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Control of Immigration:
Statistics
United Kingdom
2006

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HOME OFFICE

**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:
STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM
2006**

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by Command of Her Majesty
August 2007*

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PREVIOUS ISSUES OF “CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM”

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This Command Paper marks 100 years of Home Office publications on immigration control statistics. The first Command Paper was provided to the Home Secretary, Herbert J Gladstone, by HM Inspector, W Haldane Porter, and presented to Parliament on 10 April 1907. It was the first annual report under the Aliens Act (1905).

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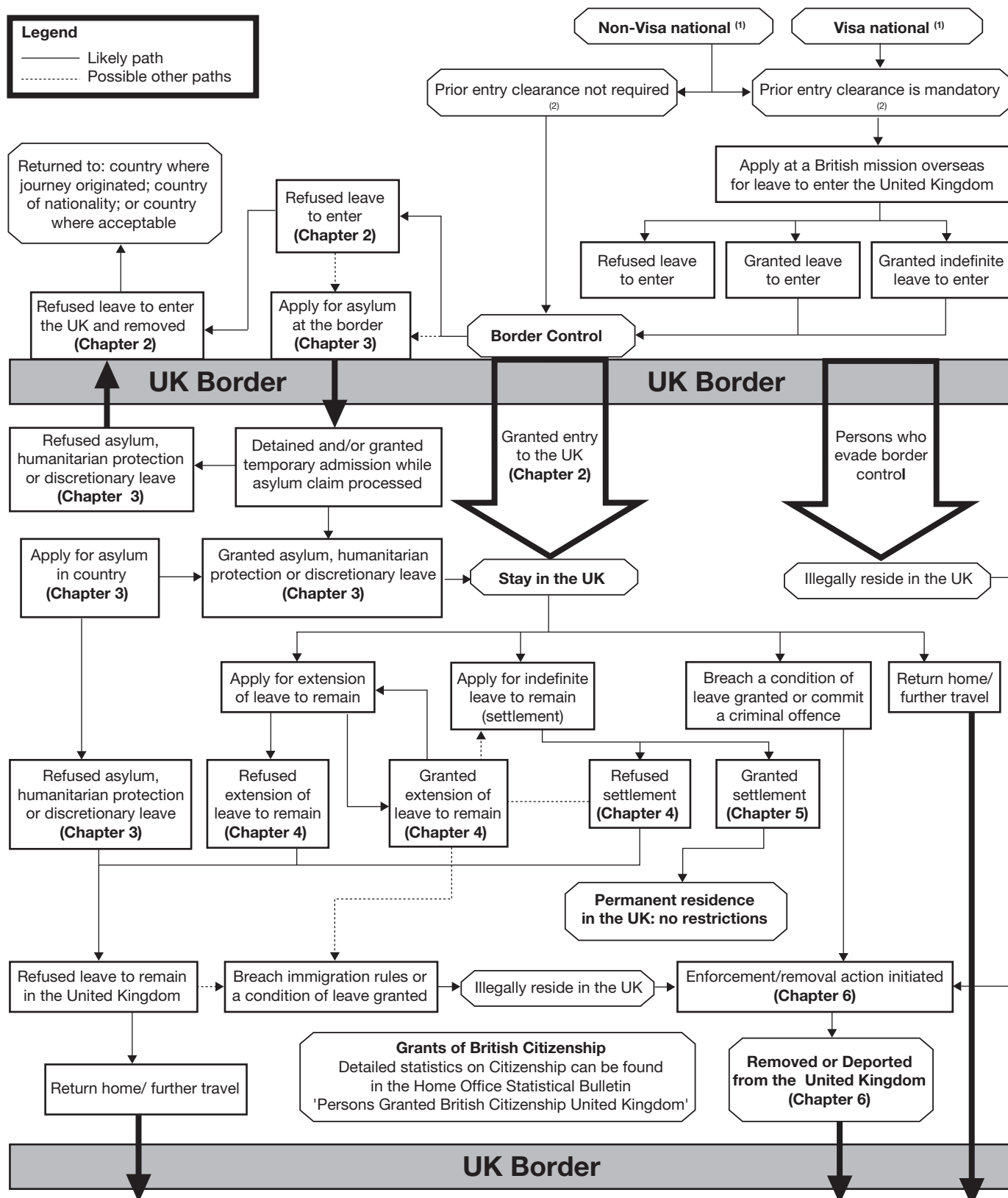
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(1) Data related to visa applications and decisions are published by UK Visas and can be found at <http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1006977150151>

(2) 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.

(3) Data related to the detention of an individual are shown in Chapter 6. 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.

(4) Data related to appeals against an immigration or asylum decision are shown in Chapter 7.

(5) 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.

1. MAIN POINTS

Entry control at the ports

- The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose by 3 per cent to 104.8 million in 2006. 12.9 million were non-European Economic Area (non-EEA) nationals, a 9 per cent rise on 2005 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the United Kingdom (UK) was 145,000 in 2006, an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year (paragraph 2.7).
- 309,000 non-EEA students were admitted to the United Kingdom in 2006, an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year.
- The number of passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK in 2006 was 34,825, 6 per cent more than in 2005 (32,840) (paragraph 2.15).

Asylum

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2006 was 23,610, 8 per cent less than in 2005 (25,710). The highest number of applications were from nationals of Eritrea, Afghanistan, Iran, China and Somalia. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 28,320 in 2006, 8 per cent less than in 2005 (30,840) (paragraphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- 20,930 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2006, 24 per cent less than in 2005 (27,395) and lower than applications in 2006; the number of cases awaiting an initial decision was 6,400 (paragraph 3.4).
- Immigration Judges determined 16,095 asylum appeals in 2006, 53 per cent less than in 2005 (33,940). Of the 16,095 appeals, 22 per cent were allowed and 73 per cent were dismissed (paragraph 3.13).
- Overall, 6,225 (26 per cent) of applications in 2006 resulted in grants of asylum (10 per cent), Humanitarian Protection (HP)/Discretionary Leave (DL) (9 per cent), or in allowed appeals (8 per cent) (paragraph 3.16).
- Asylum removals (including assisted returns, persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and those who it is established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities) rose in 2006 to 16,330, excluding dependants, 19 per cent more than in 2005 (13,730). Including dependants, 18,280 asylum seekers were removed in 2006, 17 per cent more than in 2005 (15,685) (paragraphs 3.26 and 3.27).

After-entry control

- There was a 2 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2006. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave increased from 387,875 in 2005 to 393,650 in 2006 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 4.1).
- The main categories showing the largest increases were: permit-free employment (up 54 per cent from 27,290 in 2005 to 41,915 in 2006); business (up 282 per cent from 2,715 in 2005 to 10,360 in 2006); and students (up 4 per cent from 136,525 in 2005 to 142,115 in 2006) (paragraph 4.3).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2006, 70 per cent were grants of extension, 23 per cent were grants of settlement, and 7 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 36 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraphs 4.2 and 4.4).
- There was a 12 per cent decrease in the number of after-entry decisions relating to dependants to 121,600 in 2006, from 138,835 in 2005 (paragraph 4.9).
- Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members rose from 59,575 in 2005 to 81,140 in 2006, an increase of 21,565 (36 per cent) (paragraph 4.10).

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2006 fell by 25 per cent 179,120 in 2005 to 134,430 in 2006 (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of grants of settlement in 2006, by far the greatest proportion (65 per cent) was in dependant-related categories. Wives accounted for 26 per cent, children accounted for 19 per cent and husbands accounted for 14 per cent of the total (paragraph 5.8).
- 26 per cent of grants of settlement in 2006 were from the 'Remainder of Asia'¹; Africa accounted for 24 per cent, the Indian sub-continent 19 per cent, Europe for 12 per cent, the Americas 9 per cent, the Middle East 7 per cent and Oceania 3 per cent (paragraph 5.7).
- Employment-related grants fell by 49 per cent from 63,015 in 2005 to 31,830 in 2006 (paragraphs 5.2 and 5.8).
- Asylum-related grants fell by 55 per cent from 67,810 in 2005 to 30,605 in 2006 (paragraphs 5.3 and 5.8).
- Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 60 per cent from 37,335 in 2005 to 59,810 in 2006 reflecting an earlier change in the qualifying period for settlement (paragraphs 5.4 and 5.8).

Enforcement and compliance

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2006 was 63,865, an increase of 10 per cent on 2005 (58,215). This includes the removal of 16,330 persons who had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 19 per cent more than in 2005 (13,730). (paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3).
- Of the total number of removals, 55 per cent were removed after having been initially refused at a port, 36 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action and 10 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programmes (paragraph 6.2).
- On 30 September 2006, there were 2,010 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 72 per cent were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage (paragraph 6.8).
- Of the total 21,045 persons who left detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich) between January and September 2006 inclusive, 68 per cent were removed from the UK (paragraph 6.11).

Appeals

- Immigration Judges dealt with 166,945 appeals in 2006, 66 per cent more than in 2005 (100,790). 33 per cent of these appeals were allowed, 56 per cent were dismissed and 11 per cent were withdrawn (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).

Migration

- In 2005, 185,000 more people entered than left the UK for at least a year. Although slightly lower than the estimate in 2004, it was still higher than all other years since the current method to estimate Total International Migration (TIM) began in 1991 (paragraph 8.4).
- The net inflow of non-British citizens continued, with just over a fifth of all immigration being accounted for by citizens from the New Commonwealth in 2005 (paragraph 8.5).

¹ Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

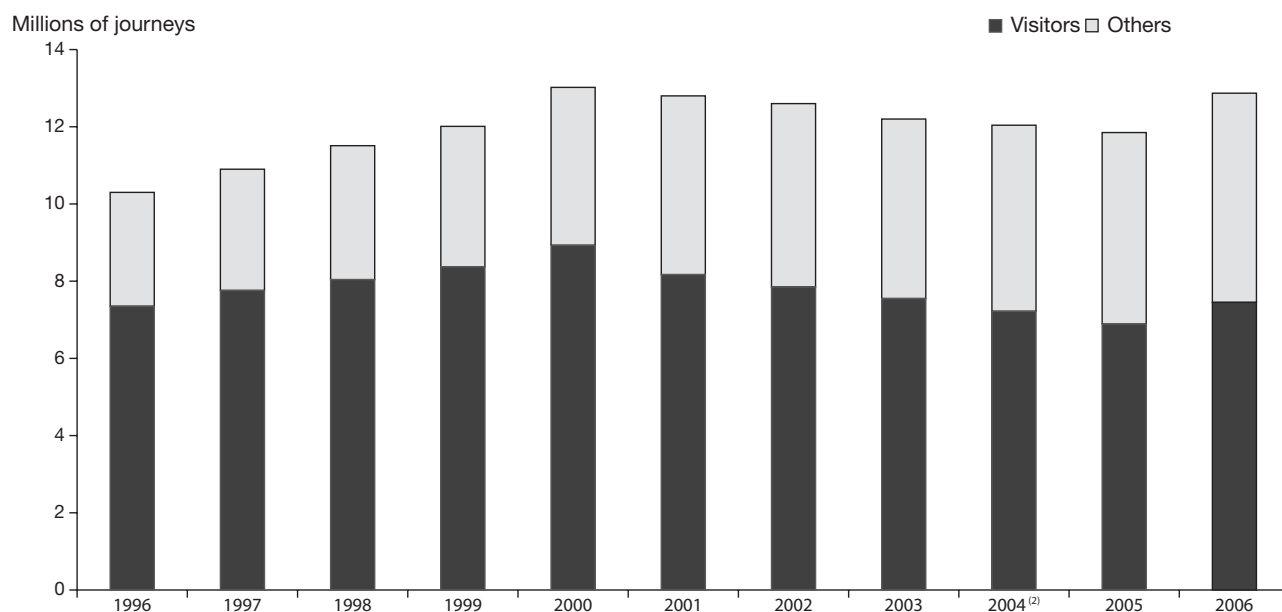
2. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

Passenger admissions and refusals

Total admissions (Tables 2.1 to 2.3)

2.1 In 2006, it is estimated that there were 104.8 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area², 2.9 million (3 per cent) more than in 2005. The majority were British or European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, but around 12.9 million were non-EEA nationals, an increase of 9 per cent on 2005. Figure 1 shows the annual total non-EEA admissions since 1996, broken down by broad purpose of journey. In 2006, 58 per cent of all admissions were visitors (45 per cent ordinary visitors, 13 per cent business visitors).

Figure 1 TOTAL NON-EEA ADMISSIONS ⁽¹⁾ 1996 TO 2006



(1) Excludes EEA nationals.

(2) 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.

2.2 The increase in non-EEA admissions in 2006 of 9 per cent was primarily due to the increase in the number of ordinary and business visitors, up 8 per cent to 7.4 million. There were also increases in nearly all other categories of admission, but due to the large number of visitors these increases would have had little effect on the overall rise.

2.3 The 12.9 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2006 comprised 5.7 million from the Americas, 3.6 million from Asia, 1.4 million from Oceania, 1.2 million from Africa, and 0.8 million from Europe³. All regions showed an increase compared with 2005. The largest rises in numbers were from Asia, up 411,000 (13 per cent) from 2005, and the Americas, up 402,000 (8 per cent) (see Figure 2).

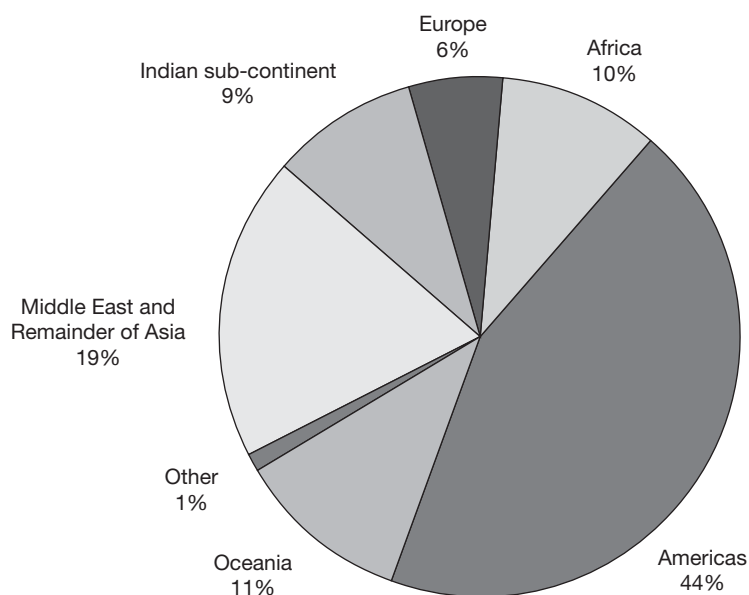
2.4 Citizens of the United States of America (USA) comprised 32 per cent of total non-EEA admissions, the nationality with by far the most admissions, representing an increase of 6 per cent to 4.1 million in 2006. The next three nationalities with the highest numbers of admissions were Australia (up 8 per cent to 1.1 million), Canada (up 11 per cent to 1.0 million) and India (up 23 per cent to 0.8 million). The country with the largest percentage increase on 2005 was Afghanistan (up 96 per cent to 15,500); this was followed by Nepal (up 59 per cent to 25,900) and Croatia (up 40 per cent to 45,000).

² The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

³ Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of Switzerland.

Figure 2

**TOTAL ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS,
BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION OF NATIONALITY, 2006**
(Total number of journeys 12.9 million)



Visitors (Tables 2.2 to 2.4)

2.5 7.4 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2006 compared with 6.9 million in 2005. The increase of 8 per cent in 2006 was mostly due to the increase in visitor numbers from the Americas and the Indian sub-continent which together accounted for over half of all visitors. The increase in number of visitors varied by region as follows: Asia (up 15 per cent to 2.0 million), the Americas (up 6 per cent to 3.6 million), Oceania (up 6 per cent to 738,000), Europe (up 9 per cent to 439,000) and Africa (up 4 per cent to 640,000).

Students (Tables 2.2 to 2.4)

2.6 309,000 non-EEA students were admitted in 2006 compared with 284,000 in 2005. The increase of 9 per cent reflects the rise in numbers from Europe (up 34 per cent to 44,100), Asia (up 12 per cent to 140,000) and Africa (up 4 per cent to 23,800). This was offset by a drop in numbers from Oceania (down 8 per cent to 2,260) and the Americas (down 2 per cent to 98,100).

Work permit holders (Tables 2.2 to 2.5)

2.7 145,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2006, compared with 137,000 in 2005, up 6 per cent (EEA nationals do not require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more increased by 12 per cent to 57,500 in 2006 while those coming for less than 12 months decreased slightly to 39,100.

2.8 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 7 per cent to 48,500; they account for 33 per cent of the total number of permit holders and dependants. By region, this proportion varies from 45 per cent for African nationals to 18 per cent for Europe.

2.9 There were increases in work permit holders and dependants from the Indian sub-continent (up 13 per cent to 50,600), Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) (up 11 per cent to 27,600), the Americas (up 6 per cent to 34,500) and Oceania (up 6 per cent to 7,560). This was offset by decreases in numbers from Europe (down 13 per cent to 12,200) and Africa (down 6 per cent to 12,700). Of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2006, 54 per cent were from Asia; India accounted for 58 per cent (45,600) of these; 34,500 (24 per cent) were from the Americas (nationals of the USA accounted for nearly three-quarters of these); 12,700 (9 per cent) from Africa; 12,200 (8 per cent) from Europe and 7,560 (5 per cent) from Oceania.

Admissions for a limited period prior to application for settlement (Tables 2.2, 2.4 and 2.6)

(i) Spouses, fiancé(e)s and children (Table 2.6)

2.10 Admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 16,210 in 2006, 13 per cent more than in 2005. 41 per cent (6,615) of the husbands and male fiancés admitted in 2006 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 46 per cent (6,540) in 2005.

2.11 Admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 30,895 in 2006, 13 per cent more than in 2005. This increase reflected rises in the number of wives and female fiancées from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) (up 36 per cent to 8,715) and Europe (up 21 per cent to 3,220). 62 per cent (19,085) of the wives and female fiancées admitted in 2006 were from Asia.

2.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary period was 5,775 in 2006, 24 per cent more than in 2005. 65 per cent (3,725) of the children admitted in 2006 were from Asia.

(ii) Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Table 2.2 and 2.4)

2.13 8,490 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the UK were admitted in 2006 to take up or seek employment, 3 per cent (230) more than in 2005.⁴

Passengers refused entry (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)

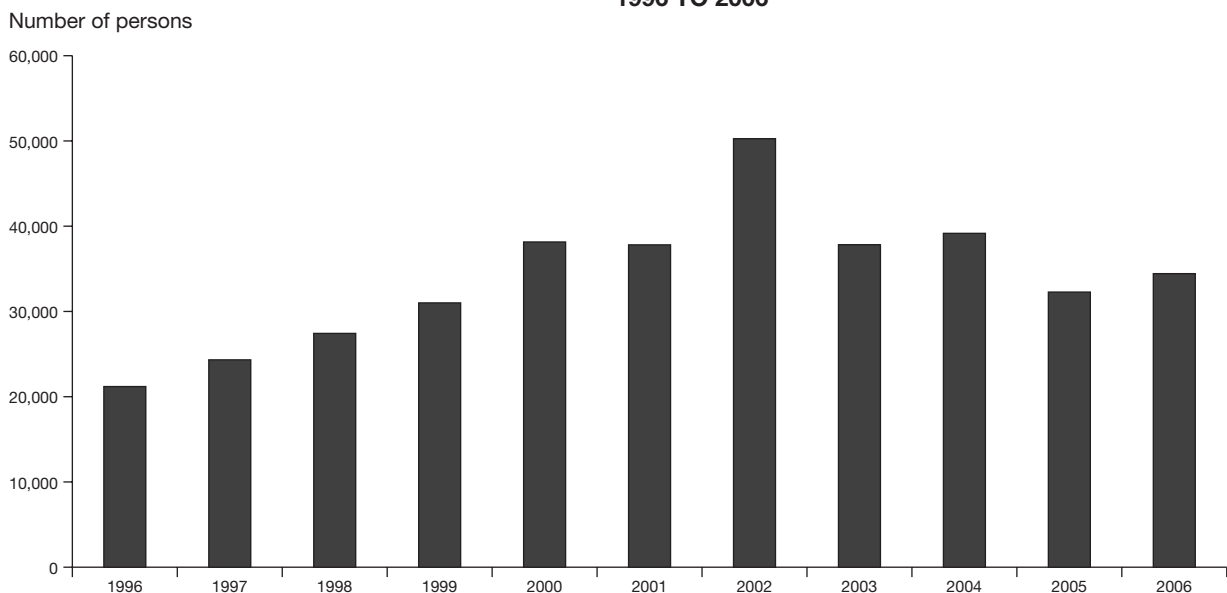
2.14 30,145 passengers were initially refused leave to enter at border control points in 2006, 1 per cent less than in 2005 (30,490).

2.15 34,435 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed⁵ from the UK in 2006, 7 per cent more than in 2005 (32,275).

2.16 34,825 passengers, including EEA nationals, were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK in 2006, 6 per cent more than in 2005 (32,840).

Figure 3

NON EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1996 TO 2006



⁴ Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a five-year qualifying period.

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

3. ASYLUM

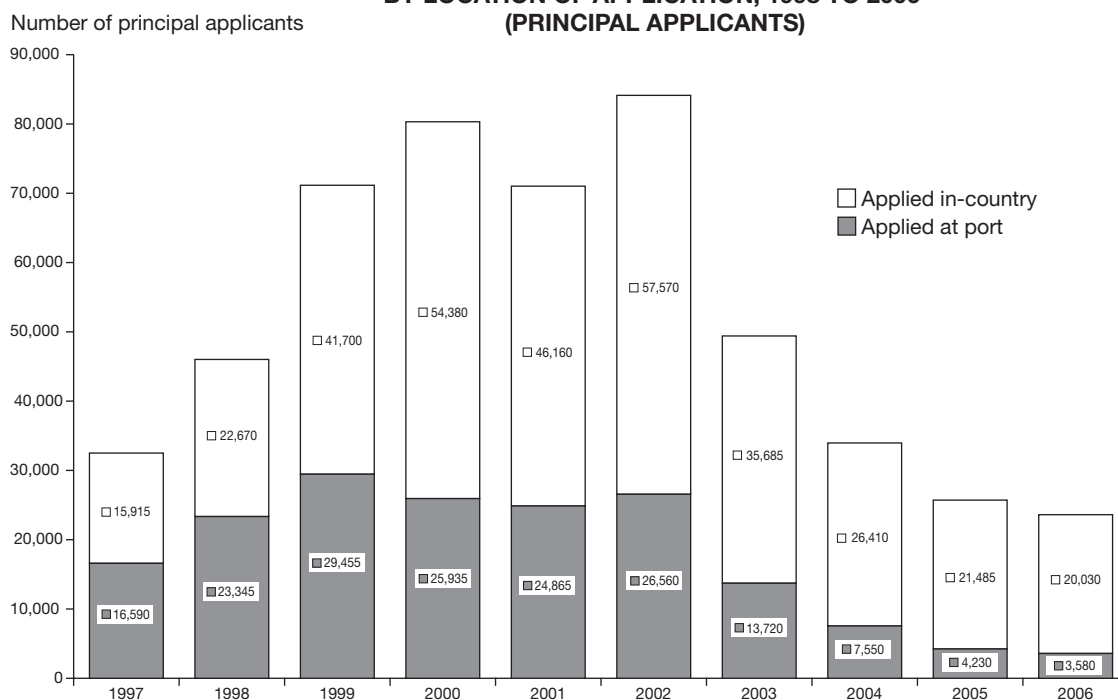
Applications for asylum (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2006 was 23,610, 8 per cent less than in 2005 (25,710). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 28,320 in 2006, 8 per cent less than in 2005 (30,840).

3.2 The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by persons who had already entered the United Kingdom (UK), rather than at port) was 85 per cent in 2006, compared with 84 per cent in 2005 and 78 per cent in 2004.

Figure 4

APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM IN THE UK, BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1998 TO 2006 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)



3.3 The nationalities accounting for the most applicants in 2006 were Eritrean, Afghan, Iranian, Chinese and Somalian. Applications rose in 2006 compared with 2005 for four of these applicant nationalities: Eritrean (by 47 per cent), Afghan (by 52 per cent), Chinese (12 per cent) and Somalian (5 per cent).

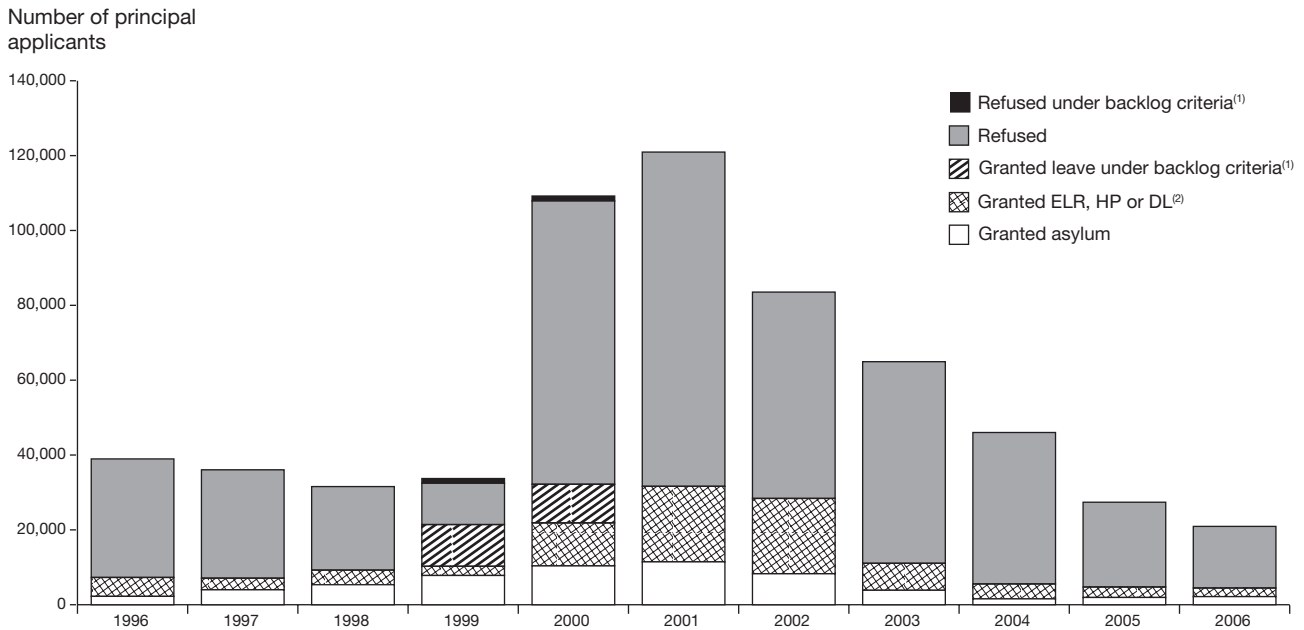
Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

3.4 20,930 initial decisions were made in 2006, 24 per cent less than the 27,395 initial decisions made in 2005 and lower than the number of applications in 2006; the number of cases awaiting initial decision was 6,400.

3.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2006, 2,170 (10 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 55 (0.3 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,245 (11 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 16,460 (79 per cent) were refused. The proportion granted asylum in 2006 increased from 7 per cent in 2005, and the proportion granted HP or DL increased from 10 per cent in 2005.

Figure 5

INITIAL DECISIONS, 1998 TO 2006 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)



3.6 In 2006, the number of grants of asylum increased slightly from 2005 but still remain low as a percentage of total decisions.

3.7 The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL in 2006 were Afghan (33 per cent), Iranian (12 per cent) and Somali (7 per cent). Unaccompanied children accounted for 84 per cent of total grants of HP and DL, despite only accounting for 9 per cent of initial decisions.

3.8 16,460 cases were refused in 2006, less than the 22,655 refusals in 2005, reflecting a lower number of initial decisions. A smaller proportion of initial decisions in 2006 were refusals (79 per cent compared with 83 per cent in 2005).

3.9 The top nationalities accounting for the most refusals were: Iranian (1,850 refusals – 84 per cent of initial decisions), Chinese (1,600 – 93 per cent), Zimbabwean (1,510 – 90 per cent), Eritrean (1,315 – 61 per cent) and Afghan (1,310 – 62 per cent).

Asylum cases outstanding (Table 3.1)

3.10 As at 31 December 2006, approximately 6,400 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 5,500 at the end of 2005. Of the 6,400 outstanding cases, 5,000 cases were work in progress, i.e. applications had been received within the previous six months.

3.11 The total asylum work in progress in the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) as at 31 December 2006, was 6,000⁶.

Asylum appeals (Table 3.4)

3.12 In 2006, a total of 14,865 asylum appeals were received by the AIT.

3.13 16,095 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges in 2006, 53 per cent less than in 2005. Of these 16,095 appeals, 3,610 (22 per cent) were allowed, 11,705 (73 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 17 per cent allowed and 79 per cent dismissed in 2005.

3.14 7,795 applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Review were submitted in 2006, 56 per cent less than in 2005 (17,585). The majority of these applications were not allowed. There were 4,200 Reconsideration hearings in 2006, a decrease of 40 per cent on the previous year.

⁶ Figure is rounded to the nearest thousand.

3.15 2,845 applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review in asylum-related cases were lodged in 2006, compared with 2,265 in 2005. Of the 1,755 decisions made on applications for permission to apply, only 15 per cent were granted permission. Of the 40 Judicial Review hearings determined, 63 per cent were allowed and 38 per cent were dismissed in 2006.

Overall proportion of applicants granted asylum, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR), HP or DL at initial decision, or appeal allowed – excluding dependants

3.16 Overall, 6,225 (26 per cent) of the 23,610 applications in 2006 resulted in the granting of asylum (10 per cent), HP/DL (9 per cent) or in appeals that were allowed by the AIT (a further 8 per cent). This is based on cases where data are available; a proportion of applications made in 2006 are still awaiting the outcome of an initial decision or an appeal.

3.17 This compared with 7,220 (28 per cent) of the 25,710 applications in 2005, 8,095 (24 per cent) of the 33,960 applications in 2004 and 12,895 (26 per cent) of the 49,405 applications in 2003 resulting in grants of asylum, ELR, HP, or DL, or in allowed appeals. Applications made in 2006 compared with applications made in 2005:

- the proportion granted asylum at initial decision increased from 7 per cent to 10 per cent;
- the proportion granted HP/DL at initial decision decreased from 11 per cent to 9 per cent;
- the proportion resulting in allowed appeals decrease from 10 per cent to 8 per cent; and
- the proportion removed decreased from 17 per cent to 15 per cent.

3.18 More detailed results are presented in the following Table.

Outcomes of asylum applications made in 2003 – 2006^(P)

The table below shows the outcomes of the 49,405 applications made in 2003, the 33,960 applications made in 2004, the 25,710 applications made in 2005, and the 23,610 applications made in 2006. It shows the outcomes of initial decisions and outcomes of appeals at the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA)/ Immigration Appeal Tribunal (AIT).

	Number of principal applicants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Asylum applications	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610
<i>of which</i> – initial decisions by Home Office				
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	2,550	1,225	1,820	2,310
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽¹⁾	4,825	3,520	2,725	2,095
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽¹⁾	39,510	27,455	18,855	15,385
Applications withdrawn	1,325	1,080	865	920
Cases with decision not known ⁽²⁾	1,195	680	1,445	2,900
Appeals lodged	29,935	20,525	13,405	10,170
<i>of which</i> – appeals outcomes by the IAA/AIT ⁽³⁾				
Allowed	5,515	3,345	2,670	1,825
Dismissed	23,115	16,360	9,840	6,840
Withdrawn by appellant	515	260	160	100
Withdrawn by Home Office	355	250	185	190
Appeals with outcome not known ⁽²⁾	435	310	555	1,215
Removals ⁽⁶⁾	6,800	5,015	4,265	3,435
Summary of estimated outcomes (including appeal outcomes at IAA/AIT)				
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	7,650 15%	4,370 13%	4,370 17%	4,040 17%
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL	5,245 11%	3,720 11%	2,850 11%	2,185 9%
Refused asylum, ELR, HP or DL, or withdrawn by appellant ⁽⁴⁾	33,635 68%	23,860 70%	16,000 62%	13,375 57%
Cases with decision not known ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,555 3%	930 3%	1,630 6%	3,090 13%

(P) Figures are provisional. Extracted from BIA database on 11 May 2007

(1) HP and DL replaced ELR from 1st April 2003.

(2) No confirmation of a decision had been received when these statistics were compiled on 11 May 2007 and are not comparable with other figures in this publication.

(3) Appeals on cases refused at initial decision, i.e. does not include outcomes of cases reconsidered prior to appeal or appeals on grants of ELR/HP/DL. Excludes cases that were successful at appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Immigration Appeal Review application or higher courts.

(4) Includes appeals awaiting an outcome, a small proportion may be granted asylum.

(5) Includes cases withdrawn by the Home Office.

(6) Includes assisted returns and known voluntary departures following enforcement action.

Outcomes of assessments of eligibility for support under Section 55⁷

3.19 Under Section 55 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, asylum seekers have 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 (ECHR) not to provide it.

3.20 Of the total number of applications for asylum support in 2006, 5 per cent (910) of principal asylum applicants were assessed as ineligible for support under Sections 95 and 98 on the grounds that the Secretary of State was not satisfied that their claim was made as soon as reasonably practicable.

Asylum applicants in receipt of support (Tables 3.5 to 3.7)

3.21 Applications for support in 2006 (18,510) were 27 per cent lower than in 2005 (25,230); this was in line with lower asylum applications. 14,385 applications were terminated⁸ in 2006.

3.22 In 2006, 18,510 applications for asylum support were received from asylum seekers in the UK. Of these:

- 12,600 were applications for accommodation support (either both accommodation and subsistence or accommodation only);
- 4,645 were for subsistence-only support; and
- 1,260 were either applications that were deemed invalid or applications where the type of support has not been determined at the application stage.

3.23 The proportion of applications that were deemed invalid, or applications where the type of support has not been determined at the application stage, remained at 7 per cent in 2006.

3.24 As at the end of December 2006, 49,295 asylum seekers (including dependants) were in receipt of support⁹. 36,420 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in dispersed accommodation, 11,355 were receiving subsistence-only support and 1,525 were supported in initial accommodation¹⁰.

3.25 Asylum seekers supported in dispersed accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2006, the top three dispersal regions in England were Yorkshire and the Humber (7,750 asylum seekers, including dependants), the North West (6,515) and the West Midlands (5,395). The top three dispersal towns in England were Leeds (2,040), Birmingham (1,835) and Manchester (1,355). Asylum seekers are also dispersed to Scotland (Glasgow 5,010) and Wales (2,525) and are accommodated in Northern Ireland if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

Decisions to grant support and those supported under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999¹¹

3.26 In 2006, 6,025 decisions to grant Section 4 support were recorded. As at the end of December 2006, 6,555 applicants were recorded on ASYS as being in receipt of Section 4 support¹².

Asylum removals

3.27 16,330 principal asylum applicants were removed from the UK in 2006 (including assisted returns and known voluntary departures following enforcement action), a rise of 19 per cent on 2005 (13,730). 4,630 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an increase of 59 per cent on 2005 (2,905). The nationalities with the largest number of principal applicants removed or departing voluntarily in 2006 were Iraqi (1,780), Turkish (1,665), Serbian & Montenegrin (1,420), Afghan (1,185) and Pakistani (875).

⁷ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 36.

⁸ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 33.

⁹ Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at approximately 5,700 in September 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of the asylum support system in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 50 cases in December 2006.

¹⁰ Includes those in induction centres. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 37.

¹¹ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 38.

¹² The figure for 'applicants recorded on ASYS as being in receipt of Section 4 support' is based on current data held by the Process and Management team at that time. However, Home Office financial records indicate that circa 10,000 persons were in receipt of section 4 support at the end of December 2006. The ASYS figures are understated due to data migration which was not complete until April 2007.

3.28 Including dependants, 18,280 asylum seekers were removed in 2006, 17 per cent more than in 2005 (15,685). Data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Further information

3.29 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1998-2006 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2006* which is available from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

4. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

4.1 There was a rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2006 to 393,650¹³, an increase of 2 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants.

4.2 Of the total decisions in 2006, 276,995 (70 per cent) were grants of an extension, 88,115 (23 per cent) were grants of settlement and 28,540 (7 per cent) were refusals. The overall refusal rate dropped from 8.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent between 2005 and 2006.

4.3 There were significant changes in nearly all categories, the increases being in:

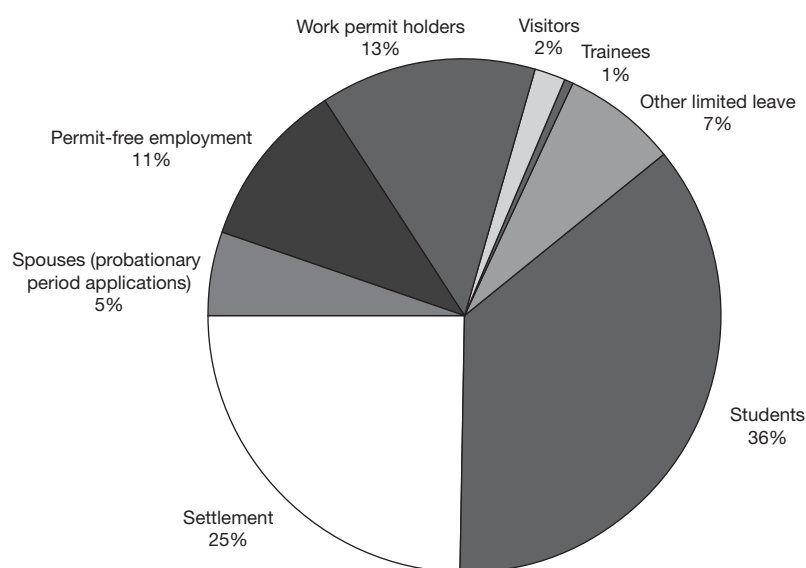
- permit-free employment – up 54 per cent to 41,915 decisions;
- business – up 282 per cent to 10,360 decisions; and
- students – up 4 per cent to 142,115 decisions.

These increases were offset by decreases in the number of decisions in the work permit holder (down 23 per cent to 52,860) and trainee (down 75 per cent to 2,765) categories.

4.4 Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 36 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2006, accounting for 25 per cent of the total.

Figure 6

DECISIONS ON AFTER ENTRY APPLICATIONS TO VARY LEAVE ⁽¹⁾ BY CATEGORY, EXCLUDING NATIONALS OF EEA STATES AND SWITZERLAND, 2006 (Total number of decisions 393,650)



(1) Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases and dependants of principal applicants.

Grants of extensions of leave to remain (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)¹⁴

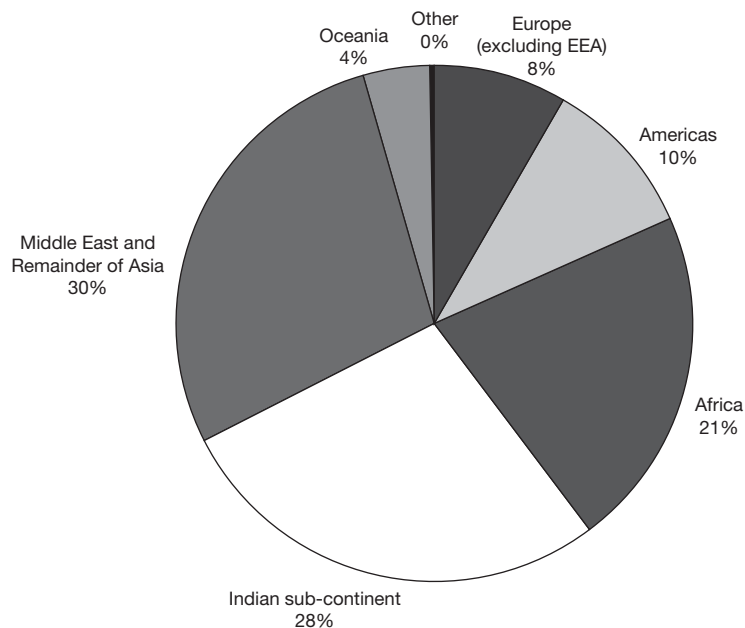
4.5 Figure 7 shows that of the 276,995 persons granted an extension of stay, 78,185 (28 per cent) were from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 76,985 (28 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 59,070 (21 per cent) were from Africa, 27,705 (10 per cent) were from the Americas, 23,445 (8 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the European Economic Area (EEA)), and 11,465 (4 per cent) were from Oceania.

¹³ Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases and return of passport cases.

¹⁴ Excludes asylum-related cases, return of passport cases and dependants of principle applicants.

Figure 7

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE ⁽¹⁾ BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION OF NATIONALITY,
EXCLUDING NATIONALS OF EEA STATES AND SWITZERLAND, 2006
(Total number of grants 276,995)**



(1) Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases and dependants of principal applicants.

4.6 47,120 (35 per cent) of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 33,135 (25 per cent) were from Africa, 31,725 (24 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 13,710 (10 per cent) were from the Americas and 8,195 (6 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most student extensions were Chinese (25,895), Pakistani (13,750), Indian (13,575), Nigerian (7,680) and Bangladeshi (4,400).

4.7 18,810 (37 per cent) of persons granted an extension of stay as a work permit holder were from the Indian sub-continent, 13,155 (26 per cent) were from the rest of Asia, 8,680 (17 per cent) were from Africa, 4,525 (9 per cent) were from the Americas, 3,020 (6 per cent) were from Oceania and 2,410 (5 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most work permit holder extensions were Indian (16,425), Filipino (4,465), Chinese (3,270), South African (2,670) and United States citizens (2,220).

4.8 18,350 (45 per cent) of persons granted a permit-free employment extension were from the Indian sub-continent, 8,840 (22 per cent) were from the rest of Asia, 5,690 (14 per cent) were from Africa, 3,790 (9 per cent) were from Oceania, 2,950 (7 per cent) were from the Americas, and 1,185 (3 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most permit-free employment extensions were Indian (14,820), Pakistani (3,040), Filipino (2,690), Australian (2,575) and Chinese (2,240).

Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) relating to dependants (Table 4.2)

4.9 The number of non-asylum after-entry decisions relating to dependants in 2006 was 121,600¹⁵, a decrease of 12 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement. There were substantial changes in some categories, the decreases being for:

- settlement dependants – down 45 per cent to 27,245 decisions;
- trainee dependants – down 79 per cent to 4,560 decisions; and
- work permit holder dependants – down 11 per cent to 34,680 decisions.

These decreases were offset by increases in the number of decisions in the permit-free employment (up 64 per cent to 26,440) and student (up 15 per cent to 24,815) dependant categories.

¹⁵ Excludes withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases and return of passport cases.

Decisions on residence document applications from EEA nationals and their family members (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)¹⁶

4.10 Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members¹⁷ rose from 59,575 in 2005 to 81,140 in 2006, an increase of 21,565 (36 per cent). The increase was reflected in decisions for applicants from nationals of all regions other than Africa.

4.11 The overall increase is due, in large part, to the increase in decisions relating to the ten states that acceded to the EEA in May 2004, allowing nationals of these countries and non-EEA dependant relatives to apply for residence documents. Of these, the largest increase was in decisions in applications made by Polish nationals, rising from 6,555 in 2005 to 25,435 in 2006, an increase of 19,885 (303 per cent). After Poland, the five nationalities with the most decisions were Portuguese (down 22 per cent to 4,000), Lithuanian (up 67 per cent to 3,585), German (up 1 per cent to 3,580), Indian (down 1 per cent to 3,550) and Dutch (up 5 per cent to 3,370).

4.12 Of the regions the largest increase was 21,455 (56 per cent) for Europe. Within this, decisions for nationals of the EEA accession states rose by 24,325, and by 330 for nationals of the 'Remainder of Europe'¹⁸, but fell by 3,200 for nationals of the pre-2004 EEA states¹⁹.

4.13 Decisions for applicants from Asia rose by 295 (4 per cent), the Americas by 215 (5 per cent) and Oceania by 35 (1 per cent). Africa was the only region to see a fall in decisions, by 740 (9 per cent).

4.14 The proportion of decisions that were refusals of Initial Recognition of Right to Reside documents fell from 11 per cent in 2005 to 5 per cent in 2006. The proportion of decisions that were to refuse documents in Recognition of Permanent Status also fell from 21 per cent in 2005 to 17 per cent in 2006.

¹⁶ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11 to 15.

¹⁷ Non-EEA family members of EEA nationals can apply for residence cards on the basis of their relationship. See Explanatory notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11, 14 and 15.

¹⁸ Europe excluding EEA.

¹⁹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

5. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

Total grants (Tables 5.1 and 5.4)

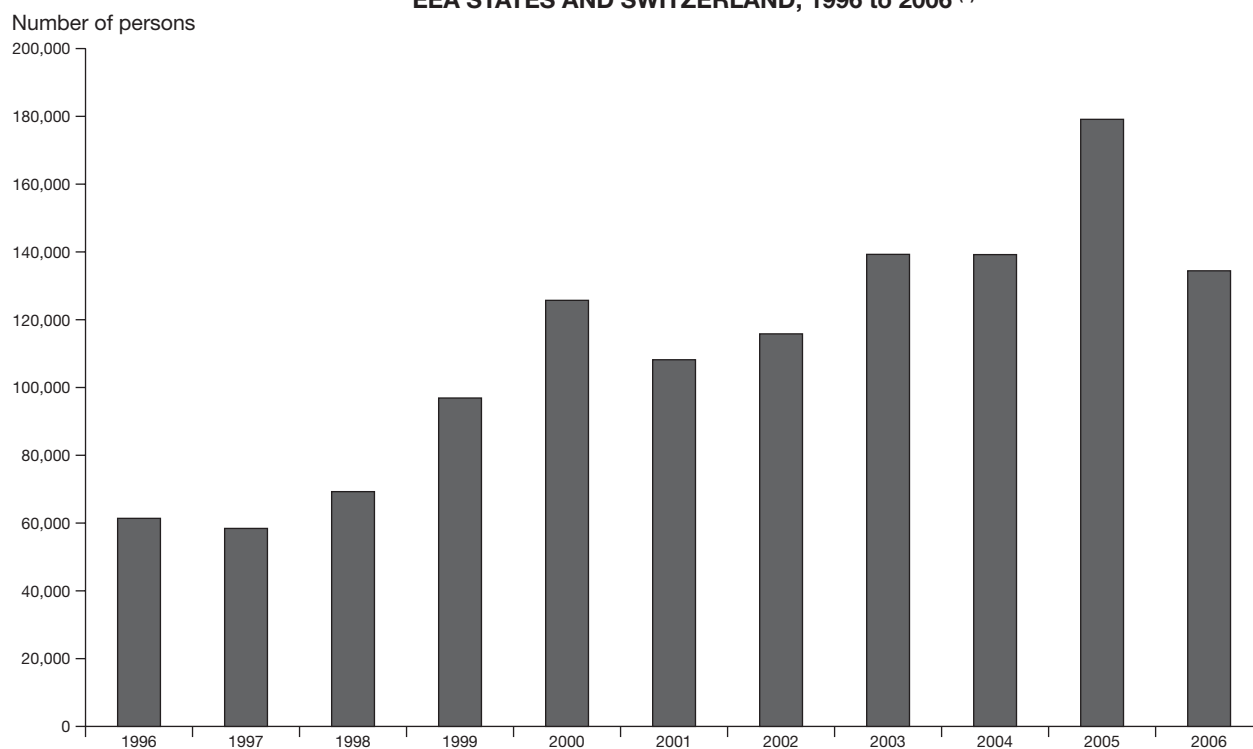
5.1 The number of persons granted settlement²⁰ in the United Kingdom (UK), excluding European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, fell by 25 per cent in 2006 to 134,430.

5.2 Employment-related grants of settlement fell by 49 per cent from 63,015 in 2005 to 31,830 in 2006. The drop in grants reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years in all employment-related categories²¹.

5.3 Asylum-related grants of settlement were 55 per cent lower in 2006 than in 2005, at 30,605. The asylum-related grants were at a high level in 2004 and 2005 owing to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (which allows certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement²²) and due to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years previously.

5.4 Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 60 per cent from 37,335 in 2005 to 59,810 in 2006 but were 8 per cent lower than in 2003 (65,200). Grants in this category had dropped in 2004 and 2005 following a change in the qualifying period for spouses granted settlement on the basis of marriage²³.

Figure 8 GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, EXCLUDING NATIONALS OF EEA STATES AND SWITZERLAND, 1996 to 2006 ⁽¹⁾



(1) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

Grants of settlement by nationality and category (Tables 5.1 to 5.8)

5.5 In 2006, there were decreases in grants to nationals of countries in Africa (down 21,850, or 40 per cent, to 32,230), Oceania (down 2,115, or 33 per cent, to 4,215), Europe (down 5,005, or 24 per cent, to 15,800), the 'Remainder of Asia²⁴' (down 10,050, or 22 per cent, to 35,305), the Indian sub-continent (down 3,905, or 13 per cent, to 25,080) and the Americas (down 1,770, or 13 per cent, to 12,130).

5.6 The top ten countries of nationality granted settlement in 2006 were India 11,220 (8 per cent of the total), Pakistan 11,000 (8 per cent), Afghanistan 7,410 (6 per cent), Nepal 6,940 (5 per cent), Philippines 6,325 (5 per cent), South Africa 5,675 (4 per cent), Nigeria 4,510 (3 per cent), Bulgaria 4,250 (3 per cent) and the United States of America (USA) 3,845 (3 per cent).

²⁰ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 40.

²¹ See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvi).

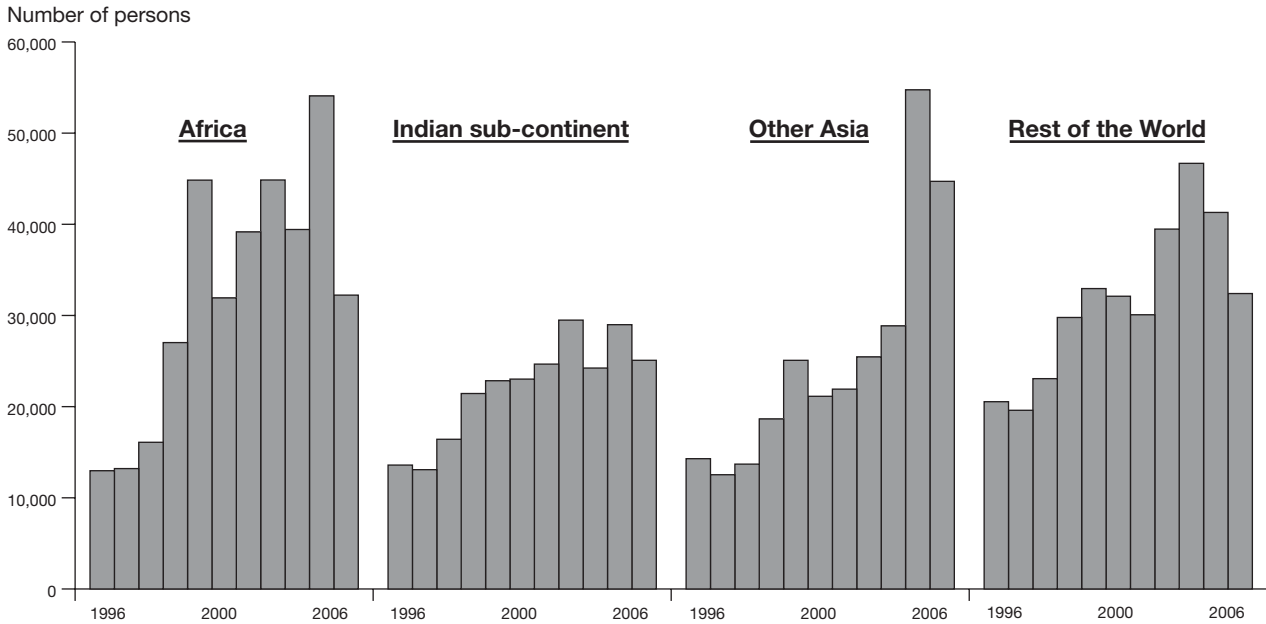
²² See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xii).

²³ See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(x).

²⁴ Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

Figure 9

GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, EXCLUDING NATIONALS OF EEA STATES AND SWITZERLAND, 1996 to 2006⁽¹⁾

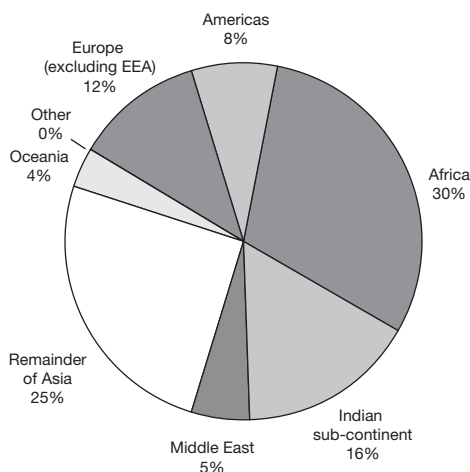


(1) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

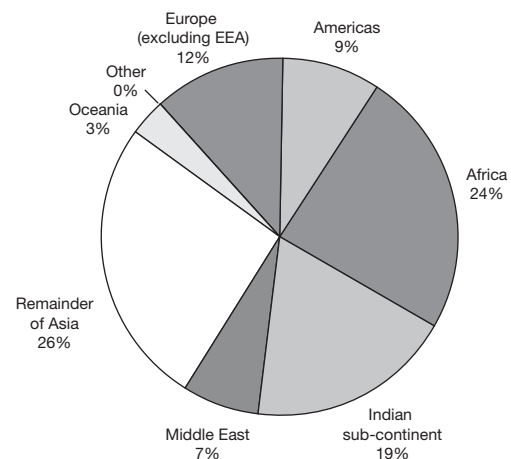
5.7 There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. The Indian sub-continent, the Middle East, the 'Remainder of Asia' and the Americas increased their respective share of the total number of grants: the Indian sub-continent from 16 per cent (28,990) to 19 per cent (25,080), the Middle East from 5 per cent (9,395) to 7 per cent (9,405), the 'Remainder of Asia' from 25 per cent (45,355) to 26 per cent (35,305) and the Americas from 8 per cent (13,905) to 9 per cent (12,130). The proportion of grants in Africa and Oceania fell: Africa from 30 per cent (54,080) to 24 per cent (32,230) and Oceania from 4 per cent (6,335) to 3 per cent (4,215). The proportion of grants to nationals of non-EEA European states remained unchanged at 12 per cent.

Figure 10

GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2005 (Total number of persons 179,120)



GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2006 (Total number of persons 134,430)



5.8 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2006 compared with 2005, are as follows.

- (a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants decreased by 16 per cent to 87,850. This accounted for 65 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 in their own right (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants).

(b) Grants of settlement to husbands rose by 18 per cent to 18,540 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). 6,240 (34 per cent) of grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 4,425 (24 per cent) from Africa, 2,560 (14 per cent) from the Americas, 2,370 (13 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 2,175 (12 per cent) from Europe, and 755 (4 per cent) from Oceania.

(c) Grants of settlement to wives increased by 14 per cent to 34,400 (26 per cent of all settlement). 10,085 (29 per cent) of grants to wives were to those from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 8,770 (25 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 5,280 (15 per cent) from Africa, 4,595 (13 per cent) from Europe, 4,490 (13 per cent) from the Americas and 1,135 (3 per cent) from Oceania.

(d) Grants of settlement to children decreased by 44 per cent to 25,430 (19 per cent of all settlement). This was mainly due to a decrease in asylum-related grants to children and in grants to children of work permit holders. 8,370 (33 per cent) of grants of settlement to children were to applicants from Africa, 8,315 (33 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 3,625 (14 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 2,725 (11 per cent) from Europe, 1,875 (7 per cent) from the Americas and 435 (2 per cent) from Oceania.

(e) In 2006, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren increased by 1 per cent to 1,470 (1 per cent of all settlement). Approximately 72 per cent of these were granted after entry.

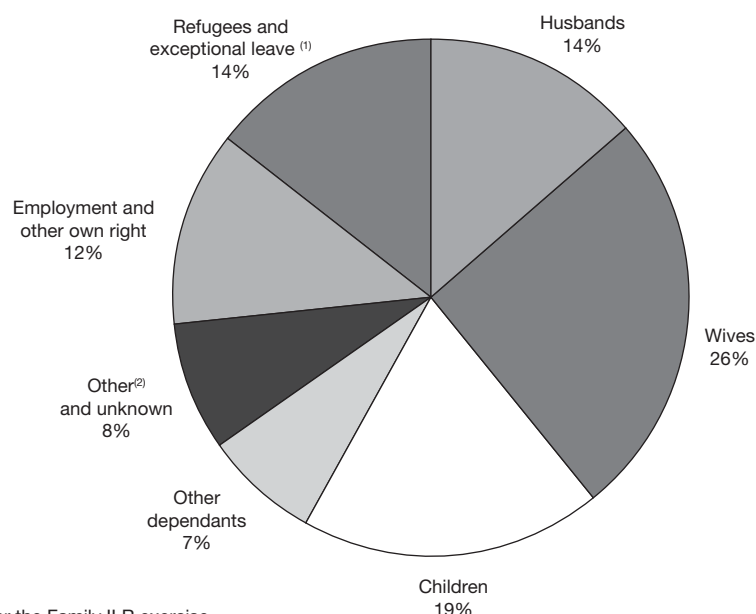
(f) Grants of settlement on completion of four or five years in employment with a work permit decreased by 56 per cent to 11,270 (8 per cent of all settlement) reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories from four to five years²⁵. Of the total in 2006, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were Filipino (2,180; 19 per cent), Indian (1,650; 15 per cent), South African (1,395; 12 per cent), Zimbabwean (660; 6 per cent) and Malaysian (595; 5 per cent).

(g) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those granted asylum, those previously granted exceptional leave and grants under the Family ILR Exercise²⁶), excluding dependants, fell by 43 per cent to 19,385, and represented 14 per cent of all settlement. Of the total in 2006, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were citizens of Iraq (5,455), Afghanistan (4,900), Serbia and Montenegro (780), Sri Lanka (705), Somalia (605) and Angola (565). From 30 August 2005, the granting of indefinite leave to remain for refugees was replaced with an initial grant of five years' limited leave which is subject to review.

(h) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK, rose by 52 per cent to 6,155, representing 5 per cent of all settlement.

Figure 11

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY CATEGORY,
EXCLUDING NATIONALS OF EEA STATES AND SWITZERLAND, 2006
(Total number of persons 134,430)**



(1) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

(2) Includes claim to right of abode upheld and other grants on a discretionary basis.

²⁵ See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvi).

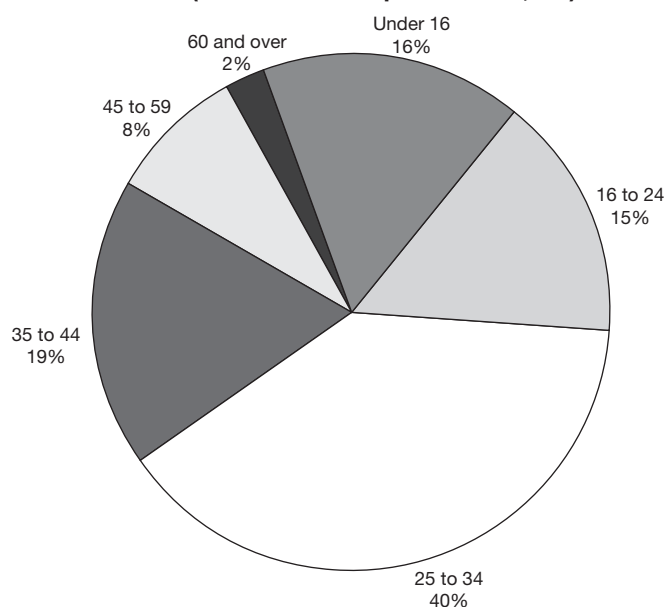
²⁶ See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xii).

5.9 The proportion of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement in 2006 (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival²⁷) was equal for both males and females (50 per cent). The proportion varied between nationality groups, with males accounting for 75 per cent from the Middle East, 50 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 49 per cent from Europe, 47 per cent from the Indian sub-continent and Africa, 45 per cent from Oceania and 41 per cent from the Americas.

5.10 The majority of those granted settlement in 2006 were relatively young, with 86,905 (71 per cent) under 35 years old. Overall, 20,130 (16 per cent) were children under 16, 18,815 (15 per cent) were between 16 and 24, 47,960 (39 per cent) were aged between 25 and 34, 22,390 (18 per cent) were between 35 and 44, 10,395 (8 per cent) were between 45 and 59, and 2,905 (2 per cent) were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East were generally younger, with 19,045 (79 per cent) and 7,265 (81 per cent) respectively of the successful applicants aged under 35, and those from the 'Remainder of Asia' and the Americas older, with 19,645 and 7,225 respectively (64 per cent) aged under 35.

Figure 12

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT ⁽¹⁾ BY AGE,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2006
(Total number of persons 122,595)**



(1) Excludes 11,750 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 85 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

²⁷ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 40.

6. ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

6.1 Owing to a change in the working practices of the Border and Immigration Agency (BIA), all removals of unsuccessful asylum seekers are now carried out by Enforcement and Removal caseworkers and not by Immigration Officers at ports. This re-classification occurred in February 2003 and applied to all asylum removals conducted after 1 January 2004. However, Table 6.1 shows the type of removal that took place – not the team responsible – and so its definitions remain unchanged and the series remain continuous²⁸.

Removals (Table 6.1)

6.2 The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily (either as a result of enforcement action or under Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programmes) from the United Kingdom (UK) in 2006 was 63,865, an increase of 10 per cent on 2005 (58,215). Of those removed or departing voluntarily in 2006, 55 per cent were removed after having been initially refused entry at a port, 36 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action²⁹, and 10 per cent left under AVR Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

6.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2006, 16,330 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 19 per cent more than in 2005 (13,730).

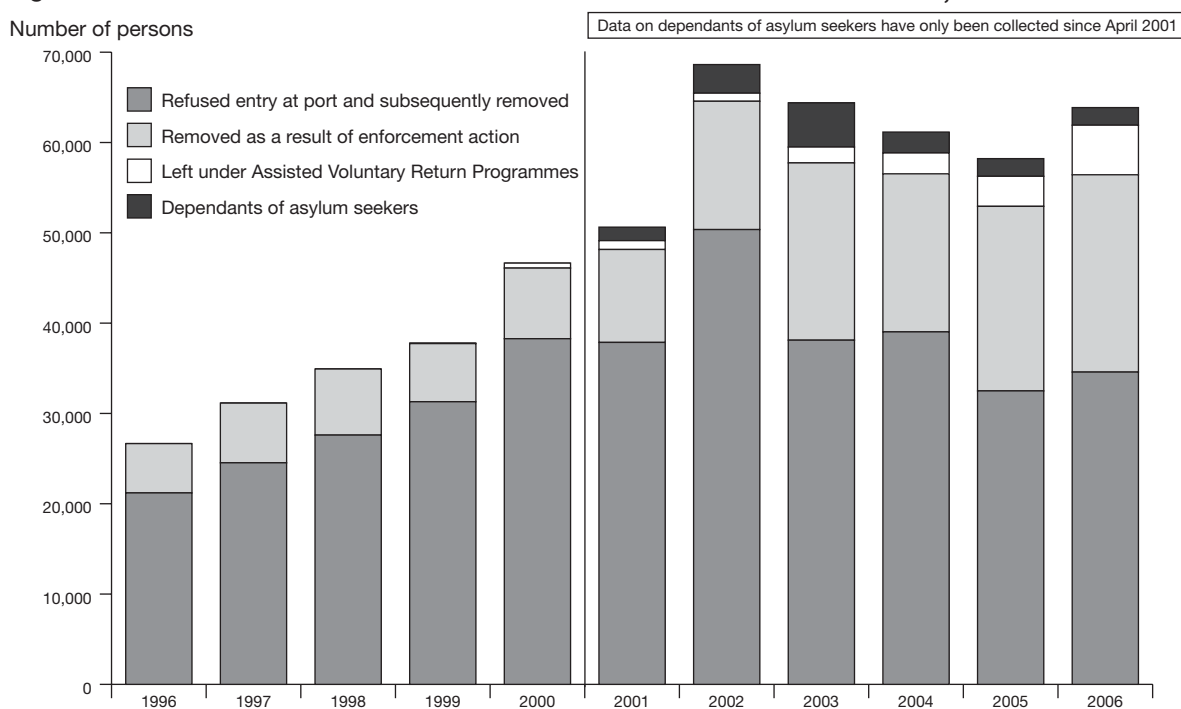
6.4 6,200 persons left under AVR Programmes run by the IOM in 2006, 70 per cent more than in 2005 (3,655). This includes 4,630 principal asylum applicants, 710 dependants of asylum seekers and 860 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme.

6.5 Of the total number of non-asylum cases removed or known to have departed voluntarily²⁹ in 2006, 30 per cent were from America, 27 per cent were from Asia and 22 per cent were from Africa. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Brazilian (6,335), Pakistani (3,060), Nigerian (2,890), Indian (2,515) and Malaysian (2,150).

6.6 Of the total number of principal asylum applicants removed or known to have departed voluntarily²⁹ in 2006, 28 per cent were from Europe, 28 per cent were from Asia and 22 per cent were from Africa. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Iraqi (1,780), Turkish (1,665), Serbian and Montenegrin (1,420), Afghan (1,185) and Pakistani (875).

6.7 Including dependants, 18,280 asylum seekers were removed in 2006, 17 per cent more than in 2005 (15,685).

Figure 13 TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED⁽¹⁾ FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1996 TO 2006



(1) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them. 2005 and 2006 figures include persons who it has been established have left the United Kingdom without informing the immigration authorities.

²⁸ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 47.

²⁹ Includes persons who it is established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

Immigration detention (Tables 6.3 to 6.6)

6.8 On 30 September 2006, there were 2,010 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK, excluding those detained in prison service establishments. Of these, 1,455 persons (72 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage. The majority (98 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Removal Centres, with the remaining 2 per cent being held in Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

6.9 The nationalities with the highest number of detainees were Jamaican (155), Nigerian (140), Indian (115) and Pakistani (110). 94 per cent (1,880) of all detainees were male. 28 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than 14 days, 14 per cent for between 15 and 29 days, 16 per cent for between one and two months and 22 per cent for between two and four months. 3 per cent had been detained for one year or more.

6.10 On 30 September 2006, 20 people who were detained solely under Immigration Act powers were recorded as being under 18 years old. 74 per cent of these persons had been in detention for 7 days or less and 21 per cent for between 8 and 14 days. All had been detained for 29 days or less. These individuals were all detained as part of families whose detention, as a group, was considered necessary.

6.11 It has not been possible to include information on persons leaving detention during the fourth quarter of 2006³⁰. A total of 21,045 people left detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich) between January and September 2006. Of these persons leaving detention, 14,360 (68 per cent) were removed from the UK, 5,470 (26 per cent) were granted temporary admission/release and 1,105 (5 per cent) were bailed.

6.12 Of the 1,235 children (i.e. aged under 18) recorded as leaving detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich) between January and September 2006, 1,085 (88 per cent) were asylum detainees. 93 per cent of children who left detention between January and September 2006 had been detained for 29 days or less.

Court proceedings (Table 6.7)

6.13 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. It has not been possible to include information for November and December 2006³¹. Provisional data for January to October 2006 show that 868 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004. This information is not available by nationality.

6.14 The number of persons proceeded against for offences under the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004, which came into force in 2005, continues to account for a large proportion of all persons proceeded against. 498 persons (57 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for offences under this Act between January and October 2006.

6.15 96 persons (11 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, under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, between January and October 2006. 63 persons (7 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for the offence of assisting unlawful immigration under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 between January and October 2006.

6.16 676 (78 per cent) of the defendants at magistrates' courts were found guilty of immigration offences by these courts between January and October 2006. This high percentage is largely due to the high conviction rate of persons proceeded against for offences under the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004: of the 498 persons proceeded against for these offences, 476 (96 per cent) were found guilty. 225 defendants at magistrates' courts who had been proceeded against for immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court between January and October 2006, and 178 (79 per cent) were found guilty.

³⁰ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 51 and 52.

³¹ See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 53.

7. APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Judges (Table 7.1)

7.1 Immigration Judges³² determined 166,945 appeals in 2006, 66 per cent more than in 2005 (100,790), reflecting the higher number of entry clearance (including family visit visas) appeals.

7.2 33 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2006 were allowed, 56 per cent were dismissed and 11 per cent were withdrawn.

7.3 In 2006, the number of appeals determined relating to asylum cases fell by 17,845 to 16,095, reflecting the lower number of initial decisions, while the number of appeals determined on entry clearance and relating to other non-asylum cases increased.³³

7.4 130,460 appeals against refusal of entry clearance (including family visit visas) were dealt with by Immigration Judges in 2006, an increase of 79,150 from 2005. Of these 130,460 appeals, 35 per cent were allowed, 53 per cent were dismissed and 12 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 41 per cent allowed and 52 per cent dismissed in 2005.³⁴

7.5 There were 20,390 other non-asylum appeals determined by Immigration Judges in 2006 (relating to after-entry control cases), 4,855 more than in 2005. Of these 20,390 appeals, 29 per cent were allowed, 59 per cent were dismissed and 12 per cent were withdrawn.

³² See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 54.

³³ For further details of appeals on asylum cases, see section 3, paragraphs 3.12 to 3.15.

³⁴ For further information on entry control, see section 2.

8. MIGRATION

Total International Migration (TIM) data³⁵ (Tables 8.1 to 8.5)

8.1 Net migration data for 2006 were unavailable at the time of producing this Command Paper. Instead, breakdowns of international migration data for the years 1995-2005 are provided. Summary net migration data for 2006 will be available from the Office for National Statistics in autumn 2007.

8.2 In 2005, the estimated number of people arriving to live in the United Kingdom (UK) for at least a year was 565,000. While slightly lower than the estimate for 2004, the change is not sufficient to signal an end to the overall trend of high in-migration into the UK that began in the late 1990s.

8.3 The estimate of 380,000 people emigrating from the UK in 2005 sustained the trend of increasing levels of emigration of previous years. Over half of emigrants were British citizens.

8.4 As a consequence of these flows, 185,000 more people entered than left the UK in 2005 for at least a year. Although slightly lower than the estimate in 2004, it was still higher than all other years since the current method to estimate Total International Migration (TIM) began in 1991.

8.5 The net inflow of non-British citizens continued, with just over a fifth of all immigration being accounted for by citizens from the New Commonwealth in 2005. Overall, there has been a 27 per cent rise of non-British citizens migrating into the UK between 2001 and 2005. The net outflow of British citizens migrating from the UK, following the trend seen since the method to estimate TIM began in 1991, increased by 25 per cent between 2001 and 2005.

8.6 Just over 70 per cent (64,000) of the net in-migration from the European Union (EU) (89,000) was accounted for by citizens from the eight Central and Eastern European accession states (A8) which joined the EU in May 2004. Net in-migration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased by just over 30 per cent, from 49,000 in 2004 to 64,000 in 2005.

8.7 Almost all the increase in in-migration over the last decade is accounted for by people in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups. Levels of emigration for 25-44 and 44-59/64 year olds are steadily climbing, with just over 1 per cent of the UK population of these age groups migrating abroad.

8.8 Work continues to be the most important reason for in-migration to the UK. In 2005, 28 per cent of migrants had a definite job to go to, while 15 per cent of migrants arrived in the UK looking for work. 'Formal study' continues to be the second most popular reason for migrating into the UK, with nearly a quarter of migrants (136,000) stating this as their reason for migration in 2005.

8.9 An increasing number of in-migrants are stating an intention to stay in the UK³⁵ for one to two years rather than a longer period; 44 per cent (250,000) in 2005 compared with 37 per cent (176,000) in 2001. On the other hand, the trend continues for a large proportion of people leaving the UK to state an intention to stay abroad for more than four years: a record 71 per cent of out-migrants (270,000) in 2005, compared with 61 per cent (172,000) in 2001.

8.10 Proportionally, the numbers of people migrating to and from different Government Office Regions (GORs) in England have only fluctuated marginally. The trend of migration to and from these areas is the same for both in- and out-migration, with London being most popular³⁶, followed by the South East and the North West. For instance, when averaged over the last five years, 41 per cent of people migrating to England migrated to London, while 30 per cent of people moving abroad left England from London.

³⁵ The data are quoted as proportions of those who gave an intended length of stay; those migrants who said they were 'not sure' how many years they intended to stay in the UK or return overseas were excluded.

³⁶ However, it is thought that respondents in the International Passenger Survey often state London as their first destination on arrival in the UK, but then move elsewhere in the longer term. This could mean that inflows to London are overstated, with a corresponding under-recording of the movement of international migrants to other areas.

SECTION 1: Summary

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Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1996-2006

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1)(2)(3)	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed (4)(5)(6)(7)	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (8)(9)	Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (2)(9)(10)(11)
1996	10,300,000	21,200	29,640	127,520
1997	10,900,000	24,535	32,500	123,820
1998	11,500,000	27,605	46,015	108,250
1999	12,000,000	31,295	71,160	112,820
2000	13,000,000	38,275	80,315	166,750
2001	12,800,000	37,865	71,025	202,475
2002	12,600,000	50,360	84,130	258,720
2003	12,200,000	38,110	49,405	379,750
2004	12,000,000	39,730	33,960	312,495
2005	11,800,000	32,840	25,710	290,295 ^(R)
2006	12,900,000 ^{(18)(P)}	34,825 ^(P)	23,610 ^(P)	297,170 ^(P)
Geographical region⁽¹⁹⁾				
2006				
Europe	822,000	4,065	1,210	26,435
Americas	5,720,000	10,850	385	30,570
Africa	1,230,000	7,760	10,340	66,685
Indian sub-continent	1,170,000	3,665	2,085	79,815
Middle East	553,000	2,710	4,305	7,585
Remainder of Asia	1,920,000	4,485	5,235	74,175
Oceania	1,390,000	680	–	11,750
Other nationalities	70,200	610	50	155

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

(2) Excludes EEA nationals, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002 and nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

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

(4) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them. 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(5) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(6) Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal of leave to enter.

(7) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 49.

(8) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

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

(10) Excludes asylum related cases.

(11) Excludes settlement, the outcome of appeals and withdrawn applications.

(12) Excludes EEA nationals from 1999, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002 and nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

(13) Illegal entrants detected and persons issued with a notice of intention to deport, recommended for deportation or proceeded against under Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(14) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns; includes people removed under AVR-FRS (Facilitated Return Schemes) in 2006. Includes dependants of asylum applicants removed since 2004.

(15) Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004, so figures from 2004 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years.

(16) Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.

(17) Prior to 2005, based on data supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From 2005 based on information supplied by the AIT.

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

(19) Based on nationality.

Table 1.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Persons granted settlement ⁽¹²⁾	Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽¹³⁾	Persons removed as a result of enforcement action ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁴⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	Appeals dealt with by adjudicators/immigration judges ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	Year/ Geographical region
61,730	21,410	5,460	*	26,990	1996
58,725	20,000	6,610	*	34,960	1997
69,790	21,080	7,320	*	38,200	1998
97,115	22,950	6,440	50	28,610	1999
125,945	50,570	7,820	550	27,130	2000
108,410	76,110	10,290	980	56,815	2001
115,965	57,735	14,205	895	84,260	2002
139,280	..	19,630	1,755	108,350	2003
139,210	..	18,710	2,715	109,220	2004
179,120	..	21,720	3,655	100,790 ^(R)	2005
134,430 ^(P)	..	22,840 ^(P)	6,200 ^(P)	166,945 ^(P)	2006
					Geographical region ⁽¹⁹⁾ 2006
15,800	..	5,755	855	..	Europe
12,130	..	3,285	640	..	Americas
32,230	..	5,640	1,150	..	Africa
25,080	..	4,185	310	..	Indian sub-continent
9,405	..	890	2,130	..	Middle East
35,305	..	2,965	1,095	..	Remainder of Asia
4,215	..	50	15	..	Oceania
255	..	70	†	..	Other nationalities

SECTION 2: Entry control at the ports

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Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals ⁽¹⁾, initial refusals and removals, 1996 to 2006

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾			
	Total ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	Non-EEA nationals ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	British citizens ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	Other EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	Initially refused entry ⁽³⁾⁽¹²⁾	Initially refused entry and subsequently removed ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	Of whom: port asylum seekers ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	dependants of port asylum seekers ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)	(units)	(units)
1996	72.5	10.3	46.6	15.6	..	21,200	2,700	..
1997	78.6	10.9	51.5	16.2	..	24,535	4,105	..
1998	84.4	11.5	57.1	15.8	..	27,605	3,540	..
1999	86.4	12.0	58.8	15.6	..	31,295	4,860	..
2000 ⁽¹⁷⁾	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	..	38,275	5,440	..
2001 ⁽¹⁷⁾	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	..	37,865	4,175	..
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1	14.6	..	50,360	3,730	..
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	..	38,110	2,980	..
2004	97.2	12.0	68.2	17.0	39,020	39,730	2,865	700
2005	101.9	11.8	69.4	20.7	30,490	32,840	2,690	345
2006 ^(P)	104.8	12.9	69.6	22.3	30,145	34,825	2,685	245

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

(3) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(4) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 49.

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

(6) Due to some gaps in the data from ports in 2005 and 2006, estimates based on data from alternative sources have been used for total arrivals in 2005 and for total arrivals, British citizens and non-EEA nationals in 2006.

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

(8) Includes Swiss nationals up to 31 May 2002.

(9) Includes nationals of the Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

(10) From 1 June 2002 Swiss nationals are included as the EEA conferred on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members.

(11) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

(12) Includes EEA nationals. The totals will therefore differ from those shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

(13) Since 2004 figures include persons removed at port under enforcement powers, and thus are not directly comparable with persons initially refused entry.

(14) Persons who had sought asylum at some point, excluding dependants.

(15) Due to a change in the working practices of BIA all asylum removals have been carried out by enforcement teams using Port Powers of removal. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 47.

(16) Information on the type of removal of dependants of asylum applicants removed is only available from 2004.

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

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA ⁽¹⁾ and Swiss nationals, 2002-2006

United Kingdom	Number of journeys				
Passengers admitted, by purpose of journey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
			(1)		(2)(P)
Visitors	7,850,000	7,550,000	7,220,000	6,890,000	7,450,000
of which:					
Ordinary	6,150,000	5,860,000	5,650,000	5,330,000	5,750,000
Business	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,570,000	1,560,000	1,690,000
Students (inc dependants)	385,000	332,000	307,000	297,000	326,000
of which:					
Students	369,000	319,000	294,000	284,000	309,000
Dependants	16,200	13,800	13,100	13,200	17,000
Work permit holders (inc deps) ⁽³⁾	120,000	119,000	124,000	137,000	145,000
of which:					
Permit holders	85,600	81,400	82,700	91,500	96,600
Dependants	34,500	37,800	41,500	45,500	48,500
UK ancestry	10,400	9,150	7,700	8,260	8,490
Domestic Workers	10,100	10,600	10,400	10,100	12,500
Ministers of Religion	650	580	640	530	955
Postgraduate doctors or dentists	900	975	415	395	330
Working holidaymakers	41,700	46,500	62,400	56,600	43,700
Seasonal Agricultural Workers	16,900	20,700	15,000	13,000	14,200
Diplomats, consular officers or persons on Foreign and Commonwealth government mission	17,300	17,000	5,800	8,200	7,740
Au pairs	12,800	15,300	5,640	2,360	1,840
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e) ⁽⁴⁾	30,300	31,400	35,300	41,600	47,100
Children granted leave to enter for a probationary year as dependants of persons settled ⁽⁴⁾	4,380	4,160	4,260	4,670	5,780
Passengers in transit	1,300,000	1,140,000	1,260,000	1,310,000	1,530,000
People returning after a temporary absence abroad	2,740,000	2,780,000	2,790,000	2,880,000	3,110,000
Others given leave to enter ⁽⁵⁾	61,000	119,000	194,000	186,000	163,000
Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁶⁾	2,470	2,690	4,590	6,090	8,380
Total admitted	12,600,000	12,200,000	12,000,000	11,800,000	12,900,000

(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

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

(3) Figures appear in Table 2.5 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(4) Figures appear in Table 2.6 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(5) Includes dependants, children and others.

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

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2006^{(1)(P)}

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽²⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽³⁾	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,900,000	5,750,000	1,690,000	309,000	1,840	57,500	39,100	48,500
Europe								
Albania	16,600	6,330	1,050	420	*	50	20	40
Bulgaria	78,900	14,600	11,300	970	100	940	600	470
Croatia	45,000	20,700	8,800	970	75	75	85	15
Romania	83,400	21,300	19,800	1,260	755	950	400	515
Russia	245,000	98,700	50,300	20,600	*	705	2,050	410
Serbia and Montenegro	35,300	12,700	6,410	1,110	*	125	110	60
Turkey	160,000	53,300	38,200	9,390	810	440	370	210
Ukraine	67,200	20,400	8,760	2,320	*	1,200	750	215
Other former USSR ⁽⁹⁾	71,600	23,300	12,300	6,690	*	460	580	190
Other former Yugoslavia ⁽¹⁰⁾	13,300	4,290	2,920	315	95	45	70	20
Other Europe ⁽¹¹⁾	5,820	3,180	290	105	*	5	5	†
Europe	822,000	279,000	160,000	44,100	1,840	4,990	5,050	2,150
Americas								
Argentina	49,300	26,900	6,400	1,150	*	160	880	95
Barbados	12,300	6,980	570	190	*	20	30	10
Brazil	182,000	91,700	18,000	9,450	*	410	730	250
Canada	996,000	552,000	92,700	5,390	*	1,280	1,830	590
Chile	26,600	13,600	3,600	950	*	65	85	40
Colombia	38,500	11,900	2,860	2,910	*	125	125	105
Guyana	5,620	2,160	190	75	*	35	10	40
Jamaica	21,000	4,980	435	225	*	165	475	125
Mexico	119,000	70,600	8,270	3,430	*	250	260	150
Peru	11,100	4,370	1,110	405	*	25	30	15
Trinidad and Tobago	35,300	15,100	2,090	450	*	125	75	110
USA	4,130,000	1,930,000	711,000	70,700	*	5,970	14,100	4,640
Venezuela	27,800	14,200	2,860	1,040	*	110	115	100
Other Americas	66,900	30,900	5,740	1,820	*	160	410	95
Americas	5,720,000	2,780,000	856,000	98,100	*	8,890	19,200	6,370

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

(2) Excludes dependants, they are included under 'Others given leave to enter'.

(3) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(4) Excludes such persons given temporary admission. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 20.

(5) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise, see Explanatory Notes paragraph 20.

(6) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 21, for a list of the categories included. Also includes 34,200 journeys made in 2006 for which the category of admission is unknown.

(7) Excludes asylum-related cases given indefinite leave to enter; these are included in 'Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants'.

(8) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 49.

(9) Other former USSR contains admissions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

(10) Other former Yugoslavia contains admissions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

(11) Other Europe contains admissions for Cyprus (non-European Union), Andorra, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City (Holy See) and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁶⁾	Granted given settlement on arrival ⁽⁷⁾		
16,200	30,900	1,530,000	3,110,000	3,880	270,000	8,380	34,435	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
								Europe
705	340	720	5,990	30	850	60	295	Albania
95	335	6,310	38,200	15	4,920	65	165	Bulgaria
15	45	3,930	9,620	30	720	10	320	Croatia
105	300	5,360	29,100	15	3,580	30	770	Romania
60	620	12,400	53,000	15	6,230	40	305	Russia
100	155	3,610	9,990	210	695	25	255	Serbia and Montenegro
885	640	2,290	50,700	415	2,450	135	815	Turkey
50	400	5,340	21,300	15	6,420	15	385	Ukraine
30	305	3,910	20,300	10	3,450	30	310	Other former USSR ⁽⁹⁾
35	70	665	4,350	10	365	5	50	Other former Yugoslavia ⁽¹⁰⁾
5	5	360	1,700	40	125	†	†	Other Europe ⁽¹¹⁾
2,080	3,220	44,900	244,000	800	29,800	415	3,670	Europe
								Americas
20	75	3,930	8,820	†	875	10	135	Argentina
35	20	1,980	2,240	–	190	5	70	Barbados
130	440	14,200	42,600	–	3,670	30	4,985	Brazil
185	465	211,000	120,000	–	10,400	80	715	Canada
5	35	2,010	5,480	†	720	5	125	Chile
115	200	1,270	17,700	160	1,000	20	165	Colombia
35	40	695	2,060	5	245	15	35	Guyana
320	135	2,800	10,600	5	730	65	410	Jamaica
45	130	16,900	17,800	–	1,250	5	490	Mexico
20	95	710	3,840	10	435	5	60	Peru
55	65	6,970	9,410	–	780	20	240	Trinidad and Tobago
685	1,630	758,000	579,000	–	46,200	255	1,905	USA
15	35	1,770	7,050	†	525	5	210	Venezuela
225	250	9,300	15,700	120	2,140	30	1,310	Other Americas
1,900	3,620	1,030,000	843,000	305	69,200	555	10,850	Americas

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2006 ^{(1)(P)} (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽²⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽³⁾	
	Africa							
Algeria	25,100	8,040	3,880	425	*	40	15	45
Angola	6,880	2,300	1,140	355	*	20	30	20
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽¹²⁾	2,730	1,010	180	25	*	5	15	†
Egypt	47,400	18,200	12,700	1,000	*	200	150	205
Ethiopia	6,750	2,850	680	130	*	5	25	†
Ghana	73,700	29,800	4,630	1,160	*	170	135	465
Kenya	43,900	15,100	4,010	985	*	230	150	275
Libya	17,200	4,510	1,590	3,530	*	10	5	55
Mauritius	37,400	18,500	1,760	1,330	*	150	30	100
Morocco	20,700	6,660	2,640	510	*	45	25	15
Nigeria	288,000	164,000	25,700	6,960	*	380	195	1,330
Sierra Leone	15,600	5,950	745	240	*	15	15	25
Somalia	3,540	445	55	5	*	†	†	5
South Africa	456,000	179,000	43,700	1,450	*	2,620	1,140	1,460
Sudan	13,900	6,930	1,680	450	*	15	5	25
Tanzania	15,200	5,950	1,260	1,010	*	35	15	50
Tunisia	10,800	3,190	1,800	355	*	25	35	15
Uganda	15,800	5,020	1,490	490	*	30	60	60
Zambia	12,900	4,080	1,010	475	*	80	15	365
Zimbabwe	42,000	12,700	1,620	480	*	240	110	885
Other Africa	69,800	27,200	6,680	2,440	*	275	235	270
Africa	1,230,000	521,000	119,000	23,800	*	4,580	2,410	5,670
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	58,100	18,300	2,910	3,220	*	1,160	250	380
India	846,000	294,000	107,000	21,100	*	20,400	6,310	18,900
Pakistan	262,000	122,000	14,500	11,000	*	1,540	495	1,170
Indian sub-continent	1,170,000	435,000	125,000	35,300	*	23,100	7,050	20,500
Middle East								
Iran	60,500	29,000	6,020	1,920	*	120	50	160
Iraq	14,100	6,720	2,040	345	*	30	5	35
Israel	171,000	92,000	38,000	1,770	*	220	245	245
Jordan	23,800	9,390	5,560	975	*	50	15	45
Kuwait	67,700	52,100	3,150	855	*	15	25	10
Lebanon	26,500	10,600	5,140	400	*	120	70	45
Saudi Arabia	69,900	39,900	6,660	4,190	*	90	15	225
Syria	13,200	4,610	2,310	910	*	30	20	55
Yemen	5,500	2,320	615	265	*	5	5	10
Other Middle East	101,000	63,600	7,530	4,480	*	55	45	40
Middle East	553,000	310,000	77,000	16,100	*	735	490	865

(12) The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional cases and their dependants ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁶⁾	Granted given settlement on arrival ⁽⁷⁾		
145	250	1,140	10,100	10	975	10	180	Africa
10	5	405	2,290	70	235	5	55	Algeria
20	45	95	845	210	170	115	105	Angola
215	95	2,930	10,100	–	1,600	10	45	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽¹²⁾
30	90	575	1,560	15	735	55	50	Egypt
								Ethiopia
350	405	3,480	29,200	65	3,690	155	465	Ghana
190	250	4,330	17,200	120	1,020	115	85	Kenya
30	50	1,300	3,450	5	2,610	10	50	Libya
75	135	2,460	12,000	†	875	30	435	Mauritius
135	210	1,130	8,560	5	740	5	125	Morocco
605	555	21,000	61,600	140	5,990	135	1,960	Nigeria
100	90	2,900	5,170	50	280	55	90	Sierra Leone
120	230	70	820	175	1,020	585	690	Somalia
515	700	57,300	150,000	5	18,100	265	1,495	South Africa
30	145	860	3,030	25	620	80	60	Sudan
45	90	1,790	4,390	50	400	60	40	Tanzania
150	55	870	4,000	–	270	†	65	Tunisia
45	95	2,190	5,670	35	485	95	70	Uganda
30	35	2,420	4,030	–	345	15	35	Zambia
100	100	3,080	20,700	60	1,640	305	90	Zimbabwe
390	320	6,560	21,600	210	3,380	280	1,565	Other Africa
3,320	3,960	117,000	376,000	1,260	45,100	2,400	7,760	Africa
								Asia
1,380	2,060	4,760	20,600	30	3,060	70	190	Indian sub-continent
1,790	3,290	45,400	305,000	25	21,900	475	1,440	Bangladesh
3,450	5,030	12,600	79,700	145	9,110	245	2,035	India
								Pakistan
6,620	10,400	62,800	405,000	200	34,100	795	3,665	Indian sub-continent
								Middle East
115	315	2,980	18,300	85	1,480	40	1,070	Iran
105	640	395	3,050	100	560	75	945	Iraq
55	100	11,900	25,100	†	1,560	25	430	Israel
30	50	1,710	5,470	–	460	5	5	Jordan
10	10	4,800	5,890	20	880	5	20	Kuwait
55	75	2,290	7,200	15	470	10	35	Lebanon
10	25	4,440	12,300	–	2,060	10	15	Saudi Arabia
35	65	1,340	3,550	15	270	5	50	Syria
65	170	345	1,360	5	295	45	10	Yemen
20	35	4,350	18,600	10	1,840	†	130	Other Middle East
500	1,480	34,600	101,000	250	9,880	220	2,710	Middle East

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2006 ^{(1)(P)} (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽²⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽³⁾	
Remainder of Asia								
Afghanistan	15,500	1,820	415	110	*	5	10	15
China	365,000	95,700	73,300	32,400	*	2,760	685	2,140
Hong Kong ⁽¹³⁾	122,000	57,500	14,300	5,880	*	230	70	200
Indonesia	24,700	10,000	3,900	640	*	115	105	135
Japan	563,000	238,000	102,000	19,400	*	2,020	765	1,860
Malaysia	176,000	69,800	17,000	6,550	*	835	280	445
Nepal	25,900	7,230	705	825	*	220	45	405
Philippines	109,000	20,600	5,060	850	*	3,070	285	4,560
Singapore	85,300	37,400	15,400	1,550	*	330	140	140
South Korea	259,000	150,000	29,700	10,300	*	465	225	645
Sri Lanka	65,100	26,400	4,100	2,330	*	420	115	605
Thailand	75,600	28,500	6,010	5,060	*	535	110	265
Other Asia	31,700	11,600	3,720	2,930	*	125	60	55
Remainder of Asia	1,920,000	755,000	275,000	88,800	*	11,100	2,900	11,500
Asia	3,640,000	1,500,000	477,000	140,000	*	34,900	10,400	32,800
Oceania								
Australia	1,080,000	535,000	63,500	1,770	*	3,130	1,480	1,210
New Zealand	307,000	124,000	14,200	455	*	965	445	270
Other Oceania	4,760	1,320	350	35	*	25	20	10
Oceania	1,390,000	660,000	78,100	2,260	*	4,120	1,940	1,500
British Overseas citizens	7,340	2,130	505	65	*	10	5	5
Nationality unknown	62,900	12,800	1,810	210	*	15	25	10
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,900,000	5,750,000	1,690,000	309,000	1,840	57,500	39,000	48,500

(13) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes paragraph 8 for details of persons included under this nationality.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁶⁾	Granted given settlement on arrival ⁽⁷⁾		
								Remainder of Asia
70	950	450	9,540	395	1,470	225	190	Afghanistan
75	815	8,490	144,000	240	4,290	135	485	China
20	140	9,290	32,700	†	1,220	45	345	Hong Kong ⁽¹³⁾
20	115	1,440	6,350	†	1,870	15	25	Indonesia
35	415	37,600	157,000	–	4,180	45	290	Japan
40	225	10,200	67,600	–	2,750	55	1,655	Malaysia
65	390	960	8,390	5	4,300	2,340	90	Nepal
410	840	16,200	50,500	–	6,470	260	205	Philippines
5	70	5,280	24,200	–	810	15	95	Singapore
5	130	19,300	45,100	–	2,680	10	445	South Korea
175	850	3,170	23,200	400	3,120	140	290	Sri Lanka
45	2,100	1,730	29,500	–	1,560	130	90	Thailand
20	190	1,140	10,700	15	1,070	100	275	Other Asia
980	7,230	115,000	609,000	1,060	35,800	3,510	4,485	Remainder of Asia
8,100	19,100	213,000	1,120,000	1,500	79,800	4,520	10,860	Asia
								Oceania
510	620	97,300	345,000	–	31,700	220	475	Australia
230	245	20,600	135,000	–	10,400	115	195	New Zealand
15	25	685	1,520	–	720	35	10	Other Oceania
755	890	119,000	481,000	–	42,900	370	680	Oceania
†	5	335	4,130	–	140	5	40	British Overseas citizens
50	120	3,020	41,800	20	2,890	115	570	Nationality unknown
16,200	30,900	1,530,000	3,110,000	3,880	270,000	8,380	34,435	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 2.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1996-2006

United Kingdom		Number of journeys				
Year and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey					
	Total admitted	Visitors	Students ⁽¹⁾	Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1996	10,300	7,350	298	40.7	17.4	
1997	10,900	7,760	278	43.7	19.3	
1998	11,500	8,040	266	48.2	20.2	
1999	12,000	8,370	272	53.6	22.6	
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 ⁽⁸⁾	12,000	7,220	294	82.7	41.5	
2005	11,800	6,890	284	91.5	45.5	
2006 ^{(9)(F)}	12,865	7,446	309	96.6	48.5	
Nationality by geographical region						
1996						
Europe	1,470	1,110	87	5.7	1.2	
Americas	4,540	3,350	77	20.9	7.1	
Africa	681	402	17	2.2	1.1	
Indian sub-continent	503	269	8	3.0	1.6	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,320	1,680	104	6.5	5.6	
Oceania	764	492	2	2.3	0.8	
Other nationalities	76	50	2	0.1	#	
All nationalities	10,300	7,350	298	40.7	17.4	
2006						
Europe	822	439	44	10.0	2.1	
Americas	5,718	3,635	98	28.1	6.4	
Africa	1,225	640	24	7.0	5.7	
Indian sub-continent	1,166	560	35	30.1	20.5	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,470	1,417	105	15.3	12.3	
Oceania	1,393	738	2	6.1	1.5	
Other nationalities	70	17	#	0.1	#	
All nationalities	12,865	7,446	309	96.6	48.5	

(1) Excludes dependants, they are included under 'Others given leave to enter'.

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

(3) Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment. Such persons are included in the category 'Others given leave to enter' in Table 2.3.

(4) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 34,200 journeys made in 2006 for which the category of admission is unknown.

(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) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(7) Since 2004 figures include persons removed at port under enforcement powers.

(8) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date. 1 May 2004) for the whole of 2004.

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

Number is too small to be shown.

Table 2.4 (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Year and nationality
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽²⁾	UK ancestry ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	People returning after a temporary absence abroad	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(number)	
21.0	2.1	7.4	1,140	1,470	21,190	1996
26.4	2.4	8.4	1,250	1,560	24,325	1997
32.2	2.1	10.2	1,310	1,780	27,425	1998
30.3	2.5	11.9	1,340	1,910	31,005	1999
33.0	2.3	10.9	1,430	2,200	38,150	2000 ⁽⁵⁾
29.1	2.9	10.7	1,510	2,620	37,815	2001 ⁽⁵⁾
30.3	2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	50,260	2002
31.4	2.7	9.2	1,390	2,780	37,825	2003
35.3	4.6	7.7	1,570	2,790	39,165	2004 ⁽⁶⁾
41.6	6.1	8.3	1,600	2,880	32,275	2005
47.1	8.4	8.5	1,795	3,105	34,435	2006 ^{(9)(P)}
						Nationality by geographical region
						1996
1.9	0.1	#	107	157	7,215	Europe
3.1	0.3	0.6	592	488	4,575	Americas
2.0	0.4	0.8	111	144	3,900	Africa
9.6	0.4	#	78	134	805	Indian sub-continent
2.7	0.5	#	176	345	2,235	Middle East and Remainder of Asia
1.5	0.1	6.0	73	187	670	Oceania
0.1	0.4	#	6	17	1,785	Other nationalities
21.0	2.1	7.4	1,140	1,470	21,185	All nationalities
						2006
5.3	0.4	0.0	77	244	3,670	Europe
5.5	0.6	0.5	1,101	843	10,850	Americas
7.3	2.4	2.2	161	376	7,760	Africa
17.0	0.8	0.0	97	405	3,665	Indian sub-continent
10.2	3.7	0.0	197	710	7,195	Middle East and Remainder of Asia
1.6	0.4	5.7	156	481	680	Oceania
0.2	0.1	-	6	46	610	Other nationalities
47.1	8.4	8.5	1,795	3,105	34,435	All nationalities

Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1996-2006

United Kingdom		Number of persons						
Year of admission	All nationalities ⁽¹⁾				Europe ⁽¹⁾			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1996	58,200	11,400	29,400	17,400	6,870	970	4,730	1,160
1997	62,975	16,270	27,385	19,320	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998	68,385	20,160	28,020	20,205	8,330	1,875	4,920	1,535
1999	76,180	25,090	28,445	22,645	9,330	2,195	5,385	1,750
2000 ⁽³⁾	92,050	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001 ⁽³⁾	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650
2002	120,115	51,525	34,095	34,495	14,090	5,000	6,970	2,120
2003	119,180	44,480	36,870	37,830	17,785	7,675	7,625	2,485
2004	124,200	42,235	40,420	41,545	15,520	6,190	7,345	1,985
2005	137,035	51,165	40,350	45,520	14,005	5,345	6,825	1,835
2006	145,120	57,540	39,060	48,515	12,185	4,990	5,050	2,145

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Middle East and Remainder of Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1996	4,640	1,040	2,000	1,590	12,100	2,670	3,850	5,590
1997	6,105	1,455	2,725	1,920	12,620	3,935	2,685	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 ⁽³⁾	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 ⁽³⁾	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820
2002	22,810	8,875	5,665	8,270	26,030	13,825	2,420	9,785
2003	25,580	8,185	6,440	10,955	24,935	11,245	3,045	10,645
2004	35,755	13,155	8,130	14,475	23,540	8,935	3,380	11,225
2005	44,795	18,845	7,555	18,390	24,945	10,285	3,355	11,300
2006	50,595	23,055	7,055	20,485	27,595	11,870	3,390	12,335

(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) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

Table 2.5 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
28,100	5,020	15,900	7,130	3,250	670	1,490	1,100	1996
28,700	6,685	14,345	7,710	4,195	1,220	1,625	1,350	1997
29,570	7,820	13,740	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,740	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,855	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 ⁽³⁾
31,375	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 ⁽³⁾
31,900	11,110	13,855	6,935	15,695	7,255	3,160	5,280	2002
29,250	8,415	14,935	5,900	14,400	5,275	2,965	6,160	2003
29,440	6,755	16,870	5,815	13,855	4,385	2,955	6,515	2004
32,495	8,335	18,000	6,160	13,530	4,805	2,460	6,260	2005
34,450	8,895	19,195	6,370	12,660	4,585	2,405	5,670	2006
Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
3,060	970	1,290	800	180	30	100	50	1996
3,845	1,540	1,300	1,005	130	30	70	30	1997
4,855	2,120	1,435	1,295	150	55	60	35	1998
5,815	2,765	1,605	1,445	135	55	65	20	1999
7,175	3,770	1,810	1,590	105	45	45	15	2000 ⁽³⁾
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 ⁽³⁾
9,370	5,360	1,960	2,050	220	105	60	55	2002
7,070	3,620	1,805	1,645	160	70	45	45	2003
5,950	2,780	1,690	1,485	145	40	55	50	2004
7,145	3,505	2,100	1,540	120	50	45	25	2005
7,555	4,125	1,940	1,495	70	25	30	15	2006

Table 2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage ⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA and Swiss Nationals, 1996-2006

United Kingdom											Number of persons
Category and nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽²⁾	2001 ⁽²⁾	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)
Husbands											
Europe	420	605	620	645	660	495	715	1,085	1,280	1,380	1,705
Americas	880	975	1,090	1,150	1,000	610	720	825	1,035	1,190	1,370
Africa	710	1,085	1,490	1,615	1,515	1,310	1,470	1,480	2,140	2,375	3,025
Indian sub-continent	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,605	6,240	5,410	4,565	4,445	5,090	6,295	6,320
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	340	405	430	460	450	455	495	535	775	915	1,275
Oceania	530	630	730	835	725	560	500	470	460	535	545
Other nationalities	30	35	35	25	15	20	35	40	50	60	50
All nationalities	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,340	10,605	8,855	8,495	8,880	10,830	12,745	14,295
Male fiancés											
Europe	90	130	105	120	100	60	135	205	275	425	370
Americas	160	195	175	145	160	105	185	165	185	375	530
Africa	80	105	140	130	100	85	100	110	125	205	300
Indian sub-continent	100	185	215	220	240	235	180	150	175	245	295
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	70	70	90	75	55	65	70	70	70	130	200
Oceania	80	95	125	100	90	60	55	65	60	150	210
Other nationalities	†	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	5
All nationalities	580	785	855	800	750	610	730	765	895	1,535	1,915
Wives											
Europe	1,040	1,165	1,410	2,000	1,745	1,345	1,915	2,340	1,920	1,925	2,335
Americas	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,525	1,955	1,255	1,750	1,950	2,185	2,440	2,560
Africa	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,305	2,235	2,165	2,480	2,445	2,935	3,250	3,680
Indian sub-continent	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,540	8,700	8,495	7,695	7,260	8,095	10,260	10,045
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,990	3,310	3,480	4,055	4,435	5,355	5,435	7,215
Oceania	790	900	1,100	1,310	1,145	1,060	880	810	765	735	720
Other nationalities	50	50	35	50	45	60	95	125	115	95	115
All nationalities	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,715	19,140	17,860	18,870	19,365	21,370	24,135	26,665
Female fiancées											
Europe	400	485	560	665	670	445	730	765	580	745	885
Americas	400	445	450	490	510	255	390	420	470	780	1,060
Africa	120	105	150	130	130	115	125	110	115	195	275
Indian sub-continent	250	200	305	285	310	295	265	195	245	295	325
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	430	520	710	740	725	595	645	785	750	995	1,500
Oceania	110	130	145	140	110	70	70	70	80	125	170
Other nationalities	10	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	10	15
All nationalities	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,465	2,475	1,775	2,225	2,355	2,245	3,145	4,230
Children											
Europe	130	145	190	235	245	265	375	435	345	250	390
Americas	210	195	225	315	285	265	345	365	480	515	685
Africa	320	205	295	335	500	915	965	895	915	840	800
Indian sub-continent	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345	1,345	1,360	1,800	1,885
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	250	225	245	280	430	995	1,080	900	965	1,130	1,840
Oceania	130	135	150	210	115	240	235	185	175	125	165
Other nationalities	20	20	10	5	10	35	40	35	30	10	15
All nationalities	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,205	2,835	4,015	4,385	4,165	4,260	4,665	5,775

(1) Excludes civil and unmarried partners.

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

(3) Includes nationals of the Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

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Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1998-2006

	Number of principal applicants								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^(P)
Applications received ⁽¹⁾	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610
Of which: Applied at port	23,345	29,455	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,720	7,550	4,230	3,580
Applied in-country	22,670	41,700	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685	26,410	21,485	20,030
Initial decisions in year	31,570	33,720	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020	27,395	20,930
Cases reconsidered (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	1,160	11,260	4,715	3,825	4,965	2,855	1,160
Decisions (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	31,570	33,720	96,400	124,205	85,575	67,740	50,360	29,885	21,745
Granted asylum ⁽²⁾	5,345	7,815	10,595	13,490	10,255	4,300	2,085	2,225	2,285
Granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,910	2,465	11,420	21,600	21,015	7,550	4,205	2,930	2,410
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽²⁾	22,315	11,025	62,720	89,115	54,305	55,890	44,070	24,730	17,050
Granted asylum % ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	(17)	(36)	(13)	(11)	(12)	(6)	(4)	(7)	(11)
Granted ELR, HP or DL % ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(12)	(12)	(13)	(17)	(25)	(11)	(8)	(10)	(11)
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL % ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	(71)	(52)	(74)	(72)	(63)	(83)	(88)	(83)	(78)
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	..	11,140	10,325	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	..	1,275	1,335	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications withdrawn ⁽²⁾	1,470	730	1,755	2,720	1,530	1,905	2,560	2,770	1,995
Adjudicator/Immigration Judge Appeals									
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽⁶⁾	14,320	6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110	4,935	..
Appeals received by the IAA/AIT	15,440	7,775	28,935	47,905	64,125	70,575	47,000	24,890	14,865
Appeals determined by the IAA/AIT	25,320	19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,940	16,095
Of which: appeals allowed ⁽⁷⁾	2,355	5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845	5,870 (R)	3,610
appeals allowed %	(9)	(27)	(17)	(19)	(22)	(20)	(19)	(17)	(22)
Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	11,610	26,700	35,680	43,245	45,145	27,920	17,135	11,030	8,305
Removals and voluntary departures ⁽⁸⁾	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330
Cases awaiting initial decision outcome (At end of year) ⁽⁹⁾	64,770	125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900	9,700	5,500	6,400
Grants of settlement ⁽¹⁰⁾									
As recognised refugees	4,270	..	..	..	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230	40
With exceptional leave	2,405	..	..	..	7,280	7,310	8,580	21,865	14,525
Family ILR exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,235	11,245	5,000
Total	6,680	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,190	19,510	34,340	19,565

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

(2) Includes outcomes of cases reconsidered for initial decisions made between 2000 and 2006. Outcomes related to date of reconsideration.

(3) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003. See Changes Affecting Statistics, paragraph 2(xi).

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

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

(6) Figures for 1998 to 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 Border and Immigration Agency electronic sources. From April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the AIT.

(7) Prior to 2005, based on data supplied by 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.

(8) Includes enforced removals, persons departing 'voluntarily' following enforcement action initiated against them, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, and those who it is established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.

(9) Data for 1998 are not directly comparable with figures for later years. Figures from 1999 are rounded to the nearest hundred.

(10) Data may be under-recorded due to 2,490 cases in 2002, 6,175 cases in 2003, 4,440 cases in 2004, 4,565 cases in 2005 and 4,465 in 2006 for which the settlement category is unknown.

Table 3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1998-2006

United Kingdom							Number of principal applicants			
Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
		(1)	(1)						(P)	
Europe										
Albania	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595	295	175	155	
Macedonia	50	90	65	755	310	60	15	5	†	
Moldova	25	180	235	425	820	380	170	115	45	
Romania	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550	295	115	75	
Russia	185	685	1,000	450	295	280	190	130	115	
Serbia & Montenegro	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815	290	155	70	
Turkey	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390	1,230	755	425	
Ukraine	370	775	770	445	365	300	120	55	50	
EU Accession States	4,975	5,350	3,745	2,025	3,200	310	75	10	10	
Other Former USSR	300	875	1,050	485	615	520	315	265	220	
Other	855	2,715	2,310	245	175	85	35	35	45	
Europe	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235	6,295	3,025	1,810	1,210	
Americas										
Colombia	425	1,000	505	365	420	220	120	70	60	
Ecuador	280	610	445	255	315	150	35	10	15	
Jamaica	105	180	310	525	1,310	965	455	325	215	
Other	165	240	155	170	240	230	130	100	95	
Americas	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290	1,560	740	505	385	
Africa										
Algeria	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550	490	255	225	
Angola	150	545	800	1,015	1,420	850	400	145	95	
Burundi	215	780	620	610	700	650	265	90	35	
Cameroon	95	245	355	380	615	505	360	290	260	
Congo	150	450	485	540	600	320	150	65	45	
Dem. Rep. Congo	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475	1,080	570	
Eritrea	345	565	505	620	1,180	950	1,105	1,760	2,585	
Ethiopia	345	455	415	610	700	640	540	385	200	
Gambia	45	30	50	65	130	95	100	90	110	
Ghana	225	195	285	190	275	325	355	230	130	
Ivory Coast	95	190	445	275	315	390	280	210	170	
Kenya	885	485	455	305	350	220	145	100	95	
Liberia	70	65	55	115	450	740	405	175	50	
Nigeria	1,380	945	835	810	1,125	1,010	1,090	1,025	790	
Rwanda	280	820	760	530	655	260	75	40	20	
Sierra Leone	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380	230	135	125	
Somalia	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585	1,760	1,845	
Sudan	250	280	415	390	655	930	1,305	885	670	
Tanzania	80	80	60	80	40	30	20	20	15	
Uganda	210	420	740	480	715	705	405	205	165	
Zimbabwe	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065	1,075	1,650	
Other	305	400	615	555	845	895	910	615	480	
Africa	12,380	18,435	17,920	20,590	29,390	20,370	14,745	10,640	10,340	
Middle East										
Iran	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455	3,150	2,375	
Iraq	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695	1,415	945	
Libya	115	115	155	140	200	145	160	125	90	
Syria	65	95	140	110	70	110	350	330	160	
Other	565	835	1,035	915	850	825	870	715	735	
Middle East	2,785	4,165	14,415	11,265	18,315	7,970	6,525	5,730	4,305	
Rest of Asia										
Afghanistan	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395	1,580	2,400	
Bangladesh	460	530	795	510	720	735	510	425	440	
China	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365	1,730	1,945	
India	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405	940	680	
Pakistan	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710	1,145	965	
Sri Lanka	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705	330	395	525	
Vietnam	35	105	180	400	840	1,125	755	380	90	
Other	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655	375	320	275	
Rest of Asia	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755	13,155	8,850	6,915	7,320	
Other, and nationality not recorded	190	785	450	160	145	55	70	105	50	
All nationalities	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610	

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

Table 3.3 Initial decisions ⁽¹⁾ on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom					Number of principal applicants			
Nationality	Total initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Refusals			
					Total refused	Refused asylum, HP or DL after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
Europe								
Albania	130	–	–	35	95	85	10	†
Macedonia	5	–	–	–	5	†	–	†
Moldova	50	–	5	5	40	25	10	5
Romania	55	–	–	10	45	25	5	15
Russia	100	15	–	†	85	75	5	5
Serbia & Montenegro	130	5	–	20	110	95	10	5
Turkey	420	10	–	35	370	325	30	15
Ukraine	30	–	†	†	30	25	–	†
EU Accession States	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	–
Other Former USSR	185	20	–	†	160	135	10	15
Other	40	†	–	5	35	25	5	5
Europe	1,155	50	5	110	985	830	80	75
Americas								
Colombia	50	5	†	–	45	40	†	5
Ecuador	10	–	–	–	10	10	–	†
Jamaica	165	†	†	5	160	150	†	5
Other	60	†	–	5	55	50	†	†
Americas	290	10	5	10	270	255	5	10
Africa								
Algeria	205	†	–	30	170	115	15	40
Angola	80	10	†	15	55	45	5	5
Burundi	45	†	†	5	35	20	10	5
Cameroon	215	10	†	15	185	165	15	5
Congo	45	†	–	10	35	30	–	†
Dem Rep. Congo	600	45	–	80	470	415	30	25
Eritrea	2,165	780	†	75	1,315	695	505	115
Ethiopia	230	20	–	20	185	140	35	10
Gambia	100	5	–	5	90	85	–	5
Ghana	85	–	–	5	85	75	–	5
Ivory Coast	160	5	–	20	130	115	10	10
Kenya	85	–	–	10	80	75	†	5
Liberia	45	†	–	5	40	35	†	5
Nigeria	610	†	†	50	560	490	25	40
Rwanda	20	†	–	†	15	10	5	–
Sierra Leone	105	–	†	20	85	70	5	10
Somalia	1,725	655	5	160	905	695	160	50
Sudan	580	30	†	35	510	370	105	30
Tanzania	15	–	–	–	15	15	–	–
Uganda	145	5	†	10	125	115	†	5
Zimbabwe	1,680	140	†	30	1,510	1,435	–	70
Other	365	5	†	45	310	270	20	20
Africa	9,300	1,730	15	650	6,905	5,485	955	465
Middle East								
Iran	2,205	90	10	260	1,850	1,595	135	120
Iraq	740	30	–	60	650	535	60	55
Libya	90	5	–	5	80	65	5	10
Syria	175	15	–	15	145	120	15	10
Other	620	60	5	20	535	425	40	70
Middle East	3,830	195	15	360	3,260	2,740	255	265
Rest of Asia								
Afghanistan	2,115	40	†	760	1,310	950	200	165
Bangladesh	345	†	–	85	260	220	20	20
China	1,725	15	–	110	1,600	905	60	635
India	580	–	†	10	565	490	55	20
Pakistan	810	50	5	65	690	615	15	65
Sri Lanka	430	5	–	55	370	335	25	10
Vietnam	80	†	–	20	60	30	10	20
Other	215	45	15	5	150	130	10	10
Asia	6,290	155	20	1,115	5,000	3,670	390	940
Other, and nationality not recorded	60	30	–	–	35	20	10	5
All nationalities	20,930	2,170	55	2,245	16,460	13,000	1,690	1,770

(1) Information is of initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

Table 3.4 Asylum Appeals, 2002-2006⁽¹⁾

United Kingdom	Number of principal appellants (cases)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(R)	2006 ^(P)
Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Immigration Judges					
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽²⁾	51,695	46,130	35,110	4,935	*
Appeals received by the IAA/AIT	64,125	70,575	47,000	24,890	14,865
Determinations of which:	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,940	16,095
Allowed ⁽³⁾	13,875	16,070	10,845	5,870	3,610
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	48,845	63,810	43,760	26,745	11,705
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	1,685	1,845	1,370	1,330	780
Applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Review Applications⁽³⁾					
Applications	25,600	34,955	29,265	17,585	7,795
Decisions	22,825	32,180	30,520	24,710	8,080
Appeals to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Reconsideration hearings⁽³⁾					
Received	6,920	11,845	9,465	5,840	2,625
Determined of which:	5,565	9,450	8,785	7,055	4,200
Allowed ⁽³⁾	620	1,490	1,060	1,270	1,225
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	2,015	3,230	2,965	3,635	2,745
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	225	510	840	340	225
Remitted ⁽³⁾	2,700	4,220	3,915	1,815	–
Applications for permissions to apply for Judicial Review					
Applications	3,075	2,170	1,370	2,265	2,845
Decisions of which:	2,980	2,240	1,130	1,625	1,755
granted permission to apply	260	235	130	230	260
Outcome of Judicial Review Hearings					
Allowed ⁽⁴⁾	25	30	15	25	25
Dismissed ⁽⁵⁾	60	55	30	25	15
Withdrawn	5	5	†	†	–

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on the 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) Based on Border and Immigration Agency electronic sources. From the 4 April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the AIT.

(3) Pre 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.

(4) The decision of the respondent (in this case, the Home Office or the Immigration Appeal 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.

Table 3.5 Summary of applications for support, cases with support ceased, and numbers supported by support type in 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006 (P)
Applications (excluding dependants) for:		
Support including accommodation	16,180	12,600
Subsistence only support	7,305	4,645
Invalid or not yet known support type ⁽¹⁾	1,750	1,260
Total	25,230	18,510
of which:		
Family cases ⁽²⁾	4,805	4,000
Single adults	20,425	14,510
Number of cases who have had their application terminated within the year ⁽³⁾	29,765	14,385
<u>Supported asylum seekers (including dependants) ⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>As at end: December 2005</u>	<u>As at end: December 2006</u>
Asylum seekers supported in dispersed accommodation	35,140	36,420
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support	14,290	11,355
Asylum seekers supported in initial accommodation ⁽⁵⁾	1,610	1,525
Total	51,040	49,295

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

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

(3) Not necessarily cases that applied within the year.

(4) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,700 in September 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of asylum support system in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 50 cases in December 2006.

(5) Including those in induction centres.

Table 3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support by Government Office Region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2006 ⁽¹⁾

Government Office Region	Number of applicants	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in dispersed accommodation ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
<u>England</u>		
North East	50	3,360
North West	585	6,515
Yorkshire & Humberside	305	7,750
East Midlands	370	2,255
West Midlands	525	5,395
East of England	380	455
Greater London	8,110	1,370
South East	625	520
South West	120	1,105
Total England	11,070	28,725
<u>Wales</u>	75	2,525
<u>Scotland</u>	195	5,010
<u>Northern Ireland</u>	10	165
Total United Kingdom	11,355	36,420

(1) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,700 in September 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of asylum support system in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 50 cases as at the end of December 2006.

(2) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 1,525 as at the end of December 2006.

(3) Includes those supported under accommodation only and accommodation and subsistence applications.

Table 3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by type of support ⁽¹⁾, 2006

As at end of:	Number of applicants	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in dispersed accommodation ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
March	12,690	34,220
June	12,020	30,710 ⁽⁴⁾
September	11,590	34,540
December	11,355	36,420

(1) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,700 in September 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of asylum support system in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 50 cases as at the end of December 2006.

(2) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 1,525 as at the end of December 2006.

(3) Includes those supported under accommodation only and accommodation and subsistence applications.

(4) Excludes an estimated 3,000 people who were in the process of being transferred from one accommodation provider to another at the end of the quarter following the award of new accommodation contracts.

SECTION 4: After-entry control

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Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss Nationals, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	276,995	6,960	35	134,240	2,650	50,625	40,815
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Albania	725	15	*	145	†	30	5
Bulgaria	5,575	20	*	170	25	620	170
Croatia	180	5	*	70	†	30	25
Romania	3,750	70	*	155	15	640	115
Russia	2,535	35	*	1,200	10	335	330
Serbia and Montenegro	415	5	*	150	5	70	20
Turkey	4,915	50	*	2,545	10	250	170
Ukraine	1,535	25	*	775	20	215	150
Other former USSR ⁽⁷⁾	3,605	25	*	2,875	10	195	190
Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁸⁾	190	15	*	95	5	20	10
Other Europe ⁽⁹⁾	20	–	*	5	–	†	–
Europe (excluding EEA)	23,445	250	*	8,195	95	2,410	1,185
Americas							
Argentina	275	5	*	95	†	90	35
Barbados	185	5	–	60	10	55	30
Brazil	5,345	80	*	4,215	15	150	150
Canada	2,155	35	†	320	10	790	295
Chile	220	–	*	105	†	35	35
Colombia	2,250	15	*	1,840	5	100	65
Guyana	370	10	–	95	†	185	15
Jamaica	5,430	45	†	3,180	†	375	75
Mexico	730	15	*	395	5	110	85
Peru	395	10	*	220	–	25	65
Trinidad and Tobago	1,080	40	–	495	10	215	125
USA	6,400	100	*	720	15	2,220	1,845
Venezuela	570	10	*	360	†	60	45
Other Americas	2,300	50	–	1,610	5	120	85
Americas	27,705	420	5	13,710	80	4,525	2,950

(1) Excludes dependants of principal applicants, asylum related decisions and withdrawn applications.

(2) Excludes 'in line' dependants.

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors and innovators.

(5) Includes unmarried partners.

(6) Includes the au pairs and fiancé(e)s shown separately in Table 4.2.

(7) Other former USSR contains admissions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

(8) Other former Yugoslavia contains admissions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

(9) Other Europe contains admissions for Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City (Holy See) and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants settlement (2)	Total and nationality of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
8,345	20,360	10,285	2,675	88,115	28,540	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
-	475	25	25	995	105	Europe (excluding EEA)
4,420	125	10	15	2,560	625	Albania
-	30	10	†	115	25	Bulgaria
2,335	185	215	20	985	530	Romania
30	515	45	35	995	100	Russia
-	100	55	15	820	160	Serbia and Montenegro
1,330	390	110	60	1,860	1,785	Turkey
†	290	40	20	590	120	Ukraine
5	270	20	20	415	170	Other former USSR (7)
-	35	10	5	230	35	Other former Yugoslavia (8)
-	5	5	5	45	10	Other Europe (9)
8,120	2,415	550	220	9,615	3,665	Europe (excluding EEA)
†	50	†	†	100	40	Americas
-	15	10	5	105	30	Argentina
5	610	70	50	695	535	Barbados
10	420	240	35	895	120	Brazil
-	30	20	†	75	20	Canada
-	180	25	25	450	150	Chile
-	30	20	10	100	60	Colombia
-	885	590	275	2,350	1,775	Guyana
5	105	10	5	185	45	Jamaica
-	65	5	5	155	30	Mexico
5	120	60	10	285	200	Peru
35	1,245	150	70	2,945	270	Trinidad and Tobago
-	75	10	5	120	60	USA
†	230	155	40	680	455	Venezuela
55	4,060	1,355	545	9,140	3,785	Other Americas
						Americas

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss Nationals, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Africa							
Algeria	470	15	*	195	5	40	20
Angola	215	10	*	160	†	20	10
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽¹⁰⁾	115	10	*	50	–	5	5
Egypt	895	60	*	160	35	160	345
Ethiopia	170	5	*	60	–	5	45
Ghana	6,390	310	10	3,700	25	670	415
Kenya	2,505	60	–	1,220	40	595	250
Libya	1,490	50	*	1,185	25	65	110
Mauritius	4,815	30	–	4,075	40	355	115
Morocco	335	10	*	90	–	40	45
Nigeria	12,665	360	†	7,680	120	1,220	2,150
Sierra Leone	765	25	–	525	†	40	30
Somalia	150	†	*	†	–	5	5
South Africa	10,490	950	5	2,735	35	2,670	1,235
Sudan	490	55	*	145	25	80	130
Tanzania	1,200	20	–	925	10	65	65
Tunisia	120	†	*	35	†	20	10
Uganda	2,045	60	–	1,630	10	105	80
Zambia	1,230	40	–	620	5	355	100
Zimbabwe	6,055	130	†	2,890	15	1,750	335
Other Africa	6,455	140	5	5,055	20	415	200
Africa	59,070	2,340	20	33,135	420	8,680	5,690
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	6,265	230	†	4,400	25	330	490
India	48,615	655	5	13,575	1,130	16,425	14,820
Pakistan	22,100	535	–	13,750	245	2,055	3,040
Indian sub-continent	76,985	1,415	5	31,725	1,400	18,810	18,350
Middle East							
Iran	2,195	180	*	1,250	35	215	255
Iraq	430	90	*	65	30	45	70
Israel	565	10	*	250	5	115	70
Jordan	555	20	*	250	25	95	110
Kuwait	540	455	*	55	5	5	5
Lebanon	420	15	*	170	5	110	45
Saudi Arabia	755	10	*	675	5	25	10
Syria	1,040	45	*	650	20	115	135
Yemen	190	5	*	135	†	5	10
Other Middle East	445	80	*	215	15	55	45
Middle East	7,135	910	*	3,710	150	785	750

(10) The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants settlement (2)	Total and nationality of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
						Africa
-	100	55	40	540	125	Algeria
-	10	10	5	515	60	Angola
-	10	15	15	315	125	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (10)
5	95	30	10	385	85	Egypt
-	30	15	5	245	30	Ethiopia
5	740	395	120	1,680	1,340	Ghana
10	210	95	35	890	365	Kenya
†	35	15	5	145	105	Libya
†	140	40	20	490	1,040	Mauritius
-	85	45	20	355	55	Morocco
10	640	285	190	2,650	1,920	Nigeria
-	70	40	30	700	260	Sierra Leone
-	40	50	50	870	90	Somalia
5	1,160	1,610	80	3,800	1,190	South Africa
5	35	15	5	205	50	Sudan
-	60	45	10	290	215	Tanzania
-	40	10	5	190	20	Tunisia
-	100	45	15	330	345	Uganda
†	50	45	10	245	240	Zambia
†	250	610	70	1,710	1,660	Zimbabwe
-	365	175	80	1,795	1,325	Other Africa
45	4,260	3,640	830	18,345	10,645	Africa
						Asia
						Indian sub-continent
†	485	200	105	2,390	830	Bangladesh
25	1,470	330	185	7,510	2,055	India
20	1,815	405	235	8,890	2,080	Pakistan
45	3,770	935	525	18,785	4,965	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East
10	155	65	30	700	240	Iran
-	65	50	15	5,880	195	Iraq
10	95	5	5	265	45	Israel
-	40	10	5	130	40	Jordan
-	†	10	5	15	5	Kuwait
†	60	15	5	185	50	Lebanon
5	5	25	†	35	25	Saudi Arabia
-	55	10	5	155	60	Syria
-	10	20	5	180	40	Yemen
-	15	15	5	60	25	Other Middle East
30	505	220	80	7,605	725	Middle East

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss Nationals, 2006 ^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Remainder of Asia							
Afghanistan	155	5	*	20	†	5	5
China	33,105	405	*	25,895	50	3,270	2,240
Hong Kong ⁽¹¹⁾	1,620	15	–	895	15	390	95
Indonesia	875	30	*	275	10	65	420
Japan	3,040	55	*	1,730	10	660	170
Malaysia	5,680	100	–	3,000	175	1,340	660
Nepal	2,870	20	*	1,335	20	340	360
Philippines	8,275	140	*	280	5	4,465	2,690
Singapore	655	10	–	155	45	255	105
South Korea	3,840	45	*	3,215	5	305	105
Sri Lanka	4,990	110	–	2,965	95	620	890
Thailand	3,360	50	*	1,825	5	475	135
Other Asia	2,580	120	–	1,825	40	180	205
Remainder of Asia	71,050	1,105	–	43,410	480	12,375	8,090
Asia	155,170	3,430	5	78,845	2,030	31,965	27,190
Oceania							
Australia	7,620	380	5	195	20	2,205	2,575
New Zealand	3,510	130	†	80	†	800	1,205
Other Oceania	335	10	–	25	–	10	10
Oceania	11,465	515	5	300	20	3,020	3,790
British Overseas citizens	70	†	–	40	†	10	5
Nationality unknown	70	†	*	15	†	15	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	276,995	6,960	35	134,240	2,650	50,625	40,815

(11) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8, for details of persons included under this nationality.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants settlement (2)	Total and nationality of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
						Remainder of Asia
–	80	30	10	5,160	95	Afghanistan
15	1,030	110	85	1,960	1,165	China
5	140	55	15	705	245	Hong Kong (11)
–	55	15	5	205	40	Indonesia
5	350	40	20	900	115	Japan
5	335	40	25	1,285	835	Malaysia
–	75	700	20	3,150	195	Nepal
†	510	120	55	3,370	565	Philippines
5	75	5	5	165	30	Singapore
5	100	45	15	400	185	South Korea
5	175	85	50	1,690	555	Sri Lanka
–	775	45	55	1,915	185	Thailand
†	155	25	30	325	120	Other Asia
40	3,855	1,315	385	21,240	4,335	Remainder of Asia
115	8,130	2,465	990	47,630	10,025	Asia
						Oceania
10	1,030	1,150	50	2,065	230	Australia
–	420	840	30	1,155	105	New Zealand
–	15	265	†	65	20	Other Oceania
10	1,465	2,255	85	3,285	355	Oceania
–	5	10	–	50	50	British Overseas citizens
–	15	10	5	45	15	Nationality unknown
8,345	20,360	10,285	2,675	88,115	28,540	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA ⁽²⁾ and Swiss Nationals, 2003-2006

United Kingdom					Number of decisions			
Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	2003 (3)	2004 (2)	2005 (R)	2006 (P)	2003	2004 (2)	2005 (R)	2006 (P)
All decisions, excluding dependants	485,860	383,470	386,565	393,650	6.8	8.1	8.6	7.2
Visitors	15,740	12,870	10,450	7,695	10.9	10.0	9.3	9.6
Working holidaymakers	500	490	245	70	19.7	21.1	54.3	50.7
Students	190,215	156,110	136,525	142,115	2.9	4.3	7.0	5.5
Trainees	10,760	12,540	10,885	2,765	0.5	0.7	1.0	4.1
Au Pairs	365	225	220	230	63.8	27.1	18.7	12.6
Work permit holders	79,300	60,370	68,980	52,860	7.5	8.7	10.6	4.2
Permit free employment ⁽⁴⁾	11,470	15,400	27,290	41,915	9.9	7.6	4.5	2.6
Independent means	20	5	10	25	76.2	60.0	25.0	11.1
Business ⁽⁵⁾	25,860	17,510	2,715	10,360	4.1	12.5	47.3	19.7
Fiancé(e)s	150	120	95	130	20.1	21.3	17.9	14.7
Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁶⁾	25,030	19,070	18,020	21,450	9.8	9.9	7.0	5.1
Other limited leave	15,730	11,595	8,365	12,020	31.2	22.9	23.4	17.0
Settlement	106,110	70,975	96,270	96,480	9.1	9.2	6.5	8.7
Category Unknown	4,610	6,185	6,490	5,530	8.2	52.7	51.6	51.6
All decisions, dependants	111,470	114,655	138,835	121,600	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.7
Visitors	360	340	230	205	35.6	38.8	47.8	34.3
Working holidaymakers	5	15	15	5	50.0	26.7	12.5	0.0
Students	22,175	22,350	21,575	24,815	2.5	4.2	6.5	5.5
Trainees	6,745	7,135	5,770	1,210	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.9
Au Pairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work permit holders	32,285	31,415	38,775	34,680	1.1	2.2	4.3	2.3
Permit free employment ⁽⁴⁾	4,610	8,800	16,100	26,440	9.1	4.8	3.1	1.2
Independent means	10	5	5	15	66.7	100.0	0.0	6.3
Business ⁽⁵⁾	3,910	3,320	705	2,920	4.5	6.8	17.4	9.5
Fiancé(e)s	15	25	15	20	0.0	8.0	18.8	10.0
Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁶⁾	2,185	1,685	1,380	2,020	13.0	18.8	12.7	6.5
Other limited leave	940	900	730	1,535	2.0	3.0	5.8	2.0
Settlement	35,355	34,625	49,630	27,245	2.5	2.3	1.5	5.3
Category Unknown	2,870	4,045	3,905	485	1.9	1.9	1.7	19.9

(1) Excludes asylum related decisions and withdrawn applications.

(2) 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.

(3) Excludes the outcome of appeals.

(4) Includes writers and artists.

(5) Includes investors and innovators.

(6) Includes unmarried partners.

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside ⁽¹⁾		Recognition of permanent residence ⁽²⁾		Category unknown	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
All nationalities	67,055	3,165	8,775	1,775	365	81,140
Europe						
European Economic Area						
Austria	530	20	60	10	†	620
Belgium	310	10	85	5	†	405
Denmark	625	35	100	20	5	790
Finland	115	5	30	5	†	155
France	2,085	170	825	140	10	3,230
Germany	2,865	90	545	75	5	3,580
Greece	225	10	235	15	†	490
Iceland	10	†	†	–	–	15
Ireland	525	105	115	20	5	770
Italy	1,825	50	505	55	10	2,445
Luxembourg	10	–	†	–	–	10
Netherlands	2,620	230	295	120	15	3,270
Norway	195	20	70	10	†	295
Portugal	2,360	210	1,250	165	15	4,000
Spain	710	30	300	45	5	1,090
Sweden	415	20	170	30	†	640
Switzerland	115	5	25	–	–	145
European Economic Area	15,545	1,010	4,610	710	75	21,945
European Economic Area Accession States ⁽³⁾						
Cyprus	85	20	10	†	–	120
Czech Republic	1,110	15	25	15	–	1,165
Estonia	340	5	10	5	†	360
Hungary	875	15	30	5	5	930
Latvia	1,290	30	20	10	5	1,360
Lithuania	3,410	55	85	30	5	3,585
Malta	30	–	5	–	–	35
Poland	25,435	255	620	100	25	26,435
Slovakia	1,850	35	35	5	5	1,930
Slovenia	45	–	5	–	–	50
European Economic Area Accession States	34,475	430	855	165	50	35,970
Remainder of Europe						
Albania	340	15	15	10	†	375
Bulgaria	100	5	20	5	†	130
Croatia	25	†	15	†	–	40
Romania	120	5	30	–	†	155
Russia	250	10	25	5	†	290
Serbia and Montenegro	115	5	15	5	†	140
Turkey	180	10	45	10	†	250
Ukraine	360	10	35	5	5	420
Other former USSR	205	5	10	†	†	220
Other former Yugoslavia	35	–	10	5	†	50
Other Europe	10	†	–	–	–	15
Remainder of Europe	1,740	65	220	45	20	2,085
Europe	51,755	1,500	5,680	915	145	60,000

(1) Registration documents and residence cards issued to confirm a treaty right or confirm status as a family member of a EEA national – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11, 12 and 13.

(2) Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued for an indefinite period after 5 years living in the UK – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11, 14 and 15.

(3) States that became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2006 ^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside ⁽¹⁾		Recognition of permanent residence ⁽²⁾		Category unknown	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
Americas						
Argentina	100	†	20	†	–	120
Barbados	5	–	5	–	–	5
Brazil	2,080	65	130	35	10	2,320
Canada	130	10	15	–	†	155
Chile	35	†	5	†	–	40
Colombia	210	10	65	15	5	300
Ecuador	80	15	35	†	5	135
Guyana	5	–	†	–	–	5
Jamaica	120	45	20	10	†	195
Mexico	85	†	15	5	–	105
Peru	75	5	10	†	†	90
Trinidad and Tobago	25	5	5	†	–	35
USA	585	20	130	15	†	745
Venezuela	120	5	25	†	–	155
Other Americas	135	10	20	5	–	165
Americas	3,780	190	495	90	20	4,570
Africa						
Algeria	470	75	195	50	5	800
Angola	100	25	25	20	–	175
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁴⁾	75	5	5	†	–	85
Egypt	110	10	20	15	–	155
Ethiopia	25	†	5	5	†	35
Ghana	1,185	330	115	90	30	1,750
Ivory Coast	225	35	35	30	†	325
Kenya	70	5	30	5	†	110
Libya	15	5	†	†	–	20
Mauritius	75	5	25	†	–	105
Morocco	125	10	45	10	5	190
Nigeria	920	170	225	130	25	1,475
Sierra Leone	30	10	10	5	–	55
Somalia	125	15	5	†	10	155
South Africa	710	15	185	15	†	930
Sudan	50	5	5	–	†	55
Tanzania	35	†	5	5	†	45
Tunisia	25	†	5	†	†	35
Uganda	50	†	10	5	†	65
Zambia	10	–	5	–	†	15
Zimbabwe	90	5	40	10	†	150
Other Africa	525	45	95	30	10	700
Africa	5,030	765	1,105	440	90	7,430
Asia						
Indian sub-continent						
Bangladesh	80	10	15	5	†	105
India	2,505	50	810	165	20	3,550
Pakistan	1,030	65	235	80	5	1,415
Indian sub-continent	3,610	130	1,055	250	30	5,070

(4) The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

Table 4.3 (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside ⁽¹⁾		Recognition of permanent residence ⁽²⁾		Category unknown	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
Middle East						
Iran	115	10	25	5	–	160
Iraq	50	10	5	–	†	65
Israel	100	5	10	5	–	115
Jordan	20	5	5	†	–	30
Kuwait	5	–	†	–	–	5
Lebanon	65	5	10	†	†	85
Saudi Arabia	†	–	–	–	–	†
Syria	35	†	5	5	–	40
Yemen	5	–	5	†	–	10
Other Middle East	20	5	†	5	†	30
Middle East	410	40	65	20	5	540
Remainder of Asia						
China ⁽⁵⁾	195	25	35	5	30	290
Hong Kong	20	5	15	5	5	45
Indonesia	20	†	5	–	–	30
Japan	180	5	35	5	†	225
Malaysia	70	5	30	5	5	115
Philippines	175	†	35	10	†	220
Singapore	30	†	10	–	–	40
South Korea	50	–	10	–	–	55
Sri Lanka	695	450	50	10	30	1,235
Thailand	70	†	15	5	–	95
Other Asia	115	5	10	5	†	140
Remainder of Asia	1,615	500	250	50	75	2,490
Asia	5,640	670	1,370	320	110	8,105
Oceania						
Australia	335	5	50	5	†	400
New Zealand	155	†	35	5	–	195
Other Oceania	5	–	–	–	–	5
Oceania	495	5	85	10	†	595
British Overseas citizens	†	–	†	–	–	5
Nationality unknown	355	40	35	5	†	435
All nationalities	67,055	3,165	8,775	1,775	365	81,140

(5) Includes Taiwan.

Table 4.4 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region of nationality and year 2004 ^(R) to 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom							Number of decisions
Geographical region of nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside ⁽¹⁾		Recognition of permanent residence ⁽²⁾		Category unknown	Total decisions	
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused			
2004 ^(R)							
Europe	16,165	3,145	5,510	1,060	360	26,245	
Americas	2,325	275	555	125	110	3,385	
Africa	4,775	2,225	1,100	600	210	8,915	
Asia	3,230	325	1,370	325	320	5,570	
Oceania	340	10	100	10	5	465	
British Overseas citizens	5	†	–	–	–	5	
Nationality unknown	40	5	20	5	†	70	
All nationalities	26,875	5,990	8,655	2,125	1,005	44,650	
2005 ^(R)							
Europe	26,605	2,995	6,945	1,545	455	38,545	
Americas	3,245	290	545	170	110	4,355	
Africa	4,760	1,245	1,245	680	245	8,170	
Asia	5,075	530	1,550	385	270	7,810	
Oceania	410	15	115	10	10	560	
British Overseas citizens	†	–	†	–	–	5	
Nationality unknown	65	25	20	15	5	130	
All nationalities	40,160	5,095	10,425	2,800	1,090	59,575	
2006 ^(P)							
Europe	51,755	1,500	5,680	915	145	60,000	
Americas	3,780	190	495	90	20	4,570	
Africa	5,030	765	1,105	440	90	7,430	
Asia	5,640	670	1,370	320	110	8,105	
Oceania	495	5	85	10	†	595	
British Overseas citizens	†	–	†	–	–	5	
Nationality unknown	355	40	35	5	†	435	
All nationalities	67,055	3,165	8,775	1,775	365	81,140	

(1) Registration documents and residence cards issued to confirm a treaty right or confirm status as a family member of a EEA national – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11, 12 and 13.

(2) Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued for an indefinite period after 5 years living in the UK – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11, 14 and 15.

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Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4/5 years' with work permit ⁽²⁾	4/5 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	134,430	11,270	675	2,595	19,385	6,155
Europe						
Albania	1,185	5	–	–	85	5
Bulgaria	4,250	140	–	2,080	20	30
Croatia	185	5	†	–	35	10
Romania	1,620	60	–	465	70	15
Russia	1,380	80	5	5	60	70
Serbia and Montenegro	2,185	10	–	–	780	25
Turkey	3,095	65	†	†	500	45
Ukraine	860	45	5	–	55	25
Other former USSR	635	25	–	†	45	20
Other former Yugoslavia	295	5	†	–	75	10
Other Europe	115	†	–	–	30	5
Europe	15,800	445	10	2,550	1,755	250
Americas						
Argentina	125	15	†	–	–	5
Barbados	130	10	–	–	–	5
Brazil	850	35	10	–	5	25
Canada	1,125	160	5	†	–	20
Chile	105	5	†	†	5	5
Colombia	880	15	†	–	165	25
Guyana	165	15	†	–	†	10
Jamaica	2,900	90	5	–	55	135
Mexico	220	25	†	–	–	5
Peru	200	5	5	–	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	375	70	–	–	†	35
USA	3,845	495	30	5	†	85
Venezuela	145	10	–	–	†	5
Other Americas	1,065	25	5	†	100	65
Americas	12,130	975	65	10	350	430

(1) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(2) In 2006, the 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(xvi).

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

(4) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 46.

(5) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Others granted in own right	Husbands ⁽⁵⁾	Wives ⁽⁵⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
1,900	18,540	34,400	25,430	1,470	8,010	135	4,465	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
–	685	250	75	15	25	–	35	Europe
–	200	845	730	5	110	†	95	Albania
†	25	65	20	5	10	–	5	Bulgaria
–	115	435	245	5	35	–	180	Croatia
–	40	780	205	15	80	–	35	Romania
–	235	410	540	5	135	–	45	Russia
–	740	890	580	15	135	†	115	Serbia and Montenegro
–	50	465	145	5	35	–	30	Turkey
–	35	310	125	5	45	–	25	Ukraine
–	30	115	35	5	10	–	5	Other former USSR
–	25	20	25	–	15	–	†	Other former Yugoslavia
†	2,175	4,595	2,725	75	630	†	580	Other Europe
–	25	60	15	†	†	–	5	Americas
–	60	25	15	†	5	†	5	Argentina
–	165	450	95	–	25	†	35	Barbados
70	170	470	120	5	55	10	30	Brazil
–	15	50	15	†	5	†	5	Canada
–	100	280	195	†	65	–	35	Chile
–	25	40	50	5	5	–	15	Colombia
†	970	750	445	20	170	5	260	Guyana
–	45	115	20	†	5	–	5	Jamaica
–	30	105	30	†	10	–	5	Mexico
†	75	95	65	5	10	†	15	Peru
†	605	1,720	600	20	140	45	95	Trinidad and Tobago
–	20	80	15	†	5	–	†	USA
–	260	245	195	10	90	5	65	Venezuela
75	2,560	4,490	1,875	75	595	70	565	Other Americas
								Americas

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾, 2006 ^(P)
(continued)

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4/5 years' with work permit ⁽²⁾	4/5 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary
Africa						
Algeria	750	20	–	–	100	45
Angola	980	–	–	–	565	10
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁶⁾	1,190	†	†	–	430	10
Egypt	510	40	†	–	5	65
Ethiopia	370	5	5	–	140	10
Ghana	2,910	155	10	–	245	190
Kenya	1,685	105	10	5	175	115
Libya	260	10	†	–	25	20
Mauritius	675	115	–	–	5	90
Morocco	390	10	5	–	5	20
Nigeria	4,510	240	10	†	490	425
Sierra Leone	1,160	15	5	–	485	60
Somalia	2,125	†	–	–	605	20
South Africa	5,675	1,395	25	–	15	50
Sudan	405	10	5	–	55	30
Tanzania	490	15	–	–	60	50
Tunisia	195	†	–	–	†	†
Uganda	685	25	†	–	130	35
Zambia	455	70	†	–	10	45
Zimbabwe	3,420	660	†	–	115	100
Other Africa	3,380	90	†	–	1,120	110
Africa	32,230	2,980	75	5	4,780	1,495
Asia						
Indian sub-continent						
Bangladesh	2,860	70	10	–	120	80
India	11,220	1,650	165	5	140	685
Pakistan	11,000	270	45	5	370	260
Indian sub-continent	25,080	1,990	220	10	630	1,020
Middle East						
Iran	1,050	25	5	†	320	50
Iraq	6,875	†	–	–	5,455	5
Israel	340	25	10	†	5	20
Jordan	150	25	–	–	†	20
Kuwait	20	†	–	–	5	5
Lebanon	270	20	†	†	30	5
Saudi Arabia	60	5	†	†	–	20
Syria	220	20	†	–	10	15
Yemen	320	†	–	–	25	5
Other Middle East	110	5	–	–	15	10
Middle East	9,405	120	15	5	5,865	150

(6) The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Others granted in own right	Husbands ⁽⁵⁾	Wives ⁽⁵⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
								Africa
–	190	240	90	5	20	†	45	Algeria
–	20	35	310	–	35	–	10	Angola
–	25	85	515	†	85	–	35	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁶⁾
–	140	115	95	5	15	†	30	Egypt
–	25	75	85	†	20	–	10	Ethiopia
†	550	635	720	10	160	†	230	Ghana
†	300	280	495	20	120	–	65	Kenya
–	30	55	75	–	20	–	25	Libya
–	90	180	115	20	25	–	30	Mauritius
–	115	170	25	5	10	–	30	Morocco
5	775	745	1,020	100	310	–	385	Nigeria
–	95	85	300	20	50	–	50	Sierra Leone
–	100	195	840	50	215	–	95	Somalia
795	885	1,140	1,015	25	240	†	95	South Africa
–	25	110	115	5	40	–	5	Sudan
–	80	115	105	10	35	–	25	Tanzania
–	150	35	†	†	†	–	10	Tunisia
†	45	115	250	†	45	–	35	Uganda
5	65	60	150	5	30	–	15	Zambia
265	340	390	1,110	30	305	†	100	Zimbabwe
†	380	415	945	10	195	†	115	Other Africa
1,075	4,425	5,280	8,370	325	1,970	10	1,440	Africa
								Asia
								Indian sub-continent
–	765	1,090	360	105	90	†	165	Bangladesh
10	1,985	3,560	1,965	275	475	5	300	India
†	3,490	4,120	1,300	235	315	†	590	Pakistan
10	6,240	8,770	3,625	610	885	5	1,060	Indian sub-continent
								Middle East
–	70	300	140	35	55	†	45	Iran
–	70	525	625	45	110	–	35	Iraq
–	105	105	40	5	15	–	15	Israel
–	40	45	10	†	5	–	5	Jordan
–	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	Kuwait
–	50	90	45	†	15	–	10	Lebanon
–	5	5	20	–	5	–	5	Saudi Arabia
–	55	65	30	5	5	–	10	Syria
–	40	85	115	5	30	–	20	Yemen
–	25	25	25	–	5	–	5	Other Middle East
–	465	1,250	1,050	95	240	5	150	Middle East

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾, 2006 ^(P)
(continued)

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4/5 years' with work permit ⁽²⁾	4/5 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary
Remainder of Asia						
Afghanistan	7,410	†	–	–	4,900	15
China	3,365	430	5	†	275	220
Hong Kong ⁽⁷⁾	1,065	200	5	5	5	205
Indonesia	255	15	25	–	†	15
Japan	1,260	225	†	†	–	95
Malaysia	1,785	595	†	†	5	285
Nepal	6,940	50	10	–	20	1,480
Philippines	6,325	2,180	200	–	10	20
Singapore	205	40	5	–	–	35
South Korea	620	90	5	†	†	165
Sri Lanka	3,135	60	10	†	705	85
Thailand	2,425	110	5	–	†	80
Other Asia	525	15	†	–	70	35
Remainder of Asia	35,305	4,015	270	10	5,990	2,730
Total Asia	69,795	6,125	510	25	12,490	3,900
Oceania						
Australia	2,645	465	5	5	–	35
New Zealand	1,405	255	†	–	–	10
Other Oceania	165	15	†	†	†	15
Oceania	4,215	735	10	5	†	55
British Overseas citizens	65	10	–	–	†	20
Nationality Unknown	190	†	–	–	10	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	134,430	11,270	675	2,595	19,385	6,155

(7) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Others granted in own right	Husbands ⁽⁵⁾	Wives ⁽⁵⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
								Remainder of Asia
-	75	690	1,405	20	245	†	55	Afganistan
-	160	1,385	650	45	135	†	60	China
-	55	265	185	5	110	†	30	Hong Kong ⁽⁷⁾
-	25	125	25	-	10	†	10	Indonesia
-	35	650	180	5	40	†	25	Japan
†	100	425	245	15	70	5	30	Malaysia
-	90	1,245	1,655	25	2,345	-	15	Nepal
-	1,030	845	1,695	45	235	†	65	Philippines
-	15	80	10	5	10	†	5	Singapore
†	20	175	110	5	30	†	10	South Korea
-	195	1,110	665	90	95	-	120	Sri Lanka
-	75	1,650	355	5	55	-	90	Thailand
†	30	190	85	5	85	-	10	Other Asia
5	1,905	8,835	7,265	270	3,455	15	535	Remainder of Asia
15	8,610	18,860	11,935	975	4,580	25	1,745	Asia
								Oceania
405	445	790	275	10	110	20	75	Australia
335	295	310	100	5	50	10	40	New Zealand
-	15	35	60	†	25	-	5	Other Oceania
740	755	1,135	435	15	185	25	120	Oceania
-	5	15	5	-	10	-	10	British Overseas
-	15	25	80	5	40	†	5	Nationality Unknown
1,900	18,540	34,400	25,430	1,470	8,010	135	4,465	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by geographical region of nationality, gender and age ⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽²⁾, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)	
All nationalities								
Male	10,395	8,120	23,705	11,810	5,420	1,275	50,335	
Female	9,735	10,700	24,255	10,575	4,975	1,630	52,130	
Total	20,130	18,815	47,960	22,390	10,395	2,905	102,465	
Europe (excluding EEA)								
Male	1,135	1,020	3,165	1,245	480	50	5,965	
Female	1,030	1,150	3,330	1,285	615	90	6,470	
Total	2,165	2,170	6,495	2,530	1,100	140	12,435	
Americas								
Male	870	350	1,685	1,140	510	100	3,785	
Female	830	640	2,855	1,465	680	155	5,795	
Total	1,700	990	4,540	2,605	1,190	255	9,580	
Africa								
Male	3,445	1,575	4,180	2,875	1,305	220	10,155	
Female	3,325	2,270	5,115	2,710	1,380	410	11,880	
Total	6,765	3,845	9,295	5,585	2,685	630	22,035	
Indian sub-continent								
Male	1,695	1,610	5,230	1,995	655	230	9,725	
Female	1,565	4,390	4,555	1,250	495	415	11,105	
Total	3,260	6,000	9,785	3,245	1,145	650	20,830	
Middle East								
Male	450	1,685	3,450	865	205	85	6,285	
Female	420	430	835	305	155	120	1,840	
Total	870	2,110	4,285	1,170	355	205	8,125	
Remainder of Asia								
Male	2,625	1,825	4,920	3,320	2,145	570	12,785	
Female	2,410	1,720	6,145	3,230	1,530	415	13,040	
Total	5,035	3,540	11,070	6,550	3,675	990	25,820	
Asia (total)								
Male	4,765	5,115	13,605	6,180	3,005	890	28,790	
Female	4,395	6,535	11,535	4,785	2,175	950	25,980	
Total	9,160	11,655	25,135	10,965	5,180	1,840	54,775	
Oceania								
Male	165	40	1,050	365	120	15	1,585	
Female	145	90	1,400	325	115	20	1,955	
Total	310	130	2,450	690	235	35	3,535	
British Overseas citizens and other countries								
Male	15	20	20	10	5	5	55	
Female	10	10	20	10	10	†	50	
Total	25	30	40	15	15	5	105	

(1) Excludes 11,750 persons given settlement on arrival and a further 85 persons whose ages are not available.

(2) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1996-2006

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Category of grant	1996 (3)	1997 (3)	1998 (3)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (P)	
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)												
On completion of four/five years:												
in employment with a work permit	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470	11,270	
in permit free employment ⁽⁵⁾	620	705	855	700	1,415	890	980	1,325	1,325	1,625	675	
as business or self employed, or												
as persons of independent means	200	265	200	130	260	160	115	230	220	320	2,595	
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom -												
born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795	1,900	
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	300	220	170	220	160	140	60	†	5	†	†	
Refugees and persons given												
exceptional leave to remain	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850	19,385	
of which:												
recognised refugees ⁽⁶⁾	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230	40	
persons given exceptional leave to remain	3,080	2,425	2,405				7,280	7,310	8,545	21,840	14,520	
granted under the Family ILR exercise	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8,785	10,780	4,825	
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730	10,860	4,075	4,050	6,155	
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis ⁽⁷⁾	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,065	45,615	70,105	41,980	
Spouses and dependants												
Husbands:												
settled on arrival	20	15	10	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	
settled on removal of time limit:	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,095	
of which:												
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,190	
at same time as wife	530	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,905	
Total husbands	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,540	
Wives:												
settled on arrival	120	150	125	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,305	
settled on removal of time limit:	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,100	
of which:												
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,370	
at same time as husband	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,730	
Total wives	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,400	
Children:												
settled on arrival	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,110	
settled on removal of time limit:	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,320	
of which:												
with parent accepted on basis of	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	
other marriage	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,010	
Total children	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,430	
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:												
settled on arrival	280	295	285	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	
settled on removal of time limit:	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	
Other and unspecified dependants ⁽⁹⁾	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,010	
Total spouses and dependants	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	87,850	
Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants												
	580	350	310	230	295	170	120	130	75	70	135	
Category unknown ⁽¹⁰⁾												
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565	4,465
All grants	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,430	

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(3) Includes a small number of EEA nationals.

(4) 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.

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

(6) Includes refugees from South East Asia and their dependants and persons granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-July backlog as announced in the White Paper in July 1998.

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

(8) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(9) Data from 27 July 1998 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter.

(10) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Table 5.4 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2002-2006

United Kingdom		Number of persons				
Broad category of grant	2002	2003 (3)	2004 (4)(5)	2005 (4)	2006 (P)(4)	
Employment						
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years ⁽⁶⁾	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470	11,270	
- spouses and dependants	6,835	10,620	17,050	27,340	12,340	
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,095	1,550	1,545	1,945	3,265	
- spouses and dependants	680	1,050	1,020	1,570	2,315	
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795	1,900	
- spouses and dependants	1,290	1,945	1,680	1,895	740	
Total employment-related grants	19,800	29,635	42,260	63,015	31,830	
Asylum ⁽⁷⁾						
Refugees ⁽⁸⁾ and persons given exceptional leave to remain	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850	19,385	
- spouses and dependants	11,705	9,915	33,525	33,960	11,220	
Total asylum-related grants	29,940	22,105	52,555	67,810	30,605	
Family formation and reunion ⁽⁹⁾						
Husbands ⁽¹⁰⁾	15,520	17,370	8,185	8,710	15,525	
Wives ⁽¹⁰⁾	25,120	30,790	12,920	15,585	27,200	
Children	6,355	8,950	5,850	6,715	9,290	
Parents and grandparents	1,750	3,090	1,985	1,450	1,470	
Other and unspecified dependants	4,015	5,000	4,300	4,880	6,325	
Total family grants	52,760	65,200	33,240	37,335	59,810	
Other grants on a discretionary basis	10,980	16,160	6,715	6,400	7,720	
Category unknown ⁽¹¹⁾	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565	4,465	
All grants of settlement	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,430	

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(3) Excludes reconsideration cases.

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

(5) 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.

(6) In 2006 the 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(xvi)

(7) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 20.

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

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

(10) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(11) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement to spouses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ on the basis of marriage ⁽³⁾, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽⁴⁾, 2006 ^(P)

United Kingdom	Number of persons
Broad category of grant	2006 <small>(5)(6)</small>
Husbands	
Spouse already settled here but not British	870
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	†
Spouse a British citizen	13,650
Civil Partner a British citizen	20
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	15
Same-sex partner	335
Common-law spouse	240
Spouses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ granted settlement on arrival	330
Other spouses	55
Total Husbands	15,525
Wives	
Spouse already settled here but not British	2,080
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	†
Spouse a British citizen	23,095
Civil Partner a British citizen	10
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	300
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	65
Same-sex partner	80
Common-law spouse	565
Spouses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ granted settlement on arrival	835
Other spouses	175
Total Wives	27,200
Total Spouses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	42,725

(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 11.

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

(6) Data may be under-recorded due to 4,465 cases in 2006 for which the settlement category is unknown – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 3.

Table 5.6 Grants of settlement, by main category and geographic region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1996-2006

United Kingdom											Number of persons
Geographic region and category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)
All nationalities											
4/5 years' employment	3,830	3,450	3,765	3,945	5,840	5,185	6,800	10,515	17,530	27,090	11,945
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	12,400	11,215	13,585	15,335	15,715	17,805	16,670	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,540
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	21,410	20,305	22,150	24,870	30,830	30,895	30,670	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,400
Children ⁽⁵⁾	10,690	11,480	12,215	19,405	28,975	20,095	21,215	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,430
Other	13,060	11,970	17,550	33,345	44,365	34,210	40,465	44,325	42,990	60,615	44,110
Total	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,430
Europe											
4/5 years' employment	300	300	335	300	460	400	550	800	910	1,240	455
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	1,020	950	1,085	1,075	1,310	1,460	1,295	1,835	1,520	1,515	2,175
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	2,710	2,760	2,755	3,090	4,325	4,470	4,300	6,080	5,740	4,600	4,595
Children ⁽⁵⁾	1,510	1,830	1,180	2,695	3,515	2,335	1,605	2,570	10,065	5,955	2,725
Other	1,620	1,600	1,695	8,595	5,335	5,105	3,850	4,010	8,345	7,505	5,850
Total	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,800
Americas											
4/5 years' employment	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625	2,110	2,290	1,040
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,045	1,980	1,880	2,560
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,925	2,990	3,395	4,490
Children	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,350	3,800	3,215	1,875
Other	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,515	3,245	3,125	2,165
Total	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,130
Africa											
4/5 years' employment	660	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265	2,315	3,715	5,860	3,060
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,535	2,995	3,485	4,425
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,325	4,040	5,220	5,280
Children	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720	11,715	13,195	16,135	8,370
Other	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,620	13,160	19,130	19,970	15,480	23,380	11,095
Total	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,230
Indian sub-continent											
4/5 years' employment	340	380	370	520	945	975	1,410	1,915	3,550	5,695	2,210
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,070	3,505	4,480	6,240
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,625	6,275	7,170	8,770
Children	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050	3,965	5,310	6,410	3,625
Other	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760	5,910	5,595	5,230	4,235
Total	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,080
Middle East											
4/5 years' employment	130	105	110	105	140	130	160	170	280	415	135
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	390	360	370	355	450	445	415	530	305	370	465
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910	900	1,110	1,025	1,315	1,250
Children	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020	1,160	2,000	2,190	1,050
Other	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,045	2,430	5,105	6,510
Total	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	9,395	9,405

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.8 before 2003.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(3) 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.

(4) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(5) Excludes children of South East Asian refugees; these are included in 'Other'.

Table 5.6 (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographic region and category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)
Remainder of Asia											
4/5 years' employment	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,950	5,850	10,065	4,290
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	660	515	580	595	760	760	760	1,135	1,800	3,365	1,905
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,965	4,240	7,475	8,835
Children ⁽⁵⁾	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,835	5,820	10,805	7,265
Other	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,545	5,105	13,645	13,010
Total	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355	35,305
Asia (total)											
4/5 years' employment	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,040	9,680	16,175	6,635
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,740	5,610	8,215	8,610
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,700	11,540	15,965	18,860
Children ⁽⁵⁾	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,965	13,130	19,405	11,935
Other	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,500	13,130	23,980	23,755
Total	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	69,795
Oceania											
4/5 years' employment	220	185	205	240	320	400	525	725	1,110	1,525	745
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	720	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,110	520	655	755
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,655	885	995	1,135
Children	320	265	305	340	500	455	570	610	540	650	435
Other	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,030	2,640	2,510	1,145
Total	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215
Others⁽⁶⁾											
4/5 years' employment	50	20	20	15	15	10	10	10	5	10	10
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	100	90	95	75	85	55	45	30	15	15	5
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	240	220	195	185	200	150	80	65	35	30	40
Children	230	285	340	355	390	185	105	185	90	85	90
Other	780	665	895	745	870	510	305	305	140	120	115
Total	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	255

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

Table 5.7 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1996-2006

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Geographical region and nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,430
Europe											
Accession States											
Cyprus	240	240	275	425	515	260	270	565	160	*	*
Estonia	..	..	15	25	25	40	50	75	165	*	*
Hungary	200	175	185	190	250	215	270	325	100	*	*
Latvia	..	..	45	35	60	70	75	125	210	*	*
Lithuania	..	..	50	110	150	135	170	325	610	*	*
Malta	80	55	70	60	75	95	80	95	25	*	*
Poland	640	565	580	615	830	945	875	1,290	1,220	*	*
Slovenia	..	..	10	20	20	10	25	20	5	*	*
Former Czechoslovakia	290	285	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
of which:											
Czech Republic	..	..	245	270	415	490	495	515	520	*	*
Slovakia	..	..	160	230	345	430	380	425	255	*	*
Accession States	1,450	1,320	1,640	1,980	2,680	2,695	2,690	3,755	3,275	*	*
Remainder of Europe											
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	1,015	1,185
Bulgaria	200	165	185	275	295	310	365	750	625	1,225	4,250
Romania	270	220	240	290	310	360	390	565	560	955	1,620
Turkey	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920	4,365	6,060	5,330	3,095
Former USSR ⁽⁴⁾	820	870	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
of which:											
Russia	..	..	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365	2,160	1,620	1,795	1,380
Ukraine	..	..	140	200	385	405	460	805	1,050	1,195	860
Other former USSR	..	..	80	160	300	340	415	625	830	1,015	635
Former Yugoslavia ⁽⁵⁾	680	595	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
of which:											
Croatia	..	..	185	315	660	710	310	280	985	625	185
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540	1,165	9,590	6,805	2,185
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	440	550	1,130	1,575	955	510	285	385	295
Other Europe	20	30	55	130	135	255	190	315	595	470	115
Remainder of Europe	5,710	6,115	5,410	13,775	12,255	11,080	8,910	11,540	23,310	20,810	15,800
Europe	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,800
Americas											
Argentina	50	50	60	60	80	120	120	155	95	145	125
Barbados	80	55	100	65	95	115	100	160	145	120	130
Brazil	390	330	350	405	460	575	510	695	565	645	850
Canada	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,710	1,225	1,215	1,125
Chile	60	70	50	55	80	75	100	120	65	50	105
Colombia	270	240	365	650	820	785	805	1,000	1,745	1,555	880
Guyana	200	175	185	135	200	210	190	275	170	235	165
Jamaica	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675	4,500	2,930	2,780	2,900
Mexico	110	125	120	90	125	130	160	245	130	140	220
Peru	80	110	105	140	160	150	155	180	110	220	200
Trinidad and Tobago	340	280	320	280	490	365	410	655	565	505	375
USA	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355	5,620	4,120	4,350	3,845
Venezuela	50	45	65	65	80	85	80	120	85	155	145
Other Americas	430	395	2,945	750	945	810	720	1,025	2,175	1,790	1,065
Americas	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,130

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.8 before 2003.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(3) 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.

(4) Data from 1996 to 1997 include former Soviet republic Accession States.

(5) Data from 1996 to 1997 include former Yugoslavian Accession States.

Table 5.7 (continued)

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)	
Africa												
Algeria	400	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855	945	1,005	940	750	
Angola	30	60	95	520	320	280	660	620	1,090	1,695	980	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁶⁾	90	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260	1,475	2,410	2,960	1,190	
Egypt	330	330	360	385	485	420	500	615	485	615	510	
Ethiopia	140	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345	285	520	735	370	
Ghana	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585	4,015	2,305	2,880	2,910	
Kenya	590	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055	1,585	2,255	2,690	1,685	
Libya	110	120	165	160	375	370	445	380	465	360	260	
Mauritius	460	380	450	460	675	375	455	695	530	860	675	
Morocco	460	405	425	430	590	575	520	660	305	390	390	
Nigeria	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325	7,570	4,620	5,310	4,510	
Sierra Leone	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855	1,375	1,805	3,420	1,160	
Somalia	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000	6,305	3,825	8,255	2,125	
South Africa	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135	8,805	7,560	9,385	5,675	
Sudan	360	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560	665	745	730	405	
Tanzania	220	155	220	235	430	310	290	510	570	700	490	
Tunisia	90	75	115	160	125	190	160	220	115	135	195	
Uganda	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,445	755	745	830	960	1,065	685	
Zambia	220	180	205	235	440	345	330	560	500	830	455	
Zimbabwe	360	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530	3,675	3,765	4,520	3,420	
Other Africa	600	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550	3,080	3,585	5,600	3,380	
Africa	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,230	
Asia												
Indian sub-continent												
Bangladesh	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725	5,590	3,115	3,085	2,860	
India	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005	10,955	11,100	16,720	11,220	
Pakistan	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935	12,945	10,020	9,185	11,000	
Indian sub-continent	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,080	
Middle East												
Iran	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715	1,585	1,725	2,055	1,050	
Iraq	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955	1,440	1,725	4,675	6,875	
Israel	290	275	305	260	365	320	375	500	505	590	340	
Jordan	120	150	130	145	255	175	170	180	250	310	150	
Kuwait	20	40	55	60	60	30	65	75	90	70	20	
Lebanon	660	635	595	760	990	265	365	310	490	535	270	
Saudi Arabia	40	30	45	55	50	45	40	75	60	70	60	
Syria	110	120	115	140	245	195	170	280	255	295	220	
Yemen	180	150	225	260	295	380	300	405	420	410	320	
Other Middle East	70	85	125	145	205	140	190	170	525	380	110	
Middle East	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	9,395	9,405	

(6) The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

Table 5.7 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1996-2006 (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005	2006 ^(P)
Remainder of Asia											
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,405	9,215	7,410
China	1,240	1,310	1,650	1,645	1,890	1,680	1,905	2,795	2,515	4,215	3,365
Hong Kong ⁽⁷⁾	1,240	895	810	485	795	605	460	725	540	805	1,065
Indonesia	90	90	115	200	210	205	225	315	195	300	255
Japan	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785	1,850	1,360	1,540	1,260
Malaysia	610	505	545	510	780	710	745	1,150	955	1,945	1,785
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	3,610	6,940
Philippines	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505	3,810	8,200	14,710	6,325
Singapore	150	160	125	170	230	225	220	265	305	290	205
South Korea	270	220	275	305	485	480	485	735	570	815	620
Sri Lanka	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935	2,555	4,870	5,475	3,135
Thailand	550	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335	2,020	985	1,945	2,425
Other Asia	350	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980	4,215	405	490	525
Remainder of Asia	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355	35,305
Asia	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	69,795
Oceania											
Australia	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500	4,120	3,240	3,740	2,645
New Zealand	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645	2,920	2,370	2,505	1,405
Other Oceania	40	25	50	40	55	60	100	85	85	90	165
Oceania	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215
British Overseas citizens	620	540	965	560	635	520	330	265	75	95	65
Nationality unknown ⁽⁸⁾	780	740	575	815	930	390	215	330	205	160	190
All nationalities	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,430

(7) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8.

(8) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

Table 5.8 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth ⁽¹⁾ citizens and foreign nationals, 1960–2006 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens ⁽⁵⁾	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens ⁽⁵⁾	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 ⁽⁶⁾	–	..	18,810 ⁽⁶⁾	..
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	64,065	57,535	5,135	12,475
2005	179,120	77,720	85,445	5,450	10,510
2006 ^(P)	134,430	59,195	63,485	4,005	7,745

(1) 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.

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

(3) Excludes EEA nationals from 1999, Switzerland from 1 June 2002 and Accession States from 1 May 2004, hence the totals differ slightly from Tables 5.6 and 5.7 between 1996 and 2002.

(4) Data from 2003 exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 11.

(5) 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.

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

SECTION 6: Enforcement

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Table 6.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action ⁽¹⁾, 1996-2006

United Kingdom	Number of removals										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (7)	2005 (7)	2006 (7)(P)
Type of removal											
Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	21,200	24,535	27,605	31,295	38,275	37,865	50,360	38,110	39,730	32,840	34,825
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2,700	4,105	3,540	4,860	5,440	4,175	3,730	2,980	2,865	2,690	2,685
<i>dependants of asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	700	345	245
<i>non-asylum port removal cases</i> ⁽⁸⁾	18,510	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	34,010	26,855	26,575
<i>non-asylum cases removed under enforcement powers</i> ⁽⁹⁾	2,155	2,950	5,320
Persons removed as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽⁹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	18,710	21,720	22,840
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁶⁾	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270	7,435	8,135	9,015
<i>dependants of asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁷⁾	1,210	1,285	990
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305	12,830
Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	*	*	*	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,715	3,655	6,200
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁶⁾	*	*	*	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,300	2,905	4,630
<i>dependants of asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁷⁾	*	*	*	405	330	710
<i>non-asylum cases</i> ⁽¹⁵⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	420	860
Total persons removed ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	26,660	31,140	34,920	37,780	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390	61,160	58,215	63,865
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁶⁾	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330
<i>dependants of asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁷⁾	1,495	3,170	4,890	2,315	1,955	1,950
<i>non-asylum cases</i> ⁽⁸⁾	21,840	23,980	27,930	30,120	37,665	39,850	54,720	46,495	46,245	42,530	45,585
Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽¹⁶⁾											
Illegal entry action initiated	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	48,050	..	..	..	..
Deportation action initiated ⁽¹⁷⁾	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,785	2,525	625	235	..	..	..	..
Administrative removal action initiated	*	*	*	*	720	5,610	9,450	..	..	..	..
Total persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽¹⁶⁾	21,410	20,000	21,080	22,950	50,570	76,110	57,735	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁶⁾	14,880	13,760	14,730	..	43,465	67,150	46,200	..	..	..	..
<i>dependants of asylum applicants</i> ⁽⁷⁾
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	6,530	6,240	6,350	..	7,105	8,960	11,535	..	..	..	..

(1) Under Sections 3(6), 3(7) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, or under Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(2) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(3) Includes persons departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(4) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 49.

(5) Due to a change in the working practices of the Border and Immigration Agency, from February 2003 all port asylum removals have been carried out by enforcement teams using Port Powers of removal, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 47.

(6) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants.

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

(8) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed. The breakdown of dependants by type of removal is only available from 2004.

(9) Removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers.

(10) From January 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(11) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns; includes people removed under AVR-FRS (Facilitated Return Schemes) in 2006.

(12) Since January 2004, figures include management information on the number of deportations.

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

(14) In 2006 there were 5,340 persons who had sought asylum at some stage leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes, of whom 5,330 left under Voluntary Assisted Return & Reintegration Programme (VARRP) and 10 left under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) Programme.

(15) Persons leaving under the AVRIM 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.

(16) Illegal entrants detected and persons issued with a notice of intention to deport, recommended for deportation by a court or proceeded against under Section 10.

(17) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 2000. 2001 figures may exclude some persons recommended for deportation by a court.

Table 6.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, 1996-2006

United Kingdom	Number of removals										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (5)(9)	2005 (5)(9)	2006 (5)(9)(P)
Type of enforcement action initiated											
Illegal entry action ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	3,460	4,540	5,580	5,225	6,115	6,760	8,870	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾</i>	1,740	2,600	3,100	2,615	2,820	3,775	5,255	..	..	..	..
<i>dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁹⁾</i>
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	1,720	1,940	2,480	2,610	3,290	2,985	3,615	..	..	..	..
Deportation action ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	2,000	2,070	1,730	1,210	1,280	450	415	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾</i>	400	460	350	140	145	85	100	..	..	..	..
<i>dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁹⁾</i>
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	1,600	1,620	1,380	1,075	1,140	365	315	..	..	..	..
Administrative removal action ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	*	*	*	*	425	3,080	4,915	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾</i>	*	*	*	*	25	270	760	..	..	..	..
<i>dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁹⁾</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	*	*	*	*	400	2,810	4,155	..	..	..	..
Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽²⁾⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	18,710	21,720	22,840
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾</i>	2130	3060	3450	2755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270	7,435	8,135	9,015
<i>dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁹⁾</i>	1,210	1,285	990
<i>non-asylum cases</i>	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305	12,830

(1) Under Sections 3(5), 3(6) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, or under Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(2) Includes persons departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(3) Figures exclude removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers.

(4) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 49.

(5) From January 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(6) Figures for 2001 and 2002 have been estimated.

(7) Figures since 2003 are not available due to data quality issues, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 48.

(8) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage. Excludes dependants of asylum seekers.

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

(10) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 2000.

(11) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns; includes people removed under AVR-FRS (Facilitated Return Schemes) in 2006.

(12) Since January 2004 figures include management information on the number of deportations.

Table 6.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 30 September 2006 ⁽¹⁾, by gender, length of detention and place of detention ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Gender	Total detainees	Of whom:	
		asylum seekers ⁽⁴⁾	children ⁽⁵⁾
Female	130	90	10
Male	1,880	1,365	10
Total	2,010	1,455	20

Length of detention ⁽⁶⁾	Total detainees	Of whom:	
		asylum seekers ⁽⁴⁾	children ⁽⁵⁾
7 days or less	355	275	15
8-14 days	215	180	5
15-29 days	285	230	†
1 month to less than 2 months	315	220	–
2 months to less than 3 months	245	165	–
3 months to less than 4 months	190	125	–
4 months to less than 6 months	215	145	–
6 months to less than 1 year	140	85	–
1 year or more	50	35	–
Total	2,010	1,455	20

Place of detention	Total detainees	Of whom:	
		asylum seekers ⁽⁴⁾	children ⁽⁵⁾
Immigration Service Removal Centres			
Harmondsworth	470	345	–
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	305	195	–
Colnbrook Long Term	260	160	–
Campsfield House	185	125	–
Oakington Reception Centre	165	165	–
Haslar	145	105	–
Dungavel	130	110	–
Tinsley House	105	85	–
Lindholme	105	70	–
Yarl's Wood	90	65	20
Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities			
Colnbrook Short Term	25	15	–
Manchester Airport	15	10	–
Dover Harbour	5	5	–
Harwich	5	5	–
Total	2,010	1,455	20

(1) Statistics on all persons detained by length of detention are not available for the last snapshot date of the year (30 December 2006). Information relating to the previous snapshot date (30 September 2006) has been included in order to show length of detention statistics, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 50.

(2) Excludes persons detained in police cells and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

(3) Due to changes in working practices, these statistics now exclude all persons detained in Prison Service Establishments. Figures are not directly comparable with those prior to June 2006.

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

(5) People recorded as being under 18 on 30 September 2006.

(6) Relates to most recent period of sole detention; 2 months is defined as 61 days; 4 months is defined as 122 days; 6 months is defined as 182 days.

Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 30 September 2006 ⁽¹⁾, by nationality ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

United Kingdom		Number of persons	
Nationality	Total detainees	Of whom, asylum seekers ⁽⁴⁾	
Albania	15	15	
Macedonia	–	–	
Moldova	5	5	
Romania	15	†	
Russia	5	†	
Serbia & Montenegro ⁽⁵⁾	40	30	
Turkey	105	100	
Ukraine	20	5	
EU Accession States	10	†	
Other Former USSR	15	10	
Other Europe	25	5	
Europe Total	250	175	
Colombia	10	10	
Ecuador	†	†	
Jamaica	155	50	
Other Americas	35	15	
Americas Total	205	70	
Algeria	95	60	
Angola	20	15	
Burundi	5	5	
Cameroon	15	10	
Congo	40	30	
Dem. Rep. Congo	35	35	
Eritrea	85	80	
Ethiopia	20	15	
Gambia	10	10	
Ghana	40	15	
Ivory Coast	5	5	
Kenya	15	10	
Liberia	20	15	
Nigeria	140	90	
Rwanda	5	†	
Sierra Leone	20	15	
Somalia	45	30	
Sudan	70	60	
Tanzania	†	†	
Uganda	35	20	
Zimbabwe	25	20	
Other Africa	65	40	
Africa Total	800	585	
Iran	55	55	
Iraq	55	55	
Libya	5	5	
Syria	5	5	
Other Middle East	40	25	
Middle East Total	160	140	
Afghanistan	65	60	
Bangladesh	55	45	
China ⁽⁶⁾	75	65	
India	115	85	
Nepal	15	15	
Pakistan	110	80	
Sri Lanka	105	100	
Vietnam	40	20	
Other Asia	15	5	
Asia Total	595	480	
Other, and nationality not known	5	†	
Grand Total	2,010	1,455	

(1) For consistency purposes, all snapshot information on persons in detention by nationality relates to 30 September 2006.

(2) Excludes persons detained in police cells and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

(3) Due to changes in working practices, these statistics now exclude all persons detained in Prison Service Establishments. Figures are not directly comparable with those prior to June 2006.

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

(5) The state union of Serbia and Montenegro (SAM) effectively came to an end after Montenegro's formal declaration of independence on June 3 2006 and Serbia's formal declaration of independence of June 5 2006.

(6) Includes Taiwan.

Table 6.5 Persons recorded as leaving detention ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, January to September 2006, by reason for leaving detention ^{(2)(P)} (excluding Oakington and Harwich)

Reason for leaving detention	Total detainees ⁽¹⁾	Of whom: asylum seekers	Number of persons ⁽¹⁾		
			Q1 2006	Q2 2006	Q3 2006
Removed from the UK	14,360	7,365	5,360	5,155	3,845
Granted leave to enter/remain ⁽³⁾	110	15	30	55	30
Granted temporary admission/release ⁽⁴⁾	5,470	4,340	1,730	1,820	1,920
Bailed ⁽⁵⁾	1,105	825	375	360	370
Other	†	†	†	–	–
Total leaving detention	21,045	12,545	7,490	7,390	6,165

- (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.
(2) 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/release and their children.
(3) Short or long term stay in the UK has been granted.
(4) Decision on case has not been made.
(5) Detainee has applied for, and been granted, bail at a bail hearing.

Table 6.6 Persons recorded as leaving detention ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, January to September 2006, by age ⁽²⁾ and length of detention ^{(3)(P)} (excluding Oakington and Harwich)

Length of detention ⁽⁴⁾	Total detainees ⁽¹⁾	Of whom:				
		Adults ⁽²⁾	Children ⁽²⁾			
		18 yrs +	Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs
7 days or less	10,580	9,640	395	320	185	45
8-14 days	2,190	2,095	55	30	15	†
15-28 days	2,945	2,840	45	40	20	†
29 days to less than 2 months	2,960	2,895	20	30	10	†
2 months to less than 3 months	1,060	1,045	5	5	–	†
3 months to less than 4 months	525	515	5	5	†	–
4 months to less than 6 months	415	410	†	–	–	–
6 months to less than 1 year	280	280	–	†	–	†
1 year or more	90	90	–	–	–	–
Total persons	21,045	19,810	530	425	230	50
<i>Of whom: asylum seekers</i>	<i>12,545</i>	<i>11,465</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>45</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.
(2) Recorded age at the end of their period of detention.
(3) 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/release and their children.
(4) Relates to period of sole detention immediately prior to leaving detention; 2 months is defined as 61 days, 4 months is defined as 122 days; 6 months is defined as 182 days.

Table 6.7 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004 in England and Wales, 2002-October 2006

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		2002	2003	2004	2005 (P)	Jan-Oct 2006 (P)	2002	2003	2004	2005 (P)	Jan-Oct 2006 (P)
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	10	17	12	12	8	8	12	10	8	6
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	94	99	80	69	82	71	70	58	45	65
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	17	20	37	20	15	7	15	24	13	9
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	2	6	5	4	2	1	4	4	2	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	4	8	6	5	3	2	4	4	1	2
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	241	218	248	240	96	173	140	148	147	63
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	225	226	19	4	3	62	58	2	1	1
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	4	15	3	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	7	9	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	3	10	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	-
25 ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting unlawful immigration	*	40	145	105	63	*	13	36	25	10
25(A) ⁽⁴⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	*	9	41	18	16	*	2	5	2	-
25(B) ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	*	-	2	5	5	*	-	-	1	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	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	-
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	8	3	10	7	1	6	3	9	5	1
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	12	18	25	25	16	2	8	7	11	7
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	-	2	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	1
26(1)(f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6) ⁽⁵⁾	Making/having false registration card	*	4	4	10	23	*	2	3	3	12
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	*	3	11	2	2	*	3	3	1	-
24(1)(f) and (g) 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	1	1	3	3	2	1	-	2	3	1
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8&6 ⁽⁷⁾	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	2	2	11	23	7	1	1	8	13	4
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	12	34	26	21	19	7	18	14	12	14
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
54	Withholding or withdrawal of support	*	-	1	-	-	*	-	1	-	-
106(5)	Failure to attend before an adjudicator or the Tribunal, to give evidence or to produce a document	*	-	1	-	1	*	-	1	-	-
136(3) and 137(1)	Without reasonable excuse failing to provide the Secretary of State with the information specified in the 'Notice'	*	-	1	-	1	*	-	1	-	-
145	Trafficking in prostitution	*	1	4	1	-	*	-	-	-	-
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004⁽⁸⁾											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	*	*	*	475	473	*	*	*	373	457
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependant child	*	*	*	14	13	*	*	*	12	13
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	1	2	*	*	*	-	-
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	*	*	*	9	10	*	*	*	4	6
<i>Total Magistrates' Courts</i>		643	747	704	1,083	868	344	360	344	686	676

(1) Principal immigration offence.

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

(3) As amended by Section 5 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.

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

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

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

(7) As amended by Section 35 of the Asylum & Immigration Act 2004.

(8) New offences have been introduced under the Asylum & Immigration Act 2004.

Table 6.7 (continued)

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		2002	2003	2004	2005Jan-Oct ^(P) 2006 ^(P)		2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(P)	Jan-Oct 2006 ^(P)
The Crown Court Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	-	1	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	23	37	82	79	38	20	28	61	63	26
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	170	145	140	116	63	142	107	103	88	50
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	7	8	10	3	-	5	5	4	3	-
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	8	9	10	4	1	5	7	6	2	1
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting unlawful immigration	*	-	25	42	49	*	-	21	33	37
25(A) ⁽⁴⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	*	-	4	6	1	*	-	3	5	1
25(B) ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	*	-	-	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	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6) ⁽⁵⁾	Making/having false registration card	*	-	4	5	7	*	-	2	5	7
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	*	1	12	17	5	*	1	9	16	3
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	-	12	8	7	13	-	5	8	6	10
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
145	Trafficking in prostitution	*	-	1	2	1	*	-	-	1	1
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004 ⁽⁸⁾											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	*	*	*	65	25	*	*	*	57	24
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependant child	*	*	*	10	-	*	*	*	10	-
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	-	3	*	*	*	-	3
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	*	*	*	3	-	*	*	*	1	-
<i>Total Crown Court</i>		211	218	302	364	225	175	157	220	293	178

SECTION 7: Appeals

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Table 7.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges ⁽¹⁾, by broad category, 1997-2006 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

United Kingdom

Appeal category	Total determined	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn ⁽⁴⁾
All appeals				
1995	21,820	2,440	15,480	3,890
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999	28,610	7,630	17,350	3,630
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 ^(R)	100,790	30,755	62,845	7,190
2006 ^(P)	166,945	54,830	93,075	19,040
Refusal of entry clearance ⁽⁵⁾				
1995	8,160	1,800	5,010	1,350
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
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 ^(R)	51,310	20,950	26,470	3,885
2006 ^(P)	130,460	45,375	69,280	15,805
Asylum related-appeals				
1995	6,830	230	5,570	1,030
1997	21,050	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
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 ^(R)	33,940	5,870	26,745	1,330
2006 ^(P)	16,095	3,610	11,705	780
Other non-asylum ⁽⁶⁾				
1995	6,830	410	4,910	1,510
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999	3,350	280	2,940	130
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 ^(R)	15,540	3,935	9,630	1,975
2006 ^(P)	20,390	5,840	12,095	2,455

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on the 4th 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 1997, 1999, and 2000 rounded to the nearest 10, figures for 1998 rounded to the nearest 100, and figures for 2001 onwards are rounded to the nearest 5.

(3) From 1999 to 2005, based on data supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From 2005 based on information supplied by the AIT.

(4) Includes cases where the appellant withdrew the appeal because the Home Office had conceded the case, as well those where the appellant decided not to pursue the appeal further.

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

(6) After-entry control cases.

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Table 8.1 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1996-2005 ⁽³⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)							
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British	European Union 15 ⁽⁴⁾	European Union A8 ⁽⁴⁾	European Union 25 ⁽⁴⁾	Commonwealth ⁽⁵⁾	Other Foreign ⁽⁶⁾	
Inflow									
1996	318	94	224	72	..	..	78	73
1997	326	89	237	72	..	..	90	76
1998	390	103	287	82	..	..	105	100
1999	454	116	337	67	..	..	121	150
2000	483	104	379	63	..	..	148	168
2001	480	106	373	60	..	..	151	162
2002	513	95	418	63	..	..	159	197
2003	513	106	407	64	..	..	166	177
2004	582	88	494	65	52	117	219	158	
2005	565	91	474	61	80	145	189	140	
Outflow									
1996	264	156	108	44	..	..	32	32
1997	279	149	131	53	..	..	40	38
1998	251	126	126	49	..	..	33	44
1999	291	139	152	59	..	..	41	52
2000	321	161	160	57	..	..	47	55
2001	308	159	149	49	..	..	51	49
2002	359	186	174	52	..	..	58	64
2003	362	191	171	50	..	..	59	62
2004	359	208	152	39	4	43	55	54	
2005	380	198	181	39	16	56	64	62	
Balance (net flow) ⁽⁷⁾									
1996	+ 54	- 62	+ 116	+ 28	..	..	+ 47	+ 41
1997	+ 47	- 60	+ 107	+ 18	..	..	+ 50	+ 38
1998	+ 139	- 23	+ 162	+ 33	..	..	+ 72	+ 57
1999	+ 163	- 23	+ 186	+ 8	..	..	+ 80	+ 98
2000	+ 163	- 57	+ 220	+ 6	..	..	+ 101	+ 113
2001	+ 172	- 53	+ 225	+ 11	..	..	101	113
2002	+ 153	- 91	+ 245	+ 11	..	..	+ 101	+ 133
2003	+ 151	- 85	+ 236	+ 14	..	..	+ 107	+ 115
2004	+ 223	- 120	+ 342	+ 26	+ 49	+ 74	+ 164	+ 104	
2005	+ 185	- 107	+ 292	+ 22	+ 64	+ 89	+ 125	+ 78	

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Based on the United Nations definition of migration, i.e. a migrant into the UK is a person who has resided abroad for a year or more who states on arrival the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more, and vice versa for a migrant from the UK. Adjustments have been made on the data on intentions to give estimates of actual net migration.

(3) Data for 2006 is unavailable.

(4) Up to and including 2003, estimates are shown only for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). From 2004, the estimates are also shown for A8 (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) and the EU25 (i.e. the EU15 and A8 groups, plus Malta and Cyprus). British citizens are excluded from all EU groupings and are shown separately.

(5) Includes estimates of South African citizenship for all years. From 2004 onwards excludes Malta and Cyprus.

(6) Includes Hong Kong. For 2004 onwards excludes the eight central and eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

(7) The difference between inflow and outflow; a positive figure indicates a net inflow (i.e. net in-migration), a negative figure a net outflow (i.e. net out-migration).

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.2 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by main reason for migration 1996-2005 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)					
Year	All reasons	Definite job	Looking for work ⁽³⁾	Accompany/ join	Formal study	Other ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	No reason stated
Inflow							
1996	318	72	..	71	63	89	23
1997	326	63	..	75	85	88	15
1998	390	84	..	68	75	136	28
1999	454	94	..	83	81	169	26
2000	483	108	..	87	91	167	31
2001	480	123	..	85	86	160	25
2002	513	108	..	62	124	191	28
2003	513	114	..	75	135	149	38
2004	582	144	81	106	137	80	34
2005	565	159	85	86	136	69	31
Outflow							
1996	264	95	..	71	9	74	15
1997	279	88	..	62	15	85	29
1998	251	76	..	50	12	79	34
1999	291	80	..	54	14	94	48
2000	321	105	..	54	12	103	47
2001	308	94	..	48	12	105	47
2002	359	109	..	49	18	112	70
2003	362	91	..	59	11	115	85
2004	359	83	72	53	17	55	79
2005	380	101	75	58	16	44	85
Balance (net flow)							
1996	+ 54	- 22	..	+ 0	+ 54	+ 15	+ 8
1997	+ 47	- 26	..	+ 13	+ 71	+ 3	- 14
1998	+ 139	+ 7	..	+ 18	+ 63	+ 57	- 6
1999	+ 163	+ 14	..	+ 29	+ 67	+ 75	- 22
2000	+ 163	+ 4	..	+ 33	+ 79	+ 64	- 16
2001	+ 172	+ 30	..	+ 37	+ 73	+ 55	- 22
2002	+ 153	- 1	..	+ 13	+ 105	+ 79	- 42
2003	+ 151	+ 23	..	+ 16	+ 124	+ 35	- 47
2004	+ 223	+ 61	+ 10	+ 53	+ 119	+ 25	- 45
2005	+ 185	+ 57	+ 9	+ 28	+ 120	+ 24	- 54

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2006 is unavailable.

(3) The 'looking for work' category is shown separately for 2004 onwards.

(4) Includes , working holidaymakers, asylum seekers, visiting friends and family, anyone taking a long holiday, and those travelling for religious reasons.

(5) Also includes those looking for work up to and including 2003.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.3 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by length of stay 1996-2005 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All lengths of stay	1-2 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	Not sure	
Inflow						
1996	318	110	53	125	30	
1997	326	115	62	121	28	
1998	390	135	85	135	35	
1999	454	161	88	158	47	
2000	483	171	97	167	49	
2001	480	176	87	169	47	
2002	513	212	94	158	49	
2003	513	215	103	160	35	
2004	582	262	87	177	56	
2005	565	250	105	171	40	
Outflow						
1996	264	72	52	126	14	
1997	279	85	31	147	15	
1998	251	63	35	133	22	
1999	291	64	27	183	17	
2000	321	79	34	193	15	
2001	308	70	31	187	20	
2002	359	74	36	234	15	
2003	362	62	31	245	24	
2004	359	69	33	236	22	
2005	380	66	18	270	26	
Balance (net flow)						
1996	+ 54	+ 38	+ 1	- 1	+ 16	
1997	+ 47	+ 30	+ 30	- 26	+ 13	
1998	+ 139	+ 72	+ 51	+ 2	+ 13	
1999	+ 163	+ 97	+ 61	- 25	+ 29	
2000	+ 163	+ 92	+ 63	- 26	+ 34	
2001	+ 172	+ 106	+ 56	- 18	+ 27	
2002	+ 153	+ 138	+ 58	- 76	+ 34	
2003	+ 151	+ 152	+ 72	- 85	+ 11	
2004	+ 223	+ 193	+ 54	- 59	+ 34	
2005	+ 185	+ 183	+ 87	- 99	+ 15	

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2006 is unavailable.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.4 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by area ⁽²⁾ of destination or origin within the United Kingdom 1996-2005 ⁽³⁾

Countries of the United Kingdom

United Kingdom Thousands of persons (estimates)

Year	United Kingdom	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Inflow					
1996	318	291	8	16	3
1997	326	299	12	14	2
1998	390	361	8	20	1
1999	454	422	9	21	3
2000	483	453	6	20	5
2001	480	443	14	20	3
2002	513	475	11	26	2
2003	513	460	12	38	2
2004	582	531	11	38	2
2005	565	517	13	33	3
Outflow					
1996	264	230	8	22	4
1997	279	239	6	28	7
1998	251	217	6	22	7
1999	291	268	5	13	5
2000	321	284	7	23	6
2001	308	271	9	23	4
2002	359	314	9	32	4
2003	362	323	8	23	7
2004	359	313	12	30	5
2005	380	334	11	32	4
Balance (net flow)					
1996	+ 54	+ 61	+ 1	- 6	- 1
1997	+ 47	+ 60	+ 6	- 14	- 5
1998	+ 139	+ 145	+ 2	- 2	- 5
1999	+ 163	+ 154	+ 4	+ 7	- 2
2000	+ 163	+ 169	- 2	- 4	- 1
2001	+ 172	+ 172	+ 5	- 4	- 1
2002	+ 153	+ 161	+ 2	- 6	- 2
2003	+ 151	+ 137	+ 4	+ 15	- 6
2004	+ 223	+ 217	-	+ 8	- 3
2005	+ 185	+ 183	+ 2	+ 1	- 1

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) These estimates of Total International Migration have been derived using a consistent methodology based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK, and to Government Office Regions within England. A new methodology is planned for the 2006 estimates. Given the small sample size of the IPS for Scotland and Northern Ireland residents, adjustment of these estimates using data from administrative records is currently made for the purposes of population estimation in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

(3) Data for 2006 is unavailable.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.4 (continued)

Government Office Region of England

United Kingdom									
Thousands of persons (estimates)									
Year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Inflow									
1996	3	18	14	14	25	25	127	46	18
1997	12	21	16	15	16	20	135	42	21
1998	6	26	16	14	17	28	175	60	19
1999	7	29	19	13	15	28	214	74	22
2000	9	27	30	15	23	33	223	64	30
2001	11	34	27	15	39	27	199	65	25
2002	11	36	31	27	36	37	202	69	27
2003	16	47	29	19	31	38	173	69	39
2004	16	49	35	26	42	41	218	71	34
2005	21	41	27	22	46	39	213	69	39
Outflow									
1996	5	21	12	11	20	16	72	56	16
1997	12	12	14	15	12	21	90	43	19
1998	4	18	13	10	12	21	88	34	17
1999	5	26	17	17	18	22	101	45	18
2000	7	20	13	17	17	20	103	64	23
2001	6	23	19	13	17	30	95	50	20
2002	10	22	20	16	24	28	107	60	27
2003	13	25	18	17	23	35	102	53	37
2004	7	36	21	19	17	30	92	56	34
2005	9	41	20	22	20	32	100	60	30
Balance (net flow)									
1996	- 2	- 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 9	+ 55	- 10	+ 2
1997	-	+ 9	+ 2	-	+ 4	- 2	+ 46	- 1	+ 2
1998	+ 2	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 7	+ 87	+ 26	+ 2
1999	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	- 4	- 2	+ 6	+ 113	+ 29	+ 4
2000	+ 2	+ 6	+ 17	- 2	+ 6	+ 13	+ 120	-	+ 7
2001	+ 5	+ 12	+ 9	+ 2	+ 23	- 3	+ 104	+ 15	+ 5
2002	+ 2	+ 13	+ 10	+ 10	+ 13	+ 9	+ 95	+ 8	-
2003	+ 2	+ 22	+ 11	+ 2	+ 9	+ 3	+ 71	+ 16	+ 2
2004	+ 9	+ 13	+ 14	+ 6	+ 24	+ 11	+ 125	+ 15	- 1
2005	+ 12	-	+ 7	-	+ 26	+ 7	+ 113	+ 9	+ 10

Table 8.5 Total international migration⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by age, 1996-2005⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-59/64 ⁽³⁾	60/65 and over ⁽⁴⁾
Inflow						
1996	318	33	114	142	20	9
1997	326	43	126	131	20	7
1998	390	37	134	194	18	7
1999	454	42	158	224	23	7
2000	483	36	161	244	33	10
2001	480	46	158	239	30	7
2002	513	38	185	256	25	10
2003	513	41	211	219	33	9
2004	582	39	222	274	35	11
2005	565	26	228	272	33	6
Outflow						
1996	264	38	63	140	19	4
1997	279	29	86	138	20	7
1998	251	24	70	130	19	8
1999	291	27	87	143	27	7
2000	321	26	84	175	31	5
2001	308	25	84	155	37	8
2002	359	25	92	186	46	10
2003	362	35	85	188	45	9
2004	359	29	82	181	54	12
2005	380	29	86	201	41	22
Balance (net flow)						
1996	+ 54	- 5	+ 51	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4
1997	+ 47	+ 14	+ 40	- 7	-	-
1998	+ 139	+ 13	+ 64	+ 64	- 1	-
1999	+ 163	+ 15	+ 71	+ 81	- 3	-
2000	+ 163	+ 10	+ 77	+ 69	+ 2	+ 5
2001	+ 172	+ 21	+ 74	+ 84	- 7	- 1
2002	+ 153	+ 13	+ 93	+ 69	- 22	-
2003	+ 151	+ 7	+ 126	+ 31	- 12	- 1
2004	+ 223	+ 10	+ 140	+ 93	- 19	- 1
2005	+ 185	- 4	+ 142	+ 72	- 8	- 16

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2006 is unavailable.

(3) This age group includes females aged 45-59 years and males aged 45-64 years to reflect the differing retirement ages between the sexes.

(4) This age group includes females aged 60 years and over and males aged 65 years and over to reflect the differing retirement ages between the sexes.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

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, and the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004.

(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, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8). 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, under which dependants of male Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on 1 January 1973 were exempt from the requirement to serve a probationary year before being granted settlement. 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.

(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 supersedes all previous legislation on asylum appeals. It introduced a comprehensive ‘one-stop’ appeals process replacing the old 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 until such time as a decision is made is a variation of that application that will attract only one decision and one appeal.

(vi) The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 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. This act also introduced Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) which did not suspend removal and could only be pursued outside the UK. Under Section 94 of the Act this would apply where the Secretary of State certifies the asylum or human rights claim as clearly unfounded. Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are entitled to reside in any state designated under Section 94(4) or in any Order derived there from he/she is obliged to consider whether the claim is clearly unfounded and to certify it as such where he/she finds it to be so. Where they are not entitled to reside in a designated state the Secretary of State can certify a clearly unfounded claim but he/she is not obliged to do so.

(vii) Since November 2002: under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, the Secretary of State has 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. The countries currently on the NSA list are: Albania, Jamaica, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Nigeria (males only), Ghana (males only), Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, South Africa, India and Ukraine. In addition Bosnia, Mauritius, Montenegro and Peru were added to the list in 2007 along with male asylum seekers with clearly unfounded claims from the Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali and Sierra Leone.

(viii) 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.

(ix) 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, which will be fully implemented by 2008, restricts appeals for those refused entry to the UK to work or study; introduces 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 improves our ability to strip citizenship from and deport those who pose a serious risk to the UK’s interests.

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 primary purpose rule, which sought to establish that entry was not being sought for a purpose that would lead to the marriage being abandoned shortly after, was abolished on 5 June 1997.

(iv) The provisions of the Dublin II Regulation EC No 343/2003 came into force on 1 September 2003 and replace 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, but 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.

(v) 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 have the effect of abolishing the qualifying period of four years for grants of settlement to those recognised as refugees and given asylum and reducing it for those granted exceptional leave from seven to four years. In early 1999 the Home Office established units to implement further measures outlined in the White Paper.

(vi) 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.

(vii) The Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme (VARP) began as a pilot project in February 1999 and was expanded into a full programme in September 2000. VARP is funded by the Home Office but is run by the International Organisation for Migration in partnership with Refugee Action. It provides a service to asylum seekers and persons with exceptional leave 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 and practical assistance with travel arrangements. In 2002, the VARP became the: the Voluntary Assisted Returns and Reintegration Programme (VARRP).

(viii) 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.

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

(x) With effect from 1 April 2003, the implementation of amendments to rule changes published as HC 538 has resulted in a number of changes in the Immigration Rules relating to spouses, fiancé(e)s and unmarried partners, including the following.

(a) A passenger seeking entry in these categories must be 16 years or over and the sponsor must be 18 years or over on the date leave to enter is granted.

(b) Passengers seeking entry as a spouse are to be given two years leave to enter rather than 12 months.

(c) A passenger seeking entry as a spouse can now be granted indefinite leave to enter by an Entry Clearance office (ECO), rather than completing the probationary period, if the passenger has been married to a person who has the right of abode in the UK or has settlement status and who is on the same occasion seeking admission to the UK for the purpose of settlement and the parties were married at least four years ago since which time they have been living together outside the UK.

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

(xi) 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 this country, are granted leave to remain here outside the Immigration Rules.

(xii) The Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise, announced by the Home Secretary on 24 October 2003, allows certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement. To qualify, the main applicant of the family unit must have applied for asylum before 2 October 2000 and must have 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 will not apply to a family where the principal applicant or any of the dependants:

- (a) has a criminal conviction;
- (b) has been the subject of an anti-social behaviour order or sex offender order;
- (c) has made (or attempted to make) an application for asylum in the UK in more than one identity;
- (d) should have his/her asylum claim considered by another country (i.e. he/she is the subject of a possible third country removal);
- (e) presents a risk to security; or
- (f) falls within the scope of Article 1F of the Refugee Convention, or whose presence in the UK is 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 has since been built upon by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) Review (Fair, Effective, Transparent and Trusted) in July 2006. Both outlined how asylum claims would be managed more closely under the New Asylum Model. The IND Review gave details of how we would be tackling a legacy of old asylum cases that had arisen. The Strategy included granting refugees temporary leave rather than permanent status.

(xv) There was a number of Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules laid before Parliament in 2006. Among them were changes affecting child visitors; the qualifying period for settlement for employment related categories; EEA nationals right apply for permission to remain indefinitely in the UK; the Highly Skilled Migrant Scheme and the immigration rules regarding Bulgarian and Romanian nationals. A full list of the 2006 Statements of Changes in Immigration Rules follows:

- HC 819 of January 2006 (took effect 12 February 2006)
- HC 949 of March 2006 (took effect 2 March 2006 and 22 March 2006)
- HC 974 of March 2006 (took effect 3 April 2006)
- HC 1016 of March 2006 (took effect 3 April 2006)
- HC 1053 of April 2006 (took effect 30 April 2006)
- HC 1337 of July 2006 (took effect 20 July 2006)
- CM 6918 of September 2006 (took effect 9 October 2006)
- HC 1702 of November 2006 (took effect 8 November 2006)
- HC 130 of December 2006 (took effect 1 January 2007).

(xvi) HC 1016 introduced a requirement 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.

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 as leave to enter from the date of issue and will be activated upon passing through UK immigration control. 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. Visa requirements were introduced for nationals of Malawi on 2 March 2006 and lifted for nationals of Croatia on 22 March 2006.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

1. This is the latest in an annual series of Command Papers on immigration control statistics. It presents information for 2006 and earlier years, and includes information on applications for asylum and their outcome and demographic characteristics of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom (UK).

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.

Data quality

2. During the first half of 2002, a new integrated database was implemented by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) (the Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) from 1 April 2007) to record case information including grants of leave to remain and settlement. This database will in time enable the generation of high quality information, but in the meantime there remain some data quality issues which have affected some of the statistics in this publication.

3. The most significant of the data quality issues concern grants of extensions of leave to remain and grants of settlement. There are 2,675 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 4,465 cases of grants of settlement in 2006 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as 'category unknown' in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4, and included in 'other' in Table 5.6. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.

4. Further data quality issues are identified in paragraphs 48, 50, 51 and 52.

Coverage

5. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.1, 4.3, 4.4, 5.3, 5.8 and 8.1 to 8.5) 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 Tables 2.1 and 8.1 to 8.5, 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 105 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 9) in 2006.

6. 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 2006 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 are given in the previous section.

7. Persons who emigrate from the UK are not included in this publication. It is not possible for the BIA to provide information on how many persons have left the country, as we 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 (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 page 113.

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. The term 'Indian sub-continent' refers to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but excludes Sri Lanka, reflecting the special immigration history of the three mainland countries. 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. Additionally, for the purposes of this publication, the term 'foreign' means 'non-Commonwealth' to 1998 and 'non-Commonwealth and non-EEA' from 1999.

EEA nationals

9. 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 (Table 2.1 is an exception 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.

10. On 1 May 2004, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia all joined the EEA. Tables in sections 2, 4 and 5 (other than tables 4.3 and 4.4) within this Command Paper have been compiled to include data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. Cyprus (non-European Union) is included in 'Other Europe' from 2004.

11. The 2000 European Economic Area Regulations were replaced on the 30 April 2006 by the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006. This transposes the 2004/38/EC/Directive into UK legislation. Under the 2006 Regulations, EEA nationals (and their family members) have the right to reside in the UK for 3 months, by virtue of their nationality. 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 according to the EEA Regulations, an EEA national or their family member will acquire the right of permanent residence in the UK.

Nationals from the 'A8' Accession States (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia) who joined the European Union (EU) in 2004 are required to register as workers under the terms of the Worker Registration Scheme and obtain full movement rights as workers on completion of twelve months continuous employment. Following 12 months lawful employment they become entitled to seek EEA documentation on basis of that employment. A8 nationals are entitled, from date of entry, to seek documentation confirming status if exercising any other treaty right (Self employment, Self sufficiency or Student). This period of data does not include Bulgarian and Romanian nationals exercising a treaty right. Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU on 1 January 2007.

12. A **registration certificate** is issued to an EEA national to confirm that they are exercising a treaty right. They are not obliged to apply for a registration certificate but may find it useful if they do so.

13. A **residence card** is issued to a non-EEA national family member 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.

14. A **document certifying permanent residence** is issued to EEA nationals to confirm their right of permanent residence in the UK which they acquire after 5 years of living in the UK as an EEA national exercising a treaty right. They are not obliged to apply for a permanent residence card but may find it useful if they do so.

15. A **permanent residence card** for non-EEA family members of EEA nationals must be issued within 6 months of receipt of application 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 to have been living in accordance with the EEA Regulations for 5 years.

16. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 22.3 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the UK in 2006 (see Table 2.1).

Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 2.1 to 2.6)

17. The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK and of those refused entry and removed 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; 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. There are certain breaks in some of the admission series as a result of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein joining the EEA in 1994-95, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on. Additionally, Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 and nationals of the accession countries from 1 May 2004.

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

19. '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 3.2 in the year in question.

20. '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 (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 Tables 3.1 and 3.2 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

21. In Table 2.3, 'Others given leave to enter' includes:

- (a) children seeking settlement;
- (b) diplomats and officials;
- (c) domestic workers;
- (d) ministers of religion;
- (e) persons of independent means, investors, in business, self-employed persons, writers and those coming for permit-free employment;
- (f) seasonal agricultural workers;
- (g) unmarried partners;
- (h) civil partners and proposed civil partners;
- (i) working holidaymakers;
- (j) UK ancestry cases (i.e. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, who are taking or seeking employment); and
- (k) dependants of (b) to (j) where applicable, of students and NATO forces.

Asylum (Tables 3.1 to 3.7)

22. 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 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 ... is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

23. Persons who are found not to be refugees within the terms of the Convention will be refused asylum. In certain circumstances they may be granted Humanitarian Protection (HP) or Discretionary Leave (DL) for a limited period (HP and DL replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) on 1 April 2003).

24. Until 30 August 2005, persons granted asylum were given ILR (settlement). Those granted HP between 1 April 2003 and 30 August 2005 were eligible to apply for settlement after three years with that status and those granted DL were normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category.

Since 30 August 2005, all refugees, other than those arriving in the UK under the Gateway resettlement scheme 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.

25. A reconsideration case refers to an asylum decision by the Secretary of State which is later required to be reconsidered as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in current circumstances and country information.

26. Non-compliance refusals are for 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.

27. There is no provision in the Immigration Rules to seek asylum in the UK from abroad. However, under certain specified exceptional circumstances, cases can be referred to the Home Office from overseas diplomatic posts. If entry clearance is granted exceptionally, and the applicant subsequently travels to the UK and applies for asylum, the application would be included in the figures in the same way as other applications. Limited information is available on applications that are processed abroad. No applications are recorded as having been lodged under these circumstances in the UK since 1992.

28. The right of appeal is based in law on the taking of an ‘immigration decision’ as defined by Section 82 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act (NIA) 2002. This right of appeal is subject to limitations and exceptions detailed in Sections 88 to 89 of the NIA Act 2002.

From April 2005 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. 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.

Prior to April 2005, there was a two-tier system for appeals in these cases – to immigration adjudicators in the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) at the first tier; and an onward right of appeal, by way of permission, to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT).

29. In addition to individual applications for asylum, South East Asian refugees formed a distinct group of persons, already recognised as refugees, who were granted settlement on their arrival in the UK up to 1996. These cases are included in recognised refugees in Table 5.3. Under arrangements announced on 30 November 1992 and 6 August 1995 some 3,000 vulnerable former Yugoslavs who were in need of evacuation were admitted into the UK, on an exceptional basis. In addition, the Government announced that the UK was willing to receive persons from Kosovo whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had classified as being vulnerable and in need of evacuation, together with their dependants. As at the end of June 1999, 4,345 persons from Kosovo, including dependants, were admitted to the UK under the UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Programme. The evacuation programme closed at the beginning of July 1999.

30. 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.

31. 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 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 NASS support (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 for Work and Pensions (DWP) 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).

32. In preparation for the forthcoming restructuring of the Department, NASS was disbanded in 2006. The legislation in respect of eligibility for asylum support, and the categories of support available, has not changed. Asylum support is now managed through regional structures and the provision of support is an integral part of asylum casework for new cases.

33. Asylum applicants who are in receipt of asylum support can have their support terminated for various reasons. If an asylum seeker receives refugee status, HP or DL they cease to be eligible for asylum support as they are entitled to apply for mainstream benefits. Conversely, 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 – families with children under 18 remain supported until they are removed from the UK (but see paragraph 38 below). Also, support can 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 in to the allocated accommodation.

34. Where an applicant has made more than one application for support during a year, only one application is recorded in the numbers. These numbers 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's data. 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).

35. The English regions include the following areas:

East of England – Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk;

East Midlands – Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland;

Greater London;

North East – Cleveland, Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear;

North West – Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside;

South East – Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, and West Sussex;

South West – Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wiltshire;

West Midlands – Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, and Worcestershire;

Yorkshire and Humberside – Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

The tables also include figures for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

36. 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 not to provide it.

37. 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 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.

38. 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 United Kingdom. These reasons are:

- taking reasonable steps to leave the UK or place themselves in a position in which they can leave the UK; or
- unable to leave the UK by reason of a physical impediment to travel or some other medical reason; or
- 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.

39. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1998-2006 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2006' which is obtainable free of charge from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

Grants of settlement (Tables 5.1 to 5.8)

40. 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 longer 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.

41. Grants are counted once in the year in which they occur; subsequent journeys are counted once each in Tables 2.2 and 2.3 as described above. 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.

42. The term 'Granted settlement in own right' in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 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.

43. The category 'Other grants on a discretionary basis' in Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 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 2002, 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.

44. The category 'Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants' in Table 5.3 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.

45. Table 5.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 91 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.

46. The figures in Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 of grants of settlement to refugees and exceptional leave cases are of those granted settlement after a period of residence in the UK, along with South-East Asian refugees (see paragraphs 24 and 29). Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 3.1 to 3.3.

Enforcement and Detention (Tables 6.1 to 6.7)

47. A change in BIA working practices has meant that since February 2003 all asylum removals (other than voluntary returns) are carried out by Enforcement and Compliance. Table 6.1 shows the type of removal that took place and not the team responsible, so definitions remain unchanged and the series remain continuous. This redistribution of work has no effect on the processing of non-asylum removals.

48. Information on the number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated is not available for 2005 and 2006 due to data quality issues. The same issues led to the withdrawal of the provisional figures for 2004 in the 2005 Command Paper. Information for 2003 is also not available. As a consequence, it has not been possible to produce a breakdown of the type of enforcement action used to remove people from the UK between 2003 and 2006, inclusive.

49. Cases that had initially been refused leave to enter at ports but were subsequently dealt with in country are no longer classified as 'Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed' but are now classified as 'Persons removed as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures'. Due to this reclassification figures for 2006 for both these categories are not directly comparable with previous years. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals recorded for 2006.

50. Following a change in the system in which information is collected, statistics on all persons detained under sole Immigration Act powers by length of detention were not available for 31 December 2006. Information on children was made available through the examination of individual cases, which would only be possible for adult detainees at disproportionate cost. So that information on the length of detention could be included in this publication, Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show the number of people recorded as being in detention as at 30 September 2006 rather than 31 December, as would be the convention. 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 under sole immigration powers).

51. The statistics on those held in detention over a period during Q1-Q3 2006 are of a high enough standard to comply with National Statistics, but there are some statistical and quality assurance issues with producing these data. These can be summarised as follows:

- in order to avoid double counting immigration detainees who are moved between different removal centres and other detention facilities during the period of detention, statistics have been produced on those who have left detention. This avoids double counting individuals and also provides information on 'complete' lengths of detention;
- Oakington Reception Centre and Harwich are not controlled by the same part of BIA as the removal/detention centres listed. Oakington and Harwich data are incomplete so they have been excluded from the tables;
- detainees in police cells or Prison Service establishments at the time of removal/release are excluded from the statistics. Reliable data are not readily available for these individuals.

52. The statistics on those held in detention during the final quarter of 2006 are not of a high enough standard to comply with National Statistics due to a change in the system in which information is collected. Tables 6.5 and 6.6 therefore show the number of people recorded as leaving detention between January and September 2006, inclusive, rather than over the whole year.

53. At the time when Table 6.7 was compiled, it was not possible to produce a complete set of statistics on persons proceeded against for offences under the Immigration Acts in November and December 2006. For this reason, Table 6.7 shows persons proceeded against and found guilty up to October 2006 only.

Appeals against managed migration (non-asylum) decisions (Table 7.1)

54. See paragraph 28 on page 110.

Net migration (Tables 8.1 to 8.5)

55. Estimates of net migration – the balance between inflows and outflows – are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These estimates are mainly derived from data on migration intentions obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) – a sample survey of passengers, including British citizens and other EEA nationals, arriving at and leaving ports (air, sea, Channel Tunnel) in the UK. The IPS migrant data provide the foundation for the Total International Migration (TIM) estimates and is supplemented with the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO) data on flows to and from the Irish Republic. The other data sources allow the estimation of adjustments to this data to cover migrants who are not captured in these sources. A list of these adjustments and their data sources is given below.

- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants are used to estimate the numbers entering and leaving the UK without being interviewed by the IPS.
- IPS visitor data are used to estimate the number of visitor switchers, persons who initially come to or leave the UK for a period of less than 12 months but subsequently stay here or abroad for a year or longer.
- IPS migrant data are used to estimate the number of migrant switchers, persons who initially come to or leave the UK for a year or more but subsequently stay here or abroad for less than a year.

Therefore, the data on net migration are subject to sampling and estimation error, and undue weight should not be given to one year's data. The methodology used can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc.

56. A migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination becomes the country of usual residence (United Nations definition of an international long-term migrant). This will also include persons who are not intending to settle. Therefore, in-migration is not the same as being accepted for settlement, i.e. allowed to stay indefinitely in this country, especially as settlement can occur several years after entry to the country.

57. ONS revised its international migration estimates for 1992 to 2001 in June 2003. Detailed explanations of how these revised estimates have been produced can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc.

58. Further statistics and analysis related to international migration in 2005 may be found in the ONS web link http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/MN_no32.pdf.

59. A National Statistics Quality Review (NSQR) of International Migration Statistics was published in September 2003. This was followed by an implementation plan giving details of how the recommendations made by the quality review will be addressed, and a progress report. A link to each of these documents can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/reviews/population.asp>. Research arising from the NSQR is being taken forward as part of the Improving Migration and Population (IMPS) project: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/default.asp>.

60. In 2006 the Office for National Statistics lead the Inter-Departmental Task Force on Migration Statistics, set up by the National Statistician to advise on timely improvements that could be made to estimates of migration and migrant populations in the UK, both nationally and at local level. The recommendations of the Migration Task Force report will be implemented from 2007 onwards. A link to the report can be found here: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14731>.

Conventions used in the tables

61. 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. The rounding of figures also serves to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individuals to whom it relates. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest five or three significant figures, to be consistent with other statistics of immigration and asylum. This rounding convention has been used for figures for 1997 to 2006; figures relating to 1996 have been rounded to the nearest ten or three significant figures. The components in some of the tables in this report may not add to the totals shown because they have been rounded independently.

62. Symbols used in tables:

..	not available	-	nil
*	not applicable	†	negligible (i.e. two or less)
(R)	some figures in the column or row have been revised	(P)	provisional figures

Enquiries and other information

63. This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. Enquiries about the figures should be addressed to the Immigration Research and Statistics, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8074). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF (Tel: 020 7035 4381).

In 2005/6 RDS undertook a review of the Command Paper 'Control of Immigration Statistics: United Kingdom' publications, as part of the Framework for National Statistics. The final, independent report is here: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/immig_review_06.pdf. RDS's response and implementation plan is here: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/cpreview07.pdf>.

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 08/07 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2006", available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

Statistical information on Asylum is published quarterly and annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletins available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

The following Research, Development and Statistics Directorate publications include information about immigration control and international migration:

Occasional Paper 75 – International migration and the United Kingdom: Recent patterns and trends
Final report to the Home Office December 2001 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/occ75.pdf>

Home Office Online Report 10/07: Trafficking for the Purposes of Labour Exploitation: a literature review <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr1007.pdf>

Home Office Online Report 04/06: Employers use of Migrant Labour <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr0406.pdf>

Home Office Online Report 01/07: Exploring the decision making of Immigration Officers: a research study examining non-EEA passenger stops and refusals at UK ports <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0107.pdf>

The Home Office also publishes:

'Accession Monitoring Report', a quarterly report on the Accession State Worker Registration Scheme. The latest report may be found at: http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/accession_monitoring_report;

'European Community Association Agreements Statistics for Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey', a biannual report. The latest report may be found at: <http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/eeas>;

'Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics', a report on the first quarter of the scheme for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals. The report may be found at:
<http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/bulgarianandromanianaccession>;

'Public performance target – tipping point results', a report on the results of IND's target to remove more failed asylum seekers than the new anticipated unfounded applications. Reports for 2006 may be found at: <http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/tippingpointresults>.

All four of these publications are management information and not national statistics.

Other sources of information about immigration control and international migration may be found on pages 113-114.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IMMIGRATION

1. Population Projections

National population projections by age and sex are produced for the United Kingdom (UK) and constituent countries every two years. In recent years, projections have been produced by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the statistical offices of the constituent countries. Details of the latest (2004-based) projections and historical projections are currently available from the GAD website via <http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp?v=Principal&y=2004&subYear=Continue>.

2. International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The IPS, conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. Over 250,000 face-to-face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel. Information on the IPS is available via http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp and <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=348&More=Y>.

3. International Migration (MN Series)

The MN Series, published by ONS, present statistics on flows of international migrants to and from the UK and England and Wales during the preceding ten years. The time series data contain estimates of Total International Migration derived from the IPS, estimates of flows between the UK and the Irish Republic and Home Office data. The latest annual 'International Migration' publication may be accessed via <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>.

ONS also publishes information about international migration alongside other population and demographic information in a number of publications:

Key Population and Vital Statistics (KPVS)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=539&Pos=&ColRank=1&Ra>

Population Trends

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6303&Pos=&ColRank=1&R>

Social/Regional Trends

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13675&More=n>

4. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

DWP publishes annual statistics on National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations to overseas (non-UK) nationals entering the UK. The latest statistics are available via a report called 'National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals Entering the UK 2006' on the DWP website at http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/nial/nino_allocation.asp.

The following publications are not covered by National Statistics protocols except where they quote Immigration Research and Statistics, ONS or DWP publications.

5. Work Permits UK

The UK Government wishes to manage legal migration in the interests of the UK economy, and there are opportunities for persons with very different types and levels of skill. The following site aims to provide clear information about the various routes open to foreign nationals who want to come and work in the UK: http://www.workingintheuk.gov.uk/working_in_the_uk/en/homepage.html.

6. UKvisas

UKvisas is a joint Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office Directorate which runs the UK's visa service through British diplomatic posts abroad. The following website determines whether a visa is needed to enter the UK and, if so, how to apply for one:

<http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1006977149953>.

Statistics on entry clearance may be found at

<http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1006977150151>.

7. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The UNHCR was established by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated 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. Its website is <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>.

Furthermore, United Nations data on migration, provided by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat, is available by visiting the link

http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/migration/UN_Migrant_Stock_Documentation_2005.pdf.

8. Eurostat

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) 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. Its website is

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL.

9. European Migration Network (EMN)

The European Commission launched the EMN in December 2002. 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 and co-ordinates existing research effort. Part of the EMN work programme is the EMN annual statistical report containing statistics for 29 countries. The latest report may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/asylum/statistics/doc_asylum_statistics_en.htm.

10. Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration (THESIM)

The 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*, 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. A copy of the publication may be obtained (at a fee) via <http://www.uclouvain.be/en-12321.html>.

11. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The 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 needed for the analysis of economic and social developments by its in-house analysts, committees, working parties, and member country governments from statistical agencies and other institutions of its member countries. OECD databases and publications of migration statistics may be found at the following website:

http://www.oecd.org/topicstatsportal/0,3398,en_2825_494553_1_1_1_1,00.html#494574.



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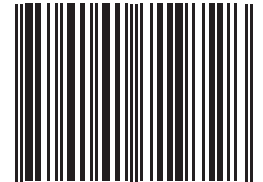
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