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HOME OFFICE

# **CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM 2001**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department  
by Command of Her Majesty  
November 2002*

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**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:  
STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM 2001**

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**ADDENDUM**

**Table 9.1: Net international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality,  
1991-2000 (page 102)**

In light of the results from the 2001 Census, which were published on 30 September 2002, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have now published interim revised international migration estimates for the UK for 1992-2001. The 2001 Census results indicated that existing international migration sources have over-estimated net migration by around 80,000 a year since 1991. For this reason, the migration estimates have been adjusted to be consistent with the Census.

International migration estimates from ONS are published in Table 9.1 of the Command Paper. The revised interim series was not available at the time of going to press and so the table in this publication is now out of date. However, the interim revised estimates, and more details about the adjustments, can be found on the National Statistics website:

[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

ONS will be publishing final revised migration estimates in late Spring 2003.

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## 1. MAIN POINTS

### Pre-entry control

- 2001 data for decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide have not been included in this report. This is because of a change in the data available and insufficient time to check the quality of that data.
- Due to the exceptional circumstances in Pakistan following the terrorist attack in New York on 11 September 2002, it has not been possible to obtain complete data on applications made for entry clearance in Pakistan for 2001. No data for 2001 have therefore been included for Pakistan in the Indian sub-continent tables on entry clearance.

### On-entry control

- The number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area fell slightly to 88.1 million in 2001. Some 12.8 million were non-EEA nationals (paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 108,825 in 2001, 16,775 more than in 2000 and continuing the historical upward trend (paragraph 3.6).
- Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK remained virtually unchanged at nearly 37,815 (paragraph 3.13).

### Asylum

- Applications for asylum excluding dependants fell 11 per cent in 2001 to 71,365. The highest number of applications were from nationals of Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Turkey (paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2).
- There were 119,015 initial asylum decisions, excluding dependants, in 2001, 9 per cent higher than in 2000. 11,180 initial decisions granted asylum, 19,845 granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR), and 87,990 refused both asylum and ELR (paragraphs 4.4 and 4.5).

### After-entry control

- There was an 11 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2001. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave rose from 249,920 in 2000 to 277,375 in 2001 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 5.1).
- Categories showing the largest increases were: working holidaymakers (345 per cent), business (204 per cent), work permit holders (63 per cent) and students (21 per cent) (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2001, 68 per cent were grants of an extension, 26 per cent were grants of settlement, and 6 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group accounting for almost 32 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraph 5.2).

### Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2001 fell by 15 per cent to 106,820. This was mainly due to a fall in asylum-related settlement (paragraph 6.1).
- Of the total number of grants in 2001, by far the greatest proportion were in dependant-related categories. Wives, husbands and other dependent relatives account for 29 per cent, 17 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. At least 13 per cent of all acceptances of dependants in 2001 was asylum-related (paragraph 6.6).
- 29 per cent of grants of settlement in 2001 were from Africa; the Indian sub-continent accounted for 21 per cent. The Middle East and the Remainder of Asia accounted for 19 per cent, Europe 13 per cent, the Americas 11 per cent and Oceania 5 per cent (paragraph 6.5).

### **Removals and Enforcement of immigration law**

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2001 was 49,135, an increase of 5 per cent on the previous year. This includes the removal of 9,285 persons, excluding dependants, who had claimed asylum at some stage (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).
- In 2001, 37,865 persons were removed after having been refused leave to enter at a port, 10,290 were removed as a result of enforcement action and 980 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 7.1).
- The number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated was 76,110 in 2001, an increase of 50 per cent on 2000 (paragraph 7.3).
- On 29 December 2001 there were 1,545 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 1,280 were recorded as having claimed asylum at some stage (paragraph 7.6).

### **Appeals**

- 56,815 appeals were dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2001, 29,685 more than in 2000. 23 per cent of those in 2001 were allowed, 74 per cent were dismissed and 2 per cent were withdrawn.

### **Net Migration**

- In 2000, the latest year for which data are available, there was an estimated net inward migration of just over 183,000 persons, slightly higher than 1999 (paragraph 9.3).

## 2. PRE-ENTRY CONTROL

2.1 2001 data for decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide have not been included in this report. This is because of a change in the data available and insufficient time to check the quality of that data. Due to the exceptional circumstances in Pakistan following the terrorist attack in New York on 11 September 2002, it has not been possible to obtain complete data on applications made for entry clearance in Pakistan for 2001. No data for 2001 have therefore been included for Pakistan in the Indian sub-continent tables on entry clearance.

### **Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide (Table 2.1)**

#### ***Entry for temporary purposes***

2.2 Most visitors to the UK do not require entry clearance to enter the UK. However, all persons who wish to enter the UK for settlement, and certain nationalities who wish to come for temporary purposes, must obtain prior entry clearance<sup>(1)</sup>. Since data for 2001 are not available, Table 2.1 has been reproduced giving data for 1998 to 2000 only.

### **Entry clearance applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry to the UK for settlement (Tables 2.2 - 2.6)**

2.3 Due to the problems with 2001 data for Pakistan, as explained above, figures for 2001 in Tables 2.2, 2.4 and 2.6 are given for India and Bangladesh only.

#### ***Applications for entry clearance made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives (Tables 2.2 and 2.4)***

2.4 New applications for entry clearance for settlement made in India rose in 2001 by 16 per cent to 6,655. In 2001 some 5,335 applications were granted and 910 refused, after allowing for successful appeals, compared with 5,075 and 860 respectively in 2000. The refusal rate remained unchanged at 15 per cent. The number of applications outstanding rose by 55 per cent to 1,225 at the end of 2001.

2.5 New applications for entry clearance for settlement made in Bangladesh rose in 2001 by 3 per cent to 4,590. In 2001 some 4,410 applications were granted and 930 refused, after allowing for successful appeals, compared with 4,445 and 1,165 respectively in 2000. The refusal rate fell in 2001 to 17 per cent, compared with 21 per cent in 2000. The number of applications outstanding fell by 20 per cent to 2,145 at the end of 2001.

2.6 Applications from wives and female fiancées granted in India in 2001 increased by 11 per cent to 3,020. This was partly offset by a decrease of 6 per cent to 1,065 in grants to husbands and male fiancés. Grants to children remained relatively unchanged at 770.

2.7 Applications from husbands and male fiancés granted in Bangladesh fell by 7 per cent to 1,505 in 2001. This was offset by increases in grants to wives and female fiancées, and children.

#### ***Waiting times to first interview (Table 2.6)***

2.8 Waiting times in India and Bangladesh for applicants in the settlement queues who were interviewed at the end of 2001 were up to 3 months for persons with a claim to the right of abode, 2 to 4 months for spouses, children and fiancé(e)s and 2 to 9 months for re-applicants. Waiting times had generally decreased in Bangladesh during 2001, whilst those for India remained closely similar to those of 2000. The estimated waiting times for persons applying at the end of 2001 were slightly higher in Bangladesh than the times for applicants interviewed then.

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(1) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 8.

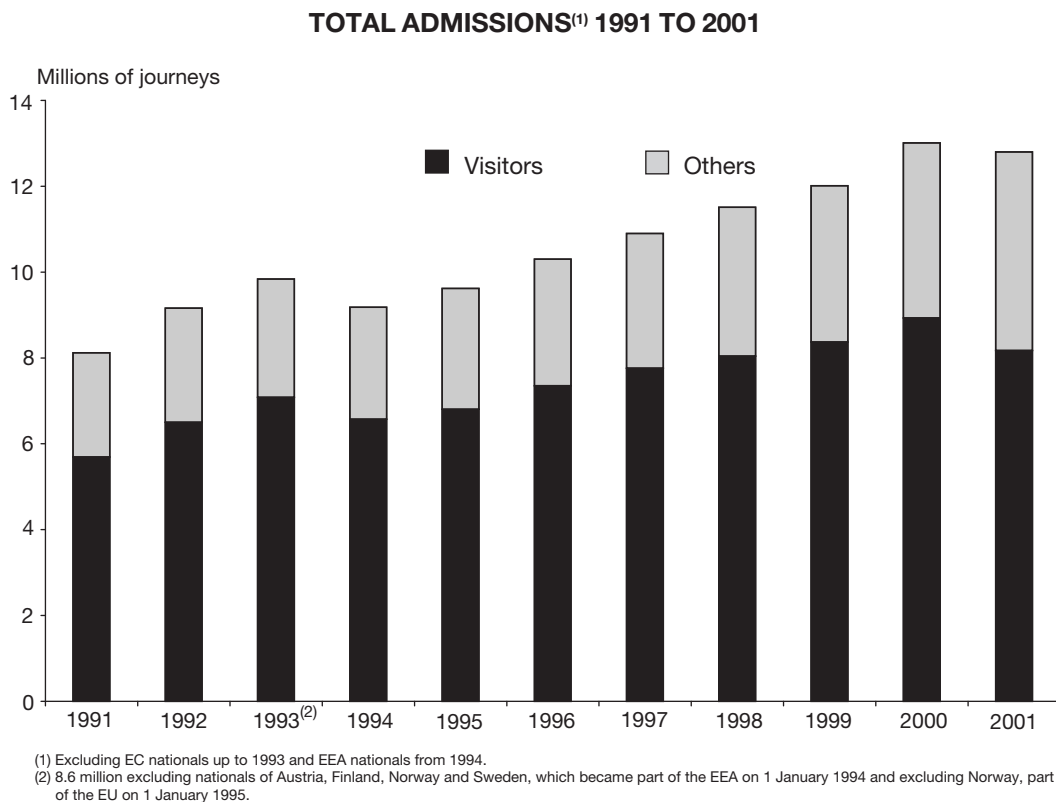
### 3. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

#### Passenger admissions and refusals

##### Total admissions (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 In 2001, there were 88.1 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (which consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland), some 1.1 million less than in 2000. The majority were British or EEA nationals, but around 12.8 million were non-EEA nationals. Figure 1 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1991, broken down by broad purpose of visit - 64 per cent of all admissions are visitors (51 per cent ordinary visitors, 13 per cent business visitors). If countries now in the EEA are excluded from the historical data, then the corresponding number of non-EEA nationals was 7 million in 1991.

Figure 1

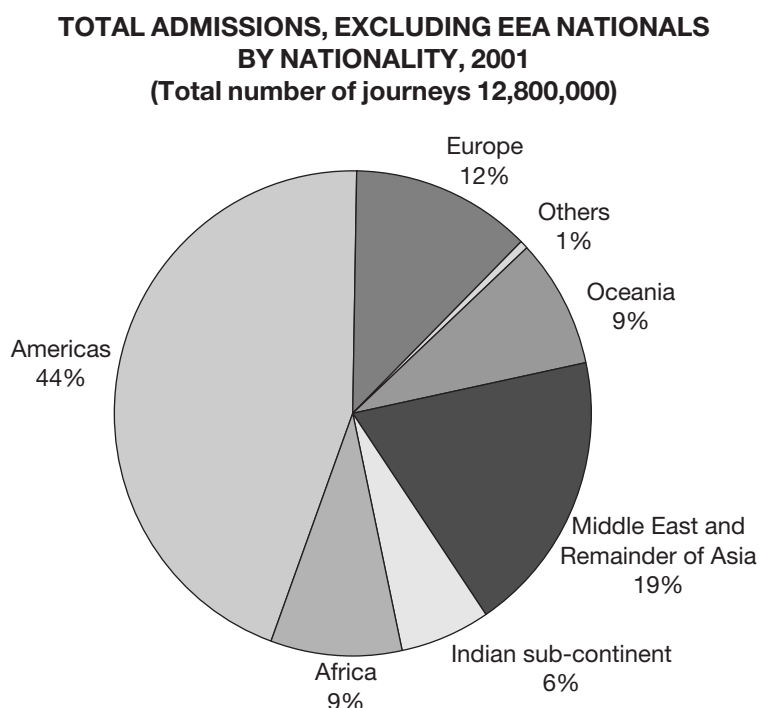


3.2 The fall in non-EEA admissions in 2001 was primarily due to fewer visitors, down 8 per cent to 8.2 million. The number of visitors was lower in each quarter of 2001 than in the equivalent quarter of 2000. Decreases of up to 8 per cent in the first three-quarters of the year may have been due to the Foot and Mouth crisis whereas a decrease of almost 22 per cent in the final quarter was most likely a result of the terrorist attacks on New York in September 2001. This reduction in the number of visitors was not reflected in the overall admissions total due to a 19 per cent increase to 2.6 million in the number of passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad.

3.3 The 12.8 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2001 comprised 5.7 million from the Americas, 3.2 million from Asia, 1.5 million from the rest of Europe, and 1.1 million from both Africa and Oceania, all regions showing an increase compared with 2000 except the Americas

3.4 Citizens of the USA still comprised, by far, the largest single nationality in admissions, despite a fall of 9 per cent to 4.3 million in 2001. This represented almost 34 per cent of total admissions. Japan (down 2 per cent at 866,000) and Australia (virtually unchanged at 832,000) were the two next largest nationalities with Canada close behind (down 3 per cent to 819,000). Substantial increases were noted from China (up 43 per cent to 164,000), Nigeria (up 20 per cent to 206,000) and Pakistan (up 21 per cent to 206,000).

**Figure 2**



### **Visitors and students (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)**

3.5 Some 8.2 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2001 compared with 8.9 million in 2000 and 4.8 million for the same nationalities in 1991. The decrease in 2001 reflected falls in the numbers from the Americas (down 12 per cent to 4.1 million), Europe (down 8 per cent to 961,000), Oceania (down 10 per cent to 577,000) and Asia (down 5 per cent to 1.92 million). The African total remained almost unchanged at 596,000. The majority of the 339,000 students admitted (an increase of 9 per cent on 2000) were from Asia (136,000), the Americas (99,000) and Europe (75,300).

### **Work permit holders (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)**

3.6 Some 109,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2001, compared with 92,000 in 2000 and 43,600 for the same nationalities in 1991. EEA nationals do not require a work permit. The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more increased by nearly 39 per cent to 50,300 in 2001 while those coming for less than 12 months remained at 30,800. One explanation for this increase might be that since October 2000 graduates no longer needed two years' work experience to be eligible for a work permit.

3.7 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 11 per cent to 25,000; they have accounted for 25 to 30 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants for the last ten years. More than 39 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2001 were from Asia, mainly India, the Philippines and Japan. More than 28 per cent were from the Americas, mainly the USA, and almost 10 per cent from Europe. The number of work permit holders and their dependants from the Americas fell by 7 per cent from the total in 2000, reflecting a 4 per cent decrease in work permit holders and a 31 per cent decrease in their dependants, from the USA.

### **Admissions for a limited period prior to settlement (Tables 3.2 and 3.5)**

#### **(i) Spouses, fiancé(e)s and children (Table 3.5)**

3.8 In 2001, 8,855 husbands were admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement, 16 per cent less than in 2000. The number of male fiancés admitted decreased by 18 per cent to 610. Taken together, admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 9,465 in 2001, compared with 11,355 in 2000 and 5,980 for the same nationalities in 1991. The decrease in 2001 reflected a fall of 13 per cent to 5,645 in those entering from the Indian sub-continent. More than 59 per cent of the husbands and fiancés in 2001 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to a little under 45 per cent in 1991.

3.9 The number of wives admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement was 17,860 in 2001, 6 per cent less than in 2000. The number of female fiancées admitted decreased by 28 per cent to 1,775 in 2001. Taken together, admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 19,600 in 2001, compared with 21,550 in 2000. Almost 45 per cent of the wives and female fiancées in 2001 were from the Indian sub-continent.

3.10 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 4,015 in 2001 compared to 2,820 in 2000. Nearly 33 per cent of the children in 2001 were from the Indian sub-continent.

(ii) *Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Table 3.3)*

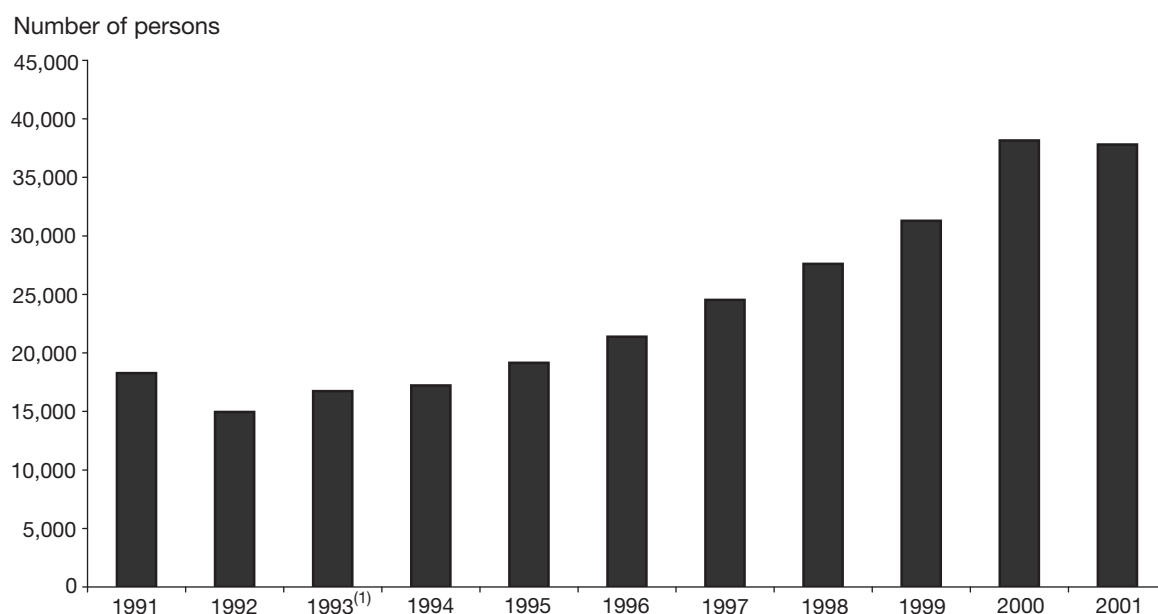
3.11 Some 10,700 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom were admitted in 2001 to take or seek employment, nearly 3 per cent less than in 2000. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four year qualifying period; prior to May 1990 they were given settlement on arrival (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 30(c)).

### **Passengers refused entry and subsequently removed (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)**

3.12 Some 37,815 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the United Kingdom in 2001. This compared with 38,150 in 2000 and 17,900 for the same nationalities in 1991.

**Figure 3**

### **NON EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1991 TO 2001**



(1) 8.6 million excluding nationals of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, which became part of the EEA on 1 January 1994 and excluding Norway, part of the EU on 1 January 1995.

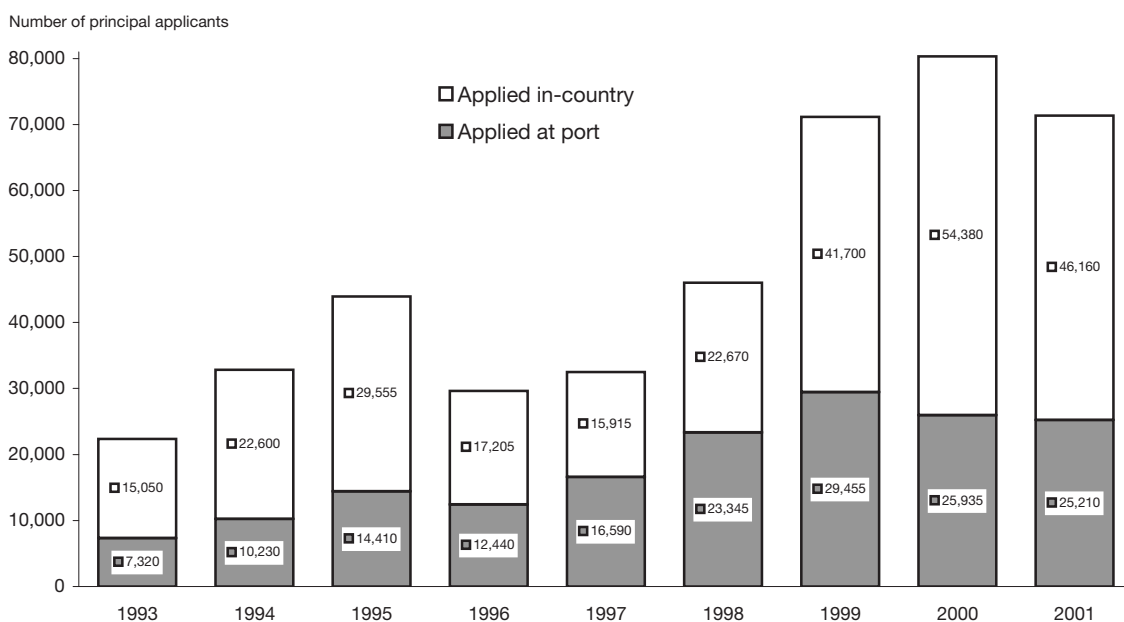
## 4. ASYLUM

### Applications for asylum (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

4.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2001 was 71,365, 11 per cent (8,950) less than in 2000 (80,315). This was the first annual fall for five years, following year-on-year increases of 13 per cent in 2000 and 55 per cent in 1999. The annual total<sup>(2)</sup> fell back noticeably in 1992 and 1993, increased substantially in 1994, again in 1995, then fell back in 1996, partly due to legislative changes affecting the eligibility of asylum seekers for Social Security benefits. The total then rose in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 (as did the total for the EU as a whole). The proportion of applications made in-country (that is by people who had already entered the UK) rather than on arrival was 65 per cent in 2001, compared with 68 per cent in 2000 and 59 per cent in 1999.

Figure 4

### APPLICATIONS<sup>(1)</sup> FOR ASYLUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1993 to 2001



(1) Excluding dependants

4.2 A third of all applications in 2001 were from Asian nationals, 29 per cent were from African nationals, 20 per cent were from European nationals and 16 per cent were from nationals of the Middle East. The main nationalities of applicants in 2001 were Afghan (13 per cent), Iraqi (9 per cent), Somali (9 per cent), Sri Lankan (8 per cent) and Turkish (5 per cent). Compared with 2000, large increases occurred in the number of applications from nationals of Afghanistan (rising from 5,555 to 9,000), Somalia (from 5,020 to 6,465) and Zimbabwe (from 1,010 to 2,115). On the other hand, there were large falls in the number of applications received from nationals of FRY<sup>(3)</sup> (falling from 6,070 to 3,190), and Iran (from 5,610 to 3,415).

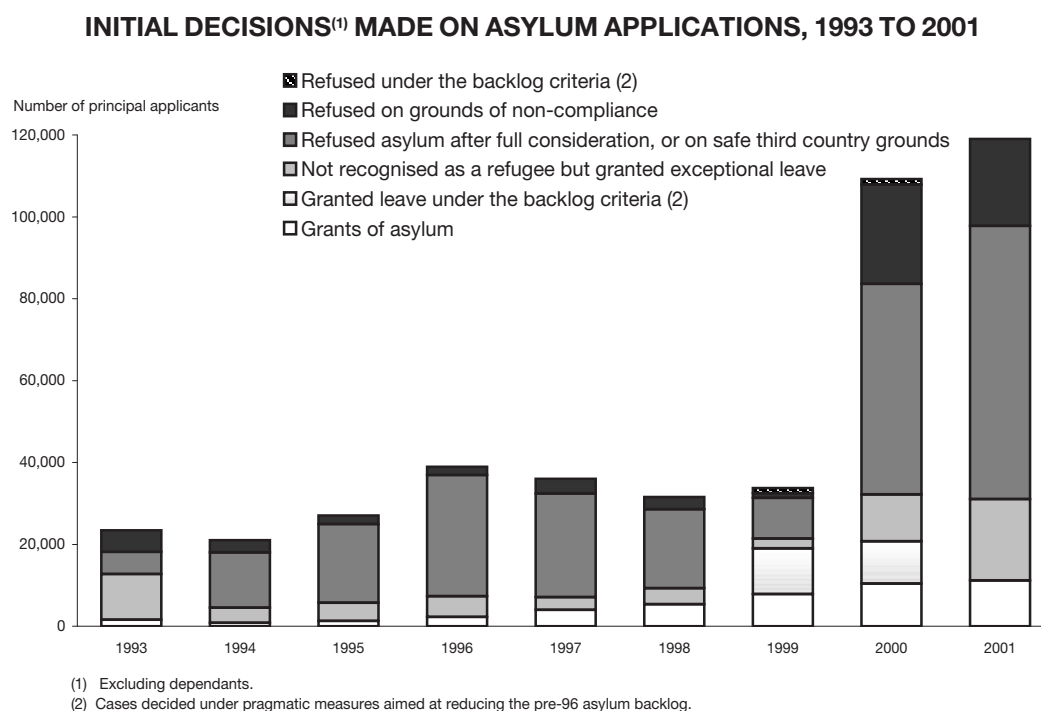
(2) These figures exclude South East Asian refugees, who are dealt with under special arrangements, and applications made overseas for entry clearance to seek asylum in the UK (see Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 21).

(3) FRY is comprised of Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro, but the majority of FRY applications are thought to be from Kosovars.

4.3 Including dependants, asylum applications to European Union countries fell slightly in 2001, by 1 per cent. The level of applications to the European Union has stayed fairly flat since 1999. In addition to the UK, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal each recorded a fall in applications received in 2001 compared with 2000; whilst the other eight member states each recorded an increase. In particular, applications to Austria increased by 65 per cent and to France by 22 per cent while applications to Belgium fell by 43 per cent and applications to Italy almost halved. Applications to Germany increased this year by 12 per cent but still remained lower than in the UK; Germany received 20 per cent of all asylum applications recorded in Western Europe, while the UK received the most applications of any one country with 21 per cent. However, when the relative size of domestic populations is taken into account, the UK ranks 10th amongst European countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population - slightly below 2000's 9th position.

#### **Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 4.1 and 4.3)**

**Figure 5**



4.4 119,015 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2001, 9 per cent more than the 109,205 made in 2000, and the most initial decisions ever made in a year.

4.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2001, 11,180 (9 per cent) were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum. 19,845 initial decisions (17 per cent) granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR). 87,990 initial decisions (74 per cent) refused both asylum and ELR. The proportion granted asylum in 2001 was slightly lower than the 11 per cent in 2000, and the proportion granted ELR was higher than the 12 per cent recorded in each of the previous three years.

4.6 The number of grants of asylum to African nationals fell by a quarter to 4,760 - mainly due to a fall of 46 per cent in grants of asylum to nationals of Somalia. The number of grants of asylum to European nationals also fell. The number of grants of asylum made to Asian nationals more than doubled - due to increases in grants of asylum to Afghans (by six-fold) and Sri Lankans by 57 per cent. Grants to nationals from the Middle East also rose (by 13 per cent).

4.7 The main nationalities to be granted ELR in 2001 were Afghans (61 per cent of initial decisions for Afghans were to grant ELR, making up over a third of all grants of ELR), nationals of FRY and Somalia (10 per cent each) and Iraqis (9 per cent).

4.8 87,990 cases were refused in 2001, 16 per cent more than the 75,680 in 2000, although the overall refusal rate fell to 74 per cent in 2001 from 78 per cent in 2000. Nationals of FRY accounted for 10 per cent of those refused substantively in 2001, nationals of Sri Lanka for 9 per cent and nationals of Turkey for 8 per cent. Non-compliance refusals (for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim, for example including failure to appear for an interview to establish their identity) accounted for 21,220 refusals in 2001 - representing a fifth of total refusals - compared with nearly a third in 2000.

#### **Asylum cases outstanding (Table 4.1)**

4.9 As at 31 December 2001, an estimated 38,800 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision. This was a fall of 49,800 in 2001 to less than half the level at the end of 2000 (56 per cent fall).

#### **Asylum appeals (Table 4.4)<sup>(4)</sup>**

4.10 In 2001, 74,365 asylum appeals were received by the Home Office, a sixty per cent increase on the previous year<sup>(5)</sup> reflecting the record levels of initial decisions made from September 2000 to March 2001. During 2001, 47,905 appeals were prepared for hearing by the Home Office and passed to the Immigration Appellate. This compares with a total of 28,935 in 2000.

4.11 Adjudicators determined 43,415 asylum appeals in 2001, more than double the amount determined in the previous year. Of the appeals determined in 2001, 8,155 (19 per cent) were allowed, 34,440 (79 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 17 per cent allowed and 80 per cent dismissed in 2000.

4.12 15,540 applications for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appellate Tribunal were submitted in 2001 over two and a half times more than 2000. Around a third of applications for leave to appeal to the Tribunal are successful. The Tribunal determined 3,190 appeals in 2001, representing a 21 per cent increase on the previous year. The majority (70 per cent) of appeals brought by appellants were dismissed.

4.13 2,210 applications for leave to move for Judicial Review in asylum related cases were lodged in 2001, compared with 1,920 in 2000. Of the 2,300 decisions made on applications for leave to move, 13 per cent were granted leave to move. Of the judicial review hearings determined, 68 per cent were allowed and 16 per cent dismissed in 2001 (the remainder being withdrawn). However, the allowed figure includes cases in which the Home Office conceded the case.

#### **Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service (Tables 4.5 to 4.7)**

4.14 In 2001 the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) received 57,620 applications for asylum support from asylum seekers in the UK<sup>(6)</sup>. Of these 32,095 were applications for accommodation support (either both accommodation and subsistence or accommodation only) and 20,535 were for subsistence only support. The remainder (4,990) were either applications that were deemed invalid or applications where the type of support has not been identified.

4.15 As at the end of December 2001, 65,635 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported by NASS. 40,325 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in NASS accommodation and 25,310 were receiving subsistence only support. The majority of asylum seekers (71%) receiving subsistence only support were located in Greater London. Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. The top three dispersal regions in England were Yorkshire and Humberside (8,470 asylum seekers, including dependants), the North West (8,155) and the West Midlands (6,930). A further 4,750 asylum seekers were being supported in NASS accommodation in Scotland and 705 in Wales.

#### **Further information**

4.16 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1991-2001 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2001" which is obtainable free of charge from the address at Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 36, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>.

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(4) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 20.

(5) Figures for 2000 were based on manual counts while figures for 2001 have been derived from electronic sources.

(6) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 23

## 5. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

### Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

5.1 There was a rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2001 to 277,375<sup>(7)</sup>, an increase of 11 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants. The categories that saw the largest proportional rises since 2000 were:

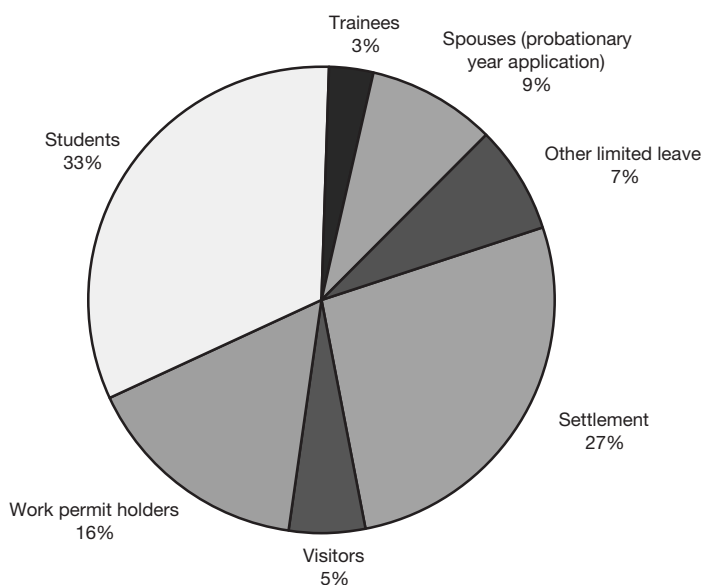
- Working holidaymakers - an increase of 345 per cent to 1,340 decisions;
- Business - an increase of 204 per cent to 5,580 decisions;
- Work permit holders - an increase of 63 per cent to 44,025 decisions;
- Students - an increase of 21 per cent to 90,115 decisions.

These increases were partly offset by falls in the number of decisions in the spouse (down 10 per cent to 24,910), settlement (down 10 per cent to 74,900) and other limited leave (down 10 per cent to 6,915) categories.

5.2 Of the total decisions in 2001, 189,145 were grants of an extension, 72,745 were grants of settlement and 15,485 were refusals. Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group accounting for 32 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2001, accounting for 27 per cent of the total. The overall refusal rate rose by 1.1 percent to 5.6 per cent.

**Figure 6**

#### **VARIATION OF LEAVE DECISIONS<sup>(1)</sup> BY CATEGORY, 2001 (Total number of decisions 273,375)**



(1) Excluding the outcome of appeals, withdrawn applications, asylum related cases and dependants of principal applicants

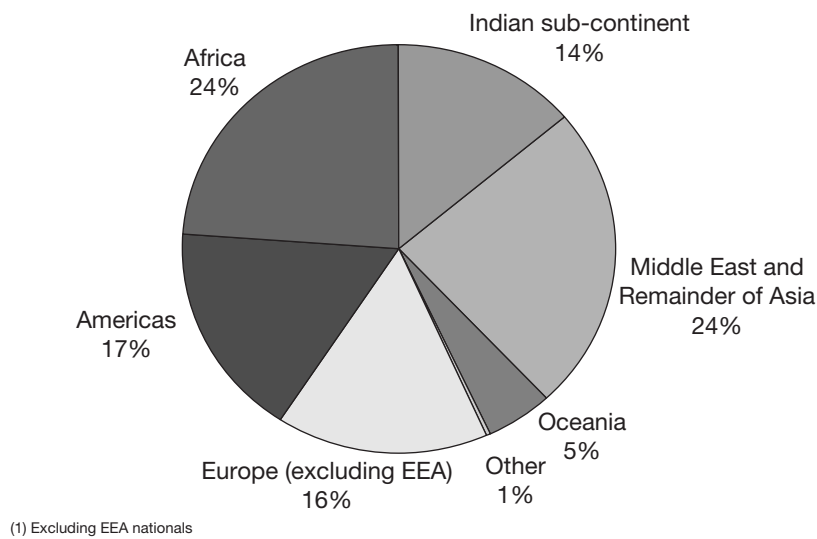
5.3 Some 23,060 of the extensions were granted, for a probationary year prior to settlement, to spouses after entry as a fiancé(e) or for some other purpose - this was around 8 per cent of all decisions taken. These cases were in addition to the 26,720 persons admitted as a spouse (see paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10).

---

(7) Excluding the outcome of appeals, and withdrawn and return of passport cases.

**Figure 7**

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE BY NATIONALITY<sup>(1)</sup> 2001**  
**(Total number of grants 189,145)**



5.4 Figure 7 shows that of the 189,145 persons granted an extension of stay, Africa and Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) accounted for about one quarter each, nearly 17 per cent were from the Americas, 16 per cent were from Europe (excluding the EEA) and 14 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent. These percentages were much the same as in the previous three years.

5.5 Around 33 per cent of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 24 per cent from Africa, 19 per cent from Europe (excluding the EEA), 17 per cent from the Americas and 6 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent. These were similar proportions to 2000. Of the spouses granted a probationary year prior to settlement, 27 per cent were from Africa, 23 per cent from the Americas, 17 per cent from Europe, 14 per cent from Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent, the Indian sub-continent itself totalled 13 per cent and Oceania 6 per cent. These were, again, similar proportions to 2000.

5.6 2001 saw an increase of 345 per cent in the number of decisions made in the working holidaymaker category. This mainly reflected a rise in grants of extensions to nationals of South Africa from 70 in 2000 to 1,120 in 2001.

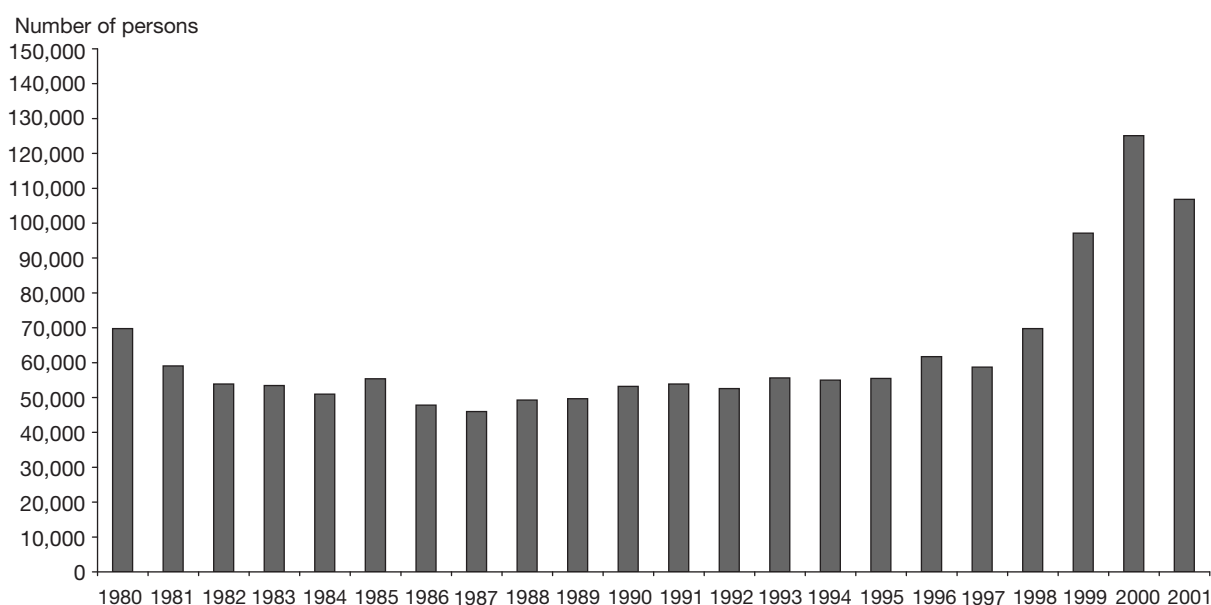
## 6. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

### **Total grants (Tables 6.1, 6.3 and 6.7)**

6.1 The number of persons granted settlement<sup>(8)</sup> in the United Kingdom in 2001 fell by 15 per cent to 106,820. This was mainly due to a decrease in the number of asylum-related grants of settlement. Asylum-related grants rose sharply in 1999 and 2000 due to (a) a change in the rules reducing the qualifying periods for people granted asylum and ELR, and effectively increasing the number of people eligible for settlement, and (b) grants of asylum or exceptional leave to remain under a backlog criteria (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 30(f)), which contributed significantly to the increase but has now largely been completed.

**Figure 8**

### **TOTAL GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, 1980 TO 2001**



6.2 The fall in total grants of settlement in 2001 was reflected in most categories; asylum related grants, excluding dependants, were 32 per cent lower at 16,980 than in 2000 and grants to spouses and dependants fell by 10 per cent to 76,700. There was also a slight fall in employment-related categories with the exception of grants to Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent taking or seeking employment which rose by 26 per cent to 3,255.

6.3 Although the total number of grants fell in comparison to 2000, it was still 53 per cent higher than in 1998 when measures were introduced to reduce the backlog of asylum applications. Grants of settlement to recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave to remain (excluding their dependants) were 154 per cent higher than in 1998, 45 per cent higher for spouses and dependants and 47 per cent higher for the employment-related categories.

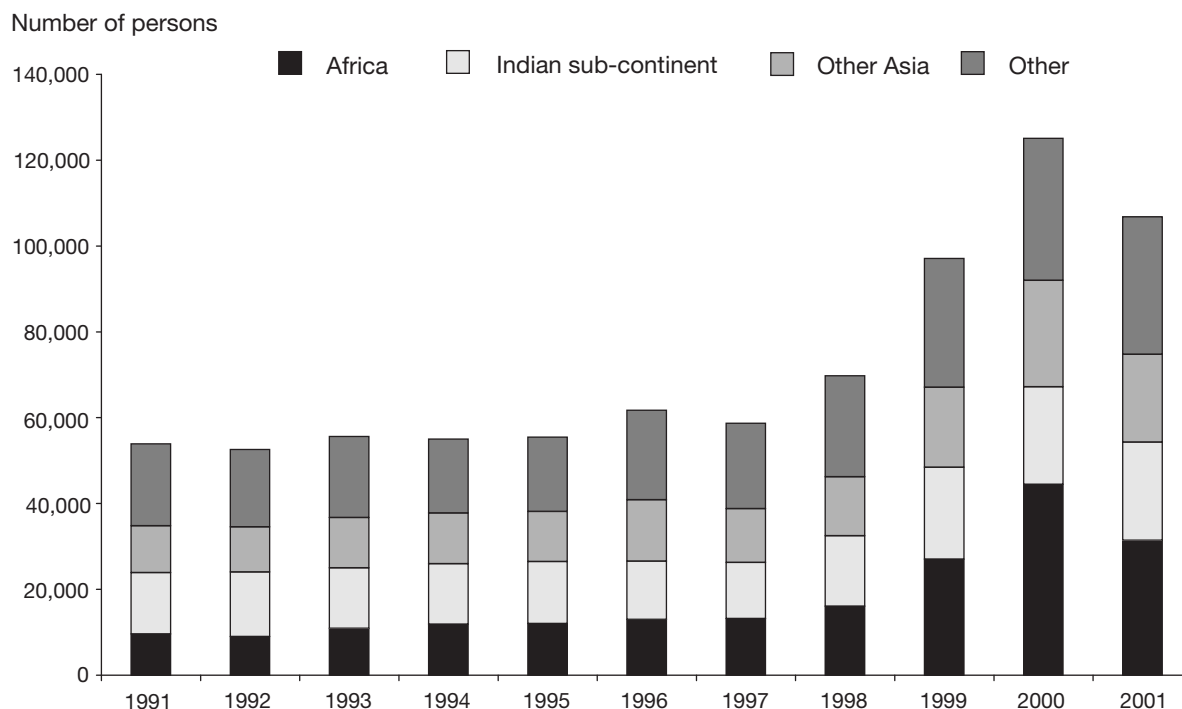
### **Grants of settlement by nationality, category, gender and age (Tables 6.1-6.6)**

6.4 There was a substantial decrease in 2001 in grants from nationals of Africa, down 29 per cent to 31,430. Grants to nationals of Asian countries, other than the Indian sub-continent, fell by 17 per cent to 20,480 and grants to nationals of Europe, outside the EEA, fell by 9 per cent to 13,795. These were partly offset by increases in grants to nationals of the Americas and Oceania, up 3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

(8) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 25.

**Figure 9**

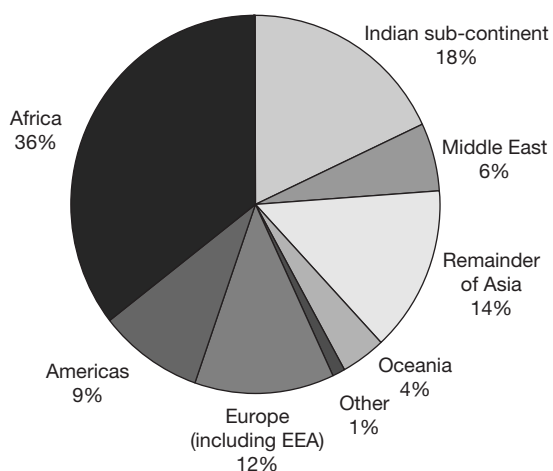
### GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, 1991 TO 2001



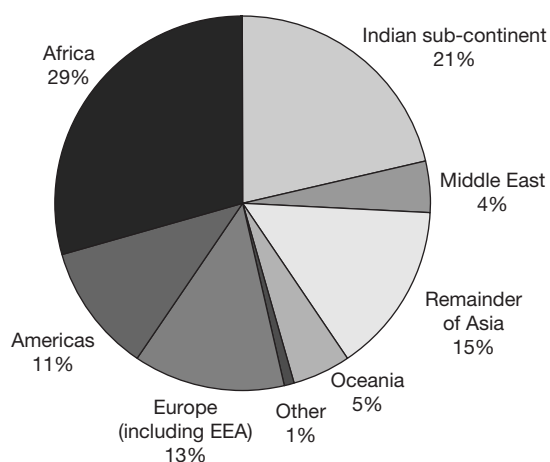
6.5 There was a small change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Africa decreased its share of the total number of acceptances from about 36 per cent in 2000 to 29 per cent in 2001. The proportion of acceptances in the Americas and the Indian sub-continent increased slightly to 11 and 21 per cent respectively. There were only slight changes in the percentage distributions from the other regions. In 2001, about 19 per cent of acceptances were from the Middle East and the Remainder of Asia, Europe totalled 13 per cent and Oceania 5 per cent.

**Figure 10**

### GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2000 (Total number of persons 125,090)



### GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2001 (Total number of persons 106,820)

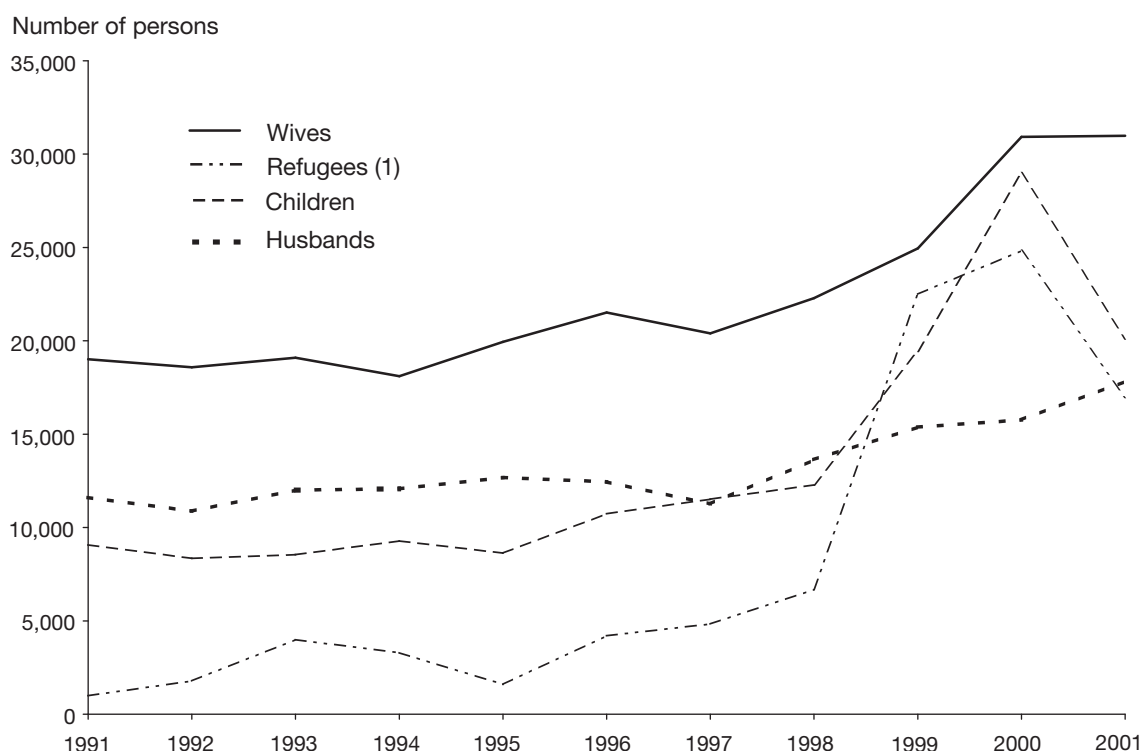


6.6 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2001 compared with 2000, are:

- (a) grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants fell by 8,225 to 76,700, which represented nearly 72 per cent of all settlement. This includes the 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). Most of this decrease was due to the fall in the number of asylum-related dependants granted settlement at the same time as the asylum seekers to whom they are related.
- (b) grants of settlement to husbands in 2001 increased by 2,080 to 17,835 (this was nearly 17 per cent of all settlement). Some 41 per cent of these grants were to husbands from the Indian sub-continent, about 23 per cent from Africa, 15 per cent from the Americas, 8 per cent from Europe and 7 per cent from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent;
- (c) grants of settlement to wives remained almost unchanged at 30,980 (about 29 per cent of all settlement). Around 29 per cent of these grants were to wives from the Indian sub-continent, nearly 20 per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 17 per cent from Africa and about 15 per cent from Europe. The Americas also contributed about 14 per cent of the total. Included in these grants are wives of recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave to remain. There will also be a proportion of asylum-related dependants who were granted settlement after the asylum-seeker, but it is not possible to identify these cases;
- (d) grants of settlement to children decreased substantially by 8,885 to 20,105 (nearly 19 per cent of all settlement) reflecting falls in all areas of the world. Nearly 43 per cent of these grants were to children from Africa. The Indian sub-continent and the rest of Asia (Middle East and Remainder of Asia) each provided 16 per cent, Europe provided around 12 per cent, whilst 11 per cent originated from the Americas. Included in these grants are children of recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave to remain. There will also a proportion of asylum-related dependants who were granted settlement after the asylum seeker, but it is not possible to identify these cases;

**Figure 11**

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES, CHILDREN AND REFUGEES<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991 TO 2001**



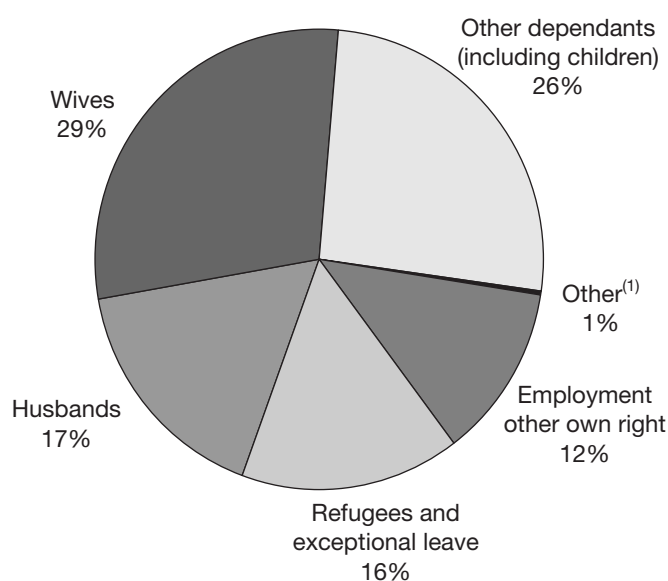
(1) Includes persons previously granted exceptional leave to remain but excludes dependants.

(e) grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren decreased by 680 to 1,760 (2 per cent of all settlement) in 2001. More than 44 per cent of these grants were to those from the Indian sub-continent. The large majority were accepted after entry;

(f) grants of settlement in employment-related categories remained almost unchanged at 8,640 persons excluding dependants (8 per cent of all settlement). Grants to Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent rose by 26 per cent to 3,255 but this was offset by falls in all the other employment-related categories;

**Figure 12**

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY CATEGORY, 2001**  
(Total number of persons 106,820)



(1) Includes other acceptances on a discretionary basis.

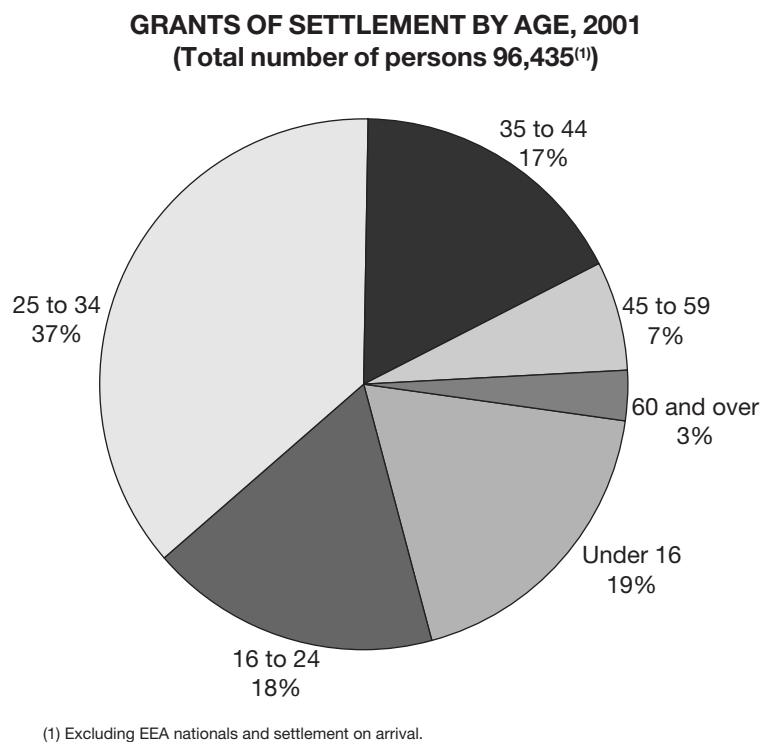
(g) grants of settlement to persons recognised as refugees, or under exceptional leave arrangements, or granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-1996 backlog, together decreased by 7,855 to 16,980 (around 16 per cent of all settlement). Of the total in 2001, the nationalities with the highest numbers of acceptances were (in descending order) Somalia, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Turkey, and Iran;

6.7 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival<sup>(9)</sup>) in 2001 was nearly 54 per cent to 46 per cent in favour of females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, however, with 61 per cent of settlers from the Remainder of Asia, 59 per cent from Europe, 56 per cent from the Americas and Oceania, 52 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, 51 per cent from Africa and 46 per cent from the Middle East all being female.

(9) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 31.

6.8 The majority of those granted settlement in 2001 were relatively young, with 73 per cent under 35. Overall, 37 per cent of the acceptances were aged between 25 and 34, nearly 19 per cent were children under 16, 18 per cent were aged between 16 and 24, 17 per cent were between 35 and 44, 7 per cent between 45 and 59, and 3 per cent were 60 or over. Those from Oceania were generally younger with 80 per cent of acceptances aged under 35. This pattern was also seen from Europe with those aged under 35 totalling 75 per cent.

**Figure 13**



## 7. ENFORCEMENT

7.1 Due to data quality issues some data on enforcement action in 2001 are not available and have not been included in this report. These relate to the detailed analyses of illegal entrants and deportations by nationality, category of case and action initiated. However Tables 7.1 and 7.2 show an overview of persons removed from the UK and those subject to enforcement action.

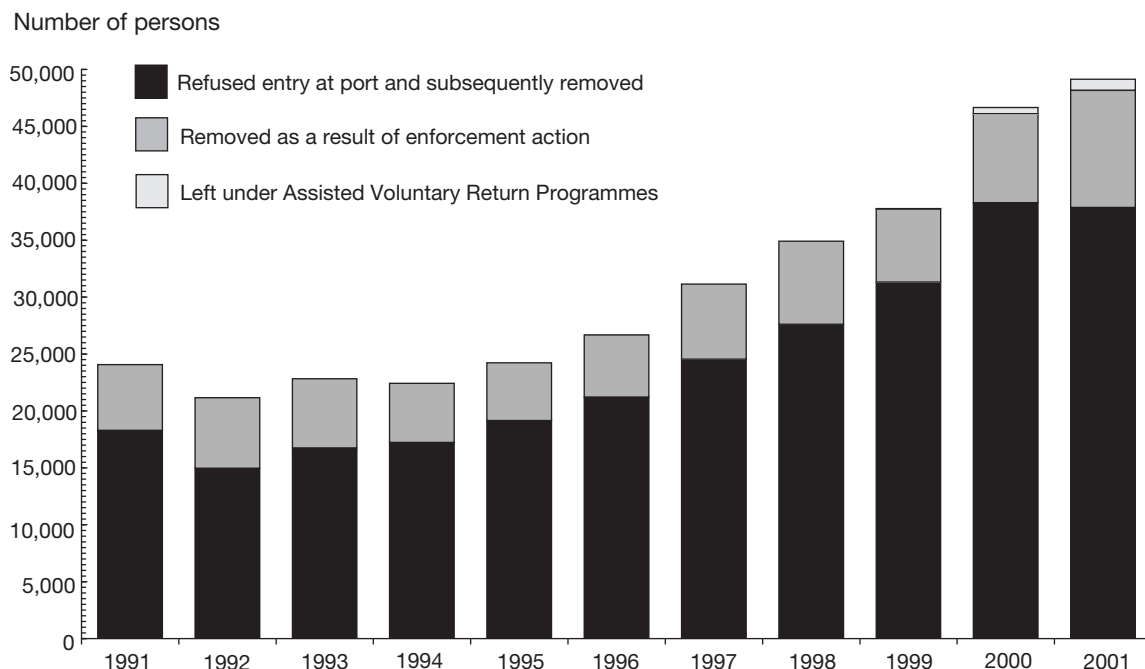
### Removals (Table 7.1)

7.2 The number of persons who were removed from the United Kingdom, or known to have departed voluntarily, was 49,135 in 2001, compared to 46,645 in 2000, 37,780 in 1999 and 24,070 in 1991. Some 37,865 persons (77 per cent) of these were removed after having been refused entry at a port, 1 per cent less than in 2000 but 21 per cent greater than in 1999. The number of persons removed as a result of enforcement action was 10,290, an increase of almost a third on 2000. A further 980 (2 per cent) left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, an increase of over three quarters on the year before. All the removals figures exclude 1,495 dependants of asylum seekers who were removed in the period April to December; data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001. Although removals have increased substantially since 1991, there are still many persons who cannot be removed because of an outstanding asylum application or appeal. Other reasons include absconding, Judicial Review, documentation problems and making further representations.

7.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2001, 9,285 persons had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants, compared to 8,980 in 2000 and 7,665 in 1999. Of these, 4,175 had been initially refused entry at port and were subsequently removed, a decrease of 23 per cent on 2000. Some 4,130 were removed as a result of enforcement action, an increase of 38 per cent on the previous year, with 980 persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes.

Figure 14

### TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED<sup>(1)</sup> FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1991 TO 2001



(1) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

### **Enforcement action (Tables 7.1 and 7.2)**

7.4 There was a substantial rise in 2001, compared with 2000 and previous years, in the number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated. Action was initiated against 76,110 persons in 2001, compared to 50,570 in 2000, 22,950 in 1999 and 8,300 in 1991. These increases are primarily the result of changes in working practices, introduced in 2000, and an increase in the number of asylum cases processed by the Immigration Service in 2001.

7.5 Some 69,875 illegal entrants - persons who entered the country by deception or clandestinely - were served with papers in 2001, 48 per cent more than in 2000. 5,610 persons were served with a notice of administrative removal, while 625 persons were issued with a notice of intention to deport or recommended for deportation by a court, a quarter of the number in 2000. This fall was largely due to the administrative removal powers contained in section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 coming into force in October 2000. From this time certain categories of persons subject to enforcement action, such as overstayers and persons who failed to observe the conditions attached to their leave, ceased to be subject to deportation and instead became liable to administrative removal.

7.6 The number of persons removed as a result of enforcement action in 2001, including those who left voluntarily following the initiation of enforcement action, was 10,290, compared to 7,820 in 2000, 6,440 in 1999 and 5,800 in 1991. Some 6,760 of these persons, nearly two-thirds, had been served with illegal entry papers, 3,080 (30 per cent) had been subject to administrative removal action, and 450 persons (4 per cent) were removed after the initiation of deportation action against them. Deportations fell by 65 per cent compared to 2000, and administrative removals rose substantially, primarily due to the re-categorisation of certain types of persons subject to enforcement action from deportation to administrative removal.

### **Immigration detention (Tables 7.6 and 7.7)**

7.7 On 29 December, there were 1,545 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the United Kingdom. The majority (nearly 60 per cent) were being held in Immigration Removal Centres, with 15 per cent being held at Oakington Reception Centre, 21 per cent at the dedicated Immigration Service wings at HMP Haslar, HMP Lindholme and HMP Rochester, 4 per cent at other prison establishments and 1 per cent at Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities. The largest nationalities of detainees were Zimbabwean (150 detainees), Jamaican (135), Nigerian (115), Pakistani (105) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (90). 89 per cent of detainees were male. Excluding detainees held at Oakington Reception Centre, 46 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than one month, 17 per cent for between one and two months, 16 per cent for between two and four months, and 21 per cent for more than four months.

7.8 Of the 1,545 detainees in total, 1,280 persons (83 per cent) were recorded as having claimed asylum at some stage. The largest nationalities among asylum detainees were Zimbabwean (135), Nigerian (100), Pakistani (100), Chinese (85) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (85).

### **Court proceedings (Table 7.8)**

7.9 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal offence basis. Provisional 2001 data show that 616 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999, an increase of nearly two thirds on 2000 and more than in any year since 1988. A large proportion of proceedings since 1995 have related to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant, reflecting the setting up of a unit in mid-1994 to target such cases. Offences of knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant or leave to remain of a person by means of deception were added by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996. Together, these facilitation cases accounted for about 43 per cent of total proceedings at magistrates' courts in 2001. The offence of seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception was added by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999; 133 persons were proceeded against under this offence in 2001. Over 260 of the defendants at magistrates' courts charged with immigration offences were found guilty by these courts in 2001, more than double the number in 2000 and the biggest annual total since 1988. Some 139 defendants at magistrates' courts charged with immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court, slightly fewer than the previous year, and 105 were found guilty.

## 8. APPEALS

### **Appeals to Immigration adjudicators (Table 8.1)**

8.1 56,815 appeals to immigration adjudicators<sup>(10)</sup> were dealt with in 2001, 29,685 more than in 2000. The largest increase was in appeals against refusal of asylum. Adjudicators dealt with 24,015 more appeals against refusal of asylum in 2001 compared with the previous year.

8.2 For further detail of appeals against refusal of asylum see section 4, paragraphs 4.9 to 4.12.

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(10) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 32.

## 9. NET MIGRATION

### **Data from International Passenger Survey (Table 9.1)**

9.1 Estimates of net migration - the balance between inward and outward migration - are produced by the Office for National Statistics. 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 United Kingdom. The IPS data are supplemented with information on migration to and from the Irish Republic obtained from the National Health Service Central Register and the Irish Labour Force Survey, together with Home Office data on asylum seekers and other persons admitted for a short period who were subsequently granted an extension of stay. 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.

9.2 Furthermore the internationally accepted definition used for migration<sup>(11)</sup> includes temporary migration for a year or longer by, for example, students, workers and asylum seekers. Therefore, inward 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.

9.3 In 2000, the latest year for which data are available, there was an estimated net inward migration of 183,000, slightly higher than 1999 and nearly double the estimated annual levels in 1996-7. The average net inflow was about 180,000 a year over the three year period 1998-2000.

9.4 In general, the UK has experienced a net loss of British citizens and a net gain of non-British citizens over the past decade. There was a net loss of British citizens of 47,000 people in 2000, the latest year for which data are available, compared with an average of 35,000 a year during the early 1990s. The net gain of non-British citizens has increased over the decade, reaching 230,000 by 2000. This is compared to a net gain of approximately 92,000 non-British citizens during the early 1990s. The majority of those non-British in-migrants were citizens of the New Commonwealth and other foreign countries.

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(11) See footnote (2) Table 9.1.



## SECTION 1: Summary

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**Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Entry clearance applications		Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1)(2)	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (3)
	Granted	Refused initially			
1991	816,410	84,200	8,120,000	18,270	44,840
1992	839,430	75,110	9,160,000	14,950	24,605
1993	896,040	68,780	9,840,000	16,740	22,370
1994	1,015,840	74,100	9,180,000	17,220	32,830
1995	1,078,420	83,530	9,620,000	19,150	43,965
1996	1,276,030	89,630	10,300,000	21,200	29,640
1997	1,283,770	81,260	10,900,000	24,535	32,500
1998	1,303,455 <sup>(R)</sup>	85,185	11,500,000	27,605	46,015
1999	1,359,120 <sup>(R)</sup>	103,075 <sup>(R)</sup>	12,000,000	31,295	71,160
2000	1,479,385 <sup>(R)</sup>	116,220 <sup>(R)</sup>	13,000,000	38,275	80,315
2001	..	..	12,800,000	37,865	71,365 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Geographical region<sup>(9)</sup></b>					
<b>2001</b>					
Europe	..	..	1,550,000	17,195	14,305
Americas	..	..	5,740,000	7,820	1,260
Africa	..	..	1,140,000	7,265	20,710
Indian sub-continent	..	..	774,000	1,005	5,210
Middle East	..	..	561,000	620	11,215
Remainder of Asia	..	..	1,850,000	1,785	18,340
Oceania	..	..	1,100,000	395	5
Other nationalities/ countries	..	..	75,400	1,725	330

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

(2) Excluding EC nationals up to 1993 and EEA nationals from 1994.

(3) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(4) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

(6) 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.

(7) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(8) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns and 185 accompanying dependants leaving between April 2000 and March 2001.

(9) Based on country where application made for entry clearance data, and on nationality for other data.

**Table 1.1 (continued)**

## United Kingdom

Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (3)(4)(5)	Persons accepted for settlement	Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated (6)	Persons removed as a result of enforcement action (7)(8)	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators (3)	Year/ Geographical region
146,870	53,900	8,300	5,800	26,720	1991
146,140	52,570	9,610	6,210	36,400	1992
142,670	55,640	10,370	6,080	29,220	1993
139,510	55,010	13,310	5,210	28,590	1994
121,140	55,480	16,460	5,080	21,810	1995
127,520	61,730	21,410	5,460	26,990	1996
123,820	58,720	20,000	6,610	34,960	1997
108,250	69,790	21,080	7,315	38,200	1998
112,820	97,120	22,950	6,440	28,610	1999
166,750	125,090	50,570 <sup>(P)</sup>	7,820 <sup>(P)</sup>	27,130	2000
202,475	106,820	76,110 <sup>(P)</sup>	10,290 <sup>(P)</sup>	56,815 <sup>(P)</sup>	2001
					<b>Geographical region<sup>(9)</sup> 2001</b>
31,895	13,795	..	..	..	Europe
36,490	11,895	..	..	..	Americas
49,280	31,430	..	..	..	Africa
27,285	22,860	..	..	..	Indian sub-continent
4,825	4,595	..	..	..	Middle East
42,460	15,885	..	..	..	Remainder of Asia
9,570	5,450	..	..	..	Oceania
665	905	..	..	..	Other nationalities/ countries



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**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1998-2001**

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(2)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001
All countries	1,255,915	1,313,120	1,424,880	..	78,835	96,640	109,560	..
Europe								
European Economic Area								
Austria	2,430	2,460	2,785	..	20	15	35	..
Belgium	3,545	3,375	3,355	..	115	95	80	..
Denmark	1,895	2,220	2,740	..	45	40	50	..
Finland	930	910	1,245	..	5	30	40	..
France	20,855	19,380	21,370	..	175	135	80	..
Germany	16,855	18,150	22,420	..	475	295	175	..
Greece	900	960	1,045	..	30	110	155	..
Iceland	80	125	195	..	†	†	—	..
Republic of Ireland	3,195	3,670	4,825	..	15	35	65	..
Italy	4,810	4,700	6,310	..	455	250	165	..
Luxembourg	390	390	315	..	—	—	†	..
Netherlands	7,240	7,705	8,540	..	255	260	170	..
Norway	2,515	2,485	3,050	..	35	40	20	..
Portugal	1,275	1,145	1,295	..	25	20	25	..
Spain	2,125	1,145	3,565	..	175	130	85	..
Sweden	5,465	4,095	4,025	..	100	85	80	..
European Economic Area <sup>(6)</sup>	74,505	72,915	87,080	..	1,920	1,550	1,230	..
Remainder of Europe								
Albania	245	1,315	1,660	..	30	205	275	..
Belarus	6,620	6,950	7,775	..	170	120	200	..
Bosnia	1,850	3,165	2,915	..	140	160	70	..
Bulgaria	15,790	19,390	20,170	..	940	1,370	1,305	..
Croatia	255	2,245	13,080	..	20	35	350	..
Cyprus	7,430	7,110	6,350	..	420	450	320	..
Czech Republic	1,235	1,555	1,705	..	65	90	75	..
Estonia	440	645	435	..	60	80	170	..
Gibraltar	620	330	235	..	—	10	—	..
Hungary	1,375	4,340	1,355	..	75	175	95	..
Latvia	2,260	1,935	1,740	..	175	155	145	..
Lithuania	280	195	340	..	40	45	65	..
Malta	5,385	6,685	4,565	..	20	30	15	..
Poland	980	1,140	1,125	..	110	110	105	..
Romania	20,685	19,840	19,700	..	1,170	1,410	1,530	..
Russia	89,630	66,495	74,875	..	2,775	1,920	2,050	..
Slovakia	5,375	18,675	17,365	..	70	770	495	..
Switzerland	8,055	7,365	8,170	..	120	145	185	..
Turkey	61,280	43,510	61,355	..	2,775	2,200	2,285	..
Ukraine	20,850	18,890	21,325	..	2,570	2,840	3,115	..
Yugoslavia	14,545	3,260	11,765	..	275	55	205	..
Other former USSR	14,030	38,940	13,715	..	370	3,380	1,065	..
Remainder of Europe	279,215	273,985	291,715	..	12,385	15,750	14,120	..
Europe	353,720	346,900	378,795	..	14,305	17,295	15,350	..

(1) Nationals of certain countries currently need a visa to enter the United Kingdom regardless of the purpose of their journey.

(2) Includes applications for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode.

(3) Some applications, particularly those in EEA countries, will have been made by nationals of other countries.

(4) Granted initially or on appeal.

(5) Some may have been granted subsequently on appeal.

(6) Excluding Liechtenstein where there are no entry clearance issuing facilities.

**Table 2.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1998	1999 (R)	2000	2001	1998	1999 (R)	2000	2001	
47,540	46,000	54,505	..	6,350	6,435	6,660	..	All countries
								Europe
								European Economic Area
10	5	5	..	—	—	†	..	Austria
30	35	15	..	5	—	5	..	Belgium
5	15	5	..	†	†	..	..	Denmark
30	5	5	..	†	—	—	..	Finland
90	5	85	..	†	15	†	..	France
125	115	85	..	—	10	5	..	Germany
35	50	45	..	—	—	—	..	Greece
5	5	†	..	—	—	—	..	Iceland
95	120	95	..	5	—	5	..	Republic of Ireland
45	50	55	..	5	5	5	..	Italy
5	10	15	..	—	—	—	..	Luxembourg
100	120	110	..	†	10	†	..	Netherlands
10	—	15	..	†	—	—	..	Norway
20	35	25	..	—	†	—	..	Portugal
60	55	45	..	†	—	—	..	Spain
25	20	10	..	†	—	—	..	Sweden
690	645	620	..	25	40	25	..	European Economic Area <sup>(6)</sup>
								Remainder of Europe
†	15	70	..	†	5	20	..	Albania
30	35	55	..	—	—	5	..	Belarus
15	20	25	..	—	†	†	..	Bosnia
105	—	165	..	†	—	—	..	Bulgaria
55	75	55	..	5	†	—	..	Croatia
350	390	350	..	5	10	5	..	Cyprus
180	†	300	..	5	†	5	..	Czech Republic
20	35	35	..	—	—	—	..	Estonia
5	5	5	..	—	—	—	..	Gibraltar
105	165	125	..	†	†	10	..	Hungary
40	50	45	..	—	†	†	..	Latvia
45	70	75	..	—	†	—	..	Lithuania
130	160	150	..	—	—	†	..	Malta
260	300	290	..	5	5	110	..	Poland
150	180	175	..	10	10	35	..	Romania
410	645	775	..	30	30	40	..	Russia
105	255	225	..	—	5	5	..	Slovakia
145	130	125	..	†	†	†	..	Switzerland
700	755	835	..	110	130	40	..	Turkey
155	155	325	..	10	5	5	..	Ukraine
75	25	100	..	10	†	—	..	Yugoslavia
90	345	125	..	†	20	5	..	Other former USSR
3,175	3,830	4,430	..	195	220	285	..	Remainder of Europe
3,860	4,475	5,050	..	220	260	310	..	Europe

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1998-2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1998 ( <sup>(6)</sup> )	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Americas</b>								
Argentina	520	580	570	..	5	10	5	..
Bahamas	215	305	300	..	5	5	†	..
Barbados	615	685	700	..	55	100	100	..
Bermuda	255	260	225	..	—	5	—	..
Brazil	500	470	755	..	20	25	50	..
Canada	16,560	15,960	16,390	..	110	65	55	..
Chile	505	445	320	..	10	5	—	..
Colombia	19,470	15,645	17,520	..	1,075	1,285	1,750	..
Cuba	2,030	2,020	1,765	..	95	155	100	..
Dominican Republic	1,010	1,305	1,230	..	85	55	45	..
Ecuador	2,805	1,715	1,850	..	195	230	180	..
Guyana	1,240	1,220	1,540	..	185	195	160	..
Jamaica	2,955	2,780	2,920	..	160	305	315	..
Mexico	1,140	1,250	1,535	..	5	5	5	..
Panama	135	150	160	..	5	5	5	..
Peru	3,680	3,565	3,450	..	160	190	155	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1,370	1,595	1,785	..	40	65	120	..
USA	75,195	76,465	78,235	..	375	380	275	..
Uruguay	130	80	90	..	—	—	—	..
Venezuela	480	535	640	..	10	10	15	..
Other Americas	235	265	310	..	†	5	10	..
<b>Americas</b>	<b>131,045</b>	<b>127,305</b>	<b>132,290</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Africa</b>								
Algeria	3,495	3,370	3,765	..	—	—	—	..
Angola	1,575	1,445	1,710	..	30	45	140	..
Botswana	725	775	840	..	30	35	45	..
Cameroon	1,540	1,595	1,470	..	230	215	335	..
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	470	870	595	..	45	140	250	..
Egypt	28,820	29,975	29,715	..	850	695	600	..
Ethiopia	3,100	2,885	3,170	..	190	525	370	..
Gambia	2,335	2,685	3,370	..	495	890	785	..
Ghana	16,130	20,980	24,395	..	4,825	5,245	7,535	..
Ivory Coast	1,970	2,215	2,460	..	325	170	230	..
Kenya	14,755	13,745	13,705	..	1,580	2,045	1,515	..
Libya	765	1,310	7,980	..	5	10	255	..
Madagascar	280	320	300	..	10	20	30	..
Malawi	265	340	315	..	30	40	25	..
Mauritius	8,780	8,480	9,085	..	480	500	630	..
Morocco	6,380	6,705	7,310	..	620	435	400	..
Mozambique	755	565	895	..	25	20	25	..
Namibia	320	450	425	..	5	15	50	..
Nigeria	39,040	50,330	67,750	..	9,770	9,670	11,870	..
Senegal	1,025	1,130	1,395	..	180	160	160	..

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

**Table 2.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	
								<b>Americas</b>
50	45	75	..	—	†	—	..	Argentina
25	30	25	..	—	—	—	..	Bahamas
105	110	180	..	15	5	10	..	Barbados
35	15	15	..	—	—	—	..	Bermuda
210	225	165	..	†	10	15	..	Brazil
1,320	1,360	1,265	..	†	†	5	..	Canada
40	55	25	..	†	—	—	..	Chile
125	180	140	..	10	15	10	..	Colombia
75	105	80	..	†	5	5	..	Cuba
35	25	40	..	†	5	†	..	Dominican Republic
25	45	40	..	5	—	10	..	Ecuador
115	85	115	..	5	10	5	..	Guyana
335	305	350	..	70	85	95	..	Jamaica
80	80	85	..	—	—	—	..	Mexico
10	5	5	..	—	—	—	..	Panama
45	60	65	..	†	†	5	..	Peru
110	140	95	..	5	5	5	..	Trinidad and Tobago
2,430	2,690	2,635	..	10	15	5	..	USA
5	5	5	..	—	—	—	..	Uruguay
40	40	50	..	—	†	—	..	Venezuela
55	60	55	..	—	—	—	..	Other Americas
5,260	5,665	5,505	..	125	165	165	..	Americas
								<b>Africa</b>
—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	Algeria
5	5	5	..	†	—	—	..	Angola
35	20	35	..	—	—	—	..	Botswana
25	15	35	..	10	10	15	..	Cameroon
5	15	50	..	—	5	5	..	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>
185	195	150	..	55	35	10	..	Egypt
440	155	245	..	170	25	145	..	Ethiopia
125	245	240	..	15	25	25	..	Gambia
565	740	670	..	250	110	245	..	Ghana
5	50	30	..	30	30	5	..	Ivory Coast
130	1,230	1,065	..	—	35	30	..	Kenya
40	115	105	..	—	—	†	..	Libya
10	5	5	..	—	5	†	..	Madagascar
60	55	80	..	†	—	†	..	Malawi
145	165	120	..	10	15	5	..	Mauritius
290	290	350	..	45	20	25	..	Morocco
5	15	15	..	—	—	—	..	Mozambique
20	20	10	..	—	†	—	..	Namibia
760	795	1,325	..	300	375	265	..	Nigeria
25	25	25	..	10	20	—	..	Senegal

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1998-2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000	2001	1998	1999 (R)	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b> ( <i>continued</i> )								
Seychelles	170	245	250	..	5	—	5	..
Sierra Leone	*	*	1,770	..	*	*	395	..
South Africa	16,075	19,620	14,880	..	650	1,140	1,675	..
Sudan	*	1,155	3,180	..	*	315	590	..
Tanzania	7,180	6,860	7,100	..	855	1,475	1,450	..
Tunisia	5,880	5,995	6,410	..	1,235	1,070	1,130	..
Uganda	8,990	9,515	9,585	..	980	1,210	2,135	..
Zambia	4,115	4,395	4,845	..	195	225	320	..
Zimbabwe	1,260	1,230	1,665	..	255	220	435	..
Other Africa	375	455	465	..	15	35	45	..
<b>Africa</b>	176,580	199,630	230,800	..	23,905	26,570	33,430	..
<b>Asia</b>								
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>(8)</sup>	9,830	11,180	13,060	15,050	2,780	3,365	3,615	6,145
India <sup>(8)</sup>	138,855	152,070	160,625	173,855	13,225	17,075	19,510	22,030
Pakistan <sup>(8)</sup>	50,190	48,010	58,675	..	8,895	12,330	13,175	..
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	198,875	211,260	232,355	..	24,900	32,770	36,300	..
<b>Middle East</b>								
Bahrain	13,085	11,715	12,215	..	60	75	95	..
Iran	21,975	21,510	25,000	..	615	555	790	..
Israel	3,480	2,685	3,125	..	340	320	165	..
Jordan	8,915	8,240	8,255	..	215	215	130	..
Kuwait	42,495	32,235	30,735	..	250	395	655	..
Lebanon	7,070	7,075	7,660	..	270	225	120	..
Oman	10,390	10,225	9,780	..	85	125	130	..
Qatar	11,560	9,905	9,565	..	165	300	275	..
Saudi Arabia	55,305	53,440	48,705	..	1,420	2,025	1,100	..
Syria	5,320	4,675	4,920	..	290	400	520	..
United Arab Emirates	41,235	40,725	44,135	..	970	1,380	1,445	..
Yemen	3,295	3,360	3,930	..	245	200	590	..
<b>Middle East</b>	224,130	205,780	208,030	..	4,920	6,210	6,015	..
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>								
Brunei	395	1,135	1,185	..	5	20	5	..
Burma	1,025	895	1,025	..	35	75	110	..
China	10,505	39,465	61,160	..	2,565	3,690	6,350	..
Hong Kong	10,240	4,835	5,205	..	335	365	245	..
Indonesia	8,390	17,545	18,530	..	270	355	350	..

(8) Figures for Bangladesh, India and Pakistan relate to returns received by the Home Office, all other data are from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Migration and Visa Division.

**Table 2.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1998	1999 (R)	2000	2001	1998	1999 (R)	2000	2001	
15	20	25	..	—	—	—	..	<b>Africa (continued)</b>
*	*	100	..	*	*	25	..	Seychelles
1,565	2,215	1,860	..	10	25	45	..	Sierra Leone
*	20	95	..	*	—	25	..	South Africa
—	120	135	..	†	10	25	..	Sudan
235	220	225	..	25	25	30	..	Tanzania
85	85	170	..	25	15	40	..	Tunisia
135	75	100	..	10	†	15	..	Uganda
445	445	855	..	†	†	10	..	Zambia
25	15	10	..	—	—	—	..	Zimbabwe
5,380	7,370	8,140	..	970	785	1,000	..	Other Africa
								Africa
								<b>Asia</b>
								<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
3,495	3,260	4,940	4,795	1,785	1,170	1,730	1,465	Bangladesh <sup>(6)</sup>
4,415	5,255	5,170	5,440	1,040	1,120	1,080	1,120	India <sup>(6)</sup>
10,860	6,270	11,265	..	1,750	2,500	1,920	..	Pakistan <sup>(6)</sup>
18,770	14,785	21,380	..	4,575	4,790	4,730	..	Indian sub-continent
								<b>Middle East</b>
85	25	70	..	†	—	†	..	Bahrain
590	385	380	..	—	—	—	..	Iran
225	260	225	..	†	5	†	..	Israel
205	175	200	..	10	15	20	..	Jordan
155	65	75	..	10	5	5	..	Kuwait
65	100	135	..	5	5	10	..	Lebanon
80	70	55	..	†	—	†	..	Oman
10	10	15	..	—	†	†	..	Qatar
160	215	135	..	5	10	10	..	Saudi Arabia
105	130	75	..	10	10	15	..	Syria
135	185	175	..	15	5	20	..	United Arab Emirates
260	195	290	..	30	55	90	..	Yemen
2,080	1,810	1,825	..	80	110	175	..	Middle East
								<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
30	35	45	..	—	—	—	..	Brunei
15	10	10	..	†	†	—	..	Burma
505	460	415	..	40	35	10	..	China
465	355	365	..	45	35	45	..	Hong Kong
175	135	130	..	—	5	5	..	Indonesia

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1998-2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(R)	(R)	(R)		(R)	(R)	(R)	
<b>Remainder of Asia</b> ( <i>continued</i> )								
Japan	4,780	4,250	4,380	..	210	290	255	..
Malaysia	1,715	2,065	1,920	..	305	280	295	..
Mongolia	705	735	850	..	80	130	185	..
Nepal	2,920	3,055	3,995	..	670	750	1,260	..
Philippines	14,535	17,750	9,015	..	1,465	1,230	1,120	..
Singapore	3,670	3,900	5,015	..	30	20	40	..
South Korea	755	830	1,000	..	15	25	70	..
Sri Lanka	12,715	15,215	17,965	..	510	1,200	2,445	..
Taiwan	41,055	42,990	44,900	..	—	—	—	..
Thailand	18,465	25,655	27,905	..	1,480	1,885	2,000	..
Vietnam	1,840	1,385	1,820	..	165	295	235	..
Remainder of Asia	133,710	181,695	205,870	..	8,135	10,610	14,975	..
Asia	556,710	598,740	646,255	..	37,960	49,590	57,290	..
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	26,140	28,080	25,350	..	30	35	55	..
Fiji	705	790	1,280	..	15	10	20	..
New Zealand	10,405	10,975	9,545	..	20	40	70	..
Papua New Guinea	585	650	550	..	5	5	5	..
Other Oceania	35	50	20	..	—	†	5	..
Oceania	37,865	40,545	36,740	..	70	95	145	..
<b>All countries</b>	1,255,915	1,313,120	1,424,880	..	78,835	96,640	109,560	..

**Table 2.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001	
410	415	425	..	5	15	15	..	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
515	530	510	..	15	10	10	..	Japan
10	5	5	..	—	—	—	..	Malaysia
35	60	95	..	5	5	5	..	Mongolia
610	735	645	..	120	45	40	..	Nepal
275	290	280	..	†	—	†	..	Philippines
55	55	60	..	—	†	—	..	Singapore
535	540	845	..	110	80	35	..	South Korea
30	55	60	..	—	—	—	..	Sri Lanka
965	995	1,470	..	25	65	100	..	Taiwan
100	50	110	..	†	20	5	..	Thailand
4,725	4,730	5,475	..	370	315	270	..	Vietnam
25,580	21,325	28,680	..	5,030	5,215	5,175	..	Remainder of Asia
4,840	5,200	5,150	..	†	†	5	..	<b>Oceania</b>
40	20	40	..	5	†	—	..	Australia
2,560	1,920	1,920	..	5	†	5	..	Fiji
15	15	15	..	—	—	—	..	New Zealand
5	10	10	..	—	—	—	..	Papua New Guinea
7,460	7,165	7,135	..	10	5	5	..	Other Oceania
47,540	46,000	54,505	..	6,350	6,435	6,660	..	Oceania
								<b>All countries</b>

**Table 2.2 Grants of entry clearance to spouses, fiancé(e)s, children, and other dependent relatives, and of certificates of entitlement, in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1991-2001**

Indian sub-continent										Number of persons	
Category of applicant	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Entry clearance</b>											
<b>Husbands and male fiancés</b>											
Bangladesh	230	730	960	850	780	1,060	1,645	1,215	1,085	1,630	1,505
India	410	710	600	530	570	590	960	975	1,135	1,135	1,065
Pakistan	1,720	2,480	2,090	1,760	1,780	2,000	3,565	5,165	2,700	4,725	..
Total	2,360	3,910	3,660	3,140	3,120	3,650	6,165	7,355	4,920	7,490	..
<b>Wives and female fiancées</b>											
Bangladesh	860	880	1,190	1,190	1,070	1,250	1,265	1,320	1,270	2,025	2,065
India	1,940	2,100	1,850	1,890	1,970	2,040	2,645	2,505	2,895	2,720	3,020
Pakistan	3,170	2,820	2,510	2,400	2,480	3,080	3,140	4,540	2,955	5,555	..
Total	5,970	5,790	5,560	5,470	5,520	6,360	7,050	8,365	7,120	10,305	..
<b>Children</b>											
Bangladesh	840	740	820	590	450	520	540	545	515	735	810
India	660	640	510	540	500	510	620	550	780	760	770
Pakistan	1,040	740	520	310	320	480	465	660	325	535	..
Total	2,550	2,120	1,850	1,450	1,280	1,510	1,625	1,750	1,620	2,030	..
<b>Other dependent relatives</b>											
<b>Others for immediate settlement</b>	40	30	40	20	30	40	35	180	50	65	..
<b>Total entry clearance</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>10,230</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>14,205</b>	<b>20,540</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Certificates of entitlement</b>											
Bangladesh	1,120	920	630	700	740	510	425	360	350	500	385
India	80	100	100	100	100	130	125	95	85	100	105
Pakistan	310	350	390	410	510	410	175	170	145	240	..
Total	1,510	1,370	1,120	1,210	1,350	1,040	720	625	580	840	..
<b>All grants</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>18,770</b>	<b>14,785</b>	<b>21,380</b>	<b>..</b>



**Table 2.3 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives<sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1991-2001**

Indian sub-continent				Number of persons		
Year	Husbands and Male Fiancés					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	4,230	1,590	770	2,360	2,590	2,860
1992	5,510	3,150	760	3,920	2,510	3,610
1993	4,670	3,010	640	3,660	2,820	2,970
1994	4,980	2,510	630	3,140	2,740	3,110
1995	4,980	2,330	790	3,120	3,300	2,810
1996	5,610	2,820	830	3,650	3,340	3,100
1997	6,505	5,230	940	6,165	2,300	3,035 <sup>(R)</sup>
1998	7,595	6,700	655	7,355	1,580	2,730
1999	7,205	4,555	365	4,920	1,835	3,835
2000	6,610	7,010	485	7,490	1,640	1,880
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	Wives and Female Fiancées					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	6,530	5,800	170	5,970	810	3,570
1992	6,710	5,640	150	5,790	1,030	3,720
1993	6,830	5,390	170	5,560	1,230	4,000
1994	7,000	5,250	230	5,470	1,450	4,330
1995	7,300	5,230	290	5,520	2,030	4,430
1996	7,770	5,990	380	6,360	2,380	4,380
1997	7,900	6,500	550	7,050	1,755	4,305 <sup>(R)</sup>
1998	9,150	7,985	380	8,365	1,505	4,305
1999	9,665	6,860	260	7,120	1,635	5,675
2000	9,660	9,895	405	10,305	1,620	3,840
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Including a small number of other persons seeking immediate settlement.

**Table 2.3** (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Children						Year
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
2,800	2,390	160	2,550	590	2,300	1991
2,320	2,000	120	2,120	630	1,700	1992
2,520	1,770	80	1,850	830	1,500	1993
2,430	1,400	50	1,450	870	1,500	1994
2,380	1,180	100	1,280	1,230	1,300	1995
2,180	1,370	130	1,510	1,100	840	1996
2,125	1,460	160	1,625	905	685	1997
2,315	1,620	130	1,750	755	795	1998
2,475	1,450	170	1,620	705	1,180	1999
2,505	1,870	160	2,030	635	1,215	2000
..	..	..	..	..	..	2001
Other Dependent Relatives <sup>(1)</sup>						Year
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
1,120	360	30	380	480	930	1991
910	310	30	340	440	1,200	1992
980	300	30	330	380	1,500	1993
1,100	280	20	310	500	1,800	1994
860	290	20	310	650	1,600	1995
880	270	40	310	660	1,600	1996
985	340	35	380	570	1,645 <sup>(R)</sup>	1997
1,310	620	60	670	570	1,800	1998
1,190	485	65	545	590	1,870	1999
1,285	675	45	715	595	1,215	2000
..	..	..	..	..	..	2001

**Table 2.4 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives<sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1991-2001**

Indian sub-continent					Number of persons	
Year	Total					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	14,670	10,140	1,120	11,260	4,470	9,570 <sup>(2)</sup>
1992	15,440	11,100	1,060	12,160	4,600	10,220
1993	15,000	10,480	930	11,400	5,250	10,000
1994	15,510	9,440	930	10,370	5,550	10,630 <sup>(3)</sup>
1995	15,520	9,030	1,200	10,230	7,200	10,130
1996	16,440	10,450	1,380	11,830	7,480	9,880
1997	17,520	13,535	1,690	15,220	5,530	9,670 <sup>(R)</sup>
1998	20,370	16,915	1,230	18,145	4,410	9,580
1999	20,535	13,345	860	14,205	4,765	12,560
2000	20,060	19,450	1,090	20,540	4,490	8,150
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	India					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	4,280	3,050	150	3,220	1,090	1,870
1992	3,990	3,420	230	3,650	1,170	1,170
1993	3,920	2,960	220	3,170	1,080	1,250
1994	3,940	3,010	170	3,170	1,250	890
1995	4,290	3,040	220	3,250	1,260	850
1996	4,360	3,060	270	3,330	1,480	1,270
1997	5,070	4,180	295	4,470	1,160	1,115
1998	5,255	4,070	255	4,325	1,040	1,310
1999	5,530	4,975	190	5,170	1,120	865
2000	5,740	4,850	225	5,075	1,080	790
2001	6,655	5,135	200	5,335	1,110	1,225

(1) Including a small number of other persons seeking immediate settlement.

(2) During 1991, in Pakistan, there were over 1,000 applications revived for husbands (including 450 in August following a review of such applications). The review in August led to the following: the number of applications outstanding for wives, children and other dependent relatives increased by 450 and for female fiancées reduced by 100: the number of applications for male fiancés reduced by 100.

(3) During 1994, there were just over 800 applications revived for husbands in Pakistan.

**Table 2.4** (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Bangladesh						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
3,680	1,920	110	2,030	770	3,570	1991
4,110	2,220	190	2,420	970	4,810	1992
4,020	2,940	100	3,020	1,180	4,740	1993
4,430	2,580	90	2,670	1,410	5,140	1994
3,800	2,120	210	2,340	2,540	4,430	1995
3,990	2,530	340	2,860	2,800	3,340	1996
4,645	3,025	465	3,495	2,200	3,300 <sup>(R)</sup>	1997
4,055	2,755	375	3,130	1,625	3,400	1998
4,300	2,510	400	2,910	1,155	4,285	1999
4,455	4,105	340	4,445	1,505	2,695	2000
4,590	4,165	245	4,410	1,180	2,145	2001
Pakistan						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
6,700	5,170	850	6,020	2,610	4,180 <sup>(2)</sup>	1991
7,330	5,470	640	6,120	2,480	4,290	1992
7,050	4,590	620	5,200	2,990	4,020	1993
7,140	3,860	670	4,530	2,900	4,590 <sup>(3)</sup>	1994
7,430	3,870	770	4,650	3,390	4,890	1995
8,090	4,860	770	5,630	3,200	5,370	1996
7,805	6,330	925	7,255	2,170	5,255 <sup>(R)</sup>	1997
11,060	10,090	600	10,690	1,745	4,865	1998
10,705	5,860	265	6,125	2,495	7,410	1999
9,865	10,495	525	11,025	1,905	4,660	2000
..	..	..	..	..	..	2001

**Table 2.5 Applications for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1991-2001**

Indian sub-continent				Number of persons		
Year	Total					
	Newly received <sup>(1)</sup>	Granted initially	Granted on appeal <sup>(2)</sup>	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	1,350	1,320	190	1,510	240	1,200
1992	1,350	1,280	100	1,370	180	1,100
1993	1,180	1,080	40	1,120	70	1,300
1994	1,100	1,190	30	1,210	260	1,100
1995	830	1,320	20	1,350	360	550
1996	790	1,020	20	1,040	290	220
1997	715	695	25	720	165	220
1998	705	605	20	625	165	250
1999	715	560	20	580	125	535
2000	1,170	830	10	840	240	660
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	Wives					
	Newly received <sup>(1)</sup>	Granted initially	Granted on appeal <sup>(2)</sup>	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	310	300	20	320	60	250
1992	260	250	20	270	60	200
1993	200	170	10	170	10	290
1994	180	200	10	210	50	200
1995	110	170	†	180	70	80
1996	140	130	10	140	60	40
1997	140	115	5	115	35	35
1998	95	90	5	95	20	20
1999	85	75	5	75	5	30
2000	120	95	—	95	30	35
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	Others					
	Newly received <sup>(1)</sup>	Granted initially	Granted on appeal <sup>(2)</sup>	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1991	1,030	1,020	170	1,190	180	910
1992	1,080	1,030	80	1,110	120	940
1993	990	920	30	950	60	1,000
1994	920	980	20	1,000	210	920
1995	720	1,150	20	1,170	300	470
1996	650	890	20	900	230	180
1997	580	580	20	610	130	180
1998	610	510	20	530	140	230
1999	630	480	20	500	120	510
2000	1,050	735	10	745	210	620
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Including persons who applied for entry clearance, and recorded as such in Tables 2.3 and 2.4, but were considered for a certificate of entitlement instead (except for Pakistan for 1994 onwards).

(2) Some of these resulted from a successful appeal against a refusal of entry clearance.

**Table 2.6 Waiting times to first interview for applicants in the settlement queues<sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1991-2001**

Indian sub-continent		Number of months											
Year	Bangladesh (Dhaka) <sup>(2)</sup> Queue number				Pakistan (Islamabad) Queue number				Pakistan (Karachi) <sup>(3) (4)</sup> Queue number				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Waiting time for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1991	3	6	8	10	3	3	6	9	1	2	3	6	
1992	3	6	7	9	3	3	6	9	1½	3	6	*	
1993	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	9			1		
1994	3	6	6	7	3	3	6	9			2		
1995	2½	6	5	5½	3	3	6	9			2		
1996	4	7	7	10	3	3	6	9			5		
1997	6½	3½	5½	3	4	4	6	10			4		
1998	3½	5½	7	5¼	1¾	4½	7	8			3		
1999	3½	6¼	3½	10¼	2¼	9¾	11	12½			2¾		
2000	3	5	5	8¾	1	4¼	5¼	7			2¼ <sup>(5)</sup>		
2001	3	3¼	3½	9	..	..	..	..			..		
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2001	4½	4½	4½	9½									
Year	India (Bombay) Queue number				India (New Delhi) <sup>(5)</sup> Queue number				India (Madras) <sup>(5)</sup>				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4					
Waiting time for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1991	—	3	9	12	1	3	7	10			¾		
1992	—	4	7	10	—	3	7	10			—		
1993	—	4	7	10	—	3	8	10			2		
1994	—	3	3	5	—	3	5	8			¾		
1995	—	3	3	5	—	2	5	7½			1½		
1996	—	3	3	6	—	2¼	4¼	7½			1½		
1997	—	2	2	2½	—	2½	3½	2½			1½		
1998	—	3	3	3	—	3	6¼	8			1½		
1999	—	1½	2½	3½	—	1¾	5	6¼			¾		
2000	—	1½	1½	1½	—	2½	2½	2½			1¾		
2001	—	2	2	2	—	2¼	2¼	2¼			¾		
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2001	—	1½	1½	1½	—	2½	3¼	3¼			¾		

(1) Queue 1: persons with a claim to the right of abode; dependent relatives over 70 years old; special compassionate cases.

Queue 2: spouses; children under 18 years old.

Queue 3: fiancé(e)s; other applicants for settlement.

Queue 4: re-applicants.

} first time applicants

(2) From 1994 Dhaka show the average waiting time for applicants who are identified as requiring interview, from the date they are so identified to the date of interview. A large number of applications are resolved without interview.

(3) Figures given for Karachi in 1992 refer to the waiting times at the end of September 1992. The four settlement queues were amalgamated into one in October 1992.

(4) Waiting times for Karachi from the third quarter of 1998 to the third quarter of 1999 are estimates.

(5) All applicants seeking settlement in Madras are placed in the same queue.

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**Table 3.1 Passenger arrivals<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and removals, 1991 to 2001**

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	Non-EEA nationals <sup>(4)</sup>	British citizens <sup>(2)</sup>	Other EEA nationals	Total	Of whom, port asylum seekers <sup>(5)</sup>
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)
1991	48.7	8.1	32.7	7.9	18,270	..
1992	54.2	9.2	36.4	8.6	14,950	960
1993	57.7	9.8 <sup>(6)</sup>	38.4	9.5	16,740	1,235
1994	63.0	9.2	41.7	12.1	17,220	1,350
1995	68.1	9.6	44.8	13.7	19,150	1,880
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 <sup>(7)</sup>	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	38,275	5,440
2001 <sup>(7)</sup>	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	37,865	4,175

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

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

(3) Not necessarily in the same year as arrival.

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

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

(6) 8.6 million excluding nationals of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, which became part of the EEA on 1 January 1994 and excluding Norway, part of the EU on 1 January 1995.

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

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey<sup>(1)</sup>, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,800,000	6,560,000	1,610,000	339,000	12,000	50,300	30,800	27,800
Europe								
Bulgaria	44,300	8,600	7,270	3,220	*	380	120	130
Croatia	25,000	7,990	5,030	1,060	200	50	85	30
Cyprus	65,900	33,000	7,340	2,330	10	100	25	15
Czech Republic	124,000	61,300	20,300	3,610	5,530	230	435	70
Estonia	15,900	8,700	3,220	530	*	35	15	10
Hungary	91,600	41,000	18,900	3,040	2,860	260	390	140
Latvia	25,800	7,600	3,130	1,080	*	75	180	30
Lithuania	26,700	11,600	4,580	1,730	*	40	180	15
Malta	43,800	23,500	6,070	350	*	130	60	15
Poland	239,000	125,000	35,600	14,300	*	440	740	140
Romania	35,300	10,100	7,200	1,190	*	200	240	90
Russia	152,000	49,200	30,900	12,600	*	530	1,080	370
Slovakia	35,700	8,660	4,420	1,330	1,800	65	30	45
Slovenia	21,700	10,300	5,700	950	95	25	15	5
Switzerland	353,000	196,000	84,700	12,700	220	450	340	120
Turkey	116,000	36,700	19,100	5,960	1,040	340	200	150
Ukraine	34,200	9,310	4,060	2,950	*	90	110	55
Yugoslavia	25,100	6,990	2,950	1,350	5	95	140	120
Other former USSR	48,100	17,100	7,120	4,020	—	170	230	80
Other former Yugoslavia	17,800	4,000	1,640	640	220	15	30	10
Other Europe	8,500	3,840	1,140	420	—	15	15	10
Europe	1,550,000	680,000	280,000	75,300	12,000	3,730	4,660	1,650
Americas								
Argentina	74,100	45,100	5,890	3,900	*	130	310	95
Barbados	9,500	5,040	590	230	*	55	55	15
Brazil	122,000	65,000	12,400	10,700	*	220	280	125
Canada	819,000	470,000	85,500	5,060	*	1,620	1,290	690
Chile	36,800	21,100	4,960	1,690	*	40	45	30
Colombia	38,000	13,500	2,200	2,970	*	95	90	45
Guyana	5,480	2,560	290	110	*	30	10	45
Jamaica	62,300	41,700	1,410	640	*	300	495	190
Mexico	107,000	72,400	6,230	4,100	*	120	115	85
Peru	8,710	3,850	750	380	*	25	20	5
Trinidad and Tobago	24,100	10,600	1,500	450	*	200	95	100
USA	4,340,000	2,520,000	640,000	64,500	*	8,770	9,840	5,040
Venezuela	30,600	16,700	2,670	2,330	*	50	85	30
Other Americas	59,500	31,900	5,030	1,900	*	140	300	55
Americas	5,740,000	3,320,000	769,000	99,000	*	11,800	13,000	6,560

(1) A change in procedures may have resulted in some under-recording in the first quarter of 2001.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) Excluding such persons given temporary admission — see Explanatory Note 13.

(4) See Explanatory Note 14 for a list of the categories included.

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

**Table 3.2** (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	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 <sup>(3)</sup>	Others given leave to enter <sup>(4)</sup>	Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(5)</sup>		
9,470	19,600	1,310,000	2,620,000	16,000	179,000	2,820	37,815	<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>
								<b>Europe</b>
20	85	8,630	13,800	10	1,990	15	180	Bulgaria
5	35	2,060	7,240	370	880	5	130	Croatia
25	25	4,220	18,300	60	450	10	85	Cyprus
5	120	7,000	24,500	75	1,020	†	2,170	Czech Republic
—	15	1,340	1,640	5	390	†	290	Estonia
10	85	5,650	18,700	—	650	†	410	Hungary
†	20	10,600	2,330	10	750	—	810	Latvia
5	40	3,400	4,340	15	730	†	1,975	Lithuania
15	10	3,970	9,490	—	200	5	10	Malta
5	140	21,600	36,300	70	4,900	—	8,730	Poland
35	85	6,780	8,210	10	1,220	†	335	Romania
10	340	11,700	40,100	5	5,020	5	145	Russia
†	100	800	17,000	30	1,380	†	190	Slovakia
—	10	1,800	2,710	—	130	—	80	Slovenia
15	35	15,100	42,200	—	670	†	40	Switzerland
310	310	2,700	45,700	990	2,130	75	485	Turkey
5	120	5,390	11,300	15	880	5	320	Ukraine
30	65	2,590	9,340	540	850	†	285	Yugoslavia
10	100	6,250	11,100	10	1,880	5	160	Other former USSR
10	25	3,030	7,640	70	420	5	45	Other former Yugoslavia
40	40	420	2,270	110	170	5	325	Other Europe
560	1,790	125,000	334,000	2,390	26,700	150	17,195	Europe
								<b>Americas</b>
5	35	11,600	6,540	10	370	5	90	Argentina
15	5	1,100	2,300	—	100	†	55	Barbados
20	120	9,280	22,000	†	1,260	5	1,505	Brazil
120	230	139,000	110,000	†	5,670	15	290	Canada
15	20	3,020	5,500	5	410	—	80	Chile
30	90	2,420	14,900	350	1,280	15	395	Colombia
15	30	810	1,490	—	70	20	30	Guyana
100	70	2,830	13,100	†	1,440	35	3,340	Jamaica
15	60	10,400	12,600	†	650	5	155	Mexico
5	35	660	2,720	15	230	5	35	Peru
15	25	2,900	7,840	—	390	5	125	Trinidad and Tobago
300	670	521,000	556,000	†	16,000	25	720	USA
†	15	3,620	4,830	—	220	†	160	Venezuela
65	100	6,520	12,300	95	1,150	20	850	Other Americas
720	1,510	715,000	772,000	480	29,300	150	7,820	Americas

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey<sup>(1)</sup>, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001 (continued)**

United Kingdom					Number of journeys			
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	
Africa								
Algeria	25,800	7,730	4,040	930	*	45	30	55
Angola	4,560	1,530	470	270	*	5	5	15
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(6)</sup>	3,220	1,200	170	30	*	5	5	—
Egypt	51,100	22,900	9,180	1,210	*	120	100	190
Ethiopia	10,300	4,870	1,000	240	*	5	15	5
Ghana	67,500	29,700	5,890	2,460	*	200	190	150
Kenya	51,700	18,100	4,330	1,920	*	200	50	120
Libya	15,000	5,230	1,290	2,670	*	30	20	130
Mauritius	26,900	11,600	1,430	1,180	*	120	25	85
Morocco	22,000	6,690	2,440	530	*	55	35	25
Nigeria	206,000	95,400	27,700	3,220	*	350	130	510
Sierra Leone	12,200	4,930	730	280	*	10	5	10
Somalia	9,430	3,550	170	95	*	5	†	5
South Africa	444,000	181,000	45,700	1,300	*	4,640	1,740	2,100
Sudan	14,700	5,600	1,590	310	*	15	10	45
Tanzania	15,700	6,600	1,250	910	*	20	15	15
Tunisia	11,300	3,370	1,930	980	*	25	10	15
Uganda	21,400	8,140	2,180	990	*	25	10	25
Zambia	12,900	4,090	840	700	*	130	30	180
Zimbabwe	60,800	30,300	3,170	1,700	*	590	180	490
Other Africa	57,600	22,800	5,350	3,250	*	280	270	170
Africa	1,140,000	475,000	121,000	25,200	*	6,870	2,880	4,350
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	47,000	16,100	2,770	1,520	*	70	75	65
India	521,000	187,000	59,300	8,260	*	7,270	4,740	5,540
Pakistan	206,000	99,500	12,900	4,860	*	570	800	630
Indian sub-continent	774,000	303,000	75,000	14,600	*	7,910	5,610	6,230
Middle East								
Iran	44,200	17,300	5,660	810	*	75	40	130
Iraq	8,890	2,950	300	100	*	5	5	10
Israel	242,000	155,000	40,100	1,830	*	270	230	280
Jordan	22,100	9,860	3,360	890	*	95	20	75
Kuwait	51,400	36,900	2,650	820	*	10	10	25
Lebanon	26,400	10,300	4,010	480	*	95	50	20
Saudi Arabia	64,200	38,500	4,560	2,280	*	60	10	150
Syria	11,900	3,900	2,050	670	*	10	10	25
Yemen	6,520	3,450	670	360	*	5	-	10
Other Middle East	83,500	46,300	5,190	4,280	*	25	25	50
Middle East	561,000	325,000	68,500	12,500	*	660	400	770

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

**Table 3.2** (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(5)</sup>	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	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 <sup>(3)</sup>	Others given leave to enter <sup>(4)</sup>			
25	85	1,210	10,900	50	730	10	390	<b>Africa</b>
†	5	200	1,580	260	220	†	155	Algeria
†	5	90	1,230	410	60	15	145	Angola
50	75	4,680	10,700	15	1,900	5	40	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(6)</sup>
10	30	780	2,740	75	480	15	40	Egypt
95	180	5,490	21,500	5	1,560	160	245	Ethiopia
90	130	11,600	14,200	75	960	65	110	Ghana
5	20	370	2,350	95	2,840	—	30	Kenya
25	75	1,610	10,200	†	570	10	15	Libya
60	160	2,040	9,130	†	810	5	125	Mauritius
210	250	21,500	52,600	25	4,310	90	400	Morocco
10	15	735	4,510	530	300	120	125	Nigeria
45	110	400	3,130	1,390	300	260	325	Sierra Leone
530	860	61,200	131,000	15	13,700	75	1,610	Somalia
10	50	2,280	4,200	100	450	10	25	South Africa
5	25	2,780	3,730	15	330	10	45	Sudan
50	20	890	3,610	10	360	5	40	Tanzania
†	15	2,580	6,920	35	480	45	35	Tunisia
10	15	3,550	2,850	†	430	15	15	Uganda
85	70	8,350	14,350	100	1,370	65	2,520	Zambia
75	110	6,450	15,800	450	2,580	70	825	Zimbabwe
1,390	2,280	139,000	327,000	3,650	34,700	1,050	7,265	Other Africa
Africa								
<b>Asia</b>								
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>								
1,290	1,850	6,360	15,100	10	1,770	40	125	Bangladesh
830	2,320	58,700	174,000	10	12,700	270	455	India
3,530	4,620	23,300	52,000	120	3,270	280	425	Pakistan
5,650	8,790	88,400	241,000	140	17,800	580	1,005	Indian sub-continent
<b>Middle East</b>								
40	170	1,790	16,900	360	870	10	195	Iran
20	95	130	3,910	1,100	230	50	105	Iraq
45	50	21,100	22,600	—	710	†	165	Israel
20	35	2,600	4,470	5	640	—	10	Jordan
5	5	5,920	4,290	5	790	—	5	Kuwait
15	60	3,060	7,750	35	510	10	45	Lebanon
10	15	8,160	8,500	—	1,920	5	10	Saudi Arabia
10	35	1,980	2,700	40	460	5	25	Syria
20	60	570	1,020	5	340	15	20	Yemen
20	35	11,700	13,300	10	2,550	5	35	Other Middle East
210	560	57,000	85,500	1,550	9,020	100	620	Middle East

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey<sup>(1)</sup>, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>								
China	164,000	50,500	31,300	27,000	*	760	370	490
Hong Kong <sup>(7)</sup>	72,300	36,600	6,850	8,030	*	310	60	120
Indonesia	28,700	14,900	3,070	1,000	*	130	80	85
Japan	866,000	487,000	112,000	35,000	*	2,890	760	2,180
Malaysia	151,000	72,500	12,900	7,600	*	1,180	220	360
Philippines	80,900	18,400	3,320	650	*	6,930	330	1,770
Singapore	82,200	42,700	11,800	2,010	*	340	95	120
South Korea	206,000	127,000	26,100	12,900	*	370	110	430
Sri Lanka	58,900	21,800	3,480	1,970	*	140	55	155
Taiwan	51,700	19,100	7,570	6,890	*	90	30	60
Thailand	51,400	21,700	4,100	3,470	*	300	65	160
Other Asia	34,900	10,800	2,290	2,660	*	110	45	120
Remainder of Asia	1,850,000	923,000	225,000	109,000	*	13,500	2,220	6,050
Asia	3,180,000	1,550,000	368,000	136,000	*	22,100	8,230	13,100
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	832,000	409,000	54,800	1,850	*	4,130	1,480	1,680
New Zealand	268,000	98,400	12,700	460	*	1,590	450	420
Other Oceania	3,290	1,490	280	85	*	10	15	30
Oceania	1,100,000	509,000	67,800	2,390	*	5,720	1,940	2,120
British Overseas citizens	13,200	5,090	1,100	670	*	40	10	10
Nationality unknown	62,200	24,100	1,250	290	*	25	25	20
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	12,800,000	6,560,000	1,610,000	339,000	12,000	50,300	30,800	27,800

(7) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 5.

**Table 3.2** (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							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 <sup>(3)</sup>	Others given leave to enter <sup>(4)</sup>	Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(5)</sup>	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed
							<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
30	260	4,150	45,300	60	4,030	40	180
15	60	4,800	14,900	†	610	5	60
10	110	1,840	5,430	—	2,020	5	10
15	420	48,100	173,000	5	3,520	10	190
25	110	7,850	45,300	†	2,530	10	445
85	430	17,600	26,500	—	4,800	60	85
10	70	4,410	20,200	†	470	5	40
5	80	9,950	26,800	5	2,320	5	205
60	650	2,830	23,300	1,960	2,340	120	350
†	35	2,590	14,300	†	1,030	†	5
25	1,030	1,740	17,300	†	1,430	75	15
35	260	2,440	8,960	5,660	1,400	45	195
310	3,510	108,000	422,000	7,700	26,500	380	1,785
6,160	12,900	254,000	748,000	9,390	53,300	1,070	3,410
							Asia
							<b>Oceania</b>
380	770	63,000	270,000	5	24,400	55	255
230	330	13,200	131,000	—	9,600	20	130
5	35	340	780	—	200	20	10
620	1,130	76,500	402,000	10	34,200	95	395
5	15	930	4,930	15	110	280	105
15	55	2,420	33,200	95	620	30	1,625
							British Overseas citizens
							Nationality unknown
9,470	19,600	1,310,000	2,621,000	16,000	179,000	2,820	37,815
							<b>All nationalities</b> (excluding EEA)

**Table 3.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom					Number of journeys	
Year and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey					
	Total admitted	Visitors	Students	Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1991	8,120	5,690	202	32.8	14.1	
1992	9,160	6,500	222	36.2	14.9	
1993 <sup>(5)</sup>	9,840 (8,590)	7,080 (6,050)	238 (211)	33.9 (31.1)	14.1 (13.4)	
1994	9,180	6,570	249	33.2	14.3	
1995	9,620	6,800	285	37.8	14.3	
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 <sup>(6)</sup>	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9	
2001 <sup>(6)</sup>	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8	
Nationality by geographical region						
1991						
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	3,440	2,700	110	10.6	3.0	
Americas	3,130	2,260	51	15.2	4.9	
Africa	549	343	15	1.4	0.7	
Indian sub-continent	399	215	6	1.5	0.8	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	1,280	861	52	5.3	4.6	
Oceania	561	334	2	1.5	0.6	
Other nationalities	357	238	15	1.1	0.6	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	8,120	5,690	202	32.8	14.1	
2001 <sup>(6)</sup>						
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	1,550	961	75	8.4	1.7	
Americas	5,740	4,090	99	24.8	6.6	
Africa	1,140	596	25	9.8	4.3	
Indian sub-continent	774	378	15	13.5	6.2	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,410	1,540	122	16.8	6.8	
Oceania	1,100	577	2	7.7	2.1	
Other nationalities	75	32	1	0.1	0.0	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8	

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994.

(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 3.2.

(4) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', and 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants'.

(5) Figures in brackets exclude nationals of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden — countries which became part of the EEA on 1 January 1994 and, excluding Norway, part of the EU on 1 January 1995.

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

**Table 3.3** (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Year and nationality
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(2)</sup>	UK ancestry <sup>(3)</sup>	Others given leave to enter <sup>(4)</sup>	People returning after a temporary absence abroad	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(number)	
18.7	6.0	4.3	912	1,240	18,180	1991
20.7	5.3	4.6	1,030	1,330	14,720	1992
19.2 (18.8)	3.6 (3.6)	4.1 (4.1)	1,060	1,380 (973)	16,500 (1,280)	1993 <sup>(5)</sup>
18.8	2.6	5.2	986	1,300	16,960	1994
19.1	2.4	6.6	1,090	1,370	18,955	1995
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 <sup>(6)</sup>	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 <sup>(6)</sup>
29.1	2.8	10.7	1,510	2,620	37,815	2001 <sup>(6)</sup>
						<b>Nationality by geographical region</b>
						<b>1991</b>
2.7	0.2	0.0	136	360	4,860	Europe <sup>(1)</sup>
2.9	0.4	0.4	403	394	3,460	Americas
1.6	0.8	0.1	88	97	2,515	Africa
8.6	1.5	0.0	63	100	1,320	Indian sub-continent
2.4	1.0	0.0	109	239	2,410	Middle East and
1.4	0.1	3.8	59	162	410	Remainder of Asia
0.5	2.1	0.0	41	55	3,090	Oceania
						Other nationalities
18.7	6.0	4.3	912	1,240	18,180	All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>
						<b>2001<sup>(6)</sup></b>
2.3	0.1	0.0	166	334	17,195	Europe <sup>(1)</sup>
2.2	0.1	0.6	744	772	7,820	Americas
3.7	1.1	2.7	174	327	7,265	Africa
14.4	0.6	0.0	106	241	1,005	Indian sub-continent
4.6	0.5	0.0	210	507	2,405	Middle East and
1.7	0.1	7.3	103	402	395	Remainder of Asia
0.1	0.3	0.0	4	38	1,730	Oceania
						Other nationalities
29.1	2.8	10.7	1,510	2,620	37,815	All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>

**Table 3.4 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991–2001**

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Year of admission	All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>				Europe <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
1991	46,920	11,060	21,740	14,120	8,670	1,630	5,230	1,800
1992	51,140	9,940	26,320	14,890	9,190	1,390	5,860	1,940
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	48,000	9,350	24,520	14,130	9,730	1,440	6,440	1,850
1994	47,500	10,200	23,000	14,300	6,450	830	4,600	1,030
1995	52,100	11,700	26,100	14,300	7,630	1,000	5,570	1,060
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	92,045	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Other Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
1991	2,270	420	1,070	780	9,960	3,260	2,060	4,640
1992	2,590	440	1,270	880	10,000	2,820	2,680	4,520
1993	2,430	480	1,050	900	9,460	2,540	2,310	4,610
1994	3,160	600	1,430	1,130	10,500	3,030	2,700	4,770
1995	3,700	750	1,820	1,130	10,800	3,340	2,630	4,810
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 <sup>(4)</sup>	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 <sup>(4)</sup>	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) If nationals of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden – countries which became part of the EEA on 1 January 1994 – are excluded, the data for 1993 are:

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

All nationalities				Europe			
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
44,420	8,630	22,440	13,360	6,150	720	4,360	1,070

**Table 3.4 (continued)**

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants or work permit holders	
20,090	4,120	11,050	4,920	2,120	450	930	740	1991
22,750	3,880	13,360	5,510	2,380	450	1,160	770	1992
21,190	3,750	12,280	5,160	2,180	410	910	860	1993
22,000	4,450	11,800	5,740	2,690	560	1,280	850	1994
24,200	5,010	13,300	5,850	2,940	640	1,490	800	1995
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
29,600	7,820	13,735	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,700	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,900	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 <sup>(4)</sup>
31,400	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 <sup>(4)</sup>
Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants or work permit holders	
2,170	760	780	630	1,660	720	630	610	1991
2,330	580	1,150	600	1,910	370	860	680	1992
2,120	570	1,010	540	870	160	510	200	1993
2,490	740	1,060	690	190	40	100	60	1994
2,720	900	1,170	650	150	30	90	30	1995
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 <sup>(4)</sup>
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 <sup>(4)</sup>

**Table 3.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991–2001**

United Kingdom									Number of persons		
Category and nationality	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Husbands</b>											
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	370	350	310	380	420	605	620	645	660	495
Americas	..	890	780	880	970	880	975	1,090	1,145	1,000	610
Africa	..	580	640	740	610	710	1,085	1,490	1,610	1,515	1,310
Indian sub-continent	2,160	3,720	3,530	3,070	3,020	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,600	6,240	5,410
Other Asia	..	330	270	300	330	340	405	430	460	450	455
Oceania	..	640	530	550	560	530	630	730	835	725	560
Other nationalities	..	130	110	40	30	30	35	35	25	15	20
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	5,040	6,660	6,200	5,890	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,325	10,605	8,855
<b>Male fiancés</b>											
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	110	80	80	90	90	130	105	120	100	60
Americas	..	190	140	150	150	160	195	175	140	160	105
Africa	..	80	80	100	90	80	105	140	130	100	85
Indian sub-continent	420	290	250	150	140	100	185	215	220	240	235
Other Asia	..	70	60	60	60	70	70	90	75	55	65
Oceania	..	100	70	70	70	80	95	125	100	90	60
Other nationalities	..	30	30	10	10	†	5	5	5	5	–
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	940	860	720	610	610	580	785	855	795	750	610
<b>Wives</b>											
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	930	940	740	900	1,040	1,165	1,410	1,990	1,745	1,345
Americas	..	1,600	1,520	1,570	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,520	1,955	1,255
Africa	..	820	830	980	940	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,300	2,235	2,165
Indian sub-continent	5,310	5,360	5,040	5,050	5,060	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,525	8,700	8,495
Other Asia	..	1,540	1,460	1,600	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,980	3,310	3,480
Oceania	..	880	740	800	760	790	900	1,100	1,305	1,145	1,060
Other nationalities	..	380	220	80	60	50	50	35	50	45	60
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	10,900	11,500	10,800	10,800	11,100	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,670	19,140	17,860
<b>Female fiancées</b>											
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	260	330	240	310	400	485	560	665	670	445
Americas	..	350	290	380	370	400	445	450	490	510	255
Africa	..	100	100	100	90	120	105	150	130	130	115
Indian sub-continent	410	380	300	260	250	250	200	305	285	310	295
Other Asia	..	440	340	380	390	430	520	710	740	725	595
Oceania	..	120	90	90	100	110	130	145	140	110	70
Other nationalities	..	60	40	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	1,790	1,720	1,500	1,460	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,460	2,475	1,775
<b>Children</b>											
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	210	160	150	160	130	145	190	230	245	265
Americas	..	330	300	270	260	210	195	225	315	285	265
Africa	..	380	370	390	260	320	205	295	335	500	915
Indian sub-continent	1,880	1,430	1,330	910	820	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305
Other Asia	..	230	280	230	230	250	225	245	280	430	995
Oceania	..	210	80	120	200	130	135	150	210	115	240
Other nationalities	..	220	90	30	30	20	20	10	5	10	35
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	3,200	3,010	2,610	2,100	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,195	2,835	4,015

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994.

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

## SECTION 4: Asylum

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**Table 4.1 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by location of application, and initial decisions, 1993-2001**

United Kingdom														
Year	Applications received (1)			Initial Decisions (2)(3)								Number of principal applicants		
	Total applications	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total initial decisions	Cases considered under normal procedures						Backlog clearance exercise		Applications withdrawn	Applications outstanding at end of period (10)
					Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum (4)	Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave	Total refused	Refusals		Granted asylum on exceptional leave under backlog criteria (7)(8)	Refused under backlog criteria (7)(8)			
								Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration (6)	Refused on safe third country grounds			Refused on non-compliance grounds		
				(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
1993	22,370	7,320	15,050	23,405 (100)	1,590 (7)	11,125 (48)	10,690 (46)	4,705 (20)	745 (3)	5,240 (22)	*	(-)	1,925	45,805
1994	32,830	10,230	22,600	20,990 (100)	825 (4)	3,660 (17)	16,500 (79)	12,655 (60)	865 (4)	2,985 (14)	*	(-)	2,390	55,255
1995	43,965	14,410	29,555	27,005 (100)	1,295 (5)	4,410 (16)	21,300 (79)	17,705 (66)	1,515 (6)	2,085 (8)	*	(-)	2,565	69,650
1996	29,640	12,440	17,205	38,960 (100)	2,240 (6)	5,055 (13)	31,670 (81)	28,040 (72)	1,615 (4)	2,015 (5)	*	(-)	2,925	57,405
1997	32,500	16,590	15,915	36,045 (100)	3,985 (11)	3,115 (9)	28,945 (80)	22,780 (63)	2,550 (7)	3,615 (10)	*	(-)	2,065	51,795
1998	46,015	23,345	22,670	31,570 (100)	5,345 (17)	3,910 (12)	22,315 (71)	17,465 (55)	1,855 (6)	2,995 (9)	*	(-)	1,470	64,770
1999	71,160	29,455	41,700	33,720 (100)	7,815 (23)	2,465 (7)	11,025 (73)	8,110 (24)	1,830 (5)	1,085 (3)	11,140 (90)	1,275 (10)	730	119,200
2000	80,315	25,935	54,380	109,205 (100)	10,375 (11)	11,495 (12)	75,680 (78)	50,145 (51)	1,240 (1)	24,290 (25)	10,325 (89)	1,335 (11)	1,720	88,600
2001 (P)	71,365	25,210	46,160	119,015 (100)	11,180 (9)	19,845 (17)	87,990 (74)	66,070 (56)	700 (1)	21,220 (18)	*	(-)	2,160	38,800

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

(2) Decisions do not necessarily relate to applications received in the same period.

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

(4) Excluding South East Asian refugees (pre 1996 only) (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 21).

(5) Paragraph 340 (paragraph 180F prior to 1 October 1994) of the Immigration Rules, for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim within a reasonable period, including failure to respond to invitation to interview to establish identity. Figures from 1 December 1991 only. Prior to this, these refusals are included in the column "Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration".

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

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

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

(9) Includes some cases where the application has been refused on substantive grounds.

(10) Figures for 1998 and earlier years are not directly comparable with figures for later years.

**Table 4.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1993 to 2001**

United Kingdom							Number of principal applicants		
Nationality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001 (2)
<b>Europe</b>									
Albania	70	75	110	105	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065
Czech Republic	5	5	15	55	240	515	1,790	1,200	880
FRY	..	..	..	400	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,190
Macedonia	..	..	..	15	20	50	90	65	745
Poland	155	360	1,210	900	565	1,585	1,860	1,015	630
Romania	370	355	770	455	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,415
Russia	..	..	..	205	180	185	685	1,000	455
Turkey	1,480	2,045	1,820	1,495	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,700
Ukraine	n/a	n/a	n/a	235	490	370	775	770	440
Other Former USSR	385	595	795	960	1,345	2,260	2,640	2,505	1,335
Other Former Yugo.	1,830	1,385	1,565	620	375	535	2,625	2,200	90
Other	245	535	770	1,035	1,575	1,260	200	415	360
<b>Europe</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>9,145</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>22,880</b>	<b>14,305</b>
<b>Americas</b>									
Colombia	380	405	525	1,005	1,330	425	1,000	505	360
Ecuador	60	105	250	435	1,205	280	610	445	245
Jamaica	55	110	150	125	130	105	180	310	480
Other	250	265	415	205	165	165	240	155	175
<b>Americas</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,260</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Algeria	275	995	1,865	715	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,145
Angola	320	605	555	385	195	150	545	800	1,025
Burundi	10	50	95	60	85	215	780	620	615
Congo	15	40	80	75	90	150	450	485	520
Dem. Rep. Congo	635	775	935	680	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,395
Eritrea	20	110	245	135	125	345	565	505	620
Ethiopia	615	730	585	205	145	345	455	415	610
Gambia	25	140	1,170	245	125	45	30	50	65
Ghana	1,785	2,035	1,915	780	350	225	195	285	200
Ivory Coast	330	705	245	125	70	95	190	445	280
Kenya	630	1,130	1,395	1,170	605	885	485	455	310
Nigeria	1,665	4,340	5,825	2,900	1,480	1,380	945	835	870
Rwanda	10	100	135	80	90	280	820	760	540
Sierra Leone	1,050	1,810	855	395	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,930
Somalia	1,465	1,840	3,465	1,780	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,465
Sudan	300	330	345	280	230	250	280	415	390
Tanzania	110	205	1,535	225	90	80	80	60	80
Uganda	595	360	365	215	220	210	420	740	475
Zimbabwe	40	55	105	130	60	80	230	1,010	2,115
Other	395	605	835	705	600	470	710	1,025	1,060
<b>Africa</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>22,545</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>18,435</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>20,710</b>
<b>Middle East</b>									
Iran	365	520	615	585	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,415
Iraq	495	550	930	965	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,705
Other	655	910	755	600	675	745	1,045	1,330	1,095
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>14,415</b>	<b>11,215</b>
<b>Rest of Asia</b>									
Afghanistan	315	325	580	675	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	9,000
Bangladesh	155	310	685	645	545	460	530	795	500
China	215	425	790	820	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390
India	1,275	2,030	3,255	2,220	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850
Nepal	75	95	100	70	55	105	230	640	640
Pakistan	1,125	1,810	2,915	1,915	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860
Sri Lanka	1,965	2,350	2,070	1,340	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510
Other	60	170	290	205	210	550	995	565	800
<b>Rest of Asia</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>17,465</b>	<b>23,230</b>	<b>23,550</b>
Other, and nationality not recorded <sup>(2)</sup>	100	125	50	80	105	190	785	450	330
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>22,370</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>46,015</b>	<b>71,160</b>	<b>80,315</b>	<b>71,365</b>

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

(2) Where the nationality was not known between 1992 and 1994 the most likely nationality was recorded.

**Table 4.3 Initial decisions<sup>(1)</sup> on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants by nationality, 2001**

United Kingdom				Number of principal applicants			
Nationality	Total initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave	Refusals			
				Total refused	Refused on asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
<b>Europe</b>							
Albania	1,710	30	160	1,525	1,120	10	390
Czech Republic	895	—	5	890	800	—	90
FRY	11,165	340	2,015	8,810	6,915	10	1,885
Macedonia	625	5	140	480	340	†	140
Poland	805	†	10	790	650	†	140
Romania	2,155	†	70	2,080	880	10	1,190
Russia	870	20	35	815	590	15	210
Turkey	7,660	195	275	7,190	6,270	65	860
Ukraine	1,145	10	25	1,110	825	20	270
Other Former USSR	2,830	55	110	2,665	1,780	20	865
Other Former Yugo.	580	25	30	520	410	—	110
Other	775	25	50	700	565	10	125
<b>Europe</b>	<b>31,210</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>27,580</b>	<b>21,145</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6,275</b>
<b>Americas</b>							
Colombia	750	40	55	660	550	10	95
Ecuador	510	10	10	490	390	5	95
Jamaica	480	5	15	460	315	—	145
Other	290	10	30	250	200	†	45
<b>Americas</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Africa</b>							
Algeria	2,665	60	75	2,530	1,925	20	580
Angola	1,255	100	495	665	475	10	175
Burundi	1,095	225	250	625	380	—	245
Congo	865	105	70	690	555	5	130
Dem. Rep. Congo	2,435	310	330	1,795	1,530	5	255
Eritrea	1,300	120	235	945	840	†	100
Ethiopia	1,155	85	235	835	750	5	80
Gambia	90	5	20	65	50	†	15
Ghana	410	45	45	315	215	†	105
Ivory Coast	485	15	20	445	365	†	80
Kenya	900	20	70	810	625	†	180
Nigeria	1,255	25	130	1,100	745	10	345
Rwanda	965	200	320	445	260	†	180
Sierra Leone	2,680	165	1,405	1,110	685	10	420
Somalia	8,305	2,845	1,960	3,495	2,145	25	1,325
Sudan	770	120	50	595	520	†	75
Tanzania	130	5	20	110	90	5	15
Uganda	1,080	50	90	940	805	†	135
Zimbabwe	2,105	115	45	1,950	1,750	†	200
Other	1,560	140	160	1,265	990	5	270
<b>Africa</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>15,705</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4,905</b>
<b>Middle East</b>							
Iran	5,825	555	295	4,975	4,015	20	935
Iraq	8,880	815	1,855	6,210	4,680	40	1,490
Other	1,815	150	180	1,480	1,210	10	260
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>16,520</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,690</b>
<b>Rest of Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	12,155	2,260	7,370	2,530	1,070	180	1,280
Bangladesh	960	10	40	910	645	20	240
China	4,290	15	160	4,110	2,890	15	1,205
India	2,905	15	45	2,845	1,590	25	1,230
Nepal	1,000	25	15	960	770	—	190
Pakistan	4,285	220	130	3,940	2,685	15	1,240
Sri Lanka	10,165	1,415	525	8,225	7,245	65	915
Other	1,340	70	95	1,175	620	5	555
<b>Asia</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>24,695</b>	<b>17,515</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>6,850</b>
Other, and nationality not recorded	650	95	85	470	340	10	115
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>119,015</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>19,845</b>	<b>87,990</b>	<b>66,070</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>21,220</b>

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

**Table 4.4 Asylum appeals to the immigration adjudicators, tribunal and applications for Judicial Review, 1998 to 2001**

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants			
		1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Appeals to the immigration adjudicators</b>					
Appeals received by the Home Office		14,320	6,615	46,190	74,365
Determined by the adjudicators <sup>(1)</sup>		25,320	19,460	19,395	43,415
of which:					
Allowed <sup>(2)</sup>		2,355	5,280	3,340	8,155
Dismissed <sup>(2)</sup>		21,195	11,135	15,580	34,440
Withdrawn <sup>(2)</sup>		1,770	3,050	475	825
Referred <sup>(2)(3)</sup>		..	..	..	..
<b>Application for leave to appeal to the immigration tribunal<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Decisions		10,910 <sup>(R)</sup>	8,635	6,020	15,540
of which:		10,315 <sup>(R)</sup>	9,575	5,490	13,540
granted leave to appeal		..	..	..	..
<b>Appeals to the immigration tribunal<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Decisions		1,775	2,135	1,615	3,860
of which:		1,090 <sup>(R)</sup>	1,790	2,635	3,190
Allowed <sup>(2)</sup>		..	..	815	475
Dismissed <sup>(2)</sup>		..	..	1,385	1,140
Withdrawn <sup>(2)</sup>		..	..	220	150
Remitted <sup>(2)</sup>		..	..	215	1,430
<b>Application for leave to move for Judicial Review</b>					
Decisions		1,890	2,400 <sup>(4)</sup>	1,920	2,210
of which:		1,220	1,420 <sup>(4)</sup>	2,095	2,300
granted leave to move		300	500 <sup>(4)</sup>	555	290

(1) Based on information supplied by the Lord Chancellor's Department.

(2) Estimates based on information collected by the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(3) Cases referred back to the Secretary of State under the 1993 Act.

(4) Estimates based on Crown Office data covering the period January - June and October - December.

**Table 4.5 Summary of applications<sup>(1)</sup> for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), in the United Kingdom, in 2000 and 2001**

<b>Applications (excluding dependants)</b>	<b>2000<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>
<i>Applications for:</i>		
Support including accommodation	18,555	32,095
Subsistence only support	8,270	20,535
Unknown support type <sup>(3)</sup>	780	4,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>57,620</b>
 of which:		
Family cases <sup>(4)</sup>	4,715	10,825
Single adults	22,890	46,795
 Applications where support has been ceased <sup>(5)</sup>	1,560	13,340
 <b>Supported asylum seekers (including dependants)</b>	<b>As at end: December 2000</b>	<b>As at end: December 2001</b>
Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation <sup>(6)(7)</sup>	13,535	40,325
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	8,870	25,310

(1) Applications include both the first and any subsequent re-application by NASS support applicants. Principal applicants for NASS support may in some cases be dependants of principal asylum applicants.

(2) The National Asylum Support Service only began in April 2000 so data for 2000 are for April to December only. There was also a 6 month roll out period during 2000.

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

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

(5) Number of cases who have had their support ceased in each year, not necessarily on cases applying in that year.

(6) Asylum seekers that have been allocated NASS accommodation and have been confirmed as having arrived in that accommodation.

(7) Excludes cases where support has been ceased by the National Asylum Support Service.

(8) Asylum seekers receiving subsistence only support from the National Asylum Support Service. These asylum seekers live in their own accommodation.

**Table 4.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service, by region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2001**

Region	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>
<i>England</i>		
East Midlands	500	3,215
East of England	1,690	320
Greater London	17,910	1,470
North East	70	4,765
North West	445	8,155
South Central	3,150	800
South West	350	665
West Midlands	520	6,930
Yorkshire & Humberside	285	8,470
<b>Total England</b>	<b>24,925</b>	<b>34,795</b>
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	5	75
<i>Scotland</i>	240	4,750
<i>Wales</i>	140	705
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>	<b>25,310</b>	<b>40,325</b>

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

**Table 4.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support 2001**

At the end of:	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>
March	13,470	19,540
June	17,355	26,505
September	19,905	32,890
December	25,310	40,325



## SECTION 5: After-entry control

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**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001**

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
<b>All nationalities</b>	189,145	13,060	1,255	83,180	8,160	43,240
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>						
Bulgaria	3,415	35	*	855	15	215
Croatia	360	30	*	160	15	45
Cyprus	425	30	—	170	25	95
Czech Republic	1,310	140	*	730	20	125
Estonia	125	5	*	65	†	10
Hungary	830	30	*	410	20	175
Latvia	405	5	*	260	†	15
Lithuania	2,380	25	*	1,735	15	30
Malta	110	†	—	10	35	30
Poland	5,960	50	*	3,365	30	230
Romania	1,250	45	*	185	35	195
Russia	1,845	55	*	595	40	585
Slovakia	1,400	170	*	745	10	85
Slovenia	50	5	*	15	—	10
Switzerland	345	10	*	55	15	185
Turkey	3,735	100	*	2,480	15	245
Ukraine	3,390	35	*	2,425	30	185
Yugoslavia	600	30	*	140	5	110
Other former USSR	1,225	45	*	750	20	155
Other former Yugoslavia	635	75	*	175	5	30
Other Europe	175	5	*	65	5	20
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>29,975</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,775</b>
<b>Americas</b>						
Argentina	315	10	*	140	5	60
Barbados	185	10	—	70	10	50
Brazil	4,260	75	*	3,395	10	120
Canada	1,720	100	10	230	30	845
Chile	255	20	*	140	†	30
Colombia	2,625	90	*	2,140	15	85
Guyana	190	10	—	60	5	45
Jamaica	9,960	2,665	†	5,115	25	400
Mexico	615	15	*	395	5	85
Peru	270	15	*	130	†	20
Trinidad and Tobago	1,370	70	†	565	105	470
USA	8,380	165	*	730	65	3,605
Venezuela	490	15	*	360	†	25
Other Americas	1,380	85	—	710	45	120
<b>Americas</b>	<b>32,015</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>5,965</b>

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

(2) Excludes "in line" dependants and the outcome of appeals.

(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 5.2.

**Table 5.1** (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions	
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	Category of extension			Grants of settlement <sup>(2)</sup>	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
	Independent means and business <sup>(4)</sup>	Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	Other extensions <sup>(6)</sup>			
5,845	5,285	23,060	6,065	72,745	15,485	<b>All nationalities</b>
						<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>
30	2,130	100	35	210	130	Bulgaria
10	–	90	15	240	55	Croatia
5	–	95	5	195	40	Cyprus
5	30	220	35	390	95	Czech Republic
5	15	25	†	30	10	Estonia
15	20	125	35	190	45	Hungary
10	50	50	10	45	25	Latvia
15	435	120	10	90	210	Lithuania
10	–	25	–	80	5	Malta
45	1,760	455	25	735	245	Poland
65	500	175	50	280	90	Romania
40	15	480	30	725	120	Russia
10	75	275	35	380	265	Slovakia
†	–	15	†	10	†	Slovenia
10	5	65	10	165	20	Switzerland
25	5	765	100	1,830	175	Turkey
230	†	285	200	305	215	Ukraine
5	†	195	105	1,625	115	Yugoslavia
65	5	140	40	235	90	Other former USSR
5	†	115	225	865	80	Other former Yugoslavia
5	–	75	5	135	5	Other Europe
620	5,045	3,895	960	8,760	2,045	Europe (excluding EEA)
						<b>Americas</b>
15	–	80	5	85	15	Argentina
–	–	45	5	105	10	Barbados
55	†	590	15	470	180	Brazil
30	5	370	95	1,045	55	Canada
10	–	45	10	55	10	Chile
20	–	265	10	340	100	Colombia
†	–	60	5	155	50	Guyana
15	†	1,630	100	2,375	4,000	Jamaica
15	†	95	5	120	20	Mexico
20	–	90	†	110	25	Peru
5	–	145	10	270	130	Trinidad and Tobago
1,105	65	1,450	1,195	3,220	205	USA
5	†	80	5	65	20	Venezuela
40	†	340	30	570	165	Other Americas
1,335	70	5,280	1,495	8,990	4,980	Americas

**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001 (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
Africa						
Algeria	1,060	25	*	250	5	60
Angola	160	10	*	80	†	5
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	125	15	*	30	†	20
Egypt	1,040	95	*	265	260	260
Ethiopia	170	20	*	50	5	10
Ghana	3,460	150	10	1,965	75	585
Kenya	2,005	75	–	1,010	115	445
Libya	1,180	65	*	855	130	80
Mauritius	1,605	80	†	890	65	430
Morocco	465	20	*	150	5	25
Nigeria	5,305	355	–	2,170	310	1,090
Sierra Leone	720	35	–	210	5	70
Somalia	225	†	*	10	–	5
South Africa	11,440	1,510	1,120	1,715	230	4,365
Sudan	510	55	*	165	110	110
Tanzania	1,075	45	–	815	20	80
Tunisia	125	5	*	30	5	15
Uganda	965	55	–	680	20	60
Zambia	1,235	55	–	695	15	330
Zimbabwe	8,525	425	10	5,810	35	1,780
Other Africa	3,460	140	†	2,200	90	340
Africa	44,850	3,225	1,140	20,045	1,495	10,160
Asia						
Indian sub-continent						
Bangladesh	1,470	145	–	780	40	90
India	19,010	730	5	2,080	3,835	10,070
Pakistan	5,950	500	†	2,405	430	1,115
Indian sub-continent	26,430	1,375	5	5,265	4,310	11,275
Middle East						
Iran	1,105	220	*	470	70	150
Iraq	175	25	*	20	30	30
Israel	515	20	*	170	10	165
Jordan	435	35	*	215	70	65
Kuwait	130	40	*	65	10	10
Lebanon	305	20	*	120	15	70
Saudi Arabia	445	15	*	385	5	15
Syria	760	75	*	400	120	85
Yemen	265	15	*	190	5	5
Other Middle East	485	50	*	300	35	30
Middle East	4,615	520	*	2,335	370	620

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

**Table 5.1** (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions		
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	Category of extension			Grants of settlement <sup>(2)</sup>	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality	
	Independent means and business <sup>(4)</sup>	Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	Other extensions <sup>(6)</sup>				
Africa							
5	–	700	20	570	115	Algeria	
5	–	45	15	115	35	Angola	
†	†	30	25	225	25	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	
40	†	110	5	255	55	Egypt	
25	–	40	15	300	10	Ethiopia	
60	–	560	55	1,565	435	Ghana	
30	10	295	20	675	230	Kenya	
5	–	30	15	150	90	Libya	
10	–	125	10	300	110	Mauritius	
25	–	245	5	515	60	Morocco	
90	5	1,215	70	3,070	985	Nigeria	
5	–	130	270	515	95	Sierra Leone	
†	–	30	175	4,305	25	Somalia	
80	15	1,465	940	3,640	445	South Africa	
10	†	55	5	280	35	Sudan	
10	5	90	15	220	145	Tanzania	
5	–	65	†	140	5	Tunisia	
10	–	100	45	375	130	Uganda	
10	†	80	55	215	210	Zambia	
20	†	250	195	645	1,550	Zimbabwe	
90	†	545	55	1,265	390	Other Africa	
530	40	6,200	2,015	19,350	5,180	Africa	
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
60	5	330	25	3,385	180	Bangladesh	
860	10	1,345	75	5,390	515	India	
180	15	1,225	75	9,610	610	Pakistan	
1,100	25	2,900	175	18,385	1,300	Indian sub-continent	
Middle East							
25	5	125	35	840	140	Iran	
†	†	35	30	860	25	Iraq	
25	5	115	5	250	20	Israel	
5	†	40	5	130	15	Jordan	
†	†	†	–	10	5	Kuwait	
5	5	65	10	195	30	Lebanon	
5	†	5	10	20	10	Saudi Arabia	
10	†	70	†	115	25	Syria	
5	–	40	†	225	20	Yemen	
15	–	30	30	90	10	Other Middle East	
95	25	520	125	2,735	295	Middle East	

**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2001** *(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
Remainder of Asia						
China	12,830	540	*	10,190	45	1,565
Hong Kong	1,395	70	–	935	40	185
Indonesia	760	90	*	345	15	55
Japan	4,745	180	*	2,885	65	1,025
Malaysia	4,540	295	†	2,310	525	1,090
Philippines	4,685	80	–	100	10	2,770
Singapore	640	35	–	190	70	260
South Korea	2,730	90	*	2,145	15	275
Sri Lanka	2,305	140	†	1,415	160	225
Taiwan	1,735	100	*	1,460	10	100
Thailand	2,435	160	*	1,565	10	145
Other Asia	2,520	130	–	1,510	195	190
Remainder of Asia	41,335	1,915	5	25,045	1,155	7,880
Asia	72,380	3,805	10	32,645	5,835	19,775
Oceania						
Australia	5,615	860	65	355	80	2,885
New Zealand	3,585	830	20	215	50	1,600
Other Oceania	125	15	5	30	†	25
Oceania	9,325	1,705	85	600	130	4,510
British Overseas citizens	410	35	–	235	15	40
Nationality unknown	190	15	*	75	15	15
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	189,145	13,060	1,255	83,180	8,160	43,240

**Table 5.1** (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	Category of extension			Grants of settlement <sup>(2)</sup>	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
	Independent means and business <sup>(4)</sup>	Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	Other extensions <sup>(6)</sup>			
Remainder of Asia						
40	10	415	25	1,020	250	China
5	15	145	5	475	145	Hong Kong
180	–	75	10	180	15	Indonesia
85	†	450	50	1,045	85	Japan
40	5	270	15	590	360	Malaysia
1,320	†	380	25	1,160	115	Philippines
15	5	65	5	185	10	Singapore
85	†	85	30	240	35	South Korea
135	5	210	15	1,780	90	Sri Lanka
5	5	60	–	125	20	Taiwan
60	–	480	15	1,070	80	Thailand
125	†	130	240	1,535	90	Other Asia
2,095	40	2,765	435	9,400	1,290	Remainder of Asia
3,290	95	6,190	735	30,520	2,890	Asia
Oceania						
40	15	870	450	2,700	170	Australia
15	15	505	335	1,965	105	New Zealand
5	–	10	40	40	10	Other Oceania
60	30	1,385	825	4,705	280	Oceania
10	†	55	25	180	80	British Overseas
†	†	55	15	235	25	citizens
–	–	–	–	5	–	Nationality unknown
5,845	5,285	23,060	6,065	72,745	15,485	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

**Table 5.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category, excluding EEA nationals, 1998–2001**

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All decisions</b>	160,080	178,810	249,920	277,375	4.1	2.4	4.5	5.6
Visitors	10,000	9,085	12,990	14,695	8.7	7.1	9.9	11.1
Working holidaymakers	360	270	300	1,340	22.2	25.0	29.6	6.1
Students	46,500	52,495	74,205	90,115	3.0	2.5	4.8	7.7
Trainees	8,360	8,230	8,825	8,270	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.3
Au Pairs	810	495	435	495	10.9	19.6	46.8	35.1
Work permit holders	12,605	14,555	27,040	44,025	4.5	5.3	3.1	1.8
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	4,470	4,155	5,680	6,015	3.3	1.5	3.9	2.9
Independent means	50	25	40	35	30.8	19.2	52.4	42.4
Business <sup>(4)</sup>	420	310	1,835	5,580	33.9	15.2	6.7	5.6
Fiancé(e)s	40	45	95	85	28.6	23.3	24.5	22.4
Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	16,720	16,555	27,645	24,910	6.6	1.6	4.5	7.4
Other limited leave <sup>(6)</sup>	7,900	6,600	7,655	6,915	7.0	4.5	16.9	17.9
Settlement	51,835	65,995	83,165	74,900	2.7	0.8	2.6	2.9

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

(2) Excludes "in line" dependants and the outcome of appeals.

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors and innovators.

(5) Data include unmarried partners.

(6) Comprises mainly persons granted a further period of exceptional leave to remain due to the internal situation in their country of origin.

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**Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals, 2001**

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	106,820	4,335	890	160	140	16,980
<b>Europe</b>						
Bulgaria	310	35	—	10	—	5
Croatia	665	10	†	—	—	275
Cyprus	240	5	†	—	—	10
Czech Republic	480	5	—	—	—	25
Estonia	40	—	†	—	—	†
Hungary	215	15	†	†	—	—
Latvia	70	5	—	—	—	5
Lithuania	120	†	—	—	—	5
Malta	95	5	5	—	—	†
Poland	945	35	10	15	—	30
Romania	355	25	†	†	—	15
Russia	1,020	100	5	5	—	30
Slovakia	430	5	—	—	—	10
Slovenia	10	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	220	40	5	—	—	†
Turkey	3,240	40	5	—	—	670
Ukraine	405	25	†	—	—	15
Yugoslavia	2,780	30	5	—	—	1,390
Other former USSR	340	10	—	—	—	40
Other former Yugoslavia	1,565	5	—	—	—	730
Other Europe	250	5	†	—	—	85
<b>Europe</b>	<b>13,795</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,340</b>
<b>Americas</b>						
Argentina	120	15	†	—	—	5
Barbados	115	—	†	—	—	—
Brazil	575	20	10	†	—	†
Canada	1,320	125	10	5	—	5
Chile	75	†	†	—	—	†
Colombia	745	5	†	—	—	185
Guyana	205	—	†	†	—	—
Jamaica	2,850	10	5	—	—	†
Mexico	130	5	5	†	—	†
Peru	150	—	5	—	—	15
Trinidad and Tobago	365	75	†	—	—	†
USA	4,385	710	80	20	—	5
Venezuela	85	†	5	†	—	—
Other Americas	785	10	5	†	—	40
<b>Americas</b>	<b>11,895</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>260</b>

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

(2) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 31.

(3) Includes unmarried partners.

(4) Includes those dependants of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter.

**Table 6.1** (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
4,190	3,255	17,835	30,980	20,105	1,760	6,025	170	<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>
15	—	50	130	55	—	10	†	<b>Europe</b>
5	—	30	120	60	—	170	—	Bulgaria
15	—	90	70	30	†	20	—	Croatia
5	—	20	360	15	—	45	—	Cyprus
†	—	†	30	5	—	—	—	Czech Republic
5	—	20	155	15	†	5	—	Estonia
—	†	5	35	15	—	5	—	Hungary
†	—	5	80	20	—	5	—	Latvia
5	†	30	30	10	†	5	—	Lithuania
35	—	60	580	110	5	60	5	Malta
10	—	55	180	50	5	15	—	Poland
20	—	60	570	190	10	30	—	Romania
†	—	15	360	15	†	15	—	Russia
—	—	†	10	†	—	—	—	Slovakia
5	5	30	90	35	—	5	†	Slovenia
75	†	810	730	505	30	370	5	Switzerland
5	—	25	255	65	5	15	—	Turkey
70	5	90	320	650	10	220	—	Ukraine
5	—	10	180	85	†	5	†	Yugoslavia
25	—	35	230	415	—	115	10	Other former USSR
5	—	40	45	30	†	40	—	Other former Yugoslavia
305	10	1,490	4,560	2,370	70	1,155	15	Other Europe
5	—	20	50	25	†	†	—	<b>Americas</b>
5	†	55	30	10	5	†	—	Argentina
35	—	80	340	60	—	25	—	Barbados
20	220	210	495	180	10	30	10	Brazil
†	—	10	40	10	†	5	—	Canada
25	—	65	195	145	5	115	5	Chile
20	†	30	85	40	10	20	†	Colombia
105	†	1,155	765	625	45	125	10	Guyana
†	—	40	70	10	—	5	—	Jamaica
5	—	20	70	25	5	10	†	Mexico
25	†	80	85	75	5	15	†	Peru
65	10	755	1,780	840	20	80	25	Trinidad and Tobago
—	—	20	40	15	†	†	†	USA
80	—	195	205	120	10	115	†	Venezuela
400	235	2,730	4,245	2,170	115	550	50	Other Americas
								<b>Americas</b>

**Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	775	10	—	†	—	135
Angola	275	†	—	—	—	125
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(5)</sup>	735	†	—	—	—	350
Egypt	405	30	5	†	—	5
Ethiopia	455	—	5	—	—	240
Ghana	2,440	35	10	—	—	35
Kenya	990	15	5	5	—	70
Libya	370	15	†	†	—	65
Mauritius	375	45	†	—	—	†
Morocco	575	5	10	†	—	†
Nigeria	5,040	150	15	—	—	60
Sierra Leone	875	25	†	—	—	120
Somalia	8,290	5	†	—	—	4,610
South Africa	4,755	325	20	5	—	10
Sudan	600	20	5	†	—	160
Tanzania	280	5	5	—	—	5
Tunisia	190	5	—	—	—	20
Uganda	740	15	10	†	—	200
Zambia	345	20	†	—	—	†
Zimbabwe	980	70	5	—	—	85
Other Africa	1,950	20	†	—	—	710
<b>Africa</b>	<b>31,430</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,010</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>						
Bangladesh	4,050	5	10	—	—	10
India	7,280	695	145	15	—	40
Pakistan	11,535	85	35	5	—	220
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>22,860</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Middle East</b>						
Iran	1,460	25	5	5	—	590
Iraq	1,640	10	†	†	—	905
Israel	320	35	5	†	—	†
Jordan	175	10	5	—	—	5
Kuwait	15	†	—	†	—	5
Lebanon	265	10	—	†	—	45
Saudi Arabia	45	5	†	—	—	†
Syria	175	5	†	—	—	20
Yemen	370	—	—	—	—	35
Other Middle East	130	5	†	5	—	20
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,625</b>

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

**Table 6.1** (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
								<b>Africa</b>
70	†	240	130	95	10	80	—	Algeria
10	—	5	20	90	†	25	†	Angola
20	—	10	25	225	—	110	—	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(6)</sup>
25	—	115	90	100	10	25	—	Egypt
15	—	20	45	105	5	25	†	Ethiopia
465	5	355	465	825	15	225	†	Ghana
50	5	215	310	220	30	60	†	Kenya
40	—	25	50	115	—	60	—	Libya
55	—	65	135	50	10	15	†	Mauritius
35	—	150	290	40	20	20	—	Morocco
745	5	890	920	1,645	75	525	10	Nigeria
95	†	105	130	250	45	100	—	Sierra Leone
55	5	95	215	2,710	35	555	5	Somalia
25	950	1,000	1,495	800	25	90	5	South Africa
35	—	50	100	175	5	50	—	Sudan
10	†	75	100	35	30	15	—	Tanzania
†	—	95	35	30	—	10	—	Tunisia
30	†	30	100	305	†	50	†	Uganda
50	15	40	75	115	†	25	—	Zambia
50	90	170	210	230	15	50	5	Zimbabwe
75	5	280	300	415	15	125	5	Other Africa
1,960	1,080	4,040	5,245	8,570	340	2,225	35	Africa
								<b>Asia</b>
								<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
85	†	1,545	1,595	620	95	80	†	Bangladesh
235	25	1,525	2,975	1,075	330	215	5	India
280	5	4,260	4,500	1,460	360	315	10	Pakistan
600	30	7,330	9,070	3,150	785	610	20	Indian sub-continent
								<b>Middle East</b>
50	—	75	265	240	95	105	5	Iran
30	—	45	170	260	25	190	†	Iraq
10	—	95	115	40	—	15	†	Israel
20	—	35	55	30	5	10	—	Jordan
—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	Kuwait
10	—	45	95	45	5	15	—	Lebanon
5	—	5	10	15	†	†	—	Saudi Arabia
10	—	50	45	15	†	25	—	Syria
5	—	65	115	130	†	15	†	Yemen
5	—	25	35	25	†	5	—	Other Middle East
145	—	445	910	800	135	380	10	Middle East

**Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>						
China	1,510	210	5	—	—	45
Hong Kong	605	15	10	25	—	†
Indonesia	205	10	5	—	—	†
Japan	1,695	385	25	5	—	5
Malaysia	705	40	5	†	—	†
Philippines	1,355	25	270	†	—	†
Singapore	225	20	†	†	—	†
South Korea	480	80	10	—	—	†
Sri Lanka	4,040	40	20	†	—	2,140
Taiwan	165	20	†	—	—	†
Thailand	1,255	10	10	—	—	†
Other Asia	3,645	20	30	—	—	2,140
Remainder of Asia	15,885	870	385	35	—	4,340
Total Asia	43,340	1,765	595	65	—	6,235
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	3,205	280	20	5	—	†
New Zealand	2,185	90	5	†	—	†
Other Oceania	60	5	†	†	—	†
Oceania	5,450	370	25	10	—	5
British Overseas citizens	515	5	†	5	140	10
Stateless	385	5	†	†	—	120
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	106,820	4,335	890	160	140	16,980

**Table 6.1** (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
								<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
70	5	90	680	295	85	30	—	China
100	—	90	220	85	20	30	5	Hong Kong
15	—	15	130	25	—	5	—	Indonesia
50	†	40	805	350	5	30	5	Japan
140	†	110	305	75	5	15	5	Malaysia
30	—	105	670	190	20	40	†	Philippines
25	—	15	125	25	†	5	†	Singapore
35	—	20	165	145	5	20	—	South Korea
95	—	130	755	440	120	305	5	Sri Lanka
25	—	10	80	20	—	†	—	Taiwan
35	—	50	935	185	10	20	†	Thailand
35	†	85	340	565	10	415	†	Other Asia
660	10	760	5,215	2,405	280	915	20	Remainder of Asia
1,405	40	8,540	15,195	6,355	1,200	1,905	45	Asia
								<b>Oceania</b>
35	905	545	1,030	330	10	40	10	Australia
10	980	435	530	115	†	15	5	New Zealand
†	†	5	30	15	—	†	—	Other Oceania
50	1,890	985	1,585	455	10	55	15	Oceania
40	—	15	90	95	15	95	5	British Overseas citizens
35	†	40	55	85	5	40	—	Stateless
4,190	3,255	17,835	30,980	20,105	1,760	6,025	170	<b>All nationalities</b> (excluding EEA)

**Table 6.2 Grants of settlement of non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age<sup>(1)</sup>, 2001**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)
<b>All nationalities</b>							
Male	9,015	6,300	16,435	8,100	3,015	1,220	35,065
Female	8,835	10,945	18,960	8,435	3,335	1,850	43,525
Total	17,850	17,245	35,395	16,535	6,350	3,065	78,590
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>							
Male	1,085	795	1,785	805	340	125	3,845
Female	1,020	1,455	2,890	1,005	495	180	6,025
Total	2,105	2,250	4,675	1,805	835	305	9,870
<b>Americas</b>							
Male	995	455	1,740	1,165	520	150	4,030
Female	1,030	760	2,365	1,435	635	200	5,390
Total	2,025	1,215	4,105	2,600	1,150	350	9,420
<b>Africa</b>							
Male	3,875	1,530	4,250	2,935	1,035	305	10,060
Female	3,900	1,885	4,895	2,670	890	460	10,800
Total	7,775	3,415	9,150	5,605	1,925	765	20,860
<b>Asia</b>							
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>							
Male	1,435	2,285	4,890	1,300	415	335	9,220
Female	1,270	5,400	2,970	875	425	570	10,235
Total	2,700	7,685	7,860	2,170	840	900	19,455
<b>Middle East</b>							
Male	345	345	715	375	175	105	1,715
Female	340	305	510	265	155	155	1,395
Total	685	650	1,225	645	330	260	3,105
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>							
Male	1,030	770	1,495	1,060	350	160	3,835
Female	1,015	905	3,200	1,755	545	225	6,630
Total	2,045	1,680	4,695	2,815	895	385	10,470
<b>Asia</b>							
Male	2,810	3,400	7,095	2,735	940	595	14,770
Female	2,625	6,615	6,680	2,895	1,125	950	18,260
Total	5,430	10,015	13,775	5,630	2,065	1,550	33,030
<b>Oceania</b>							
Male	200	85	1,475	410	155	25	2,150
Female	215	190	2,050	385	150	30	2,805
Total	415	275	3,525	790	300	60	4,950
<b>British Overseas citizens and other countries</b>							
Male	50	30	85	50	25	15	210
Female	45	45	85	50	45	25	250
Total	95	75	170	100	70	40	460

(1) Excludes 10,355 persons given settlement on arrival, for which an age analysis is not available, and a further 25 persons whose ages are not available.

**Table 6.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, 1991–2001**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category of grant	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(1)</sup>	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)</b>											
On completion of four years:											
in employment with a work permit	2,250	2,410	2,980	3,640	3,390	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335
in permit free employment <sup>(2)</sup>	1,150	890	850	780	680	620	705	855	700	1,415	890
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	330	210	190	220	240	200	265	200	130	260	160
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	60	10	10	480	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	820	730	430	310	280	300	220	170	220	160	140
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain of which:	990	1,780	3,990	3,290	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	24,835	16,980
recognised refugees <sup>(3)</sup>	750	1,280	2,850	2,260	680	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	24,835	16,980
persons given exceptional leave to remain	240	500	1,140	1,030	920	3,080	2,425	2,405			
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,560	2,500	2,360	2,350	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis <sup>(4)</sup>	8,160	8,510	10,810	11,080	10,000	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	39,865	29,950
<b>Spouses and dependants</b>											
Husbands:											
settled on arrival	50	80	50	20	20	20	15	10	15	25	55
settled on removal of time limit:	11,560	10,800	11,950	12,060	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780
of which:											
on basis of marriage <sup>(5)</sup>	11,370	10,590	11,670	11,670	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850
at same time as wife	190	220	280	380	430	530	540	610	805	1,270	930
Total husbands	11,610	10,880	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835
Wives:											
settled on arrival	680	570	350	170	140	120	150	125	150	165	235
settled on removal of time limit:	18,330	18,020	18,750	17,940	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,755	30,745
of which:											
on basis of marriage <sup>(5)</sup>	16,080	15,790	15,940	14,920	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590
at same time as husband	2,250	2,230	2,810	3,020	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155
Total wives	19,010	18,580	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,980
Children:											
settled on arrival	2,430	2,110	1,500	1,300	1,330	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,505	1,705
settled on removal of time limit:	6,640	6,240	7,050	7,980	7,300	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,480	18,400
of which:											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	1,930	2,030	1,770	1,800	1,640	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830
other	4,710	4,210	5,280	6,180	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570
Total children	9,070	8,350	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	28,990	20,105
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:											
on arrival	430	370	290	270	250	280	295	285	265	265	295
on removal of time limit	2,820	3,070	2,320	1,840	1,760	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465
Other and unspecified dependants <sup>(6)</sup>	2,220	2,020	2,030	1,780	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	6,830	6,025
Total spouses and dependants	45,160	43,290	44,290	43,360	44,920	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	84,930	76,700
<b>Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants</b>	580	760	540	580	570	580	350	310	230	295	170
<b>All grants</b>	53,900	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,090	106,820

(1) Excludes EEA nationals.

(2) Includes ministers of religion, writers and artists. Includes also EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals from 1994 accepted on employment grounds.

(3) 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. The 1999 figures are provisional and may be underestimates.

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

(5) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

(6) Includes those dependants of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter (since 27 July 1998).

**Table 6.4 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, 1991–2001**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Broad nationality and category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All nationalities</b>											
Four years' employment	3,400	3,290	3,830	4,420	4,070	3,940	3,550	4,010	3,985	5,870	5,225
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	11,610	10,880	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	19,010	18,580	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,980
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	9,070	8,350	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	28,990	20,105
Other	10,810	11,460	12,160	11,120	10,160	13,080	12,000	17,575	33,365	43,555	32,670
Total	53,900	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,090	106,820
<b>Europe</b>											
<b>European Economic Area<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
Four years' employment	680	480	420	220	120	80	70	205	..	..	..
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	290	230	150	60	20	10	5	10	..	..	..
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	870	680	580	250	60	20	15	30	..	..	..
Children	320	230	180	50	20	10	10	25	..	..	..
Other	270	120	100	30	10	10	10	†	..	..	..
Total	2,440	1,750	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>											
Four years' employment	130	140	190	240	320	330	330	375	340	490	440
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	1,090	850	830	740	900	1,060	990	1,125	1,125	1,350	1,490
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	1,330	1,300	1,470	1,550	1,920	2,800	2,840	2,865	3,170	4,415	4,560
Children	350	310	530	760	490	1,550	1,860	1,220	2,725	3,545	2,370
Other	230	300	580	710	410	1,630	1,620	1,720	8,615	5,305	4,935
Total	3,120	2,890	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,105	13,795
<b>Europe (total)</b>											
Four years' employment	810	620	610	470	440	410	395	580	345	490	440
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	1,390	1,070	970	800	920	1,070	995	1,135	1,130	1,350	1,490
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,200	1,990	2,050	1,800	1,970	2,820	2,850	2,890	3,175	4,415	4,560
Children	660	540	710	810	500	1,560	1,875	1,245	2,730	3,545	2,370
Other	500	420	680	750	420	1,640	1,625	1,725	8,615	5,310	4,935
Total	5,560	4,650	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,995	15,110	13,795
<b>Americas</b>											
Four years' employment	660	780	890	1,030	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	1,600	1,550	1,560	1,510	1,740	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,920	2,820	2,990	2,910	3,080	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245
Children	1,320	1,260	1,410	1,530	1,530	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,345	2,170
Other	710	850	790	900	930	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,065	1,640
Total	7,210	7,250	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,520	11,895
<b>Africa</b>											
Four years' employment	270	280	400	580	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	910
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	3,200	2,710	2,840	3,270	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,660	2,170	2,570	2,870	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245
Children	1,640	1,690	1,980	2,380	2,400	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,600	8,570
Other	1,820	2,140	3,100	2,780	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,235	12,670
Total	9,600	9,000	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,460	31,430

(1) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

(3) Includes all current EEA countries, as in table 6.5, throughout the period covered.

(4) Includes British Overseas citizens, stateless and countries not separately identified up to 1993, but includes only British Overseas citizens and stateless from 1984. Countries not separately identified from 1994 have been included in their relevant geographical areas, as in table 6.5.

**Table 6.4 (continued)**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Broad nationality and category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
Four years' employment	320	250	280	380	350	340	380	370	520	945	975
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	3,100	3,350	4,380	4,810	4,800	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	5,710	6,250	5,570	5,280	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,070
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	2,410	2,250	1,560	1,610	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,150
Other	2,750	2,960	2,310	1,990	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,230	2,335
Total	14,290	15,070	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,735	22,860
<b>Middle East</b>											
Four years' employment	200	130	140	140	170	130	105	110	105	140	130
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	490	460	420	320	390	390	360	370	355	450	445
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	700	640	680	640	710	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910
Children	540	470	500	570	620	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	800
Other	1,060	1,020	1,060	940	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,505	2,310
Total	2,990	2,710	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,090	4,595
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
Four years' employment	960	1,000	1,190	1,530	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	790	670	700	600	640	660	515	580	595	760	760
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	3,140	3,130	3,440	3,280	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	1,570	1,410	1,520	1,800	1,630	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,320	2,405
Other	1,470	1,580	2,080	2,000	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,660	6,250
Total	7,930	7,790	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,720	15,885
<b>Asia (total)</b>											
Four years' employment	1,500	1,380	1,600	2,050	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	4,370	4,490	5,500	5,740	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	9,560	10,030	9,680	9,200	10,240	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	4,530	4,130	3,580	3,980	3,690	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,610	6,355
Other	5,260	5,560	5,450	4,930	4,540	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,395	10,895
Total	25,220	25,570	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,540	43,340
<b>Oceania</b>											
Four years' employment	100	140	220	240	200	220	185	205	240	320	400
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	720	720	780	650	700	720	635	755	830	935	985
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	1,020	950	1,120	1,050	1,180	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585
Children	380	250	350	320	290	320	265	305	340	500	455
Other	220	280	190	590	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030
Total	2,440	2,340	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,900	5,450
<b>Others<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Four years' employment	70	80	110	60	60	50	20	20	15	15	10
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	370	350	350	110	120	100	90	95	75	85	55
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	660	650	680	280	230	240	220	195	185	200	145
Children	530	480	510	260	210	230	285	340	355	385	185
Other	2,250	2,200	1,950	1,170	860	780	665	895	745	870	505
Total	3,880	3,770	3,590	1,870	1,470	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,555	905

**Table 6.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, 1991–2001**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All nationalities</b>	53,900	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,090	106,820
<b>Europe</b>											
<b>European Economic Area<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Austria	120	110	90	50	10	#	†	–	..	..	..
Belgium	50	30	10	20	10	#	†	†	..	..	..
Denmark	100	70	50	30	10	10	5	10	..	..	..
Finland	130	130	140	50	10	#	†	5	..	..	..
France	250	180	100	60	30	30	10	25	..	..	..
Germany	280	180	100	50	40	10	10	25	..	..	..
Greece	40	40	40	20	10	10	5	15	..	..	..
Iceland	30	20	20	10	#	#	†	–	..	..	..
Italy	170	120	90	50	20	20	10	25	..	..	..
Luxembourg	–	–	–	#	–	–	–	–	..	..	..
Netherlands	170	100	80	40	20	10	15	25	..	..	..
Norway	220	210	220	80	10	10	5	†	..	..	..
Portugal	150	100	40	30	20	20	25	115	..	..	..
Spain	210	110	10	#	#	#	10	15	..	..	..
Sweden	520	360	430	120	20	10	10	†	..	..	..
European Economic Area <sup>(2)</sup>	2,440	1,750	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>											
Bulgaria	60	90	80	100	150	200	165	185	275	295	310
Cyprus	320	250	220	190	220	240	240	275	425	510	240
Former Czechoslovakia	60	50	70	100	190	290	285	405	505	760	910
of which, Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	415	480
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	345	430
Hungary	90	100	110	100	130	200	175	185	190	250	215
Malta	80	90	70	60	80	80	55	70	60	75	95
Poland	700	610	560	490	580	640	565	580	615	830	945
Romania	60	70	100	120	190	270	220	240	290	310	355
Switzerland	180	180	160	140	150	210	200	255	220	220	220
Turkey	1,050	800	1,420	1,840	1,170	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,205	3,240
Former USSR	140	270	340	400	610	820	870	1,185	1,395	2,075	1,995
of which, Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	40
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	60	70
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	130	120
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	1,185	1,020
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	385	405
Other former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	300	340
Former Yugoslavia	390	380	470	460	550	680	595	1,505	6,650	4,440	5,020
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	650	665
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	10
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,760	2,640	2,780
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	1,130	1,565
Other Europe	..	..	..	10	20	20	30	55	130	135	250
Remainder of Europe	3,120	2,890	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,105	13,795
Europe	5,560	4,650	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,980	15,110	13,795

(1) Includes all current EEA countries throughout the period covered.

(2) Includes Liechtenstein.

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

**Table 6.5** (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Americas</b>											
Argentina	50	70	40	50	60	50	50	60	60	80	120
Barbados	60	60	80	70	70	80	55	100	65	95	115
Brazil	260	320	340	300	330	390	330	350	405	460	575
Canada	680	790	760	810	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320
Chile	60	70	80	50	40	60	70	50	55	80	75
Colombia	270	230	320	270	280	270	240	365	650	805	745
Guyana	190	180	170	210	190	200	175	185	135	195	205
Jamaica	1,310	1,250	1,270	1,280	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,850
Mexico	90	90	90	60	90	110	125	120	90	125	130
Peru	100	70	100	100	100	80	110	105	140	160	150
Trinidad and Tobago	210	230	270	380	360	340	280	320	280	490	365
USA	3,910	3,850	4,060	3,990	3,960	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,580	4,385
Venezuela	30	40	50	40	40	50	45	65	65	80	85
Other Americas	..	..	..	270	310	430	395	2,945	750	935	785
Americas	7,210	7,250	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,520	11,895
<b>Africa</b>											
Algeria	240	240	330	400	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,010	775
Angola	†	10	30	30	40	30	60	95	520	305	275
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(3)</sup>	10	10	90	70	120	90	90	120	2,575	910	735
Egypt	380	340	300	300	270	330	330	360	385	485	405
Ethiopia	70	130	540	310	170	140	205	190	2,165	2,730	455
Ghana	1,480	1,340	1,350	1,620	1,820	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,135	2,440
Kenya	480	450	470	550	530	590	495	535	760	1,120	990
Libya	100	120	100	120	70	110	120	165	160	370	370
Mauritius	310	290	280	340	390	460	380	450	460	675	375
Morocco	790	770	700	510	430	460	405	425	430	590	575
Nigeria	2,870	2,550	2,750	3,090	3,260	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,520	5,040
Sierra Leone	290	270	290	420	440	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875
Somalia	510	690	1,530	1,380	760	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,285	8,290
South Africa	1,050	890	1,100	1,260	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755
Sudan	100	160	190	140	150	360	2,180	465	545	1,520	600
Tanzania	260	200	210	200	250	220	155	220	235	415	280
Tunisia	120	70	80	100	80	90	75	115	160	125	190
Uganda	110	120	220	230	440	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,435	740
Zambia	170	120	150	150	190	220	180	205	235	440	345
Zimbabwe	240	220	200	270	330	360	345	405	435	955	980
Other Africa	..	..	..	380	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,065	1,950
Africa	9,600	9,000	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,460	31,430
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
Bangladesh	2,780	2,520	2,550	3,050	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,680	4,050
India	5,680	5,500	4,890	4,780	4,860	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,045	7,280
Pakistan	5,820	7,060	6,650	6,240	6,310	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,005	11,535
Indian sub-continent	14,290	15,070	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,735	22,860
<b>Middle East</b>											
Iran	1,170	1,060	1,070	990	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,915	1,460
Iraq	580	540	610	570	540	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,715	1,640
Israel	430	380	330	250	290	290	275	305	260	365	320
Jordan	180	160	130	160	150	120	150	130	145	255	175
Kuwait	40	20	20	10	30	20	40	55	60	60	15
Lebanon	330	240	300	280	400	660	635	595	760	990	265
Saudi Arabia	40	40	30	60	40	40	30	45	55	50	45
Syria	120	120	100	70	100	110	120	115	140	245	175
Yemen	90	140	210	190	160	180	150	225	260	290	370
Other Middle East	..	..	..	40	60	70	85	125	145	205	130
Middle East	2,990	2,710	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,090	4,595

**Table 6.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, 1991–2001** (*continued*)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
China	390	440	640	960	1,130	1,180	1,225	1,545	1,525	1,710	1,510
Hong Kong	1,890	1,590	1,520	1,490	1,310	1,240	895	810	485	795	605
Indonesia	80	60	90	100	100	90	90	115	200	210	205
Japan	1,970	1,970	1,810	2,060	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695
Malaysia	690	630	650	640	660	610	505	545	510	780	705
Philippines	1,190	1,130	1,200	920	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,910	1,355
Singapore	190	150	180	140	170	150	160	125	170	230	225
South Korea	210	170	240	280	260	270	220	275	305	485	480
Sri Lanka	660	1,000	1,940	1,860	1,370	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,530	4,040
Taiwan	..	..	#	20	40	60	85	100	120	175	165
Thailand	660	650	650	540	520	550	495	535	830	955	1,255
Other Asia	..	..	..	220	270	350	420	530	775	1,225	3,645
Remainder of Asia	7,930	7,790	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,720	15,885
Asia	25,220	25,570	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,540	43,340
<b>Oceania</b>											
Australia	1,450	1,480	1,680	1,740	2,020	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205
New Zealand	990	840	970	1,080	1,390	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,920	2,185
Other Oceania	..	..	..	40	40	40	25	50	40	55	60
Oceania	2,440	2,340	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,900	5,450
British Overseas citizens	1,350	1,190	820	710	690	620	540	965	560	630	515
Stateless <sup>(4)</sup>	1,430	1,490	1,570	1,170	780	780	740	575	815	930	385
Other countries not elsewhere specified	1,100	1,090	1,210	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>All nationalities</b>	53,900	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,090	106,820

(4) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

**Table 6.6 Grants of settlement — Commonwealth<sup>(1)</sup> citizens and foreign nationals, 1960-2001<sup>(2)</sup>**

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens <sup>(3)</sup>	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens <sup>(3)</sup>	Foreign nationals
<b>1960</b>	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	..	18,810 <sup>(4)</sup>	..
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
<b>1970</b>	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
<b>1980</b>	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
<b>1990</b>	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 <sup>(5)</sup>	97,115	48,300	41,975	2,465	4,375
<b>2000<sup>(5)</sup></b>	125,090	63,000	54,750	2,600	4,740
<b>2001<sup>(5)</sup></b>	106,820	53,510	42,950	5,255	5,100

(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) 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.

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

(5) Excludes EEA nationals.

## SECTION 7: Enforcement of immigration law

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**Table 7.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991 to 2001**

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
									(R)		(P)
<b>Type of removal</b>											
<b>Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>14,950</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>17,220</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>24,535</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>31,295</b>	<b>38,275</b>	<b>37,865</b>
of whom: principal asylum applicants <sup>(2)</sup>	..	960	1,240	1,350	1,880	2,700	4,105	3,540	4,860	5,440	4,175
of whom: non-asylum cases <sup>(3)</sup>	..	13,990	15,500	15,870	17,270	18,510	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690
<b>Persons removed as a result of enforcement action<sup>(4)(5)</sup></b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>10,290</b>
of whom: principal asylum applicants <sup>(2)</sup>	..	390	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130
of whom: non-asylum cases	..	5,820	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160
<b>Principal asylum applicants leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes<sup>(6)</sup></b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	550	980
<b>Total persons removed<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>21,160</b>	<b>22,820</b>	<b>22,430</b>	<b>24,230</b>	<b>26,660</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>34,920</b>	<b>37,780</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>49,135</b>
of whom: principal asylum applicants <sup>(2)</sup>	..	1,350	1,820	2,220	3,170	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285
of whom: non-asylum cases <sup>(3)</sup>	..	19,820	21,000	20,210	21,060	21,840	23,980	27,930	30,120	37,665	39,850
<b>Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated<sup>(7)</sup></b>											
Illegal entry action initiated	4,460	5,670	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875
Deportation action initiated <sup>(8)</sup>	3,840	3,940	4,590	5,770	5,640	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,785	2,525	625
Administrative removal action initiated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	5,610
<b>Total persons against whom enforcement action was initiated<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>9,610</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>50,570</b>	<b>76,110</b>
of whom: principal asylum applicants <sup>(2)</sup>	..	..	..	..	9,310	14,880	13,760	14,730	..	43,465	67,150
of whom: non-asylum cases	..	..	..	..	7,150	6,530	6,240	6,350	..	7,105	8,960

(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) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants. Removal figures exclude 1,495 dependants of asylum seekers removed in the period April to December 2001; data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

(3) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of port principal asylum applicants removed.

(4) Including persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(5) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns. Figures exclude 185 accompanying dependants leaving between April 2000 and March 2001.

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

(7) 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.

(8) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 1999 and 2000. 2001 figure may exclude some persons recommended for deportation by a court.

**Table 7.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (P)
<b>Type of enforcement action initiated</b>											
<b>Illegal entry action<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>6,760</b>
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants<sup>(3)(4)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	1,070	1,740	2,605	3,095	2,615	2,820	3,775
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	..	..	2,090	1,720	1,935	2,485	2,610	3,290	2,985
<b>Deportation action<sup>(3)(5)</sup></b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>450</b>
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants<sup>(3)(4)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	220	400	455	350	140	145	85
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	..	..	1,700	1,600	1,615	1,380	1,075	1,140	365
<b>Administrative removal action<sup>(3)</sup></b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>425</b>	<b>3,080</b>
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants<sup>(3)(4)</sup></i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	270
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	2,810
<b>Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>10,290</b>
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants<sup>(4)</sup></i>	..	390	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	5,820	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160

(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) Including persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(3) Figures for 2001 have been estimated.

(4) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage. Figures exclude 200 dependants of asylum seekers removed as a result of enforcement action in the period April to December 2001; data on dependants of asylum seekers removed have only been collected since April 2001.

(5) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 1999 and 2000.

(6) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns. Figures exclude 185 accompanying dependants leaving between April 2000 and March 2001.

**Table 7.3 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, by nationality, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (3)	1999 (3)	2000 (F)	2001 (P)
<b>Persons removed as a result of illegal entry action<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Europe (including EEA)	320	300	670	600	750	900	1,100	1,835	..	..	..
Americas	480	440	420	300	280	230	180	240	..	..	..
Africa	1,300	1,630	1,380	810	580	630	880	835	..	..	..
Indian sub-continent	380	480	600	750	720	920	1,240	1,410	..	..	..
Other Asia	260	280	230	240	230	200	260	350	..	..	..
Oceania	10	10	20	20	#	10	10	10	..	..	..
Other nationalities	150	190	90	20	10	10	40	70	..	..	..
All nationalities <sup>(4)</sup>	2,890	3,340	3,410	2,740	2,570	2,910	3,720	4,755	5,225	6,115	6,760
<b>Persons removed as a result of deportation action<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Europe (including EEA)	300	310	320	310	310	310	350	355	355	..	..
Americas	320	380	320	250	290	230	290	295	335	..	..
Africa	1,160	1,110	820	570	520	600	510	420	290	..	..
Indian sub-continent	240	310	300	270	240	280	240	185	130	..	..
Other Asia	280	260	220	180	160	130	130	90	80	..	..
Oceania	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	..	..
Other nationalities	80	100	80	#	10	#	#	5	5	..	..
All nationalities <sup>(4)</sup>	2,410	2,490	2,080	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,550	1,360	1,210	1,280	450
<b>Persons removed as a result of administrative removal action</b>											
Europe (including EEA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Americas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Indian sub-continent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Other Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Other nationalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
All nationalities <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	3,080
<b>Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action<sup>(2)(5)</sup></b>											
Europe (including EEA)	620	610	990	910	1,060	1,210	1,450	2,190	..	..	..
Americas	800	820	740	550	560	460	470	535	..	..	..
Africa	2,460	2,740	2,200	1,380	1,110	1,230	1,390	1,255	..	..	..
Indian sub-continent	620	790	900	1,020	960	1,210	1,480	1,595	..	..	..
Other Asia	540	540	450	420	390	340	390	440	..	..	..
Oceania	30	20	40	40	30	30	30	25	..	..	..
Other nationalities	230	290	170	20	20	20	40	70	..	..	..
All nationalities <sup>(6)</sup>	5,300	5,810	5,490	4,340	4,120	4,500	5,260	6,110	6,440	7,820	10,290

(1) Under sections 3(5), 3(6) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1977, or under section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(2) Figures for years prior to 1999 exclude persons known to have departed voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(3) Nationality breakdowns, where shown, are estimates.

(4) Figures for 2001 have been estimated.

(5) Excludes persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes.

(6) Figures exclude 186 accompanying dependants leaving between April 2000 and March 2001.

**Table 7.4 Persons dealt with as illegal entrants<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom									Number of persons			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (P)	
<b>All persons</b>												
<b>Action commenced in the period</b>												
Illegal entry papers served	4,460	5,670	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	
<b>Dealt with during the period<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Removed as illegal entrants <sup>(3)</sup>	2,890	3,340	3,410	2,740	2,570	2,910	3,720	4,755	5,225	6,115	6,760	
Departed voluntarily <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	300	290	380	550	590	540	820	830				
Allowed to stay indefinitely	30	20	20	#	#	#	10	80	380	255	..	
Allowed to stay for a limited period	160	190	310	570	440	530	720	1,065	560	855	..	
Dealt with as other categories <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	360	460	720	510	410	1,260	170	135	110	375	..	
Total dealt with during the period <sup>(2)(6)</sup>	3,740	4,300	4,830	4,370	4,010	5,240	5,430	6,860	6,275	7,595	..	

(1) Persons served with papers and dealt with as illegal entrants as defined in Section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(2) Some persons dealt with in one period had illegal entry action initiated against them in an earlier period.

(3) Figures for 1998 are estimates.

(4) Persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after illegal entry action had been initiated against them.

(5) Includes deportation cases (including overstayers) and seamen deserters.

(6) Figures for 1990 to 1996 include absconders, but absconders have been excluded from 1997 to 2000 on the grounds that absconding does not necessarily signify the resolution of an enforcement case.

**Table 7.5 Deportation action<sup>(1)</sup>, 1991-2001**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category of case and type of action undertaken	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (2)	2001 (2)(3)(P)
<b>Breach of conditions of leave to enter or remain<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	3,170	3,440	4,170	5,300	4,990	5,740	4,630	3,910	1,300	1,760	..
Decision not to deport	220	540	600	280	280	440	1,020	3,090	865	1,145	..
Deportation orders made	370	450	830	1,140	1,350	1,470	830	610	315	240	..
Departed voluntarily	160	90	210	310	350	390	510	355	120	..	..
Removals	1,850	1,850	1,530	1,290	1,240	1,220	1,180	1,000	705	..	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	190	270	320	340	390	540	470	360	175	..	..
Supervised departure	1,660	1,580	1,210	940	840	680	710	640	530	..	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(5)</sup>	..	..	..	#	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
<b>Deportation of family members<sup>(6)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	..	..	..	..	170	620	520	200	30	30	..
Decision not to deport	..	..	..	..	—	#	30	80	145	95	..
Deportation orders made	..	..	..	..	—	30	10	10	10	10	..
Departed voluntarily	..	..	..	..	#	10	10	5	—	..	..
Removals	..	..	..	..	—	#	#	10	†	..	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	..	..	..	..	—	#	#	†	—	..	..
Supervised departure	..	..	..	..	—	#	#	5	†	..	..
<b>Conducive to the public good<sup>(7)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	270	150	110	130	90	130	100	135	90	120	..
Decision not to deport	100	30	10	20	20	30	60	70	40	55	..
Deportation orders made	120	160	120	110	90	120	110	120	85	175	..
Departed voluntarily	40	10	—	#	#	#	#	5	5	..	..
Removals	90	140	140	100	80	100	110	110	115	..	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	90	130	140	100	80	90	110	105	95	..	..
Supervised departure	—	—	—	#	10	10	10	5	20	..	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(5)</sup>	—	#	#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
<b>Following court recommendation<sup>(8)</sup></b>											
Court recommendations made	400	340	310	350	390	370	360	335	365	615	..
Successful appeal against court recommendation <sup>(9)</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	#	#	5	5	—	..
Decision not to deport	10	40	10	30	50	30	20	40	30	20	..
Deportation orders made	350	280	300	300	250	280	270	280	250	335	..
Departed voluntarily	#	#	—	10	10	—	—	5	5	..	..
Removals	470	500	410	220	250	270	250	235	260	..	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	460	480	400	210	240	260	240	225	230	..	..
Supervised departure	10	20	10	#	10	10	10	10	30	..	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(10)</sup>	#	10	#	#	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
<b>All Categories — Total</b>											
Notice of intention to deport	3,440	3,590	4,280	5,420	5,250	6,480	5,250	4,245	1,415	1,910	625
Court recommendations made	400	340	310	350	390	370	360	335	365	615	
Successful appeal against court recommendation <sup>(9)</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	#	#	5	5	—	
Decision not to deport	340	610	630	320	350	500	1,130	3,280	1,085	1,315	..
Deportation orders made	840	890	1,240	1,540	1,690	1,890	1,220	1,020	660	760	..
Departed voluntarily	200	90	210	320	360	400	520	370	130	130	1,280
Removals	2,410	2,490	2,080	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,550	1,360	1,080	..	
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	730	880	850	650	710	900	810	695	500	..	..
Supervised departure	1,670	1,600	1,220	950	860	710	730	660	580	..	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(5)</sup>	#	10	#	#	—	—	—	—	—	—	..

(1) Under the provisions of sections 3(5) and 3(6) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(2) Due to data quality issues only the total number of removals and voluntary departures is available.

(3) Figure for initiation of deportation action may exclude some persons recommended for deportation by a court.

(4) Under section 3(5)(a) of the Immigration Act 1971, figures for 1989 to 1994 also include section 3(5)(c) cases.

(5) As an alternative to deportation.

(6) Under section 3(5)(c) of the Immigration Act 1971, see note (2) above.

(7) Under section 3(5)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(8) Under section 3(6) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(9) Following an appeal in a criminal court; not part of the immigration appeals procedure.

(10) As an alternative to deportation following conviction for a criminal offence.

**Table 7.6 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 29 December 2001, by gender, length of detention and place of detention**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Total detainees</b>	<b>of whom, asylum seekers<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Male	1,375	1,145
Female	170	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,280</b>

<b>Length<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Total detainees<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>of whom, asylum seekers<sup>(1)(3)</sup></b>
Less than 1 month	605	435
1 to 2 months	230	190
2 to 4 months	215	190
4 to 6 months	125	110
5 to 6 months	110	100
6 to 6 months	35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,055</b>

<b>Place of detention</b>	<b>Total detainees</b>	<b>of whom, asylum seekers<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Oakington Reception Centre	225	225
<b>Immigration Service Removal Centres</b>		
Harmondsworth	370	250
Yarl's Wood	250	230
Campsfield House	165	155
Tinsley House	85	45
Dungavel	35	30
<b>Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities</b>		
Dover Harbour	10	10
Manchester Airport	5	†
<b>Dedicated Immigration Service wings</b>		
Haslar	145	130
Lindholme	100	85
Rochester	85	80
<b>Prison establishments</b>		
Belmarsh	10	5
Other prison establishments <sup>(4)</sup>	60	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,280</b>

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

(2) Relates to current period of detention; where persons have been transferred to and subsequently from Oakington Reception Centre, excludes time in detention prior to transfer from Oakington.

(3) Figures exclude persons detained in Oakington Reception Centre, police cells and those in dual detention.

(4) Other prison establishments with 5 or fewer detainees.

**Table 7.7 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 29 December 2001, by nationality<sup>(1)</sup>**

Nationality	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers <sup>(2)</sup>
Albania	35	35
Czech Republic	40	40
FRY <sup>(3)</sup>	90	85
Macedonia	5	5
Poland	60	55
Romania	35	35
Russia	10	10
Turkey	30	30
Ukraine	40	30
Other Former USSR	45	40
Other Former Yugoslavia	—	—
Europe Other	5	5
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>365</b>
Colombia	5	5
Ecuador	5	†
Jamaica	135	25
Americas Other	15	5
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>40</b>
Algeria	60	50
Angola	10	10
Burundi	—	—
Congo	†	—
Democratic Republic of Congo	20	20
Eritrea	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—
Gambia	15	10
Ghana	30	25
Ivory Coast	15	15
Kenya	25	25
Nigeria	115	100
Sierra Leone	10	10
Somalia	5	5
Sudan	†	†
Tanzania	10	10
Uganda	25	25
Zimbabwe	150	135
Africa Other	40	30
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>470</b>
Iran	10	10
Iraq	15	15
Middle East Other	35	20
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>
Afghanistan	5	5
Bangladesh	35	35
China	85	85
India	75	65
Nepal	—	—
Pakistan	105	100
Sri Lanka	65	60
Asia Other	15	10
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>360</b>
Nationality not known	5	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,280</b>

(1) Figures exclude persons detained in police cells and those in dual detention.

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

(3) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comprising Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro.

**Table 7.8 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999 in England and Wales, 1997–2001**

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence <sup>(1)</sup> description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(P)</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>											
<b>Immigration Act 1971</b>											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	3	7	6	3	5	2	5	5	2	3
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	35	34	43	40	58	16	18	25	27	39
24(1) (aa) <sup>(2)</sup>	By means of deception obtains or seeks leave to enter or remain in UK <sup>(3)</sup>	1	7	19	4	—	—	1	11	—	—
24(1) (b)(i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	16	3	9	13	12	11	2	6	3	5
24(1) (b)(ii), 24(1) (d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	10	10	16	9	15	5	7	7	2	15
24(1) (e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	5	2	2	4	8	2	1	—	3	3
24(a) <sup>(4)</sup>	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	15	133	—	—	—	11	113
25(1) (a) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant <sup>(3)</sup>	173	193	233	199	242	13	35	40	34	50
25(1) (b) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant <sup>(3)</sup>	4	4	20	11	12	—	2	3	—	2
25(1) (c) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception <sup>(3)</sup>	4	13	11	12	10	1	5	4	5	1
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	8	6	13	6	6	3	3	7	3	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	3	4	1	—	—	2	3
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	3	4	8	2	28	2	—	4	—	19
26(1) (d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	5	10	13	13	15	3	8	9	6	6
26(1) (f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
26(1) (f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
26(1) (f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
26(1) (f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
24(1) (f) and (g)	Other Immigration Act offences	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	1
26(1) (e), (g) and 27											
<b>Asylum and Immigration Act 1996</b>											
8	Employing a person subject to immigration control	—	1	23	32	65	—	1	9	23	1
	Total Magistrates' Courts	273	301	420	374	616	63	91	133	126	263
<b>Crown Court</b>											
<b>Immigration Act 1971</b>											
24(1) (aa) <sup>(2)</sup>	By means of deception obtains or seeks leave to enter or remain in UK	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
24(a) <sup>(4)</sup>	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
25(1) (a) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	139	108	135	135	124	117	80	110	104	93
25(1) (b) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	—	1	4	4	9	—	1	3	3	7
25(1) (c) <sup>(5)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	2	5	2
	Total Crown Court	139	109	142	146	139	117	81	115	112	105

(1) Principal immigration offence.

(2) As added by Section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.

(3) Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts for these offences may have their case committed for trial at Crown Court - see bottom of table.

(4) As added by Section 23 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

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

## **SECTION 8: Appeals against immigration control decisions**

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**Table 8.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1996-2001<sup>(1)</sup>**

United Kingdom

Number of principal applicants

Appeal category	Total dealt with	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn (2)
<b>All appeals</b>				
1996	26,990	2,720	19,070	5,200
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	28,610	7,630	17,350	3,630
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
2001 <sup>(3)(P)</sup>	56,815	13,335	42,160	1,320
<b>Refusal of entry clearance<sup>(4)</sup></b>				
1996	7,320	1,790	4,200	1,330
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001 <sup>(3)(P)</sup>	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
<b>Refusal of Asylum</b>				
1996	13,660	520	10,790	2,360
1997	21,050	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
2001 <sup>(3)(P)</sup>	43,415	8,155	34,440	825
<b>Other non-asylum<sup>(5)</sup></b>				
1996	6,010	420	4,080	1,510
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	1,080	260	770	40
2001 <sup>(3)(P)</sup>	2,640	765	1,810	65

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 10 except figures for 2001 which are rounded to the nearest 5.

(2) 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.

(3) Figures are estimates based on data supplied from the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(5) After-entry into United Kingdom.

## SECTION 9: Net Migration

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Table 9.1 Net international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality 1991-2000	102

**Table 9.1 Net<sup>(1)</sup> international migration<sup>(2)</sup> to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1991-2000**

United Kingdom			Thousands of persons (estimates)		
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British		
			Total	European Union <sup>(3)</sup>	Other
1991	+73.3	-24.2	+97.5	-1.9	+99.4
1992	+35.1	-38.9	+74.0	+5.1	+68.9
1993	+35.4	-39.5	+74.9	+2.4	+72.5
1994	+108.9	+3.6	+105.3	+9.5	+95.8
1995	+108.8	-30.5	+139.2	+22.5	+116.7
1996	+93.1	-39.1	+132.2	+26.8	+105.4
1997	+91.9	-38.0	+130.0	+19.1	+110.9
1998	+177.8	-3.3	+181.0	+30.5	+150.5
1999	+181.5	-8.4	+189.9	+7.4	+182.5
2000	+183.4	-46.6	+230.0	+7.7	+222.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

(1) The difference between inward and outward migration; a positive figure indicates a net inflow, a negative figure a net outflow.

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

(3) As constituted on 1 January 1995.

## 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 which 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 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(i) The British Nationality Act 1981 defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British Dependent Territories citizenship, and 2 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, paragraphs 4 and 5). The Act also incorporated certain amendments to the Immigration Act 1971 mainly in relation to the right of abode in the 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) has been 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 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, inter alia:

(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 in general 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 and other countries so designated (currently Canada, Norway, Switzerland and the USA) to being exercisable only after removal from the United Kingdom.

(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-step appeals process replacing the old system of multiple appeals. Applicants will be 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 United Kingdom. An applicant can make only one application. Anything he 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. One problem in the past has been applicants applying for asylum after an immigration appeal has been dismissed in order to delay removal. The “one-stop” system addresses this problem, whilst allowing for genuine changes in circumstances.

2. The figures in the historical tables also reflect changes in the immigration rules or instructions made under the Immigration Acts and other factors:

- (i) On 26 August 1985, immigration rules (published as HC 503) were implemented to make the provisions for the admission of husbands and wives the same by:
  - (a) extending the right of settlement to husbands of wives who are themselves settled in the UK (rather than just to husbands of British citizens);
  - (b) extending the marriage tests (that the primary purpose of the marriage is not to gain entry to the UK, that the couple have met and that the couple intend to live permanently together) to wives seeking settlement as well as husbands;
  - (c) extending the requirement that those applying for settlement on the basis of marriage serve a probationary year to wives (and children accompanying them) as well as husbands;
  - (d) extending to female fiancées the requirement applying to male fiancés that entry clearance must be obtained before arrival in the UK;
  - (e) extending the requirements that adequate maintenance and accommodation be available to husbands and fiancé(e)s seeking admission as well as wives and children.
- (ii) To reflect the changes made by the Immigration Act 1988 (see paragraph 1(ii)), amendments to the immigration rules were published as HC 555 and came into effect on 1 August 1988. The requirements of the 1985 rule changes ((i) above) for wives, including the need to serve a probationary year, were extended to wives of men who were British or other Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on 1 January 1973.
- (iii) 8 July 1989 saw the introduction of a revised and consolidated set of immigration rules (published as HC 388). These new rules introduced a provision for the admission of the husbands of women admitted to the UK as work permit holders, or to set up in business, etc. Also, under the new rules, persons from those countries whose citizens are required to obtain a visa before travelling to the UK (see paragraph 3 below) were not permitted an extension of stay as a student if they had not been admitted on this basis.
- (iv) On 1 May 1990 several changes were made, and the revised and consolidated rules published as HC 251. Under the changes, Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment were now admitted for a four year qualifying period prior to settlement, rather than being granted settlement on arrival, as previously. The new rules also increased, to £200,000 and £20,000 respectively, the minimum levels of investment and income for admission for businessmen and persons of independent means.
- (v) On 1 September 1993, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 725) provided for the first time for men from specified European countries to be admitted as “au pairs” on the same basis as women.
- (vi) 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 European Union (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.
- (vii) South Africa re-joined the Commonwealth in June 1994. Citizens of that country thereby became eligible for admission as working holidaymakers and for employment if they have a UK born grandparent (see (iv) above).
- (viii) On 1 October 1994, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 395) replacing HC 251 were made. They included the introduction of the investor category for entry to the United Kingdom, restricted the admission of persons of independent means to those aged 60 and over with an income of a minimum of £25,000 and further restricted switching into a category leading to settlement.

(ix) 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.

(x) The primary purpose rule (see (i) (b) above), which had been modified in June 1992 to take account of applications where the couple had been married for 5 years or more and where one or more children of the marriage had been born in the UK or had the right of abode in the UK, was abolished on 5 June 1997.

(xi) The 'Dublin Convention' came into force on 1 September 1997. It provides a mechanism to determine, according to set criteria, the Member State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in Member States of the European Communities; and for the transfer of an applicant between Member States. Prior to the introduction of the 'Dublin Convention' an applicant was normally returned to the state where he embarked to the United Kingdom but, under Dublin, the responsible state in many cases is not the state of embarkation.

(xii) 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 grant 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. Many people who applied for asylum prior to July 1993 and were still awaiting an initial decision were granted settlement in 1999 under measures aimed at reducing the asylum backlog.

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

(xiv) 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 Organization 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.

3. Before travelling to the UK, nationals of certain countries are required to obtain a visa from a British diplomatic post abroad. From October 2000, holders of visas were treated for the purposes of the Immigration Acts as having been granted, before arrival, leave to enter the United Kingdom.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

1. This is the latest in an annual series of Command Papers on immigration control statistics. It presents fuller information, for 2001 and earlier years, further to that published in the regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin “Control of Immigration: Statistics” (most recently, Issue 11/02). It also includes information on entry clearance applications, applications for asylum and their outcome, decisions on variation of leave applications and demographic characteristics of persons accepted for settlement in the UK.

### *Coverage*

2. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.5, 3.1, and 6.3 to 6.6) relate to people who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971 (that is, to people 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; except for Tables 2.5, 3.1 and 6.3 to 6.6 they are not covered by the statistics. Nearly all of these persons are British citizens who, together with other EEA nationals and passengers in direct transit, comprised over 85 per cent of the 88 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 6) in 2001.

3. 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 of persons under the Act. The administration of immigration control is governed by the immigration rules which are laid before Parliament by the Home Secretary from time to time. The ones current in 2001 (consolidating previous rules changes) were “Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules” HC 395, which took effect from 1 October 1994. Changes in the rules have affected the statistics over the years, and an account of the more notable changes and of other developments is given in the next section.

### *Classification of countries and nationalities*

4. Many of the tables in sections 1, 3, 5 to 7 present statistics for geographical regions, but there is a discontinuity in the regional breakdown between 1993 and 1994. For years prior to 1994 the regional sub-totals include only the main individual nationalities, and all the smaller nationalities are included under “other nationalities/countries”. Since 1994 these small nationalities have been included in the relevant region, and consequently “other nationalities/countries” has a reduced coverage, mainly British Overseas citizens, stateless persons and persons of doubtful nationality. (A full list of the countries included in each geographical region since 1994 is available, free of charge, from the Immigration Research and Statistics Service of the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate at the address given in paragraph 36 below.)

5. The heading “British Overseas citizens” includes also British protected persons and British subjects under the British Nationality Act 1981 and covers those people classified in the pre-1983 issues of this publication as “United Kingdom Passport Holders”. British Dependent Territories citizens 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 BDTCs are included from 1994 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. The term “foreign” means “non-Commonwealth”.

### *EEA nationals*

6. 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 (which consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland). Other European Economic Area nationals are also free to enter, and to remain in, the UK without requiring leave to do so (see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(vi)). 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 3.1 is an exception to this rule). They may if they wish apply for settlement after entry and figures on such acceptances are included in Tables 6.3 to 6.6 as appropriate. However EEA nationals are not obliged to seek settlement: these figures just relate to those who choose to do so and do not represent the total number of EEA nationals entering or remaining in the UK under EC rights of residence provisions. Data on EEA nationals granted settlement has not been recorded since 1998.

7. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 14 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the United Kingdom in 2001 (see Table 3.1).

#### *Decisions on applications for entry clearance made worldwide (Table 2.1)*

8. The immigration rules require that all persons who wish to enter the UK for settlement (including those required to serve a probationary year prior to settlement) must obtain prior entry clearance. Entry clearance is also required for persons of certain nationalities who wish to come for temporary purposes; and persons of other nationalities may also seek entry clearance for temporary purposes. Table 2.1 contains information on the outcomes of both temporary and settlement applications. The country shown is that where the application was made and is not necessarily the nationality of the applicant.

#### *Applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry to the United Kingdom for settlement (Tables 2.2-2.6)*

9. Information on applications for entry clearance for settlement from persons in the Indian sub-continent is given in Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.6. Table 2.5 provides information on persons in the Indian sub-continent considered for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode.

#### *Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 3.1-3.5)*

10. 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. 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 1994-5, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on.

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

12. "Passengers returning" includes both people 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.

13. "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 or exceptional leave, 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 4.1 and 4.2 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

14. In Table 3.2, "Others given leave to enter" includes:
- (a) children seeking settlement;
  - (b) persons of independent means, in business, self-employed persons, writers, those coming for permit-free employment;
  - (c) working holidaymakers;
  - (d) diplomats and officials;
  - (e) United Kingdom ancestry cases (ie Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, who are taking or seeking employment);
  - (f) dependants of (b) to (e), of students and NATO forces.

*Asylum (Tables 4.1-4.6)*

15. 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".

16. People who are found not to be refugees within the terms of the Convention will be refused asylum. In certain circumstances they may be granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR) for a limited period.

17. People granted asylum are given indefinite leave to remain (settlement). Those granted exceptional leave may apply for settlement after four years with that status.

18. Non-compliance refusals (under paragraph 340 of the immigration rules and paragraph 180F prior to 1 October 1994) are for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim within a reasonable period. From November 1991 these include refusals for failure to respond to invitations to interview to establish identity under the measures introduced then. Non-compliance refusals are separately identified in the manual counts of decisions from December 1991 but were not previously identifiable from other types of refusal.

19. There is no provision in the Immigration Rules to seek asylum in the UK from aboard. However, exceptionally, some cases are 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 overseas applications are recorded as having been lodged since 1992.

20. There is no right of appeal against refusal of asylum but those so refused are subject to a separate decision on their immigration status. Applicants for asylum may appeal under section 69 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 on the basis that to remove the applicant or require him to leave would be contrary to the United Kingdom's obligations under the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Section 69 is broadly equivalent to section 8 of the 1993 Asylum and Appeals Act, which it replaces from 2 October 2000. Immigration Appeals adjudicators hear all asylum appeals. Those applicants whose appeals are dismissed by special adjudicators are entitled to apply for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal and, if dismissed by the IAT, to the Court of Appeal, on a point of law. However, in cases where the Secretary of State has certified the refusal and the special adjudicator dismisses the appeal and upholds the certificate, there is no right of appeal to the Tribunal.

21. In addition to individual applications for asylum, South East Asian refugees formed a distinct group of people, already recognised as refugees, who were granted settlement on their arrival in the UK. These cases are shown in Tables 6.1 and 6.3. 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 people from Kosovo whom UNHCR had classified as being vulnerable and in need of evacuation, together with their dependants. As at the end of June 1999 4,345 people 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.

22. 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.

23. The National Asylum Support Service (NASS) began supporting asylum seekers on 3 April 2000. The NASS was set up to provide accommodation and/or subsistence payments to asylum seekers so that they can support themselves whilst they are awaiting a decision on their asylum application. Any cases that applied for asylum in the UK after the 3 April 2000 were only eligible to apply for NASS support (apart from some in-country cases that were part of the roll out – see explanatory note 9), whereas prior to 3 April 2000 asylum seekers, depending on the location of their application for asylum, could apply for support from the Department for Social Security (DSS) or local authorities. Asylum seekers that apply for NASS support can apply to: receive accommodation only (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or subsistence only (where they receive cash to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and subsistence (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and cash to support themselves). Where figures for supported asylum seekers by region are shown, these reflect the boundaries of NASS regions rather than those of the Government Office Regions (GORs).

24. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1991-2001 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2001" which is obtainable free of charge from the address at Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 34, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>.

#### *Grants of settlement (Tables 6.1-6.6)*

25. The statistics of grants of settlement – ie people 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 people granted settlement on arrival at ports, and people initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit which 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.

26. Grants are counted once in the year in which they occur; subsequent journeys are counted once each in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 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 fall to be counted in more than one year's figures of settlement, or the person might be re-admitted with limited leave.

27. The term "granted settlement in own right" in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 means that the basis of the grant was an entitlement under the immigration rules and did not depend on the individual's relationship to another person (for example a spouse or parent) already settled or settling at the same time.

28. The category "Other grants on a discretionary basis" in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 includes grants, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. The category "claim to right of abode upheld and other grants" in Table 6.3 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.

29. Table 6.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 95 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 younger age.

30. A number of significant changes have affected the number of grants of settlement since 1986:

- (a) acceptances of wives were temporarily reduced substantially between 1986 and 1991 by the probationary year requirement introduced in the 1985 rules change and extended in 1988 by the repeal of section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971 (see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraphs 2(i) and (ii)). The resulting temporary reductions had unwound by 1992, as those concerned got settlement at the end of their probationary period;

- (b) acceptances of spouses were temporarily increased during 1988-90 by administrative action in the Immigration and Nationality Directorate of the Home Office which cleared a backlog of marriage cases. This brought forward grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred later;
- (c) acceptances since mid 1990 have been reduced by the rules change, implemented on 1 May 1990, that Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment are now admitted initially for four years and qualify for settlement after residing here for that period rather than on arrival as previously. This reduced acceptances by around 2,000 in 1990, 4,000 to 5,000 a year in 1991-4, 5,500 in 1995, 6,300 in 1996, 7,200 in 1997 and 4,900 in 1998;
- (d) acceptances in 1992 were temporarily reduced as a result of an extension of the processing time of some applications following the introduction of more detailed enquiries aimed at detecting bogus marriage cases;
- (e) acceptances from the Americas increased by 3,000 during 1998. Of this increase, some 2,500 acceptances were of evacuees from Montserrat in line with the concession announced on 21 May 1998;
- (f) acceptances of persons either recognised as refugees, and hence granted asylum, or who were instead granted exceptional leave to remain, increased during 1998 following the publication of the White Paper entitled "Fairer, Faster and Firmer – A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum". Several proposals contained in the White Paper were implemented immediately, as there was no need for primary legislation. These had the effect of abolishing the qualifying period of four years residence for a grant of settlement to those recognised as refugees, and reduced it for those given exceptional leave from seven to four years. This decision brought forward grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred later. Many people who applied for asylum prior to July 1993 and were still awaiting an initial decision were granted settlement from 1999 under measures aimed at reducing the asylum backlog. Decisions on applications made in the period from July 1993 to December 1995 were also considered sympathetically, given the delays that the consideration of these applications had involved.

31. The figures in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 of grants of settlement of 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 paragraph 21). People recognised as refugees in the UK and hence granted asylum are now simultaneously granted settlement when they are granted refugee status. Those granted exceptional leave may now apply for settlement after 4 years' residence with that status. The figures for acceptances of recognised refugees, therefore, reflects grants of asylum made during 1998 as well as those also made four years earlier. Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 4.1-4.3.

#### *Appeals against immigration control decisions (Table 8.1)*

32. There is a two-tier system for appeals in immigration control cases – adjudicators at the first level and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal at the second – which is the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor's Department. Most appeals are finalised before adjudicators and Table 8.1 gives information about the outcome of these appeals. The figures for appeals withdrawn include cases where the appellant withdrew the appeal because the Home Office had conceded the case, as well as those where the appellant decided not to pursue the appeal further.

#### *Conventions used in the tables*

33. 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. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest 5, 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 2001, figures relating to 1996 and earlier have been rounded to the nearest 10, 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.

34. Symbols used in tables:

..	not available	—	nil
*	not applicable	†	negligible (ie two of less)
(R)	Some figures in the column or row have been revised	#	five or fewer
		(P)	provisional figures

*Enquiries and other information*

35. 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 Service, Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8289). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 4545).

36. Summary statistics on the control of immigration are also published once yearly in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin. This is obtainable free of charge from:

Home Office  
Research, Development and Statistics Directorate  
Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT  
(Tel: 020 7273 2084)  
(Email: [publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 06/02 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2001", also available from the above address.

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

Asylum Statistics: 3rd Quarter 2002 United Kingdom  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/asylumq302.pdf>

Occasional Paper 67 Migration: an economic and social analysis  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/occ67-migration.pdf>

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>

Occasional Paper 77 – The migrant population in the UK: fiscal effects (Ceri Gott and Karl Johnston)  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/occ77migrant.pdf>

Migration policies towards highly skilled foreign workers, Gail McLaughlan and John Salt, June 2002  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/migrationpolicies.pdf>





