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**Control of Immigration:
Statistics
United Kingdom
2003**

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HOME OFFICE

**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:
STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM
2003**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2004*

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

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2001	Cm 5684
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1997	Cm 4033
1996	Cm 3737
1995	Cm 3353
1994	Cm 2935
1993	Cm 2637
1992	Cm 2368
1991	Cm 2063
1990	Cm 1571
1989	Cm 1124
1988	Cm 726
1987	Cm 415

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS DIRECTORATE MISSION STATEMENT 2004

RDS is part of the Home Office. The Home Office’s purpose is to build a safe, just and tolerant society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced and the protection and security of the public are maintained.

RDS is also a part of National Statistics (NS). One of the aims of NS is to inform Parliament and the citizen about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore

The Research, Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

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1. MAIN POINTS

On-entry control

- The number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose slightly to 90.7 million in 2003. 12.2 million were non-EEA nationals, a 3 per cent fall on 2002 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 119,000 in 2003, a slight decrease of less than 1 per cent and ending an eight year upward trend (paragraph 2.7).
- Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK decreased from 50,260 in 2002 to 37,825 in 2003 (paragraph 2.14).

Asylum

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2003 was 49,405, 41 per cent less than in 2002 (84,130). The highest number of applications were from nationals of Somalia, Iraq, China, Zimbabwe, and Iran. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 60,045 in 2003, 42 per cent less than in 2002 (103,080) (paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2).
- Including dependants, applications to the EU15 fell by 19 per cent, compared with a 42 per cent fall for the UK and increases for France and Italy (paragraph 3.4).
- 64,940 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2003, a fifth less than in 2002 but significantly higher than applications; hence the number of cases awaiting initial decision fell to 23,900, the lowest level for more than a decade (paragraph 3.6).
- IAA Adjudicators determined a record 81,725 asylum appeals in 2003 – 20 per cent were allowed and 78 per cent dismissed (paragraphs 3.14 and 3.15).
- Overall, an estimated 28 per cent of the applications in 2003 resulted in grants of asylum (5 per cent) or of exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (11 per cent), or in allowed appeals (12 per cent) (paragraph 3.18).
- Asylum removals (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures) rose by 21 per cent in 2003 to a record 13,005, excluding dependants. Including dependants, a record 17,895 failed asylum seekers were removed, 29 per cent more than in 2002 (13,910) (paragraphs 3.25 and 3.26).

After-entry control

- There was a 44 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2003. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave rose from 337,600 in 2002 to 487,600 in 2003 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 4.1).
- Main categories showing the largest increases were: business (141 per cent); students (48 per cent); and work permit holders (45 per cent) (paragraph 4.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2003, 73 per cent were grants of an extension, 20 per cent were grants of settlement, and 7 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for almost 39 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3).

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2003 rose by 22 per cent to 141,500. This was mainly due to a rise in employment-related grants, grants to parents and grandparents of persons already granted settlement and other grants on a discretionary basis (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of grants in 2003, by far the greatest proportion were in dependant-related categories. Wives account for 27 per cent, other dependent relatives account for 26 per cent of the total, while husbands account for 14 per cent (paragraph 5.5).

- 32 per cent of grants of settlement in 2003 were from Africa; the Indian sub-continent accounted for 21 per cent. The Middle East and the Remainder of Asia accounted for 18 per cent, Europe 11 per cent, the Americas 12 per cent and Oceania 5 per cent (paragraph 5.4).

Removals and Enforcement of immigration law

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2003 was 64,390, a decrease of 6 per cent on the previous year. This includes the removal of 13,005 persons who had claimed asylum at some stage as principal applicants (paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3).
- Of the total number of removals, 64 per cent were refused entry and subsequently removed, a third were removed as a result of enforcement action and 3 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 6.2 and 6.3).
- On 27 December 2003 there were 1,615 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 80 per cent were recorded as having claimed asylum at some stage (paragraph 6.6).

Appeals

- Immigration adjudicators dealt with 108,345 appeals in 2003, 29 per cent more than in 2002. 27 per cent of these appeals were allowed, 70 per cent were dismissed and 3 per cent were withdrawn (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).

Net Migration

- In 2003 there was an estimated net inward migration of 151,000 persons, 2 per cent lower than 2002 (paragraph 8.3).

Points to note

During the first half of 2002, a new integrated database was implemented by IND to record case information. This database will in time enable the generation of high quality information, but in the meantime there remain some data quality issues which have affected some of the statistics in this publication (paragraphs 2 and 3 of explanatory notes).

In line with National Statistics protocols we announced in September that data on worldwide entry clearance applications, along with more specific data on applications for entry clearance in the Indian sub-continent, would not be included in this publication.

It is planned to review this publication, and other Home Office immigration and asylum bulletins, as part of a National Statistics review which is likely to be commissioned by the end of 2004/05. Further details will appear on the Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate website in due course.

2. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

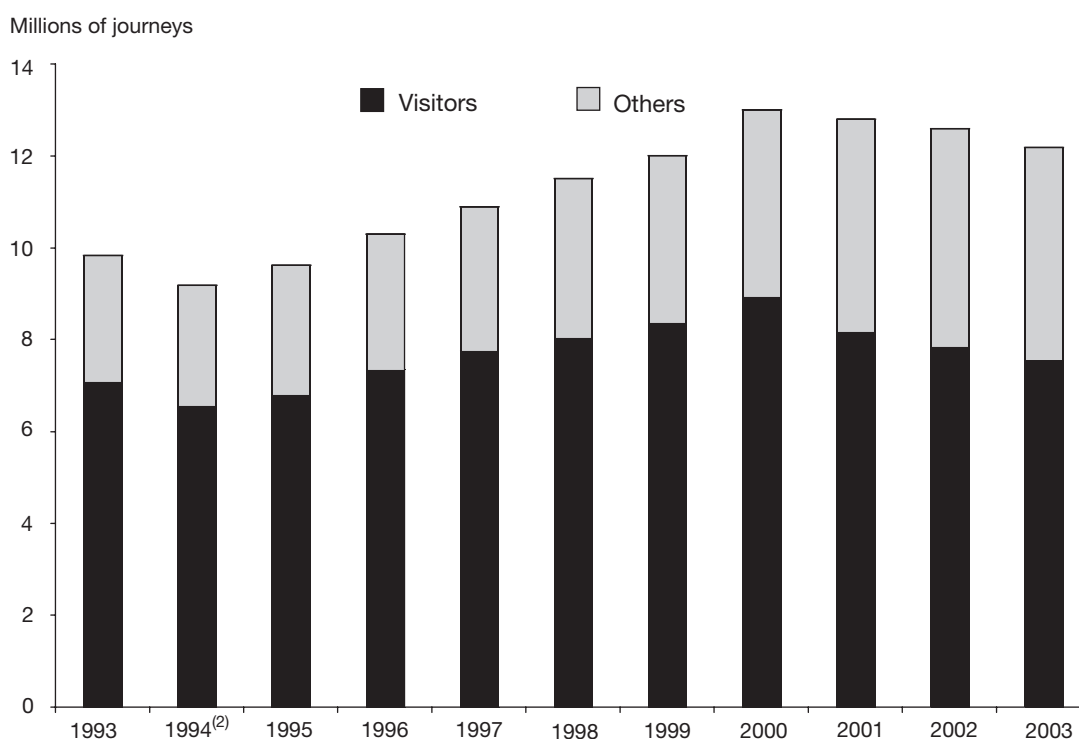
Passenger admissions and refusals

Total admissions (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.1 In 2003, there were 90.7 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), 1.4 million more than in 2002. The majority were British or EEA nationals, but around 12.2 million were non-EEA nationals, a decrease of 3 per cent on 2002. Figure 1 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1993, broken down by broad purpose of visit – 62 per cent of all admissions were visitors (48 per cent ordinary visitors, 14 per cent business visitors).

Figure 1

TOTAL ADMISSIONS⁽¹⁾ 1993 TO 2003



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

(2) 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.

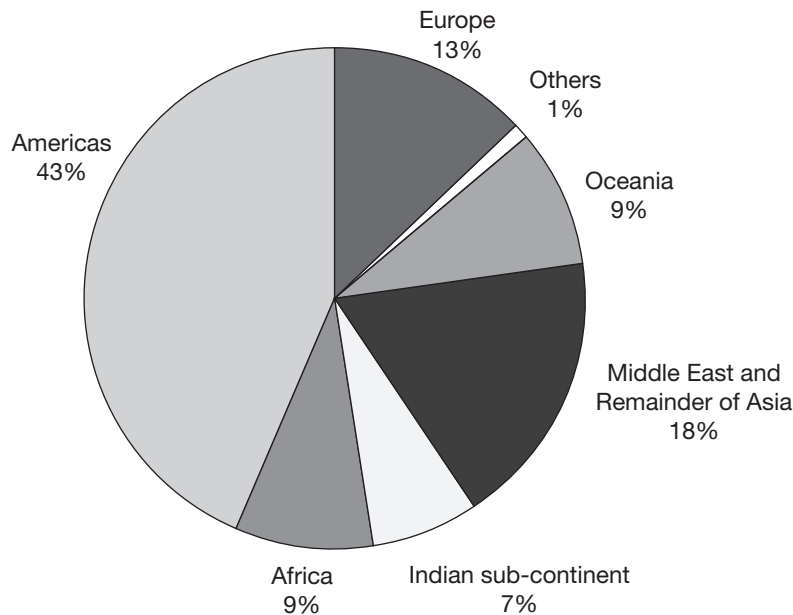
2.2 The decrease in non-EEA admissions in 2003 of 3 per cent was primarily due to a fall in ordinary visitors, down 5 per cent to 5.9 million. Also, from 1 June 2002 Swiss nationals and their families were no longer subject to immigration control, contributing to the decrease. The number of non-EEA business visitors was similar to 2002 at 1.7 million, however, the number of other admissions fell by about 100 thousand (2 per cent) to 4.6 million.

2.3 The 12.2 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2003 comprised 5.2 million from the Americas, 3.0 million from Asia, 1.6 million from the rest of Europe, and 1.1 million from both Africa and Oceania. All regions showed a decrease compared with 2002 except the rest of Europe, which rose 4 per cent. The largest fall in numbers was from the Americas, down 6 per cent from 2002.

2.4 Citizens of the USA comprised 32 per cent of total non-EEA admissions, the largest single nationality by far, despite a fall of 7 per cent to 4.0 million in 2003. The next three largest nationalities were Australia (down 1 per cent to 819,000), Canada (down less than 1 per cent to 782,000) and Japan (down 23 per cent at 607,000). The country with the largest percentage increase on 2002 for the second year in a row was Lithuania (up 27 per cent to 56,700); this was followed by Thailand (up 25 per cent to 52,100) and Bulgaria (up 23 per cent to 81,300) (see figure 2).

Figure 2

**TOTAL ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS,
BY NATIONALITY, 2003**
(Total number of journeys 12,200,000)



Visitors and students (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)

2.5 7.5 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2003 compared with 7.8 million in 2002. The decrease of 4 per cent in 2003 reflected falls in the numbers from the Americas (down 5 per cent to 3.6 million), Asia (down 7 per cent to 1.7 million), and Oceania (down 4 per cent to 547,000).

2.6 Over 90 per cent of the 319,000 students admitted (a decrease of 14 per cent on 2002) were from Asia (137,000, 43 per cent), the Americas (89,300, 28 per cent) and Europe (64,100, 20 per cent). Nearly 50 per cent were from the following five countries: USA (down 11 per cent from 2002 to 61,300, 19 per cent), China (down 29 per cent to 30,200, 9 per cent), Japan (down 18 per cent to 26,600, 8 per cent), Poland (down 4 per cent to 17,600, 6 per cent) and India (up 16 per cent to 15,400, 5 per cent).

Work permit holders (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)

2.7 119,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2003, compared with 120,000 in 2002, down 1 per cent (EEA nationals do not require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more decreased by 14 per cent to 44,500 in 2003 while those coming for less than 12 months increased by 8 per cent to 36,900.

2.8 There were increases in work permit holders and dependants from Europe (up 26 per cent to 17,800), and the Indian sub-continent (up 12 per cent to 25,600) but decreases from all other regions including a 25 per cent fall from Oceania to 7,100 and an 8 per cent fall from the Americas to 29,300. 42 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2003 were from Asia; of these the largest number, 22,300 (19 per cent) were from India, 29,300 (25 per cent) were from the Americas (nationals of USA accounted for nearly three-quarters of these), 17,800 (15 per cent) from Europe and 14,400 (12 per cent) from Africa.

2.9 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 10 per cent to 37,800; they now account for 32 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants, the highest proportion for the last ten years. By region this proportion varies from 43 per cent for Asian nationals to 14 per cent of those from Europe.

Admissions for a limited period prior to settlement (Tables 2.3 and 2.5)

(i) Spouses, fiancé(e)s and children (Table 2.5)

2.10 Admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 9,650 in 2003, 5 per cent more than in 2002. 48 per cent of the husbands and male fiancés admitted in 2003 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 51 per cent in 2002.

2.11 Admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 21,720 in 2003, 3 per cent more than in 2002. This increase reflected rises in wives and female fiancées from Europe (up 17 per cent to 3,105) and Asia other than the Indian sub-continent (up 11 per cent to 5,220). 58 per cent of the wives and female fiancées admitted in 2003 were from Asia.

2.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 4,165 in 2003, 5 per cent less than in 2002. 54 per cent of the children admitted in 2003 were from Asia.

(ii) Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Table 2.3)

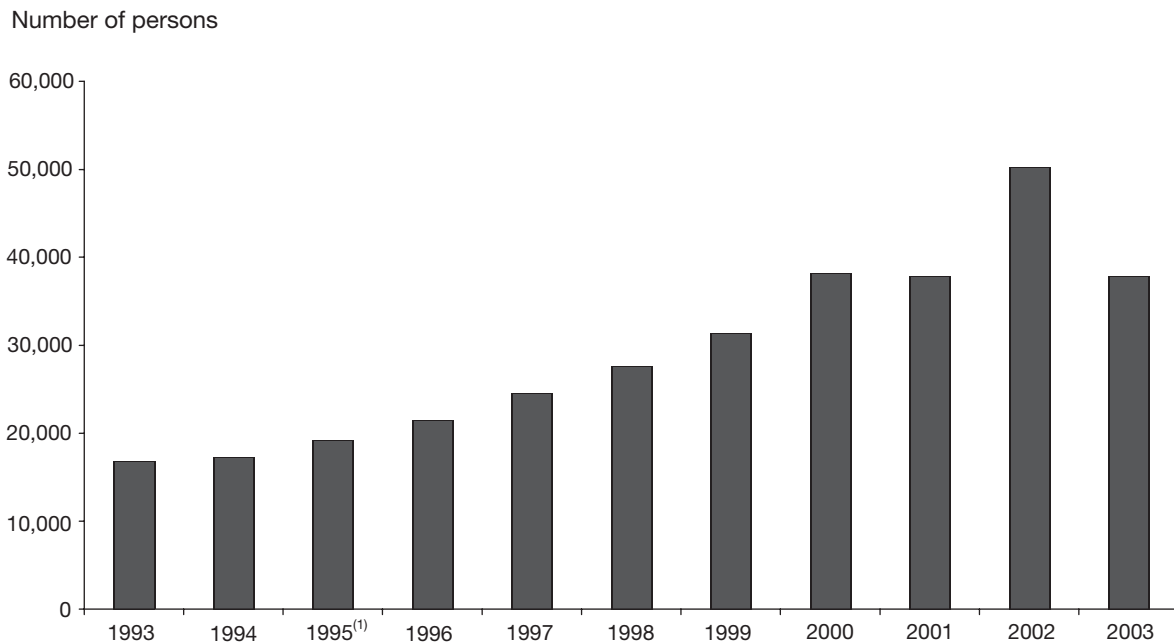
2.13 9,150 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom were admitted in 2003 to take or seek employment, 12 per cent less than in 2002. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four year qualifying period.

Passengers refused entry and subsequently removed (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.14 Some 37,825 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the United Kingdom in 2003. This compared with 50,260 in 2002, a decrease of 25 per cent.

Figure 3

**NON EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND
SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1993 TO 2003**



(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.

3. ASYLUM

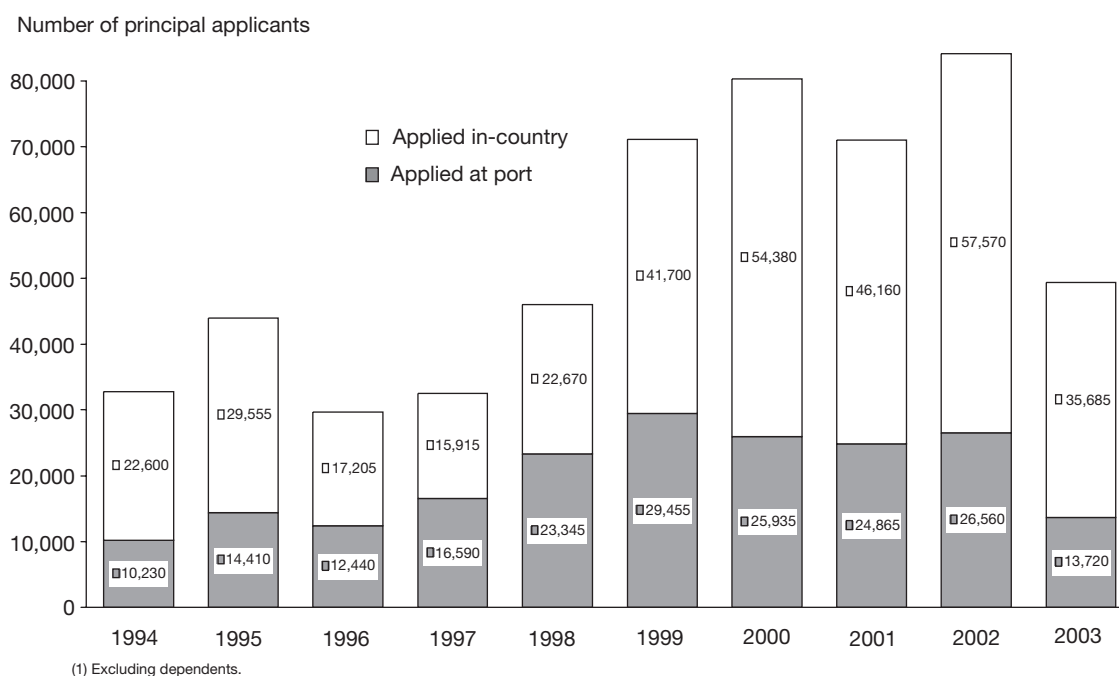
Applications for asylum (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2003 was 49,405, 41 per cent less than in 2002 (84,130). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 60,045 in 2003, 42 per cent less than in 2002 (103,080).

3.2 The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by people who had already entered the UK, rather than at port) was 72 per cent in 2003, compared with 68 per cent in 2002 and 65 per cent in 2001.

Figure 4

APPLICATIONS⁽¹⁾ FOR ASYLUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY LOCATION OF APPLICATIONS, 1994 TO 2003



3.3 The nationalities accounting for the most applicants in 2003 were Somali (10 per cent), Iraqi (8 per cent), Chinese (7 per cent), Zimbabwean (7 per cent) and Iranian (6 per cent). Compared with 2002, large falls occurred in the number of applications from nationals of Iraq (falling from 14,570 to 4,015), Afghanistan (from 7,205 to 2,280) and Zimbabwe (from 7,655 to 3,295). On the other hand, increases occurred in the number of applications received from nationals of India (rising from 1,865 to 2,290) and Liberia (from 450 to 740).

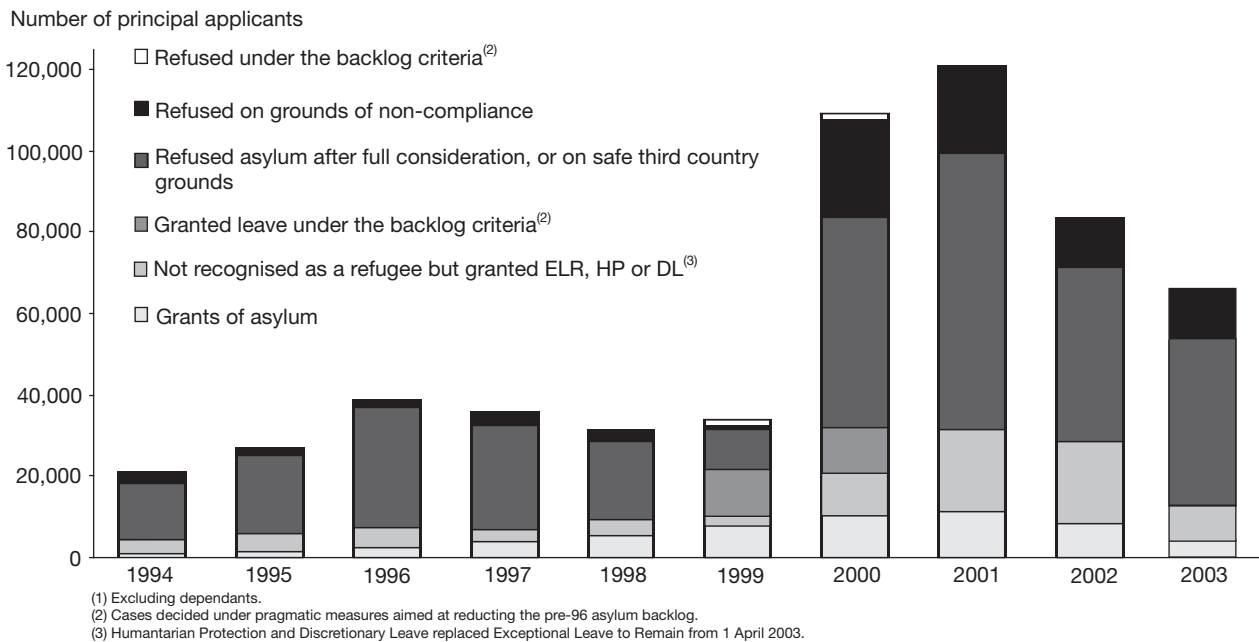
3.4 Including dependants, asylum applications to European Union countries fell by 19 per cent in 2003 to the lowest level since 1998. Within the European Union, applications in France, Greece, Italy and Luxembourg increased in 2003 compared to 2002, whilst the level of applications in the other eleven Member States fell. The largest percentage fall was in the UK (42 per cent) followed by Ireland, Germany and the Netherlands with 32 per cent, 29 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

3.5 France received more asylum applications than any other European country in 2003 (18 per cent of applications in Europe). Applications in France, Greece and Italy rose by 7 per cent, 44 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. The UK received the 2nd highest number of asylum applications in 2003 and accounted for 17 per cent of applications in Europe. However, when the relative size of domestic populations is taken into account, the UK ranks 9th amongst European countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population, compared with 8th position in 2002.

Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

Figure 5

INITIAL DECISIONS⁽¹⁾, 1994 TO 2003



3.6 64,940 initial decisions were made in 2003, a fifth (22 per cent) less than the 83,540 initial decisions made in 2002 but significantly higher than the applications in 2003; hence the number of cases awaiting initial decision fell to 23,900, the lowest level for a decade. This reflects reduced turn-around time for initial decisions.

3.7 Of the initial decisions made in 2003, 3,865 (6 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 3,975 (6 per cent) granted exceptional leave to remain and 3,235 (5 per cent) granted humanitarian protection⁽¹⁾ or discretionary leave and 53,865 (83 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted asylum in 2003 fell from 10 per cent in 2002, and the proportion granted ELR, HP or DL fell from 24 per cent granted ELR in 2002.

3.8 In 2003, the number of grants of asylum fell to the lowest level since 1996. This was mainly due to the lower number of initial decisions and falls of 95 per cent in grants of asylum to nationals of Sri Lanka, 90 per cent to nationals of Iraq and 61 per cent to nationals of Zimbabwe.

3.9 The main nationalities to be granted ELR, HP or DL in 2003 were Iraqi (making up almost a third of all grants of ELR, HP or DL), Afghan (8 per cent of ELR, HP or DL grants) and Somali (8 per cent of ELR, HP or DL grants).

3.10 53,865 cases were refused in 2003, slightly less than the 55,130 refusals in 2002, reflecting a lower level of initial decisions. A greater proportion of initial decisions in 2003 were refusals (83 per cent in 2003 compared with 66 per cent in 2002).

3.11 The number of refusals fell for nationals of Sri Lanka (63 per cent, from 3,670 to 1,355), Czech Republic (91 per cent, from 1,220 to 110) and Serbia and Montenegro (34 per cent, from 2,450 to 1,625). The number of refusals increased for nationals of Iraq (53 per cent, from 2,995 to 4,580), Somalia (36 per cent, from 2,815 to 3,835) and Iran (21 per cent, from 2,420 to 2,930).

Asylum cases outstanding (Table 3.1)

3.12 As at 31 December 2003, approximately 23,900 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 41,300 at the end of December 2002; this was the lowest level for a decade and reflected higher levels of initial decisions and withdrawals than applications during 2003. Of the 23,900 outstanding cases, 7,100 cases were work in progress, i.e. the application had been received within the previous 6 months.

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

3.13 As at 31 December 2003, there were approximately 12,000⁽²⁾ appeals lodged with the Home Office which had not been sent to the Immigration Appellate Authority; a proportion of appeals lodged do not result in appeal bundles being sent to the IAA. The total asylum work in progress in the IAA as at 31 December 2003, was 27,200⁽³⁾ (15,500⁽³⁾ at the Adjudicator Tier, 7,100⁽³⁾ applications for permission to appeal to the Tribunal, and 4,600⁽³⁾ Tribunal Appeals).

Asylum appeals (Table 3.4)

3.14 In 2003, the Home Office received 46,130 asylum appeals, 11 per cent lower than in 2002. During 2003, the Home Office prepared 70,575 appeals for hearing and passed them to the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA), compared with 64,125 in 2002.

3.15 Adjudicators determined a record 81,725 asylum appeals in 2003, 27 per cent more than in 2002. Of these 81,725 appeals, 16,070 (20 per cent) were allowed, 63,810 (78 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 22 per cent allowed and 76 per cent dismissed in 2002.

3.16 34,955 applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal were submitted in 2003, over a third (37 per cent) more than in 2002 (25,600). The majority of applications for permission are not allowed. The Tribunal determined 9,450 appeals in 2003, an increase of 70 per cent on the previous year. Excluding cases remitted to the adjudicator for further consideration, the majority (77 per cent) of appeals brought by appellants were dismissed, whilst the majority (61 per cent) brought by the Secretary of State were allowed.

3.17 2,170 applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review in asylum related cases were lodged in 2003, compared with 3,075 in 2002. Of the 2,240 decisions made on applications for permission to apply, only 10 per cent were granted permission. Of the Judicial Review hearings determined, 35 per cent were allowed and 62 per cent dismissed in 2003 (the remainder being withdrawn).

Overall proportion of applicants granted asylum, ELR, HP or DL at initial decision or appeal allowed

3.18 It is estimated that just over a quarter (28 per cent) of applications in 2003 resulted in the granting of asylum (5 per cent) or of ELR, HP or DL (11 per cent) or in appeals that were allowed by the IAA adjudicators (a further 12 per cent) (NB. Based on cases where data are available, around 74 per cent of initial refusals of applications made in 2003 resulted in an appeal; and around a fifth of appeals are allowed). This estimate includes allowance for the outcomes of cases that are reconsidered. This is an estimate because a proportion of applications made in 2003 are still awaiting the outcome of an appeal.

Outcomes of assessments of eligibility for support from the National Asylum Support Service under Section 55⁽⁴⁾

3.19 Section 55 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum (NIA) Act 2002 prevents the Home Secretary from providing an asylum seeker with support (including emergency accommodation) if he is not satisfied that the person made his claim as soon as reasonably practicable after arrival in the UK⁽⁵⁾. Exceptions include families with children and those who can show they would suffer treatment contrary to the ECHR. Those assessed as having a community care need are supported by local authorities under the National Assistance Act 1948.

Of the total (14,760) cases referred to National Asylum Support Service (NASS) for a Section 55 decision in 2003:

- 9,410 were notified that they were ineligible for NASS support on the grounds that their claims were not made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- 1,415 were deemed eligible for NASS support on the grounds that they were made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- 2,650 were exempt from consideration under Section 55 on the ground of being a family application;
- 1,280 were exempt from consideration under Section 55 to avoid a breach of ECHR.

(2) Figures are provisional and rounded to the nearest thousand.

(3) Figures are provisional and rounded to the nearest hundred. Figures may not sum to the rounding.

(4) Such assessments are generally prior to decisions on applications for support.

(5) See Explanatory Note 28 to 30.

Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service (Tables 3.5 to 3.7)

3.20 Applications for NASS support fell significantly in 2003 (37,000), and were 46 per cent lower compared with 2002 (68,625). This was in line with lower asylum applications, along with a lower rate of eligible applicants choosing to apply for NASS support which may be due to the introduction of Section 55 of the NIA Act 2002. Together with faster processing of asylum cases and continuing high levels of cessations (45,120), this resulted in the numbers supported at the end of 2003 (80,125) being 13 per cent lower than at the end of 2002 (91,860).

3.21 In 2003, the NASS received 37,000 applications for asylum support from asylum seekers in the UK. Of these,

- 19,375 were applications for accommodation support (either both accommodation and subsistence or accommodation only);
- 14,565 were for subsistence-only support;
- 3,060 were either applications that were deemed invalid⁽⁶⁾ or applications where the type of support has not been identified.

3.22 The proportion of applications that were deemed invalid, or applications where the type of support has not been identified, rose from 1 per cent in 2002 to 8 per cent in 2003. This rise is likely to have been due to cases that have applied for NASS support following notification of ineligibility under Section 55 of the NIA Act 2002.

3.23 As at the end of December 2003, 80,125 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported by NASS. 49,760 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in NASS accommodation and 30,360 were receiving subsistence-only support. The majority of asylum seekers (73 per cent) receiving subsistence-only support were located in Greater London.

3.24 Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2003, the top three dispersal regions in England were Yorkshire and the Humber (9,920 asylum seekers, including dependants), the West Midlands (8,920) and the North West (8,135). The top three dispersal towns in England were Birmingham (3,250), Leeds (1,875) and Newcastle (1,510). Asylum seekers are also dispersed to Scotland (Glasgow 5,565) and Wales (2,490) and are accommodated in Northern Ireland if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

Asylum removals

3.25 A record 13,005 principal asylum applicants were removed from the UK in 2003, (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures following enforcement action), an increase of 21 per cent on 2002 (10,740). The number of principal applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed was 2,980, a fall of 20 per cent on 2002 (3,730). The number of in-country enforcement removals rose by 35 per cent to 8,270 (from 6,115). A further 1,755 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, almost double the number in 2002 (895). The nationalities with the largest number of principal applicants removed or departing voluntarily in 2003 were Serbia and Montenegro (2,300), Czech (1,095), Polish (750), Romanian (725) and Albanian (650).

3.26 Including dependants, 17,895 asylum seekers were removed in 2003, 29 per cent more than in 2002 (13,910). Data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Further information

3.27 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1993-2003 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2003* which is obtainable free of charge from the address in the Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 45, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

(6) Invalid applications include those made from individual previously notified that they were ineligible for NASS support under Section 55 of the NIA Act 2002, which came into force on 8 January 2003.

4. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

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

4.1 There was a rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2003 to 487,635⁽⁷⁾, an increase of 44 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants. There were large increases in several categories, the most significant of which were:

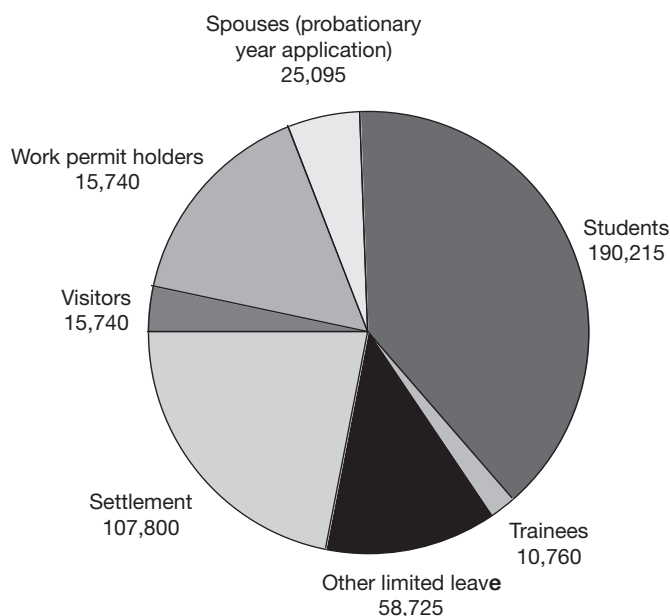
- Students – up 48 per cent to 190,215 decisions
- Work permit holders – up 45 per cent to 79,300 decisions
- Business – up 141 per cent to 25,860 decisions
- Other limited leave – up 50 per cent to 15,725 decisions.

4.2 Of the total decisions in 2003, 356,310 (73 per cent) were grants of an extension, 97,540 (20 per cent) were grants of settlement and 33,790 (7 per cent) were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 5.5 per cent to 6.9 per cent between 2002 and 2003.

4.3 Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 39 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2003, accounting for 22 per cent of the total.

Figure 6

VARIATION OF LEAVE DECISIONS⁽¹⁾ BY CATEGORY, 2003 (Total number of decisions 487,635)



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

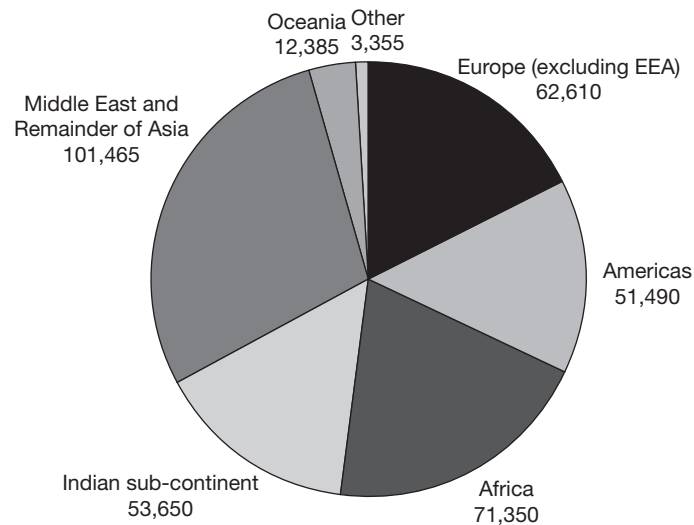
4.4 The number of extensions granted, for a probationary period prior to settlement, to spouses after entry as a fiancé(e) or for some other purpose, rose by 22 per cent to 22,635 but this was 2 per cent lower than in 2001. These cases were in addition to the 28,245 persons admitted as a spouse (see paragraphs 2.10 and 2.11).

4.5 Figure 7 shows that of the 356,310 persons granted an extension of stay, 28 per cent were from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 20 per cent were from Africa, 18 per cent were from Europe (excluding the EEA), 15 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent and 14 per cent were from the Americas.

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

Figure 7

GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE BY NATIONALITY⁽¹⁾ 2003
(Total number of grants 356,310)



(1) Excluding EEA nationals.

4.6 66,796 (36 per cent) of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 39,480 (21 per cent) from Africa, 31,435 (17 per cent) from the Americas, 25,635 (14 per cent) from Europe (excluding the EEA) and 18,110 (10 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent. These were similar proportions to 2002. There were particularly large increases in the number of grants to students from the following countries: China (up 83 per cent to 36,195), India (up 129 per cent to 10,055), Jamaica (up 44 per cent to 13,220), Poland (up 63 per cent to 8,050) and Brazil (up 63 per cent to 7,530). China accounted for 20 per cent of the total number of student extensions in 2003.

4.7 The relative proportions by region for those granted extensions as work permit holders were similar to those in 2002: 38,065 (52 per cent) of these grants were to persons from the Indian sub-continent and the remainder of Asia (26 per cent from each), 16,975 (23 per cent) were from Africa, 7,125 (10 per cent) from the Americas, 6,340 (9 per cent) from Oceania and 4,360 (6 per cent) from Europe (excluding the EEA). There were significant increases in the number of grants to persons from the following countries: India (up 43 per cent to 16,390), Philippines (up 65 per cent to 9,405), South Africa (up 21 per cent to 6,795), and China (up 65 per cent to 3,140). India accounted for 22 per cent of work permit holder extensions.

4.8 Of the spouses granted a probationary year prior to settlement, the Americas accounted for 5,855 (26 per cent); Europe (excluding the EEA) with 4,385 and Africa with 4,395 accounted for 19 per cent each, Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) accounted for 3,880 (17 per cent), the India sub-continent accounted for 2,591 (11 per cent) and 1,380 (6 per cent) were from Oceania. These were similar proportions to 2002. There was a significant increase in the number of grants of extension as spouses to nationals of Jamaica (up 72 per cent to 2,570).

4.9 2003 saw an increase of 151 per cent in the number of persons granted an extension as a person of independent means or as businessmen to 24,800. 99 per cent of these persons came from Europe (excluding the EEA). Significant increases occurred in nationals from Poland (up 156 per cent to 9,410), Lithuania (up 224 per cent to 5,380), Bulgaria (up 102 per cent to 5,315) and Romania (up 114 per cent to 2,560).

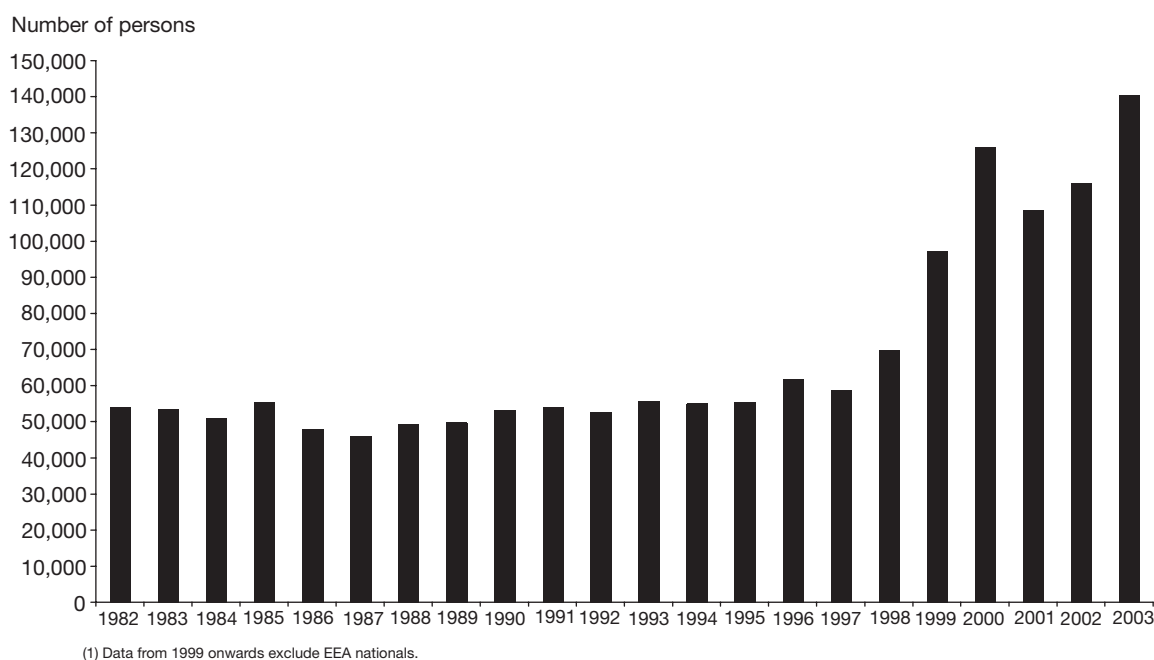
5. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

Total grants (Tables 5.1 and 5.3)

5.1 The number of persons (excluding EEA nationals) granted settlement⁽⁸⁾ in the United Kingdom in 2003 rose by 22 per cent to 141,490. There was a 30 per cent increase to 5,275 in grants to those applicants applying in their own right. There was an increase of 23 per cent to 95,020 in the number of grants to spouses and dependants.

Figure 8

TOTAL GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾, 1982 TO 2003



5.2 The increase in grants of settlement reflected rises of 46 per cent in employment-related grants to 16,020, 67 per cent in other grants on a discretionary basis to 11,235, and 77 per cent in the number of grants to parents and grandparents to 3,090. All these figures exclude dependants.

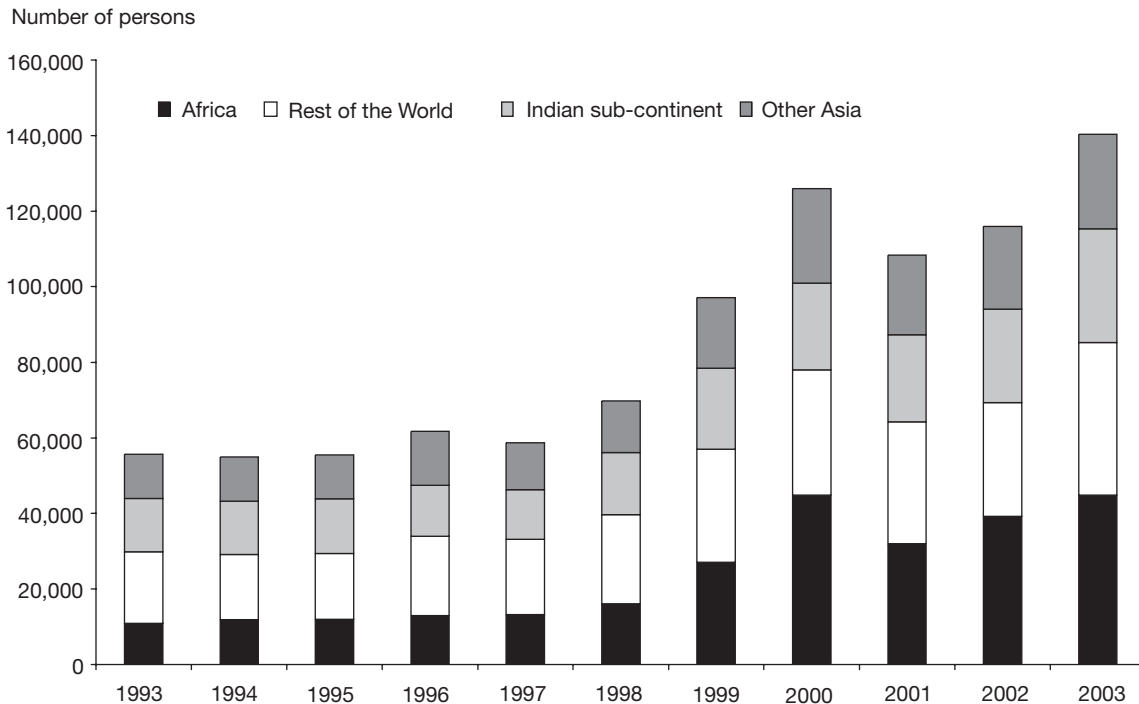
Grants of settlement by nationality (excluding EEA nationals), category, gender and age (Tables 5.1-5.6)

5.3 There was an increase in 2003 in grants to nationals from the Americas, up 43 per cent to 16,735. This followed a decrease of 2 per cent in the previous year. Grants to nationals of African countries rose by 17 per cent to 45,835. Grants to nationals of Asian countries, including the Indian sub-continent, rose by 18 per cent to 55,190 and grants to those from Oceania rose 15 per cent to 7,185. Grants to nationals of Europe also increased, up 31 per cent to 15,390.

(8) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 32.

Figure 9

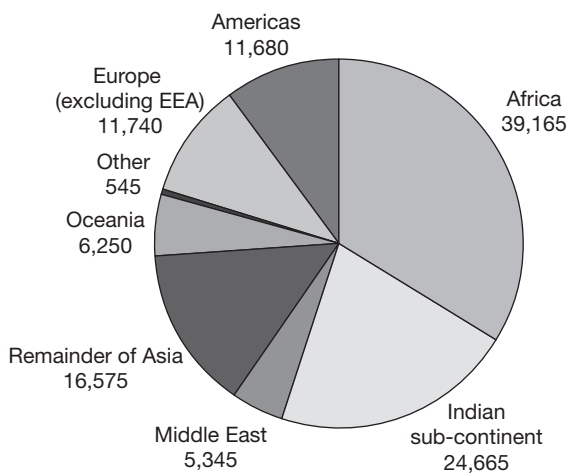
GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾, 1993 TO 2003



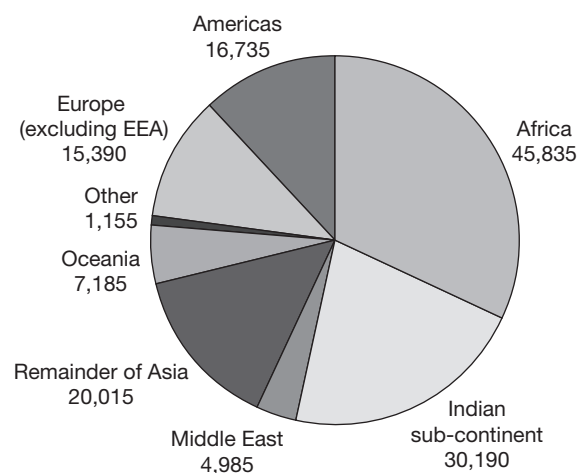
5.4 There was a small change in the relative importance of each geographical area. The Americas and Europe increased their respective shares of the total number of grants: The Americas from 11,680 (10 per cent) in 2002 to 16,735 (12 per cent) in 2003, and Europe from 11,740 (10 per cent) to 15,390 (11 per cent). The proportion of grants in Africa and the Middle East both fell, Africa from 39,165 (34 per cent) in 2002 to 45,835 (32 per cent) in 2003 and the Middle East from 5,345 (5 per cent) in 2002 to 4,985 (4 per cent) in 2003. The proportions of grants to nationals from the Indian sub-continent, the Remainder of Asia and Oceania remained unchanged at 21 per cent (30,190), 14 per cent (20,015) and 5 per cent (7,185) respectively.

Figure 10

GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2002 (Total number of persons 115,965)



GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2003 (Total number of persons 141,490)



5.5 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2003 compared with 2002, are as follows:

(a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants increased by 23 per cent to almost 95,000. This accounted for 67 per cent of all settlement, the same as 2002. 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).

(b) Grants of settlement to husbands in 2003 rose by 17 per cent to 19,580 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). This reflects a rise in successful applications from all regions. 7,100 (36 per cent) of the grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 4,690 (24 per cent) from Africa, 3,080 (16 per cent) from the Americas, 1,860 (10 per cent) from Europe, 1,655 (8 per cent) from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent and 1,125 (6 per cent) from Oceania.

(c) Grants of settlement to wives increased by 24 per cent to 38,020 (26 per cent of all settlement). Like grants of settlement to husbands, this reflects a rise in all regions. 10,735 (28 per cent) of the grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 7,965 (21 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 6,375 (17 per cent) from Africa and 6,095 (16 per cent) from Europe. The Americas contributed 4,985 (13 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 increased by 29 per cent to 27,420 (19 per cent of all settlement). Grants of settlement to children also saw a rise in all regions. 42 per cent of the grants of settlement to children were from Africa (up 9 per cent to 11,595, 33 per cent from Asia (up 26 per cent to 9,005), 12 per cent from the Americas (up 65 per cent to 3,385), 9 per cent from Europe (up 57 per cent to 2,545) and 2 per cent from Oceania (up 7 per cent to 615). 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.

(e) Grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren rose by 77 per cent to 3,090 (2 per cent of all settlement) in 2003. Around 98 per cent of these were accepted after entry.

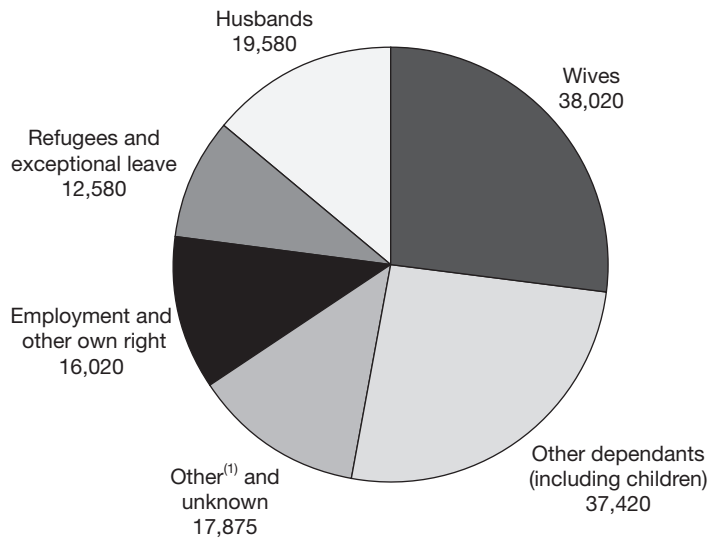
(f) Grants of settlement in employment-related categories increased by 46 per cent to 16,020, excluding dependants. This rise was due to increases in all employment-related categories. Those granted settlement on completion of four years in employment with a work permit rose 57 per cent to 9,190; grants following four years permit-free rose 35 per cent to 1,325 while grants to businessmen and those with independent means rose 100 per cent to 230. Grants to Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment, rose by 30 per cent to 5,275. Grants in employment-related categories represent 11 per cent of all settlement, an increase of 2 per cent on 2002.

(g) Grants of settlement to persons recognised as refugees, or under exceptional leave arrangements, fell by 31 per cent to 12,580, and represented 11 per cent of all settlement, a fall on the 16 per cent in 2002. Of the total in 2003, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were (in descending order) Somalia with 3,700 (29 per cent), Zimbabwe with 740 (6 per cent), Turkey with 745 (6 per cent), Iraq with 500 (4 per cent), the Democratic Republic of Congo with 455 (4 per cent) and Nigeria with 350 (3 per cent).

(h) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK, rose by 67 per cent to 11,235, representing 8 per cent of all settlement. This increase was mainly due to the regularisation scheme for overstayers. Changes in the law affecting overstayers came into force on 2 October 2000 and this scheme protected the rights of appeal for those overstayers who applied to remain lawfully in the UK before that date (see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 35 for further details of the scheme).

Figure 11

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY CATEGORY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2003
(Total number of persons 141,490)**



(1) Includes claim to right of abode upheld and other grants, other grants on a discretionary basis and category unknown.

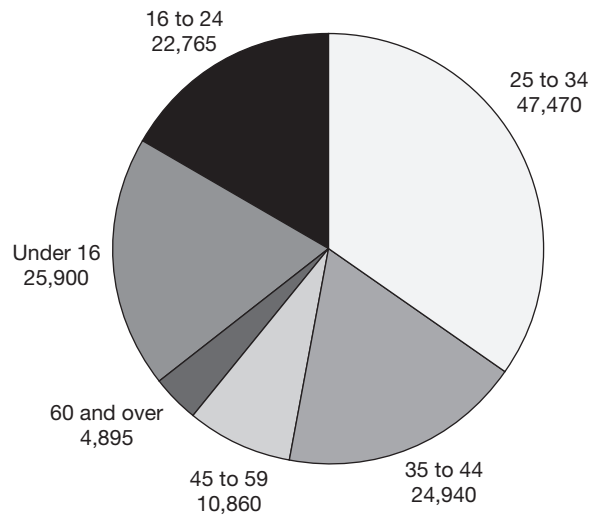
5.6 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival⁽⁹⁾) in 2003 was 66 per cent to 34 per cent in favour of females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with females accounting for 86 per cent from the Remainder of Asia, 77 per cent of settlers from Europe, 67 per cent from the Middle East, 62 per cent from the Americas, 60 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, 60 per cent from Oceania and 58 per cent from Africa.

5.7 The majority of those granted settlement in 2003 were relatively young, with 96,135 (70 per cent) under 35 years old. Overall, just over one-third (47,470) of the acceptances were aged between 25 and 34; almost one-fifth (25,900) of the total were to either children under 16 or those aged between 16 and 24; 24,940 (18 per cent) were between 35 and 44, 10,860 (8 per cent) between 45 and 59, and 4,895 (4 per cent) were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent were generally younger, with 22,815 (78 per cent) of acceptances aged under 35 and those from the Americas older with 28,975 (63 per cent) aged under 35.

(9) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 33.

Figure 12

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾ BY AGE,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2003
(Total number of persons 136,830)**



(1) Excludes 2,865 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 1,795 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

6. ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Owing to data quality issues, figures on the number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated in 2003 are not currently available and have not been included in this report.

Removals (Table 6.1)

6.2 The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily (either as a result of enforcement action or under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes) from the United Kingdom in 2003 was 64,390, a decrease of 6 per cent on 2002 (68,630). These figures include the dependants of asylum seekers, who were excluded in previous publications, i.e. data on dependants of asylum seekers have only been collected since April 2001. Excluding dependants of asylum seekers, 59,500 persons were removed of whom 38,100 were removed after having been refused entry at a port, 19,630 were removed as a result of enforcement action, and (1,755) left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration.

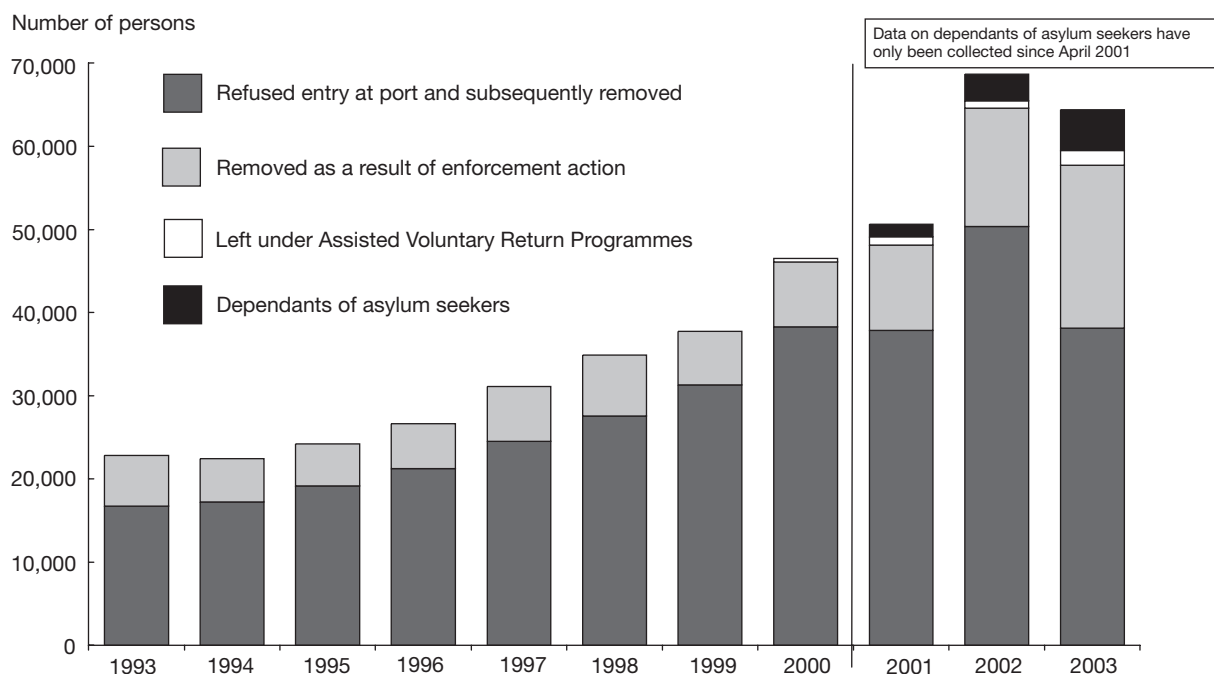
6.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2003, 13,005 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 21 per cent more than in 2002 (10,740) and the highest annual total on record. The number of principal applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed was 2,980, a decrease of 20 per cent on the previous year (3,730). The number of in-country enforcement removals rose by 35 per cent to 8,270. A further 1,755 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, almost double the number in 2002 (895).

6.4 The largest nationalities of principal applicants removed or departing left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes in 2003 were estimated to be Serbia and Montenegro (2,300), Czech (1,095), Polish (750), Romanian (725) and Albanian (650).

6.5 Including dependants, 17,895 asylum seekers were removed in 2003, 29 per cent more than in 2002 (13,910). Data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Figure 13

TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED⁽¹⁾ FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1993 TO 2003



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

Immigration detention (Tables 6.3 and 6.4)

6.6 On 27 December 2003, there were 1,615 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 1,285 persons (80 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage. The majority (77 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Service Removal Centres, with 12 per cent being held at prison establishments, 10 per cent at Oakington Reception Centre, and 1 per cent at Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

6.7 The most numerous nationalities of detainees were Jamaican (195 detainees), Chinese (130), Turkish (110), Indian (95) and Nigerian (95). 90 per cent of all detainees were male. Excluding detainees at Oakington, 23 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than two weeks, 16 per cent for between 16 and 29 days, 23 per cent for between one and two months, 16 per cent for between two and four months, and 23 per cent for more than four months.

6.8 An assessment undertaken in spring 2004 of figures supplied by IND on immigration detention has highlighted an undercount of detainees held in prisons. The cases concerned are those immigration detainees who had completed their criminal sentence and been court-recommended for deportation but were still held in a prison pending deportation. At the end of December 2003 it is thought that there were approximately 200 such cases. This issue is currently being looked into, with a reconciliation of all the available data sources, and any necessary revisions to the regular statistics will be considered once we are satisfied that the issue has been resolved.

Court proceedings (Table 6.5)

6.9 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Provisional 2003 data show that 747 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2002, an increase of 16 per cent on 2002 (which itself was 35 per cent higher than 2001). A large proportion of proceedings since 1995 have related to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant, reflecting the creation 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 three facilitation cases accounted for a third of total proceedings at magistrates' courts in 2003. The offence of seeking leave to enter or remain by deception was amended by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 to include seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception; 218 persons (29 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under this offence in 2003, 10 per cent less than in 2002. 360 of the defendants at magistrates' courts were found guilty of immigration offences by these courts in 2003, 5 per cent more than in 2002. 206 defendants at magistrates' courts proceeded against for immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court and 152 were found guilty.

7. APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration adjudicators (Table 7.1)

7.1 Immigration adjudicators⁽¹⁰⁾ dealt with a record 108,345 appeals in 2003, 29 per cent more than in 2002. The largest increase was in appeals against refusal of asylum. Adjudicators dealt with 17,315 more appeals against refusal of asylum in 2003 compared with the previous year.

7.2 27 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2003 were allowed, 70 per cent were dismissed and 3 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 26 per cent allowed and 71 per cent dismissed in 2002.

7.3 21,045 appeals against refusal of entry clearance were dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2003, 29 per cent more than in 2002. Of these 21,405 appeals, 53 per cent were allowed, 43 per cent dismissed and 4 per cent were withdrawn.

7.4 There were 5,580 other non-asylum appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2003, 57 per cent more than 2002. Of these 5,580 appeals, 33 per cent were allowed, 62 per cent were dismissed and 5 per cent were withdrawn.

7.5 For further details of appeals against refusal of asylum, see section 3, paragraphs 3.14 to 3.17.

(10) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 40.

8. NET MIGRATION

Data from the International Passenger Survey (Table 8.1)

8.1 Estimates of net migration – the balance between inward and outward migration – are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These estimates are mainly derived from data on migration intentions obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) – a sample survey of passengers, including British citizens and other EEA nationals, arriving at and leaving ports (air, sea, Channel Tunnel) in the 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.

8.2 Furthermore the internationally accepted definition used for migration⁽¹¹⁾ 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.

8.3 In 2003 there was an estimated net inward migration of 151,000, 2 per cent lower than in 2002. Inward migration has grown from under 100,000 a year at the beginning of the decade to the current levels.

8.4 Over the past decade the UK has experienced a net loss of British citizens and a net gain of non-British citizens. There was a net loss of British citizens of 85,200 people in 2003 and a net gain of non-British citizens of 236,200. The majority of those non-British inward migrants were citizens of the New Commonwealth and other foreign countries (non EU).

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

(11) See footnote (2) Table 8.1.

SECTION 1: Summary

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Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1993-2003

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	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)	Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (3)(4)(5)
1993	9,840,000	16,740	22,370	142,670
1994	9,180,000	17,220	32,830	139,510
1995	9,620,000	19,150	43,960	121,140
1996	10,300,000	21,200	29,640	127,520
1997	10,900,000	24,540	32,500	123,820
1998	11,500,000	27,600	46,020	108,250
1999	12,000,000	31,300	71,160	112,820
2000	13,000,000	38,280	80,320	166,750
2001	12,800,000	37,860	71,020 ⁽⁸⁾	202,475
2002	12,600,000	50,360 ⁽⁸⁾	84,130 ⁽⁸⁾	258,720
2003	12,200,000	38,110	49,405 ^(P)	379,840 ^(P)
Geographical region⁽⁹⁾ 2003				
Europe	1,640,000	16,640	6,295	66,685
Americas	5,220,000	9,790	1,561	56,360
Africa	1,130,000	5,705	20,370	77,900
Indian sub-continent	830,000	1,145	4,940	57,520
Middle East	505,000	550	7,972	7,760
Remainder of Asia	1,700,000	2,885	8,209	97,045
Oceania	1,090,000	480	5	13,060
Other nationalities/ countries	76,800	920	55	3,505

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

(2) Excluding EC nationals up to 1993, EEA nationals from 1994 and Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002.

(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 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
55,640	10,370	6,080	29,220	1993
55,010	13,310	5,210	28,590	1994
55,480	16,460	5,080	21,810	1995
61,730	21,410	5,460	26,990	1996
58,720	20,000	6,610	34,960	1997
69,790	21,080	7,320	38,200	1998
97,120	22,950	6,440	28,610	1999
125,940 ^(R)	50,570	7,820	27,130	2000
108,410 ^(R)	76,110	10,290	56,820	2001
115,960	57,740 ^(R)	14,200 ^(R)	84,260 ^(R)	2002
143,840 ^(P)	..	19,630 ^(P)	108,240 ^(P)	2003
				Geographical region⁽⁹⁾ 2003
18,920	..	..	..	Europe
16,735	..	..	..	Americas
44,815	..	..	..	Africa
30,110	..	..	..	Indian sub-continent
4,960	..	..	..	Middle East
19,975	..	..	..	Remainder of Asia
7,185	..	..	..	Oceania
1,150	Other nationalities/ countries

SECTION 2: Entry control at the ports

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Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and removals, 1993 to 2003

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽³⁾	
	Total ⁽²⁾	Non-EEA nationals ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	British citizens ⁽²⁾	Other EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽⁹⁾	Total	Of whom, port asylum seekers ⁽⁵⁾
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)
1993	57.7	9.8 ⁽⁶⁾	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 ⁽⁷⁾	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	38,275	5,440
2001 ⁽⁷⁾	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	37,865	4,175
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1 ⁽⁸⁾	14.6 ⁽⁹⁾	50,360	3,730
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	38,110	2,980

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

(2) 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.

(8) Includes Swiss nationals up to quarter 2 2002.

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

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2003

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 ⁽¹⁾	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,200,000	5,860,000	1,690,000	319,000	15,300	44,500	36,900	37,800
Europe								
Bulgaria	81,300	11,300	30,200	1,080	95	1,040	375	490
Croatia	31,900	10,400	11,000	860	115	50	145	20
Cyprus	69,500	36,500	7,060	2,160	–	65	15	20
Czech Republic	187,000	79,200	58,600	4,690	4,560	520	350	85
Estonia	23,300	10,400	7,490	405	240	55	35	10
Hungary	126,000	50,900	40,600	3,560	1,920	365	415	125
Latvia	29,000	10,200	4,170	985	170	315	415	15
Lithuania	56,700	21,600	13,300	1,900	335	350	440	160
Malta	47,900	26,900	6,310	325	–	95	85	20
Poland	363,000	159,000	82,800	17,600	3,490	1,710	1,320	360
Romania	66,200	14,200	27,500	1,190	685	745	310	250
Russia	173,000	64,800	33,500	13,100	*	495	1,850	335
Slovakia	51,200	12,500	11,600	2,120	2,690	270	190	35
Slovenia	35,300	14,400	13,100	655	80	30	50	5
Turkey	140,000	43,500	41,300	5,080	855	325	235	160
Ukraine	47,000	13,100	6,440	1,740	*	775	630	110
Other former USSR	54,600	17,500	9,320	4,860	*	350	520	175
Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁵⁾	46,800	15,100	11,100	1,340	65	100	215	105
Other Europe	10,400	4,830	1,700	410	–	25	45	10
Europe	1,640,000	616,000	417,000	64,100	15,300	7,680	7,630	2,480
Americas								
Argentina	38,900	19,100	5,800	870	*	175	435	70
Barbados	12,000	6,850	645	195	*	20	55	5
Brazil	127,000	62,200	14,100	8,840	*	280	425	165
Canada	782,000	443,000	79,400	5,640	*	1,210	1,310	625
Chile	22,200	10,900	2,880	810	*	45	55	55
Colombia	31,900	11,600	2,130	2,590	*	80	100	55
Guyana	5,590	2,590	245	100	*	80	10	80
Jamaica	25,600	9,340	1,260	425	*	140	395	170
Mexico	107,000	68,700	6,960	4,550	*	90	115	65
Peru	9,640	3,990	890	435	*	25	35	15
Trinidad and Tobago	29,200	14,200	1,560	395	*	135	95	115
USA	3,960,000	2,230,000	598,000	61,300	*	5,970	11,400	4,340
Venezuela	21,700	11,100	1,840	1,280	*	45	55	45
Other Americas	54,400	28,100	4,580	1,800	*	120	435	90
Americas	5,220,000	2,920,000	720,000	89,300	*	8,420	14,900	5,900

(1) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

(3) See Explanatory Note 16 for a list of the categories included. Also includes 38,800 journeys made in 2003 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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

(5) Other former Yugoslavia contains admissions for Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

(6) Due to data quality issues the nationality breakdown of passengers refused leave to enter and removed has been estimated.

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁶⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽²⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽³⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁴⁾		
9,650	21,700	1,140,000	2,780,000	270	240,000	2,690	37,825	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
								Europe
45	165	6,380	26,200	†	3,940	10	155	Bulgaria
10	35	1,290	7,500	5	425	†	65	Croatia
20	30	3,900	19,300	–	470	5	120	Cyprus
10	155	5,320	31,300	–	1,680	†	1,355	Czech Republic
–	25	1,670	2,280	–	695	†	210	Estonia
5	90	4,650	21,900	–	1,250	5	375	Hungary
†	45	6,500	4,220	–	1,990	†	850	Latvia
10	125	3,180	11,700	5	3,590	†	2,680	Lithuania
10	15	3,330	10,400	–	400	†	15	Malta
35	255	20,700	62,800	†	13,100	10	8,205	Poland
65	190	3,990	15,400	†	1,700	5	540	Romania
30	560	11,900	43,500	–	3,310	30	135	Russia
†	110	755	19,700	–	1,290	†	180	Slovakia
†	5	2,950	3,810	–	195	–	110	Slovenia
515	430	1,980	44,000	5	2,040	80	270	Turkey
20	265	4,700	15,200	–	4,140	10	235	Ukraine
15	240	4,900	13,800	–	2,860	15	215	Other former USSR
80	185	3,950	13,900	5	720	5	300	Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁵⁾
420	170	300	2,200	–	325	5	340	Other Europe
1,290	3,100	92,300	369,000	25	44,100	195	16,350	Europe
								Americas
15	60	3,480	8,100	†	750	–	100	Argentina
30	15	1,580	2,390	–	190	–	50	Barbados
40	215	9,760	28,700	†	2,110	10	4,385	Brazil
125	290	134,000	107,000	5	9,270	35	315	Canada
10	30	1,570	5,200	–	685	5	115	Chile
40	105	1,870	12,500	–	725	20	125	Colombia
20	35	595	1,650	–	170	10	20	Guyana
160	105	2,140	10,700	†	760	30	1,455	Jamaica
20	70	10,500	14,400	–	1,480	†	225	Mexico
15	65	510	3,350	–	310	5	45	Peru
30	40	3,760	8,190	–	680	10	230	Trinidad and Tobago
360	1,160	492,200	524,000	5	31,700	80	1,060	USA
10	50	1,910	5,060	–	325	†	200	Venezuela
115	130	5,530	12,000	†	1,440	20	1,465	Other Americas
990	2,370	670,000	743,000	15	50,600	225	9,790	Americas

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2002 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs ⁽¹⁾	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
Africa								
Algeria	29,900	11,500	3,830	435	*	25	25	25
Angola	5,280	2,190	680	260	*	5	†	10
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	1,890	820	90	35	*	–	20	†
Egypt	40,900	17,500	8,380	845	*	105	90	175
Ethiopia	9,460	4,990	815	240	*	5	25	5
Ghana	78,300	37,900	7,100	2,830	*	145	255	405
Kenya	46,500	16,700	4,500	1,480	*	195	120	225
Libya	13,700	4,860	1,770	2,330	*	15	20	100
Mauritius	34,000	17,700	1,990	1,810	*	145	20	140
Morocco	19,900	6,440	3,000	445	*	25	75	10
Nigeria	229,000	119,000	26,600	4,310	*	240	110	965
Sierra Leone	14,200	5,690	785	460	*	5	20	15
Somalia	7,460	2,790	160	20	*	–	†	–
South Africa	412,000	153,000	41,300	1,370	*	3,545	1,630	1,950
Sudan	13,100	5,980	1,350	395	*	15	10	40
Tanzania	15,100	6,450	1,570	820	*	20	20	20
Tunisia	10,400	2,850	1,930	640	*	20	15	15
Uganda	20,600	8,390	2,170	1,330	*	20	10	15
Zambia	10,800	3,450	865	450	*	155	15	445
Zimbabwe	43,800	14,900	1,850	790	*	375	190	1,380
Other Africa	74,000	32,400	8,050	3,210	*	210	295	210
Africa	1,130,000	475,000	119,000	24,500	*	5,270	2,965	6,160
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	51,700	18,600	3,090	2,590	*	395	125	165
India	580,000	218,000	67,700	15,400	*	7,130	5,570	9,600
Pakistan	198,000	84,000	13,700	6,730	*	665	750	1,190
Indian sub-continent	830,000	320,000	84,500	24,700	*	8,180	6,440	11,000
Middle East								
Iran	48,600	21,800	5,660	1,190	*	60	65	115
Iraq	8,550	3,180	685	80	*	1	–	10
Israel	196,000	116,000	34,300	1,610	*	175	135	235
Jordan	21,200	9,540	3,440	880	*	35	5	65
Kuwait	576,100	43,800	2,720	990	*	10	5	10
Lebanon	22,200	9,460	3,560	430	*	65	80	25
Saudi Arabia	49,300	28,200	4,650	2,780	*	50	20	155
Syria	11,100	4,280	2,100	545	*	15	25	35
Yemen	5,800	3,090	550	350	*	†	†	15
Other Middle East	85,000	51,800	6,640	3,720	*	30	15	75
Middle East	505,000	291,000	64,300	12,600	*	440	350	740

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

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys		Geographical region and nationality
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Number of journeys	
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁵⁾			
130	155	770	11,900	–	1,090	5	180	Africa	
5	5	290	1,640	5	185	5	120	Algeria	
†	5	20	805	†	70	20	100	Angola	
80	80	3,480	9,030	–	1,070	5	25	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	
20	60	705	2,130	5	455	10	25	Egypt	
170	240	3,660	23,000	–	2,470	75	455	Ethiopia	
65	135	7,320	15,000	5	735	25	110	Ghana	
5	25	235	2,700	†	1,630	†	20	Kenya	
30	85	1,930	9,510	–	580	10	275	Libya	
75	170	1,200	7,830	–	665	†	75	Mauritius	
270	330	18,400	55,800	†	2,670	70	665	Morocco	
15	25	1,700	5,180	†	230	30	100	Nigeria	
50	145	225	3,160	20	570	330	189	Sierra Leone	
345	615	43,000	142,000	5	23,500	135	1,660	Somalia	
5	65	1,360	3,350	–	485	5	60	South Africa	
25	60	1,820	3,990	†	285	10	35	Sudan	
70	25	1,150	3,440	–	230	†	25	Tanzania	
10	25	2,300	5,880	†	375	30	45	Tunisia	
10	30	1,910	3,160	–	295	10	35	Uganda	
75	95	2,500	19,100	70	2,240	150	135	Zambia	
145	185	5,200	20,500	15	3,500	60	1,375	Zimbabwe	
1,590	2,550	99,200	349,000	135	43,400	975	5,705	Other Africa	
								Africa	
								Asia	
1,110	1,760	5,380	16,300	5	2,070	75	185	Indian sub-continent	
995	2,550	41,700	200,000	5	11,400	235	530	Bangladesh	
2,490	3,150	15,700	65,700	†	3,940	85	430	India	
4,600	7,460	62,800	283,000	10	17,400	390	1,145	Pakistan	
								Indian sub-continent	
								Middle East	
30	185	1,440	16,700	5	1,280	35	110	Iran	
30	135	140	3,700	10	495	85	155	Iraq	
65	75	19,400	22,700	–	1,630	5	200	Israel	
20	40	1,960	4,880	–	365	–	15	Jordan	
5	10	3,800	4,700	–	1,040	–	–	Kuwait	
25	80	1,970	6,210	–	280	†	35	Lebanon	
5	5	3,200	8,640	†	1,660	5	5	Saudi Arabia	
10	55	1,340	2,420	–	305	5	–	Syria	
15	75	375	1,110	–	210	5	10	Yemen	
15	50	6,090	14,400	–	2,120	15	20	Other Middle East	
225	705	39,800	85,500	15	9,380	150	550	Middle East	

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2003 (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 ⁽¹⁾	
Remainder of Asia								
China	230,000	68,800	33,900	30,200	*	1,340	520	1,070
Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾	72,800	36,200	6,380	5,740	*	655	75	290
Indonesia	23,200	10,200	3,230	760	*	110	100	100
Japan	607,000	280,000	94,000	26,600	*	2,090	760	1,900
Malaysia	167,000	80,000	13,600	6,770	*	1,310	150	595
Philippines	92,500	19,500	3,530	885	*	3,960	515	4,690
Singapore	77,500	38,800	11,200	1,800	*	205	70	120
South Korea	213,000	122,000	27,600	12,600	*	310	105	390
Sri Lanka	56,700	23,500	3,750	1,840	*	165	125	255
Taiwan	56,000	22,900	7,860	5,650	*	70	35	95
Thailand	52,100	20,100	4,820	3,900	*	440	115	235
Other Asia	48,700	17,500	3,560	2,980	*	140	125	170
Remainder of Asia	1,700,000	739,000	213,000	99,800	*	10,800	2,700	9,910
Asia	3,030,000	1,350,000	362,000	137,000	*	19,400	9,490	21,600
Oceania								
Australia	819,000	375,000	57,100	2,170	*	2,750	1,370	1,320
New Zealand	266,000	99,000	13,100	525	*	855	430	305
Other Oceania	4,270	1,740	325	90	*	15	5	25
Oceania	1,090,000	476,000	70,600	2,780	*	3,620	1,800	1,640
British Overseas citizens	12,000	5,480	860	630	*	45	10	30
Nationality unknown	64,700	15,500	1,140	260	*	25	35	15
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,200,000	5,860,000	1,690,000	319,000	15,300	44,500	36,900	37,800

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

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁶⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽²⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽³⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁴⁾		
								Remainder of Asia
25	350	5,200	85,200	5	3,660	80	300	China
15	90	6,270	16,500	–	625	†	355	Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾
20	135	1,210	5,410	†	1,910	5	10	Indonesia
15	340	34,300	160,000	–	7,970	25	220	Japan
20	155	6,680	51,900	†	3,980	15	1,130	Malaysia
130	495	16,300	37,200	†	5,260	60	90	Philippines
5	75	4,320	20,000	–	810	†	70	Singapore
5	95	12,800	33,600	–	3,150	5	260	South Korea
90	765	2,300	20,700	5	2,980	165	115	Sri Lanka
5	50	1,310	17,400	–	615	–	10	Taiwan
20	1,590	1,260	18,300	5	1,290	70	30	Thailand
25	375	2,050	18,800	45	2,890	90	290	Other Asia
385	4,510	96,000	484,000	65	35,100	520	2,885	Remainder of Asia
5,200	12,700	199,000	853,000	85	61,900	1,060	4,580	Asia
								Oceania
335	605	63,300	287,000	†	28,000	70	315	Australia
190	225	14,700	127,000	†	9,500	35	155	New Zealand
10	50	575	910	–	520	5	10	Other
530	880	78,600	415,000	5	38,000	110	480	Oceania
5	10	590	4,250	†	125	5	25	British Overseas citizens
40	120	2,080	43,200	5	2,190	105	900	Nationality unknown
9,650	21,700	1,140,000	2,780,000	270	240,000	2,690	37,825	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1993-2003

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)	(000's)			
1993 ⁽⁵⁾	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 ⁽⁶⁾	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9				
2001 ⁽⁶⁾	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8				
2002	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5				
2003	12,200	7,550	319	81.3	37.8				
Nationality by geographical region									
1993									
Europe ⁽¹⁾	2,290	1,810	79	7.9	1.8				
Americas	3,790	2,780	56	16.0	5.2				
Africa	626	393	14	1.3	0.9				
Indian sub-continent	443	229	7	1.5	0.9				
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	1,710	1,220	66	4.8	4.6				
Oceania	635	409	2	1.6	0.5				
Other nationalities	354	240	14	0.7	0.2				
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	9,840	7,080	238	33.9	14.1				
2003									
Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,640	1,030	64	15.3	2.5				
Americas	5,220	3,640	89	23.4	5.9				
Africa	1,130	594	24	8.2	6.2				
Indian sub-continent	830	405	25	14.6	11.0				
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,200	1,310	112	14.3	10.6				
Oceania	1,090	547	3	5.4	1.6				
Other nationalities	77	23	1	0.1	0.0				
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	12,200	7,550	319	81.3	37.8				

(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 2.2.

(4) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', and 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 38,000 journeys made 2003 for which the category of admission is unknown.

(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.

(7) Due to data quality issues the nationality breakdown of passengers refused leave to enter and removed 2003 has been estimated.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom											Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey												
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽²⁾	UK ancestry ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	People returning after a temporary absence abroad	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁷⁾					Year and nationality		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(number)							
19.2	(18.8)	3.6	(3.6)	4.1	(4.1)	1,060	(973)	1,380	(1,280)	16,500	(16,200)	1993 ⁽⁵⁾
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		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 ⁽⁶⁾
29.1		2.9		10.7		1,510		2,620		37,815		2001 ⁽⁶⁾
30.3		2.5		10.4		1,480		2,740		50,260		2002
31.4		2.7		9.2		1,390		2,780		37,825		2003
											Nationality by geographical region	
											1993	
1.7		†		†		158		225		..		Europe ⁽¹⁾
2.7		0.3		0.3		495		430		..		Americas
1.6		0.5		0.1		97		112		..		Africa
9.1		0.7		†		77		118		..		Indian sub-continent
										..		Middle East and
2.1		0.5		†		124		285		..		Remainder of Asia
1.4		0.1		3.6		59		162		..		Oceania
0.4		1.4		†		47		51		..		Other nationalities
19.2		3.6		4.1		1,060		1,380		16,500	(16,200)	All nationalities ⁽¹⁾
											2003	
4.4		0.2		0.0		152		369		16,350		Europe ⁽¹⁾
3.4		0.2		0.5		720		743		9,790		Americas
4.1		1.0		2.5		140		349		5,705		Africa
12.1		0.4		0.0		80		283		1,145		Indian sub-continent
										..		Middle East and
5.8		0.7		0.0		180		570		3,435		Remainder of Asia
1.4		0.1		6.1		110		415		480		Oceania
0.2		0.1		†		5		47		920		Other nationalities
31.4		2.7		9.2		1,390		2,780		37,825		All nationalities ⁽¹⁾

Table 2.4 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1993-2003

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Year of admission	All nationalities ⁽¹⁾				Europe ⁽¹⁾			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1993 ⁽¹⁾	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	62,980	16,270	27,380	19,320	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998 ^(R)	68,385	20,160	28,020	20,205	8,330	1,875	4,920	1,535
1999	76,180	25,090	28,445	22,645	9,330	2,195	5,385	1,750
2000 ^{(3)(R)}	92,050	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001 ^{(3)(R)}	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650
2002	120,115	51,525	34,095	34,495	14,090	5,000	6,970	2,120
2003	119,180	44,480	36,870	37,830	17,785	7,675	7,625	2,485

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Other Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
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	6,100	1,460	2,720	1,920	12,620	3,940	2,680	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 ⁽³⁾	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 ⁽³⁾	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820
2002	22,810	8,875	5,665	8,270	26,030	13,825	2,420	9,785
2003	25,580	8,185	6,440	10,955	24,935	11,245	3,045	10,645

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

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

Table 2.4 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants or work permit holders	
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	6,680	14,340	7,710	4,200	1,220	1,620	1,350	1997
29,570	7,820	13,740	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,740	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,855	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 ⁽³⁾
31,375	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 ⁽³⁾
31,900	11,110	13,855	6,935	15,695	7,255	3,160	5,280	2002
29,250	8,415	14,935	5,900	14,400	5,275	2,965	6,160	2003

Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	Dependants or work permit holders	
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
3,840	1,540	1,300	1,000	130	30	70	30	1997
4,855	2,120	1,435	1,295	150	55	60	35	1998
5,815	2,765	1,605	1,445	135	55	65	20	1999
7,175	3,770	1,810	1,590	105	45	45	15	2000 ⁽³⁾
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 ⁽³⁾
9,370	5,360	1,960	2,050	220	105	60	55	2002
7,070	3,620	1,805	1,645	160	70	45	45	2003

Table 2.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1993-2003

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Category and nationality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^(R)	2000 ⁽²⁾	2001 ⁽²⁾	2002	2003
Husbands											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	350	310	380	420	605	620	645	660	495	715	1,085
Americas	780	880	970	880	975	1,090	1,150	1,000	610	720	825
Africa	640	740	610	710	1,085	1,490	1,615	1,515	1,310	1,470	1,480
Indian sub-continent	3,530	3,070	3,020	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,605	6,240	5,410	4,565	4,445
Other Asia	270	300	330	340	405	430	460	450	455	495	535
Oceania	530	550	560	530	630	730	835	725	560	500	470
Other nationalities	110	40	30	30	35	35	25	15	20	35	40
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	6,200	5,890	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,340	10,605	8,855	8,495	8,880
Male fiancés											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	80	80	90	90	130	105	120	100	60	135	205
Americas	140	150	150	160	195	175	145	160	105	185	165
Africa	80	100	90	80	105	140	130	100	85	100	110
Indian sub-continent	250	150	140	100	185	215	220	240	235	180	150
Other Asia	60	60	60	70	70	90	75	55	65	70	70
Oceania	70	70	70	80	95	125	100	90	60	55	65
Other nationalities	30	10	10	†	5	5	5	5	-	5	5
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	720	610	610	580	785	855	800	750	610	730	765
Wives											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	940	740	900	1,040	1,165	1,410	2,000	1,745	1,345	1,915	2,340
Americas	1,520	1,570	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,525	1,955	1,255	1,750	1,950
Africa	830	980	940	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,305	2,235	2,165	2,480	2,445
Indian sub-continent	5,040	5,050	5,060	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,540	8,700	8,495	7,695	7,620
Other Asia	1,460	1,600	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,990	3,310	3,480	4,055	4,435
Oceania	740	800	760	790	900	1,100	1,310	1,145	1,060	880	810
Other nationalities	220	80	60	50	50	35	50	45	60	95	125
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	10,800	10,800	11,100	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,715	19,140	17,860	18,870	19,365
Female fiancées											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	330	240	310	400	485	560	665	670	445	730	765
Americas	290	380	370	400	445	450	490	510	255	390	420
Africa	100	100	90	120	105	150	130	130	115	125	110
Indian sub-continent	300	260	250	250	200	305	285	310	295	265	195
Other Asia	340	380	390	430	520	710	740	725	595	645	785
Oceania	90	90	100	110	130	145	140	110	70	70	70
Other nationalities	40	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	5	10
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	1,500	1,460	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,465	2,475	1,775	2,225	2,355
Children											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	160	150	160	130	145	190	235	245	265	375	435
Americas	300	270	260	210	195	225	315	285	265	345	365
Africa	370	390	260	320	205	295	335	500	915	965	895
Indian sub-continent	1,330	910	820	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345	1,345
Other Asia	280	230	230	250	225	245	280	430	995	1,080	900
Oceania	80	120	200	130	135	150	210	115	240	235	185
Other nationalities	90	30	30	20	20	10	5	10	35	40	35
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	2,610	2,100	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,205	2,835	4,015	4,385	4,165

(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 3: Asylum

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Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1995-2003

	Number of principal applicants								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
Applications received⁽¹⁾	43,965	29,640	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405
<i>of which: Applied at port</i>	14,410	12,440	16,590	23,345	29,455	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,270
<i>Applied in-country</i>	29,555	17,205	15,915	22,670	41,700	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685
Initial decisions in year	27,005	38,960	36,045	31,570	33,720	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940
Cases reconsidered (year of outcome)⁽²⁾	1,160	11,260	4,780	3,770
Decisions (year of outcome)⁽³⁾	27,005	38,960	36,045	31,570	33,720	98,655	125,520	86,460	68,245
Granted asylum ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,295	2,240	3,985	5,345	7,815	10,595	13,495	10,240	4,265
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	4,410	5,055	3,115	3,910	2,465	11,425	21,615	21,020	7,535
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	21,300	31,670	28,945	22,315	11,025	64,975	90,410	55,200	56,445
<i>Granted asylum %⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	(5)	(6)	(11)	(17)	(36)	(12)	(11)	(12)	(6)
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL %⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	(16)	(13)	(9)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(17)	(24)	(11)
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL %⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	(79)	(81)	(80)	(71)	(52)	(75)	(72)	(64)	(83)
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁶⁾	11,140	10,325	..	..	..
Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁶⁾	1,275	1,335	..	..	..
Applications withdrawn⁽³⁾	2,565	2,925	2,065	1,470	730	1,750	2,725	1,530	1,900
Adjudicator Appeals									
Appeals received by the Home Office	14,035	22,985	20,950	14,320	6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130
Appeals determined by the IAA	7,035	13,790	21,090	25,320	19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725
Of which appeals allowed	230	515	1,180	2,355	5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070
<i>appeals allowed %</i>	(3)	(4)	(6)	(9)	(27)	(17)	(19)	(22)	(20)
Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome)⁽⁵⁾	5,935	7,810	8,280	11,610	26,700	35,685	43,265	45,135	27,870
Removals and voluntary departures⁽⁷⁾	3,170	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005
Cases awaiting outcome (at end of year)									
Initial decision ⁽⁸⁾	69,650	57,405	51,795	64,770	125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900
Grants of settlement⁽⁸⁾									
As recognised refugees	675	1,115	2,405	4,270	..	..	..	10,995	4,055
With exceptional leave	920	3,080	2,425	2,405	..	..	..	7,280	7,285
Total	1,595	4,195	4,830	6,680	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	11,340

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

(2) Cases reconsidered for which initial decision in 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. Outcomes related to date of reconsideration (see Explanatory Note paragraph 18).

(3) Includes outcomes of cases reconsidered for which initial decision in 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. Outcomes related to date of reconsideration (see Explanatory Note paragraph 18).

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

(5) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced exceptional leave to remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

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

(7) Includes persons departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them, and persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration. Figures for 1999 to 2001 may include a small number of dependants leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes.

(8) Data for 1998 and earlier years are not directly comparable with figures for later years.

Table 3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1995 to 2003

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants							
Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001	2002	2003 (2)
Europe									
Albania	110	105	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595
Czech Republic	15	55	240	515	1,790	1,200	825	1,365	70
Macedonia	..	15	20	50	90	65	755	310	60
Moldova	10	†	20	25	180	235	425	820	380
Poland	1,210	900	565	1,585	1,860	1,015	615	990	95
Romania	770	455	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550
Russia	..	205	180	185	685	1,000	450	295	280
SAM ⁽²⁾	..	400	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815
Turkey	1,820	1,495	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390
Ukraine	..	235	490	370	775	770	445	365	300
Other Former USSR	785	960	1,325	2,235	2,460	2,275	895	1,245	625
Other Former Yugo.	1,565	620	375	535	2,625	2,200	85	90	50
Other	770	1,035	1,575	1,260	200	415	335	300	80
Europe	7,050	6,475	9,145	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235	6,295
Americas									
Colombia	525	1,005	1,330	425	1,000	505	365	420	220
Ecuador	250	435	1,205	280	610	445	255	315	150
Jamaica	150	125	130	105	180	310	525	1,310	965
Other	415	205	165	165	240	155	170	240	230
Americas	1,340	1,765	2,825	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290	1,560
Africa									
Algeria	1,865	715	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550
Angola	555	385	195	150	545	800	1,015	1,420	850
Burundi	95	60	85	215	780	620	610	700	650
Cameroon	85	105	175	95	245	355	380	615	505
Congo	80	75	90	150	450	485	540	600	320
Dem. Rep. Congo	935	680	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540
Eritrea	245	135	125	345	565	505	620	1,180	950
Ethiopia	585	205	145	345	455	415	610	700	640
Gambia	1,170	245	125	45	30	50	65	130	95
Ghana	1,915	780	350	225	195	285	190	275	345
Ivory Coast	245	125	70	95	190	445	275	315	390
Kenya	1,395	1,170	605	885	485	455	305	350	220
Liberia	390	330	205	70	65	55	115	450	740
Nigeria	5,825	2,900	1,480	1,380	945	835	810	1,125	1,010
Rwanda	135	80	90	280	820	760	530	655	260
Sierra Leone	855	395	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380
Somalia	3,465	1,780	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090
Sudan	345	280	230	250	280	415	390	655	930
Tanzania	1,535	225	90	80	80	60	80	40	30
Uganda	365	215	220	210	420	740	480	715	705
Zimbabwe	105	130	60	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295
Other	360	275	220	305	400	615	555	845	895
Africa	22,545	11,290	9,515	12,380	18,435	17,920	20,590	29,390	20,370
Middle East									
Iran	615	585	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875
Iraq	930	965	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015
Other	755	600	675	745	1,045	1,330	1,165	1,115	1,080
Middle East	2,295	2,150	2,335	2,785	4,165	14,415	11,265	18,315	7,970
Rest of Asia									
Afghanistan	580	675	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280
Bangladesh	685	645	545	460	530	795	510	720	735
China	790	820	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450
India	3,255	2,220	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290
Pakistan	2,915	1,915	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915
Sri Lanka	2,070	1,340	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705
Vietnam	5	10	10	35	105	180	400	840	1,125
Other	385	270	255	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655
Rest of Asia	10,685	7,885	8,570	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755	13,155
Other, and nationality not recorded ⁽²⁾	50	80	105	190	785	450	160	145	55
All nationalities	43,965	29,640	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405

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

(2) Serbia and Montenegro (SAM) replaced Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) from 5 February 2003. SAM comprises the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro, and the Province of Kosovo (administered by the UN on an interim basis since 1999).

Table 3.3 Initial decisions⁽¹⁾ on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2003^(P)

United Kingdom						Number of principal applicants			
Nationality	Total initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave ⁽²⁾	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection ⁽³⁾	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave ⁽³⁾	Refusals			
						Total refused	Refused asylum, ELR, HP or DL after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
Europe									
Albania	830	*	100	–	100	630	460	15	155
Czech Republic	110	*	–	–	–	110	85	–	25
Macedonia	105	–	25	*	10	75	55	*	20
Moldova	480	*	35	–	25	415	220	10	185
Poland	150	5	*	–	5	140	110	–	30
Romania	695	*	25	–	20	645	370	10	265
Russia	360	10	5	–	5	340	240	10	90
SAM ⁽⁴⁾	1,985	30	195	*	140	1,625	1,305	15	305
Turkey	3,230	90	40	–	95	3,000	2,715	65	215
Ukraine	350	–	5	–	5	340	265	5	70
Other Former USSR	900	25	10	*	15	850	645	10	190
Other Former Yugo.	150	*	*	–	*	145	110	5	30
Other	135	*	*	–	–	130	105	*	25
Europe	9,485	165	445	5	425	8,445	6,685	150	1,605
Americas									
Colombia	335	15	5	–	*	315	265	*	45
Ecuador	235	5	5	–	5	220	185	*	35
Jamaica	1,120	*	10	–	5	1,105	905	–	200
Other	215	5	*	–	10	195	150	5	40
Americas	1,900	25	15	–	20	1,835	1,505	10	325
Africa									
Algeria	735	5	15	–	20	700	525	15	155
Angola	1,095	25	230	*	155	685	575	10	100
Burundi	775	110	80	90	60	430	360	5	70
Cameroon	590	20	20	–	25	525	485	5	35
Congo	410	30	20	–	20	340	295	5	40
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,970	90	75	5	120	1,685	1,540	20	125
Eritrea	1,115	65	60	*	115	875	820	10	45
Ethiopia	740	15	40	–	95	590	545	5	40
Gambia	110	*	5	–	5	100	70	–	30
Ghana	335	5	*	–	10	320	240	–	75
Ivory Coast	515	20	10	–	15	470	400	*	70
Kenya	305	10	15	–	30	245	210	5	35
Liberia	760	15	10	*	85	650	510	5	135
Nigeria	1,110	15	25	–	30	1,040	755	15	265
Rwanda	455	30	30	*	30	360	320	5	35
Sierra Leone	695	15	25	5	40	610	485	5	120
Somalia	6,050	1,665	160	5	390	3,835	3,280	90	465
Sudan	750	130	5	–	15	595	465	70	55
Tanzania	50	*	5	–	5	40	30	*	10
Uganda	810	30	40	*	125	615	525	*	85
Zimbabwe	4,190	875	10	5	20	3,285	2,855	10	420
Other	920	25	20	*	45	830	700	10	120
Africa	24,475	3,195	890	120	1,450	18,825	16,000	290	2,530
Middle East									
Iran	3,155	110	40	5	70	2,930	2,500	180	245
Iraq	6,805	70	2,105	*	45	4,580	3,625	465	490
Other	2,200	60	30	5	45	2,060	1,785	20	255
Middle East	12,160	240	2,175	10	160	9,570	7,910	665	995
Rest of Asia									
Afghanistan	3,975	40	205	*	350	3,375	2,755	420	205
Bangladesh	840	5	95	–	240	500	385	15	100
China	3,865	20	45	–	110	3,690	1,820	70	1,800
India	2,335	10	5	–	20	2,300	1,325	55	915
Pakistan	2,205	80	15	*	55	2,050	1,610	5	435
Sri Lanka	1,470	20	55	–	45	1,355	1,185	15	155
Vietnam	1,175	10	5	*	195	970	620	5	340
Other	770	35	5	5	10	715	555	5	155
Asia	16,640	220	430	5	1,025	14,960	10,260	590	4,105
Other, and nationality not recorded	275	15	20	0	10	230	170	10	50
All nationalities	64,940	3,865	3,975	140	3,095	53,865	42,540	1,720	9,610

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

(2) Granted between 01/01/03 and 31/03/03 only.

(3) Granted from 01/04/03.

(4) Serbia and Montenegro (SAM) replaced Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) from 5 February 2003. SAM comprises the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro, and the Province of Kosovo (administered by the UN on an interim basis since 1999).

Table 3.4 Asylum appeals to the immigration adjudicators, tribunal and applications for Judicial Review, 2000 to 2003

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants			
	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
Appeals to the immigration adjudicators				
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽¹⁾	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130
Adjudicator determinations ⁽²⁾ of which:	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725
Allowed ⁽³⁾	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	15,580	34,440	48,845	63,810
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	475	825	1,685	1,845
Application for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal⁽²⁾				
Applications	6,020	15,540	25,600	34,955
Decisions	5,490	13,540	22,825	32,180
Appeals to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal⁽²⁾				
Received	2,135	1,615	3,860	6,920
Determined of which:	1,615	3,860	6,920	11,845
Allowed ⁽³⁾	2,635	3,190	5,565	9,450
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	815	475	620	1,490
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	1,385	1,140	2,015	3,230
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	220	150	225	510
Remitted ⁽³⁾	215	1,430	2,700	4,220
Application for permissions to apply for Judicial Review				
Applications	1,920 ⁽⁴⁾	2,210 ⁽⁴⁾	3,075	2,170
Decisions of which:	2,095 ⁽⁴⁾	2,300 ⁽⁴⁾	2,980	2,240
granted permission to apply	555 ⁽⁴⁾	290 ⁽⁴⁾	260	235
Outcome of Judicial Review Hearings				
Allowed ⁽⁵⁾	365	260	25	30
Dismissed ⁽⁶⁾	300	60	60	55
Withdrawn	95	60	5	5

(1) Figures for 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section of the Home Office. Figures for 2001+ are based on Immigration and Nationality Directorate electronic sources.

(2) Based on information supplied by the Department for Constitutional Affairs. Determinations do not necessarily relate to appeals received in the same period.

(3) Based on data supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Figures exclude judicial reviews brought in cases relating to asylum support (NASS).

(5) The decision of the respondent (in this case, the Home Office or the Immigration Appeal Tribunal) was quashed. These figures include consent orders where the JR was conceded by the respondent.

(6) The decision of the respondent was upheld.

Table 3.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), in the United Kingdom, in 2002 and 2003

Applications (excluding dependants)	2002	2003 (P)
<i>Applications for:</i>		
Support including accommodation	41,125	19,375
Subsistence only support	26,645	14,565
Unknown support type ⁽¹⁾	855	3,060
Total	68,625	37,000
<i>of which:</i>		
Family cases ⁽²⁾	11,525	7,590
Single adults	57,100	29,410
Number of cases who have had their support ceased within the year ⁽³⁾	45,185	45,120
Supported asylum seekers (including dependants)	As at end: December 2002	As at end: December 2003
Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	54,045	49,760
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	37,815	30,360

(1) 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service, by government office region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2003

Government Office Region	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation ⁽¹⁾
<i>England</i>		
North East	215	4,955
North West	965	8,135
Yorkshire & Humberside	855	9,920
East Midlands	1,025	3,495
West Midlands	1,290	8,920
East of England	1,215	730
Greater London	22,025	2,900
South East	1,935	1,270
South West	415	1,250
Total England	29,945	41,570
<i>Wales</i>	145	2,490
<i>Scotland</i>	255	5,565
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	15	135
Total United Kingdom	30,360	49,760

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

Table 3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support 2003

As at the end of:	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation
March 2003	38,390	54,295
June 2003	37,440	53,050
September 2003	33,895	51,810
December 2003	30,360	49,760

SECTION 4: After-entry control

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Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2003^(P)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
All nationalities	356,310	14,020	405	184,770	10,705	73,330	10,305
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Bulgaria	6,770	50	*	455	20	605	80
Croatia	375	20	*	140	5	80	15
Cyprus	745	25	–	510	15	90	10
Czech Republic	2,010	165	*	1,115	20	200	20
Estonia	415	†	*	140	†	20	5
Hungary	1,295	35	*	755	15	185	20
Latvia	1,500	10	*	485	5	50	5
Lithuania	7,935	25	*	2,135	5	145	15
Malta	145	5	†	20	25	45	15
Poland	18,775	65	*	8,050	30	495	55
Romania	3,465	50	*	235	30	345	35
Russia	2,975	75	*	1,375	35	645	115
Serbia and Montenegro	750	35	*	185	10	150	15
Slovakia	2,110	225	*	1,130	5	115	10
Slovenia	60	5	*	25	–	15	†
Turkey	5,005	215	*	3,135	10	365	65
Ukraine	3,545	60	*	2,510	25	360	85
Other former USSR	3,730	70	*	2,915	15	375	55
Other former Yugoslavia	555	95	*	200	5	50	5
Other Europe	450	15	*	125	†	30	5
Europe (excluding EEA)	62,610	1,240	†	25,635	275	4,360	635
Americas							
Argentina	635	10	*	350	5	145	45
Barbados	310	20	–	135	25	75	5
Brazil	8,490	85	*	7,530	10	195	90
Canada	2,505	100	15	470	25	1,085	145
Chile	345	5	*	245	–	30	20
Colombia	3,000	60	*	2,485	5	150	30
Guyana	375	50	–	120	5	110	5
Jamaica	18,460	805	†	13,220	20	780	35
Mexico	1,065	30	*	780	†	135	35
Peru	405	10	*	230	†	35	45
Trinidad and Tobago	1,965	100	10	1,000	110	535	10
USA	9,605	205	*	1,565	30	3,645	1,415
Venezuela	1,070	25	*	895	†	45	30
Other Americas	3,260	150	†	2,420	25	165	40
Americas	51,490	1,655	30	31,435	265	7,125	1,965

(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 4.2.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
24,800	22,635	11,060	4,285	97,540	33,790	All nationalities
						Europe (excluding EEA)
5,315	145	70	35	505	320	Bulgaria
†	85	15	10	235	65	Croatia
†	70	15	5	360	70	Cyprus
185	225	35	45	485	165	Czech Republic
205	30	10	5	55	55	Estonia
125	115	35	20	270	80	Hungary
870	50	20	5	100	175	Latvia
5,380	125	90	15	245	540	Lithuania
–	25	–	5	80	15	Malta
9,410	455	165	50	1,035	780	Poland
2,560	135	55	25	450	280	Romania
15	605	60	50	1,435	225	Russia
†	215	120	20	855	325	Serbia and Montenegro
325	230	25	45	380	215	Slovakia
5	10	†	†	20	5	Slovenia
140	835	145	95	2,970	515	Turkey
10	405	60	35	595	395	Ukraine
5	225	40	35	420	260	Other former USSR
–	145	30	25	385	100	Other former Yugoslavia
–	255	†	15	285	60	Other Europe
24,555	4,385	990	540	11,155	4,645	Europe (excluding EEA)
						Americas
5	65	5	5	135	40	Argentina
–	35	10	5	140	40	Barbados
5	470	60	45	620	350	Brazil
5	405	205	45	1,360	225	Canada
–	35	15	5	90	20	Chile
†	215	25	30	665	160	Colombia
–	55	25	5	225	125	Guyana
5	2,570	885	140	3,755	4,590	Jamaica
†	70	5	5	205	60	Mexico
†	60	10	15	155	55	Peru
–	130	50	20	445	240	Trinidad and Tobago
35	1,395	1,135	175	4,075	620	USA
–	60	10	5	105	60	Venezuela
5	290	130	30	800	395	Other Americas
65	5,855	2,565	530	12,780	6,975	Americas

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2003^(p) (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Africa							
Algeria	620	40	*	340	5	55	5
Angola	240	15	*	175	–	10	5
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	180	5	*	30	†	95	†
Egypt	1,155	100	*	315	220	295	75
Ethiopia	190	25	*	75	5	20	15
Ghana	7,070	205	5	4,500	95	1,195	85
Kenya	3,440	145	†	1,855	70	820	100
Libya	2,285	65	*	1,795	115	145	10
Mauritius	3,175	70	–	2,260	60	625	20
Morocco	470	35	*	180	†	45	30
Nigeria	8,135	455	†	4,250	360	1,725	240
Sierra Leone	900	50	–	530	10	95	10
Somalia	100	5	*	5	–	10	–
South Africa	14,385	1,090	120	3,300	300	6,795	335
Sudan	655	115	*	210	115	110	35
Tanzania	1,830	55	5	1,410	15	115	25
Tunisia	155	10	*	50	–	25	5
Uganda	2,155	55	–	1,665	15	155	25
Zambia	1,600	45	†	895	15	485	20
Zimbabwe	15,915	425	5	10,535	75	3,535	80
Other Africa	6,690	205	†	5,105	55	620	85
Africa	71,350	3,215	145	39,480	1,540	16,975	1,210
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	3,685	280	–	2,360	60	330	135
India	38,190	1,660	5	10,055	5,960	16,390	2,120
Pakistan	11,780	805	5	5,700	855	2,250	470
Indian sub-continent	53,650	2,745	10	18,110	6,875	18,970	2,720
Middle East							
Iran	2,045	440	*	990	95	200	45
Iraq	305	80	*	35	25	35	5
Israel	860	30	*	425	5	185	60
Jordan	580	25	*	255	70	155	15
Kuwait	205	75	*	90	10	5	†
Lebanon	410	35	*	150	20	125	15
Saudi Arabia	920	40	*	805	5	25	10
Syria	1,045	105	*	520	125	175	15
Yemen	275	10	*	195	5	5	5
Other Middle East	660	100	*	405	45	50	†
Middle East	7,305	945	*	3,875	405	955	175

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

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Category of extension				Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
Africa						
–	135	25	15	865	265	Algeria
–	15	15	†	260	45	Angola
–	25	20	5	545	65	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾
†	90	40	20	405	130	Egypt
–	35	10	5	210	35	Ethiopia
5	510	395	75	2,975	1,385	Ghana
15	285	105	50	1,075	515	Kenya
5	50	95	10	150	105	Libya
–	100	25	20	510	230	Mauritius
–	150	20	20	615	130	Morocco
5	710	250	135	5,080	1,925	Nigeria
†	120	65	15	965	420	Sierra Leone
–	30	45	15	1,890	90	Somalia
10	1,105	975	350	6,070	1,125	South Africa
–	45	15	15	290	80	Sudan
5	100	85	25	385	220	Tanzania
–	55	5	†	205	25	Tunisia
–	140	80	20	505	335	Uganda
†	40	80	15	300	215	Zambia
5	350	805	95	1,550	2,290	Zimbabwe
5	310	225	75	1,805	860	Other Africa
50	4,395	3,370	975	26,655	10,500	Africa
Asia						
Indian sub-continent						
–	325	105	85	4,695	1,510	Bangladesh
15	1,150	390	450	7,870	2,395	India
15	1,115	285	280	10,895	2,375	Pakistan
30	2,590	780	815	23,455	6,280	Indian sub-continent
Middle East						
10	135	65	65	900	255	Iran
–	70	40	15	790	110	Iraq
10	105	25	15	375	65	Israel
–	35	15	5	115	35	Jordan
–	5	5	10	35	15	Kuwait
†	40	10	10	235	55	Lebanon
†	5	10	20	30	15	Saudi Arabia
†	70	10	20	190	55	Syria
–	30	10	10	275	50	Yemen
†	40	10	10	90	55	Other Middle East
25	535	205	180	3,040	715	Middle East

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2003^(p) (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Remainder of Asia							
China	41,565	935	*	36,195	15	3,140	190
Hong Kong	1,135	20	–	825	5	235	5
Indonesia	1,020	35	*	495	10	90	290
Japan	7,180	195	*	5,200	15	1,105	80
Malaysia	6,985	235	†	4,030	495	1,775	70
Philippines	12,500	285	*	185	20	9,405	1,905
Singapore	1,035	30	–	510	75	295	50
South Korea	5,280	140	*	4,300	–	445	110
Sri Lanka	4,355	290	†	2,630	270	590	225
Taiwan	2,420	55	*	2,125	†	135	10
Thailand	3,990	195	*	2,380	5	460	85
Other Asia	6,685	280	†	4,040	240	475	155
Remainder of Asia	94,155	2,685	5	62,920	1,150	18,145	3,175
Asia	155,115	6,380	15	84,905	8,435	38,065	6,070
Oceania							
Australia	8,075	925	165	565	110	4,325	285
New Zealand	3,850	495	50	210	55	1,990	105
Other Oceania	460	20	†	65	†	25	10
Oceania	12,385	1,445	215	835	165	6,340	395
British Overseas citizens	3,270	80	–	2,455	25	445	25
Nationality unknown	90	5	*	30	–	15	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	356,310	14,020	405	184,770	10,705	73,330	10,305

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Spouse (probationary period applications)	Other extensions ⁽⁵⁾	Category Unknown			
Remainder of Asia						
20	710	115	250	1,655	1,035	China
†	30	10	5	145	50	Hong Kong
–	70	10	10	265	50	Indonesia
5	430	85	65	1,190	180	Japan
5	260	45	70	900	385	Malaysia
–	490	120	95	2,830	635	Philippines
–	55	5	15	220	45	Singapore
5	80	165	30	360	145	South Korea
†	200	80	70	1,740	400	Sri Lanka
–	65	10	25	215	55	Taiwan
†	725	40	95	1,740	200	Thailand
†	230	1,160	100	2,385	380	Other Asia
40	3,340	1,855	840	13,645	3,565	Remainder of Asia
95	6,470	2,845	1,840	40,140	10,555	Asia
Oceania						
15	910	525	255	3,425	485	Australia
5	455	360	130	2,510	225	New Zealand
–	15	315	5	60	60	Other Oceania
20	1,380	1,200	385	5,990	770	Oceania
10	135	75	20	700	295	British Overseas citizens
5	15	20	–	120	45	Nationality unknown
24,800	22,635	11,060	4,285	97,540	33,790	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category, excluding EEA nationals, 2000-2003

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
All decisions	249,920	277,375	337,650	487,635	4.5	5.6	5.5	6.9
Visitors	12,990	14,695	15,355	15,740	9.9	11.1	8.4	10.9
Working holidaymakers	300	1,340	2,700	500	29.6	6.1	2.6	19.7
Students	74,205	90,115	128,400	190,215	4.8	7.7	5.3	2.9
Trainees	8,825	8,270	7,960	10,760	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.5
Au Pairs	435	495	360	365	46.8	35.1	45.4	63.8
Work permit holders	27,040	44,025	54,865	79,300	3.1	1.8	3.1	7.5
Permit free employment ⁽³⁾	5,680	6,015	7,415	11,435	3.9	2.9	10.7	9.9
Independent means	40	35	10	20	52.4	42.4	66.7	76.2
Business ⁽⁴⁾	1,835	5,580	10,715	25,860	6.7	5.6	7.8	4.1
Fiancé(e)s	95	85	100	150	24.5	22.4	22.4	20.1
Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	27,645	24,910	19,235	25,095	4.5	7.4	3.8	9.8
Other limited leave	7,655	6,915	10,470	15,725	16.9	17.9	16.5	31.3
Settlement	83,165	74,900	78,935	107,800	2.6	2.9	5.4	9.5
Category Unknown	..	..	1,140	4,665	..	..	..	8.2

(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.

SECTION 5: Grants settlement

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Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals, 2003^(P)

United Kingdom		Number of persons						
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years ¹ permit free employment ⁽¹⁾	Business-men and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽²⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	141,490	9,190	1,325	230	†	12,580	11,235	5,275
Europe								
Bulgaria	760	70	†	50	–	75	35	–
Croatia	290	15	†	–	–	35	25	–
Cyprus	565	15	–	†	–	70	55	–
Czech Republic	515	15	†	–	–	–	10	†
Estonia	75	5	–	–	–	†	†	–
Hungary	330	30	†	5	–	–	10	–
Latvia	130	†	–	–	–	†	5	–
Lithuania	330	5	–	–	–	10	10	–
Malta	100	10	5	†	–	–	5	†
Poland	1,310	35	10	50	–	20	115	–
Romania	575	50	5	10	–	20	35	–
Russia	2,180	295	15	†	–	105	50	5
Serbia/Montenegro	1,140	25	5	†	–	255	60	–
Slovakia	430	15	–	†	–	5	10	–
Slovenia	20	†	†	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	4,340	65	5	†	–	745	155	†
Ukraine	820	50	5	–	–	15	20	–
Other former USSR	630	40	†	†	–	50	15	–
Other former Yugoslavia	540	5	†	–	–	175	20	–
Other Europe	315	5	–	–	–	5	5	–
Europe	15,390	750	50	120	–	1,580	640	5
Americas								
Argentina	160	10	–	–	–	†	5	–
Barbados	160	15	†	–	–	–	20	–
Brazil	755	20	5	–	–	5	55	–
Canada	1,730	200	10	5	–	5	35	255
Chile	125	5	5	–	–	–	10	–
Colombia	1,045	15	5	–	–	140	145	–
Guyana	280	10	–	–	–	5	60	–
Jamaica	4,500	100	5	–	–	5	600	–
Mexico	250	20	5	–	–	–	10	–
Peru	190	5	10	–	–	10	20	–
Trinidad and Tobago	670	170	†	–	–	†	60	†
USA	5,695	915	75	20	–	5	90	5
Venezuela	135	5	†	–	–	†	5	–
Other Americas	1,040	30	5	–	–	35	130	–
Americas	16,735	1,510	115	30	–	205	1,240	265

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

(2) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 39.

(3) Includes unmarried partners.

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

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands ⁽³⁾	Wives ⁽³⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents ⁽⁴⁾	Other acceptances	Category unknown	Geographical region and nationality
19,580	38,020	27,420	3,090	6,905	130	6,510	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
50	200	125	5	35	–	125	Europe
30	125	25	5	15	–	15	Bulgaria
115	100	135	10	40	†	25	Croatia
15	420	20	†	5	–	30	Cyprus
5	45	15	–	†	–	5	Czech Republic
25	205	25	–	10	†	20	Estonia
10	75	20	–	10	–	10	Hungary
25	185	80	–	10	–	15	Latvia
25	25	10	†	5	5	5	Lithuania
70	625	140	10	40	†	195	Malta
85	230	75	10	20	–	40	Poland
60	1,000	445	25	75	–	105	Romania
120	355	190	15	65	–	55	Russia
10	335	25	–	5	–	20	Serbia/Montenegro
5	10	–	–	†	–	†	Slovakia
950	1,135	850	40	190	†	200	Slovenia
35	455	155	10	30	–	50	Turkey
20	305	120	5	35	–	35	Ukraine
40	170	70	5	30	–	20	Other former USSR
165	90	20	†	5	–	15	Other former Yugoslavia
1,860	6,095	2,545	140	615	10	970	Other Europe
25	95	15	–	5	†	5	Americas
70	20	15	–	10	†	10	Argentina
95	380	85	5	40	5	60	Barbados
245	580	235	20	50	5	85	Brazil
20	50	20	†	5	–	10	Canada
100	265	235	15	70	†	55	Chile
35	70	50	20	20	–	10	Colombia
1,185	765	1,240	110	260	10	230	Guyana
45	125	25	–	10	–	15	Jamaica
25	75	30	5	5	–	10	Mexico
115	100	140	5	40	5	35	Peru
865	2,145	1,055	20	190	30	275	Trinidad and Tobago
25	70	20	5	5	–	5	USA
225	250	230	15	70	5	50	Venezuela
3,080	4,985	3,385	215	780	55	860	Other Americas

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2003^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽¹⁾	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽²⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	
Africa									
Algeria	1,115	15	5	–	–	115	235	–	
Angola	650	†	†	–	–	220	25	–	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾	1,475	†	–	–	–	455	35	–	
Egypt	630	50	10	†	–	10	55	–	
Ethiopia	290	†	5	–	–	90	25	–	
Ghana	4,065	110	10	–	–	90	1,475	5	
Kenya	1,600	75	5	†	–	150	190	5	
Libya	360	25	–	†	–	15	35	–	
Mauritius	710	65	†	–	–	5	155	†	
Morocco	685	5	5	–	–	5	100	–	
Nigeria	7,695	295	30	–	–	350	2,130	5	
Sierra Leone	1,380	25	†	–	–	310	295	–	
Somalia	6,820	–	–	–	–	3,700	75	–	
South Africa	8,930	1,125	15	10	–	5	70	1,985	
Sudan	660	35	†	–	–	180	45	–	
Tanzania	505	10	†	–	–	50	105	–	
Tunisia	215	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	
Uganda	840	15	†	–	–	155	105	5	
Zambia	575	55	5	–	–	10	135	5	
Zimbabwe	3,510	245	†	–	–	740	210	305	
Other Africa	3,125	50	5	–	–	870	325	10	
Africa	45,835	2,210	105	10	–	7,530	5,830	2,325	
Asia									
Indian sub-continent									
Bangladesh	5,610	25	20	–	–	80	320	†	
India	11,460	1,365	255	10	–	70	585	55	
Pakistan	13,120	175	70	5	–	245	780	5	
Indian sub-continent	30,190	1,565	350	15	–	390	1,685	60	
Middle East									
Iran	1,545	40	5	5	–	330	105	–	
Iraq	1,415	5	†	5	–	500	35	–	
Israel	525	45	5	5	–	†	20	–	
Jordan	180	20	†	–	–	†	10	–	
Kuwait	65	5	–	–	–	15	10	–	
Lebanon	310	10	5	†	–	35	15	–	
Saudi Arabia	75	5	–	5	–	†	10	–	
Syria	280	10	5	†	–	15	25	†	
Yemen	420	5	†	†	–	20	15	–	
Other Middle East	165	†	–	–	–	20	15	–	
Middle East	4,985	150	25	25	–	935	265	†	

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

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands ⁽³⁾	Wives ⁽³⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents ⁽⁴⁾	Other acceptances	Category unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Africa
240	195	140	10	75	–	85	Algeria
15	45	270	–	55	–	15	Angola
30	130	615	5	155	–	55	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾
140	140	125	25	30	†	40	Egypt
15	55	40	10	25	–	15	Ethiopia
425	575	955	55	250	5	115	Ghana
225	315	420	45	105	†	60	Kenya
25	65	135	†	20	–	35	Libya
85	205	120	20	25	–	25	Mauritius
195	255	40	15	30	–	35	Morocco
825	865	2,075	190	640	10	285	Nigeria
85	115	335	55	110	†	50	Sierra Leone
95	195	2,120	25	525	–	90	Somalia
1,335	2,055	1,700	45	265	†	320	South Africa
45	125	155	5	40	–	30	Sudan
65	80	90	40	25	†	40	Tanzania
150	30	5	–	5	–	15	Tunisia
30	105	265	10	110	5	35	Uganda
45	85	190	†	30	†	15	Zambia
305	365	970	50	195	†	115	Zimbabwe
310	375	825	25	190	–	145	Other Africa
4,690	6,375	11,595	625	2,900	25	1,615	Africa
							Asia
							Indian sub-continent
1,605	1,955	830	330	195	†	240	Bangladesh
1,590	4,035	1,840	475	540	5	635	India
3,905	4,745	1,455	650	470	†	610	Pakistan
7,100	10,730	4,125	1,455	1,205	10	1,490	Indian sub-continent
							Middle East
90	335	335	105	100	†	90	Iran
55	230	360	70	120	–	35	Iraq
135	150	90	5	20	†	40	Israel
50	45	40	†	10	–	10	Jordan
†	5	20	–	10	–	†	Kuwait
60	100	45	10	10	–	20	Lebanon
5	5	30	†	5	–	10	Saudi Arabia
75	65	45	5	20	–	15	Syria
55	145	130	10	15	–	25	Yemen
25	25	40	5	25	–	15	Other Middle East
545	1,115	1,135	215	325	5	255	Middle East

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2003^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽¹⁾	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽²⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right
Remainder of Asia								
China	2,575	405	5	†	–	45	110	–
Hong Kong	175	10	–	†	–	†	50	–
Indonesia	315	10	20	–	–	†	15	–
Japan	1,875	390	5	–	–	†	115	–
Malaysia	1,180	135	5	†	–	†	270	5
Philippines	3,845	1,000	520	–	–	5	130	†
Singapore	275	50	5	5	–	†	35	–
South Korea	740	115	20	–	–	–	45	–
Sri Lanka	2,560	50	30	–	–	235	180	5
Taiwan	255	25	†	5	–	–	60	†
Thailand	2,030	40	10	–	–	5	95	–
Other Asia	4,200	35	45	†	–	1,615	110	†
Remainder of Asia	20,015	2,255	665	15	–	1,910	1,210	10
Total Asia	55,190	3,970	1,040	55	–	3,230	3,160	70
Oceania								
Australia	4,160	500	5	5	–	†	35	1,215
New Zealand	2,940	205	5	†	–	†	15	1,390
Other Oceania	90	10	†	†	–	–	†	5
Oceania	7,185	710	10	5	–	5	55	2,605
British Overseas citizens	830	30	5	10	†	15	290	†
Stateless	320	†	–	–	–	10	20	–
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	141,490	9,190	1,325	230	†	12,580	11,235	5,275

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands ⁽³⁾	Wives ⁽³⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents ⁽⁴⁾	Other acceptances	Category unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Remainder of Asia
140	995	465	160	80	†	165	China
15	40	20	25	5	–	5	Hong Kong
20	195	30	†	5	†	20	Indonesia
45	820	360	5	60	–	75	Japan
120	340	170	30	40	5	65	Malaysia
370	900	595	20	110	5	195	Philippines
20	95	20	10	10	†	30	Singapore
20	245	205	5	40	†	40	South Korea
145	1,015	540	100	155	†	110	Sri Lanka
10	105	20	–	†	–	20	Taiwan
70	1,430	225	10	55	†	95	Thailand
130	675	1,085	25	310	†	165	Other Asia
1,110	6,850	3,745	390	865	15	985	Remainder of Asia
8,755	18,700	9,005	2,055	2,395	30	2,725	Asia
							Oceania
670	1,100	405	5	70	5	140	Australia
445	540	190	†	45	5	100	New Zealand
15	25	20	†	5	–	10	Other Oceania
1,125	1,665	615	10	125	5	250	Oceania
55	175	115	35	55	5	40	British Overseas citizens
15	25	155	5	35	–	55	Stateless
19,580	38,020	27,420	3,090	6,905	130	6,510	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA nationals, 2003^(P)

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)	
All nationalities								
Male	13,270	8,000	20,915	12,245	5,240	1,790	48,195	
Female	12,630	14,760	26,550	12,695	5,620	3,105	62,730	
Total	25,900	22,765	47,470	24,940	10,860	4,895	110,925	
Europe (excluding EEA)								
Male	1,230	925	2,195	1,070	410	75	4,680	
Female	1,165	1,835	4,075	1,370	595	180	8,055	
Total	2,395	2,765	6,265	2,440	1,010	260	12,735	
Americas								
Male	1,630	680	2,150	1,645	805	215	5,490	
Female	1,655	1,080	3,260	2,085	1,005	295	7,725	
Total	3,280	1,760	5,410	3,730	1,810	510	13,215	
Africa								
Male	5,635	2,475	5,825	4,800	2,050	540	15,690	
Female	5,330	3,140	6,570	4,350	1,990	915	16,965	
Total	10,965	5,615	12,400	9,150	4,040	1,455	32,655	
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Male	2,035	2,670	5,510	2,050	860	565	11,660	
Female	1,885	6,515	4,205	1,290	695	1,035	13,740	
Total	3,920	9,185	9,710	3,340	1,560	1,600	25,400	
Middle East								
Male	525	320	665	510	235	115	1,845	
Female	480	445	660	420	190	215	1,930	
Total	1,005	765	1,325	930	425	330	3,775	
Remainder of Asia								
Male	1,795	735	2,295	1,510	605	220	5,370	
Female	1,750	1,430	5,190	2,585	870	390	10,470	
Total	3,550	2,165	7,485	4,095	1,475	610	15,840	
Asia								
Male	4,355	3,725	8,470	4,070	1,705	905	18,875	
Female	4,110	8,395	10,055	4,295	1,755	1,640	26,135	
Total	8,470	12,120	18,520	8,365	3,460	2,545	45,010	
Oceania								
Male	305	90	2,135	600	240	35	3,100	
Female	285	200	2,430	505	215	35	3,380	
Total	590	290	4,560	1,105	455	70	6,480	
British Overseas citizens and other countries								
Male	115	105	145	55	30	20	360	
Female	85	110	165	95	55	40	470	
Total	200	220	310	150	90	60	830	

(1) Excludes 2,865 persons given settlement on arrival, for which an age analysis is not available, and a further 590 persons whose ages are not available.

Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 1993-2003

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Category of grant	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1994 ⁽¹⁾	1995 ⁽¹⁾	1996 ⁽¹⁾	1997 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽¹⁾	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)	
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)												
On completion of four years:												
in employment with a work permit	2,980	3,640	3,390	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	
in permit free employment ⁽²⁾	850	780	680	620	705	855	700	1,415	890	980	1,325	
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	190	220	240	200	265	200	130	260	160	115	230	
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	10	480	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	430	310	280	300	220	170	220	160	140	60	†	
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain of which:	3,990	3,290	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,580	
recognised refugees ⁽³⁾	2,850	2,260	680	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955	5,265	
persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,140	1,030	920	3,080	2,425	2,405				7,280	7,310	
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,360	2,350	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730	11,235	
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis⁽⁴⁾	10,810	11,080	10,000	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,830	
Spouses and dependants												
Husbands:												
settled on arrival	50	20	20	20	15	10	15	25	55	45	85	
settled on removal of time limit:	11,950	12,060	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,495	
of which:												
on basis of marriage ⁽⁵⁾	11,670	11,670	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,285	
at same time as wife	280	380	430	530	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170	2,210	
Total husbands	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,580	
Wives:												
settled on arrival	350	170	140	120	150	125	150	165	240	190	230	
settled on removal of time limit:	18,750	17,940	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,790	
of which:												
on basis of marriage ⁽⁵⁾	15,940	14,920	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,565	
at same time as husband	2,810	3,020	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	7,225	
Total wives	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	38,020	
Children:												
settled on arrival	1,500	1,300	1,330	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,355	
settled on removal of time limit:	7,050	7,980	7,300	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	26,065	
of which:												
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	1,770	1,800	1,640	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	
other	5,280	6,180	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,505	
Total children	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,420	
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:												
on arrival	290	270	250	280	295	285	265	265	295	215	70	
on removal of time limit	2,320	1,840	1,760	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	
Other and unspecified dependants ⁽⁶⁾	2,030	1,780	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,905	
Total spouses and dependants	44,290	43,360	44,920	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	95,020	
Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants	540	580	570	580	350	310	230	295	170	120	130	
Category unknown⁽⁷⁾	2,490	6,510	
All grants	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965	141,490	

(1) Includes a small number of 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).

(7) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32-39.

Table 5.4 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, including EEA nationals, 1993–2003

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Broad nationality and category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
All nationalities											
Four years' employment	3,830	4,420	4,070	3,940	3,550	4,010	3,985	5,870	5,225	6,825	10,515
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,550
Wives ⁽¹⁾	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,895
Children ⁽²⁾	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	26,445
Other	12,160	11,120	10,160	13,080	12,000	17,575	33,365	44,395	34,235	40,495	45,875
Total	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	118,255	143,845
Europe											
European Economic Area⁽³⁾											
Four years' employment	420	220	120	80	70	205	..	..	..	..	..
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	150	60	20	10	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
Wives ⁽¹⁾	580	250	60	20	15	30	..	..	..	..	..
Children	180	50	20	10	10	25	..	..	..	..	..
Other	100	30	10	10	10	†	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..	2,285	3,565
Remainder of Europe											
Four years' employment	190	240	320	330	330	375	340	490	440	575	800
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	830	740	900	1,060	990	1,125	1,125	1,350	1,490	1,310	1,855
Wives ⁽¹⁾	1,470	1,550	1,920	2,800	2,840	2,865	3,170	4,415	4,560	4,355	6,080
Children	530	760	490	1,550	1,860	1,220	2,725	3,545	2,370	1,625	2,525
Other	580	710	410	1,630	1,620	1,720	8,615	5,365	5,130	3,880	4,090
Total	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,165	13,990	11,740	15,355
Europe (total)											
Four years' employment	610	470	440	410	395	580	345	490	440	575	800
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	970	800	920	1,070	995	1,135	1,130	1,350	1,490	1,310	1,855
Wives ⁽¹⁾	2,050	1,800	1,970	2,820	2,850	2,890	3,175	4,415	4,560	4,355	6,080
Children	710	810	500	1,560	1,875	1,245	2,730	3,545	2,370	1,625	2,525
Other	680	750	420	1,640	1,625	1,725	8,615	5,365	5,130	3,882	4,090
Total	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,995	15,165	13,990	14,030	18,920
Americas											
Four years' employment	890	1,030	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	1,560	1,510	1,740	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,080
Wives ⁽¹⁾	2,990	2,910	3,080	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,985
Children	1,410	1,530	1,530	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,385
Other	790	900	930	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,655
Total	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,735
Africa											
Four years' employment	400	580	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265	2,315
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	2,840	3,270	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,670
Wives ⁽¹⁾	2,570	2,870	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,280
Children	1,980	2,380	2,400	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720	10,750
Other	3,100	2,780	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,620	13,160	19,130	20,800
Total	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,815

(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 5.5, 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 5.5.

Table 5.4 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Broad nationality and category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Four years' employment	280	380	350	340	380	370	520	945	975	1,410	1,915
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	4,380	4,810	4,800	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,100
Wives ⁽¹⁾	5,570	5,280	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,730
Children ⁽²⁾	1,560	1,610	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050	4,065
Other	2,310	1,990	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760	6,300
Total	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	30,110
Middle East											
Four years' employment	140	140	170	130	105	110	105	140	130	160	170
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	420	320	390	390	360	370	355	450	445	415	545
Wives ⁽¹⁾	680	640	710	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910	900	1,110
Children	500	570	620	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020	1,115
Other	1,060	940	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,015
Total	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	4,960
Remainder of Asia											
Four years' employment	1,190	1,530	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,925
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	700	600	640	660	515	580	595	760	760	760	1,105
Wives ⁽¹⁾	3,440	3,280	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,845
Children ⁽²⁾	1,520	1,800	1,630	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,715
Other	2,080	2,000	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,385
Total	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	19,975
Asia (total)											
Four years' employment	1,600	2,050	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,010
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	5,500	5,740	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,750
Wives ⁽¹⁾	9,680	9,200	10,240	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,685
Children ⁽²⁾	3,580	3,980	3,690	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,895
Other	5,450	4,930	4,540	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,705
Total	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	55,040
Oceania											
Four years' employment	220	240	200	220	185	205	240	320	400	525	725
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	780	650	700	720	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,125
Wives ⁽¹⁾	1,120	1,050	1,180	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,665
Children	350	320	290	320	265	305	340	500	455	570	615
Other	190	590	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,060
Total	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,185
Others⁽⁴⁾											
Four years' employment	110	60	60	50	20	20	15	15	10	10	40
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	350	110	120	100	90	95	75	85	55	45	70
Wives ⁽¹⁾	680	280	230	240	220	195	185	200	150	80	200
Children	510	260	210	230	285	340	355	390	185	105	275
Other	1,950	1,170	860	780	665	895	745	870	510	305	570
Total	3,590	1,870	1,470	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	1,150

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, including EEA nationals, 1993–2003

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002	2003 (P)	
All nationalities	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,943	108,410	118,255	143,845	
Europe												
European Economic Area⁽¹⁾												
Austria	90	50	10	#	†	–	..	..	..	25	55
Belgium	10	20	10	#	†	†	..	..	..	35	55
Denmark	50	30	10	10	5	10	..	..	..	40	65
Finland	140	50	10	#	†	5	..	..	..	10	40
France	100	60	30	30	10	25	..	..	..	335	605
Germany	100	50	40	10	10	25	..	..	..	265	370
Greece	40	20	10	10	5	15	..	..	..	170	225
Iceland	20	10	#	#	†	–	..	..	..	†	5
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	105	185
Italy	90	50	20	20	10	25	..	..	..	305	430
Luxembourg	–	#	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	†	5
Netherlands	80	40	20	10	15	25	..	..	..	125	245
Norway	220	80	10	10	5	†	..	..	..	40	35
Portugal	40	30	20	20	25	115	..	..	..	565	845
Spain	10	#	#	#	10	15	..	..	..	175	255
Sweden	430	120	20	10	10	†	..	..	..	90	110
Switzerland	160	140	150	210	200	255	220	220	220	145	40	
European Economic Area ⁽²⁾	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..	2,430	3,565
Remainder of Europe												
Bulgaria	80	100	150	200	165	185	275	295	310	365	760	
Cyprus	220	190	220	240	240	275	425	515	260	270	565	
Former Czechoslovakia	70	100	190	290	285	405	505	760	920	875	945	
of which, Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	245	270	415	490	495	515
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	160	230	345	430	380	430
Hungary	110	100	130	200	175	185	190	250	215	270	330	
Malta	70	60	80	80	55	70	60	75	95	80	100	
Poland	560	490	580	640	565	580	615	830	945	875	1,310	
Romania	100	120	190	270	220	240	290	310	360	390	575	
Turkey	1,420	1,840	1,170	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920	4,325	
Former USSR	340	400	610	820	870	1,185	1,395	2,095	2,025	2,535	4,145	
of which, Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	25	40	50	75
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	60	70	75	130
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	50	110	150	135	170	330
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365	2,170
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	140	200	385	405	460	820
Other former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	80	160	300	340	415	620
Former Yugoslavia	470	460	550	680	595	1,505	6,650	4,450	5,080	2,830	1,990	
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	185	315	660	710	310	290
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	10	25	20
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540	1,140
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	440	550	1,130	1,575	955	540
Other Europe	..	10	20	20	30	55	130	135	255	190	315	
Remainder of Europe	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,155	13,990	11,600	15,355	
Europe	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,980	15,155	13,990	14,030	18,920	

(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 5.5 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Geographical region and nationality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002	2003 (P)
Americas											
Argentina	40	50	60	50	50	60	60	80	120	120	160
Barbados	80	70	70	80	55	100	65	95	115	100	160
Brazil	340	300	330	390	330	350	405	460	575	510	755
Canada	760	810	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,730
Chile	80	50	40	60	70	50	55	80	75	100	125
Colombia	320	270	280	270	240	365	650	820	785	805	1,045
Guyana	170	210	190	200	175	185	135	200	210	190	280
Jamaica	1,270	1,280	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675	4,500
Mexico	90	60	90	110	125	120	90	125	130	160	250
Peru	100	100	100	80	110	105	140	160	150	155	190
Trinidad and Tobago	270	380	360	340	280	320	280	490	365	410	670
USA	4,060	3,990	3,960	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355	5,695
Venezuela	50	40	40	50	45	65	65	80	85	80	135
Other Americas	..	270	310	430	395	2,945	750	945	810	720	1,040
Americas	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,735
Africa											
Algeria	330	400	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855	1,115
Angola	30	30	40	30	60	95	520	320	280	660	640
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽³⁾	90	70	120	90	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260	1,440
Egypt	300	300	270	330	330	360	385	485	420	500	630
Ethiopia	540	310	170	140	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345	290
Ghana	1,350	1,620	1,820	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585	4,060
Kenya	470	550	530	590	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055	1,595
Libya	100	120	70	110	120	165	160	375	370	445	360
Mauritius	280	340	390	460	380	450	460	675	375	455	710
Morocco	700	510	430	460	405	425	430	590	575	520	685
Nigeria	2,750	3,090	3,260	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325	7,690
Sierra Leone	290	420	440	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855	1,380
Somalia	1,530	1,380	760	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000	6,075
South Africa	1,100	1,260	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135	8,930
Sudan	190	140	150	360	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560	655
Tanzania	210	200	250	220	155	220	235	430	310	290	505
Tunisia	80	100	80	90	75	115	160	125	190	160	215
Uganda	220	230	440	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,445	755	745	840
Zambia	150	150	190	220	180	205	235	440	345	330	570
Zimbabwe	200	270	330	360	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530	3,355
Other Africa	..	380	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550	3,085
Africa	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,815
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Bangladesh	2,550	3,050	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725	5,610
India	4,890	4,780	4,860	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005	11,460
Pakistan	6,650	6,240	6,310	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935	13,040
Indian sub-continent	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	30,110
Middle East											
Iran	1,070	990	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715	1,535
Iraq	610	570	540	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955	1,410
Israel	330	250	290	290	275	305	260	365	320	375	525
Jordan	130	160	150	120	150	130	145	255	175	170	180
Kuwait	20	10	30	20	40	55	60	60	30	65	65
Lebanon	300	280	400	660	635	595	760	990	265	365	310
Saudi Arabia	30	60	40	40	30	45	55	50	45	40	75
Syria	100	70	100	110	120	115	140	245	195	170	280
Yemen	210	190	160	180	150	225	260	295	380	300	410
Other Middle East	..	40	60	70	85	125	145	205	140	190	165
Middle East	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	4,960

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, including EEA nationals, 1993–2003 (continued)

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002	2003 (P)	
Remainder of Asia												
China	640	960	1,130	1,180	1,225	1,545	1,525	1,710	1,515	1,705	2,570	
Hong Kong	1,520	1,490	1,310	1,240	895	810	485	795	605	460	175	
Indonesia	90	100	100	90	90	115	200	210	205	225	315	
Japan	1,810	2,060	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785	1,875	
Malaysia	650	640	660	610	505	545	510	780	710	745	1,180	
Philippines	1,200	920	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505	3,845	
Singapore	180	140	170	150	160	125	170	230	225	220	275	
South Korea	240	280	260	270	220	275	305	485	480	485	740	
Sri Lanka	1,940	1,860	1,370	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935	2,555	
Taiwan	#	20	40	60	85	100	120	175	165	200	255	
Thailand	650	540	520	550	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335	2,030	
Other Asia	..	220	270	350	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980	4,165	
Remainder of Asia	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	19,975	
Asia	25,810	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	55,040	
Oceania												
Australia	1,680	1,740	2,020	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500	4,160	
New Zealand	970	1,080	1,390	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645	2,940	
Other Oceania	..	40	40	40	25	50	40	55	60	100	90	
Oceania	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,185	
British Overseas citizens	820	710	690	620	540	965	560	635	520	330	830	
Stateless ⁽⁴⁾	1,570	1,170	780	780	740	575	815	930	390	215	320	
Other countries not elsewhere specified	1,210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
All nationalities	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,943	108,410	118,255	143,845	

(4) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

Table 5.6 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth⁽¹⁾ citizens and foreign nationals, including EEA nationals, 1960-2003⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens ⁽³⁾	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens ⁽³⁾	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 ⁽⁴⁾	–	..	18,810 ⁽⁴⁾	..
1963	75,160	–	..	59,810	..
1964	75,110	–	..	55,900	..
1965	77,970	290	..	57,060	..
1966	71,270	1,850	..	50,460	..
1967	83,310	3,590	14,660	61,380	3,690
1968	84,470	5,270	16,500	59,110	3,600
1969	69,950	5,280	18,990	42,810	2,870
1970	63,310	5,660	18,590	36,720	2,330
1971	72,300	10,620	19,850	38,220	3,620
1972	92,190	9,910	16,650	62,600	3,030
1973	55,160	8,450	17,150	26,900	2,670
1974	68,880	19,800	19,370	26,680	3,030
1975	82,400	21,510	20,460	37,130	3,290
1976	80,740	20,510	16,160	40,480	3,600
1977	69,310	18,600	14,990	32,130	3,600
1978	72,330	20,120	18,210	30,260	3,730
1979	69,670	17,510	18,790	26,510	6,860
1980	69,750	16,980	18,920	23,530	10,320
1981	59,060	14,860	16,550	21,890	5,760
1982	53,870	15,450	14,920	20,100	3,400
1983	53,460	14,520	15,880	18,820	4,240
1984	50,950	13,310	14,670	18,920	4,050
1985	55,360	15,410	16,310	19,800	3,840
1986	47,820	12,840	14,880	16,430	3,640
1987	45,980	13,680	14,740	14,070	3,490
1988	49,280	16,310	15,740	13,870	3,360
1989	49,650	19,070	16,490	11,980	2,110
1990	53,200	23,930	18,790	8,270	2,200
1991	53,900	27,030	20,860	4,030	1,990
1992	52,570	27,410	19,850	3,410	1,910
1993	55,640	28,880	23,140	2,180	1,440
1994	55,010	31,990	20,410	1,790	810
1995	55,480	33,070	20,090	1,680	640
1996	61,730	33,960	25,650	1,550	570
1997	58,725	29,380	26,995	1,685	670
1998	69,790	38,795	28,100	1,705	1,190
1999 ⁽⁵⁾	97,115	48,300	41,975	2,465	4,375
2000⁽⁵⁾	125,945	63,000	54,750	2,875	5,315
2001 ⁽⁵⁾	108,410	53,510	42,950	5,880	6,070
2002	118,255	58,600	51,090	4,440	4,120
2003 ⁽⁵⁾	143,845	78,705	62,280	1,215	1,645

(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 6: Enforcement of immigration law

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Table 6.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action⁽¹⁾, 1993 to 2003

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Type of removal											
Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed⁽²⁾	16,740	17,220	19,150	21,200	24,540	27,605	31,295	38,275	37,865	50,360	38,110
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	1,240	1,350	1,880	2,700	4,100	3,540	4,860	5,440	4,175	3,730	2,980
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽⁵⁾</i>	15,500	15,870	17,270	18,510	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130
Persons removed as a result of enforcement action⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	6,080	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365
Principal asylum applicants leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes⁽⁷⁾	50	550	980	895	1,755
Total persons removed⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	22,820	22,430	24,230	26,660	31,140	34,920	37,780	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾</i>	1,820	2,220	3,170	4,820	7,160	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005
<i>of whom: dependants on asylum applicants⁽⁴⁾</i>	1,495	3,170	4,890
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽⁵⁾</i>	21,000	20,210	21,060	21,840	23,980	27,930	30,120	37,665	39,850	54,720	46,495
Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated⁽⁸⁾											
Illegal entry action initiated	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	48,050	..
Deportation action initiated ⁽⁹⁾	4,590	5,770	5,640	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,785	2,525	625	235	..
Administrative removal action initiated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	5,610	9,450	..
Total persons against whom enforcement action was initiated⁽⁸⁾	10,370	13,310	16,460	21,410	20,000	21,080	22,950	50,570	76,110	57,735	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	9,310	14,880	13,760	14,730	..	43,465	67,150	46,200	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	7,150	6,530	6,240	6,350	..	7,105	8,960	11,535	..

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

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

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

(4) Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

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

(6) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

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

Table 6.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1993 to 2003

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽³⁾	2003 ⁽⁴⁾
Type of enforcement action initiated											
Illegal entry action⁽³⁾	3,790	3,280	3,160	3,460	4,540	5,580	5,225	6,115	6,760	8,870	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	1,070	1,740	2,600	3,100	2,615	2,820	3,775	5,255	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	2,090	1,720	1,940	2,480	2,610	3,290	2,985	3,615	..
Deportation action⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	2,280	1,920	1,920	2,000	2,070	1,730	1,210	1,280	450	415	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	220	400	460	350	140	145	85	100	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	1,700	1,600	1,620	1,380	1,075	1,140	365	315	..
Administrative removal action⁽³⁾	425	3,080	4,915	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	25	270	760	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	2,810	4,155	..
Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action⁽⁶⁾	6,080	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,320	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁴⁾</i>	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,860	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365

(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 departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

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

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

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

(6) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.

Table 6.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 27 December 2003, by gender, length of detention and place of detention⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Gender	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers⁽³⁾
Male	155	120
Female	1,455	1,165
Total	1,615	1,285

Length⁽⁴⁾	Total detainees⁽⁵⁾	of whom, asylum seekers⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾
14 days or less	330	220
15 to 29 days	230	175
1 month to less than 2 months	340	295
2 months to less than 3 months	145	110
3 months to less than 4 months	85	70
4 months to less than 6 months	125	105
6 months to less than 1 year	140	110
1 year or more	65	50
Total	1,460	1,130

Place of detention	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers⁽³⁾
Oakington Reception Centre	155	155
Immigration Service Removal Centres		
Dover	300	255
Harmondsworth	315	240
Campsfield House	150	110
Haslar	140	115
Tinsley House	110	90
Linholme	95	80
Dungavel	75	60
Yarl's Wood	55	35
Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities		
Dover Harbour	15	10
Manchester Airport	10	5
Prison establishments		
Belmarsh	20	10
Wandsworth	15	10
Norwich	15	10
Wormwood Scrubs	10	5
Other prison establishments ⁽⁶⁾	145	85
Total	1,615	1,285

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5, with * = 1 or 2 and - = 0, and exclude persons detained in police cells and those in dual detention.

(2) A recent assessment of figures supplied by IND on immigration detention has highlighted an undercount of detainees held in prisons.

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

(4) 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.

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

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

Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 27 December 2003, by nationality⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Nationality	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers ⁽³⁾
Albania	35	35
Czech Republic	†	†
Macedonia	5	5
Moldova	10	10
Poland	10	5
Romania	25	20
Russia	15	15
SAM ⁽⁴⁾	45	45
Turkey	110	105
Ukraine	40	30
Other Former USSR	55	45
Other Former Yugo.	†	†
Europe Other	15	10
Europe Total	375	320
Colombia	5	†
Ecuador	5	5
Jamaica	195	110
Americas Other	10	5
Americas Total	215	125
Algeria	55	50
Angola	10	10
Burundi	–	–
Cameroon	20	20
Congo	20	15
Dem. Rep. Congo	10	10
Eritrea	10	5
Ethiopia	5	5
Gambia	15	5
Ghana	25	15
Ivory Coast	30	20
Kenya	10	10
Liberia	15	15
Nigeria	95	55
Rwanda	10	10
Sierra Leone	15	10
Somalia	15	15
Sudan	25	20
Tanzania	†	–
Uganda	15	10
Zimbabwe	5	5
Africa Other	85	55
Africa Total	480	365
Iran	20	20
Iraq	15	15
Middle East Other	15	15
Middle East Total	55	50
Afghanistan	45	40
Bangladesh	25	20
China	130	130
India	95	80
Pakistan	90	75
Sri Lanka	70	65
Vietnam	10	5
Asia Other	20	15
Asia Total	490	425
Other, and nationality not known	5	†
Grand Total	1,615	1,285

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5, with † = 1 or 2 and – = 0, and exclude persons detained in police cells and those in dual detention.

(2) A recent assessment of figures supplied by IND on immigration detention has highlighted an undercount of detainees held in prisons. For more information see Commentary paragraph 6.8.

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

(4) Serbia and Montenegro (SAM) replaced Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) from 5 February 2003. SAM comprises the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and the province of Kosovo (administered by the UN on an interim basis since 1999).

Table 6.5 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2002 in England and Wales, 1999-2003

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	6	3	5	10	17	5	2	3	8	12
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	42	39	53	94	99	24	27	36	71	70
24(1) (b)(i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	9	12	11	17	20	6	3	5	7	15
24(1) (b)(ii), 24(1) (d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	14	9	13	2	6	7	2	13	1	4
24(1) (e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	2	3	2	4	8	-	2	1	2	4
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain, or postponement of revocation by deception	13	17	121	241	218	10	10	107	173	140
25(1) (a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	226	188	215	225	226	38	33	47	62	58
25(1) (b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	19	9	11	4	15	3	-	2	-	4
25(1) (c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	9	9	9	7	9	4	2	1	1	2
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	10	3	5	3	10	5	1	1	2	1
25 ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting unlawful immigration	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	13
25(A) ⁽⁴⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2
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	2	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	6	2	12	8	3	3	-	10	6	3
26(1) (d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	9	11	9	12	18	6	5	5	2	8
26(1) (f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
26(1) (f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
26(1) (f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
26(1) (f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6) ⁽⁵⁾	Making/having false registration card	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
24(1)(f) and (g) 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8	Employing a person subject to immigration control	4	10	5	2	2	1	4	1	1	1
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	-	-	2	12	34	-	-	2	7	18
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
145	Trafficking in prostitution	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total Magistrates' Courts		373	323	478	643	747	115	97	238	344	360
		For trial ⁽⁷⁾					Found guilty				
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^(P)
The Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	2	2
24(1) (b)(i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
24(1) (e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain, or avoidance or postponement of revocation by deception	-	-	5	23	37	-	-	4	20	28
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	147	140	134	170	145	111	108	94	142	107
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	3	4	9	7	8	3	3	7	5	5
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	4	10	2	8	9	2	5	2	5	7
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	-	-	-	-	-
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total Crown Court		156	156	152	211	206	117	117	109	175	152

(1) Principal immigration offence.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Included in proceeded against above.

SECTION 7: Appeals against immigration control decisions

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Table 7.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1997-2003⁽¹⁾

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants		
Appeal category	Total dealt with	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn ⁽²⁾
All appeals				
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999 ⁽³⁾	28,610 ^(R)	7,630	17,350	3,630
2000 ⁽³⁾	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
2001 ⁽³⁾	56,815	13,335	42,160	1,320
2002 ⁽³⁾	84,260	21,910 ^(R)	59,870 ^(R)	2,480
2003 ^{(3)(P)}	108,350	29,025	76,330	2,995
Refusal of entry clearance⁽⁴⁾				
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999 ⁽³⁾	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000 ⁽³⁾	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001 ⁽³⁾	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
2002 ⁽³⁾	16,295 ^(R)	6,980 ^(R)	8,630 ^(R)	685 ^(R)
2003 ^{(3)(P)}	21,045	11,090	9,070	890
Refusal of Asylum				
1997	21,090	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999 ⁽³⁾	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
2000 ⁽³⁾	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
2001 ⁽³⁾	43,415	8,155	34,440	825
2002 ^{(3)(P)}	64,405	13,875	48,845	1,685
2003 ^{(3)(P)}	81,725	16,070	63,810	1,845
Other non-asylum⁽⁵⁾				
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999 ⁽³⁾	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000 ⁽³⁾	1,080	260	770	40
2001 ⁽³⁾	2,640	765	1,810	65
2002 ⁽³⁾	3,560 ^(R)	1,060 ^(R)	2,395 ^(R)	105
2003 ^{(3)(P)}	5,580	1,865	3,455	260

(1) Figures for 1997, 1999, and 2000 rounded to the nearest 10, figures for 1998 rounded to the nearest 100, and figures for 2001+ 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 Department for Constitutional Affairs and the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(5) After-entry into United Kingdom.

SECTION 8: Net Migration

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Table 8.1 Net⁽¹⁾ international migration⁽²⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1994-2003

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)					
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British	European Union ⁽³⁾	Commonwealth ⁽⁴⁾	Other Foreign ⁽⁵⁾	
1994	+76.8	-16.8	+93.6	+8.7	+49.0	+35.9	
1995	+75.4	-51.6	+127.0	+23.3	+55.6	+48.2	
1996	+54.1	-62.1	+116.2	+28.5	+46.6	+41.1	
1997	+46.8	-59.8	+106.6	+18.3	+50.0	+38.2	
1998	+138.8	-22.7	+161.6	+33.0	+72.0	+56.6	
1999	+163.0	-22.8	+185.8	+8.0	+79.7	+98.0	
2000	+162.8	-57.0	+219.7	+6.1	+101.0	+112.6	
2001	+171.8	-53.0	+224.8	+11.2	+100.6	+113.0	
2002	+153.4	-91.1	+244.5	+11.1	+100.5	+132.9	
2003	+151.0	-85.2	+236.2	+14.2	+107.3	+114.8	

(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, ie 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. Excludes the 10 new member states admitted to the EU in May 2004.

(4) Includes estimates of South African citizenship for all years.

(5) Includes Hong Kong.

Source: Office for National Statistics.

CHANGES AFFECTING STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION CONTROL

1. The statistics in this publication reflect the operation of immigration control, which is based on the Immigration Act 1971 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, the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.

(i) The British Nationality Act 1981 defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British Overseas territories citizenship, and two related categories – British protected persons and British subjects under the Act (for the way in which these citizenships are included in the statistics, see Explanatory Notes, 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 generally no serious risk of persecution – refusals of such cases being liable to the accelerated appeals procedure;

(c) restricting appeals against return to a safe third country within the European Union 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 superseded 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.

(vi) The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 came fully into force on 1 April 2003. It built upon the “one-stop” system of the 1999 Act with a single right of appeal which could be brought on one or more well-known grounds restated in Section 84 of the Act. As previously an appellant could raise further grounds of appeal in a “one-stop” statement which the adjudicator would consider, indeed it was in his interests to do so since if the appellant sought to raise the matter at a later date the appeal would be “certified” and therefore discontinued if it falls within the terms of section 96-99 of the NIA Act 2002. This act also introduced non-suspensive appeals which did not suspend removal and could only be pursued outside the UK. Under section 94 of the Act this would only apply (a) where the Secretary of State certifies the asylum or human rights claim as clearly unfounded and (b) where the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are entitled to reside in any state nominated in section 94(4) or in any Order derived therefrom.

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

(i) On 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 women 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 in the same way it applies to 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 per year 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 (a) to determine, according to set criteria, the Member State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in Member States of the European Communities and (b) 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 s/he embarked to the United Kingdom but, under the Convention, 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.

(xii) 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.

(xiii) 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.

(xiv) An agreement between member states of the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland came into force on 1 June 2002. The agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members.

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

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.

4. With effect from 1 April 2003 the implementation of the Nationality and Immigration Act 2002 has resulted in a number of changes in the Immigration rules relating to spouses, fiancé(e)s and unmarried partners, including the following:

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

(ii) Passengers seeking entry as a spouse are to be given 2 years leave to enter rather than 12 months.

(iii) A passenger seeking entry as a spouse can now be granted indefinite leave to enter rather than completing the probationary period if the passenger has been married to a person who has the right of abode in the United Kingdom or has settlement status and is on the same occasion seeking admission to the United Kingdom for the purpose of settlement and the parties were married at least 4 years ago since which time they have been living together outside the United Kingdom.

(iv) A passenger seeking entry as an unmarried partner can now be granted indefinite leave to enter rather than completing the probationary period if the sponsor has the right of abode in the United Kingdom or has settled status and the parties have been living together outside the United Kingdom in a relationship akin to marriage which has subsisted for 4 years or more.

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 2003 and earlier years, further to that published in the regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin “Control of Immigration: Statistics” (most recently, Issue 12/04). It also includes information on applications for asylum and their outcome, decisions on variation of leave applications and demographic characteristics of persons accepted for settlement in the UK.

Data Quality

2. During the first half of 2002, a new integrated database was implemented by IND to record case information including grants of leave to remain and settlement. This database will in time enable the generation of high quality information, but in the meantime there remain some data quality issues which have affected some of the statistics in this publication.

3. The most significant of these concern grants of extensions of leave to remain and grants of settlement. There are 4,285 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 6,510 cases of grants of settlement in 2003 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as ‘category unknown’ in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.3, and included in ‘other’ in Table 5.4. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.

Coverage

4. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.1, and 5.3 to 5.6) 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 2.1 and 5.3 to 5.6 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.

5. 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 2002 (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 previous section.

In line with National Statistics protocols we announced in September that data on worldwide entry clearance applications, along with more specific data on applications for entry clearance in the Indian sub-continent, would not be included in this publication.

The main reasons for this are: UK Visas already publish worldwide data on entry clearance at posts abroad. We have no evidence that there is an audience for the more specific data on the Indian sub-continent.

Data on entry clearance at posts abroad can be found on UK Visas web site: www.ukvisas.gov.uk.

Classification of countries and nationalities

6. Many of the tables in sections 1 to 6 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 45.

7. 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 Overseas 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 BOTCs 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

8. 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 2.1 is an exception to this rule). They may if they wish apply for settlement after entry and figures on such grants are included in Tables 5.3 to 5.6 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 was not recorded between 1999 and 2000. An agreement between the member states of the European Economic Area and Switzerland came into force in the UK on 1 June 2002. This agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members. Data on admissions of Swiss nationals in this publication are included for arrivals up to 31 May 2002.

9. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 15 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the United Kingdom in 2003 (see Table 2.1).

Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 2.1-2.5)

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. Improvements to the sampling methodology were introduced from July 2003 and therefore caution should be exercised when making statistical comparisons with earlier periods at a detailed level. There are certain breaks in some of the admission series as a result of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein joining the EEA in 1994-5, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on. Additionally, Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002.

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

14. In Table 2.2, “Others given leave to enter” includes:
- (a) children seeking settlement;
 - (b) persons of independent means, in business, self-employed persons, writers and those coming for permit-free employment;
 - (c) working holidaymakers;
 - (d) diplomats and officials;
 - (e) United Kingdom ancestry cases (i.e. 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 3.1-3.7)

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 Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave¹ 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 (see Explanatory Note 39). Those granted Humanitarian Protection are eligible to apply for settlement after three years and those on Discretionary Leave are normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category.

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

19. 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.

20. In addition to individual applications for asylum, there are three resettlement schemes: the Mandate Refugee Programme; the Ten or More Plan and the Gateway Protection Programme. A Mandate refugee is a person who has been recognised as a refugee by, and given protection of, the UNHCR. The Mandate Refugee Programme provides resettlement to those mandate refugees who are in their own country, or in a third country who are faced with some threat to their safety or wellbeing and also meet set UK criteria. The Ten or More Plan provides resettlement to disabled mandate refugees who have medical needs that cannot be treated in their current place of refuge. The Gateway Protection Programme began in 2003/04, and brings up to 500 refugees referred by UNHCR to the UK each year. Their claims for refugee status are assessed by the Home Office against eligibility criteria. They are granted settlement outside the rules. Individuals resettled through the resettlement programmes are not included in the asylum statistics, unless they apply for asylum once in the UK in the same way as other asylum applicants.

21. The right of appeal is now based in law on the taking of an “immigration decision” as defined by section 82 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002. Section 83 extends the right of appeal to those asylum applicants whose application has been refused, but who have been granted a period of over 12 months leave to enter or remain since their last arrival in the UK. This right of appeal is subject to limitations and exceptions detailed in sections 88 to 89 of the NIA Act 2002. Immigration Appeals adjudicators hear all asylum appeals. Those applicants whose appeals are dismissed by adjudicators are entitled to apply for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT) and,

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

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 adjudicator dismisses the appeal and upholds the certificate, there is no right of appeal to the Tribunal.

22. 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 5.1 and 5.3. Under arrangements announced on 30 November 1992 and 6 August 1995 some 3,000 vulnerable former Yugoslavs who were in need of evacuation were admitted into the UK, on an exceptional basis. In addition the Government announced that the UK was willing to receive 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.

23. 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.

24. The National Asylum Support Service (NASS) began supporting asylum seekers on 3 April 2000. 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 3 April 2000 were only eligible to apply for NASS support (apart from some in-country cases that were part of the roll-out), 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 Work and Pensions (DWP) 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).

25. Asylum applicants who are in receipt of NASS support can have their support terminated for various reasons. If an asylum seeker receives refugee status or exceptional leave to remain they are entitled to apply for DWP support and therefore have their support terminated by NASS. Conversely, if an asylum seekers receives a final negative decision, and is a single applicant or a family with no children under 18 they also have their support terminated – families with children under 18 remain supported until they are removed from the UK. Also support can be terminated if asylum seekers do not abide by the regulations set out when the support is provided to the asylum seekers, for example, if the asylum seeker does not move in to the allocated accommodation.

26. Where an applicant has made more than one application during a year, only one application is recorded in the numbers. These numbers therefore reflect the total number of principal applicants applying for NASS support. It should be noted however, that where an applicant has made an application in two separate years this will be recorded as an application in each year. By contrast the estimates published quarterly by the Home Office include both the original and any subsequent re-applications.

27. The English regions include the following counties

East Of England – Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk

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

Greater London

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. Section 55 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act, which came into force on 8 January 2003, prevents the Home Secretary from providing an asylum seeker with support (including emergency accommodation) if he is not satisfied that the person made his/her claim as soon as reasonably practicable after arrival in the UK. Exceptions include families with children and those who can show they would suffer treatment contrary to the ECHR. Those with special needs will continue to be supported by local authorities under the National Assistance Act 1948.

29. The policy was tested through the courts, which led initially to changes in the interviewing and decision-making process. The focus of challenge then switched to the application of Section 55 to Article 3 of the ECHR. The courts upheld the interpretation of the legislation in successive test cases, which enabled the policy to be operated in much the same way as before.

30. On 17 December 2003 the Home Secretary announced a change in approach to the “as soon as reasonably practicable” test. Applicants who could give a credible explanation of how they arrived in the UK within three days of making the asylum claim were normally considered to have applied “as soon as reasonably practicable”. Those who claimed after being in the country for more than three days were generally not eligible for support, subject to the reasons for the delay. As previously, each case was still considered on its merits, as we were required to do following the earlier court judgements.

31. 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 5.1-5.6)

32. The statistics of grants of settlement – i.e. 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.

33. Grants are counted once in the year in which they occur; subsequent journeys are counted once each in Tables 2.2 and 2.3 as described above. If a settled person is absent from the UK for more than two years he/she will be treated as a new arrival unless there are special circumstances; indefinite leave to enter for settlement may be granted again so the person would fall to be counted in more than one year’s figures of settlement, or the person might be re-admitted with limited leave.

34. The term “granted settlement in own right” in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 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.

35. The category “Other grants on a discretionary basis” in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 includes grants, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. It also includes those people granted settlement following application under the regularisation scheme for overstayers (persons who had permission to enter or remain in the UK for a limited time only and who had remained beyond the time allowed). From 2 October 2000 all overstayers required to leave the UK no longer had the right of appeal from removal except on asylum, human rights or discrimination grounds. The regularisation scheme offered overstayers who applied to regularise their stay, prior to 2 October 2002, the opportunity to retain the right of appeal if their application was subsequently refused. No special consideration was given to those who applied under the scheme; in the absence of compassionate circumstances outweighing the public interest, deportation was the normal course. The benefit of the scheme to applicants who were refused permission to stay is that they kept the right of appeal before removal from the UK.

36. The category “claim to right of abode upheld and other grants” in Table 5.3 includes grants to those previously settled but then absent from the UK for some time and who, on return, were initially re-admitted with limited leave.

37. Table 5.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 98 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.

38. The following significant changes have affected the number of grants of settlement since 1986.

(a) Grants to 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) Grants to 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) Grants 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 grants by around 2,000 in 1990, 4,000 to 5,000 a year in 1991-94, 5,500 in 1995, 6,300 in 1996, 7,200 in 1997 and 4,900 in 1998.

(d) Grants 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) Grants 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) Grants 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 of 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.

39. The figures in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 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 four 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 3.1-3.3.

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

40. There is a two-tier system for appeals in these cases – adjudicators at the first level and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal at the second – which is the responsibility of the Department of Constitutional Affairs (formerly the Lord Chancellor's Department). Most appeals are finalised before adjudicators and Table 7.1 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. It should be noted that the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002 abolishes previous distinctions between asylum and non-asylum appeals.

Conventions used in the tables

41. Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. The rounding of figures also serves to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individuals to whom it relates. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest 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.

42. Symbols used in tables:

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

Enquiries and other information

43. 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, 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).

44. 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)

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 07/04 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2003", 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 2004 United Kingdom

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>



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