



Additional Data on the Borders and Immigration System

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Visa Applications (Out of Country)

1. The table below shows the percentage of out of country visa applications in each Points Based System (PBS) tier processed within the Home Office service standards in Q1 2014.

CATEGORY	APPLICATIONS		15 DAYS (TARGET 90%)	30 DAYS (TARGET 98%)	60 DAYS (TARGET 100%)
	RECEIVED	RESOLVED			
Tier 1	3,007	3,083	83%	97%	100%
Tier 2	21,313	21,221	97%	100%	100%
Tier 4	19,216	22,639	90%	99%	100%
Tier 5	10,782	10,033	95%	99%	100%

2. The table below shows the number of cases in 'Work in Progress' (WIP) on 31 March 2014 for both temporary and permanent out of country visa applications broken down by case type (family, work, study, visit):¹

ENDORSEMENT CATEGORY	WIP
EEA Family Permits	727
Family Visit	6,593
Other Non Settlement	1,129
Other Visitor	30,746
PBS Tier 1	438
PBS Tier 2	1,387
PBS Tier 4	1,969
PBS Tier 5	943
Settlement	10,664
Student	718
Transit	616
Work permit	129
Working Holiday Maker	61
Total	56,120

¹ The majority of these cases are still within service standards.

3. The table below shows the average, minimum and maximum length of time in days between date of submission of the applicant's biometric information for refugee / humanitarian family reunion and the applicant being notified of the decision in Q1 2014.

ENDORSEMENT	RESOLVED	AVG	MIN	MAX
Refugee Resettlement Programme	69	54	2 ²	99
Family Reunion	1,496	44	one day ³	330 ⁴

4. The table below shows the number and percentage of applications for refugee / humanitarian family reunion still pending at the end of Q1 2014 that had been pending for six-twelve months and more than twelve months. The table shows the number of applications outstanding for each of the periods listed: under six months (<6 m), greater than six months but under one year (>6 m) and over one year (>1 y). So it is 30% of those outstanding applications for more than one year rather than 30% of all applications taking more than one year to process. The same is true of the 100% figure for the Refugee Resettlement Programme data.

ENDORSEMENT	<6 m	>6 m	>1 y	% <6 m	% >6 m	% >1 y
Family Reunion	773	23	349	68%	2%	30%
Refugee Resettlement Programme	0	0	15	0%	0%	100%

² All mandatory checks were carried out on these applications

³ All mandatory checks were carried out on these applications

⁴ This relates to one application which required DNA testing, to satisfy the ECO that the applicant and the UK sponsor were related as claimed.

Migration Applications (In Country)

5. The table below shows the number and percentage of in country applications which were processed within the Service Standards⁵ which applied in Q1 2014.

	POSTAL APPLICATIONS IN 4 WEEKS (TARGET 90%)	PREMIUM APPOINTMENTS IN 24 HOURS (TARGET 90%)
Tier 1	461 (25%)	819 (86%)
Tier 2	1,399 (91%)	3,329 (97%)
Tier 4	3,962 (58%)	578 (91%)
Tier 5	52 (74%)	56 (98%)

6. The table below shows the number and percentage of in country applications which were processed in Q1 2014 but not within Service Standards⁵ that were extant in that Quarter.

	POSTAL APPLICATIONS IN 4 WEEKS (TARGET 90%)	PREMIUM APPOINTMENTS IN 24 HOURS (TARGET 90%)
Tier 1	1,364 (75%)	129 (14%)
Tier 2	131 (9%)	111 (3%)
Tier 4	2,900 (42%)	55 (9%)
Tier 5	18 (26%)	1 (2%)

⁵ A new service standard was implemented on 01 January 2014. This new standard applies to cases raised after 31 December 2013. The new service standards will be reported in Quarter 2, 2014. Data reported for quarter 1 of 2014 reflects cases to which the old service standard applies, and excludes cases with a raised date after 01 January 2014. Quarter 1 of 2014 data on the number of cases decided should not therefore be compared with data from previous quarters as the quarter 1 data does not include all cases decided.

7. The table below shows the number of cases in progress at the end of Q1 2014. This work in progress covers permanent and temporary in country applications, broken down by case type.

CATEGORY	Q4
Spouse	2,870
HR Complex	8,494
Visitor	180
Non-PBS	1,289
Tier 1 (General)	475
Tier 1 (Entrepreneur)	2,501
Tier 1 (Other)	76
Tier 2/5	2,182
Tier 4	10,369
Bulgarian and Romanian Caseworking	84
European Community Association Agreement	1,363
A1	28
Sponsor (pre-licence)	431
Sponsor (post-licence)	3,183
Sponsor (highly trusted sponsorship)	264
Sponsor (renewals)	243
Temporary – Total	34,032
Permanent residence	17,254
European casework	14,207
British citizenship	19,943
Permanent – Total	51,404
Total System – work in progress	85,436
Outstanding Not Input	2,928
Total Work in Progress	88,364

8. The table below provides a breakdown of all in country applications by case type where the application has been received and is awaiting input on to the Home Office's computer system at the end of Q1 2014.

CATEGORY	Q4
Spouse	244
HR Complex	40
Visitor	0
Non-PBS	22
Tier 1 (General)	0
Tier 1 (Entrepreneur)	0
Tier 1 (Other)	0
Tier 2/5	15
Tier 4	0
Bulgarian and Romanian Caseworking	0
European Community Association Agreement	12
Sponsor (pre-licence)	0
Sponsor (post-licence)	0
Sponsor (highly trusted sponsorship)	0
Sponsor (renewals)	0
Temporary – Total	349
Permanent residence	234
European casework	252
British citizenship	2,093
Permanent - Total	2,579
Total Outstanding	2,928

9. In January 2014, UKVI introduced a new set of standards which provided customers with greater clarity on when they would receive an outcome to their immigration application. The standards also make clear how non-compliance with application requirements are treated and measured. This makes it easier for customers to understand the requirements and to plan accordingly.
10. For straightforward applications where the customer has met all their obligations, cases will be processed within a range of 8 weeks (Temporary Migration) and 26 Weeks (Permanent Migration). Where a case is defined as non-straightforward due to its complexity (for example Human Right Claims) the case sits outside this service standard.
11. The table below sets out how UKVI now categorises cases that are in progress. These categories have been developed to help distinguish between the different types of cases that UKVI receives and whether those cases can be progressed. This means that it is now possible to see clearly how well the caseload is being managed in relation to the service standards, and in particular whether there are any cases which could have been progressed but which have taken longer to conclude than the service standard requires (UKVI's definition of a 'backlog'). The classification of cases is as follows:
 - Straightforward cases are non-complex cases where the customer has been compliant and met all of their obligations.
 - Non-straightforward cases are more complex cases, for example Human Right Claims. In this type of case the department informs the customer of their non-straightforward status and where appropriate takes additional steps such as gaining additional information from the customer, interviewing the customer or undertaking additional checks.
 - Where a case is non-straightforward and the customer is subject to additional validation UKVI classes this case as 'blocked'. Once the information is provided by the customer the non-straightforward case becomes 'workable'.
 - UKVI has separately identified cases received prior to 01 January 2014 during the transition from the old service standard to the new approach. These cases are defined as 'Pre-2014 cases' and can be primarily blocked or workable. There are also a small number of cases that had been previously blocked and have become workable; these cases are concluded as soon as possible (marked * in the table below).

- The final category is those applications that are defined as 'backlog' cases. These are workable cases where the case has not been concluded within the service standard timescale. As at 30 March 2014 there were no such backlog cases.

Immigration In-Country Casework (for Permanent and Temporary Migration combined) as at 30 March 2014	Within Service Standard	Outside Service Standard	TOTAL
Straightforward Cases (Flow)	54,216	0	54,216
Non-Straightforward Blocked	5,718	0	5,718
Non-Straightforward Workable	6,965	0	6,965
Pre-2014 Blocked	4,317	7,855	12,172
Pre-2014 Workable	6,350	0	6,350
Pre-2014 Workable where a case had been previously blocked*	0*	15*	15*
Backlog Cases	N/A ⁶	0	0
TOTAL	77,566	7,870	85,436

* See note in paragraph 11 above

- In addition to these cases there were a smaller number of applications that had been received by UKVI and were awaiting input on to the UKVI Immigration IT systems. The number of cases awaiting input is normally less than 1 week's intake (see paragraph 8).

⁶ Backlog cases are workable cases falling outside of service standard; it is therefore not possible to have a backlog case within service standard.

Older Live Cases Unit

13. The table below shows the number of people in the Older Live Cases Unit (OLCU) asylum and migration Live Cohorts at the end of Q1 2014.

	NET NO OF PEOPLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE QUARTER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT WERE CONCLUDED AND LEFT THE OLCU LIVE COHORT ⁷	NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT ENTERED THE OLCU LIVE COHORT ⁸	NET NO OF PEOPLE AT THE END OF THE QUARTER
OLCU Asylum Live Cohort	28,391	3,112	597	25,876
OLCU Immigration Live Cohort	6,450	418	405	6,437
Total	34,841	3,530	1,002	32,313

⁷ Concluded is defined as per the Home Office's 2006 definition 'Grant of permanent or temporary residency, voluntary or enforced removal, found to have been given status before July 2006, found to be a duplicate record, deceased'

⁸ This is a closed cohort of people. Additions to the cohort therefore are re-activations.

14. The table below provides a cumulative breakdown of the concluded people in the OLCU Asylum Cohort⁹ at the end of Q1 2014.

OLCU CONCLUSIONS – CUMULATIVE ASYLUM COHORT END Q1 2014	
Granted Permanent Leave	4,950
Granted Temporary Leave	7,696
Removed from UK	5,928
Duplicates/Data Cleansing	6,731
Deceased	214
TOTAL Conclusions	25,519

15. The table below provides a monthly breakdown of the concluded people in the OLCU Asylum Cohort in Q1 2014.

OLCU MONTHLY ASYLUM CONCLUSIONS				
	Jan 2014	Feb 2014	Mar 2014	Q1 TOTAL
Granted Permanent Leave	188	153	119	460
Granted Temporary Leave	212	150	156	518
Removed from UK	130	59	66	255
Duplicates/Data Cleansing	370	445	953	1,768
Deceased	75	18	18	111
TOTAL Conclusions	975	825	1,312	3,112

⁹ This is the combined total number of concluded people dealt with by Case Assurance and Audit Unit (CAAU) and OLCU since April 2011.

16. The table below provides a breakdown of the concluded people in the OLCU migration cohort at the end of Q1 2014¹⁰.

OLCU MIGRATION CONCLUSIONS TOTAL END Q1 2014	
Granted Permanent Leave	870
Granted Temporary Leave	1,177
Removed from UK	1,053
Duplicates/Data Cleansing	1,351
Deceased	12
Total	4,463

17. The table below provides a monthly breakdown of the concluded people in the OLCU Migration Cohort in Q1 2014.

OLCU MONTHLY MIGRATION CONCLUSIONS Q1 2014				
	Jan 2014	Feb 2014	Mar 2014	Q1 TOTAL
Granted Permanent Leave	27	18	12	57
Granted Temp Leave	51	33	32	116
Removed from UK	14	21	22	57
Duplicates/Data Cleansing	11	29	146	186
Deceased	-	2	-	2
TOTAL Conclusions	103	103	212	418

¹⁰ This is the combined total number of concluded people dealt with by CAAU and OLCU since April 2011.

18. The table below provides a breakdown of the number of people in the OLCU Asylum and Migration Cohort who have had their cases reviewed but which have not been concluded¹¹ at the end of Q4 2013 and Q1 2014.

OLCU REVIEWED (<i>BUT NOT CONCLUDED</i>)¹² CUMULATIVE @ END Q1 2014	
Asylum Cohort	10,090
Migration Cohort	15
TOTAL Reviewed	10,105

19. There were 124 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff and 208 FTE Agency (Paid) staff employed to work on OLCU casework at the end of Q1 2014.¹³

¹¹ Where OLCU completes a review and decides that it is not appropriate to grant leave, they will then seek to remove that person from the UK. There will be cases where OLCU will struggle to remove the applicant. It is for this reason that OLCU can commit to review all cases but not guarantee that all will be concluded by the target end date of December 2014 i.e. there will be some that fit into a 'can't grant, can't remove' cohort.

¹² This reflects the number of Reviews that are still being counted as being reviewed and have not subsequently been concluded. It is a cumulative figure from when Reviews were commenced. A Review may be a temporary decision and if that person is subsequently removed they would no longer be counted as a Review and would be counted as a Conclusion. The number of people that have been Reviewed is a subset of the Live cohort total.

¹³ Full Time Equivalent means that part timers are counted by the proportion of full time hours they work, so that a part timer working half the time of an equivalent full timer would count as 0.5 FTE.

Asylum

20. Two individuals seeking asylum were recognised as refugees or given humanitarian protection by the UK in Q1 2014 following a previously unsuccessful claim and forcible removal from the UK. These figures are made up of nationals of Afghanistan and Ethiopia.
21. 3,596 Azure cards¹⁴ were in use during Q1 2014.
22. The table below shows the number of support enquiries received by the both the Home Office and by Sodexo.

	HOME OFFICE	SODEXO
Q2 2012	823	1,023
Q3 2012	828	1,093
Q4 2012	840	1,157
Q1 2013	465	1,362
Q2 2013	504	1,566
Q3 2013	452	1,603
Q4 2013	544	2,170
Q1 2014	479	2,047

¹⁴ Azure Card/Section 4 support is granted to failed asylum seekers awaiting return to their country of origin. The figures used are based on the number of Azure Cards in use: the volume of cards (by unique service user) against which a transaction was recorded during the reported period. Duplicate (i.e. replacement) card use is excluded.

Sponsors¹⁵ and Licensing

23. The table below shows the number of sponsors registered at the beginning of Q1 2014.

Tier 2	25,484
Tier 5	3,470
Tier 4	1,706

24. The table below shows the number of sponsor applications made in each Tier in Q1 2014.¹⁶

Tier 2	2,075
Tier 2&4 ¹⁷	9
Tier 2,4 & 5	0
Tier 2 & 5	52
Tier 4	44
Tier 5	156
Total	2,336

¹⁵ Sponsorship is based on two basic principles. They are that:

a. those who benefit most directly from migration (employers, education providers or other bodies that bring in migrants) help to prevent the system being abused; and
 b. those applying to come to the UK to work or study are eligible to do so and a reputable employer or education provider genuinely wishes to take them on. Further guidance can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sponsorship-information-for-employers-and-educators>

¹⁶ Due to a revision to the PBS database new sponsor applications submitted after 1 July 2013 are now captured by sub-tier

¹⁷ Not all of these applications are for new licences. For example, the figures also include reinstatements.

25. The table below shows the number of new sponsor applicants in each Tier that received a pre-registration visit in Q1 2014.¹⁸

	Q4 2013 PRE- REGISTRATION VISITS	Q1 2014 PRE- REGISTRATION VISITS
Tier 2	540	546
Tier 4	21	5
Tier 5	15	0
Tiers 2 & 5 ¹⁹	9	17
Tier 2,4	5	13
Tiers 4,5	0	0
Tiers 2,4,5	0	24

26. The table below shows the number of follow up visits made to sponsors in each Tier in Q1 2014, and the number of these that were unannounced.

	FOLLOW UP VISITS	UNANNOUNCED FOLLOW UP VISITS
Tier 2	1,237	958
Tier 4	108	92
Tier 5	77	40
Tiers 2,4 & 5	0	0
Tiers 2 and 4	19	16
Tiers 2 and 5	52	26
Tiers 4,5	0	0

27. At the end of Q1 2014, 90% of Tier 4 sponsors had Highly Trusted Sponsor status.

¹⁸ Note that a sponsor/applicant can be in more than one Tier, so the numbers in this table (and the following table) should not be added together, to avoid double counting.

¹⁹ These are sponsors that have applied for both a Tier 2 and Tier 5 sponsor licence simultaneously.

28. The table below shows the time taken to process sponsor applications in each Tier in Q1 2014.

Tier 2: Less than 4 weeks	85%
Tier 2: Over 4 weeks	15%
Tier 2,4: Less than 4 weeks	69%
Tier 2,4: Over 4 weeks	31%
Tier 2,4,5: Less than 4 weeks	<i>No applications received</i>
Tier 2,4,5: Over 4 weeks	<i>No applications received</i>
Tier 2,5: Less than 4 weeks	87%
Tier 2,5: Over 4 weeks	13%
Tier 4: Less than 4 weeks	83%
Tier 4: Over 4 weeks	17%
Tier 5: Less than 4 weeks	92%
Tier 5: Over 4 weeks	8%
Based on difference between Application Dispatch date and Application Prepared date in period (Q1) 01/01/2014 - 31/03/2014	

29. The average time taken to process sponsorship applications in Q1 2014 was 19 days.

30. The table below provides a breakdown of the number of sponsorship applications which took longer than the average length of time to process in Q1 2014.

0 – 20 days (<=average)	1,744
20 - 50 days	563
51-100 days	159
101-150 days	12
151-160 days	4
Total > average	738
Overall Total	2,482

31. The maximum length of time taken to process a sponsorship application in Q1 2014 was 205 days. This applied to one case.
32. The table below shows the number of sponsor notifications regarding non-compliance received in Q1 2014.

	NOTIFICATIONS IN A POTENTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE CATEGORY²⁰
Tier 2 & 5	5,790
Tier 4	18,674

33. In Q1 2014 UKVI processed 45,182 notifications. In each of these cases the notification was reviewed to assess whether curtailment action was required or no further action was needed. In total, leave was curtailed in 16,447 cases during this period.

²⁰ Note that sponsors self-select from a number of categories and a proportion are categorized incorrectly.

34. The table below shows the total number of sponsor notifications regarding potential non-compliance which were followed up or were judged not to require any further action in Q1 2014: it is not possible to identify when the notifications processed during this quarter were received; some of those notifications processed during this quarter may have been received in an earlier period.

	NOTIFICATIONS IN A POTENTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE CATEGORY THAT HAD BEEN FOLLOWED UP
Tier 2 & 5	12,783
Tier 4	17,904
No further action needed	14,495
Total Processed Notifications	45,182

35. The table below shows a breakdown of the number of Tier 2, 4 & 5 sponsors that had their licenses suspended or revoked.

	Q1 2014	
	SUSPENDED	REVOKED
Tier 2	133	95
Tier 4	45	24
Tier 5	11	18

Appeal tribunals²¹

36. Q1 data regarding the number of first-tier Tribunal disposals is provided by HM Courts and Tribunal Service and is published on their website.²² Q1 2014 data is not yet available.
37. The tables²³ below show the percentages of First Tier Tribunal, Upper Tribunal, Deportation and all appeal hearings at which the department was represented in Q4 2013 and Q1 2014.

	Q4 2013 REPRESENTATION RATES
First Tier Tribunal	99%
Upper Tribunal	100%
Deportation	100%
All Hearings	99%

	Q1 2014 REPRESENTATION RATES
First Tier Tribunal	98%
Upper Tribunal	100%
Deportation	100%
All Hearings	99%

²¹ Figures in the tables below are rounded independently and may not sum because of rounding. The following conventions have been used throughout:

- Determined: decided by a judge at / or following / an oral hearing, or on paper.
- Withdrawn: appeal withdrawn, either by the Appellant or Respondent.
- Struck Out: appeal closed administratively where the fee has not been paid, remitted or exempted.
- Invalid/ Out of time: appeals dismissed at the preliminary stage.

²² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics>

²³ The data underpinning these table refers to all Appeal Outcomes with a Withdrawal since 01/01/2012,

38. The tables²⁴ below show how many First Tier, Upper Tribunal and Deportation cases were granted leave to remain subsequent to the appeal being withdrawn.

Q4 2013	ASYLUM	DEPORT	HUMAN RIGHTS	PM	TM	TOTAL
First	79	15	20	231	292	637
Upper	13	2	1	13	4	33
Total	92	17	21	244	296	670

Q1 2014	ASYLUM	DEPORT	HUMAN RIGHTS	PM	TM	TOTAL
First	94	25	30	245	374	768
Upper	3	0	1	7	18	29
Total	97	25	31	252	392	797

39. The Q1 update regarding performance against targets in the Appeals Improvement Plan will be available from published HMCTS on 12 June.²⁵
40. The Q1 2014 update regarding bundling performance, win rates and appeal volumes will be available from published HMCTS data on 12 June.²⁶ The commentary below relates to performance for Q4 2013.

²⁰ The table shows those that were granted leave during the reporting period concerned, subsequent to the appeal outcome "Withdrawn". Please note the grant of leave and appeal withdrawal may not necessarily be linked, the grant might have occurred on a basis other than on which the appeal was based

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics>

²⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics>

Bundling Performance

41. UKVI aim to get appeal bundles to courts by target timescales which are in advance of the appeal hearing. Ministry of Justice (MoJ) management information indicates that bundle performance in 2013 has remained stable between April and December 2013 in the 65% to 67% range. Although not all bundles reach the Tribunal by the target date management information indicates that the vast majority of bundles are delivered to the Tribunal ahead of the hearing.

Win Rate

42. The overall win rate in 2012/13 was 56% (70% for asylum appeals). Between October and December 2013 MOJ published statistics show that the Home Office won 56% of appeals determined at the First-tier Tribunal (71% of asylum appeals).

Appeal volumes

43. Ministry of Justice published statistics show that in 2010-11 there were 146,104 appeals compared to 122,371 in 2011-12. Appeal volumes reduced in 2012-13 when 103,923 appeals were lodged.
44. Overall volumes have remained relatively static when comparing 2012-13 and 2013-14 receipt volumes. For instance 27,267 appeals were lodged between July and September 2013 and 24,613 appeals between October and December 2013 compared to 25,748 and 27,768 respectively in the same periods the previous year.
45. However while the full appeal right for Family visit appeals was taken away last year resulting in a significant reduction in Family visit visa appeals and most categories have seen a drop in numbers this has been offset by an increase in managed migration appeals as a result of increases in Temporary and Permanent Migration decision making and increased refusal rates. UKVI are working closely with HMCTS colleagues to ensure the impacts on the system are well managed.

MPs' correspondence

46. The following table shows the percentage of further action referrals²⁷ completed within service standards in the last year.

	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014
Further action referrals ²⁸	51%	73%	69%	73%

47. The table below shows the percentage of MPs' emails answered within service standards in the last year.

	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014
MPs' emails ²⁹	76%	70%	83%	89%

²⁷ A further action referral is where an MP has rung the MP enquiry line and they have not been able to answer the query immediately. The enquiry line establishes which responder hub the query relates to and then forwards the query to the hub for them to provide an answer to the MP.

²⁸ These figures are calculated using locally held data based on manual records. Whilst they have gone through rigorous internal checks locally, the information has not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols.

²⁹ These figures are calculated using a combination of electronic data and locally held data based on manual records. Whilst they have gone through rigorous internal checks locally, the information has not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols.

Migration Refusal Pool

48. The table below shows the number of cases in the Migration Refusal Pool at the end of Q1 2014.

	NET NO OF RECORDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE QUARTER	NUMBER OF RECORDS THAT LEFT THE POOL	NUMBER OF RECORDS THAT ENTERED THE POOL	NET NO OF RECORDS AT THE END OF THE QUARTER
MRP	179,932	45,873	41,780	175,839

49. The data below refers to the Migration Refusals Pool.

The below figures relate to the end of Q1 (Jan - Mar 2014):³⁰

- Cases assessed by Capita: 23,500.
- Cases confirmed as departed: 3,200.
- Cases where there is a barrier to removal and passed back to the Home Office to progress³¹: 13,500.
- Cases where the confirmed outcome is that no contact can be made³²: 7,800.

The below figures are cumulative from the beginning of the Capita contract up to the end of Q1 2014:

- Cases assessed by Capita: 272,300.
- Cases confirmed as departed: 50,500.
- Cases where there is a barrier to removal and passed back to the Home Office to progress³³: 134,500.
- Cases where the confirmed outcome is that no contact can be made: 57,800.

³⁰ These figures are a snapshot as of 31st March 2014. As information is recorded and reconciled on Capita and Home Office systems, figures may be subject to change. Figures are rounded to nearest 100.

³¹ Changes to the Capita contract covering the work required to deal with barrier cases were agreed earlier this year and the associated processes were implemented in June 2013. This has resulted in a significant increase since Q3 of the number of cases where a barrier was identified and the cases were passed back to the Home Office.

³² In Q2 2013 this was reported as zero. Capita only record that they have been unable to contact an individual once a specified process has been completed, and cases only reached this stage in Q3 2013.

³³ Changes to the Capita contract covering the work required to deal with barrier cases were agreed earlier this year and the associated processes were implemented in June 2013. This has resulted in a significant increase since Q3 2013 of the number of cases where a barrier was identified and the cases were passed back to the Home Office.

Foreign national offenders (FNOs)

50. The table below provides a breakdown of the status of the 2006 cohort of 1,013 FNOs released without consideration for deportation, as at the end of Q1 2014:

STATUS AT END Q1 2014	
Cases concluded:	882
<i>of which:</i>	<i>418 removed/deported</i>
	<i>464 not removed</i>
Going through deportation process:	74
Serving custodial sentence	12
Not located	45
Total	1,013

51. The table below shows the number of FNOs transferred into the immigration detention estate from prison and released without consideration for deportation in Q1 2014.

	Q4 2013	Q1 2014
Transferred to Immigration Detention	1029	1212
Released from prison without consideration for deportation	2	3
Released from prison	620	713
Released into the community ³⁴ of which:	336	363
Immigration Judge grants bail: FNOs allowed bail by an Immigration Judge and are temporarily released into the community, deportation still pursued.	281	317
Home Office grants bail: FNOs are allowed bail by the Home Office and temporarily released into the community (e.g. they are assessed as not posing a risk to public safety and removal is not a reasonable prospect), deportation still pursued.	29	22
Immigration Judge allows FNO's appeal against deportation: FNOs allowed to stay in UK by the courts, deportation is not pursued.	4	2
Released at the end of the prison sentence: FNOs assessed as not posing a risk to public safety who are not suitable for immigration detention (e.g. return country situation means there is no reasonable prospect of removal/they have strong family ties in UK), Home Office considering deportation.	18	19
Mental Health Discharge: FNOs are transferred into a mental health hospital and deportation is on hold.	4	3

³⁴ FNOs released into the community after being detained under Immigration powers (in prison or immigration detention), whilst deportation is being considered

52. The table below shows the number of FNOs released into the community in Q1 2014 who were eligible for deportation and who were:

- deported
- given leave to remain
- cases remained outstanding

	Q1 2014
Deported	7
Concluded ³⁵	7
Outstanding	349
Total	363

53. The table below shows the cases that remained 'outstanding' at the end of Q1 2014.

BREAKDOWN OF STATUS OF OUTSTANDING CASES	Q1 2014
Being caseworked ³⁶	176
Legal issues ³⁷	125
Removal issues ³⁸	42
Further Criminal Proceedings ³⁹	2
Other ⁴⁰	4
Total	349

³⁵ Includes those subsequently found to have a form of nationality / status that precluded deportation and those against whom we did not pursue deportation due to the loss (or the likely loss) at appeal.

³⁶ Includes cases currently being case worked, application to revoke deportation order, children issues, further representations, medical reasons, awaiting travel documents, deportation order not yet served, awaiting removal, decision served.

³⁷ Appeal against deportation, asylum claim, and judicial review.

³⁸ Emergency Travel Document (ETD) compliant but country situation prohibits removal; ETD required, non compliant and unwilling to go voluntarily.

³⁹ Further Criminal Proceedings refers to those FNOs who have re-offended and therefore have moved back into the criminal justice system.

⁴⁰ Nationality not confirmed; unable to revoke asylum.

54. There were 505 detained FNOs facing removal or deportation who could not be removed at the end of Q1 2014. The table below shows the number of detained FNOs facing removal or deportation that could not be removed at the end of Q1 2014, broken down by primary barrier to removal.

PRIMARY BARRIERS	
Challenge to deportation (includes appeals or applications to revoke a deportation order)	196
Asylum claim or refugee status	40
Children or Family issues (individual has children or family in the UK which prevents removal)	7
Country situation prohibits removal	3
Emergency Travel Document (ETD) required (individual compliant but ETD awaited)	45
ETD required - country non-compliant	26
ETD required - individual non-compliant	123
Further criminal proceedings	13
Further representations or Judicial Review	33
Medical reasons (individual has a medical condition that prevents removal)	6
Nationality not confirmed	13
Total	505

55. The table below⁴¹ shows the number of detained FNOs facing removal or deportation who had been waiting 12 months or more for a travel document to enable their removal in Q1 2014.

Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014
89	115	107	136

⁴¹ Data provided at each quarter is a snapshot of those FNOs facing removal or deportation and had been waiting for 12 months or more for a travel document; the figure in quarter 2 of 2013 is lower than the other quarters in 2013 due to technical issues at the data source at the time of production; this figure cannot be re-produced retrospectively with a more accurate reflection of activity. Quarters 3 and 4 of 2013 and quarter 1 of 2014 have now been amended with accurate information.

56. The table below shows details of failed removals of FNOs in Q1 2014.

	Q1 2014
Number of individuals failed removal	239
Number of failed removals	275

57. There were 4,247 FNOs living in the community at the end of Q1 2014.

58. The table below provides a breakdown for the length of time since release for ex-FNOs living in the community at the end of Q1 2014.

TIME SINCE RELEASE	Q1 2014	%
Less than 6 months	351	8%
Less than 12 months	388	9%
Less than 24 months	631	15%
More than 24 months	1,319	31%
More than 60 months	1,446	34%
Data Quality Issues	112	3%
Total	4,247	100%

59. The table below shows the percentage of FNO removed under the Early Removal and Facilitated Returns Schemes in Q1 2014.⁴²

	Q1 2014
FNOs removed in Early Removal Scheme (ERS)	36%
FNOs removed under the Facilitated Returns Scheme (FRS)	28%

⁴² Figures above include criteria and non-criteria FNOs. Individuals may be removed under FRS as well as during their ERS, therefore some records will be included in both categories

60. The table below shows the average time in days taken to deport an FNO in Q1 2014.

Average time (in calendar days) taken to deport in Q1 2014	125
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Immigration Detention

61. The overall cost of detaining people who left immigration detention and were subsequently granted leave to enter was £212,072 in Q1 2014. Q1 data regarding the number of detainees who were subsequently granted leave is published national statistics and is yet not available. A link to the website is attached https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/259962/detention-q4-2013-tabs.ods
62. The average cost per day to hold an individual in immigration detention in Q1 2014 was £98.

Rule 35⁴³ Data

63. The table below shows the number of reports under Rule 35 which were made by a medical practitioner to the Home Office about individuals in immigration detention in Q1 2014 and the number of individuals these reports relate to.

RULE 35 RAISED IN Q1 2014	
Rule 35 made by Medical Practitioner to Home Office	485
Detainees related to Rule 35	471
Rule 35 Releases	43

⁴³ The purpose of Rule 35 is to ensure that particularly vulnerable detainees are brought to the attention of those with direct responsibility for authorising, maintaining and reviewing detention.

64. The table below shows the number of reports made by a medical practitioner under Rule 35 in Q1 2014 and by institution.

RULE 35 RAISED IN Q1 2014	
Centre Name	Rule 35 Reports in Q1 2014
Brook House IRC	39
Campsfield IRC	12
Colnbrook IRC	26
Dover IRC	23
Dungavel IRC	21
Gatwick South	0
Harmondsworth IRC	99
Haslar	16
Heathrow	0
Larne House	2
Leeds - Pudsey Police Station	0
Morton Hall IRC	34
Pennine House	0
St Pancras International	0
Stansted Immigration Service Port	0
Tinsley House	25
Yarls Wood	177
HMP Leeds (Armley)	0
HMP Maghaberry	0
Others	11
Total	485

Civil Penalties

65. In 2012, the Home Office issued 1,215 civil penalties. The table below shows the progress (in Q4 2013 and Q1 2014) of outcomes of civil penalties that were issued to employers in 2012.⁴⁴

	Q4 2013	Q1 2014
Paid the civil penalty in full	251	287
Asked the civil penalty compliance team for permission to pay the civil penalty in monthly instalments.	367	367
Submitted an objection to the civil penalty compliance team against the service of the civil penalty.	644	644
Lodged an appeal against the service of the civil penalty to the appropriate court.	130	130

Carriers Liaison Section⁴⁵

66. 393 charges were issued to carriers between 1 January 2014 and 31 March 2014.

Q1 2014	CHARGES ISSUED	No. OF CARRIERS TO WHOM CHARGES WERE ISSUED
	393	70

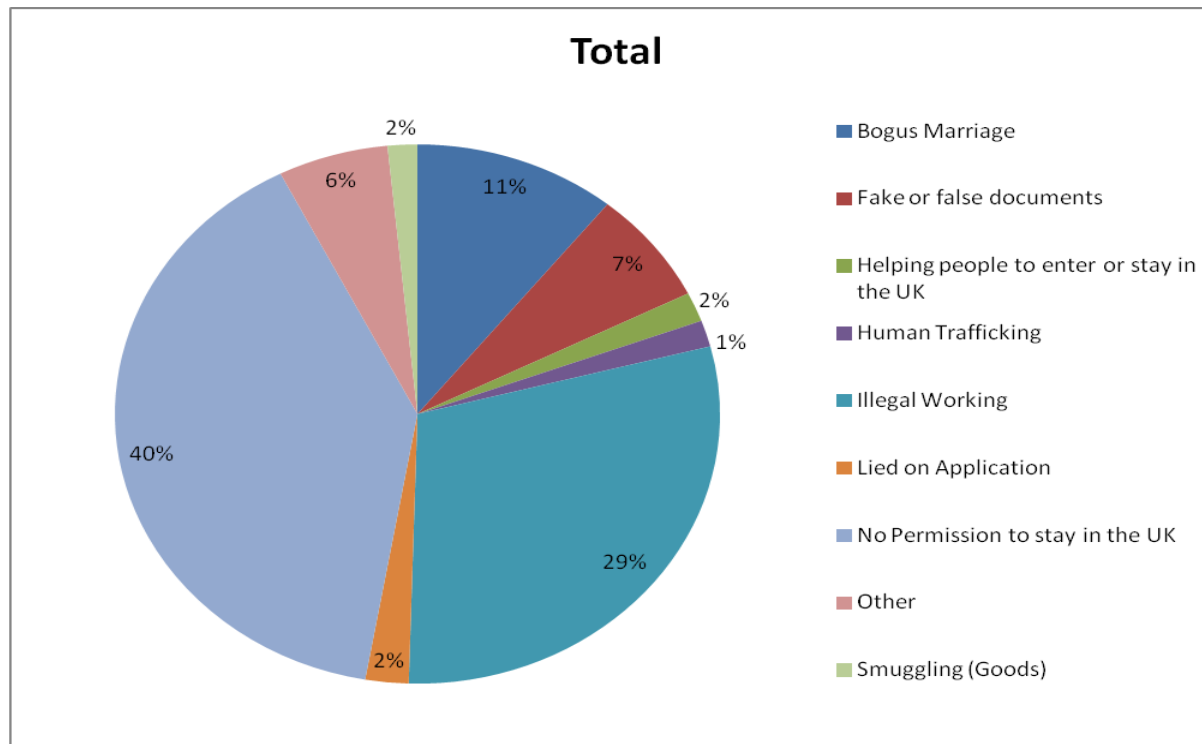
⁴⁴ Note that the numbers of employers stated as submitting an objection or appeal tend not to change from quarter to quarter at this point, since this relates to penalties issued in 2012.

⁴⁵ The presentation of this data has been amended to reflect the number of notices which are issued to carriers.

Previously this data detailed how many charges have been paid. However a number of variable factors (live data, charges cancelled for reasons beyond the department's control means that this does not provide a complete picture of performance. The data now shows how many carriers were issued with a Notification of Demand for Payment Form IS80. This data set also includes the number of charges which were issued in the same period so as to give a more complete picture of performance.

Intelligence

67. In Q1 2014 the Home Office recorded 17,156 pieces of information about suspected immigration or smuggling crime on the Intelligence Management System.
68. The chart below provides a breakdown of the pieces of information received in Q1 2014.⁴⁶



⁴⁶This is a breakdown of information received from the Intelligence Management System rather than outcomes as this data is currently unavailable.

69. The table below shows the number of arrests made in Q1 2014 as a result of information received.^{47,48}

TOTAL ARRESTS FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED	
Q4 refresh	1,125
Q1	1,449

70. The table below shows the number of individuals removed from the UK following arrests made in Q1 2014 that are linked to information received.

REMOVALS ⁴⁹ RESULTING FROM ARRESTS THAT ARE LINKED TO INFORMATION RECEIVED ⁵⁰	
Q4 refresh	392
Q1	207

⁴⁷ The figures quoted have been derived from management information and are therefore provisional and subject to change. This information has not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols

⁴⁸ Data extracted 8 April 2014

⁴⁹ Figures relate to removals up to 31 March 2014 linked by data matching to the arrests identified in the response to total arrests from information received. Please note it can take a number of weeks for an arrest to result in a removal, so this is likely to be an incomplete picture for the quarter

⁵⁰ The figures quoted have been derived from management information and are therefore provisional and subject to change. This information has not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols

Staff numbers

71. The table below shows the number of full time equivalent (FTE) staff employed by each immigration directorate of the Home Office at the end of Q1 2014. (The numbers have been rounded and therefore the columns may not sum exactly).

	Payroll Staff ^{51,52}	Number of non-payroll staff (contingent labour and consultants/ consultancy) ⁵³		Unpaid Civil Servants and Incoming Secondments Unpaid (Non OGD) ⁵⁴	Grand Total (workforce numbers)
		Agency	Contractor Non-Paid		
Commands	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE
Immigration Enforcement	4,447	179	195	369	5,190
UK Visas & Immigration	4,948	1,242	17	392	6,599
Grand Total	9,395	1,421	212	760	11,788

72. In Q1 2014 the external consultancy spending for Immigration Enforcement and UK Visas and Immigration was £106,500. For the same business areas in Q4 2013 the spending was £40,100.

⁵¹ Figures are full-time equivalent (FTE) for current employees as at 31st March 2014. Where possible employees have been reported in the same categories as in the monthly Workforce Management Information (WFMI) return supplied to Cabinet Office.

⁵² Payroll staff - included in the WFMI. Paid civil servants only.

⁵³ Non-payroll staff - included in the WFMI. Includes those with appointment types of Agency and Contractor Non-Paid.

⁵⁴ Incoming secondments unpaid (non-OGD) - not included in the WFMI. Included here for full transparency of staff numbers. (As this group is fewer than 5 the figures have been merged with the Unpaid Civil Servants to ensure compliance with the Data Protection Act and the Code of Practice for the UK Statistics Authority).

FTE figures are subject to rounding ± 1 .