



Home Office

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY, UNITED KINGDOM

QUARTER 1 2011 (JANUARY – MARCH)

MAIN POINTS

BORDER CONTROL

- The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area decreased slightly to 101.5 million in 2010 from 101.6 million in 2009.
- Comparing the year to March 2011 with a year earlier, the overall number of entry clearance visas issued increased by 9 per cent from 2.016 million to 2.202 million.

Visitors

- The number of visitor visas issued in the year to March 2011 was 1.564 million, an increase of 13 per cent on a year earlier (1.381 million).

Employment

- The number of employment-related entry clearance visas issued in the year to March 2011 was 161,815, an increase of 6 per cent compared to the year to March 2010 (152,995). This follows a relatively stable period of visas issued between the year to December 2005 (243,465) and the year to March 2007 (247,210) and a broadly decreasing trend until the year to March 2010.

Study

- The number of entry clearance visas issued for the purposes of study, including Tier 4 (students) and student visitors, in the year to March 2011 was 346,245, a decrease of 2 per cent on a year earlier (352,085). The recent decline follows a broadly increasing trend in study-related visas issued within a 12 month period between the year to December 2005 (207,420) and a peak in the year to June 2010 (362,060).

ASYLUM

- The number of applications for asylum, excluding dependants, was 11 per cent higher in Q1 2011 (4,845) compared with Q1 2010 (4,355). This represents the first quarter since Q2 2009 for which the number of applications is higher than the quarter a year earlier.
- In Q1 2011, 4,895 initial asylum decisions were made, excluding dependants, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with Q1 2010 (5,445). 22 per cent of initial decisions in Q1 2011 were to grant asylum compared with 15 per cent in Q1 2010. 8 per cent of initial decisions were to grant Humanitarian Protection (HP) or Discretionary Leave (DL) compared with 10 per cent in Q1 2010. 71 per cent of initial decisions in Q1 2011 were refusals compared with 76 per cent in Q1 2010.

26 May 2011

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

- In Q1 2011, 14,225 persons were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK, 5 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (15,040) – and down 21 per cent compared to the peak of 18,080 in Q3 2008. Changes can be mainly accounted for by the significantly lower number of non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed.
- Within the total number of persons removed or departing voluntarily in Q1 2011, there were 2,600 persons (including dependants) who had claimed asylum (9 per cent lower than in Q1 2010) and 11,625 non-asylum cases (4 per cent lower than in Q1 2010).
- 10 children entered detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers in Q1 2011, compared to 229 in Q1 2010¹.

MANAGED MIGRATION

After-entry applications to vary leave to remain²

- Of the 308,340 grants of extension of leave to remain³ in the year to March 2011, 248,355 (81 per cent) were made under the Points Based System.
- The number of decisions³ on applications to vary conditions of leave fell by 5 per cent in the year to March 2011 (378,010) on a year earlier (398,805).
- Of the total decisions in the year to March 2011, 18 per cent (69,670) were refusals compared with 17 per cent (67,990) on a year earlier and 8 per cent (32,225) in the year to March 2009.
- Employment-related grants⁴ of an extension of leave to remain fell by 21 per cent from 158,370 in the year to March 2010 to 124,805 in the year to March 2011, continuing the decrease from 196,280 in the year to March 2009.
- There was an 8 per cent increase in grants of extensions of leave to remain relating to study⁵ (up from 130,360 in the year to March 2010 to 140,520 in the year to March 2011). This follows a decrease of 17 per cent in the year to March 2009 (130,355) compared with the year to March 2008 (157,775).
- There was a 12 per cent decrease in grants of extensions of leave to remain relating to family (down from 23,245 in the year to March 2010 to 20,410 in the year to March 2011), continuing the decreases from 26,220 in the year to March 2009 and 33,075 in the year to March 2008.

Settlement decisions⁶

- The number of decisions on applications for settlement in the UK rose by 2 per cent in the year to March 2011 to 235,955 from 230,290 in the year to March 2010.
- Comparing the year to March 2010 with the year to March 2011, the number of persons granted settlement in the UK rose by 4 per cent from 215,665 to 223,990. The figure for the year to March 2011 is 6 per cent lower than the total grants in the year to September 2010 (238,950), which was the highest 12 month figure since records began in 1960. An important factor in the peak in the year to September 2010 is the measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases.

¹ These figures have been left unrounded in line with the previously published monthly children entering detention statistics.

² Data relate to the number of decisions and include dependants of principal applicants.

³ Excluding settlement and asylum cases.

⁴ Includes grants under Tiers 1, 2 and 5 of the Points Based System.

⁵ Includes grants under Tier 4 of the Points Based System.

⁶ Data relate to the number of people and include dependants of principal applicants.

- Employment-related grants of settlement fell by 17 per cent from 90,580 in the year to March 2010 to 75,155 in the year to March 2011. This decrease follows a broadly rising trend in employment-related grants since 2007 that partly reflected an increase in the number of people admitted in work-related categories 5 years earlier.
- Asylum-related grants of settlement rose from 2,845 in the year to March 2010 to 7,655 in the year to March 2011. Asylum-related grants showed a broadly decreasing trend from a peak of 67,810 in 2005 until the year to June 2008, followed by a period of relative stability until the year to June 2010.
- Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 24 per cent from 74,975 in the year to March 2010 to 56,885 in the year to March 2011, a return to the level in the year to March 2007 (58,925).
- Other grants, including those on a discretionary basis⁷, increased by 78 per cent from 47,265 in the year to March 2010 to 84,300 in the year to March 2011. The increase in these grants since 2007 can be attributed to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases.

Worker Registration Scheme

- Comparing the year to March 2011 with a year earlier, there were a total of 116,960 initial applicants to the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS), down 1 per cent from 118,255. This decrease continues the trend of year-on-year decreases in initial applicants for the WRS since the year to March 2007.
- The number of approved WRS applicants in the year to March 2011 was 111,775, little change compared to 111,805 in the year to March 2010 and levelling off the trend of year-on-year decreases in approved applicants for the WRS since the year to March 2007.
- Approved applicants from Poland fell to 49,695 in the year to March 2011 from 54,245 in the year to March 2010 – this is the fourth consecutive year ending in March for which the number of approved applicants from Poland has fallen. Approved applicants from Latvia also decreased to 17,000 in the year to March 2011 from 18,195 in the year to March 2010, while those from Lithuania increased to 23,500 from 17,560.
- Under European law, the Worker Registration Scheme could not be continued beyond the seventh anniversary of the accession of the countries it applied to. It was closed on 30 April 2011.

British citizenship

- Comparing the last 12 months with a year earlier, applications for British citizenship rose by 6 per cent, from 194,915 to 206,180, the highest 12 month total since 2005.
- The number of persons granted British citizenship in the UK fell by 1 per cent to 195,410 in the year to March 2011 compared to a year earlier. Grants of British citizenship have shown a broadly rising trend since 2007, increasing from 151,805 in the year to March 2007 to 197,845 in the year to March 2010.

⁷ Includes persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases and grants where the category is unknown.

INTRODUCTION

This Statistical Summary aims to give users an overview of the work of the UK Border Agency. This information is grouped by key operational area of the UK Border Agency – i.e. border control, asylum, managed migration, and enforcement and compliance.

The report contains a mixture of National Statistics, identified by the use of the symbol **(NS✓)** in the section overviews, and management information. Supplementary tables that accompany this bulletin include information by country of nationality. All tables are available from <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/migration/migration-statistics1/>.

What's new

Entry Clearance Visas

Visa endorsements for non-PBS and pre-PBS entry clearance visas have been re-aligned, in particular within the employment and family categories. This has included:

- the re-categorisation of all dependants previously within 'Other permit free employment not allocated'; these endorsements can be used for dependants of migrants outside of the work-route. A new category of 'Dependant joining / accompanying' has been created to capture these individuals more accurately;
- ensuring that those endorsements included within the family-route related only to applicants whose reason for wishing to come to the UK rests on their relationship to a British citizen or a person settled in the UK; and
- ensuring that where an endorsement could be used for both main applicant and dependant the presentation does not attempt to allocate them to one type.

Table 1.1 has been redesigned as a result, also allowing earlier years to be displayed and data to be filtered. Table 1b has been discontinued as Table 1.1 now captures these data.

Data for 2005 to 2007 have been revised following an exercise to remove any duplicate records.

Border Control

Quarterly data on international passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area have been included in Table 1.2(a) for 2007 to 2010. It is planned to publish these data each quarter; one quarter in arrears due to the availability of data (i.e. Q1 2011 data will be available in the Q2 2011 statistical summary). As previously announced, it is planned that quarterly data on non-EEA nationals passenger arrivals will be released every six months, with quarters 1 and 2 published in February of each year and quarters 3 and 4 published in August. Both of these developments will allow for more timely data to be published.

Asylum

As announced in previous publications, the method for calculating outstanding asylum applications statistics has changed. Table 2.1 now shows outstanding asylum applications to Q4 2010 and pending applications from Q2 2010. Previously, the quarterly outstanding asylum application series had been calculated from the cumulative effect of applications received, decisions made, and applications withdrawn, applied to the total backlog figure produced from a manual count at the end of August 2001. This measure was based on a combination of different sources of information, which may have led to discrepancies over time. A monthly data series of asylum applications lodged since April 2006 that are pending a decision was introduced in June 2010. This series is based on the UK Border Agency's administrative database and is more accurate than the quarterly series of outstanding asylum applications, although the latter was a reasonable indicator of trends. Further work is needed on the number of pending applications to assure the quality of the earlier records before information on applications prior to April 2006 can be published.

Asylum appeals

Quarterly asylum appeals data for all quarters are now sourced from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) database and pertain to main asylum applicants. The UKBA database records are updated from record-level data provided by the Tribunals Service Asylum and Immigration (TSIA). This will provide consistent data across all datasets relating to asylum published within *Control of Immigration*, but is different from the quarterly data previously published which provided counts of principal appellants sourced from TSIA aggregated data. There tend to be higher numbers of principal appellants than main asylum applicant appeals as:

- TSIA have a wider definition of asylum appeals, including some human rights cases and appeals on extensions of asylum, Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave; and
- principal appellants include some individuals classed as dependants by UKBA.

For comparison, the two sets of data are:

Asylum appeals received and determined at the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal / First-tier Tribunal of the Immigration and Asylum Chamber (1), excluding dependants (2), 2007 to 2010

Year	Appeals received by the AIT/FTTIAC		Appeals determined by the AIT/FTTIAC	
	Number of principal applicants	Number of principal appellants (3)	Number of principal applicants	Number of principal appellants (3)
2007	11,575	14,060	12,395	14,945
2008	9,710	10,660	9,210	10,720
2009	14,340	15,420	12,815	14,610
2010	13,930	16,170	14,720	17,930

(1) The Tribunals Service Immigration and Asylum (TSIA), consisting of the First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal of the Immigration and Asylum Chamber (FTTIAC and UTIAC), replaced the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) on 15 February 2010. All figures for appeals determined are cases dealt with by Immigration Judges at the AIT or FTTIAC.

(2) Figures are rounded to the nearest 5.

(3) Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Justice. Figures were previously published in Table 2.4 of the Q4 2010 Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary.

Data on principal appellants continue to be available from the Tribunals Service.

British Citizenship

Data on British citizenship has been amalgamated with the *Control of Immigration: Quarterly statistical summary* from this publication and the annual bulletin *British Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom* will no longer be published separately.

Amalgamation of the publications will ensure that available resource can be allocated more effectively. This was supported by the responses to the consultation that closed on 4 May 2011.

Enforcement and Compliance

A new table (Table 3.12) has been included from this quarter. This shows the length of detention of persons leaving detention during Quarter 1 2011 and helps provide a more complete picture of length of detention.

Future developments – Consultation responses

Home Office Statistics received 17 responses to the consultation launched with the *Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary Q4 2010* in February 2011. The consultation ended on 4 May 2011; the full consultation document can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-consultation-2011?view=Standard&pubID=867861>

The responses concurred with the proposal to amalgamate the annual *British Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom* and *Control of Immigration* publications with this publication; this is being implemented.

The consultation also covered proposals to:

- structure the commentary and analysis of the data in virtual topics, focus on key points, but provide longer term trends;
- present tables in such a way that makes them more accessible to users, in particular listing within tables all annual data, followed by quarterly data; and a standard and full country of nationality and continent list;
- reduce the number of tables released through a combination of amalgamation and a reduction in the variables reported on; and
- provide data in an unrounded format, apart from those relating to passenger arrivals.

Full consideration of the comments and suggestions on these aspects of the consultation are being undertaken. A report on the responses and the subsequent outcomes will be published ahead of the next publication on 25 August 2011. The aim will be to implement further changes in a phased period from August 2011.

Comments on the development of this publication can be e-mailed to:

MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Conventions used in figures and tables

All data, except percentages or unless otherwise stated, in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 5. Percentages are generally given to the nearest percentage point. Data in some of the tables in this bulletin may not sum to the totals shown or, in the case of percentages, to 100 per cent, because they have been rounded independently.

All figures relating to January 2009 onwards remain provisional and subject to revision, unless otherwise stated.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

—	Nil.
*	1 or 2 (used in tables where other figures have been rounded to the nearest 5).
..	Not available.
:	Not applicable.
(–)	Nil per cent.
(0)	Less than 0.5 per cent, but greater than 0 per cent.
(e)	Estimated figures.
(M)	Figures based on management information that are not subject to the detailed checks that apply for National Statistics. They are provisional and subject to change.
(NS)	National Statistics.
(P)	Provisional figures.
(R)	Revised figures (see Background Notes).

PROVISIONAL RELEASE DATES

The following are provisional release dates for future quarterly bulletin publications:

<u>Release dates</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
25 August 2011	Quarter 2 2011
24 November 2011	Quarter 3 2011
23 February 2012	Quarter 4 2011
31 May 2012	Quarter 1 2012

The following are provisional release dates for future monthly asylum tables, based on management information, which are subject to change:

<u>Release dates</u>	<u>Month</u>
30 June 2011	April 2011
28 July 2011	May 2011
25 August 2011	June 2011
29 September 2011	July 2011
27 October 2011	August 2011
24 November 2011	September 2011
29 December 2011	October 2011
26 January 2012	November 2011

The following is a provisional release date for future monthly children entering detention held solely under Immigration Act powers tables, based on management information, which is subject to change:

<u>Release dates</u>	<u>Month</u>
30 June 2011	May 2011

In May 2010, the Government announced a review into the ending of the detention of children in the UK for immigration purposes and announced the conclusions in December 2010. The intention is to publish children entering detention data monthly, until the Pre-Departure Accommodation recommended by the review is available. After which, consideration will be given to the future publication of this series.

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FURTHER INFORMATION AND FEEDBACK

We would be interested in readers' views on how this publication might be developed further to increase its value to users. Please write to:

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Enquiries from the public can also be directed to this email address.

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Tel: Direct Communications Unit 020 7035 4848.

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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 under the direct line management of a Chief Statistician, who reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters.

0 POINTS BASED SYSTEM

The Points Based System (PBS) consists of five “Tiers”. Three of these (Tiers 1, 2 and 5) relate to permission to work. Tier 1 provides a route for Highly Skilled Workers; its phased implementation took place between February 2008 and June 2008. Tier 2 and Tier 5 were implemented in November 2008. Tier 2 provides a route for skilled workers with a job offer while Tier 5 is for temporary workers and youth mobility, providing a route for those coming to the UK for primarily non-economic reasons. An additional tier (Tier 3) relates to unskilled workers and is currently suspended. Tier 4 was implemented in March 2009 and provides a route for students to study with an approved education provider.

The Tier 1 – General route was closed to new “out of country” entry clearance visa applicants from 23 December 2010. On 6 April 2011 a new Tier 1 route (Exceptional Talent) was introduced. Continuing routes for Tier 1 are: Entrepreneurs; Investors; and Post-study workers. For more information see the UK Border Agency website <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/>.

Figures relating to the PBS can be found in various tables regarding entry clearance visas issued (Tables 0.1 and 1.1), passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom (Table 1.2), decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain (Tables 0.1, 4.1 and 4.2) and grants of settlement (Table 4.3).

Table 0.1 shows entry clearance visas to the United Kingdom issued and “in country” extensions of leave for employment and study categories for the year to 31 March 2011.

The number of entry clearance visas issued under PBS is an indicator of the level of immigration for employment or study of non-EEA nationals; although it shows intention to travel, rather than entry to the UK, data are available on a more timely basis than admissions of passengers given leave to enter. Entry to the UK may be any time during the period the visa is valid. The number of grants of an extension under PBS is an indicator of changes in the length of stay in the UK for these migrants.

Entry clearance visas issued and grants of an extension of leave to remain should not be summed as they are indicators of different aspects of migration. Also, individuals could be counted in both if the issue and grant occurs within the same year.

0.1 Work and study (Table 0.1)

As PBS has been phased in, the number of work and study visas issued that are pre-PBS equivalent visas is decreasing.

Key findings comparing the year to March 2011 with the year to March 2010 (main applicants and dependants):

- Issues of employment-related entry clearance visas⁸ increased by 6 per cent from 152,995 in the year to March 2010 to 161,815 in the year to March 2011. Of these 161,815, 140,640 were PBS and pre-PBS equivalent visas.
- Employment-related⁹ grants of an extension of leave to remain fell by 21 per cent from 158,360 in the year to March 2010 to 124,805 in the year to March 2011.
- Issues of entry clearance visas⁸ for the purposes of study, including Tier 4 (students), decreased by 2 per cent from 352,085 in the year to March 2010 to 346,245 in the year to March 2011. Of these 346,245, 295,145 were PBS and pre-PBS equivalent visas (a

⁸ 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

⁹ Trainee doctors and dentists on postgraduate training have been incorporated in Tier 4 (Students) of the Points Based System and have been aligned as such in Tables 0.1 and 4.2. This differs slightly from the coverage in section 4 of the commentary, which includes all trainees in employment-related grants to provide a consistent time series.

fall of 6 per cent on the year to March 2010) and 51,100 were visas issued under student visitor rules.

- There was an 8 per cent increase in grants of extensions of leave to remain relating to study from 130,365 in the year to March 2010 to 140,520 in the year to March 2011.

Further key findings for year ending 31 March 2011 are available in Sections 1 and 4.

0.2 Comparing student data (Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

UK Border Agency data on visas issued and passenger arrivals include those coming to the UK to study. However, these data can not be directly compared as they use different counts of the same group of people. In addition the data released relate to different time periods.

The obsolete category 'short-term students' is included within 'student visitors' for entry clearance visa data and 'students' for passenger arrivals data; the rules that applied for short-term students provide a reasonable equivalence to student visitors for entry clearance visas, but not for passengers arriving.

There are a range of other reasons for the differences between these figures, which include:

- visas can be issued in one period and the individual arrives in a later period;
- the individual may not arrive;
- the individual may make more than one journey into the UK in the period the visa is valid;
- not all individuals arriving require a visa for entry; and
- arrivals are based on estimates of landing cards, while visas issued are sourced from the database used to process the visas.

Data from the Office for National Statistics on long-term international migration provide a better indication of long-term trends of student immigration than visas issued and passenger arrivals data, due to changes in immigration rules, in particular the introduction of the 'student visitor' category on 1 September 2007.

Individuals applying under the 'student visitor' category, which provides for those persons who wish to come to the UK as a visitor and undertake a short period of study (maximum 6 months) and 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, may previously have been classified as 'visitors' or 'short-term students' respectively.

Key findings for the year to June 2010:

- There were 320,205 issues of entry clearance visas¹⁰ in the year to June 2010 for the purposes of study to main applicants and dependants, under Tier 4 (students) and equivalent visas. Visas issued to those wishing to enter under student visitor rules accounted for an additional 41,860 visas.
- The number of non-EEA and Swiss national students and their dependants entering the UK was 317,000 in the year to June 2010. Persons admitted under student visitor rules accounted for 227,000 additional arrivals.

¹⁰ 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.

1 BORDER CONTROL

1.1 UK entry clearance visas issued (Table 1.1)

European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss nationals do not require a visa to come to the UK. However, over 100 nationalities require a visa to come to the UK for any purpose, covering three-quarters of the world population. For other nationalities a visa is required for those wanting to come to the UK for over 6 months, or to work.

Entry clearance visa statistics cover a range of permitted lengths of stay, including those for less than a year. Visas issued under Tiers 4 and 5 and the pre-PBS equivalents, together with other visa types such as EEA family permits, allow temporary entry clearance and require the individual to renew the visa before it expires should they wish to stay longer (see Section 4.1). Visas issued under Tiers 1 and 2 and the pre-PBS equivalents and some family visas allow an applicant to make an application for 'indefinite leave to remain' after a specified period. A number of other entry clearance visas, including some family visas, permit a person to stay in the UK indefinitely.

The figures of entry clearance visas issued show intentions to visit rather than actual arrivals and individuals can arrive at any time during the period that the visa is valid.

Dependants are allocated an entry clearance category according to the circumstances of their application.

Data on entry clearance visas are management information.

Key findings for the year to March 2011:

- Comparing the year to March 2011 with a year earlier, the overall number of entry clearance visas issued increased by 9 per cent from 2.016 million to 2.202 million.

Of the overall number of visas issued in the year to March 2011:

- The number of visitor visas issued in the year to March 2011 was 1.564 million, an increase of 13 per cent on a year earlier (1,381,105).
- The number of employment-related entry clearance visas issued in the year to March 2011 was 161,815, an increase of 6 per cent on a year earlier (152,995). Two-thirds of this increase can be attributed to the number of visas issued under PBS Tier 1 (and pre-PBS equivalent), which saw an increase of 20 per cent (5,780) between the years ending March 2010 and March 2011 (34,485).
- Between the years ending March 2007 (247,210) and March 2010 (152,995), the number of employment-related entry clearance visas issued within a 12 month period saw a broadly decreasing trend. This follows a relatively stable period of visas issued between the years ending December 2005 (243,465) and March 2007.
- The number of entry clearance visas issued for the purposes of study, including Tier 4 (students) and student visitors, in the year to March 2011 was 346,245, a decrease of 2 per cent on a year earlier (352,085).
- Between the years ending December 2005 and June 2009, visas issued within a 12 month period for the purposes of study showed, broadly, a gradual increasing trend from 207,420 to 267,880. This was followed by a higher rate of increase to 362,060 visas issued in the year ending June 2010.

Table 1a: Entry clearance visas (1) to the United Kingdom issued to all applicants, by main category, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	Total	Employment (2)	Study (3)	Families (2)(4)	Dependants joining / accompanying (2)(5)	Other temporary (6)	Other settlement (7)
2007 Q1	446,250	60,345	34,795	18,890	7,880	322,430	1,905
2007 Q2	628,925	58,055	53,600	15,045	11,590	489,340	1,295
2007 Q3	608,225	49,535	122,490	16,705	12,280	406,015	1,205
2007 Q4	379,255	37,895	35,310	13,745	10,340	281,120	840
2008 Q1	395,020	44,125	39,930	14,305	11,780	283,845	1,035
2008 Q2	605,210	50,700	52,680	13,410	12,330	475,055	1,045
2008 Q3	590,455	48,440	139,220	14,060	10,905	376,865	965
2008 Q4	363,970	41,450	42,385	11,770	6,450	261,185	730
2009 Q1	386,595	41,485	43,535	13,000	4,785	282,885	905
2009 Q2	576,250	44,385	42,735	10,625	4,870	472,505	1,135
2009 Q3	609,515	36,945	178,255	11,485	3,920	376,960	1,950
2009 Q4	423,085	32,880	76,560	14,370	3,910	294,355	1,020
2010 Q1	407,280	38,790	54,535	12,975	3,310	296,865	810
2010 Q2	636,920	46,015	52,715	12,590	4,275	520,550	775
2010 Q3	669,915	43,355	171,585	13,730	3,960	436,170	1,120
2010 Q4	430,760	32,600	55,930	14,460	3,820	323,225	725
2011 Q1	464,750	39,845	66,020	12,065	3,655	342,255	910

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) Since the publication of *Control of Immigration: Quarterly statistical summary Q4 2010*, improvements have been made to the alignment of visa endorsements. As a result some visa endorsements previously included within family or employment have been moved to 'Dependants joining / accompanying'. This has been backdated.

(3) Includes students, student visitors and PBS Tier 4.

(4) Includes fiancé(e) / proposed civil partner, and spouse / civil partner for probationary period and for indefinite leave.

(5) Dependants joining or accompanying other migrants.

(6) Includes EEA family permits, visitors, transit and other temporary. Excludes student visitors.

(7) Indefinite leave to remain; includes Certificate of Entitlement to right of abode.

1.2 Passenger arrivals (Table 1.2) (NS✓)

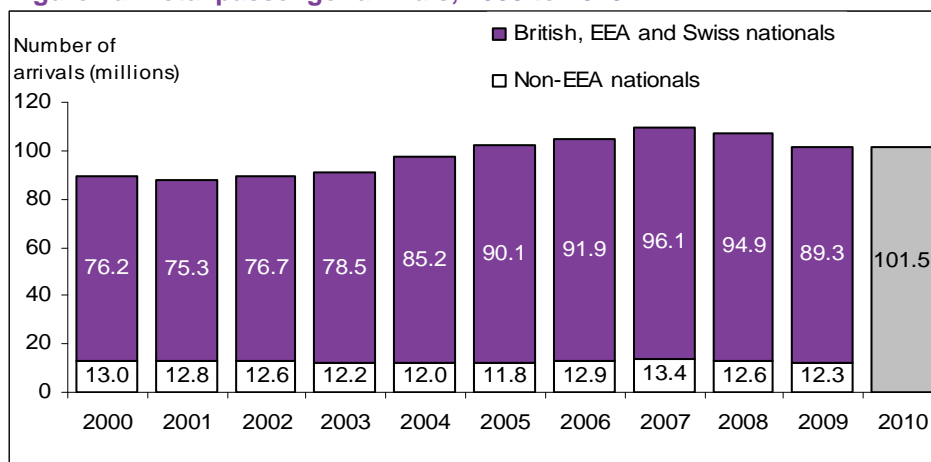
The statistics of total passengers entering the UK are derived from a range of sources and include all persons entering the UK. The number of journeys across the border by non-EEA nationals is derived from landing cards presented to Immigration Officers at the border crossing point. This excludes: EEA 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 Area¹¹. 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'.

Key findings for 2010:

The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area decreased slightly from 101.6 million in 2009 to 101.5 million in 2010; this continued the downward trend from 109.5 million in 2007.

¹¹ The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

Figure 1a: Total passenger arrivals, 2000 to 2010

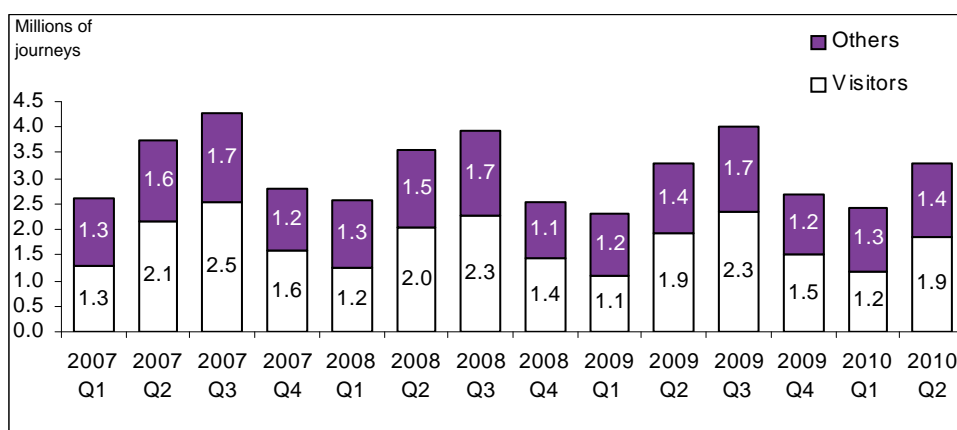


(1) Data for 2010 show total passenger arrivals; data for non-EEA nationals in 2010 are not yet available.

Key findings for the year ending 30 June 2010:

- Comparing the 12 months (ending June 2010) with the previous 12 months (ending June 2009), the overall number of non-EEA nationals estimated as entering the United Kingdom increased by 3 per cent from 12.1 million to 12.4 million; however this figure is 6 per cent less than the total for the year to 30 June 2008 (13.2 million).

Figure 1b: Total Non-EEA (1) admissions (2) Q1 2007 to Q2 2010



(1) Also excludes nationals of Switzerland.

(2) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used.

Of the overall number of non-EEA nationals recorded as entering the UK in the year to 30 June 2010:

- An estimated 6.9 million passengers were admitted as visitors in the year to June 2010, an increase of 3 per cent on a year earlier (6.7 million) but 7 per cent less than the year to June 2008 (7.4 million). Ordinary visitors increased by 4 per cent to 5.4 million whilst business visitors stayed relatively the same at 1.5 million.
- The number of persons and their dependants recorded as admitted in a work-related category was 158,000 in the year to June 2010, a decrease of 9 per cent on the previous year (175,000) and 15 per cent compared to the year to June 2008 (186,000).
- The number of students and their dependants entering the UK was 317,000 in the year to June 2010, an increase of 33 per cent on the previous year (239,000). Persons admitted under student visitor rules accounted for 227,000 additional arrivals. When added together these data show a 37 per cent rise in the total number of non-EEA nationals entering the UK whose purpose is to study.

- A total of 46,700 persons (including dependants) in the year to June 2009 and 120,000 persons (including dependants) in the year to June 2010 were recorded as entering the UK under the work tiers of the Points Based System, as the respective Tiers were rolled out.

Table 1b: Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by broad purpose of journey, excluding EEA (1) and Swiss nationals, Q1 2007 to Q2 2010

	<i>Total</i> (2)	<i>Employment</i> (3)(4)	<i>Study</i> (3)(5)	<i>Family</i> (3)	<i>Other</i> (2)
2007 Q1	2,590,000	49,440	69,025	12,685	2,460,000
2007 Q2	3,740,000	60,235	97,610	12,885	3,570,000
2007 Q3	4,280,000	56,125	166,355	14,940	4,040,000
2007 Q4	2,790,000	38,420	45,480	12,150	2,690,000
2008 Q1	2,580,000	41,595	71,255	11,310	2,460,000
2008 Q2	3,540,000	49,940	75,120	11,570	3,410,000
2008 Q3	3,940,000	51,830	186,900	12,050	3,690,000
2008 Q4	2,550,000	39,630	57,510	10,515	2,440,000
2009 Q1	2,300,000	38,435	81,125	9,585	2,170,000
2009 Q2	3,290,000	44,710	71,585	8,840	3,170,000
2009 Q3	4,020,000	44,350	231,260	8,400	3,730,000
2009 Q4	2,700,000	33,270	104,500	9,715	2,550,000
2010 Q1	2,440,000	35,740	114,035	8,730	2,280,000
2010 Q2	3,270,000	44,715	93,935	8,445	3,130,000

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession dates.

(2) Figures rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not sum to the totals shown due to independent rounding.

(3) Figures rounded to the nearest 5. Figures may not sum to the totals shown due to independent rounding.

(4) Includes dependants and both Points Based System and non-PBS categories.

(5) Includes student visitors and dependants.

1.3 Non-asylum passengers initially refused entry¹² (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; 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 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.

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- In Q1 2011, 4,265 non-asylum passengers were initially refused leave to enter at border control points, 16 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (5,085). Of these passengers, 990 (23 per cent) were initially refused at juxtaposed controls.

¹² Includes EEA nationals and cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

Table 1c: Non-asylum passengers initially refused entry, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>of these: refused at juxtaposed controls</i>
2007 Q1	7,155	1,390
2007 Q2	6,960	1,435
2007 Q3	6,930	1,510
2007 Q4	7,100	1,295
2008 Q1	6,970	1,275
2008 Q2	6,385	1,200
2008 Q3	6,685	1,260
2008 Q4	6,555	1,190
2009 Q1	5,705	990
2009 Q2	5,670	1,210
2009 Q3	5,765	1,355
2009 Q4	5,385	1,135
2010 Q1	5,085	970
2010 Q2	4,650	1,095
2010 Q3	4,835	1,100
2010 Q4	4,375	1,015
2011 Q1	4,265	990

2 ASYLUM

2.1 Asylum applications (Tables 2.1 and 2.3) (NS✓)

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".

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- The number of applications for asylum, excluding dependants, was 11 per cent higher in Q1 2011 (4,845) compared with Q1 2010 (4,355).
- This represents the first quarter since Q2 2009 for which the number of applications is higher than a year earlier.
- Including dependants, the number of applications to the UK increased by 12 per cent in Q1 2011 (6,075) compared with Q1 2010 (5,405).
- Including dependants, the estimated number of applications¹³ to the EU27 countries increased by 1 per cent in Q1 2011 (58,300) compared with Q1 2010 (57,600). Based on Q1 2011 data, the UK ranks 12th amongst EU27 countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of the population.

Table 2a: Asylum applications, excluding dependants, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>In-country</i>
2007 Q1	5,720	820	4,895
2007 Q2	4,960	810	4,150
2007 Q3	5,885	1,040	4,845
2007 Q4	6,870	965	5,900
2008 Q1	6,645	705	5,940
2008 Q2	5,830	655	5,175
2008 Q3	6,685	685	6,000
2008 Q4	6,775	680	6,095
2009 Q1	8,430	545	7,880
2009 Q2	6,110	470	5,640
2009 Q3	5,110	505	4,605
2009 Q4	4,840	490	4,350
2010 Q1	4,355	395	3,955
2010 Q2	4,365	415	3,950
2010 Q3	4,440	430	4,010
2010 Q4	4,630	490	4,140
2011 Q1	4,845	545	4,300

¹³ Figures rounded to the nearest hundred.

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 previously 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.

Key findings:

- In Q1 2011, the number of fresh claims for asylum, excluding dependants, was 265.

2.2 Initial asylum decisions (Table 2.1) (NS✓)

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- 4,895 initial decisions, excluding dependants, were made in Q1 2011, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with Q1 2010 (5,445).
- 22 per cent of initial decisions in Q1 2011 were to grant asylum compared with 15 per cent in Q1 2010. 8 per cent of initial decisions were to grant Humanitarian Protection (HP) or Discretionary Leave (DL) compared with 10 per cent in Q1 2010. 71 per cent of initial decisions in Q1 2011 were refusals compared with 76 per cent in Q1 2010.
- The percentage of main applicants granted asylum, HP or DL at initial decision has remained in the range of 22 and 29 per cent since Q2 2009. In Q1 2009 there was a peak of 41 per cent, of which almost two-fifths were grants to Zimbabweans. Between Q1 2007 and Q4 2008 grants ranged between 24 and 32 per cent.

Table 2b: Initial asylum decisions, excluding dependants, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grants of asylum</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Granted HP or DL</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Refused asylum, HP or DL</i>	<i>%</i>
2007 Q1	6,050	900	(15)	595	(10)	4,555	(75)
2007 Q2	5,930	835	(14)	560	(9)	4,530	(76)
2007 Q3	5,225	910	(17)	620	(12)	3,695	(71)
2007 Q4	4,570	900	(20)	420	(9)	3,250	(71)
2008 Q1	4,455	915	(21)	480	(11)	3,060	(69)
2008 Q2	5,010	995	(20)	560	(11)	3,455	(69)
2008 Q3	5,230	870	(17)	565	(11)	3,795	(73)
2008 Q4	4,700	945	(20)	560	(12)	3,195	(68)
2009 Q1	5,080	1,480	(29)	620	(12)	2,980	(59)
2009 Q2	5,690	1,025	(18)	625	(11)	4,045	(71)
2009 Q3	7,155	865	(12)	675	(9)	5,615	(78)
2009 Q4	6,360	815	(13)	635	(10)	4,910	(77)
2010 Q1	5,445	795	(15)	520	(10)	4,130	(76)
2010 Q2	5,220	775	(15)	460	(9)	3,985	(76)
2010 Q3	5,060	895	(18)	385	(8)	3,780	(75)
2010 Q4	4,925	1,015	(21)	350	(7)	3,560	(72)
2011 Q1	4,895	1,055	(22)	375	(8)	3,465	(71)

2.3 Asylum appeals¹⁴ (Table 2.4) (NS✓)

The Tribunals Service Immigration and Asylum (TSIA), consisting of the First-tier Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber and Upper Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber (FTTIAC and UTIAC), formerly the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT), hears and decides appeals against decisions made by the UK Border Agency. The First-tier Tribunal Judge will decide whether the appeal against the decision is successful or not (this is known as the decision being 'allowed' or 'dismissed').

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- 2,880 asylum appeals were received in Q1 2011, 23 per cent lower than Q1 2010 (3,750).
- The number of asylum appeals determined decreased by 27 per cent in Q1 2011 (3,025) from Q1 2010 (4,120).
- The proportion of appeals dismissed was 69 per cent in Q1 2011, whilst 28 per cent of appeals were allowed. The remainder of appeal determinations were withdrawals.

Table 2c: Asylum appeals determined by AIT / FTTIAC, excluding dependants, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	<i>% Dismissed</i>	<i>% Withdrawn</i>	<i>%</i>
2007 Q1	3,220	690	(21)	2,360	(73)
2007 Q2	3,330	765	(23)	2,390	(72)
2007 Q3	3,360	735	(22)	2,475	(74)
2007 Q4	2,485	590	(24)	1,795	(72)
2008 Q1	2,045	410	(20)	1,525	(75)
2008 Q2	1,910	365	(19)	1,465	(77)
2008 Q3	2,510	610	(24)	1,805	(72)
2008 Q4	2,745	740	(27)	1,855	(68)
2009 Q1	2,330	610	(26)	1,625	(70)
2009 Q2	2,505	670	(27)	1,750	(70)
2009 Q3	3,885	1,200	(31)	2,535	(65)
2009 Q4	4,095	1,235	(30)	2,710	(66)
2010 Q1	4,120	1,165	(28)	2,795	(68)
2010 Q2	3,930	1,080	(28)	2,700	(69)
2010 Q3	3,630	980	(27)	2,485	(69)
2010 Q4	3,040	805	(26)	2,075	(68)
2011 Q1	3,025	835	(28)	2,075	(69)

2.4 Asylum support applications (NS✓)

Asylum support was set up to provide for asylum seekers while they await a decision on their asylum application. Asylum seekers who applied for asylum support could receive: accommodation only (where they were allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); 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).

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- The number of applications for asylum support in Q1 2011 was 3,340, 11 per cent lower than Q1 2010 (3,730).

¹⁴ These data are now sourced from the UK Border Agency database. See the 'What's new' section.

- In Q1 2011, 2,620 (78 per cent of the total) applications were from single adults and 720 (22 per cent of the total) from family groups.

2.5 Supported asylum seekers, including dependants (Tables 2.5 and 2.6) (NS✓)

Key findings as at the end of Q1 2011:

- The total number of asylum seekers¹⁵ in receipt of asylum support at the end of Q1 2011 (21,935) was 20 per cent lower than at the end of Q1 2010 (27,455).
- 3,125 asylum seekers were receiving subsistence only support¹⁶.
- 18,100 asylum seekers were supported in dispersal accommodation^{17 18}.
- 715 asylum seekers were supported in initial accommodation.

Table 2d: Asylum seekers supported, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Subsistence only support</i>	<i>In dispersed accommodation</i>	<i>In initial accommodation</i>
2007 Q1	48,800	10,935	36,785	1,075
2007 Q2	48,995	10,865	37,280	850
2007 Q3	48,470	10,160	37,060	1,250
2007 Q4	44,495	8,900	34,150	1,440
2008 Q1	33,865	6,820	25,940	1,105
2008 Q2	31,580	6,495	24,060	1,025
2008 Q3	32,170	6,600	24,290	1,280
2008 Q4	32,580	6,195	25,145	1,240
2009 Q1	33,165	6,020	25,895	1,250
2009 Q2	31,500	5,120	25,535	845
2009 Q3	29,895	4,900	24,170	820
2009 Q4	29,150	4,670	23,845	635
2010 Q1	27,455	4,015	22,735	705
2010 Q2	25,555	3,730	21,280	545
2010 Q3	23,640	3,540	19,445	655
2010 Q4	22,690	3,315	18,725	650
2011 Q1	21,935	3,125	18,100	715

2.6 Applicants supported under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (NS✓)

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.

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- 1,210 decisions to grant Section 4 support were recorded in Q1 2011, 9 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (1,330).
- As at the end of Q1 2011, 2,700 applicants, excluding dependants, were in receipt of Section 4 support, 69 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (8,660).

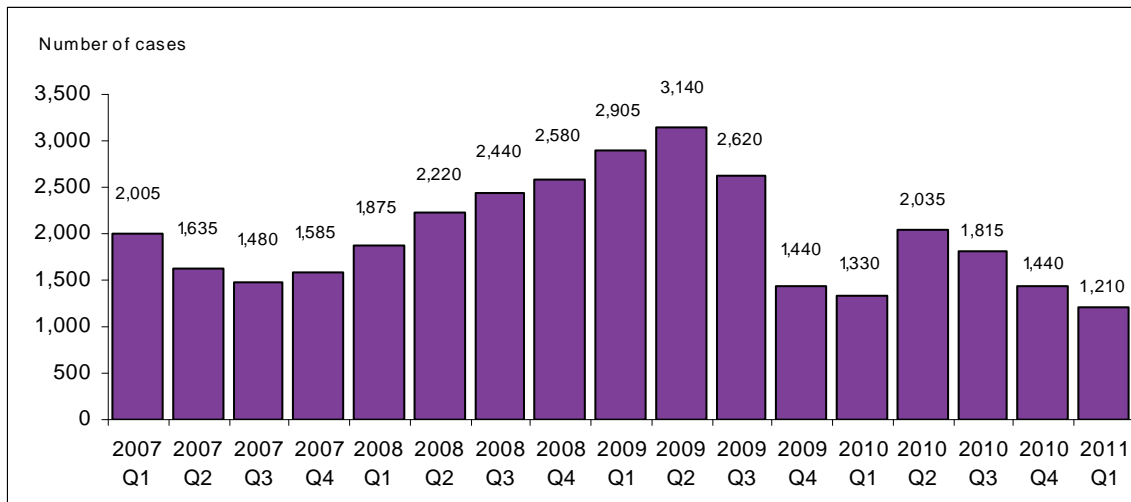
¹⁵ Including dependants. Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities.

¹⁶ From Q2 2009 any cases with an invalid application status are excluded.

¹⁷ From Q2 2010 disbenefited cases are excluded.

¹⁸ Includes 'accommodation only' and 'accommodation and subsistence' supported cases.

Figure 2a: Decisions to grant Section 4 support, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



3 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

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 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.

3.1 Total removals and voluntary departures¹⁹ (Tables 3.1 to 3.3) (NS✓)

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- In Q1 2011, 14,225 persons were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK, 5 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (15,040).
- Of those leaving in Q1 2011, 3,820 persons were initially refused entry at port (21 per cent lower than in Q1 2010), 5,585 were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (9 per cent higher than in Q1 2010), 875 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (38 per cent lower than in Q1 2010), and 3,945 were other voluntary departures (8 per cent higher than in Q1 2010).
- Based on management information, 1,340²⁰ foreign national prisoners were removed in Q1 2011, no change from 1,340²⁰ in Q1 2010. 5,235²⁰ foreign national prisoners were removed in the financial year 2010/11; the UK Border Agency target, set under the previous Government, for 2010/11 was to remove 5,500 foreign national prisoners.

¹⁹ Includes enforced removals, persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed (including cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls), notified voluntary departures, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes and persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities. Figures will under record due to data cleansing and data matching exercises that take place after the extracts are taken.

²⁰ These figures are based on provisional management information and 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.

Table 3a: Total removals and voluntary departures, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Asylum cases, principal</i>	<i>Asylum cases, dependants</i>	<i>Non-asylum cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
2007 Q1	3,230	290	11,460	14,975
2007 Q2	3,355	300	11,740	15,390
2007 Q3	3,240	220	12,680	16,145
2007 Q4	2,885	185	13,785	16,855
2008 Q1	3,075	215	13,860	17,150
2008 Q2	3,080	185	12,665	15,930
2008 Q3	3,260	240	14,575	18,080
2008 Q4	2,620	195	14,005	16,820
2009 Q1	2,825	205	13,350	16,380
2009 Q2	2,650	145	13,550	16,345
2009 Q3	2,890	155	14,665	17,705
2009 Q4	2,575	195	14,015	16,785
2010 Q1	2,700	170	12,170	15,040
2010 Q2	2,265	115	11,750	14,130
2010 Q3	2,350	100	12,240	14,690
2010 Q4	2,060	90	11,080	13,225
2011 Q1	2,475	125	11,625	14,225

3.2 Removals and voluntary departures of asylum seekers (Table 3.1) (NS✓)

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); or
- removed under Third Country provisions without substantive consideration of their asylum claim.

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 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.

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- In Q1 2011, 2,475 principal applicants were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK, 8 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (2,700).
- Including dependants, 2,600 asylum seekers were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in Q1 2011, 9 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (2,870).
- 640 asylum seekers left under Assisted Voluntary Return schemes in Q1 2011 (575 principal applicants and 65 dependants), 26 per cent lower than Q1 2010 (865).
- 145 asylum seekers left via other types of voluntary departures²¹ in Q1 2011, 49 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (290).

²¹ Persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

3.3 Removals and voluntary departures by 'harm' assessment²² – financial year 2010/11

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

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.

'Higher harm' removals are defined as those in categories A and B. Figures for 2010/11 in those categories and Category C are as follows:

Removals and voluntary departures by harm assessment category - financial year 2010/11 (1)	
Harm assessment categories	
A (high)	4,235
B (medium)	6,345
C (low)	26,580
Cases to be assessed (2)	2,075
Total	39,235

(1) Figures will be revised in the next *Control of Immigration* publication in August 2011.

(2) 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.

3.4 Persons entering detention²³ (Table 3.4)

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.

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- A total of 7,015 people entered detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers in Q1 2011, 2 per cent higher than in Q1 2010 (6,895). Of these, 3,215 (46 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees, 8 per cent lower than in Q1 2010 (3,485).
- Of the 7,015 people entering detention in Q1 2011, 4,740 (68 per cent of the total) entered UK Border Agency Removal Centres and 2,275 (32 per cent of the total) entered UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities.
- 10 children entered detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers, in Q1 2011 compared to 229 in Q1 2010. Of these 10, 8 were asylum detainees compared to 179

²² 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.

²³ 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 police cells and Prison Service establishments.

in Q1 2010.²⁴ The decrease follows an announcement by the Government in December 2010 to end the detention of children in the UK for immigration purposes.

3.5 Occurrences of persons entering detention²⁵ (Tables 3.5 and 3.6)

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- Of the 7,015 people who entered detention in Q1 2011, 6,965 entered once, 45 entered twice and fewer than 3 entered three times.
- Of the 7,015 people who entered detention in Q1 2011: 6,400 entered for the first time; 555 entered for the second time; 60 entered for the third time and 5 entered for the fourth time or more since January 2009, the earliest recording point in this dataset.

3.6 Persons detained solely under Immigration Act powers²⁶ (Tables 3.7 to 3.10) (NS✓)

Statistics on persons detained solely under Immigration Act powers are published as a snapshot as at the last day of each quarter. They exclude people detained under both criminal and immigration powers and currently exclude people detained in Prison Service establishments on the date the snapshot was taken.

Key findings as at 31 March 2011:

- A total of 2,655 persons were detained solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 March 2011, 5 per cent lower compared to 31 March 2010 (2,800).
- 2,560 were held at UK Border Agency Removal Centres and 95 at UK Border Agency Short Term Holding Facilities as at 31 March 2011.
- 1,530 persons who had sought asylum at some stage were being detained solely under Immigration Act powers (58 per cent of all detainees) as at 31 March 2011, 18 per cent lower than as at 31 March 2010 (1,870). 91 per cent of asylum detainees were male.
- There were no people detained solely under Immigration Act powers recorded as being less than 18 years of age as at 31 March 2011.
- Management information shows that of the 2,655 people detained as at 31 March 2011, 1,150 had been in detention for less than 29 days, 515 for between 29 days and two months, 400 for between two and four months, 150 for between four and six months, 210 for between six months and a year, and 225 for over a year.
- Management information shows that there were no families with children in detention solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 March 2011.

3.7 Persons leaving detention²⁷ (Tables 3.11 and 3.12)

Statistics are produced on those leaving detention over a period of time. 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 and are not directly comparable with previous figures due to a revised methodology being used.

²⁴ These figures have been left unrounded in line with the previously published monthly children entering detention statistics.

²⁵ 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 police cells and Prison Service establishments.

²⁶ Excludes persons detained in police cells and Prison Service establishments.

²⁷ 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 police cells and Prison Service establishments.

Key findings for Q1 2011:

- A total of 6,875 people, held solely under Immigration Act powers, left detention in Q1 2011. Of these, 4,320 persons were removed from the UK, 2,020 were granted temporary admission/release, 415 were bailed, 45 were granted leave to enter/remain and 70 were released for other reasons.
- 15 children left detention in Q1 2011. Of these, fewer than 3 children were removed from the UK and 10 were granted leave to remain/temporary admission or released.
- Management information shows that of the 6,875 people who left detention in Q1 2011, 4,635 had been in detention for less than 29 days, 970 for between 29 days and two months, 700 for between two and four months, 255 for between four and six months, 200 for between six months and a year, and 115 for over a year.

4 MANAGED MIGRATION

4.1 After-entry applications to vary leave to remain (Tables 4.1 and 4.2) (NS✓)

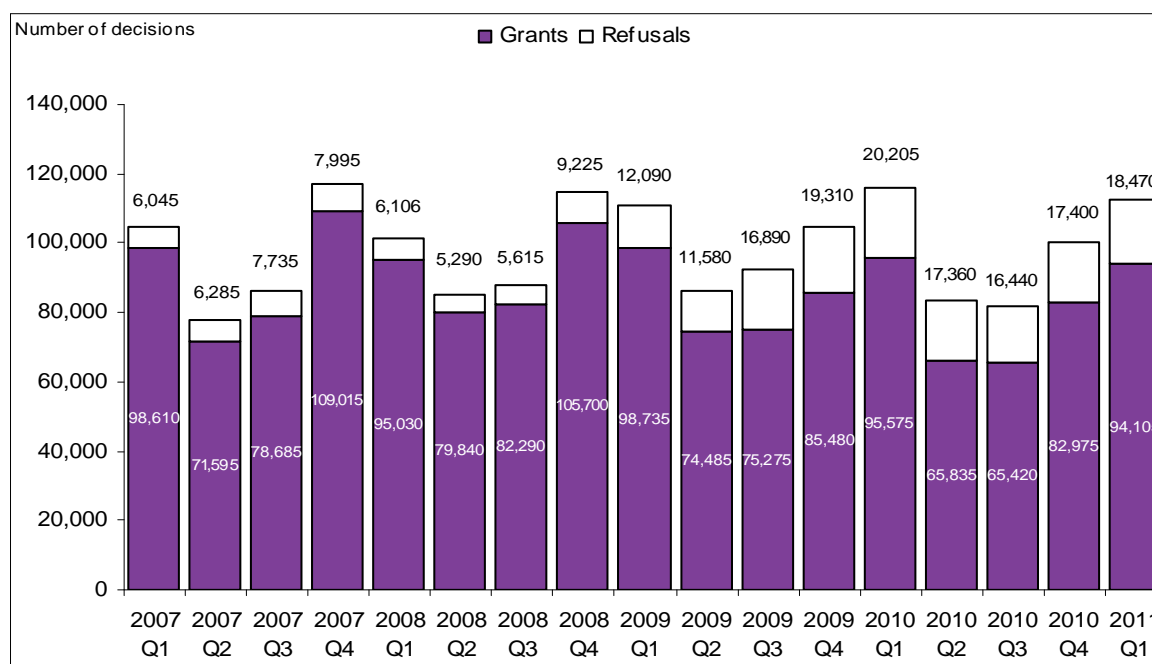
Statistics on after-entry applications to vary leave to remain relate to persons wishing to extend or change the status of their stay in the UK. An individual is required to make an application for an extension or change in status before their existing permission to enter or stay has expired. Within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

Changing resource priorities within the UK Border Agency as well as policy changes and other factors need to be considered when comparing the number of decisions on applications to vary leave to remain.

Key findings for the year to March 2011 (main applicants and dependants):

- The number of decisions²⁸ on applications to vary conditions of leave fell by 5 per cent in the year to March 2011 (378,010) on a year earlier (398,805).
- Of the total decisions in the year to March 2011, 18 per cent (69,670) were refusals compared with 17 per cent (67,790) in the 12 months earlier and 8 per cent (32,225) in the year to March 2009.

Figure 4a: Decisions on applications for leave to remain in the United Kingdom, main applicants and dependants, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



- Employment-related grants²⁹ of an extension of leave to remain fell by 21 per cent from 158,370 in the year to March 2010 to 124,805 in the year to March 2011, continuing the decrease from 196,280 in the year to March 2009.
- There was an 8 per cent increase in grants of extensions of leave to remain relating to study³⁰ (up from 130,360 in the year to March 2010 to 140,520 in the year to March 2011). This follows a decrease of 17 per cent in the year to March 2009 (130,355) compared with the year to March 2008 (157,775).

²⁸ Excluding settlement and asylum cases.

²⁹ Includes grants under Tiers 1, 2 and 5 of the Points Based System.

³⁰ Includes grants under Tier 4 of the Points Based System.

- There was a 12 per cent decrease in grants of extensions of leave to remain relating to family (down from 23,245 in the year to March 2010 to 20,410 in the year to March 2011), continuing the fall from 26,220 in the year to March 2009.

Table 4a: Grants of an extension of leave to remain by broad category of grant, main applicants and dependants, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total grants</i>	<i>Employment-related (1)</i>	<i>Study (2)</i>	<i>Family (3)</i>	<i>Other (4)</i>
2007 Q1	98,610	41,990	46,295	6,255	4,065
2007 Q2	71,595	30,860	29,945	6,790	4,005
2007 Q3	78,685	36,850	28,600	9,390	3,845
2007 Q4	109,015	40,325	57,090	8,210	3,390
2008 Q1	95,030	40,715	42,140	8,680	3,500
2008 Q2	79,840	39,705	28,240	8,210	3,685
2008 Q3	82,290	52,030	20,355	6,490	3,410
2008 Q4	105,700	56,020	41,375	5,180	3,125
2009 Q1	98,735	48,525	40,390	6,335	3,490
2009 Q2	74,485	42,895	21,540	6,155	3,895
2009 Q3	75,275	35,035	30,210	5,825	4,205
2009 Q4	85,480	37,010	37,425	5,280	5,765
2010 Q1	95,575	43,425	41,185	5,985	4,980
2010 Q2	65,835	29,620	25,875	5,850	4,495
2010 Q3	65,420	29,320	25,485	5,185	5,430
2010 Q4	82,975	24,655	47,770	5,070	5,485
2011 Q1	94,105	41,215	41,390	4,310	7,195

(1) Includes Tiers 1, 2 and 5.

(2) Includes Tier 4.

(3) Probationary period applications.

(4) Includes grants where the category is not known.

4.2 Settlement decisions³¹ (Table 4.3) (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.

When comparing some aspects of settlement data, changes in the immigration rules, enlargement of the EU, and various UK Border Agency programmes need to be considered³².

Key findings for the year to March 2011:

- The number of decisions on applications for settlement in the UK, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, rose by 2 per cent in the year to March 2011 (235,955) compared to a year earlier (230,290).
- Of the total decisions in the year to March 2011, 95 per cent (223,990) were grants and 5 per cent (11,965) were refusals.
- Of all settlement grants in the year to March 2010 and 2011, the proportion that were for family formation and reunion fell from 35 per cent to 25 per cent and the proportion of employment-related grants fell from 42 per cent to 34 per cent. The proportion of other grants including those on a discretionary basis³³ increased from 22 per cent to 38

³¹ The variations in the number of decisions on applications to vary leave to remain may reflect changing resource priorities within the UK Border Agency as well as policy changes and other factors.

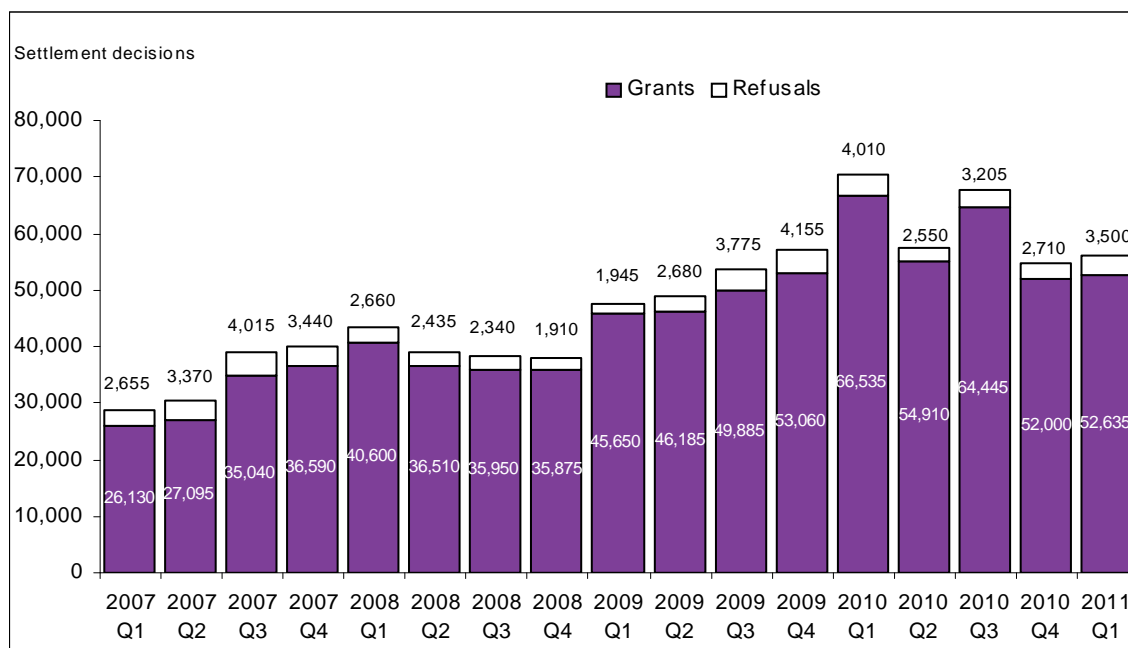
³² See footnotes to the tables.

³³ Includes persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases and grants where the category is unknown.

per cent of all settlement and the proportion of asylum-related grants increased from 1 per cent to 3 per cent.

- The number of persons granted settlement in the UK rose by 4 per cent from 215,665 in the year to March 2010 to 223,990 in the year to March 2011. The figure for the year to March 2011 is 6 per cent lower than in the year to September 2010 (238,950), which was the highest level since records began in 1960. An important factor in the peak in the year to September 2010 are persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases, together with an increase in the number of people admitted in work-related categories 5 years earlier.
- Employment-related grants of settlement fell by 17 per cent from 90,580 in the year to March 2010 to 75,155 in the year to March 2011. This decrease follows a broadly rising trend in employment-related grants since 2007 that partly reflected an increase in the number of people admitted in work-related categories 5 years earlier.
- Asylum-related grants of settlement rose from 2,845 in the year to March 2010 to 7,655 in the year to March 2011. Asylum-related grants showed a broadly decreasing trend from a peak of 67,810 in 2005 until the year to June 2008, followed by a period of relative stability until the year to June 2010. The numbers will have been affected by a change in rules in August 2005, when grants of indefinite leave to remain for refugees was replaced with 5-year limited leave, delaying earlier grants of settlement.
- Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 24 per cent from 74,975 in the year to March 2010 to 56,885 in the year to March 2011, a return to the level in the year to March 2007 (58,925).
- Other grants, including those on a discretionary basis³⁴, increased by 78 per cent from 47,265 in the year to March 2010 to 84,300 in the year to March 2011. The increase in these grants since 2007 can be attributed to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases.

Figure 4b: Grants and refusals of settlement, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



³⁴ Includes persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases and grants where the category is unknown.

Table 4b: Grants of settlement by broad category of grant, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Employment (1)</i>	<i>Asylum (2)</i>	<i>Family formation and reunion</i>	<i>Other (3)(4)</i>
2007 Q1	26,130	2,750	5,920	14,810	2,650
2007 Q2	27,095	7,195	6,020	11,905	1,975
2007 Q3	35,040	14,020	1,300	13,000	6,720
2007 Q4	36,590	13,250	945	11,110	11,285
2008 Q1	40,600	15,775	710	13,540	10,570
2008 Q2	36,510	14,755	390	15,495	5,870
2008 Q3	35,950	14,730	680	14,295	6,245
2008 Q4	35,875	15,505	1,045	12,015	7,310
2009 Q1	45,650	17,535	885	20,570	6,660
2009 Q2	46,185	19,830	645	17,015	8,700
2009 Q3	49,885	23,115	670	15,260	10,845
2009 Q4	53,060	20,710	910	19,395	12,045
2010 Q1	66,535	26,930	620	23,310	15,675
2010 Q2	54,910	21,440	620	13,915	18,940
2010 Q3	64,445	19,530	1,375	15,560	27,975
2010 Q4	52,000	16,470	2,510	12,525	20,495
2011 Q1	52,635	17,715	3,150	14,885	16,885

(1) In April 2006, the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years, delaying grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred earlier. This led to a fall in the number of grants between Q2 2006 and Q2 2007 inclusive after which grants returned to previous levels.

(2) Asylum-related grants of settlement were at high levels in Q1 2007 and Q2 2007 due to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) exercise and due to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years previously. The numbers will also have been affected by a change in rules in August 2005, when grants of indefinite leave to remain for refugees was replaced with 5-year limited leave, delaying earlier grants of settlement.

(3) Data from Q3 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases.

(4) Includes grants where the category is not known.

4.3 Worker Registration Scheme and benefit applications (Tables 4.4 and 4.5)

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.

Under European Union Law, the Worker Registration Scheme could not continue beyond 30 April 2011. Since 1 May 2011, A8 nationals are not bound by any restrictions on their employment, and there is no longer a need to provide documentation as evidence that they are exercising Treaty Rights under EU law.

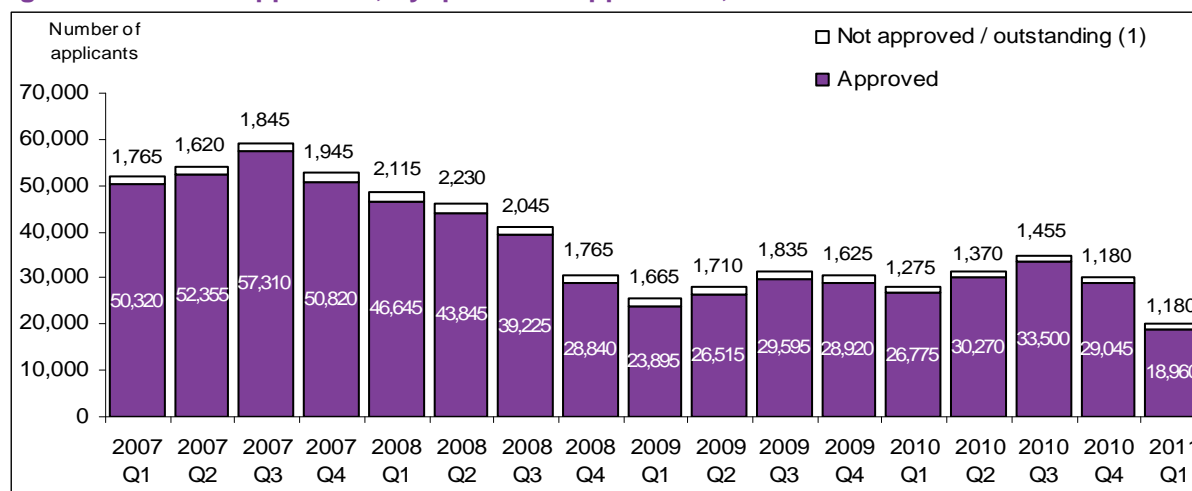
Key findings for the year to March 2011:

- Comparing the year to March 2011 with a year earlier, there were a total of 116,960 initial applicants to the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS), down 1 per cent from 118,255. This decrease continues the trend of year-on-year decreases in initial applicants for the WRS since the year to March 2007.
- The number of approved WRS applicants in the year to March 2011 was 111,775, little change compared to 111,805 in the year to March 2010 and levelling off the trend of year-on-year decreases in approved applicants for the WRS since the year to March 2007.
- Approved applicants from Poland fell to 49,695 in the year to March 2011 from 54,245 in the year to March 2010 – this is the fourth consecutive year ending in March for

which the number of approved applicants from Poland has fallen. Approved applicants from Latvia decreased to 17,000 in the year to March 2011 from 18,195 in the year to March 2010, while those from Lithuania increased to 23,500 from 17,560.

- There were 26,786 applications for tax-funded income-related benefits in the year to March 2011, compared to 24,615 received in the year to March 2010. In the year to March 2011, the majority of applications, 17,939 (67 per cent), were disallowed on failing the Right to Reside and Habitual Residence Test.

Figure 4c: WRS applicants, by quarter of application, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



(1) Due to the timeliness of the data, it is expected that the proportion of applications not approved or outstanding will be greater in the latest quarter than in previous quarters due to the impact of outstanding applications.

4.4 Bulgarian and Romanian Accession (Table 4.6)

On 1 January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU. The Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 make Bulgarian and Romanian nationals taking employment in the UK after 31 December 2006 subject to a requirement to hold a work authorisation document. Other Bulgarian and Romanian nationals not taking employment but exercising a Treaty right in the UK may seek a registration certificate. This includes: those exempt from the worker authorisation restrictions; highly skilled migrants; those with restricted access to the labour market; and Bulgarian and Romanian family members of main applicants. These restrictions are not affected by the closure of the Worker Registration Scheme.

Figures for applications for registration certificates and accession worker cards are significantly lower in Q1 2011 owing to a change in resource workloads, which saw caseworkers temporarily re-allocated to other work streams. As the resultant backlog is cleared, application figures for Q1 2011 will increase in future reports.

4.5 British citizenship (Table 4.7) (NS✓)

The British Nationality Act 1981 came into force on 1 January 1983 and replaced citizenship of the UK and Colonies with three separate citizenships: (a) British citizenship, for people closely connected with the UK, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; (b) British overseas territories citizenship, for people connected with the British overseas territories; and (c) British Overseas citizenship, for those citizens of the UK and Colonies without connections with either the UK or the British overseas territories.

The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 amended the British Nationality Act 1981 and requires all successful applicants for British citizenship who are aged 18 or above to take an oath and pledge at a citizenship ceremony, unless exempted by the Home Secretary.

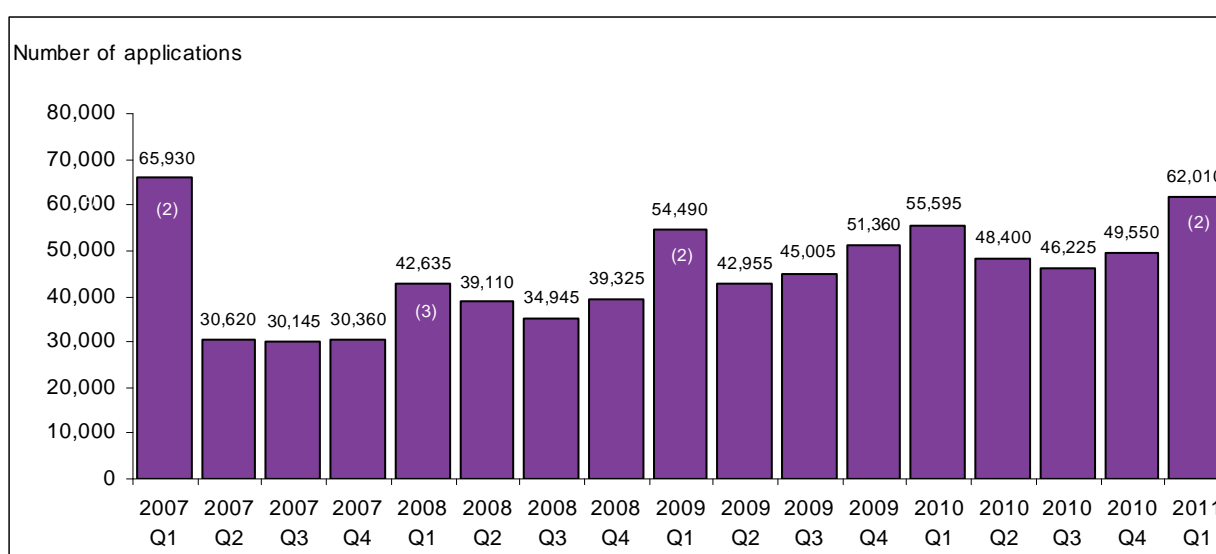
The variations in totals of applications recorded, and decisions made, reflect changing resource priorities within UK Border Agency, as well as policy changes and other factors.

Citizenship applications received

Key findings for the year to March 2011:

- Comparing the last 12 months with a year earlier, applications for British citizenship rose by 6 per cent, from 194,915 to 206,180, continuing increases from 167,870 in the year to March 2009 and 133,760 in the year to March 2008 and the highest 12 month total since 2005 (211,910) when Knowledge of Life in the UK tests were introduced (1 November 2005).
- These increases may partly reflect increased grants of settlement to non-EEA nationals³⁵. New provisions for registration as a British citizen, introduced in the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, may also have contributed to the increase³⁶.

Figure 4d: British citizenship applications (1), Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



(1) Data of British citizenship applications have been revised to exclude Right of Abode cases and therefore differ from those published before May 2009.

(2) The unusually high number of applications received in Q1 2007, Q1 2009 and Q1 2011 may be connected with the increases in processing fees introduced on 1 April 2007, 6 April 2009 and 6 April 2011.

(3) The increase in the number of applications in Q1 2008 may be connected to publication of the green paper "The Path to Citizenship: Next Steps in Reforming the Immigration System" in February 2008.

Citizenship decisions – grants and refusals

Key findings for the year to March 2011:

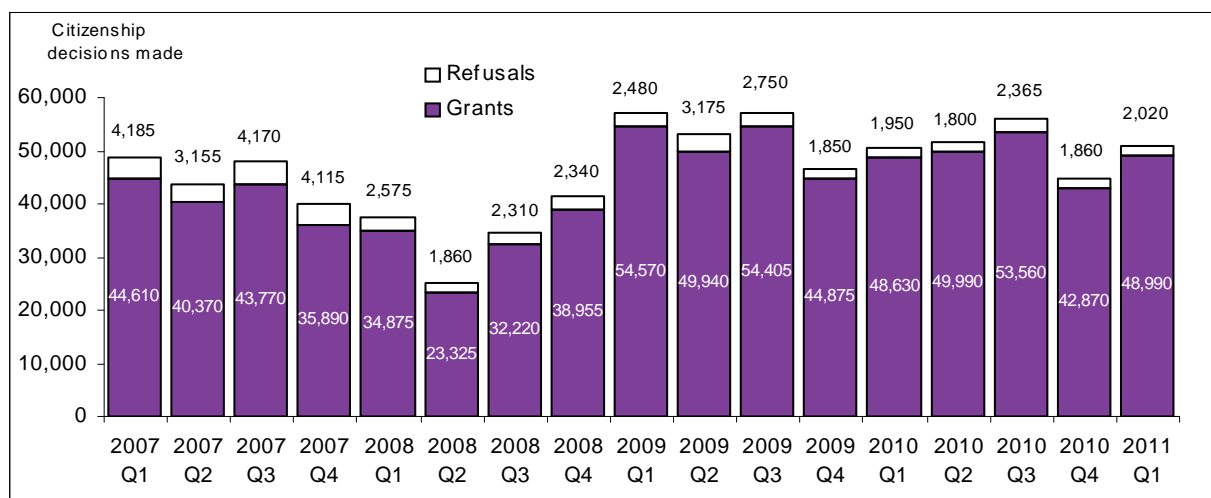
- Comparing the last 12 months with the previous 12, the total number of decisions fell by 2 per cent from 207,570 to 203,455.
- In the last 12 months, 8,045 applications for British citizenship (4 per cent of all decisions) were refused, withdrawn or found to be British already, a decrease of 17 per cent compared to the previous 12 months (9,720). The proportion of refusals and withdrawals has fallen from 6 per cent for the year to March 2009, reflecting the introduction of application checking services leading to fewer incomplete or inappropriate requests³⁶.

³⁵ After a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship.

³⁶ See Home Office bulletin HOSB 09/10 'British Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom, 2009' for further information on long term trends.

- The number of persons granted British citizenship in the last 12 months, fell by 1 per cent from 197,845 to 195,410, following a 33 per cent increase from 149,070 for the year to March 2009.

Figure 4e: British citizenship decisions made, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



- Comparing the last 12 months with the previous 12, the number of decisions to grant based on residence fell by 220 from 95,310 to 95,085. Grants based on marriage fell by 11 per cent from 51,030 to 45,370 while grants to children rose by 3 per cent from 47,245 to 48,685 and grants on other grounds rose by 47 per cent from 4,265 to 6,265.

Table 4c: Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom by basis of grant and refusal, Q1 2007 to Q1 2011

	Grants by basis of grant					Total refusals
	Total grants	Residence	Marriage	Children	Other	
2007 Q1	44,610	24,230	6,620	11,970	1,790	4,185
2007 Q2	40,370	21,250	7,250	10,265	1,610	3,155
2007 Q3	43,770	23,590	8,955	9,730	1,485	4,170
2007 Q4	35,890	18,715	7,600	8,565	1,010	4,115
2008 Q1	34,875	18,220	7,685	8,115	855	2,575
2008 Q2	23,325	10,575	4,460	7,230	1,060	1,860
2008 Q3	32,220	16,185	8,005	7,040	995	2,310
2008 Q4	38,955	20,735	8,925	8,450	845	2,340
2009 Q1	54,570	27,690	13,455	12,540	885	2,480
2009 Q2	49,940	23,680	13,255	12,045	965	3,175
2009 Q3	54,405	26,405	14,290	12,515	1,200	2,750
2009 Q4	44,875	21,700	11,630	10,715	825	1,850
2010 Q1	48,630	23,525	11,855	11,970	1,280	1,950
2010 Q2	49,990	23,545	12,125	12,495	1,820	1,800
2010 Q3	53,560	25,875	13,180	12,910	1,600	2,365
2010 Q4	42,870	20,735	9,870	11,235	1,030	1,860
2011 Q1	48,990	24,930	10,200	12,045	1,820	2,020

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BACKGROUND NOTES

Structure of quarterly statistics bulletin

1. The contents of the quarterly asylum bulletin were reviewed following the user consultation as part of the review of published statistics on control of immigration carried out during December 2007 to February 2008. Having looked at the scope, detail and frequency of the UK Border Agency's migration statistics the intention to proceed was announced on 20 May 2008 – see link below:
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/asylum-stats-proposal-0508.pdf> .

This is the initial outcome of the Border and Immigration Agency (now UK Border Agency) review of statistics on “control of immigration”. The final report is available at:
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/bia-immig-stat-review-07.pdf> .
2. This revised publication, introduced in August 2008 for the Q2 2008 publication, is the result of that consultation and aims to give users an overview of the work of the UK Border Agency. The information is grouped by key operational area of the UK Border Agency – i.e. border control, asylum, managed migration, and enforcement and compliance.
3. Following consultation between February and May 2011, further changes will be made to the structure of this bulletin. See ‘Future developments’.

Tables

4. Tables of data are available online in Excel format from <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/migration/migration-statistics1/> and <http://www.data.gov.uk>. Supplementary tables, giving further breakdowns of the statistics published in the main tables, are available online from the same web pages.

Explanatory notes

5. More detailed explanatory notes and a glossary of terms relating to the control of immigration are published in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2009* available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>.

Revisions to data

6. All the UK statistics for 2009 to 2011 produced on a quarterly basis are provisional. It is anticipated that the data for 2010 and 2011 will be revised in due course; data for 2009 may be revised. It is not possible to evaluate whether 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 quarterly publication;
 - the results of data cleansing exercises (data identified that cannot be included when the statistics are calculated for the quarterly 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.

Data on entry clearance visas and Worker Registration Scheme are based on management information that are revised for all quarters at each release. Provisional citizenship data are expected to be revised in May of each year; all other provisional data within this bulletin are expected to be revised in August each year.

7. Every effort is made to produce data which are correct at publication. Where we discover errors after the production of the quarterly statistical summary, we will take the following action:
 - correction in the next quarterly statistical summary, if the error is minor or textual; or
 - the publication of revised tables on the Home Office Science, research and statistics webpages together with an explanatory note, if the error is significant.

Further details on the Revisions Policy for the Home Office can be found on the Home Office Science, research and statistics webpages within the *Statement of Compliance with the Code of Practice* (see below).

National Statistics

8. 'National Statistics' are a subset of official statistics which have been granted accreditation by the UK Statistics Authority. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. All statistics in this bulletin are produced free from political interference. A statement regarding the Home Office compliance with the Code of Practice can be found at: <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/about-home-office-science/official-statistics/>.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IMMIGRATION

Home Office statistical publications

1. Statistical information which set the figures in this bulletin in a wider context is available in the annual Home Office *Control of Immigration Statistical Bulletin*. The latest bulletin, *Control of Immigration Statistics, United Kingdom 2009*, is available online at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>.
2. Issues of *Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom* prior to 2007 were published in the form of a Command Paper, concentrating on border control, managed migration and enforcement and compliance, and are available online from The Stationery Office website at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk>.
3. Prior to 2008, statistics on asylum applications and decisions were published annually in the *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom* bulletin available online from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-publications.html>.
4. Statistical information on grants of British citizenship were published annually in the Home Office British Citizenship Statistical Bulletin. The last bulletin, Issue 09/10 *British Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom, 2009*, is available online from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.
5. Until May 2009, the Home Office UK Border Agency published quarterly management information on the Accession State Worker Registration Scheme (*Accession Monitoring Report*) and the schemes for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals (*Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics*). Past copies can be found at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100503160445/http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/>. Key findings and summary data for the A8 and A2 continue to be included within this publication.

Enquiries about accession monitoring policy should be made to Managed Migration Policy, UK Border Agency, Vulcan House – Steel, 6 Millsands, Sheffield, S3 8NU, and for data should be made to Migration Statistics (see Further Information and Feedback, page 9).

Performance indicators

6. Input and impact indicators showing UK Border Agency performance against reform plans are available from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/corporate-publications/ho-business-plan-2011-15/>. These are based on management information unless otherwise stated.

Home Office research publications

7. Research reports on immigration control are published by Home Office Science (previously Research, Development and Statistics Directorate) as online reports and occasional papers available online from <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/migration/immigration-research/>.

Publications by other government departments

8. *Control of Immigration Statistics, United Kingdom 2009*, available online (see link above) provides a list of further sources of information on control of immigration. The UK National Statistics publication hub <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population> also lists a wide range of statistical publications on immigration and migration.