



Home Office

# User Guide to the Home Office statistics on exit checks

(User Guide for “Fourth report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme”)

22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019

# Contents

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Contents.....	2
1 Introduction.....	3
2 Conventions .....	5
3 Methodology, data quality, operational and policy context .....	6
4 Other sources of information on immigration and migration .....	12
5 Appendix reference tables.....	13

# 1 Introduction

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This user guide to the Home Office exit checks statistics is designed to be a useful reference guide with explanatory notes on the issues and classifications, which are key to the production and presentation of this release.

## Statistics covered

The experimental statistics report provides updated results on the proportion of non-EEA nationals who departed on or before their visa expired, as well as updated data quality metrics for data collected under the exit checks system. The findings presented are based on administrative data derived from the ISA system.

## Purpose

'Fourth report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme' provides evidence on the behaviour of migrants and is based on UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) administrative data sources. The purpose is:

- to inform understanding of the processes that migrants go through when they decide to stay in the UK or switch their status, in particular, compliance with regard to visa expiry dates
- to help inform users (including government, Parliament, the media and the wider public)
- to support the development and monitoring of policy

The current system of immigration control is based on the [Immigration Act 1971](#), which came into force on 1 January 1973, and subsequent amendments to the law. Policy and operational changes, as well as overall factors which influence the levels of immigration, such as the economic climate, can affect the figures.

Further information on the work of the Home Office can be found in its annual report, and in publications referred to in the [Other sources of information on immigration and migration](#) section of this user guide.

## Where are the latest published statistics?

The latest publication, including data tables and commentary, can be found at:

### Fourth report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fourth-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

Previous reports include:

### A report on the statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/a-report-on-the-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

### Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/second-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

### Third report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/third-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

## Feedback and enquiries

We welcome feedback on the 'Fourth report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme', which can be provided by email or in writing, or via the Home Office's Migration Statistics enquiries email:

Email: [MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Alternatively, write to:

The Editor, Immigration Statistics  
Migration Statistics  
Migration and Border Analysis  
14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
Croydon  
CR9 2BY

**Press enquiries** should be made to:

Home Office Press Office  
Peel Building  
2 Marsham Street  
London  
SW1P 4DF  
Tel: 020 7035 3535

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## 2 Conventions

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### Rounding

Data are provided unrounded. This is to promote transparency and allow users to exploit the data further.

However, caution should be taken when comparing small differences between time periods.

While care is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large administrative recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. There are a range of different types of errors possible, such as those resulting from recording errors or misclassifications.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest per 0.1 cent using the round-half-away-from-zero method.

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

Where percentages are rounded, they may not total 100% because they have been rounded independently.

### Use of symbols

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

<b>z</b>	Not applicable
<b>:</b>	Not available
<b>0</b>	Nil

### Revisions to data

The data contained in the report are subject to revision every year. It is not possible to evaluate whether any future revisions will be upward or downward, however the reasons for revisions are likely to include:

- Late reporting of cases – a small proportion is not included when the statistics are produced. Similarly it is anticipated that further data on the travel of those using the ADS route will improve the compliance rate for this group, but the additional information has yet to be fully incorporated in the results shown due to data lags
- The results of data-cleansing exercises, such as data identified that cannot be included when the statistics are calculated because of missing or invalid values, or the identification of duplicates in the data.
- Additional information on individuals allowing better identification of identities and/or better matching.
- Development of improved methods, data quality improvements or better coverage.

### 3 Methodology, data quality, operational and policy context

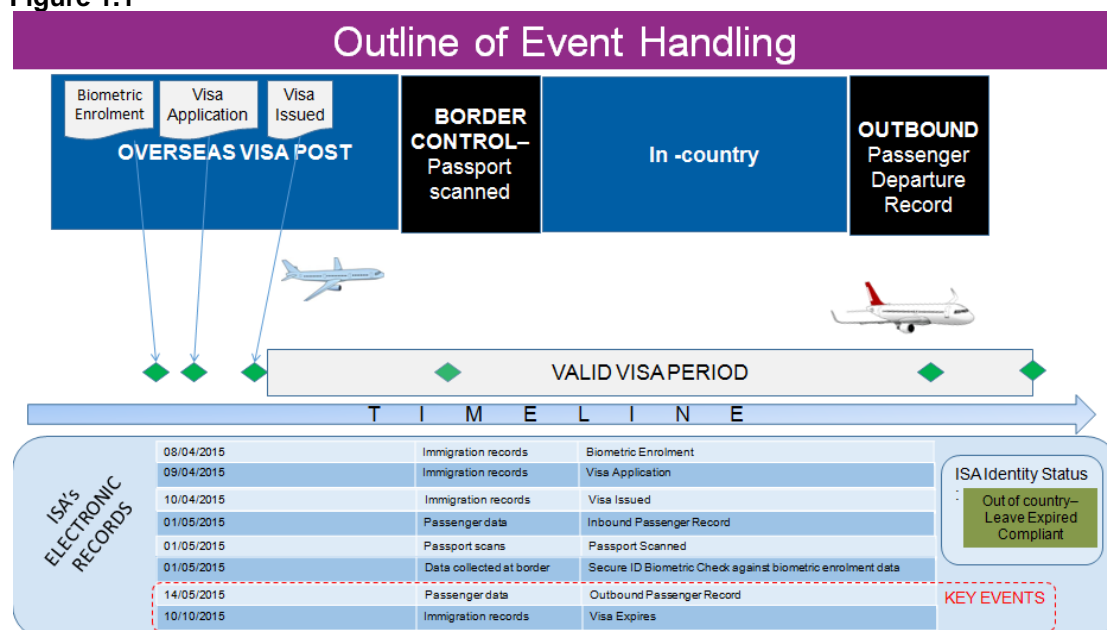
#### Overview of the Initial Status Analysis (ISA) system

The ISA system, developed by the exit checks programme, is a linked database that combines data from Home Office systems to build travel histories that consist of an individual's travel in or out of the country, together with data relating to immigration status e.g. periods of leave granted. This combined data is used for operational and security purposes in the assessment of an individual's immigration status. The approach used enhanced data gathering capabilities from carriers, building on existing arrangements where possible.

In particular, the programme put in place outbound data collection on scheduled commercial international air, sea and rail routes, providing an ability to identify those who have left and those who may have failed to leave the UK when they should have done so. It was recognised that some (air/ferry/land) travel would remain out of scope – in particular, most journeys within the Common Travel Area.

In order to analyse exit data, it is necessary to bring together, match and assess multiple individual events from different data systems in order to produce an 'identity' and to determine the current compliance status of an individual. The resultant dataset is termed the 'Initial Status Analysis'. An example of these relationships is shown in the diagram below.

Figure 1.1



#### Improvement to methodology

An important development to the statistical system, introduced from the 3rd report onwards, has been the implementation of the 'leave instance' methodology. Leave instance builds on the previous methodology for assessing compliance, which only gave an individual a single status relating to their latest period of leave. This previous "single status" approach meant that we did not information about an individual's past compliance at the point they applied for new leave. In contrast, under leave instance, an individual's compliance is assessed at the end of each period of leave they have. For example:

- a student given a three year visa will be assessed once at the end of that visa (irrespective of the number of times they enter or leave the country over the three years) so they will only have a single status in the ISA data system, in the same way as they would have had previously.
- an individual who is first granted a visit visa and is later granted a [non-overlapping] investor visa, will be assessed first at the end of the visit visa and then at the end of the investor visa, so will have a status in the ISA system at two different points.

- a visitor, who is granted five non-overlapping visit visas will be assessed at the end of each of these visas, giving them five statuses in the ISA system, at successive points, rather than the one they had previously only for the latest visit visa grant.

This means that we now have a richer source of information about the whole compliance history of an individual, can answer a wider range of questions about the pathway groups take through the immigration system, and can compare compliance more robustly over time.

## Understanding the data and improving data quality

Please see the three previous reports

Third report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/third-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/second-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

and

A report on the statistics being collected under the exit checks programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/a-report-on-the-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

which extensively reported on a wide range of previous data quality investigations and improvement work related to exit checks data.

## Further development of information about the data quality

The work indicated below built on the previous work. As the data system has developed, and coverage and voyage level data receipt has improved, it has been possible to investigate a range of issues at a more detailed level. Below are some examples.

### a) Correcting data errors through improved User Interfaces

Reviews of data submitted by several carriers have highlighted the potential for data entry errors resulting from the design of the User Interface (UI) used by passengers to enter their Advance Passenger Information (API) Data – relating to the use of drop down menus to enter data. This has contributed to ongoing discussions, including with some carriers, on improving data quality.

### b) Understanding instances of non-matching records (the ‘unmatched pot’)

The ISA system combines data into identities that link an individual’s travel in or out of the country with their immigration history such as periods of leave granted. **Note that not every identity will represent a separate individual.**

Visa nationals are nationals of countries, such as India and Russia, for which a visa is normally required to enter the UK. All the people who enter the UK are subject to immigration control processes but, in some cases, we are unable to match records which have been reported as belonging to visa nationals to a visa or leave to remain at the point of their entry into the UK.

There are many reasons why automatic systems such as ISA might be unable to match an individual’s travel record to leave they have. Some, but not all, of these reasons are:

- An individual could be a dual national who provided their visa national passport details as part of their API but subsequently entered the UK on a non-visa national, EEA national or British passport.
- An individual might travel on different documents to those held on immigration records (for example those who obtain a replacement to a lost passport).
- An individual could have a right to entry for which the Home Office does not have an electronic record, such as historical settlement rights documented on a vignette in a previous passport, or entry rights as the family member of an EEA national.

Alternatively, poor data quality of an inbound API record may result in unmatched travel records appearing in the unmatched dataset:

- Incorrectly entered biographic details may mean that the ISA system is unable to match the travel record to the rest of the information we hold about an individual, creating an “orphan” identity that only contains the API record.
- Where a non-visa national, EEA national or British Citizen, who does not require a visa to enter the country, incorrectly provides their nationality in their API as that of a visa national, this API record may also create an unmatched “orphan” identity.

A range of further investigations have followed, including investigations at ports. Further reasons identified why an individual may not be matched have included individuals who use physical documents to prove their right of abode when entering the UK who do not appear on Home Office’s electronic Immigration records.

There are a host of legitimate reasons for data discrepancies between API and Immigration records, although data accuracy and timeliness, and other reasons like fraud also play a part. It is challenging to rank the causes in terms of prevalence. A range of further potential reasons were identified via discussions with staff at the border:

- Right of Abode linked to indefinite leave to remain - Indians in particular presenting a BRP or old passport with this information that is not recorded on the immigration system.
- Dual nationality- high rate of South Africans, for example, have dual documentation.
- Citizens of one nation carrying papers of another - e.g. Algerians carrying French identity cards, Moldovans with Romanian papers, Palestinians with documentation from other nations.
- Emergency papers: Those granted asylum are issued with blue emergency travel documents that look like a passport. If those granted asylum subsequently travel abroad, they will record their nationality, e.g. on API records whereas immigration records will record them as XXB. This code is used when it is not possible to independently verify the nationality of an individual, such as a refugee.
- Overseas British Territories: Overseas Nationals often record their nationality on API as GBR but on immigration records they are recorded as GBO not GBR.
- Electronic Visa Waivers (EVW) - entering on an EVW and then switching to a visa to extend their stay – particular to citizens of Gulf states.
- Passports of convenience - wealthy individuals (specifically Russians), buy an additional citizenship for a large fee enabling them to travel visa free- this may account for data discrepancies.

#### c) Chinese ADS visa compliance and ISA

Chinese Visit Approved Destination Status (ADS) visa holders represent a cohort for whom the results reported from ISA initially had an unexpectedly high rate of no ISA-matched departure recorded. Investigations reported in the “Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme” (August 2017), and subsequently, indicated that the vast majority of these were likely to have departed the UK through routes not covered by the exit checks programme.

Subsequently, a feedback process was set up in collaboration with Home Office Beijing staff, and with assistance of the ADS travel agents, in order to improve the accuracy of ISA’s assessment of the compliance status of Chinese ADS visitors.

This improvement has led to the proportion not identified by ISA as departing, reducing from an average of 10.7 per cent for time periods where the process has not been applied, to an average of 1.4 per cent where it has. This confirmed the indications in the August 2017 report that these visa holders are in fact largely compliant.

It is anticipated that further data on travel of those using the ADS route whose visa expired in 2018/19 will improve the compliance rate for this group, but the additional information has yet to be fully incorporated in the results shown due to data lags.



d) Data sharing with ONS to improve data quality of migration statistics

There is a cross government programme of work to transform UK's population and migration statistics, including use of exit checks data. The ongoing results of the work were reported on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019 at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/transformationofthepopulationandmigrationstatisticsssystemoverview/2019-06-21>.

(Previous updates)

- <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/updateonourpopulationandmigrationstatisticstransformationjourneyresearchengagementreport/2019-01-30> [January 2019]
- <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/reportonthecomplexityandqualityofinternationalmigrationstatistics/july2018> [July 2018]
- <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/migrationstatisticstransformationupdate/2018-05-24> [May 2018]
- [ONS forum signals new era for migration statistics](#) [September 2017]

The [Digital Economy Act \(DEA\) 2017](#) gained Royal Assent on the 27th April 2017, and made substantial amendments to the [Statistics and Registration Service Act \(SRSA\) 2007](#). It provides a clear legal gateway for the UK Statistics Authority (and ONS as its executive agency) to information held by Government Departments (as well as other public bodies, charities and large/medium size businesses) for statistics and statistical research.

The wider context is the need to deliver the strategy 'Better Statistics, Better Decisions' for the Government Statistical Service (GSS) working across Whitehall. The Deputy National Statistician, Iain Bell, hosted a Population and Public Policy Forum in September 2017, an ambitious programme of work for the GSS to meet evolving policy and user needs.

A Home Office Select Committee report (on Immigration Policy) referenced the collaboration between the Home Office and ONS – but recommended more work with ONS was needed, which was also recognised by Ministers-[extract below](#)

12 March 2018, Volume 789

[Baroness Neville-Rolfe](#)

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether it is their objective to maintain authoritative immigration statistics to allow the development of sound policies and plans for the future.

[Lord Young of Cookham \(Con\)](#)

My Lords, the Government are fully committed to complete and authoritative migration statistics. These are produced by the independent Office for National Statistics following best international practice and are overseen by the UK Statistics Authority. [The ONS has embarked on an ambitious programme of work to improve migration statistics and the Government are supporting this programme, including by providing the ONS with access to data held by government departments.](#)

<https://hansard.digiminster.com/lords/2018-03-12/debates/96801921-31BB-4DA8-A34C-8C1E9A772C0C/ImmigrationStatistics>

Sharing of data with ONS colleagues responsible for migration statistics and methodology will also build our common understanding of migration based on a range of different sources, and help ensure we are able to use the best possible methodology.

## Strengths, limitations and data quality

Below are some general strengths and limitations of 'statistics being collected under the exit checks programme'.

Strengths of the data provided:

- Very detailed information based on administrative sources providing exact counts by detailed nationality.
- Over time it will be possible to see how changes to the UK's immigration control system have directly impacted the numbers, which are used to monitor that system.

Limitations of the data provided:

- Home Office data are not as suitable as ONS data for understanding overall trends in all UK immigration, emigration and net migration.
- Home Office data generally relate to those subject to immigration control, rather than all immigration including UK and other EU nationals; therefore, for analysis of total immigration, ONS data are more appropriate (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Migration>).
- Home Office data do not provide information directly on emigration.

## Official Statistics and National Statistics

Official Statistics are data which are collected for the purpose of supporting government business and are drawn from the Home Office's administrative systems. They have not necessarily been subject to the same detailed verification processes as those badged as National Statistics. The data contained in the report are experimental statistics.

## Information about the policy and operational context

See also Chapter 1, "Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme" for a more detailed explanation of policy and operational changes from 2010 to 2016, in particular for the work and study categories.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/second-report-on-statistics-being-collected-under-the-exit-checks-programme>

## Factors affecting the statistics

Immigration Rules, which are laid before Parliament by the Home Secretary, govern the entry and refusal of entry of passengers into the UK, the conditions of stay in the UK, the variation of such conditions following entry, settlement, and the deportation or removal of individuals.

Immigration Rules are stated in 'Statement of changes to the Immigration Rules' HC395, which took effect from 1 October 1994. This consolidated previous rule changes, although there have been changes to the rules since 1994.

## Background and changes in legislation and policy affecting the statistics

The Points Based System (PBS) was introduced from 2008 onwards and consists of five 'tiers'. Three of these (Tiers 1, 2 and 5) relate to permission to work. Tier 1 provides a route for high-value workers; its phased implementation took place between February 2008 and June 2008. Subsequent changes included:

- The Tier 1 General route was closed to new applicants in 2011 and closed for settlement applications in 2018.
- The Tier 1 route (Exceptional Talent) was introduced from 9 August 2011.
- The Tier 1 Post-study work route was closed to new applicants from 6 April 2012.
- The Tier 1 Graduate entrepreneur category was introduced from 6 April 2012.
- The Tier 1 Entrepreneur route was closed from 29 March 2019 and the Tier 1 Graduate Entrepreneur route was closed from 6 April 2019. These were replaced by the Innovator and Start-up visa routes.

Tiers 2 and 5 were implemented in November 2008. Tier 2 replaced the Work Permit scheme and provides a route for skilled non- EEA nationals (generally those meeting the RQF 6+ skills threshold) with sponsorship from a UK employer to come to live and work in the UK. The Work Permit scheme granted skilled migrants leave to remain in the UK to work in a skilled occupation. Tier 5 is for temporary workers and youth mobility, providing a route for those coming to the UK for primarily non-economic reasons. The additional tier (Tier 3) relates to unskilled workers and has never been implemented.

From 6 April 2012, Tier 2 skilled workers are allowed to stay in the UK for a maximum of six years if they are not granted permission to stay in the UK permanently. After six years they will have to depart the UK or switch into a different category. Tier 2 policy guidance [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/571090/Tier\\_2\\_Policy\\_Guidance\\_11\\_2016.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/571090/Tier_2_Policy_Guidance_11_2016.pdf) states that those who depart the UK will not normally be able to reapply to return to the UK under Tier 2 for 12 months.

Tier 4 was implemented in March 2009, and provides a route for students to study with an approved education provider. Subsequent changes include a limit to the overall time that can be spent on a student visa. Further details are available from:

- <https://www.gov.uk/tier-4-general-visa>.
- Student visas statement of intent and transitional arrangements <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/tier-4-visas-immigration-rules-changes>.

The Tier 4 Doctorate Extension was introduced on 6 April 2013.

Other non-visit visa categories outside of the PBS allow migrants to come to the UK for family reunion (through marriage and migration of dependent children) or to obtain settlement (indefinite leave to remain).

## 4 Other sources of information on immigration and migration

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[Transformation of the population and migration statistics system: overview](#) [June 2019]

[Update on our population and migration statistics transformation journey: a research engagement report](#) [January 2019]

[Report on international migration data sources: July 2018](#) [July 2018]

[Migration statistics transformation update: May 2018](#) [May 2018]

[ONS forum signals new era for migration statistics](#) [September 2017] including [ONS presentation - Meeting the changing needs for migration statistics](#)

**Delivering statistical benefits from e-Borders** [ONS research report, 2012]

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/imps/latest-news/delivering-statistical-benefits-from-e-borders/delivering-statistical-benefits-from-e-borders---download-file.pdf>

**An inspection of exit checks** [2018] The Chief Inspector's report on the Home Office's Exit Check Programme, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/an-inspection-of-exit-checks>

**Response to an inspection report on exit checks** [2018] Home Office response to the Independent Chief Inspector of Border and Immigration's report on an inspection of exit checks.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/response-to-an-inspection-report-on-exit-checks>

**Research Reports** on immigration control are published by Home Office Science as reports and occasional papers:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/series/migration-research-and-analysis>

**Immigration Statistics** releases, including data tables and commentary, can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/series/immigration-statistics-quarterly-release>

A short statistical article on 'Extensions of stay by previous category' was published alongside the Immigration Statistics April to June 2013 release to provide further detailed information

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/extensions-of-stay-by-previous-category>,

**Migrant journey: 2018 report** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/migrant-journey>

[see also the User Guide at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/migrant-journey-user-guide>]

The dates of future editions of Home Office statistical outputs can be found via the UK National Statistics Release Calendar at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

Information on how the Home Office complies with the Code of Practice for Statistics is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/about/statistics#official-statistics>

## 5 Appendix reference tables

The methods used in this and the previous report have been improved (compared with the “Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme”, published in August 2017), and the results below are also based on a more recent extract of data. Therefore, figures presented for 2017/18 and 2016/17 below replace those in previous reports. The results from the newest extract across both time periods are broadly consistent with the messages in the August 2018 report.

**Table A1.1 Expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by category - 2018/19**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Visiting the UK***	1,369,159	1,326,572	96.9%	3.1%
Study	283,376	276,404	97.5%	2.5%
Work	114,916	109,994	95.7%	4.3%
Other****	49,546	36,198	73.1%	26.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,816,997</b>	<b>1,749,168</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

**Table A1.1 Expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by category - 2017/18**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Visiting the UK***	1,289,657	1,266,448	98.2%	1.8%
Study	265,826	260,511	98.0%	2.0%
Work	123,803	119,494	96.5%	3.5%
Other****	43,835	32,726	74.7%	25.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,723,121</b>	<b>1,679,179</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

**Table A1.1 Expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by category - 2016/17**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Visiting the UK***	1,236,261	1,207,023	97.6%	2.4%
Study	238,638	233,138	97.7%	2.3%
Work	112,118	107,320	95.7%	4.3%
Other****	43,142	30,396	70.5%	29.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,630,159</b>	<b>1,577,877</b>	<b>96.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

\* Or in-country extensions of leave to remain. Excludes a small number of cases where there is specific additional evidence of further leave or that a person has left the UK or evidence of an application in progress.

\*\* Excludes cases where departure data is not found due to known gaps in the ISA system, and late departures. Reasons why a person's record may not be matched and therefore not identify a departure may include, for example, if they are dual nationals and do not use a single document for travel or if different data systems have captured their name or other details differently.

\*\*\* Excludes non-visa nationals (who don't normally require a visa to visit the UK e.g. US nationals).

\*\*\*\* After visitors, study and employment, the most common type of visas granted are family-related. Visas relating to family and resettlement in due course often lead to settlement grants (indefinite leave to remain). Where settlement grants occur, these cases are not included in this analysis as such individuals would not then be expected to depart the UK. Consequently this 'Other' category understates the true level of compliance of individuals granted family and resettlement visas and records a lower in-time departure rate than the true level of compliance.

**Table A1.2 Work visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2018/19**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage where no initially identified departure in time
Skilled work (Tier 2)***	56,123	53,948	96.1%	3.9%
Youth mobility & temporary (Tier 5)***	37,231	35,854	96.3%	3.7%
Other Employment	18,412	17,561	95.4%	4.6%
- of which Overseas Domestic Workers	15,101	14,563	96.4%	3.6%
High value (Tier 1)***	3,150	2,631	83.5%	16.5%
<b>Total work</b>	<b>114,916</b>	<b>109,994</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

**Table A1.2 Work visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2017/18**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage where no initially identified departure in time
Skilled work (Tier 2)***	65,265	63,548	97.4%	2.6%
Youth mobility & temporary (Tier 5)***	37,637	36,397	96.7%	3.3%
Other Employment	16,193	15,503	95.7%	4.3%
- of which Overseas Domestic Workers	13,668	13,168	96.3%	3.7%
High value (Tier 1)***	4,708	4,046	85.9%	14.1%
<b>Total work</b>	<b>123,803</b>	<b>119,494</b>	<b>96.5%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

**Table A1.2 Work visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2016/17**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage where no initially identified departure in time
Skilled work (Tier 2)***	60,528	58,827	97.2%	2.8%
Youth mobility & temporary (Tier 5)***	31,894	30,732	96.4%	3.6%
Other Employment	15,133	14,448	95.5%	4.5%
- of which Overseas Domestic Workers	13,031	12,511	96.0%	4.0%
High value (Tier 1)***	4,563	3,313	72.6%	27.4%
<b>Total work</b>	<b>112,118</b>	<b>107,320</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

\* Or in-country extensions of leave to remain. Excludes a small number of cases where there is specific additional evidence of further leave or that a person has left the UK or evidence of an application in progress.

\*\* Excludes cases where departure data is not found due to known gaps in the ISA system, and late departures. Reasons why a person's record may not be matched and therefore not identify a departure may include, for example, if they are dual nationals and do not use a single document for travel or if different data systems have captured their name or other details differently.

\*\*\*including pre-PBS equivalents.

**Table A1.3 Study visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2018/19**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Sponsored study (Tier 4)***	175,977	170,597	96.9%	3.1%
Short term study	107,399	105,807	98.5%	1.5%
<b>Total Study</b>	<b>283,376</b>	<b>276,404</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**Table A1.3 Study visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2017/18**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Sponsored study (Tier 4)***	166,029	161,926	97.5%	2.5%
Short term study	99,797	98,585	98.8%	1.2%
<b>Total Study</b>	<b>265,826</b>	<b>260,511</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

**Table A1.3 Study visa\* expiries and departures - non-EEA nationals, detailed categories - 2016/17**

Visa Category	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage with no initially identified departure in time
Sponsored study (Tier 4)***	157,901	153,458	97.2%	2.8%
Short term study	80,737	79,680	98.7%	1.3%
<b>Total Study</b>	<b>238,638</b>	<b>233,138</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

\* Or in-country extensions of leave to remain. Excludes a small number of cases where there is specific additional evidence of further leave or that a person has left the UK or evidence of an application in progress.

\*\* Excludes cases where departure data is not found due to known gaps in the ISA system, and late departures. Reasons why a person's record may not be matched and therefore not identify a departure may include, for example, if they are dual nationals and do not use a single document for travel or if different data systems have captured their name or other details differently.

\*\*\*including pre-PBS equivalents.

**Table A1.4 Expiries and departures for non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by nationality - 2018/19**

Nationality	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage where no initially identified departure in time
India	429,300	413,381	96.3%	3.7%
China	246,832	234,633	95.1%	4.9%
- of which non-ADS	160,082	155,941	97.4%	2.6%
- of which ADS	86,750	78,692	90.7%	9.3%
Russia	118,579	117,203	98.8%	1.2%
Saudi Arabia	94,081	92,881	98.7%	1.3%
South Africa	80,353	78,517	97.7%	2.3%
Turkey	79,986	77,979	97.5%	2.5%
Thailand	69,523	68,324	98.3%	1.7%
Philippines	57,893	53,789	92.9%	7.1%
Indonesia	51,935	50,835	97.9%	2.1%
Pakistan	51,535	48,791	94.7%	5.3%
Other	536,980	512,835	95.5%	4.5%
<b>Total non-EEA</b>	<b>1,816,997</b>	<b>1,749,168</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

**Table A1.4 Expiries and departures for non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by nationality - 2017/18**

Nationality	Volume of expiries*	Number with known departure in time	Percentage with known departure in time**	Percentage where no initially identified departure in time
India	407,140	398,741	97.9%	2.1%
China	225,000	220,008	97.8%	2.2%
- of which non-ADS	140,164	137,816	98.3%	1.7%
- of which ADS	84,836	82,192	96.9%	3.1%
Russia	125,532	124,231	99.0%	1.0%
Saudi Arabia	84,853	83,964	99.0%	1.0%
South Africa	78,099	76,924	98.5%	1.5%
Turkey	77,448	75,666	97.7%	2.3%
Thailand	70,626	69,887	99.0%	1.0%
Philippines	52,498	48,093	91.6%	8.4%
Indonesia	47,630	47,091	98.9%	1.1%
Pakistan	40,757	39,000	95.7%	4.3%
Other	513,538	495,574	96.5%	3.5%
<b>Total non-EEA</b>	<b>1,723,121</b>	<b>1,679,179</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>



**Table A1.4 Expiries and departures for non-EEA nationals granted visas\*, by nationality - 2016/17**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Volume of expiries*</b>	<b>Number with known departure in time</b>	<b>Percentage with known departure in time**</b>	<b>Percentage where no initially identified departure in time</b>
India	373,642	364,021	97.4%	2.6%
China	253,347	242,797	95.8%	4.2%
- of which non-ADS	171,661	168,310	98.0%	2.0%
- of which ADS	81,686	74,487	91.2%	8.8%
Saudi Arabia	93,119	92,158	99.0%	1.0%
Russia	90,315	89,357	98.9%	1.1%
Turkey	72,171	70,671	97.9%	2.1%
South Africa	66,462	65,308	98.3%	1.7%
Thailand	57,185	56,500	98.8%	1.2%
Philippines	49,623	43,992	88.7%	11.3%
Nigeria	43,352	41,353	95.4%	4.6%
Indonesia	37,564	36,806	98.0%	2.0%
Other	493,379	474,914	96.3%	3.7%
<b>All non-EEA nationals</b>	<b>1,630,159</b>	<b>1,577,877</b>	<b>96.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

\*Excludes a small number of cases where there is specific additional evidence of further leave or that a person has left the UK or evidence of an application in progress.

\*\* Excludes cases where departure data is not found due to known gaps in the ISA system, and late departures. Reasons why a person's record may not be matched and therefore not identify a departure may include, for example, if they are dual nationals and do not use a single document for travel or if different data systems have captured their name or other details differently.

**Table A2.2 Proportion of inbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2018/19**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Inbound API journeys*</b>	<b>Number matched to Immigration System records</b>	<b>% matched</b>
China	1,140,929	1,125,571	98.7%
India	881,353	852,154	96.7%
Russia	261,285	247,216	94.6%
Turkey	211,774	205,176	96.9%
Saudi Arabia	206,651	203,799	98.6%
Nigeria	199,172	184,374	92.6%
South Africa	187,157	170,445	91.1%
Pakistan	178,518	166,434	93.2%
Thailand	124,175	119,946	96.6%
Philippines	91,178	84,582	92.8%
Other	1,159,756	1,064,518	91.8%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>4,641,948</b>	<b>4,424,215</b>	<b>95.3%</b>

**Table A2.2 Proportion of inbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2017/18**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Inbound API journeys*</b>	<b>Number matched to Immigration System records</b>	<b>% matched</b>
China	1,013,362	997,981	98.5%
India	763,978	734,774	96.2%
Russia	266,443	250,674	94.1%
Turkey	205,861	198,889	96.6%
Saudi Arabia	184,863	181,796	98.3%
Nigeria	177,530	159,896	90.1%
South Africa	175,685	155,671	88.6%
Pakistan	155,054	142,948	92.2%
Thailand	120,736	116,224	96.3%
Philippines	86,205	76,333	88.5%
Other	1,067,559	968,251	90.7%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>4,217,276</b>	<b>3,983,437</b>	<b>94.5%</b>

**Table A2.2 Proportion of inbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2016/17**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Inbound API journeys*</b>	<b>Number matched to Immigration System records</b>	<b>% matched</b>
China	851,664	837,281	98.3%
India	670,512	643,060	95.9%
Russia	218,921	207,261	94.7%
Saudi Arabia	197,640	193,425	97.9%
Turkey	175,682	168,625	96.0%
Nigeria	173,587	153,260	88.3%
South Africa	149,884	128,602	85.8%
Pakistan	128,913	114,580	88.9%
Thailand	109,835	106,270	96.8%
Philippines	73,472	64,516	87.8%
Other	963,779	869,249	90.2%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>3,713,889</b>	<b>3,486,129</b>	<b>93.9%</b>

\*Visits where a person arrives and departs the UK within 48 hours have been excluded. The analysis also excludes:

- Visits from some nationals of Gulf States travelling under an Electronic Visa Waiver (available to Kuwaiti, Omani, Qatari and Emirati nationals).
- Visits by 'non-visa' nationals, such as US citizens, who are permitted to enter the UK as a visitor without a visa.
- Visits by visa nationals granted settlement who do not need a visa to enter the UK (if returning within a 2 year period).

**Table A2.3 Proportion of outbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2018/19**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Outbound API journeys*</b>	<b>Number matched to Immigration System records</b>	<b>% matched</b>
China	1,109,396	1,080,149	97.4%
India	862,420	816,947	94.7%
Russia	278,022	251,215	90.4%
Turkey	228,626	214,054	93.6%
Nigeria	217,387	175,056	80.5%
Saudi Arabia	213,880	205,792	96.2%
South Africa	198,096	163,491	82.5%
Pakistan	177,805	159,068	89.5%
Thailand	127,264	120,385	94.6%
Ukraine	119,747	105,646	88.2%
Other	1,280,018	1,091,948	85.3%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>4,812,661</b>	<b>4,383,751</b>	<b>91.1%</b>

**Table A2.3 Proportion of outbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2017/18**

Nationality	Outbound API journeys*	Number matched to Immigration System records	% matched
China	1,030,326	1,004,816	97.5%
India	787,681	743,123	94.3%
Russia	285,755	257,082	90.0%
Turkey	222,321	207,754	93.4%
Saudi Arabia	203,909	194,570	95.4%
Nigeria	202,954	160,192	78.9%
South Africa	188,402	153,802	81.6%
Pakistan	157,371	136,826	86.9%
Thailand	125,708	119,422	95.0%
Ukraine	97,142	83,866	86.3%
Other	1,221,420	1,030,546	84.4%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>4,522,989</b>	<b>4,091,999</b>	<b>90.5%</b>

**Table A2.3 Proportion of outbound API journeys for visa national identities where Immigration System records found (excluding visits less than 48 hours) - 2016/17**

Nationality	Outbound API journeys*	Number matched to Immigration System records	% matched
China	854,763	832,403	97.4%
India	706,672	659,606	93.3%
Russia	238,122	209,570	88.0%
Nigeria	211,669	167,059	78.9%
Saudi Arabia	207,642	197,206	95.0%
Turkey	191,128	179,289	93.8%
South Africa	162,111	129,477	79.9%
Pakistan	129,954	111,717	86.0%
Thailand	113,148	107,587	95.1%
Ukraine	80,915	71,211	88.0%
Other	1,113,467	922,782	82.9%
<b>All visa nationals</b>	<b>4,009,591</b>	<b>3,587,907</b>	<b>89.5%</b>

\*Visits where a person arrives and departs the UK within 48 hours have been excluded. The analysis also excludes:

- Visits from some nationals of Gulf States travelling under an Electronic Visa Waiver (available to Kuwaiti, Omani, Qatari and Emirati nationals).
- Visits by 'non-visa' nationals, such as US citizens, who are permitted to enter the UK as a visitor without a visa.
- Visits by visa nationals granted settlement who do not need a visa to enter the UK (if returning within a 2 year period).