite leave in the first instance commenced on 30 August 2005. This policy provided for reviews of refugee status and limited leave of individuals who, through their own actions, were considered to have brought themselves within the scope of the Refugee Convention's Exclusion and Cessation clauses. It also provided for the review of grants of limited leave and refugee status in the event of a significant and non-temporary change in a country,

³⁹ The Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2008, then part of the UK Border Agency (UKBA).

or part of it, sufficient to indicate that some or all refugees from that country or part were no longer in need of the UK's protection.

(b) Changes in processes for the management of detained Fast Track and non-detained cases. Changes in non-detained cases included the use of managed accommodation, requirements to report regularly, the serving of appeal outcomes in person and linking an applicant's access to support to their compliance with the process.

(c) Central to the new process was the New Asylum Model, the focus being on a single case owner; one professional responsible for managing both the case, and the claimant throughout the asylum process. The first complete case management teams became operational in June 2005 and since March 2007 the majority of new asylum claims cases have been managed end-to-end by one of the regional asylum teams. The aim is to recognise readily those with well founded claims, to maximise deterrents against unfounded applications, and to ensure that a higher percentage of asylum seekers whose claims fail are quickly removed from the UK.

(d) The Home Affairs Select Committee were informed in December 2006 that the programme of work on the older unresolved (legacy) asylum cases had begun. A new Case Resolution Directorate was formed to carry through this work.

(xv) In April 2006, a requirement was introduced for those seeking settlement in the employment related categories to have spent a minimum of five years in the United Kingdom in this category whereas previously this was four years.

(xvi) The *Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006* came into force on 30 April that year. They transposed the *Free Movement Directive* (Directive 2004/38/EC) which codified and expanded free movement rights across the EU. New rights of residence were created including the ability of EEA nationals and their family members to acquire permanent residence under European law for the first time. It also allowed third country nationals to retain a right of residence in certain circumstances (e.g. divorce) on a personal basis (i.e. without the need to be reliant on the rights of the EEA national).

(xvii) In July 2006, the Home Secretary announced to Parliament that the backlog of cases involving unsuccessful asylum applicants who were still residing in the UK would be resolved on a case-by-case basis within the next five years in accordance with the legal framework and with the following priorities:

- (a) Those who may pose a risk to the public;
- (b) Those who can be removed more easily;
- (c) Those receiving support;
- (d) Those who may be allowed to stay in the UK.

(xviii) The 2000 European Economic Area Regulations were replaced on the 30 April 2006 by the *Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006* – the 'EEA Regulations'. This transposes Directive 2004/38/EC into UK legislation. Under the EEA Regulations, EEA nationals (and their family members) have the right to reside in the UK for 3 months. To have a right to reside beyond that period they must be exercising a treaty right, described in domestic regulations as being a qualified person. To be considered a qualified person, they must be a worker, self-employed person, self-sufficient or a student. After residing in the UK for a period of

five years in accordance with the EEA Regulations, an EEA national or their family member will acquire the right of permanent residence in the UK.

(xix) Bulgaria and Romania became part of the EEA on 1 January 2007.

(xx) From 2 April 2007, adults aged 18 or over but under the age of 65 who apply for settlement (indefinite leave to remain or indefinite leave to enter) need to provide evidence that they have passed either the Life in the UK test or an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) course which includes citizenship materials, unless they are applying under one of the categories which does not contain this requirement. Further information can be found at: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/settlement/knowledge-language-life/>.

(xxi) In September 2007, the Immigration Rules were amended to provide a new category of student visitors in the rules relating to visitors. This category provides for short term students who wish to study in the UK for six months or less but who do not wish to take part-time employment or seek an extension to their student visitor leave. It can also be used by visitors who want to undertake a short course of study in the UK which will be completed during their period of leave.

(xxii) A mandatory requirement for all students and prospective students intending to take employment or wishing to seek an extension of stay beyond their initial grant of leave to apply for entry clearance before travelling to the UK was introduced in September 2007. At the same time, the ability of those already in the UK in another capacity to switch into the student category was restricted.

(xxiii) On 1 August 2008, the 'Automatic Deportation' provisions in the *UK Borders Act 2007* came into effect. They created an automatic link between criminality and deportation. They take effect when a non-EEA foreign national offender is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment or more. There are limited exceptions relating to asylum and human rights, age at conviction, mental health disposals, extradition and human trafficking. Unless the foreign national offender makes an arguable asylum or human rights claim, any appeal against deportation is heard after he has left the UK.

(xxiv) The phased implementation of Tier 1 of the Points Based System took place between February 2008 and June 2008. Tier 1 provides a route for Highly Skilled Workers. Tier 2 and Tier 5 were implemented in November 2008, and at the same time new rules for business visitors were also introduced. Tier 2 provides a route for skilled workers with a job offer, and Tier 5 is for temporary workers and youth mobility, providing a route for those coming to the UK for primarily non-economic reasons.

(xxv) With effect from 22 July 2008 the initial length of time for which the spouse, civil partner, unmarried or same-sex partner of a person present and settled in the UK is admitted to the UK was increased to a period not exceeding 27 months.

(xxvi) With effect from 27 November 2008 the minimum age at which a person could be granted entry clearance, leave to enter, leave to remain or variation of leave as the spouse, civil partner, fiancé(e), proposed civil partner, unmarried or same-sex partner of a person present and settled in the UK was increased from 18 to 21. The minimum age at which a person could sponsor such an application was also increased from 18 to 21.

(xxvii) Amendments to rules governing the requirement of visas to visit the UK came into effect on 3 March 2009, 18 May 2009 and 1 July 2009, affecting the visa requirements of Overseas

Taiwan Citizens without Household Registration, individuals with a passport issued by Taiwan and Venezuela, and nationals or citizens of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.

(xxviii) With effect from 31 March 2009, Tier 4 of the Points Based System was implemented, replacing previous routes of entry for new applicants wishing to enter the UK to study. Tier 4 requires all child and adult students from outside the EEA to be issued with a visa letter from an education provider accredited as a licensed sponsor, specifies the level of education undertaken by those aged over 16, amongst other measures.

(xxix) Amendments were made to Tiers 1, 2 and 5 with effect from 31 March 2009 and Tiers 1, 2, 4 and 5 from 1 October 2009.

(xxx) With effect from 31 March 2009, the Sector Based Scheme was deleted as those eligible for the scheme were able to enter the UK to work under EU free movement rules and the Scheme was no longer required.

(xxxi) Following a judicial review, the policy for those applying for Indefinite Leave to Remain after continuous residence in the UK under the Highly Skilled Migrant scheme was confirmed as four years for those who had applied for the scheme before 3 April 2006. This was implemented on 20 April 2009.

(xxxii) A list of all the "Statements of Changes in Immigration Rules" laid since May 2003 can be found at:

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/statementsofchanges/>.

3. Before travelling to the UK, visa nationals are required to obtain entry clearance from a British diplomatic post abroad. Since October 2000, under the *Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000*, entry clearance serves a dual purpose. It not only permits the bearer to travel to the UK, it also confers leave to enter from the date of issue and will be activated upon passing through UK immigration control.

(i) *Statement of changes in Immigration Rules* (HC 1224) took effect on 13 November 2003 that required all non-EEA nationals to obtain entry clearance issued overseas for stays in the United Kingdom in excess of six months. HC 1224 further prevented Immigration Officers from granting in excess of six months entry at the United Kingdom border.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION

The UK National Statistics publication hub⁴⁰ lists a wide range of statistical publications on immigration and migration that are designated National Statistics and produced by Research, Development and Statistics within the Home Office, Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions and the devolved administrations, and where listed below are denoted, as such, by **NS✓**. In addition, there are a number of official statistics publications from other government departments and agencies, statistics from international organisations and other sources of information on immigration and migration.

Home Office statistical publications

Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom NS✓ were published in the form of a Command Paper until 2006 and as an online bulletin in 2007 and 2008. Previous editions are available online from The Stationery Office website⁴¹ and the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics (RDS) website⁴².

Statistical information on asylum applications and decisions were previously published annually as a Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Previous publications of **Asylum Statistics NS✓** are available online from the Home Office RDS website⁴².

The amalgamation of the *Control of Immigration* and the *Asylum Statistics* publications is in line with wider developments in the reporting of Migration Statistics to reduce the number of separate publications and give a coherent picture within the annual and quarterly publications following the **Review of Border and Immigration Agency (now UKBA) Statistics on “Control of Immigration”**⁴³. This review follows the **National Statistics Quality Review (NSQR) of “Control of Immigration United Kingdom” publications**. The final report and the Home Office’s implementation plan can be found on the National Statistics⁴⁴ and Home Office websites⁴³.

Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom NS✓, available from the Home Office RDS website⁴², was first published by the Home Office on 21 August 2008.

Monthly Asylum Statistics NS✓, available from the Home Office RDS website⁴², was first published by the Home Office on 24 June 2010.

British Citizenship Statistics, United Kingdom NS✓ (previously titled *Persons Granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom*) is published annually as a Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Editions are available online from the Home Office RDS website⁴².

Past Home Office quarterly publications are the **Accession Monitoring Report**, a report on the Accession State Worker Registration Scheme, and **Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics**, a report on the schemes for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals. Editions of both publications, which are based on management information, are available from the UK Border Agency website⁴⁵. Summary information on workers from the Accession countries is now published as part of the quarterly *Control of Immigration* publications.

⁴⁰ www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/

⁴¹ www.official-documents.gov.uk/

⁴² www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html

⁴³ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/statsprog1.html

⁴⁴ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/quality/nat-stats-qual-revs/qual-revs-by-theme/population/index.html>

⁴⁵ www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports

Research Reports on immigration control are published by the RDS Directorate as reports and occasional papers⁴⁶.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) publications

The **Migration Statistics Quarterly Report** **NS**[✓] provides a summary of the latest migration and related statistics. It is produced jointly by ONS, Home Office and DWP. It includes data on long-term international migration to and from the UK; migrant applications to work in the UK; the control of immigration; UK population by country of birth and nationality; and moves within the UK. It also links to the interactive 'Local Area Migration Indicators' tool⁴⁷.

The **Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)** **NS**[✓] publication (MN Series) presents statistics on flows of international migrants to and from the UK and England and Wales. It breaks down flows by variables including citizenship, country of birth, country of last or next residence, reason for migration, occupation, length of stay, age, sex, marital status and UK area of destination or origin⁴⁸.

Data from the **International Passenger Survey (IPS)** **NS**[✓] are also available - these are a component of LTIM but do not provide full migration figures. They do, however, allow cross-tabulations of different migrant characteristics⁴⁸.

National Population Projections **NS**[✓] by age and sex are produced for the United Kingdom and constituent countries every two years. Details of the latest (2008-based) projections and historical projections are currently available via the National Statistics hub⁴⁹.

ONS also publishes information about international migration alongside other population and demographic information in a number of publications, including **Population Trends**⁵⁰ **NS**[✓], **Social Trends**⁵¹ **NS**[✓], and **Regional Trends**⁵² **NS**[✓].

Other statistical publications

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publishes data on non-UK nationals registering for a National Insurance Number (NINo) for the purposes of work, benefits or tax credits. **National Insurance Numbers allocated to Adult Overseas Nationals** **NS**[✓] is available via the National Statistics hub⁴⁹.

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency publishes **Long-term International Migration Estimates for Northern Ireland** **NS**[✓]⁴⁶ and the General Register Office for Scotland⁵³ reports data on **Population by Country of Birth and Nationality** and the **High Level Summary of Statistical Trends** publication includes data on migration.

The Ministry of Justice published **Tribunals Service, Quarterly Statistics and Annual Statistics**⁵⁴ containing financial year data on applications and decisions of immigration appeals.

⁴⁶ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/horrpubs.html

⁴⁷ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15230>

⁴⁸ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>

⁴⁹ www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/

⁵⁰ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6303>

⁵¹ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13675>

⁵² <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14356>

⁵³ www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/

⁵⁴ <http://www.tribunals.gov.uk/Tribunals/Publications/publications.htm>

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated, by the United Nations, to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. The UNHCR website⁵⁵ includes statistics on refugees.

The United Nations Statistics Division and the United Nations Population Division provide data on the number of migrants within countries⁵⁶.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat⁵⁷) is the statistical arm of the European Commission, producing data for the European Union (EU) and promoting harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states.

The European Commission launched the European Migration Network (EMN)⁵⁸ in 2003. EMN is a network of national contact points with the purpose of collating, providing access to and facilitating the exchange of information on migration and asylum. It also analyses this information. Part of the EMN work programme is the **Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics** containing statistics for member countries.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was established in 1961. Since then, its mission has been to help its member countries to achieve sustainable economic growth and employment and to raise the standard of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability. The OECD collects statistics from statistical agencies and other institutions of its member countries needed for the analysis of economic and social developments by its in-house analysts, committees, working parties, and member country governments. OECD databases and publications of migration statistics, including **Database on immigrants in OECD countries** and **International Migration Outlook** may be found on the OECD website⁵⁹.

Other sources of information

The UK Border Agency (UKBA) is responsible for securing the United Kingdom borders and controlling migration in the United Kingdom. UKBA manages border control for the United Kingdom, enforcing immigration and customs regulations; and considers applications for permission to enter or stay in the United Kingdom, citizenship and asylum.

The Government wishes to manage legal migration in the interests of the UK economy, and there are eligibility requirements for persons who want to work in the UK. The **Working in the UK** section of the UKBA website⁶⁰ provides details of most of the routes available to foreign nationals who want to come to the United Kingdom to work and the **Policy and Law** section provides a reference source on immigration and asylum law.

International Group, part of UKBA, runs the UK's visa service through British diplomatic posts abroad, visa application centres and online. Online information is available on visa applications⁶¹.

⁵⁵ www.unhcr.org/

⁵⁶ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/migration/>

⁵⁷ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

⁵⁸ <http://emn.sarenet.es/html/index.html>

⁵⁹ www.oecd.org/statsportal/

⁶⁰ www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/

⁶¹ www.ukvisas.gov.uk/en/

Previously, UKBA published statistics on entry clearance which provided details of all visas applications, issues and refusals worldwide⁶². These are now incorporated within this publication.

The Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration (THESIM) project brings together data suppliers and users at the national and EU level, and has also involved the creation of a strong international network of key academic experts on migration statistics in the EU. The project included creation of a book, ***THESIM Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration***⁶³ (fee required), which provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the whole system of statistical data sources on international migration and asylum in the EU.

⁶² www.ukvisas.gov.uk/en/aboutus/statistics/

⁶³ www.uclouvain.be/en-12321.html

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary is intended to accompany the Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom* and the quarterly publications *Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom*. It is intended to give an overview of the terms, rather than a full technical description.

Acronyms

HSMP Highly Skilled Migrant Programme

ILR Indefinite Leave to Remain

IO Immigration Officer

MI Management Information

NS National Statistic

PBS Points Based System

SAWS Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme

SBS Sector Based Scheme

UASC Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child

WRS Worker Registration Scheme

Terms

Within an explanation of a term, words in bold are themselves explained elsewhere in the glossary.

A2 are the two countries that joined the European Union on 1 January 2007: Bulgaria and Romania.

A8 are the eight Central and Eastern European countries that joined the European Union on 1 May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. The A8 does not include the other two countries that joined on this date: Cyprus and Malta.

Accession is the acceptance of a country as a new member of the European Union.

Accession worker cards are required by Bulgarian and Romanian nationals if they wish to work in the UK.

After-entry application to vary leave to remain is an application from a person wishing to extend or change the status of their stay in the UK. An individual is required to make an application for an extension or change in status before their existing permission to enter or stay has expired. Within the immigration rules an individual may make more than one application in any given year.

An **age disputed application** occurs when an asylum applicant claims to be a minor but his/her appearance strongly suggests that he/she is over 18. The Home Office policy is to treat the applicant as an adult until there is credible documentary or other persuasive evidence to demonstrate the age claimed.

British citizens are people with citizenship usually through a connection with the UK: birth, adoption, descent, registration, or naturalisation. British citizens have the **right of abode** in the UK.

British Overseas Citizens are people connected with the former British colonies who, for the most part, did not acquire citizenship of the new country when it attained independence. Hong Kong British Dependant Territories Citizens became British Overseas Citizens on 1 July 1997 if they would otherwise have been stateless.

British Overseas Territories Citizens are people with citizenship through a connection with a British overseas territory such as Gibraltar, St Helena etc. Known as 'British Dependent Territories citizens' before February 2002. Hong Kong British Dependent Territories Citizens lost that citizenship automatically on 1 July 1997 but may still hold another form of British nationality.

The **Common Travel Area** consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

A **document certifying permanent residence** is issued to EEA nationals to confirm their right of permanent residence in the UK. EEA nationals acquire this right after exercising a treaty right for a continuous period of five years. They are not obliged to apply for a permanent **residence card**.

Employment and Support Allowance is an allowance aimed at helping people with an illness or disability to move into work.

Entry clearance takes the form of a visa (for visa nationals) or an entry certificate (for non visa nationals). These documents are to be taken as evidence of the holder's eligibility for entry into the United Kingdom, and accordingly accepted as "entry clearances" within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971.

Family formation and reunion is a summary category used in descriptions of settlement statistics reflecting persons granted settlement on grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a **British citizen**. Includes husbands, wives, children, parents and grandparents and other and unspecified dependants.

First-Tier Tribunal Judges hear and decide appeals on immigration and asylum matters in the First-Tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber).

Grant of settlement is a grant of indefinite leave to enter (on arrival) or **indefinite leave to remain** (after entry) to a non-EEA national.

The **Habitual Residence Test** is a test for all individuals (except those from certain exempt categories), including returning British nationals, who have recently arrived in the country and who make a claim for certain income-related social security benefits or seek housing assistance from a local authority. The individual must satisfy the decision-making authorities that, firstly, they have a **right to reside** and, secondly, that they are habitually resident in the **Common Travel Area** can be treated as such. Habitual residence is not defined in law. The exempt categories include: worker for the purposes of EC law; those granted **refugee** status, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave to remain; those granted exceptional leave to remain or **indefinite leave to remain** granted exceptionally outside the immigration rules. Those individuals in the exempt categories are required to provide evidence of a right to reside but will satisfy the habitual residence condition.

The **Highly Skilled Migrant Programme** (HSMP) began on 28 January 2002. It differs from the work permit system in that it does not require an employer to obtain a permit for the individual. Applicants are assessed on a points system, based on their qualifications, earning ability and experience. The programme has now been replaced by PBS **Tier 1**.

Immigration Officers working in passport control are responsible for checking the right of entry to the UK of all individuals arriving at seaports, airports and via the Channel Tunnel. As well as examining documentation, they may gather intelligence and do case work. Where necessary, they will use legal powers to detain or remove illegal entrants to the UK.

Income Support is a benefit for people unavailable for full-time work and do not have enough money to live on.

Indefinite leave to remain is a **grant of settlement** (after entry) to a non-EEA national.

Initial decision is a decision by **UK Border Agency** on an application regarding immigration control, subject to a right of appeal.

Jobseeker's Allowance (income-based) is the main benefit for people between 18 and state pension age who are out of work or work less than 16 hours a week on average, based on income and savings criteria.

A **juxtaposed control** is a UK Border Zone set up, by international treaty, in another country to enforce UK immigration, detection or police powers before the passenger physically arrives on UK sovereign territory.

A **landing card** is a form completed by all passengers subject to immigration control, which is given to the **Immigration Officer** on arrival. A landing card is completed for each journey; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion. A controlled landing card is one where the passenger has been granted leave to enter and is intending to stay for at least six months; a non-controlled landing card is one where the passenger is intending to stay for less than six months and does not intend to work.

Leave to remain is permission to stay in the UK either temporarily (limited leave to remain) or permanently (**indefinite leave to remain**).

Management information is data drawn from administrative systems, which are collected for the purpose of supporting government business. In the Control of Immigration publications all data designated as 'Management information' are provisional, may be subject to change, have not been subject to as thorough detailed verification as National Statistics (NS), and are therefore considered to be official statistics rather than National Statistics.

Non-compliance grounds signify a failure to cooperate with the process to examine and decide the asylum claim within a reasonable period. This includes refusals for failure to respond to invitations to interview to establish identity.

A **non-suspensive appeal** is a right of appeal where UKBA has concluded that there are insufficient grounds shown that would qualify for a grant of asylum, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave to remain (known as a 'clearly unfounded claim') and the applicant will not have the right to appeal against the decision while still in the UK. Applications from nationals of a 'designated' state who have had their application refused are bound by legislation to have their claims certified as clearly unfounded unless the Secretary of State is not satisfied that the claim is clearly unfounded. In cases where certification is applied, the applicant retains a right of appeal, which can only be submitted out-of country, termed as the 'Non-Suspensive Appeals' process. Claims from nationals of all other states may be considered for certification on a case-by-case basis.

Notified voluntary departure is where persons against whom enforcement action has been initiated, decide to voluntarily to leave the UK and inform the **UK Border Agency** of their intention to depart (either by phoning their Local Enforcement Unit (LEO) or completing forms IS101 or IS101 (PA)) in order for the necessary arrangements to be made.

Ordinary visitors are non-EEA nationals admitted to the UK for a period not exceeding 6 months on condition that they do not work.

Other voluntary departure is where persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities are identified through data-matching exercises. Such individuals can be identified at embarkation controls, from subsequent **visa applications** or from passenger information supplied by airlines through the e-borders system. Figures are only available from 2005 onwards.

Pension Credit is extra money paid to those aged 60 and over to top up their weekly income to a guaranteed minimum amount or to those aged 65 and over to contribute toward their retirement savings.

A **permanent residence card** is issued for non-EEA family members of EEA nationals on the provision that they have a right to such a card. To acquire that right the non-EEA national must be a family member of an EEA national and must have been living in accordance with the EEA regulations for a continuous period of five years. The permanent residence card is valid for a period of 10 years. Non-EEA family members are not obliged to apply for a permanent residence card.

Points Based System is a rationalisation of 80 existing immigration control processes for persons working and studying in the UK into 5 'tiers'. Phased implementation began in February 2008. See the definitions for the individual tiers, **Tier 1**, **Tier 2**, **Tier 3**, **Tier 4** and **Tier 5** for further information.

Port of entry is an air, sea or rail terminal through which persons from outside the UK enter the country.

Post-decision reviews are sometimes carried out on **initial decisions** for a number of reasons. An asylum decision by the Secretary of State can be later reviewed as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in the applicant's current circumstances and the relevant country of origin information.

Principal applicant is the main applicant named. There is one per application. A principal applicant can have no, one or more dependants.

Refugee is defined, by the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol, as being a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality. The individual is unable or, owing to such a fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of their former habitual residence, is unable, or owing to such fear is unwilling to return to it. Recognition of refugee status by the UK is a pre-requisite to the grant of asylum in the UK.

Registration certificates are issued to EEA nationals to confirm that they are exercising a treaty right. EEA nationals are not obliged to apply for a registration certificate.

Removal of time limit is administrative action resulting in a non-EEA national being granted **indefinite leave to remain**.

Removals and voluntary departure figures include enforced removals, **notified voluntary departures**, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes and, since 2005, **'other voluntary departures'**. It also includes non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

Residence cards are issued to non-EEA national family members of an EEA national when sought. It confirms their status as a family member of an EEA national and is normally issued for a period of five years.

Right of abode is the legal description of a person's right to enter and live in the UK without any immigration restrictions. All **British citizens** have the right of abode along with some Commonwealth citizens. This can be evidenced by a British citizen passport or ID card, or a certificate of entitlement in a foreign passport.

Right to reside. An individual has the right to reside in the UK if they are:

- a UK national or from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland;
- from the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland and working for an employer or are self-employed in the UK;
- from the EEA or Switzerland and actively looking for work and registered with Jobcentre Plus; or
- from outside the EEA but have permission to remain in the UK.

Nationals of the EEA or Switzerland, who are not working or actively looking for work, may not have a right to reside in the UK, unless they have the resources to support themselves. There is no statutory definition of the term "right to reside".

Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS) is a scheme under which Bulgarian and Romanian nationals may be admitted to the UK to undertake seasonal work on farms. SAWS dates from the immediate post-war years, as a way of bringing in short term labour to gather harvests, and its general principles remain to provide short-term seasonal labour for the agricultural industry. The scheme operates under a quota system. The season is defined from 1 May – 30 November. Participants are students (often agricultural students) in their home countries, aged 18-25. Before restriction to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, the majority of participants were from eastern Europe and the states of the former USSR.

Section 4 support. An individual may be eligible for **support** under Section 4(2) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 if their asylum application has been determined as refused and appeals rights are exhausted, but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK.

Section 95 support. **Support** may be provided under Section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 to destitute asylum seekers until their asylum claim is finally determined. Section 95 support can be provided as both accommodation and subsistence, or accommodation or subsistence only.

Section 98 support. Whilst a claim for **Section 95 support** is being considered, Section 98 permits the Secretary of State to provide or arrange for the provision of **support** for asylum seekers or dependants of asylum seekers who appear to be destitute. Section 98 support is temporary accommodation and is intended for short term use.

Sector Based Scheme (SBS) is a quota-based scheme for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, which only covers the food manufacturing sector. The SBS for other nationals was closed in December 2006; prior to this, SBS was a quota-based scheme for overseas nationals to work in the hospitality and food processing sectors.

Students are non-EEA nationals travelling to the UK primarily or solely for the purpose of study.

The **Student visitor** category provides for those persons who wish to come to the UK as a visitor and undertake a short period of study which will be completed within the period of their leave (maximum 6 months). Short term students (i.e. those studying on courses of six months duration or less) who do not intend to take part-time employment or undertake a paid or unpaid work placement as part of their course can also apply within this category.

Support is the provision of accommodation and / or subsistence to those seeking asylum. See **Section 4 support**, **Section 95 support** and **Section 98 support**.

Third Country, or safe third country, is a country of which the applicant is not a national or citizen and in which a person's life or liberty is not threatened by reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. It is also one from which a person would not be sent to another State in contravention of his rights under the 1951 Convention. Most Third Country cases are those which come under the arrangements provided by the Dublin Convention or the Dublin II Regulation (the "Dublin arrangements"). Asylum claims may be refused without substantive consideration of the application if the applicant can be returned to a safe third country.

Tier 1 of the Points Based System: For highly skilled individuals who can contribute to growth and productivity.

Tier 2 of the Points Based System: For skilled workers from outside the EEA with a job offer to fill gaps in UK labour force.

Tier 3 of the Points Based System: For limited numbers of low skilled workers needed to fill specific temporary labour shortages (currently suspended).

Tier 4 of the Points Based System: Students.

Tier 5 of the Points Based System: Youth mobility and temporary workers: people allowed to work in the UK for a limited period of time to satisfy primarily non-economic objectives.

UK ancestry is a possible route of entry to work and/or settle in the UK for Commonwealth citizens without **right of abode** if they can show that they have a grandparent who was born in the UK.

UK Border Agency (UKBA) is responsible for securing the UK borders and controlling migration in the UK.

An **Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child** is a child under 18 who is:

- applying for asylum in their own right; and
- is separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who by law has responsibility to do so.

A child may move between the unaccompanied and accompanied categories whilst their applications are under consideration, e.g. where a child arrives alone but is later united with other family members in the UK, or a child arrives with their parents or close relatives but is later

abandoned, or a trafficked child, or one brought in on false papers with an adult claiming to be a relative.

Unsubstantiated cases are where the applicant has failed to substantiate their claim for asylum through non-attendance at the substantive interview and who are found to have absconded from their registered address. Also called non-substantiated claims.

Upper Tribunal Judges hear and decide appeals against decisions made by the **First-Tier Tribunal Judges**.

Visa application is an application for **entry clearance** made at a British post abroad by a person, who is a national of a country requiring a visa, who does not have **right of abode**, and is wanting to travel to the UK.

Withdrawn. An application can be withdrawn by the applicant by either signing the relevant form or through failing to attend the substantive interview (see **unsubstantiated cases**). An appeal can be withdrawn by either the appellant or the Home Office.

Worker Registration Scheme. **A8** nationals who take up employment in the UK are required to apply to register that employment under the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) within one month of commencing work. The requirement to register employment no longer applies if the individual completes 12 months continuous registered employment in the UK. The requirement to register does not apply to work in a self-employed capacity.

Work permit holder is a migrant who is granted leave for work permit employment (paragraphs 128 to 133 of the Immigration Rules).

If there are terms within the *Control of Immigration* publications that you would like to be explained within this glossary, please contact MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Last updated: May 2010.

HISTORY OF COMMAND PAPER

1. The first permanent control over the admission and residence of foreigners in peacetime was established by the Aliens Act 1905. Annual reports of HM Inspector under the Act from 1906 to 1913 inclusive, which included statistics on foreign passengers arriving and departing, were published as Command Papers. No foreign passenger traffic figures were published for the period 1 July 1914 to 31 December 1919. Quarterly returns of foreign passenger traffic were published as Command Papers for the period 1 January 1920 to 30 June 1939. Annual returns giving a more detailed analysis were published for the years 1921 to 1938. The series was suspended on the outbreak of war. Following a number of requests for permission to use figures since 1939 a Command Paper volume was published providing information for the years 1939 to 1951. This Command Paper stated the intention to publish figures annually.
2. From 2008, the data were no longer published as a Command Paper, but continue to be published annually as a Home Office bulletin.

Research, Development and Statistics Directorate (RDS)
Mission Statement

RDS staff are part of the Home Office. They work closely with front-line staff and policy makers. The HO Chief Scientific Advisor, who is also Director of RDS, oversees professional development for RDS teams, quality assurance and strategic Research and Development issues.

The Home Office's purpose is to work together to protect the public. This is the guiding principle for Home Office policies to counter terrorism, cut crime, provide effective policing, secure our borders and protect personal identity.

Part of the remit of RDS staff is to provide Home Office National Statistics. These statistics inform Parliament and members of the public about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore –

Research, Development and Statistics in the Home Office improves policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with the information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.