



HOME OFFICE

**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:
STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM
2002**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2003*

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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

Pre-entry control

- Grants of entry clearance at posts overseas for a temporary stay in the UK increased by 4 per cent to 1.56 million in 2002.

On-entry control

- The number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose slightly to 89.3 million in 2002. Of these 12.6 million were non-EEA nationals (paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 120,000 in 2002, 11,000 more than in 2001 and continuing the historical upward trend (paragraph 3.6). Most of the increase related to those employed for less than 12 months and dependants.
- Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK increased significantly from 37,800 in 2001 to 50,300 in 2002 (paragraph 3.13).

Asylum

- Applications for asylum, excluding dependants, increased by 18 per cent in 2002 to 84,130. The highest number of applications were from nationals of Iraq, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Somalia and China (paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2).
- Overall, an estimated 42 per cent of the applications in 2002 resulted in grants of asylum (10 per cent) or of exceptional leave to remain (23 per cent), or in allowed appeals (10 per cent).

After-entry control

- There was a 22 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2002. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave rose from 277,400 in 2001 to 337,600 in 2002 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 5.1).
- Main categories showing the largest increases were: business visitors (92 per cent); students (42 per cent); and work permit holders (25 per cent) (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2002, 72 per cent were grants of an extension, 22 per cent were grants of settlement, and 6 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group accounting for almost 38 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraph 5.2).

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2002 rose by 7 per cent to 116,000. This was mainly due to a rise in employment-related grants and other grants on a discretionary basis (paragraph 6.1).
- Of the total number of grants in 2002, by far the greatest proportion were in dependant-related categories. Both wives and other dependent relatives account for 26 per cent of the total, while husbands account for 14 per cent (paragraph 6.6).
- 34 per cent of grants of settlement in 2001 were from Africa; the Indian sub-continent accounted for 21 per cent. The Middle East and the Remainder of Asia accounted for 19 per cent, Europe 10 per cent, the Americas 10 per cent and Oceania 5 per cent (paragraph 6.5).

Removals and Enforcement of immigration law

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2002 was 65,460, an increase of 33 per cent on the previous year. This includes the removal of 10,740 persons, excluding dependants, who had claimed asylum at some stage (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).
- Of the total number of removals, 50,360 persons were removed after having been refused leave to enter at a port, 14,200 were removed as a result of enforcement action and 900 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 7.1).
- The number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated was 57,700 in 2002, a decrease of 26 per cent on 2001 (paragraph 7.3).
- On 28 December 2002 there were 1,145 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 69 per cent were recorded as having claimed asylum at some stage (paragraph 7.6).

Appeals

- 84,260 appeals were dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2002, 27,445 more than in 2001. 26 per cent of those in 2002 were allowed, 71 per cent were dismissed and 3 per cent were withdrawn.

Net Migration

- In 2002, there was an estimated net inward migration of just over 153,000 persons, 10 per cent lower than 2001 (paragraph 9.3).

2. PRE-ENTRY CONTROL⁽²⁾

Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide (Table 2.1)

Entry for temporary purposes

2.1 Most visitors to the UK do not require entry clearance to enter the UK. However, all persons who wish to enter the UK for settlement, and certain nationalities who wish to come for temporary purposes, must obtain prior entry clearance⁽¹⁾.

2.2 The number of persons, mainly visitors and students, granted entry clearance at posts overseas for a temporary stay in the UK increased by 4 per cent to 1.56 million in 2002. There were increases in applications granted in China (from 79,400 to 109,400), Nigeria (from 79,500 to 101,300), and Russia (from 77,800 to 84,200). However these were partly offset by decreases in Pakistan (from 81,445 to 46,420).

2.3 By geographical region, Asia as a whole accounted for 45 per cent of entry clearances granted including 15 per cent in the Indian sub-continent and 13 per cent in the Middle East, Europe (both EEA and non-EEA) accounted for around 26 per cent, Africa for 18 per cent, the Americas for 8 per cent and Oceania for 2 per cent. These percentages are similar to those in both 2000 and 2001. Initial refusals worldwide were 218,300 in 2002, compared with 166,700 in 2001 and 109,600 in 2000. Applications for entry clearance are no longer pre-assessed to identify, for example, those with missing documentation and this will have contributed to the increase in the number of applications and the rate of refusal.

Entry for settlement

2.4 Grants of entry clearance for settlement decreased to 55,000 in 2002. This compares with 59,500 in 2001 and 54,500 in 2000. The decreases in 2002 relate almost entirely to fewer grants in Pakistan and can be explained by the exceptional circumstances in Pakistan following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. The whole of Asia accounted for almost 50 per cent of settlement entry clearances granted. The Indian sub-continent made up almost 30 per cent of the total number of grants with Africa accounting for 17 per cent, Oceania 11 per cent and the Americas 11 per cent. Initial refusals decreased slightly to 9,600 in 2002. This compared with 11,400 in 2001 and 6,700 in 2000.

Entry clearance applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry to the UK for settlement (Tables 2.2 – 2.5)

2.5 Due to the exceptional circumstances in Pakistan following the terrorist attack in New York on 11 September 2001, it has not been possible to obtain complete data on some categories of entry clearance for Pakistan. Figures for 2001 and 2002 in tables 2.2 to 2.5 contain either limited data for Pakistan or are given for India and Bangladesh only.

2.6 New applications for entry clearance for settlement made in India rose in 2002 by 9 per cent to 7,260. In 2002 6,210 applications were granted and 1,210 refused, after allowing for successful appeals, compared with 4,335 and 920 respectively in 2001. The refusal rate increased slightly to 16 per cent from 15 per cent in 2001. The number of outstanding applications at the end of the period differed little from 2001.

2.7 New applications for entry clearance for settlement made in Bangladesh decreased in 2002 by 19 per cent to 3,735. In 2002 4,095 applications were granted and 895 refused, after allowing for successful appeals, compared with 4,410 and 1,220 respectively in 2001. The refusal rate decreased slightly to 15 per cent from 17 per cent in 2001. The number of outstanding applications at the end of the period fell by 25 per cent to 1,610.

2.8 Applications from wives and female fiancées granted in India in 2002 increased by 7 per cent to 3,235. There were also increases of 10 per cent to 1,175 in grants to husbands and male fiancés and 50 per cent to 1,150 in grants to children.

(1) See Explanatory notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

(2) Due to the exceptional circumstances in Pakistan following the terrorist attack in New York on 11 September 2001, it has not been possible to obtain complete data on some categories of entry clearance for Pakistan.

2.9 Applications from husbands and male fiancés granted in Bangladesh fell by 8 per cent to 1,390 in 2002. There were also decreases in both grants to wives and female fiancées of 9 per cent to 1,875, and children, 4 per cent to 780.

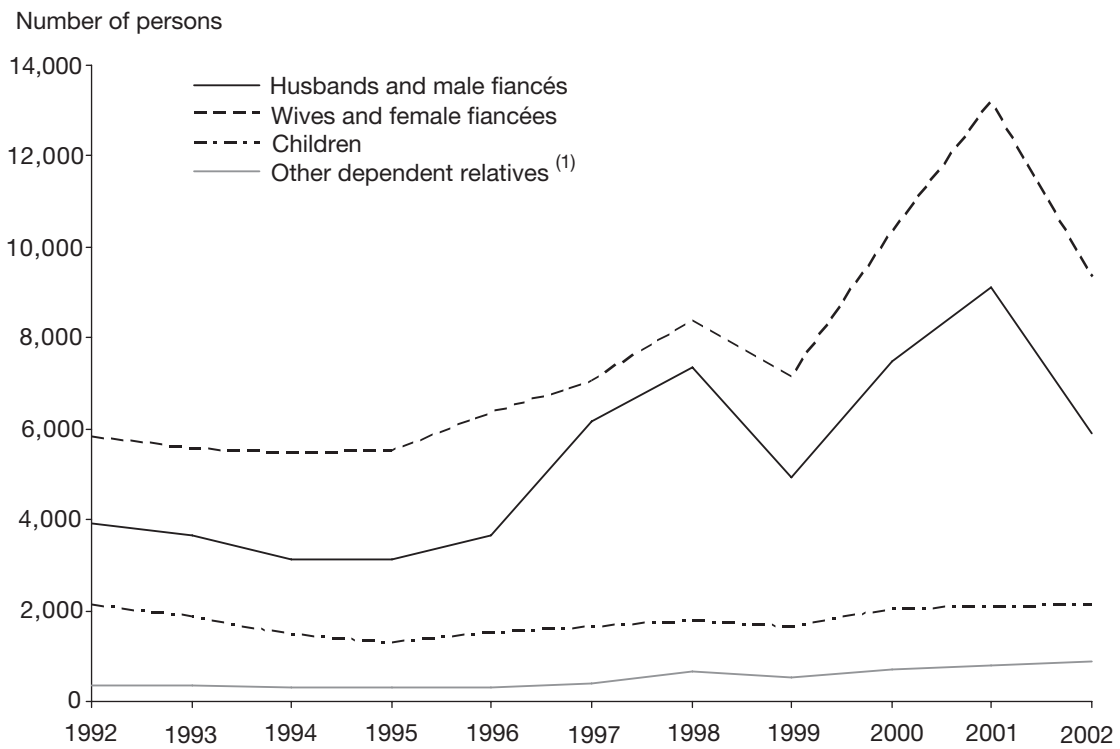
Waiting times to first interview (Table 2.6)

2.10 Waiting times in India and Bangladesh for applicants in the settlement queues who were interviewed at the end of 2002 were:

- Right of Abode – up to 5 months;
- Spouses, Children and Fiancé(e)s – 1 to 4 months;
- Re-applicants – 2 to 10 months;
- Waiting times had generally increased in Bangladesh during 2002, whilst those for India remained similar to those of 2001.

Figure 1

GRANTS OF ENTRY CLEARANCE IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT FOR HUSBANDS AND MALE FIANCÉS, WIVES AND FEMALE FIANCÉES, CHILDREN AND OTHER DEPENDENT RELATIVES, 1992 TO 2002



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

3. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

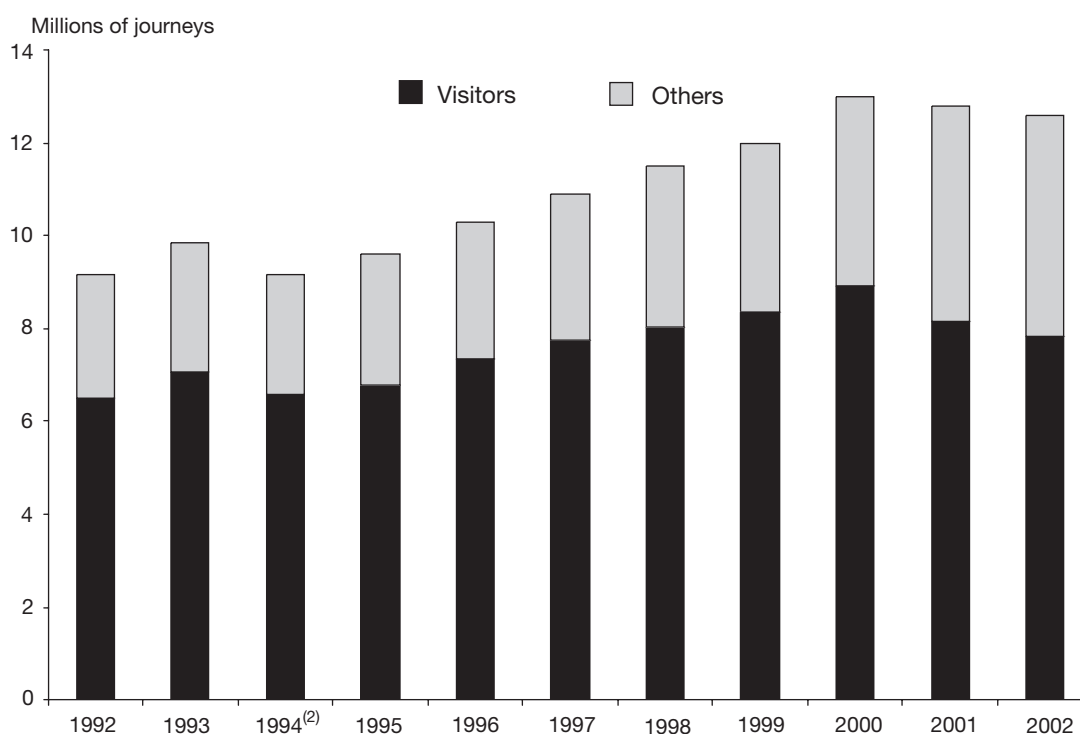
Passenger admissions and refusals

Total admissions (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 In 2002, there were 89.3 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), 1.2 million more than in 2001. The majority were British or EEA nationals, but around 12.6 million were non-EEA nationals. Figure 2 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1992, broken down by broad purpose of visit – 62 per cent of all admissions were visitors (49 per cent ordinary visitors, 13 per cent business visitors).

Figure 2

TOTAL ADMISSIONS⁽¹⁾ 1992 TO 2002



(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.

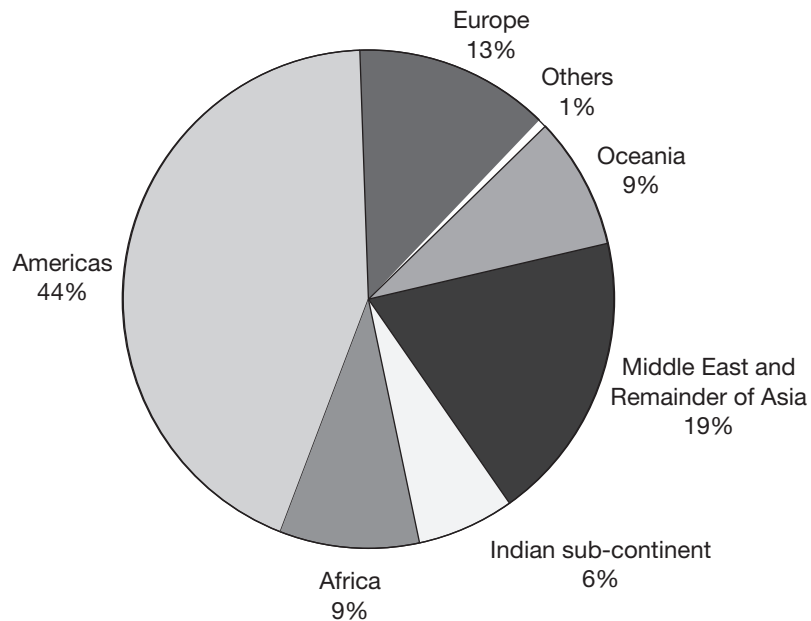
3.2 The decrease in non-EEA admissions in 2002 was primarily due to a fall in ordinary visitors, down 6 per cent to 6.2 million. This decrease was partly offset by a 5 per cent increase in business visitors to 1.7 million. The 212,000 fall in grants of leave to enter to Swiss nationals also contributed to this decrease in non-EEA admissions. From 1 June 2002 Swiss nationals and their families were granted the same rights as EEA nationals and were therefore no longer subject to immigration control (see Explanatory Notes 8).

3.3 The 12.6 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2002 comprised 5.6 million from the Americas, 3.2 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 2001 except the rest of Europe which rose 2 per cent from 1.5 million to 1.6 million.

3.4 Citizens of the USA comprised 33 per cent of total admissions, the largest single nationality by far, despite a fall of 3 per cent to 4.2 million in 2002. The next three largest nationalities were Australia (down 1 per cent to 827,000), Canada (down 4 per cent to 784,000) and Japan (down 14 per cent at 748,000). The nationalities with the largest percentage increases on 2001 were Lithuania (up 56 per cent to 41,600), Slovenia (up 48 per cent to 32,100), Taiwan (up 47 per cent to 75,900) and China (up 39 per cent to 228,000).

Figure 3

**TOTAL ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS,
BY NATIONALITY, 2002**
(Total number of journeys 12,600,000)



Visitors and students (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.5 7.8 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2002 compared with 8.2 million in 2001. The decrease in 2002 reflected falls in the numbers from the Americas (down 6 per cent to 3.8 million), Asia (down 4 per cent to 1.9 million), Africa (down 1 per cent to 589,000) and Oceania (down 1 per cent to 570,000).

3.6 Over 90 per cent of the 369,000 students admitted (an increase of 9 per cent on 2001) were from Asia (161,000), the Americas (101,000) and Europe (76,000). Nearly 50 per cent were from the following five countries: USA (up 7 per cent from 2001 to 69,200), China (up 58 per cent to 42,700), Japan (down 7 per cent to 32,500), Poland (up 29 per cent to 18,400) and Russia (up 20 per cent to 15,100).

Work permit holders (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.7 120,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2002, compared with 109,000 in 2001 (EEA nationals do not require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more increased by 2 per cent to 51,500 in 2002 while those coming for less than 12 months increased by 11 per cent to 34,100.

3.8 There were increases in work permit holders and dependants from Europe (up 40 per cent to 14,100), Asia (up 13 per cent to 48,800) and Africa (up 11 per cent to 15,700). 41 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2002 were from Asia and of these 42 per cent were from India, 19 per cent the Philippines and 11 per cent Japan. 27 per cent were from the Americas (nationals of USA accounted for 75 per cent of these), 13 per cent from Africa and 12 per cent from Europe.

3.9 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 24 per cent to 34,500; they have accounted for 25 to 30 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants for the last ten years.

Admissions for a limited period prior to settlement (Tables 3.3 and 3.5)

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

3.10 In 2002, 8,495 husbands were admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement, 4 per cent less than in 2001. The number of male fiancés admitted increased by 19 per cent to 730. Taken together, admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 9,225 in 2002, 3 per cent less than in 2001. The decrease in 2002 reflected a fall of 16 per cent to 4,745 in those entering from the Indian sub-continent. 51 per cent of the husbands and fiancés admitted in 2002 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 53 per cent in 1992.

3.11 The number of wives admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement was 18,870 in 2002, 6 per cent more than in 2001. The number of female fiancées admitted increased by 25 per cent to 2,225 in 2002. Taken together, admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 21,090 in 2002, 7 per cent more than in 2001. This increase reflected rises in wives and female fiancées from Europe (up 48 per cent to 2,645) and the Americas (up 42 per cent to 2,135). 60 per cent of the wives and female fiancées in 2002 were from Asia.

3.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 4,385 in 2002, 9 per cent more than in 2001. 55 per cent of the children in 2002 were from Asia.

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

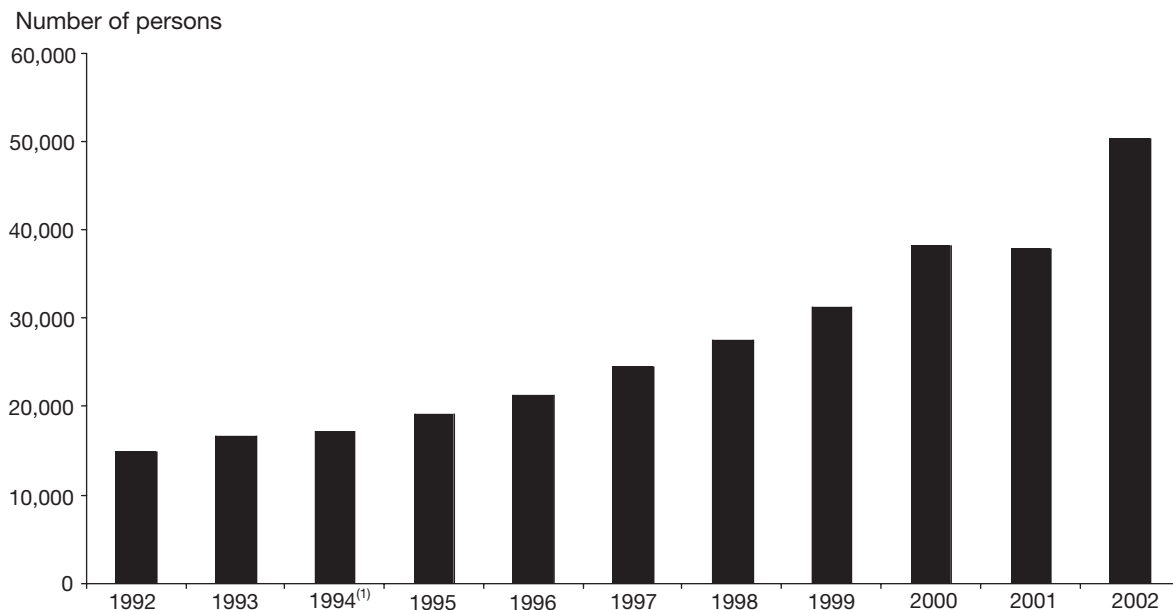
3.13 10,400 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom were admitted in 2002 to take or seek employment, 3 per cent less than in 2001. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four year qualifying period.

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

3.14 Some 50,260 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the United Kingdom in 2002. This compared with 37,815 in 2001 and 14,435 for the same nationalities in 1992.

Figure 4

**NON-EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND
SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1992 TO 2002**



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

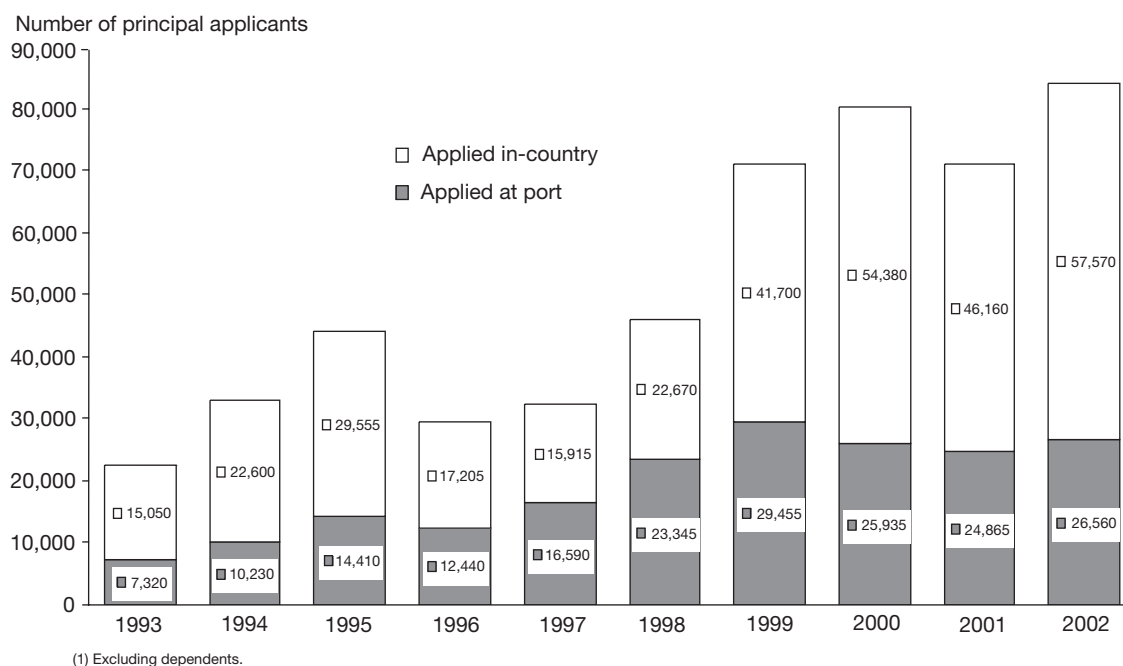
4. ASYLUM

Applications for asylum (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

4.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2002 was 84,130, 18 per cent more than in 2001 (71,025) and 5 per cent more than in 2000 (80,135). The annual total⁽³⁾ fell back noticeably in 1992 and 1993, increased substantially in 1994, again in 1995, then fell back in 1996, partly due to legislative changes affecting the eligibility of asylum seekers for Social Security benefits. The total then rose in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000, before falling back in 2001. The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by people who had already entered the UK) rather than at port was 68 per cent in 2002, compared with 65 per cent in 2001 and 68 per cent in 2000.

Figure 5

APPLICATIONS⁽¹⁾ FOR ASYLUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1993 TO 2002



4.2 Applications rose over the summer of 2002 to a record monthly level in October. This was mainly due to an increase in applications from Zimbabwean and nationals of Eastern European countries. The monthly level then fell significantly in November and December as border controls were tightened and new legislation implemented (Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act 2002).

4.3 Over a third (35 per cent) of all applications in 2002 were from African nationals, 25 per cent were from Asian nationals, 22 per cent were from nationals of the Middle East and 16 per cent were from European nationals. The main nationalities of applicants in 2002 were Iraqi (17 per cent), Zimbabwean (9 per cent), Afghan (9 per cent), Somali (8 per cent), and Chinese (4 per cent). Compared with 2001, large increases occurred in the number of applications from nationals of Iraq (rising from 6,680 to 14,570), Zimbabwe (rising from 2,140 to 7,655), and China (from 2,390 to 3,675). On the other hand, there were large falls in the number of applications received from nationals of Sri Lanka (falling from 5,510 to 3,130), and Afghanistan (from 8,820 to 7,205).

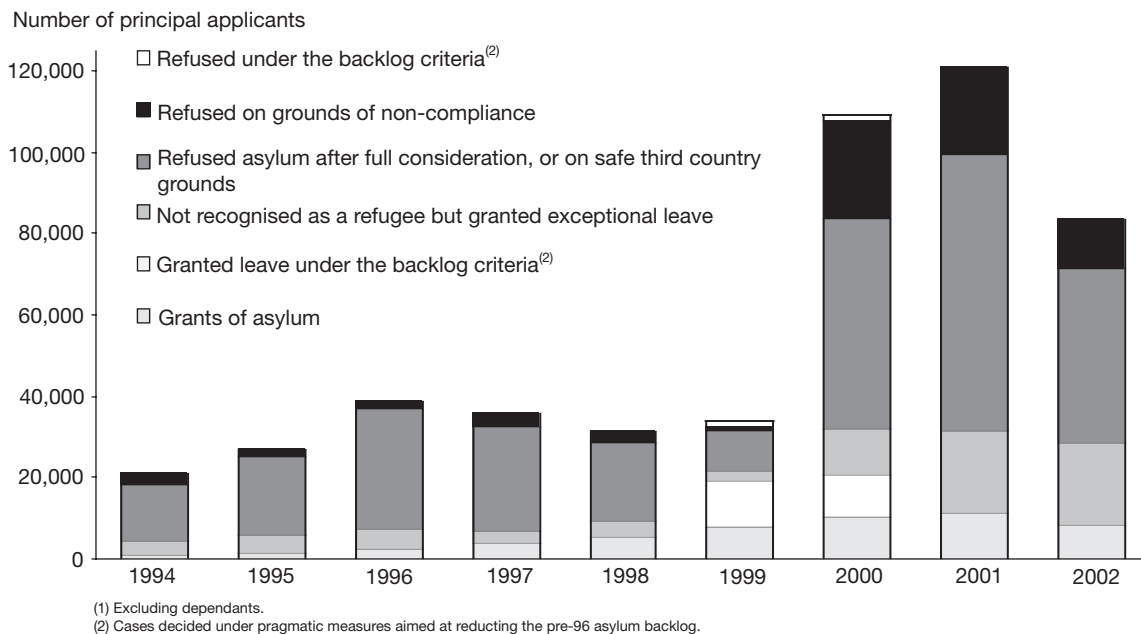
(3) These figures exclude South East Asian refugees, who are dealt with under special arrangements, and applications made overseas for entry clearance to seek asylum in the UK (see Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 23).

4.4 Including dependants, asylum applications to European Union countries fell slightly in 2002, by 1 per cent. Overall the level of applications to the European Union has stayed fairly flat since 1999. Within the European Union, applications in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain fell in 2002 compared with 2001, whilst the other nine member states each recorded an increase. In particular, applications in Austria and France increased by 31 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while applications in Belgium fell by 23 per cent and applications in Denmark fell by more than half. Applications in Germany fell by 19 per cent; Germany received 17 per cent of all asylum applications recorded in Western Europe, while the UK received the most applications of any one country with 24 per cent. However, when the relative size of domestic populations is taken into account, the UK ranks 8th amongst European countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population – higher than 2001's 10th position.

Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 4.1 and 4.3)

Figure 6

INITIAL DECISIONS⁽¹⁾ MADE ON ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, 1994 TO 2002



4.5 83,540 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2002, nearly a third (31 per cent) less than the record 120,950 initial decisions made in 2001. This remained higher than the level of applications and reflected planned lower levels of initial decisions since the number of cases outstanding has been greatly reduced in the previous two years.

4.6 Of the initial decisions made in 2002, 8,270 (10 per cent) were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum. 20,135 initial decisions (24 per cent) granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR). 55,130 initial decisions (66 per cent) refused both asylum and ELR. The proportion granted asylum in 2002 was slightly higher than the 9 per cent in 2001, and the proportion granted ELR was higher than the 17 per cent recorded in 2001, principally due to the increased numbers of applications from Iraqis.

4.7 The number of grants of asylum fell for the first time in nine years – mainly due to the lower number of initial decisions and falls of 95 per cent in grants of asylum to nationals of Afghanistan and 77 per cent to nationals of Sri Lanka. The number of grants of asylum fell for nationals of Asia (83 per cent, from 4,130 to 685), European nationals (34 per cent) and nationals from the Middle East (23 per cent). The number of grants of asylum to African nationals increased by 19 per cent to 5,795, due to increased grants for nationals of Zimbabwe.

4.8 The main nationalities to be granted ELR in 2002 were Iraqi (69 per cent of initial decisions on Iraqi cases granted ELR) making up two fifths of all grants of ELR, Afghan (a quarter of ELR grants) and Somali (7 per cent of ELR grants).

4.9 55,130 cases were refused in 2002, 38 per cent less than the record 89,310 refusals in 2001, reflecting both a lower level of initial decisions and a different mix of nationalities (in particular higher Iraqi applications leading to a higher proportion of the total granted ELR). The largest falls were for nationals of FRY⁽⁴⁾ (73 per cent), Algeria (59 per cent) and Sri Lanka (56 per cent). The number of refusals for nationals of Zimbabwe doubled to 3,885. Non-compliance refusals (for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim, for example including failure to appear for an interview to establish their identity) accounted for 12,120 refusals in 2002 – representing 22 per cent of total refusals.

Asylum cases outstanding (Table 4.1)

4.10 As at 31 December 2002, an estimated 41,300 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision compared with 42,200 at the end of December 2001. This reflected higher levels of initial decisions and withdrawals than applications during 2002. Of the 41,300 outstanding cases, nearly half (18,800 cases) were work in progress i.e. the application had been received within the previous 6 months.

4.11 As at 31 December 2002, an estimated 30,000 appeals lodged with IND which had not been sent to the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA); 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 2002, was 27,100 (21,200 at the Adjudicator Tier, 3,800 applications for leave to appeal to the Tribunal, and 2,200 Tribunal Appeals).

Asylum appeals (Table 4.4)⁽⁵⁾

4.12 In 2002, the Home Office received 51,695 asylum appeals, 30 per cent lower than in 2001, reflecting a smaller number of initial decisions made in 2002. During 2002, 64,125 appeals were prepared for hearing by the Home Office and passed to the IAA. This compares with a total of 47,905 in 2001.

4.13 Adjudicators determined a record 64,405 asylum appeals in 2002, 48 per cent more than in 2001. Of these 64,405 appeals, 13,875 (22 per cent) were allowed, 48,845 (76 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 19 per cent allowed and 79 per cent dismissed in 2001.

4.14 25,600 applications for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal were submitted in 2002, nearly two thirds (65 per cent) more than in 2001 (15,540). Around a third of applications for leave to appeal to the Tribunal are successful. The Tribunal determined 5,565 substantive appeals in 2002, representing a 74 per cent increase on the previous year. Where the appeal was against the dismissal of the adjudicator's determination, the majority (75 per cent) were dismissed.

4.15 Permission was sought for judicial review in 3,075 asylum-related cases in 2002, compared with 2,210 in 2001. Permission was granted in only 9 per cent of the 2,980 cases decided. Of the Judicial Review hearings determined, 30 per cent were allowed and 67 per cent dismissed in 2002 (the remainder being withdrawn). However, the allowed figure includes cases in which the Home Office conceded the case.

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

4.16 In 2002, the National Asylum Support Service received 68,625 applications for asylum support from asylum seekers in the UK⁽⁶⁾ an increase of 19 per cent on 2001. Of these, 41,125 were applications for accommodation support (either accommodation and subsistence, or accommodation only) and 26,645 were for subsistence-only support. The remainder (855) were either applications that were deemed invalid or applications where the type of support has not been identified.

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

(5) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 22.

(6) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 25.

4.17 As at the end of December 2002, 91,860 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported by the National Asylum Support Service, 40 per cent more than at the same time in the previous year. 54,045 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in NASS accommodation (a rise of 34 per cent) and 37,815 were receiving subsistence-only support (a rise of 49 per cent). The majority of asylum seekers (76 per cent) receiving subsistence-only support were located in Greater London, with the next largest region being the South East which is the location of 6 per cent of asylum seekers receiving subsistence only support.

4.18 Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2002, the top three dispersal regions in England were the North West (10,310 asylum seekers, including dependants), the West Midlands (10,300) and Yorkshire and the Humber (10,215) and the top three towns in England were Birmingham (3,555), Liverpool (1,925) and Newcastle (1,770). Asylum seekers are also dispersed to Scotland (Glasgow City 5,665) and Wales and are accommodated in Northern Ireland if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

Further information

4.19 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1992-2002 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2002" which is obtainable free of charge from the address at Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 36, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

5. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

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

5.1 There was a rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2002 to 337,650⁽⁷⁾, an increase of 22 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:

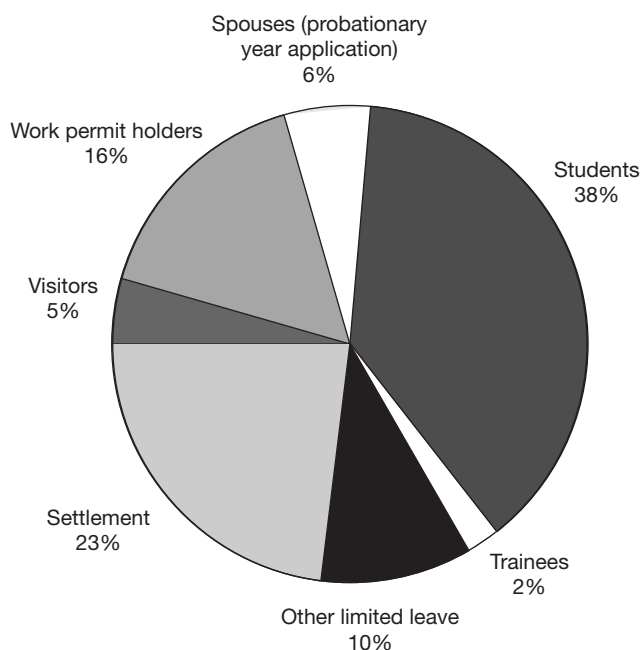
- Students – up 42 per cent to 128,400 decisions;
- Work permit holders – up 25 per cent to 54,865 decisions;
- Business – up 92 per cent to 10,715 decisions;
- Other limited leave – up 51 per cent to 10,470 decisions.

These increases were partly offset by a fall in the number of decisions in the spouse category (down 23 per cent to 19,235).

5.2 Of the total decisions in 2002, 244,400 were grants of an extension, 74,675 were grants of settlement and 18,575 were refusals. Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group accounting for 38 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2002, accounting for 23 per cent of the total. The overall refusal rate fell from 5.6 to 5.5 per cent.

Figure 7

VARIATION OF LEAVE DECISIONS⁽¹⁾ BY CATEGORY, 2002 (Total number of decisions 337,650)



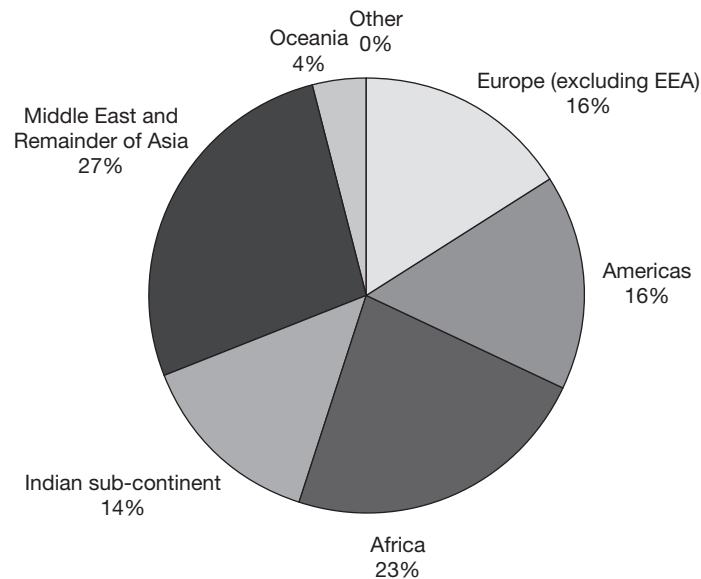
(1) Excluding the outcome of appeals, withdrawn applications, asylum related cases and dependants of principal applicants.

5.3 There was a fall in the number of extensions granted, for a probationary year prior to settlement, to spouses after entry as a fiancé(e) or for some other purpose, down 4,560 to 18,500. This was 5 per cent of all decisions taken. These cases were in addition to the 27,365 persons admitted as a spouse (see paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10).

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

Figure 8

GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE BY NATIONALITY⁽¹⁾ 2002
(Total number of grants 244,400)



(1) Excluding EEA nationals.

5.4 Figure 7 shows that of the 244,400 persons granted an extension of stay, Africa and Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) accounted for about one quarter each, the Americas and Europe (excluding the EEA) each accounted for nearly 16 per cent, and 14 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent. These percentages were much the same as in the previous three years.

5.5 35 per cent of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 23 per cent from Africa, 17 per cent from the Americas, 16 per cent from Europe (excluding the EEA), 8 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent and 1 per cent from Oceania. These were similar proportions to 2001. There were, however, large increases in the number of grants to students from the following countries: China (up 94 per cent to 19,810), Jamaica (up 80 per cent to 9,190), Zimbabwe (up 56 per cent to 9,075), Poland (up 47 per cent to 4,940) and India (up over 110 per cent to 4,395).

5.6 The relative proportions by region for those granted extensions as work permit holders remained largely unchanged since 2001: 50 per cent of these grants were to persons from Africa and the Indian sub-continent (25 per cent from each), 23 per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 11 per cent from the Americas, 10 per cent from Oceania and 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 14 per cent to 11,495), Philippines (up 106 per cent to 5,700), South Africa (up 29 per cent to 5,630), Australia (up 22 per cent to 3,520) and Zimbabwe (up 44 per cent to 2,530).

5.7 Of the spouses granted a probationary year prior to settlement, Africa decreased its share from about 27 per cent in 2001 to 20 per cent in 2002, whilst the proportion of grants from Europe and Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) rose to 20 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. There were only slight changes in the percentage distributions from the other regions. In 2002, 24 per cent of grants were from the Americas, the Indian sub-continent itself totalled 12 per cent and Oceania 7 per cent. Three countries with particularly large falls in the number of grants of extension to spouses were South Africa (down 29 per cent to 1,140), Nigeria (down 48 per cent to 630), Brazil (down 72 per cent to 345) and Algeria (down over 300 per cent to 175).

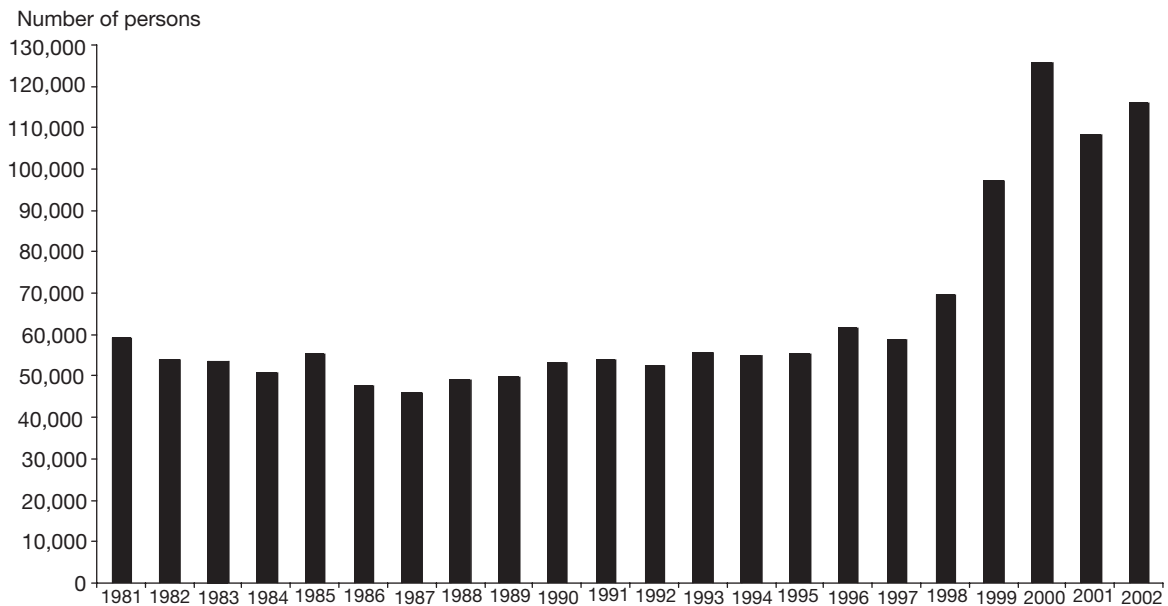
6. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

Total grants (Tables 6.1 and 6.3)

6.1 The number of persons granted settlement⁽⁸⁾ in the United Kingdom in 2002 rose by 7 per cent to 115,965. There was a 16 per cent increase in grants to those in their own right or on a discretionary basis. There was no percentage change in the number of grants to spouses and dependants.

Figure 9

TOTAL GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾, 1981 TO 2002



(1) Data from 1999 excludes EEA nationals.

6.2 The increase in grants of settlement reflected rises of 27 per cent in employment-related grants to 11,000, 61 per cent in other grants on a discretionary basis to 6,730, and 1 per cent in asylum-related grants to just over 18,235. All these figures exclude dependants.

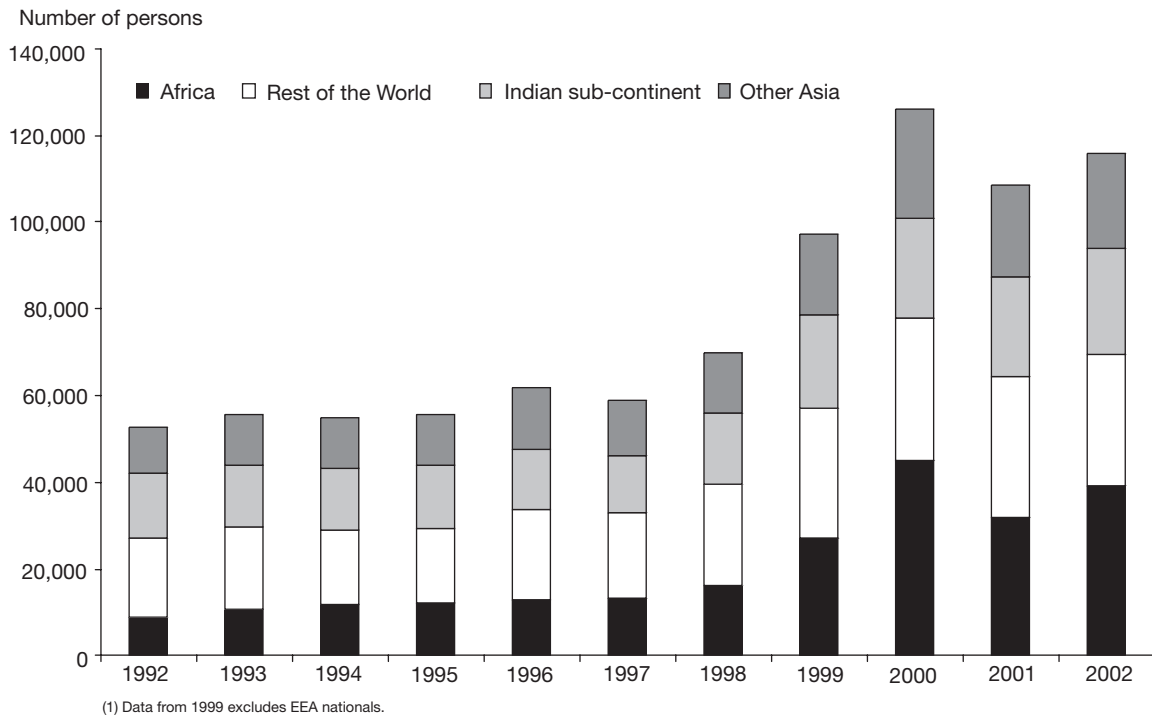
Grants of settlement by nationality (excluding EEA nationals), category, gender and age (Tables 6.1-6.6)

6.3 There was an increase in 2002 in grants to nationals from Africa, up 23 per cent to 39,165. This followed a corresponding decrease in the previous year. Grants to nationals of Asian countries, including the Indian sub-continent, rose by 6 per cent to 46,585 and grants to those from Oceania rose 15 per cent to 6,250. These rises were partly offset by decreases in grants to nationals of Europe (down 16 per cent to 11,740) and of the Americas (down 2 per cent to 11,680).

(8) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 27.

Figure 10

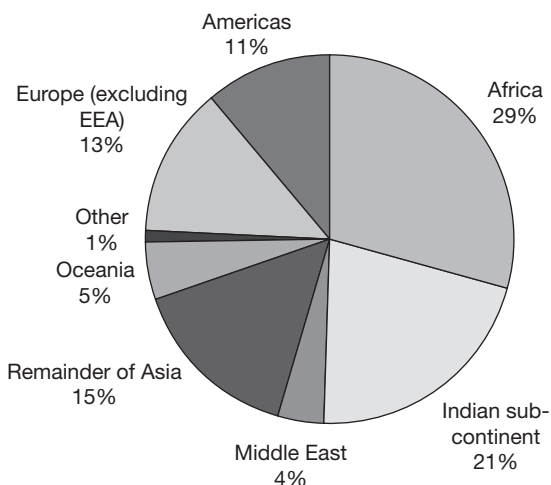
GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾, 1992 TO 2002



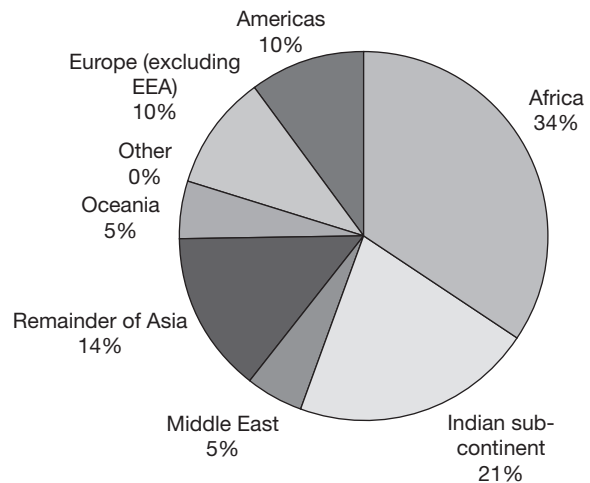
6.4 There was a small change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Africa and the Middle East increased their respective shares of the total number of grants: Africa from 29 per cent in 2001 to 34 per cent in 2002, and the Middle East from 4 to 5 per cent. The proportion of grants in the Remainder of Asia and the Americas both fell by 1 per cent to 14 and 10 per cent respectively, and Europe by 3 per cent to 10 per cent. The proportions of grants to nationals from the Indian sub-continent and Oceania remained unchanged at 21 and 5 per cent respectively.

Figure 11

GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2001 (Total number of persons 108,410)



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



6.5 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2002 compared with 2001, are:

(a) grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants remained unchanged at just over 77,300. This accounted for 67 per cent of all settlement compared with 71 per cent in 2001. 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 2002 fell by 6 per cent to 16,685 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). This reflects falls in all regions except Oceania where there was a 12 per cent increase to 1,100. 42 per cent of the grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 23 per cent from Africa, 14 per cent from the Americas, 8 per cent from Europe and 7 per cent from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent;

(c) grants of settlement to wives fell by 1 per cent to 30,725 (26 per cent of all settlement). The 4 per cent rise in wives from Asia to 15,750 nearly offset the falls in grants to wives from all other regions, except Africa which remained unchanged. 31 per cent of the grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 20 per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 17 per cent from Africa and 14 per cent from Europe. The Americas contributed 12 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 5 per cent to 21,235 (18 per cent of all settlement) reflecting increases in grants to those from Africa (up 13 per cent to 9,720), Asia (up 12 per cent to 7,160) and Oceania (up 26 per cent to 570). These were partly offset by falls in the number of grants to children from Europe (down 32 per cent to 1,625) and the Americas (down 6 per cent to 2,050). 46 per cent of these grants were to children from Africa and 34 per cent to children from Asia. Included in these grants are children 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;

(e) grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren fell by less than 1 per cent to 1,750 (1 per cent of all settlement) in 2002. Around 88 per cent of these were accepted after entry;

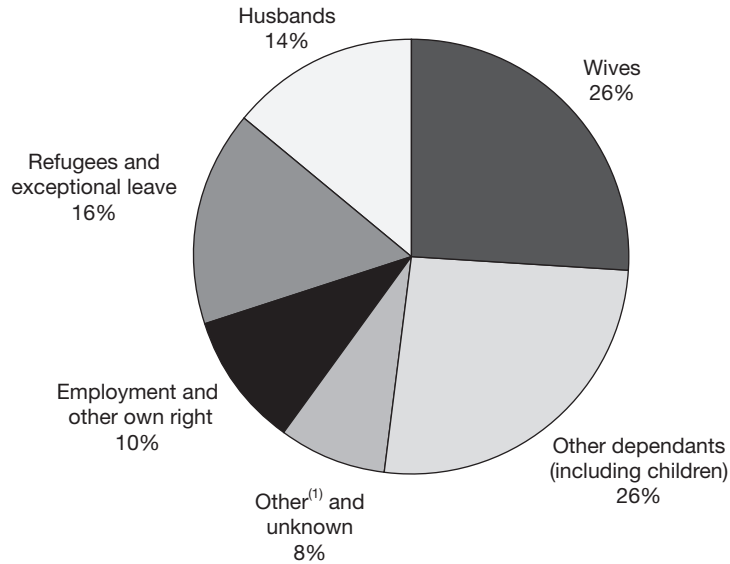
(f) grants of settlement in employment-related categories increased by 27 per cent to 11,000, excluding dependants. This rise was mainly due to increases in those granted settlement on completion of four years in employment with a work permit (up 35 per cent to 5,845) and to Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment (up 25 per cent to 4,060). Grants in employment-related categories represent 9 per cent of all settlement, an increase of 1 per cent on 2001;

(g) grants of settlement to persons recognised as refugees, or under exceptional leave arrangements, increased by 1 per cent to 18,235, and represented 16 per cent of all settlement. Of the total in 2002, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were (in descending order) Somalia, Zimbabwe, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Serbia & Montenegro;

(h) other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK, rose by 61 per cent to 6,730, representing 6 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 30 for further details of the scheme).

Figure 12

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



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

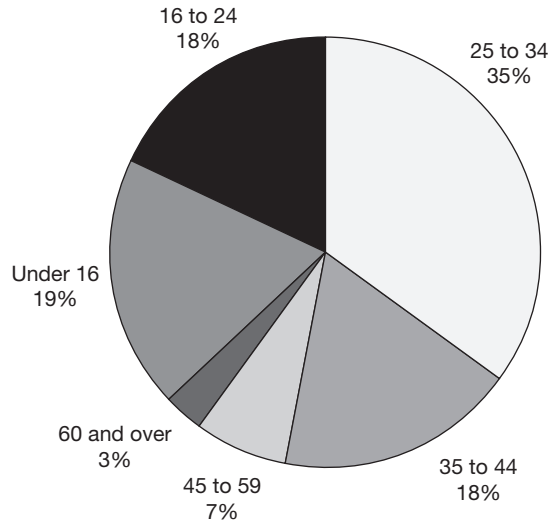
6.6 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival⁽⁹⁾) in 2002 was 54 per cent to 46 per cent in favour of females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with females accounting for 61 per cent of settlers from Europe, 59 per cent from the Remainder of Asia, 56 per cent from the Americas, 53 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, 52 per cent from Oceania, 51 per cent from Africa and 43 per cent from the Middle East.

6.7 The majority of those granted settlement in 2002 were relatively young, with almost three-quarters under 35 years old. Overall, one-third of the acceptances were aged between 25 and 34, one-fifth were children under 16, 18 per cent were aged between 16 and 24, 18 per cent were between 35 and 44, 7 per cent between 45 and 59, and 3 per cent were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent were generally younger with 82 per cent of acceptances aged under 35 and those from the Americas older with only 62 per cent aged under 35.

(9) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 34.

Figure 13

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾ BY AGE,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS, 2002
(Total number of persons 106,855)**



(1) Excludes 8,565 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 550 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

7. ENFORCEMENT

7.1 Due to data quality issues some data on enforcement action in both 2001 and 2002 are not currently available and have not been included in this report. These relate to the detailed analyses of illegal entrants and deportations by nationality, category of case and action initiated. However Tables 7.1 and 7.2 show an overview of persons removed from the UK and those subject to enforcement action.

Removals (Table 7.1)

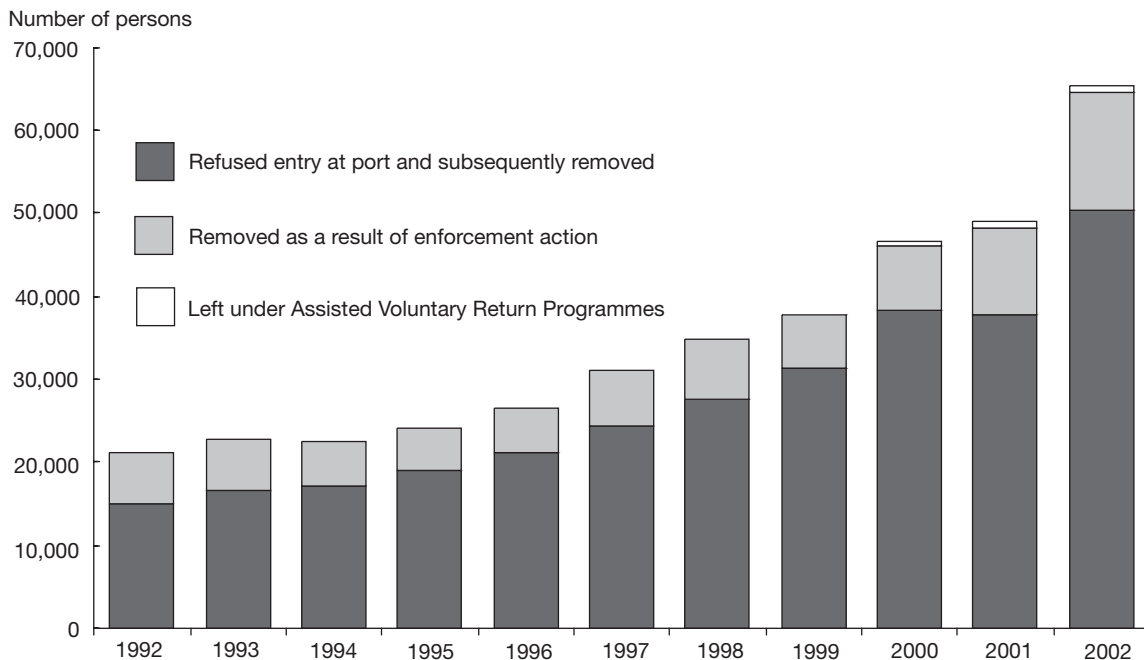
7.2 The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily (either as a result of enforcement action or under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes) from the United Kingdom in 2002 was 65,460, an increase of 33 per cent on 2001 (49,135). Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of these were removed after having been refused entry at a port, almost a fifth (21 per cent) were removed as a result of enforcement action, with a further 1 per cent leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration.

7.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2002, 10,740 persons had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants, 16 per cent more than in 2001 (9,285) and the highest annual total on record. The number of principal applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed was 3,730, a decrease of 11 per cent on the previous year (4,175). The number of in-country enforcement removals rose by 48 per cent to 6,115. A further 895 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, a decrease of 9 per cent on 2001 (980). The largest nationalities of principal applicants removed or departing under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes in 2002 were estimated to be Former Yugoslavian (2,360), Czech (790), Polish (635), Romanian (555) and Albanian (510).

7.4 Including dependants, 13,910 asylum seekers were removed in 2002. Comparable figures for 2001 are not available because data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Figure 14

TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED⁽¹⁾ FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1992 TO 2002



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

Enforcement action (Tables 7.1 and 7.2)

7.5 The number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated in 2002 was 57,735, almost a quarter fewer than in 2001. This fall, which is due to the reduction in the number of asylum cases awaiting an initial decision, follows increases of 50 per cent in 2001 and 120 per cent in 2000. These increases were primarily the result of changes in working practices, introduced in 2000, and an increase in the number of asylum cases processed by the Immigration Service in 2001.

7.6 Some 48,050 illegal entrants – persons who entered the country clandestinely or by deception – were served with papers in 2002, 31 per cent fewer than in 2001. 9,450 persons were served with a notice of administrative removal, while 235 persons were issued with a notice of intention to deport or recommended for deportation by a court, almost two thirds less than the number in 2001, which was itself a quarter of the number in 2000. The fall in 2001 was largely as a result of the administrative removal powers contained in Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 coming into force in October 2000. From this time certain categories of immigration offender, such as overstayers and persons who failed to observe the conditions attached to their leave, ceased to be subject to deportation and instead became liable to administrative removal.

7.7 Of the 14,205 persons removed as a result of enforcement action in 2002, nearly two-thirds (62 per cent) had been served with illegal entry papers, 35 per cent were persons who had been subject to administrative removal action, while 3 per cent were persons removed after the initiation of deportation action against them. Deportations fell by 8 per cent compared with 2001, and administrative removals rose by 60 per cent. In many cases where enforcement action has been initiated, the person is not removable because of an outstanding asylum application or appeal. Other reasons include absconding, Judicial Review, documentation problems and making further recommendations.

Immigration detention (Tables 7.3 and 7.4)

7.8 On 28 December 2002, there were 1,145 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. The majority (77 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Service Removal Centres, with 19 per cent being held at prison establishments, 4 per cent at Oakington Reception Centre, and 1 per cent at Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

7.9 The largest nationalities of detainees were Jamaican (150 detainees), Pakistani (80) and Algerian (75). 90 per cent of all detainees were male. Excluding detainees at Oakington, 38 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than one month, 17 per cent for between one and two months, 16 per cent for between two and four months, and 28 per cent for more than four months.

7.10 Of the 1,145 detainees in total, 795 persons (69 per cent) were recorded as having claimed asylum at some stage. The largest nationalities among asylum detainees were Sri Lankan (70), Pakistani (60), Algerian (55), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (50) and Indian (40).

Court proceedings (Table 7.5)

7.11 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Provisional 2002 data show that 643 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999, an increase of over a third on 2001 (which itself was 48 per cent higher than 2000). A large proportion of proceedings since 1995 have related to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant, reflecting the setting up of a unit in mid-1994 to target such cases. Offences of knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant, or leave to remain of a person, by means of deception were added by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996. Together, these facilitation cases accounted for about 37 per cent of total proceedings at magistrates' courts in 2002. The offence of seeking leave to enter or remain by deception was amended by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 to include or seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception; 241 persons were proceeded against under this offence in 2002. Over 340 of the defendants at magistrates' courts charged with immigration offences were found guilty by these courts in 2002, 45 per cent more than in 2001. 211 defendants at magistrates' courts proceeded against for immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court, almost 40 per cent more than in 2001, and 175 were found guilty.

8. APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration adjudicators (Table 8.1)

8.1 84,260 appeals to immigration adjudicators⁽¹⁰⁾ were dealt with in 2002, 27,445 more than in 2001. The largest increase was in appeals against refusal of asylum. Adjudicators dealt with 20,990 more appeals against refusal of asylum in 2002 compared with the previous year.

8.2 26 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2002 were allowed, 71 per cent were dismissed and 3 per cent were withdrawn.

8.3 For further details of appeals against refusal of asylum see section 4, paragraphs 4.12 to 4.15.

(10) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 35.

9. NET MIGRATION

Data from the International Passenger Survey (Table 9.1)

9.1 Estimates of net migration – the balance between inward and outward migration – are produced by the Office for National Statistics (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.

9.2 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.

9.3 In 2002 there was an estimated net inward migration of 153,400, 10 per cent lower than in 2001. At the start of the decade there was a small net outward migration which changed to inward migration in 1994 and has grown from under 100,000 a year in the middle of the decade to the current levels. Inward migration has exceeded outward migration by 1 million over the decade.

9.4 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 91,100 people in 2002 and a net gain of non-British citizens of 244,500. The majority of those non-British inward migrants were citizens of the New Commonwealth and other foreign countries.

9.5 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/Methodology%20for-Revised-International-Migration-Estimates.doc.

(11) See footnote (2) Table 9.1.

SECTION 1: Summary

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Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1992-2002

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Entry clearance applications		Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1)(2)	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (3)
	Granted	Refused initially			
1992	839,430	75,110	9,160,000	14,950	24,605
1993	896,040	68,780	9,840,000	16,740	22,370
1994	1,015,840	74,100	9,180,000	17,220	32,830
1995	1,078,420	83,530	9,620,000	19,150	43,965
1996	1,276,030	89,630	10,300,000	21,200	29,640
1997	1,283,770	81,260	10,900,000	24,535	32,500
1998	1,303,455	85,185	11,500,000	27,605	46,015
1999	1,359,120	103,075	12,000,000	31,295	71,160
2000	1,479,385	116,220	13,000,000	38,275	80,315
2001	1,559,505 ⁽¹⁰⁾	178,135 ⁽¹⁰⁾	12,800,000	37,865	71,025 ⁽⁸⁾
2002	1,616,425 ⁽¹⁰⁾	227,920 ⁽¹⁰⁾	12,600,000	50,360 ⁽⁶⁾	84,130 ⁽⁶⁾
Geographical region⁽⁹⁾ 2002					
Europe	417,475	31,700	1,580,000	22,415	13,235
Americas	134,350	6,525	5,550,000	12,560	2,290
Africa	302,140	101,465	1,140,000	8,620	29,390
Indian sub-continent	251,770	40,935	770,000	945	4,990
Middle East	202,305	15,180	533,000	720	18,315
Remainder of Asia	268,295	31,925	1,860,000	2,460	15,760
Oceania	40,090	195	1,100,000	445	5
Other nationalities/ countries	..	..	65,120	2,095	145

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

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

(3) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(4) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

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

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

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

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

(10) Actual data not available, estimates based on financial year data.

Table 1.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (3)(4)(5)	Persons accepted for settlement	Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated (6)	Persons removed as a result of enforcement action (7)(8)	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators (9)	Year/ Geographical region
146,140	52,570	9,610	6,210	36,400	1992
142,670	55,640	10,370	6,080	29,220	1993
139,510	55,010	13,310	5,210	28,590	1994
121,140	55,480	16,460	5,080	21,810	1995
127,520	61,730	21,410	5,460	26,990	1996
123,820	58,720	20,000	6,610	34,960	1997
108,250	69,790	21,080	7,315	38,200	1998
112,820	97,115	22,950	6,440	28,610	1999
166,750	125,945 ^(R)	50,570	7,820	27,130	2000
202,475	108,410 ^(R)	76,110	10,290	56,815	2001
258,720	115,965	57,735 ^(P)	14,205 ^(P)	84,260 ^(P)	2002
					Geographical region⁽⁹⁾ 2002
..	11,740	..	..	..	Europe
..	11,680	..	..	..	Americas
..	39,165	..	..	..	Africa
..	24,665	..	..	..	Indian sub-continent
..	5,345	..	..	..	Middle East
..	16,575	Remainder of Asia
..	6,250	Oceania
..	545	Other nationalities/ countries

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Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1999-2002

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes ⁽¹⁾							
	Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾			
	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾
All countries	1,313,120	1,424,880	1,499,975	1,561,440	96,640	109,560	166,720	18,285
Europe								
European Economic Area								
Austria	2,460	2,785	2,725	2,770	15	35	30	115
Belgium	3,375	3,355	3,560	3,965	95	80	40	35
Denmark	2,220	2,740	2,715	3,070	40	50	100	165
Finland	910	1,245	895	890	30	40	25	30
France	19,380	21,370	23,055	23,725	135	80	115	515
Germany	18,150	22,420	23,750	28,025	295	175	245	885
Greece	960	1,045	915	885	110	155	85	80
Iceland	125	195	180	215	†	–	5	–
Republic of Ireland	3,670	4,825	8,060	10,775	35	65	205	765
Italy	4,700	6,310	9,185	13,045	250	165	130	740
Luxembourg	390	315	370	395	–	†	–	†
Netherlands	7,705	8,540	8,435	9,620	260	170	140	275
Norway	2,485	3,050	3,695	4,115	40	20	25	45
Portugal	1,145	1,295	1,145	1,255	20	25	35	40
Spain	1,145	3,565	4,935	5,530	130	85	15	55
Sweden	4,095	4,025	4,010	4,220	85	80	80	80
European Economic Area ⁽⁷⁾	72,915	87,080	97,635	112,490	1,550	1,230	1,270	3,825
Remainder of Europe								
Albania	1,315	1,660	2,205	2,580	205	275	245	260
Belarus	6,950	7,775	7,835	8,560	120	200	220	300
Bosnia	3,165	2,915	3,010	3,115	160	70	55	75
Bulgaria	19,390	20,170	17,340	17,990	1,370	1,305	2,815	2,795
Croatia	2,245	13,080	13,560	15,025	35	350	260	200
Cyprus	7,110	6,350	5,730	6,100	450	320	150	540
Czech Republic	1,555	1,705	1,940	2,075	90	75	10	45
Estonia	645	435	435	460	80	170	120	145
Gibraltar	330	235	260	..	10	–	–	..
Hungary	4,340	1,355	1,200	1,235	175	95	105	70
Latvia	1,935	1,740	1,450	1,390	155	145	175	290
Lithuania	195	340	660	–	45	65	55	–
Macedonia	..	..	3,170	2,280	..	..	500	320
Malta	6,685	4,565	740	770	30	15	20	15
Poland	1,140	1,125	1,190	1,620	110	105	110	175
Romania	19,840	19,700	21,915	20,205	1,410	1,530	2,170	3,120
Russia	66,495	74,875	77,840	84,200	1,920	2,050	3,190	3,015
Slovakia	18,675	17,365	17,700	20,630	770	495	335	895
Switzerland	7,365	8,170	7,705	9,050	145	185	225	195
Turkey	43,510	61,355	46,820	51,595	2,200	2,285	2,150	8,645
Ukraine	18,890	21,325	18,685	19,945	2,840	3,115	3,775	3,825
Yugoslavia	3,260	11,765	11,955	13,565	55	205	180	325
Other former USSR	38,940	13,715	15,665	15,545	3,380	1,065	1,060	1,790
Remainder of Europe	273,985	291,715	279,010	297,935	15,750	14,120	17,930	27,040
Europe	346,900	378,795	376,645	410,425	17,295	15,350	19,200	30,865

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

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

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

(4) Granted initially or on appeal.

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

(6) Actual data not available, estimates based on financial year data.

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

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement ⁽²⁾								Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾
Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
45,975	54,515	59,530	54,985	6,435	6,660	11,415	9,635	All countries
								Europe
								European Economic Area
5	5	20	15	-	†	-	†	Austria
35	15	30	30	-	5	-	†	Belgium
15	5	5	10	†	-	†	5	Denmark
5	5	†	5	-	-	-	†	Finland
5	85	75	95	15	†	-	5	France
115	85	50	140	10	5	†	5	Germany
50	45	25	35	-	-	-	†	Greece
5	†	5	†	-	-	-	-	Iceland
120	95	75	100	-	5	20	30	Republic of Ireland
50	55	50	55	5	5	†	†	Italy
10	15	10	†	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
120	110	115	135	10	†	-	5	Netherlands
-	15	10	15	-	-	-	-	Norway
35	25	20	15	†	-	-	-	Portugal
55	45	35	60	-	-	-	†	Spain
20	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	Sweden
645	620	540	725	40	25	25	55	European Economic Area ⁽⁷⁾
								Remainder of Europe
15	70	220	590	5	20	20	55	Albania
35	55	70	85	-	5	-	5	Belarus
20	25	35	65	†	†	-	-	Bosnia
-	165	185	165	-	-	10	20	Bulgaria
75	55	70	85	†	-	5	10	Croatia
390	350	310	180	10	5	5	†	Cyprus
†	300	315	320	†	5	-	†	Czech Republic
35	35	50	45	-	-	-	†	Estonia
5	5	†	..	-	-	-	..	Gibraltar
165	125	150	175	†	10	†	†	Hungary
50	45	60	80	†	†	†	-	Latvia
70	75	70	-	†	-	-	-	Lithuania
..	..	60	90	..	..	15	85	Macedonia
160	150	175	210	-	†	-	-	Malta
300	290	340	345	5	110	†	5	Poland
180	175	275	245	10	35	25	35	Romania
645	775	930	975	30	40	25	55	Russia
255	225	190	220	5	5	†	-	Slovakia
130	125	105	40	†	†	5	†	Switzerland
755	835	1,345	1,635	130	40	205	450	Turkey
155	325	395	515	5	5	15	35	Ukraine
25	100	70	70	†	-	5	5	Yugoslavia
345	125	170	185	20	5	10	10	Other former USSR
3,805	4,440	5,595	6,320	220	285	345	780	Remainder of Europe
4,450	5,060	6,135	7,050	260	310	375	835	Europe

Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1999-2002 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons							
		Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes ⁽¹⁾							
Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾	Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
	Americas								
Argentina	580	570	500	640	10	5	25	20	
Bahamas	305	300	325	370	5	†	–	†	
Barbados	685	700	740	975	100	100	95	90	
Bermuda	260	225	245	..	5	–	–	..	
Brazil	470	755	520	700	25	50	45	55	
Canada	15,960	16,390	15,890	16,815	65	55	150	120	
Chile	445	320	435	370	5	–	–	5	
Colombia	15,645	17,520	15,930	16,800	1,285	1,750	1,150	2,280	
Cuba	2,020	1,765	1,730	1,700	155	100	145	85	
Dominican Republic	1,305	1,230	1,300	1,270	55	45	60	60	
Ecuador	1,715	1,850	2,355	2,745	230	180	85	50	
Guyana	1,220	1,540	1,795	1,955	195	160	185	285	
Jamaica	2,780	2,920	3,160	6,860	305	315	425	2,635	
Mexico	1,250	1,535	455	415	5	5	†	5	
Panama	150	160	105	175	5	5	10	5	
Peru	3,565	3,450	3,560	3,920	190	155	100	160	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,595	1,785	1,675	1,500	65	120	130	135	
USA	76,465	78,235	72,180	70,395	380	275	230	300	
Uruguay	80	90	35	50	–	–	†	–	
Venezuela	535	640	680	540	10	15	20	25	
Other Americas	265	310	390	330	5	10	5	10	
Americas	127,305	132,290	123,995	128,530	3,090	3,340	2,870	6,310	
Africa									
Algeria	3,370	3,765	5,315	9,680	–	–	–	1,860	
Angola	1,445	1,710	2,065	2,200	45	140	95	120	
Botswana	775	840	1,075	1,190	35	45	90	135	
Cameroon	1,595	1,470	1,910	..	215	335	285	..	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁸⁾	870	595	1,170	1,765	140	250	425	1,265	
Egypt	29,975	29,715	25,000	22,410	695	600	1,140	2,250	
Ethiopia	2,885	3,170	2,665	..	525	370	410	..	
Gambia	2,685	3,370	4,020	4,630	890	785	1,030	2,805	
Ghana	20,980	24,395	26,825	30,995	5,245	7,535	20,530	33,415	
Ivory Coast	2,215	2,460	2,765	2,195	170	230	545	620	
Kenya	13,745	13,705	14,285	15,960	2,045	1,515	2,140	4,770	
Libya	1,310	7,980	14,945	12,930	10	255	1,250	1,560	
Madagascar	320	300	275	275	20	30	25	30	
Malawi	340	315	285	350	40	25	10	35	
Mauritius	8,480	9,085	8,965	8,045	500	630	680	730	
Morocco	6,705	7,310	6,385	6,805	435	400	250	340	
Mozambique	565	895	860	..	20	25	15	..	
Namibia	450	425	740	1,050	15	50	35	85	
Nigeria	50,330	67,750	79,500	101,340	9,670	11,870	16,270	32,810	
Senegal	1,130	1,395	1,285	1,365	160	160	225	400	

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

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement ⁽²⁾								Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾
Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
								Americas
45	75	65	205	†	–	5	5	Argentina
30	25	20	5	–	–	–	–	Bahamas
110	180	180	190	5	10	20	5	Barbados
15	15	15	..	–	–	–	..	Bermuda
225	165	180	240	10	15	–	5	Brazil
1,360	1,265	1,170	1,135	†	5	5	10	Canada
55	25	55	50	–	–	–	–	Chile
180	140	155	185	15	10	25	50	Colombia
105	80	100	100	5	5	†	†	Cuba
25	40	40	40	5	†	5	5	Dominican Republic
45	40	50	80	–	10	5	5	Ecuador
85	115	95	135	10	5	20	15	Guyana
305	350	285	460	85	95	50	100	Jamaica
80	85	115	105	–	–	–	†	Mexico
5	5	10	15	–	–	–	–	Panama
60	65	65	–	†	5	†	–	Peru
140	95	95	105	5	5	5	5	Trinidad and Tobago
2,690	2,635	2,665	2,665	15	5	5	10	USA
5	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	Uruguay
40	50	50	55	†	–	†	–	Venezuela
60	55	80	45	–	–	†	–	Other Americas
5,665	5,505	5,495	5,820	165	165	140	215	Americas
								Africa
–	–	–	210	–	–	–	10	Algeria
5	5	5	10	–	–	†	†	Angola
20	35	55	55	–	–	5	†	Botswana
15	35	40	..	10	15	30	..	Cameroon
15	50	130	235	5	5	45	80	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁸⁾
195	150	155	175	35	10	50	100	Egypt
155	245	595	..	25	145	780	..	Ethiopia
245	240	290	260	25	25	70	90	Gambia
740	670	1,030	1,040	110	245	485	570	Ghana
50	30	65	65	30	5	15	10	Ivory Coast
1,230	1,065	1,080	930	35	30	270	115	Kenya
115	105	120	90	–	†	10	†	Libya
5	5	5	10	5	†	†	–	Madagascar
55	80	55	55	–	†	–	†	Malawi
165	120	140	145	15	5	20	15	Mauritius
290	350	335	365	20	25	55	80	Morocco
15	15	–	..	–	–	–	..	Mozambique
20	10	35	..	†	–	–	–	Namibia
795	1,325	1,295	1,200	375	265	440	410	Nigeria
25	25	10	35	20	–	–	5	Senegal

Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1999-2002 (continued)

United Kingdom	Number of persons							
Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes ⁽¹⁾							
	Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾			
	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾
Africa (continued)								
Seychelles	245	250	195	145	–	5	15	20
Sierra Leone	*	1,770	3,555	5,330	*	395	745	1,455
South Africa	19,620	14,880	19,335	25,480	1,140	1,675	1,365	1,985
Sudan	1,155	3,180	2,970	3,085	315	590	1,330	560
Tanzania	6,860	7,100	6,540	7,080	1,475	1,450	1,190	1,715
Tunisia	5,995	6,410	4,945	3,750	1,070	1,130	1,035	730
Uganda	9,515	9,585	10,435	11,325	1,210	2,135	1,815	4,705
Zambia	4,395	4,845	4,805	4,310	225	320	750	700
Zimbabwe	1,230	1,665	2,060	8,665	220	435	550	4,160
Other Africa	455	465	340	455	35	45	40	45
Africa	199,630	230,800	255,520	292,810	26,570	33,430	54,295	99,300
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh ⁽⁹⁾	11,180	13,060	15,160	15,050	3,365	3,615	6,245	6,145
India ⁽⁹⁾	152,070	160,625	177,085	173,855	17,075	19,510	23,260	22,030
Pakistan ⁽⁹⁾	48,010	58,675	81,445	46,420	12,330	13,175	30,455	8,010
Indian sub-continent	211,260	232,355	273,690	235,325	32,770	36,300	59,960	36,190
Middle East								
Bahrain	11,715	12,215	12,560	11,055	75	95	75	130
Iran	21,510	25,000	21,030	22,680	555	790	1,315	3,665
Israel	2,685	3,125	2,675	2,605	320	165	175	130
Jordan	8,240	8,255	8,250	9,540	215	130	150	215
Kuwait	32,235	30,735	31,510	36,135	395	655	570	740
Lebanon	7,075	7,660	6,680	6,900	225	120	65	255
Oman	10,225	9,780	11,015	10,465	125	130	310	205
Qatar	9,905	9,565	11,255	9,435	300	275	300	375
Saudi Arabia	53,440	48,705	43,295	37,510	2,025	1,100	730	1,005
Syria	4,675	4,920	4,055	4,765	400	520	730	565
United Arab Emirates	40,725	44,135	49,055	44,950	1,380	1,445	2,440	7,015
Yemen	3,360	3,930	3,265	3,250	200	590	320	390
Middle East	205,780	208,030	204,640	199,295	6,210	6,015	7,185	14,695
Remainder of Asia								
Brunei	1,135	1,185	580	640	20	5	10	5
Burma	895	1,025	1,305	1,645	75	110	280	850
China	39,465	61,160	79,420	109,375	3,690	6,350	10,270	14,110
Hong Kong	4,835	5,205	4,585	4,590	365	245	140	345
Indonesia	17,545	18,530	14,745	15,015	355	350	465	640

(9) Figures for Bangladesh and India relate to returns received by the Home Office. Pakistan figures for 1999 and 2000 relate to returns received by the Home Office. All other data are from UKVisas.

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Entry clearance applications for settlement ⁽²⁾								Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾
Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
20	25	10	15	–	–	–	†	Africa (continued)
*	100	175	235	*	25	75	115	Seychelles
2,215	1,860	2,335	1,785	25	45	65	30	Sierra Leone
20	95	90	130	–	25	65	55	South Africa
120	135	170	185	10	25	20	40	Sudan
220	225	295	170	25	30	70	85	Tanzania
85	170	365	380	15	40	120	250	Tunisia
75	100	95	80	†	15	5	15	Uganda
445	855	660	1,475	†	10	5	80	Zambia
15	10	15	10	–	–	–	–	Zimbabwe
7,370	8,140	9,655	9,330	785	1,000	2,710	2,165	Other Africa
								Africa
								Asia
								Indian sub-continent
3,260	4,940	4,735	4,795	1,170	1,730	1,425	1,465	Bangladesh ⁽⁹⁾
5,255	5,170	5,800	5,440	1,120	1,080	1,150	1,120	India ⁽⁹⁾
6,270	11,265	11,660	6,210	2,500	1,920	4,415	2,160	Pakistan ⁽⁹⁾
14,785	21,380	22,200	16,445	4,790	4,730	6,995	4,745	Indian sub-continent
								Middle East
25	70	160	145	–	†	†	5	Bahrain
385	380	890	905	–	–	85	215	Iran
260	225	195	255	5	†	†	5	Israel
175	200	225	250	15	20	30	20	Jordan
65	75	65	75	5	5	10	5	Kuwait
100	135	95	115	5	10	5	10	Lebanon
70	55	55	80	–	†	–	†	Oman
10	15	20	15	†	†	–	5	Qatar
215	135	110	245	10	10	70	35	Saudi Arabia
130	75	180	370	10	15	55	60	Syria
185	175	185	245	5	20	85	25	United Arab Emirates
195	290	375	310	55	90	95	100	Yemen
1,810	1,825	2,555	3,010	110	175	435	485	Middle East
								Remainder of Asia
35	45	10	20	–	–	–	–	Brunei
10	10	15	30	†	–	†	5	Burma
460	415	650	845	35	10	130	100	China
355	365	395	305	35	45	30	80	Hong Kong
135	130	190	230	5	5	10	15	Indonesia

Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1999-2002 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons							
		Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes ⁽¹⁾							
Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾	Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
Remainder of Asia (continued)									
Japan	4,250	4,380	4,470	5,010	290	255	330	310	
Malaysia	2,065	1,920	1,930	3,055	280	295	390	445	
Mongolia	735	850	890	1,275	130	185	230	755	
Nepal	3,055	3,995	2,840	3,165	750	1,260	2,770	2,555	
Philippines	17,750	9,015	24,025	25,605	1,230	1,120	1,675	3,885	
Singapore	3,900	5,015	4,775	5,130	20	40	75	165	
South Korea	830	1,000	965	1,540	25	70	60	195	
Sri Lanka	15,215	17,965	18,350	16,390	1,200	2,445	4,050	3,340	
Taiwan	42,990	44,900	35,190	37,760	-	-	-	-	
Thailand	25,655	27,905	25,220	28,050	1,885	2,000	2,185	2,970	
Vietnam	1,385	1,820	2,225	2,805	295	235	155	165	
Remainder of Asia	181,695	205,870	221,510	261,050	10,610	14,975	23,080	30,740	
Asia	598,740	646,255	699,840	695,670	49,590	57,290	90,225	81,620	
Oceania									
Australia	28,080	25,350	32,530	29,605	35	55	40	55	
Fiji	790	1,280	1,480	710	10	20	55	55	
New Zealand	10,975	9,545	9,465	3,295	40	70	35	70	
Papua New Guinea	650	550	455	375	5	5	†	5	
Other Oceania	50	20	45	20	†	5	10	†	
Oceania	40,545	36,740	43,975	34,005	95	145	135	190	
All countries	1,313,120	1,424,880	1,499,975	1,561,440	96,640	109,560	166,720	218,285	

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement ⁽²⁾								Geographical region and country where application made ⁽³⁾
Granted ⁽⁴⁾				Refused initially ⁽⁵⁾				
1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	1999	2000	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁶⁾	
415	425	460	460	15	15	20	10	Remainder of Asia
530	510	475	525	10	10	10	10	Japan
5	5	5	10	–	–	†	5	Malaysia
60	95	100	200	5	5	20	30	Mongolia
735	645	780	755	45	40	85	185	Nepal
290	280	215	190	–	†	–	165	Philippines
55	60	60	80	†	–	–	†	Singapore
540	845	775	1,220	80	35	145	235	South Korea
55	60	65	80	–	–	–	–	Sri Lanka
995	1,470	1,900	2,140	65	100	275	320	Taiwan
50	110	115	160	20	5	30	15	Thailand
4,730	5,475	6,210	7,245	315	270	760	1,185	Vietnam
21,325	28,680	30,965	26,700	5,215	5,175	8,185	6,420	Remainder of Asia
5,200	5,150	5,395	4,555	†	5	5	†	Oceania
20	40	20	5	†	–	†	†	Australia
1,920	1,920	1,845	1,505	†	5	†	5	Fiji
15	15	10	15	–	–	–	–	New Zealand
10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	Papua New Guinea
7,165	7,135	7,285	6,085	5	5	5	5	Other Oceania
45,975	54,515	59,530	54,985	6,435	6,660	11,415	9,635	Oceania
								All countries

Table 2.2 Grants of entry clearance to spouses, fiancé(e)s, children, and other dependent relatives, and of certificates of entitlement, in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1992-2002

Indian sub-continent											Number of persons	
Category of applicant	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Entry clearance												
Husbands and male fiancés												
Bangladesh	730	960	850	780	1,060	1,645	1,215	1,085	1,630	1,505	1,390	
India	710	600	530	570	590	960	975	1,135	1,135	1,065	1,175	
Pakistan	2,480	2,090	1,760	1,780	2,000	3,565	5,165	2,700	4,725	6,530	3,345	
Total	3,910	3,660	3,140	3,120	3,650	6,165	7,355	4,920	7,490	9,105	5,910	
Wives and female fiancées												
Bangladesh	880	1,190	1,190	1,070	1,250	1,265	1,320	1,270	2,025	2,065	1,875	
India	2,100	1,850	1,890	1,970	2,040	2,645	2,505	2,895	2,720	3,020	3,235	
Pakistan	2,820	2,510	2,400	2,480	3,080	3,140	4,540	2,955	5,555	8,075	4,210	
Total	5,790	5,560	5,470	5,520	6,360	7,050	8,365	7,120	10,305	13,160	9,320	
Children												
Bangladesh	740	820	590	450	520	540	545	515	735	810	780	
India	640	510	540	500	510	620	550	780	760	770	1,150	
Pakistan	740	520	310	320	480	465	660	325	535	505	205	
Total	2,120	1,850	1,450	1,280	1,510	1,625	1,750	1,620	2,030	2,085	2,135	
Other dependent relatives	310	300	290	280	270	345	495	500	650	765	755	
Others for immediate settlement	30	40	20	30	40	35	180	50	65	40	110	
Total entry clearance	12,160	11,400	10,370	10,230	11,830	15,220	18,145	14,205	20,540	25,155	18,225	
Certificates of entitlement												
Bangladesh	920	630	700	740	510	425	360	350	500	385	350	
India	100	100	100	100	130	125	95	85	100	105	105	
Pakistan	350	390	410	510	410	175	170	145	240	..	..
Total	1,370	1,120	1,210	1,350	1,040	720	625	580	840	..	..
All grants	12,770	13,540	12,500	11,580	12,870	15,945	18,770	14,785	21,380	..	..

Table 2.3 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives⁽¹⁾ in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1992-2002

Indian sub-continent		Number of persons					
Year	Husbands and Male Fiancés						
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
1992	5,510	3,150	760	3,920	2,510	3,610	
1993	4,670	3,010	640	3,660	2,820	2,970	
1994	4,980	2,510	630	3,140	2,740	3,110	
1995	4,980	2,330	790	3,120	3,300	2,810	
1996	5,610	2,820	830	3,650	3,340	3,100	
1997	6,505	5,230	940	6,165	2,300	3,035	
1998	7,595	6,700	655	7,355	1,580	2,730	
1999	7,205	4,555	365	4,920	1,835	3,835	
2000	6,610	7,010	485	7,490	1,640	1,880	
2001	..	..	..	9,105	1,830	..
2002	..	..	..	5,910	1,625	..

Year	Wives and Female Fiancées					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	6,710	5,640	150	5,790	1,030	3,720
1993	6,830	5,390	170	5,560	1,230	4,000
1994	7,000	5,250	230	5,470	1,450	4,330
1995	7,300	5,230	290	5,520	2,030	4,430
1996	7,770	5,990	380	6,360	2,380	4,380
1997	7,900	6,500	550	7,050	1,755	4,305
1998	9,150	7,985	380	8,365	1,505	4,305
1999	9,665	6,860	260	7,120	1,635	5,675
2000	9,660	9,895	405	10,305	1,620	3,840
2001	..	..	..	13,160	1,800	..
2002	..	..	..	9,320	1,835	..

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

Table 2.3 (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Children						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
2,320	2,000	120	2,120	630	1,700	1992
2,520	1,770	80	1,850	830	1,500	1993
2,430	1,400	50	1,450	870	1,500	1994
2,380	1,180	100	1,280	1,230	1,300	1995
2,180	1,370	130	1,510	1,100	840	1996
2,125	1,460	160	1,625	905	685	1997
2,315	1,620	130	1,750	755	795	1998
2,475	1,450	170	1,620	705	1,180	1999
2,505	1,870	160	2,030	635	1,215	2000
..	..	..	2,085	700	..	2001
..	..	..	2,135	585	..	2002
Other Dependent Relatives ⁽¹⁾						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
910	310	30	340	440	1,200	1992
980	300	30	330	380	1,500	1993
1,100	280	20	310	500	1,800	1994
860	290	20	310	650	1,600	1995
880	270	40	310	660	1,600	1996
985	340	35	380	570	1,645	1997
1,310	620	60	670	570	1,800	1998
1,190	485	65	545	590	1,870	1999
1,285	675	45	715	595	1,215	2000
..	..	..	805	600	..	2001
..	..	..	865	620	..	2002

Table 2.4 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives⁽¹⁾ in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1992-2002

Indian sub-continent		Number of persons				
Year	Total					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	15,440	11,100	1,060	12,160	4,600	10,220
1993	15,000	10,480	930	11,400	5,250	10,000
1994	15,510	9,440	930	10,370	5,550	10,630 ⁽²⁾
1995	15,520	9,030	1,200	10,230	7,200	10,130
1996	16,440	10,450	1,380	11,830	7,480	9,880
1997	17,520	13,535	1,690	15,220	5,530	9,670
1998	20,370	16,915	1,230	18,145	4,410	9,580
1999	20,535	13,345	860	14,205	4,765	12,560
2000	20,060	19,450	1,090	20,540	4,490	8,150
2001	..	..	..	25,150	5,230	..
2002	..	..	..	18,225	4,925	..
Year	India					
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	3,990	3,420	230	3,650	1,170	1,170
1993	3,920	2,960	220	3,170	1,080	1,250
1994	3,940	3,010	170	3,170	1,250	890
1995	4,290	3,040	220	3,250	1,260	850
1996	4,360	3,060	270	3,330	1,480	1,270
1997	5,070	4,180	295	4,470	1,160	1,115
1998	5,255	4,070	255	4,325	1,040	1,310
1999	5,530	4,975	190	5,170	1,120	865
2000	5,740	4,850	225	5,075	1,080	790
2001	6,655	5,135	200	5,335	1,120	1,225
2002	7,260	6,090	120	6,210	1,335	1,210

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

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

Table 2.4 (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Bangladesh						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
4,110	2,220	190	2,420	970	4,810	1992
4,020	2,940	100	3,020	1,180	4,740	1993
4,430	2,580	90	2,670	1,410	5,140	1994
3,800	2,120	210	2,340	2,540	4,430	1995
3,990	2,530	340	2,860	2,800	3,340	1996
4,645	3,025	465	3,495	2,200	3,300	1997
4,055	2,755	375	3,130	1,625	3,400	1998
4,300	2,510	400	2,910	1,155	4,285	1999
4,455	4,105	340	4,445	1,505	2,695	2000
4,590	4,165	245	4,410	1,465	2,145	2001
3,735	3,835	260	4,095	1,150	1,605	2002
Pakistan						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
7,330	5,470	640	6,120	2,480	4,290	1992
7,050	4,590	620	5,200	2,990	4,020	1993
7,140	3,860	670	4,530	2,900	4,590 ⁽²⁾	1994
7,430	3,870	770	4,650	3,390	4,890	1995
8,090	4,860	770	5,630	3,200	5,370	1996
7,805	6,330	925	7,255	2,170	5,255	1997
11,060	10,090	600	10,690	1,745	4,865	1998
10,705	5,860	265	6,125	2,495	7,410	1999
9,865	10,495	525	11,025	1,905	4,660	2000
..	..	..	15,405	2,645	..	2001
..	..	..	7,920	2,440	..	2002

Table 2.5 Applications for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1992-2002

Indian sub-continent		Number of persons				
Year	Total					
	Newly received ⁽¹⁾	Granted initially	Granted on appeal ⁽²⁾	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	1,350	1,280	100	1,370	180	1,100
1993	1,180	1,080	40	1,120	70	1,300
1994	1,100	1,190	30	1,210	260	1,100
1995	830	1,320	20	1,350	360	550
1996	790	1,020	20	1,040	290	220
1997	715	695	25	720	165	220
1998	705	605	20	625	165	250
1999	715	560	20	580	125	535
2000	1,170	830	10	840	240	660
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	Wives					
	Newly received ⁽¹⁾	Granted initially	Granted on appeal ⁽²⁾	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	260	250	20	270	60	200
1993	200	170	10	170	10	290
1994	180	200	10	210	50	200
1995	110	170	†	180	70	80
1996	140	130	10	140	60	40
1997	140	115	5	115	35	35
1998	95	90	5	95	20	20
1999	85	75	5	75	5	30
2000	120	95	–	95	30	35
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year	Others					
	Newly received ⁽¹⁾	Granted initially	Granted on appeal ⁽²⁾	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1992	1,080	1,030	80	1,110	120	940
1993	990	920	30	950	60	1,000
1994	920	980	20	1,000	210	920
1995	720	1,150	20	1,170	300	470
1996	650	890	20	900	230	180
1997	580	580	20	610	130	180
1998	610	510	20	530	140	230
1999	630	480	20	500	120	510
2000	1,050	735	10	745	210	620
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Table 2.6 Waiting times to first interview for applicants in the settlement queues⁽¹⁾ in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1992-2002

Indian sub-continent										Number of months			
Year	Bangladesh (Dhaka) ⁽²⁾				Pakistan (Islamabad)				Pakistan (Karachi) ^{(3) (4)}				
	Queue number				Queue number				Queue number				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Waiting time for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1992	3	6	7	9	3	3	6	9	1½	3	6	*	
1993	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	9		1		
1994	3	6	6	7	3	3	6	9		2			
1995	2½	6	5	5½	3	3	6	9		2			
1996	4	7	7	10	3	3	6	9		5			
1997	6½	3½	5½	3	4	4	6	10		4			
1998	3½	5½	7	5¼	1¾	4½	7	8		3			
1999	3½	6¼	3½	10¼	2¼	9¾	11	12½		2¾			
2000	3	5	5	8¾	1	4¼	5¼	7		2¼			
2001	3	3¼	3½	9	..	..	..	..		..
2002	4¾	4½	4¼	10¼	..	..	..	..		..
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2002	4½	4½	4½	9½	..	..	..	..		..
Year	India (Bombay)				India (New Delhi)				India (Madras) ⁽⁵⁾				
	Queue number				Queue number								
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4					
Waiting time for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1992	-	4	7	10	-	3	7	10		-			
1993	-	4	7	10	-	3	8	10		2			
1994	-	3	3	5	-	3	5	8		¾			
1995	-	3	3	5	-	2	5	7½		1½			
1996	-	3	3	6	-	2¼	4¼	7½		1½			
1997	-	2	2	2½	-	2½	3½	2½		1½			
1998	-	3	3	3	-	3	6¼	8		1½			
1999	-	1½	2½	3½	-	1¾	5	6¼		¾			
2000	-	1½	1½	1½	-	2½	2½	2½		¾			
2001	-	2	2	2	-	2¼	2¼	2¼		¾			
2002	-	3	3	3	-	1	2	2		1¼			
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2002	-	3	3	3	-	2	2½	2½		1¼			

(1) Queue 1: persons with a claim to the right of abode; dependent relatives over 70 years old; special compassionate cases.
 Queue 2: spouses; children under 18 years old.
 Queue 3: fiancé(e)s; other applicants for settlement.
 Queue 4: re-applicants.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3: Entry control at the ports

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Table 3.1 Passenger arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and removals, 1992 to 2002

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽³⁾	
	Total ⁽²⁾	Non-EEA nationals ⁽⁴⁾	British citizens ⁽²⁾	Other EEA nationals	Total	Of whom, port asylum seekers ⁽⁵⁾
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)
1992	54.2	9.2	36.4	8.6	14,950	960
1993	57.7	9.8 ⁽⁶⁾	38.4	9.5	16,740	1,240
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	62.3	14.4	50,360	3,730

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2002

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⁾	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,600,000	6,150,000	1,690,000	369,000	12,800	51,500	34,100	34,500
Europe								
Bulgaria	62,200	9,510	16,300	1,640	–	630	230	340
Croatia	29,600	9,660	8,430	970	140	65	95	20
Cyprus	72,300	34,400	12,900	2,210	10	95	20	5
Czech Republic	147,000	65,800	36,800	4,710	5,570	350	300	80
Estonia	20,600	11,100	5,150	455	–	40	15	5
Hungary	111,000	46,800	31,000	3,540	2,680	305	360	160
Latvia	26,400	8,330	3,890	1,030	–	120	355	30
Lithuania	41,600	16,400	9,820	2,450	–	160	355	35
Malta	45,600	25,800	6,010	450	–	95	50	20
Poland	298,000	147,000	59,400	18,400	15	920	1,180	220
Romania	51,400	11,400	19,300	1,100	–	335	395	105
Russia	167,000	58,400	33,100	15,100	–	530	1,920	420
Slovakia	45,800	10,800	9,520	1,840	3,140	100	70	25
Slovenia	32,100	13,200	13,000	780	90	35	30	5
Switzerland ⁽⁶⁾	141,000	75,400	35,300	4,700	70	180	105	60
Turkey	134,000	41,800	29,200	6,510	940	375	235	205
Ukraine	43,400	10,900	5,400	2,860	*	230	390	120
Other former USSR	54,400	18,800	7,300	4,960	–	285	540	155
Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁷⁾	50,200	13,100	7,190	1,820	105	135	270	100
Other Europe	10,900	4,550	1,580	460	–	15	85	15
Europe	1,580,000	633,000	351,000	76,000	12,800	5,000	6,970	2,120
Americas								
Argentina	39,300	18,800	5,190	1,710	*	195	380	120
Barbados	12,200	7,350	610	230	*	35	50	20
Brazil	130,000	70,500	13,700	9,700	*	300	315	160
Canada	784,000	447,000	80,500	5,570	*	1,570	1,340	695
Chile	25,100	13,500	3,070	890	*	60	45	45
Colombia	38,400	14,700	2,130	3,010	*	90	120	65
Guyana	6,370	3,140	340	100	*	40	10	40
Jamaica	62,300	43,100	1,180	625	*	220	385	200
Mexico	118,000	79,100	6,900	5,240	*	135	105	75
Peru	9,610	4,380	830	385	*	40	25	15
Trinidad and Tobago	29,500	13,700	1,440	505	*	195	90	120
USA	4,220,000	2,300,000	645,000	69,200	*	8,050	10,600	5,280
Venezuela	27,900	15,300	2,140	2,060	*	40	75	30
Other Americas	51,200	26,400	3,780	1,790	*	140	265	65
Americas	5,550,000	3,060,000	767,000	101,000	*	11,100	13,900	6,930

(1) Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania became eligible to enter the UK as Au Pairs from 18 December 2002.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) Excluding such persons given temporary admission — see Explanatory Note 15.

(4) See Explanatory Note 16 for a list of the categories included.

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

(6) Figures shown only include Swiss nationals up to 31 May — See explanatory Note 8.

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

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

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁵⁾		
9,220	21,100	1,300,000	2,740,000	10,000	169,000	2,470	50,260	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
								Europe
40	120	10,100	20,900	5	2,320	10	250	Bulgaria
5	40	1,880	7,860	95	315	†	125	Croatia
35	35	4,250	18,000	25	315	5	145	Cyprus
5	180	6,650	25,900	75	1,010	†	2,640	Czech Republic
†	20	1,680	1,750	†	390	–	270	Estonia
5	110	4,560	20,400	†	725	†	505	Hungary
5	40	8,440	2,930	15	1,190	–	955	Latvia
5	70	4,120	5,840	20	2,390	†	3,400	Lithuania
15	15	3,850	9,080	–	200	†	10	Malta
20	185	22,800	42,300	60	5,970	†	11,670	Poland
35	120	5,000	12,700	5	820	5	495	Romania
20	510	11,600	43,000	15	2,040	20	165	Russia
†	130	760	18,300	10	1,030	–	215	Slovakia
†	5	1,960	2,910	–	80	–	40	Slovenia
5	10	6,650	17,800	–	265	†	20	Switzerland
420	435	2,670	48,800	955	1,150	50	360	Turkey
15	220	5,170	13,400	15	4,150	15	275	Ukraine
10	150	6,030	14,000	30	2,150	10	130	Other former USSR
40	155	6,270	20,000	265	775	15	470	Other former Yugoslavia
165	90	510	3,300	60	95	5	275	Other Europe
850	2,650	116,000	349,000	1,660	27,400	145	22,415	Europe
								Americas
15	70	5,150	7,250	†	415	5	150	Argentina
20	10	1,410	2,390	–	75	†	55	Barbados
20	160	9,650	24,200	†	1,130	10	2,400	Brazil
110	275	134,000	106,000	10	6,090	20	330	Canada
5	30	2,250	4,880	†	300	†	85	Chile
20	100	2,740	14,800	170	425	25	295	Colombia
25	30	775	1,780	–	85	5	15	Guyana
140	70	3,270	12,100	10	970	20	6,285	Jamaica
15	75	12,300	13,400	†	605	†	250	Mexico
15	45	575	3,100	5	195	5	20	Peru
20	25	3,490	9,510	†	460	10	185	Trinidad and Tobago
390	1,100	582,000	574,000	15	19,600	40	1,030	USA
15	25	3,100	4,890	†	220	5	165	Venezuela
95	125	5,130	12,400	40	925	15	1,290	Other Americas
900	2,140	766,000	790,000	260	31,500	165	12,560	Americas

Table 3.2 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	26,900	10,100	3,900	670	*	45	35	70
Angola	5,140	1,910	640	355	*	15	10	5
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁹⁾	3,340	1,040	115	20	*	10	35	5
Egypt	45,600	21,000	8,370	920	*	115	105	170
Ethiopia	9,840	5,120	900	155	*	15	15	10
Ghana	72,700	33,800	5,760	2,890	*	165	165	270
Kenya	50,800	18,600	4,560	1,980	*	230	55	250
Libya	14,900	4,540	1,370	3,130	*	30	25	135
Mauritius	27,500	12,400	1,530	1,210	*	120	35	120
Morocco	21,200	7,050	2,530	535	*	40	30	25
Nigeria	231,000	114,000	28,600	4,320	*	325	215	730
Sierra Leone	13,200	4,960	575	355	*	15	20	15
Somalia	10,200	4,600	165	40	*	5	5	†
South Africa	403,000	146,000	42,900	1,380	*	5,180	1,730	2,200
Sudan	13,900	5,800	1,370	455	*	15	10	35
Tanzania	15,600	6,630	2,270	905	*	25	10	25
Tunisia	11,400	3,180	1,840	910	*	35	15	15
Uganda	22,000	8,960	2,240	1,290	*	25	20	30
Zambia	12,300	3,840	900	680	*	145	20	295
Zimbabwe	59,100	27,500	2,790	1,780	*	510	220	685
Other Africa	66,100	28,400	6,160	3,640	*	195	380	185
Africa	1,140,000	470,000	119,000	27,600	*	7,250	3,160	5,280
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	49,900	18,400	2,580	2,370	*	165	90	95
India	540,000	200,000	61,800	13,300	*	8,150	4,910	7,350
Pakistan	181,000	78,400	12,400	3,870	*	555	670	820
Indian sub-continent	770,000	297,000	76,800	19,600	*	8,870	5,670	8,270
Middle East								
Iran	46,900	18,300	6,060	1,000	*	85	30	140
Iraq	10,500	3,450	380	50	*	10	5	5
Israel	221,000	137,000	39,400	2,020	*	290	120	270
Jordan	22,200	9,490	3,430	935	*	70	25	50
Kuwait	53,600	38,900	2,730	1,010	*	10	10	10
Lebanon	24,200	10,000	3,820	475	*	75	70	15
Saudi Arabia	53,700	30,600	5,720	2,500	*	60	15	120
Syria	11,100	3,740	2,000	530	*	20	10	25
Yemen	6,780	3,450	755	390	*	5	†	5
Other Middle East	82,700	48,600	6,160	3,920	*	45	20	60
Middle East	533,000	303,000	70,500	12,800	*	665	310	695

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

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁵⁾		
55	125	935	10,500	30	460	5	430	Africa
5	5	205	1,740	125	130	†	205	Algeria
5	5	50	1,590	310	105	45	200	Angola
50	85	3,290	10,500	15	890	†	30	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁹⁾
10	45	680	2,370	70	435	10	40	Egypt
								Ethiopia
165	285	4,170	23,600	15	1,240	105	405	Ghana
85	145	9,190	14,900	70	665	65	135	Kenya
5	35	260	2,700	100	2,530	†	20	Libya
20	100	1,420	10,200	5	295	5	30	Mauritius
105	180	1,610	8,720	5	415	5	100	Morocco
260	290	20,100	59,300	45	2,710	75	615	Nigeria
15	20	1,970	4,870	100	205	45	125	Sierra Leone
45	135	280	3,810	455	355	345	245	Somalia
430	740	48,200	135,000	25	18,600	45	2,125	South Africa
10	65	2,040	3,630	135	345	15	70	Sudan
15	30	1,890	3,530	15	240	15	55	Tanzania
80	30	1,380	3,720	†	190	†	55	Tunisia
5	20	2,460	6,590	20	345	30	45	Uganda
5	20	2,620	3,500	5	305	5	20	Zambia
80	90	6,740	15,500	1,710	1,430	55	2,500	Zimbabwe
125	145	5,540	18,300	395	2,560	60	1,170	Other Africa
1,570	2,600	115,000	345,000	3,640	34,500	940	8,620	Africa
								Asia
1,110	1,700	6,270	15,600	15	1,520	30	100	Indian sub-continent
990	2,590	44,000	189,000	30	7,260	205	440	Bangladesh
2,640	3,660	18,100	57,000	150	2,200	195	400	India
								Pakistan
4,740	7,960	68,400	261,000	190	11,000	435	945	Indian sub-continent
								Middle East
30	200	1,340	18,400	425	840	25	160	Iran
20	125	165	4,440	780	1,020	30	220	Iraq
45	70	18,700	23,000	†	625	5	205	Israel
20	35	2,250	5,650	†	270	†	5	Jordan
5	10	4,650	5,740	10	525	†	5	Kuwait
20	65	2,360	6,980	30	215	–	45	Lebanon
†	15	4,730	8,660	–	1,220	†	10	Saudi Arabia
25	45	1,620	2,860	35	200	5	20	Syria
30	105	415	1,440	10	160	20	15	Yemen
25	25	6,800	15,600	15	1,420	10	30	Other Middle East
225	695	43,100	92,900	1,300	6,500	105	720	Middle East

Table 3.2 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⁾	
Remainder of Asia								
China	228,000	69,300	38,600	42,700	*	1,260	375	820
Hong Kong ⁽¹⁰⁾	76,500	37,600	7,100	8,140	*	575	90	225
Indonesia	27,000	13,200	3,400	840	*	105	80	50
Japan	748,000	380,000	113,000	32,500	*	2,700	595	2,280
Malaysia	174,000	86,800	14,300	8,260	*	1,820	220	535
Philippines	91,600	22,100	3,310	780	*	5,210	310	3,960
Singapore	83,200	42,600	12,100	2,360	*	270	95	130
South Korea	222,000	132,000	27,500	14,600	*	400	75	445
Sri Lanka	55,500	21,300	3,470	1,740	*	200	90	245
Taiwan	75,900	33,700	9,630	8,990	*	75	35	75
Thailand	39,100	14,600	2,760	4,100	*	405	95	205
Other Asia	38,000	12,400	2,760	3,240	*	135	50	130
Remainder of Asia	1,860,000	865,000	238,000	128,000	*	13,200	2,110	9,090
Asia	3,160,000	1,470,000	385,000	161,000	*	22,700	8,090	18,100
Oceania								
Australia	827,000	395,000	57,900	1,740	*	3,870	1,450	1,580
New Zealand	269,000	103,000	12,800	515	*	1,450	505	430
Other Oceania	2,780	1,160	300	75	*	30	10	40
Oceania	1,100,000	499,000	70,900	2,320	*	5,360	1,960	2,050
British Overseas citizens	7,320	2,730	360	890	*	70	10	25
Nationality unknown	57,800	25,500	995	300	*	35	50	35
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,600,000	6,150,000	1,690,000	369,000	12,800	51,500	34,100	34,500

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

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	Granted settlement on arrival ⁽⁵⁾		
								Remainder of Asia
20	380	5,450	66,700	105	2,470	45	265	China
10	70	5,860	16,400	†	435	†	130	Hong Kong ⁽¹⁰⁾
15	115	1,410	6,390	–	1,380	5	15	Indonesia
20	320	45,500	167,000	5	3,580	15	255	Japan
25	125	10,000	49,500	†	2,740	5	730	Malaysia
110	590	14,800	36,200	15	4,210	80	110	Philippines
15	40	4,370	20,800	5	465	†	70	Singapore
10	95	14,200	30,600	†	2,230	†	290	South Korea
55	730	2,430	22,300	870	1,790	210	250	Sri Lanka
†	45	1,950	21,000	†	435	–	15	Taiwan
25	1,140	940	14,000	†	755	40	30	Thailand
45	355	2,270	12,300	1,920	2,280	75	315	Other Asia
345	4,000	109,000	464,000	2,920	22,800	475	2,460	Remainder of Asia
5,310	12,700	221,000	818,000	4,400	40,300	1,020	4,125	Asia
								Oceania
360	640	62,500	276,000	10	25,500	45	295	Australia
185	280	14,600	126,000	†	9,170	15	130	New Zealand
10	30	35	530	–	270	5	20	Other
555	950	77,300	403,000	10	34,900	60	445	Oceania
†	10	265	2,760	5	120	80	130	British Overseas citizens
40	90	2,200	27,500	30	895	60	1,965	Nationality unknown
9,220	21,100	1,300,000	2,740,000	10,000	169,000	2,470	50,260	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 3.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1992-2002

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)	
1992	9,160	6,500	222	36.2	14.9	
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⁾⁽⁷⁾	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8	
2002	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5	
Nationality by geographical region						
1992⁽⁷⁾						
Europe ⁽¹⁾	2,010	1,580	65	7.2	1.9	
Americas	3,690	2,690	55	17.2	5.5	
Africa	570	350	14	1.6	0.8	
Indian sub-continent	410	210	7	11.7	0.9	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	1,490	1,030	62	5.5	4.5	
Oceania	600	370	2	1.7	0.6	
Other nationalities	390	260	17	1.2	0.7	
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	9,160	6,500	222	36.2	14.9	
2002						
Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,580	983	76	12.0	2.1	
Americas	5,550	3,830	101	25.0	6.9	
Africa	1,140	589	28	10.4	5.3	
Indian sub-continent	770	374	20	14.5	8.3	
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,390	1,480	141	16.2	9.8	
Oceania	1,100	570	2	7.3	2.0	
Other nationalities	65	30	1	0.2	0.1	
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5	

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

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

(3) Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment. Such persons are included in the category 'Others given leave to enter' in Table 3.2.

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

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

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

(7) Figures for 1992 have been reproduced from the 1992 Command Paper and are not subject to the rounding conventions found elsewhere in this Command Paper.

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

Table 3.3 (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 ⁽⁶⁾	Year and nationality		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(number)			
20.7		5.3	4.6	1,030	1,330	14,720	1992	
19.2	(18.8)	3.6 (3.6)	4.1 (4.1)	1,060	1,380 (973)	16,500 (1,280)	1993 ⁽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 ⁽⁵⁾	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 ⁽⁵⁾	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	
30.3		2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	50,260	2002	
							Nationality by geographical region	
							1992	
1.7		0.1	#	147	206	2,739	Europe ⁽¹⁾	
3.0		0.3	0.5	491	426	2,886	Americas	
1.6		0.8	0.1	95	104	3,443	Africa	
9.7		1.3	#	69	109	1,058	Indian sub-continent	
							Middle East and	
2.3		0.8	#	122	265	1,554	Remainder of Asia	
1.7		0.1	4.0	60	163	392	Oceania	
0.6		2.0	#	48	57	2,650	Other nationalities	
20.7		5.3	4.6	1,030	1,330	14,722	All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	
							2002	
3.5		0.1	0.0	157	349	22,420	Europe ⁽¹⁾	
3.0		0.2	0.5	798	790	12,560	Americas	
4.2		0.9	2.7	150	345	8,620	Africa	
12.7		0.4	0.0	80	261	945	Indian sub-continent	
							Middle East and	
5.3		0.6	0.0	186	556	3,180	Remainder of Asia	
1.5		0.1	7.1	105	403	445	Oceania	
0.1		0.1	0.0	3	30	2,100	Other nationalities	
30.3		2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	50,260	All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	

Table 3.4 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1992-2002

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 or work permit holders
1992	51,140	9,940	26,320	14,890	9,190	1,390	5,860	1,940
1993 ⁽³⁾	48,000	9,350	24,520	14,130	9,730	1,440	6,440	1,850
1994	47,500	10,200	23,000	14,300	6,450	830	4,600	1,030
1995	52,100	11,700	26,100	14,300	7,630	1,000	5,570	1,060
1996	58,200	11,400	29,400	17,400	6,870	970	4,730	1,160
1997	62,975	16,270	27,385	19,320	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998	68,385	20,160	28,020	20,205	8,330	1,875	4,920	1,535
1999	76,180	25,090	28,445	22,645	9,330	2,195	5,385	1,750
2000	92,045	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650
2002	120,115	51,525	34,095	34,495	14,090	5,000	6,970	2,120

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 or work permit holders
1992	2,590	440	1,270	880	10,000	2,820	2,680	4,520
1993	2,430	480	1,050	900	9,460	2,540	2,310	4,610
1994	3,160	600	1,430	1,130	10,500	3,030	2,700	4,770
1995	3,700	750	1,820	1,130	10,800	3,340	2,630	4,810
1996	4,640	1,040	2,000	1,590	12,100	2,670	3,850	5,590
1997	6,105	1,455	2,725	1,920	12,620	3,935	2,685	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 ⁽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

(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 3.4 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽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	
22,750	3,880	13,360	5,510	2,380	450	1,160	770	1992
21,190	3,750	12,280	5,160	2,180	410	910	860	1993
22,000	4,450	11,800	5,740	2,690	560	1,280	850	1994
24,200	5,010	13,300	5,850	2,940	640	1,490	800	1995
28,100	5,020	15,900	7,130	3,250	670	1,490	1,100	1996
28,700	6,685	14,345	7,710	4,195	1,220	1,625	1,350	1997
29,600	7,820	13,735	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,700	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,900	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 ⁽⁴⁾
31,400	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 ⁽⁴⁾
31,900	11,110	13,855	6,935	15,695	7,255	3,160	5,280	2002

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	
2,330	580	1,150	600	1,910	370	860	680	1992
2,120	570	1,010	540	870	160	510	200	1993
2,490	740	1,060	690	190	40	100	60	1994
2,720	900	1,170	650	150	30	90	30	1995
3,060	970	1,290	800	180	30	100	50	1996
3,845	1,540	1,300	1,005	130	30	70	30	1997
4,855	2,120	1,435	1,295	150	55	60	35	1998
5,815	2,765	1,605	1,445	135	55	65	20	1999
7,175	3,770	1,810	1,590	105	45	45	15	2000 ⁽⁴⁾
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 ⁽⁴⁾
9,370	5,360	1,960	2,050	220	105	60	55	2002

Table 3.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals⁽¹⁾, 1992-2002

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Category and nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽²⁾	2001 ⁽²⁾	2002 ⁽²⁾
Husbands											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	370	350	310	380	420	605	620	645	660	495	715
Americas	890	780	880	970	880	975	1,090	1,145	1,000	610	720
Africa	580	640	740	610	710	1,085	1,490	1,610	1,515	1,310	1,470
Indian sub-continent	3,720	3,530	3,070	3,020	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,600	6,240	5,410	4,565
Other Asia	330	270	300	330	340	405	430	460	450	455	495
Oceania	640	530	550	560	530	630	730	835	725	560	500
Other nationalities	130	110	40	30	30	35	35	25	15	20	35
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	6,660	6,200	5,890	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,325	10,605	8,855	8,495
Male fiancés											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	110	80	80	90	90	130	105	120	100	60	135
Americas	190	140	150	150	160	195	175	140	160	105	185
Africa	80	80	100	90	80	105	140	130	100	85	100
Indian sub-continent	290	250	150	140	100	185	215	220	240	235	180
Other Asia	70	60	60	60	70	70	90	75	55	65	70
Oceania	100	70	70	70	80	95	125	100	90	60	55
Other nationalities	30	30	10	10	†	5	5	5	5	–	5
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	860	720	610	610	580	785	855	795	750	610	730
Wives											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	930	940	740	900	1,040	1,165	1,410	1,990	1,745	1,345	1,915
Americas	1,600	1,520	1,570	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,520	1,955	1,255	1,750
Africa	820	830	980	940	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,300	2,235	2,165	2,480
Indian sub-continent	5,360	5,040	5,050	5,060	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,525	8,700	8,495	7,695
Other Asia	1,540	1,460	1,600	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,980	3,310	3,480	4,055
Oceania	880	740	800	760	790	900	1,100	1,305	1,145	1,060	880
Other nationalities	380	220	80	60	50	50	35	50	45	60	95
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	11,500	10,800	10,800	11,100	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,670	19,140	17,860	18,870
Female fiancées											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	260	330	240	310	400	485	560	665	670	445	730
Americas	350	290	380	370	400	445	450	490	510	255	390
Africa	100	100	100	90	120	105	150	130	130	115	125
Indian sub-continent	380	300	260	250	250	200	305	285	310	295	265
Other Asia	440	340	380	390	430	520	710	740	725	595	645
Oceania	120	90	90	100	110	130	145	140	110	70	70
Other nationalities	60	40	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	5
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	1,720	1,500	1,460	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,460	2,475	1,775	2,225
Children											
Europe ⁽¹⁾	210	160	150	160	130	145	190	230	245	265	375
Americas	330	300	270	260	210	195	225	315	285	265	345
Africa	380	370	390	260	320	205	295	335	500	915	965
Indian sub-continent	1,430	1,330	910	820	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345
Other Asia	230	280	230	230	250	225	245	280	430	995	1,080
Oceania	210	80	120	200	130	135	150	210	115	240	235
Other nationalities	220	90	30	30	20	20	10	5	10	35	40
All nationalities ⁽¹⁾	3,010	2,610	2,100	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,195	2,835	4,015	4,385

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

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

SECTION 4: Asylum

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Table 4.1 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by location of application, and initial decisions, 1994-2002

Year	Applications received			Initial Decisions						Number of principal applicants				
	Total applications	Applied at port	Applied in country	Cases considered under normal procedures			Backlog clearance exercise			Applications withdrawn	Applications outstanding at end of period ⁽¹⁰⁾			
				Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum ⁽⁴⁾		Refusals		Granted asylum on exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾				Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾		
				Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave	Total refused	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration ⁽⁶⁾	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds ⁽⁵⁾	Refused on exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾			Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾		
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)					
1994	32,830	10,230	22,600	20,990 (100)	825 (4)	3,660 (17)	16,500 (79)	12,655 (60)	865 (4)	2,985 (14)	2,985 (14)	2,985 (14)	2,390	55,255
1995	43,965	14,410	29,555	27,005 (100)	1,295 (5)	4,410 (16)	21,300 (79)	17,705 (66)	1,515 (6)	2,085 (8)	2,085 (8)	2,085 (8)	2,565	69,650
1996	29,640	12,440	17,205	38,960 (100)	2,240 (6)	5,055 (13)	31,670 (81)	28,040 (72)	1,615 (4)	2,015 (5)	2,015 (5)	2,015 (5)	2,925	57,405
1997	32,500	16,590	15,915	36,045 (100)	3,985 (11)	3,115 (9)	28,945 (80)	22,780 (63)	2,550 (7)	3,615 (10)	3,615 (10)	3,615 (10)	2,065	51,795
1998	46,015	23,345	22,670	31,570 (100)	5,345 (17)	3,910 (12)	22,315 (71)	17,465 (55)	1,855 (6)	2,995 (9)	2,995 (9)	2,995 (9)	1,470	64,770
1999	71,160	29,455	41,700	33,720 (100)	7,815 (36)	2,465 (12)	11,025 (52)	8,110 (38)	1,830 (9)	1,085 (5)	1,085 (5)	1,085 (5)	730	125,100
2000	80,315	25,935	54,380	109,205 (100)	10,375 (11)	11,495 (12)	75,680 (78)	50,145 (51)	1,240 (1)	24,290 (25)	24,290 (25)	24,290 (25)	1,720	94,500
2001 (R)	71,025	24,865	46,160	120,950 (100)	11,450 (9)	20,190 (17)	89,310 (74)	67,120 (55)	775 (1)	21,410 (18)	21,410 (18)	21,410 (18)	2,400	42,200
2002 (P)	84,130	26,560	57,570	83,540 (100)	8,270 (10)	20,135 (24)	55,130 (66)	41,710 (50)	1,305 (2)	12,120 (15)	12,120 (15)	12,120 (15)	1,490	41,300

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

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

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

(4) Excluding South East Asian refugees (pre 1996 only) (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 23).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1994 to 2002

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants								
Nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001 (R)	2002 (P)
Europe									
Albania	75	110	105	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150
Czech Republic	5	15	55	240	515	1,790	1,200	825	1,365
FRY	..	..	400	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265
Macedonia	..	..	15	20	50	90	65	755	310
Moldova	5	10	†	20	25	180	235	425	820
Poland	360	1,210	900	565	1,585	1,860	1,015	615	990
Romania	355	770	455	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210
Russia	..	..	205	180	185	685	1,000	450	295
Turkey	2,045	1,820	1,495	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835
Ukraine	..	..	235	490	370	775	770	445	365
Other Former USSR	590	785	960	1,325	2,235	2,460	2,275	895	1,245
Other Former Yugo.	1,385	1,565	620	375	535	2,625	2,200	85	90
Other	535	770	1,035	1,575	1,260	200	415	335	300
Europe	5,360	7,050	6,475	9,145	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235
Americas									
Colombia	405	525	1,005	1,330	425	1,000	505	365	420
Ecuador	105	250	435	1,205	280	610	445	255	315
Jamaica	110	150	125	130	105	180	310	525	1,310
Other	265	415	205	165	165	240	155	170	240
Americas	890	1,340	1,765	2,825	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290
Africa									
Algeria	995	1,865	715	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060
Angola	605	555	385	195	150	545	800	1,015	1,420
Burundi	50	95	60	85	215	780	620	610	700
Cameroon	75	85	105	175	95	245	355	380	615
Congo	40	80	75	90	150	450	485	540	600
Dem. Rep. Congo	775	935	680	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215
Eritrea	110	245	135	125	345	565	505	620	1,180
Ethiopia	730	585	205	145	345	455	415	610	700
Gambia	140	1,170	245	125	45	30	50	65	130
Ghana	2,035	1,915	780	350	225	195	285	190	275
Ivory Coast	705	245	125	70	95	190	445	275	315
Kenya	1,130	1,395	1,170	605	885	485	455	305	350
Nigeria	4,340	5,825	2,900	1,480	1,380	945	835	810	1,125
Rwanda	100	135	80	90	280	820	760	530	655
Sierra Leone	1,810	855	395	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155
Somalia	1,840	3,465	1,780	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540
Sudan	330	345	280	230	250	280	415	390	655
Tanzania	205	1,535	225	90	80	80	60	80	40
Uganda	360	365	215	220	210	420	740	480	715
Zimbabwe	55	105	130	60	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655
Other	530	750	600	425	375	465	670	670	1,295
Africa	16,960	22,545	11,290	9,515	12,380	18,435	17,920	20,590	29,390
Middle East									
Iran	520	615	585	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630
Iraq	550	930	965	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570
Other	910	755	600	675	745	1,045	1,330	1,165	1,115
Middle East	1,985	2,295	2,150	2,335	2,785	4,165	14,415	11,265	18,315
Rest of Asia									
Afghanistan	325	580	675	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205
Bangladesh	310	685	645	545	460	530	795	510	720
China	425	790	820	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675
India	2,030	3,255	2,220	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865
Pakistan	1,810	2,915	1,915	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405
Sri Lanka	2,350	2,070	1,340	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130
Vietnam	5	5	10	10	35	105	180	400	840
Other	260	385	270	255	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915
Rest of Asia	7,515	10,685	7,885	8,570	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755
Other, and nationality not recorded ⁽²⁾	125	50	80	105	190	785	450	160	145
All nationalities	32,830	43,965	29,640	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130

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

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

Table 4.3 Initial decisions⁽¹⁾ on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2002^(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	Refusals			
				Total refused	Refused on asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
Europe							
Albania	1,255	20	285	945	695	10	245
Czech Republic	1,230	†	10	1,220	1,060	5	155
FRY	3,500	225	825	2,450	1,940	5	500
Macedonia	435	5	140	295	220	†	75
Moldova	705	5	110	595	290	5	300
Poland	910	†	†	905	760	†	145
Romania	1,170	5	70	1,095	540	70	485
Russia	355	15	20	320	250	10	65
Turkey	3,495	150	200	3,145	2,805	25	315
Ukraine	310	†	10	300	255	10	35
Other Former USSR	1,230	55	15	1,160	940	15	205
Other Former Yugo.	155	10	5	135	100	†	30
Other	330	5	15	315	240	15	55
Europe	15,085	500	1,705	12,880	10,095	175	2,610
Americas							
Colombia	480	45	20	415	345	5	65
Ecuador	320	20	10	290	240	†	50
Jamaica	915	10	15	890	600	†	290
Other	185	5	5	170	120	20	30
Americas	1,900	80	50	1,770	1,300	30	440
Africa							
Algeria	1,130	20	35	1,075	770	30	275
Angola	1,340	65	700	580	420	25	130
Burundi	685	115	230	340	270	5	70
Cameroon	520	40	45	440	395	5	40
Congo	580	35	60	485	420	†	60
Dem. Rep. Congo	2,050	155	305	1,590	1,390	15	185
Eritrea	1,110	140	210	755	675	–	80
Ethiopia	705	50	170	485	420	5	60
Gambia	110	–	5	105	55	–	55
Ghana	255	15	10	230	165	†	65
Ivory Coast	225	10	15	200	170	†	30
Kenya	360	15	45	300	260	5	35
Nigeria	1,110	25	75	1,010	675	15	320
Rwanda	680	125	245	315	245	5	65
Sierra Leone	1,495	55	185	1,255	895	15	350
Somalia	6,735	2,515	1,405	2,815	2,260	45	515
Sudan	565	70	40	455	405	5	45
Tanzania	45	5	5	35	30	–	5
Uganda	670	35	120	510	445	–	65
Zimbabwe	6,235	2,240	110	3,885	2,960	10	915
Other	1,115	70	165	880	630	15	235
Africa	27,715	5,795	4,175	17,745	13,960	200	3,585
Middle East							
Iran	2,965	395	145	2,420	2,140	20	260
Iraq	11,905	715	8,195	2,995	1,770	240	990
Other	1,020	90	135	795	620	25	150
Middle East	15,895	1,205	8,475	6,215	4,530	285	1,400
Rest of Asia							
Afghanistan	8,175	115	4,765	3,300	2,360	485	450
Bangladesh	620	5	170	445	335	10	100
China	3,610	15	240	3,360	1,850	10	1,500
India	1,855	5	35	1,815	1,125	15	675
Pakistan	2,520	135	75	2,310	1,660	5	640
Sri Lanka	4,285	340	275	3,670	3,265	70	335
Vietnam	725	25	135	565	440	†	120
Other	1,025	50	20	955	720	15	220
Asia	22,815	685	5,715	16,415	11,760	610	4,040
Other, and nationality not recorded	125	10	10	105	60	5	45
All nationalities	83,540	8,270	20,135	55,130	41,710	1,305	12,120

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

Table 4.4 Asylum appeals to the immigration adjudicators, tribunal and applications for Judicial Review, 1999 to 2002

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants			
	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^(P)
Appeals to the immigration adjudicators				
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽¹⁾	6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695
Adjudicator determinations ⁽²⁾	19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405
of which:				
Allowed ⁽³⁾	5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	11,135	15,580	34,440	48,845
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	3,050	475	825	1,685
Referred ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
Application for leave to appeal to the immigration tribunal⁽²⁾				
Decisions	8,635	6,020	15,540	25,600
of which:				
granted leave to appeal	..	..	..	..
Appeals to the immigration tribunal⁽²⁾				
Decisions	2,135	1,615	3,860	6,920
of which:				
Allowed ⁽³⁾	..	815	475	620
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	..	1,385	1,140	2,015
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	..	220	150	225
Remitted ⁽³⁾	..	215	1,430	2,700
Application for leave to move for Judicial Review				
Decisions	1,790 ⁽⁵⁾	1,920 ⁽⁶⁾	2,210 ⁽⁶⁾	3,075
of which:				
granted leave to move	395 ⁽⁵⁾	555 ⁽⁶⁾	290 ⁽⁶⁾	260

(1) Figures for 1999 and 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section of the Home Office. Figures for 2001+ are based on electronic sources.

(2) Based on information supplied by the Lord Chancellor's Department. 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) Cases referred back to the Secretary of State under the 1993 Act.

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

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

Table 4.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), in the United Kingdom, in 2001 and 2002

<i>Applications (excluding dependants)</i>	2001 (R)	2002 (P)
<i>Applications for:</i>		
Support including accommodation	32,095	41,125
Subsistence only support	20,535	26,645
Unknown support type ⁽¹⁾	4,990	855
Total	57,620	68,625
of which:		
Family cases ⁽²⁾	10,825	11,525
Single adults	46,795	57,100
Number of cases who have had their support ceased within the year ⁽³⁾	14,195	45,185
Supported asylum seekers (including dependants)	As at end: December 2001	As at end: December 2002
Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	40,325	54,045
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	25,310	37,815

(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 4.6 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 2002

Government Office Region	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation ⁽¹⁾
<i>England</i>		
North East	210	6,010
North West	925	10,310
Yorkshire & Humberside	800	10,215
East Midlands	1,170	4,535
West Midlands	1,185	10,300
East of England	1,405	535
Greater London	28,560	2,605
South East	2,445	1,180
South West	590	930
Total England	37,280	46,620
<i>Wales</i>	180	1,585
<i>Scotland</i>	335	5,665
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	20	170
Total United Kingdom	37,815	54,045

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

Table 4.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support 2002

As at the end of:	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation ⁽¹⁾
March	30,740	45,640
June	33,810	49,085
September	37,265	51,590
December	37,815	54,045

SECTION 5: After-entry control

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Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2002

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	244,400	14,060	2,630	121,655	7,915	53,170	6,620
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Bulgaria	3,860	35	*	750	10	305	10
Croatia	350	20	*	160	†	50	15
Cyprus	415	30	–	215	15	75	5
Czech Republic	1,695	125	*	985	15	190	10
Estonia	200	5	*	95	–	20	5
Hungary	910	25	*	515	15	155	15
Latvia	635	10	*	350	†	35	5
Lithuania	3,925	35	*	1,975	5	85	10
Malta	120	5	†	10	20	50	15
Poland	9,655	85	*	4,940	25	350	50
Romania	1,965	60	*	205	35	270	20
Russia	2,035	70	*	845	20	500	55
Serbia and Montenegro	540	30	*	2,620	15	215	15
Slovakia	1,465	155	*	135	10	115	5
Slovenia	50	5	*	825	5	95	10
Switzerland	145	5	*	25	–	10	†
Turkey	4,075	155	*	20	†	75	10
Ukraine	3,245	45	*	2,750	10	275	30
Other former USSR	2,195	50	*	1,735	5	170	20
Other former Yugoslavia	570	120	*	195	†	40	–
Other Europe	195	15	*	80	†	15	5
Europe (excluding EEA)	38,250	1,080	5	19,430	210	3,100	305
Americas							
Argentina	475	5	*	255	5	95	30
Barbados	265	20	–	100	10	80	†
Brazil	5,320	70	*	4,635	5	160	60
Canada	1,975	110	10	280	25	920	70
Chile	260	15	*	160	†	25	20
Colombia	2,690	100	*	2,230	10	120	25
Guyana	215	30	–	65	†	80	†
Jamaica	13,670	1,860	–	9,190	20	545	25
Mexico	775	30	*	530	5	85	25
Peru	305	10	*	195	†	10	25
Trinidad and Tobago	1,465	95	5	675	105	440	10
USA	8,670	225	*	915	30	3,125	1,260
Venezuela	695	25	*	565	†	40	10
Other Americas	1,990	155	–	1,290	20	165	40
Americas	38,775	2,755	15	21,075	240	5,890	1,600

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

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

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors and innovators.

(5) Includes unmarried partners.

(6) Includes the au pairs and fiancé(e)s shown separately in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Spouse (probationary year applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
9,880	18,500	9,015	960	74,675	18,575	All nationalities
						Europe (excluding EEA)
2,635	90	20	5	230	290	Bulgaria
†	75	15	5	190	45	Croatia
5	70	10	†	215	40	Cyprus
75	240	50	5	400	120	Czech Republic
55	15	–	†	30	30	Estonia
35	110	40	5	220	65	Hungary
185	40	5	–	†	55	Latvia
1,665	115	40	–	†	125	Lithuania
–	15	5	–	65	10	Malta
3,670	445	70	10	675	505	Poland
1,200	145	25	5	285	185	Romania
15	470	55	10	930	145	Russia
5	305	25	10	820	165	Serbia and Montenegro
†	150	85	10	345	185	Slovakia
135	210	25	–	20	5	Slovenia
†	5	5	–	100	15	Switzerland
5	20	10	25	1,610	260	Turkey
15	700	115	5	335	345	Ukraine
†	185	25	5	240	175	Other former USSR
†	130	25	10	610	100	Other former Yugoslavia
†	75	70	†	120	30	Other Europe
9,705	3,610	700	110	7,620	3,410	Europe (excluding EEA)
						Americas
†	75	5	5	85	20	Argentina
–	55	†	†	85	15	Barbados
5	345	25	15	425	400	Brazil
10	385	150	15	1,060	95	Canada
–	30	10	5	75	20	Chile
–	175	25	5	420	105	Colombia
–	35	5	†	155	70	Guyana
5	1,490	510	25	2,270	3,095	Jamaica
–	85	5	5	140	25	Mexico
–	50	5	†	125	30	Peru
†	95	40	5	305	160	Trinidad and Tobago
40	1,420	1,600	55	3,055	240	USA
–	50	5	–	50	25	Venezuela
5	225	80	10	550	205	Other Americas
70	4,515	2,470	140	8,800	4,505	Americas

Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2002 (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	520	35	*	245	5	35	5
Angola	200	15	*	155	–	5	†
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	85	†	*	30	†	25	†
Egypt	1,035	110	*	295	245	225	55
Ethiopia	195	30	*	80	5	15	20
Ghana	4,755	170	10	3,130	65	765	75
Kenya	2,430	100	†	1,315	65	595	45
Libya	1,600	45	*	1,260	80	115	10
Mauritius	1,990	100	–	1,280	40	460	5
Morocco	370	35	*	150	†	20	30
Nigeria	6,055	430	†	2,840	305	1,575	115
Sierra Leone	560	35	–	275	5	85	5
Somalia	95	5	*	5	–	†	–
South Africa	14,215	1,240	2,470	2,250	205	5,630	130
Sudan	545	95	*	200	100	90	15
Tanzania	1,470	85	–	1,170	15	80	15
Tunisia	125	10	*	40	†	20	†
Uganda	1,230	45	–	930	15	85	20
Zambia	1,170	50	–	640	15	315	15
Zimbabwe	13,430	860	10	9,075	50	2,540	25
Other Africa	4,240	140	5	3,135	60	455	60
Africa	56,325	3,635	2,495	28,495	1,275	13,140	660
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	2,045	230	–	1,195	45	145	80
India	23,510	1,060	†	4,390	4,190	11,495	1,100
Pakistan	8,355	625	†	4,105	535	1,415	280
Indian sub-continent	33,910	1,915	†	9,690	4,770	13,055	1,465
Middle East							
Iran	1,290	240	*	665	75	145	30
Iraq	180	45	*	15	35	40	5
Israel	590	35	*	190	5	190	40
Jordan	475	35	*	215	70	105	10
Kuwait	165	65	*	80	5	10	–
Lebanon	305	15	*	130	20	75	10
Saudi Arabia	670	40	*	535	†	45	15
Syria	800	80	*	445	110	95	10
Yemen	240	10	*	180	5	5	†
Other Middle East	490	60	*	330	30	35	10
Middle East	5,205	625	*	2,790	350	745	125

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

Table 5.1 (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 year applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
						Africa
†	175	10	5	595	135	Algeria
–	5	15	5	225	25	Angola
–	10	15	5	350	30	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾
†	65	35	5	280	100	Egypt
–	25	15	5	215	20	Ethiopia
5	345	175	10	1,775	480	Ghana
10	220	70	10	685	275	Kenya
†	20	65	–	135	100	Libya
–	90	15	†	355	120	Mauritius
–	125	10	5	470	75	Morocco
†	630	125	25	3,345	930	Nigeria
†	85	70	†	525	265	Sierra Leone
–	20	30	35	3,815	35	Somalia
5	1,140	1,085	65	4,475	500	South Africa
–	35	5	†	210	50	Sudan
†	65	40	†	215	155	Tanzania
–	55	†	–	145	20	Tunisia
–	75	55	5	385	185	Uganda
–	35	100	5	185	140	Zambia
†	210	640	20	850	1,655	Zimbabwe
–	260	110	15	1,270	470	Other Africa
30	3,690	2,685	220	20,510	5,765	Africa
						Asia
						Indian sub-continent
†	255	30	60	3,960	360	Bangladesh
10	935	265	60	5,610	955	India
15	1,110	145	130	10,055	1,155	Pakistan
25	2,295	440	250	19,625	2,465	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East
10	85	35	5	715	145	Iran
–	30	15	†	665	45	Iraq
10	95	25	†	235	30	Israel
–	35	†	5	115	25	Jordan
–	†	†	–	25	5	Kuwait
†	50	5	–	250	35	Lebanon
–	5	25	†	15	10	Saudi Arabia
–	55	5	†	100	60	Syria
–	30	10	–	145	25	Yemen
–	20	5	†	100	35	Other Middle East
20	410	125	15	2,370	410	Middle East

Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2002 (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	23,235	900	*	19,810	20	1,905	85
Hong Kong	1,840	70	–	1,295	20	285	10
Indonesia	840	55	*	385	5	90	205
Japan	5,030	195	*	3,275	15	1,025	70
Malaysia	5,220	340	†	2,855	425	1,300	45
Philippines	7,965	170	–	105	15	5,700	1,435
Singapore	710	40	–	240	60	260	40
South Korea	3,515	110	*	2,770	5	325	110
Sri Lanka	3,210	220	†	2,070	185	365	145
Taiwan	2,310	130	*	2,015	†	105	5
Thailand	2,975	190	*	1,850	10	240	60
Other Asia	4,345	185	†	2,590	190	270	95
Remainder of Asia	61,195	2,605	5	39,260	945	11,870	2,305
Asia	100,310	5,150	5	47,315	6,070	25,670	3,890
Oceania							
Australia	6,375	835	65	390	70	3,520	80
New Zealand	3,480	545	40	195	35	1,775	45
Other Oceania	385	25	5	40	†	30	10
Oceania	10,240	1,405	105	620	105	5,330	135
British Overseas citizens	405	25	–	255	10	40	20
Nationality unknown	90	10	*	35	†	5	10
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	244,400	14,060	2,630	121,655	7,915	53,170	6,620

Table 5.1 (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 year applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
						Remainder of Asia
5	425	70	15	1,110	370	China
5	130	20	10	385	60	Hong Kong
–	80	15	†	190	30	Indonesia
–	375	70	10	1,070	100	Japan
†	210	35	5	615	205	Malaysia
–	375	150	20	1,255	185	Philippines
†	55	10	5	170	20	Singapore
5	85	100	†	245	75	South Korea
†	165	40	20	1,345	200	Sri Lanka
†	50	5	†	145	15	Taiwan
†	575	20	25	1,175	85	Thailand
†	160	825	30	2,520	160	Other Asia
20	2,680	1,370	140	10,215	1,505	Remainder of Asia
70	5,380	1,935	405	32,210	4,380	Asia
						Oceania
10	840	515	50	2,930	250	Australia
†	395	420	30	2,245	135	New Zealand
–	25	250	†	65	10	Other Oceania
10	1,260	1,185	80	5,235	395	Oceania
–	30	25	†	205	90	British Overseas citizens
–	10	15	–	85	30	Nationality unknown
9,880	18,500	9,015	960	74,675	18,575	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 5.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category, excluding EEA nationals, 1999-2002

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
All decisions	178,810	249,920	277,375	337,650	2.4	4.5	5.6	5.5
Visitors	9,085	12,990	14,695	15,355	7.1	9.9	11.1	8.4
Working holidaymakers	270	300	1,340	2,700	25.0	29.6	6.1	2.6
Students	52,495	74,205	90,115	128,400	2.5	4.8	7.7	5.3
Trainees	8,230	8,825	8,270	7,960	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.6
Au Pairs	495	435	495	360	19.6	46.8	35.1	45.4
Work permit holders	14,555	27,040	44,025	54,865	5.3	3.1	1.8	3.1
Permit free employment ⁽³⁾	4,155	5,680	6,015	7,415	1.5	3.9	2.9	10.7
Independent means	25	40	35	10	19.2	52.4	42.4	66.7
Business ⁽⁴⁾	310	1,835	5,580	10,715	15.2	6.7	5.6	7.8
Fiancé(e)s	45	95	85	100	23.3	24.5	22.4	22.4
Spouse (probationary year applications) ⁽⁵⁾	16,555	27,645	24,910	19,235	1.6	4.5	7.4	3.8
Other limited leave	6,600	7,655	6,915	10,470	4.5	16.9	17.9	16.5
Settlement	65,995	83,165	74,900	78,935	0.8	2.6	2.9	5.4
Category Unknown	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..	15.7

(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.

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Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals, 2002

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	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	115,965	5,845	980	115	60	18,235	6,730	4,060	
Europe									
Bulgaria	365	45	†	20	–	5	15	–	
Croatia	310	20	†	–	–	90	15	–	
Cyprus	270	10	†	–	–	10	30	–	
Czech Republic	495	20	†	5	–	25	10	–	
Estonia	50	5	–	–	–	†	–	–	
Hungary	270	35	†	†	–	†	15	–	
Latvia	75	5	†	–	–	5	–	–	
Lithuania	170	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	
Malta	80	10	5	–	–	–	†	†	
Poland	875	50	5	15	–	25	45	†	
Romania	390	40	†	†	–	15	15	–	
Russia	1,365	145	5	5	–	30	20	–	
Serbia / Montenegro	1,540	25	–	†	–	710	55	–	
Slovakia	380	10	–	†	–	10	5	–	
Slovenia	25	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	
Switzerland	145	20	5	†	–	–	†	–	
Turkey	2,920	45	5	†	–	725	80	†	
Ukraine	460	20	†	†	–	10	10	–	
Other former USSR	415	20	5	–	–	55	5	–	
Other former Yugoslavia	955	5	–	–	–	460	20	–	
Other Europe	190	–	†	–	–	35	–	–	
Europe	11,740	530	45	55	–	2,230	345	5	
Americas									
Argentina	120	10	–	†	–	†	5	–	
Barbados	100	†	†	–	–	–	5	†	
Brazil	510	20	10	†	–	†	40	–	
Canada	1,300	145	10	5	–	5	25	220	
Chile	100	5	–	–	–	5	10	–	
Colombia	805	15	†	–	–	170	70	†	
Guyana	190	5	†	–	–	–	45	–	
Jamaica	2,675	15	5	–	–	10	360	†	
Mexico	160	15	†	–	–	–	5	–	
Peru	155	5	†	–	–	5	20	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	410	70	–	–	–	–	40	†	
USA	4,355	835	75	20	–	10	60	5	
Venezuela	80	5	–	–	–	†	5	–	
Other Americas	720	15	5	†	–	30	70	†	
Americas	11,680	1,155	105	30	–	240	760	230	

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

(2) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 34.

(3) Includes unmarried partners.

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

Table 6.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands ⁽³⁾	Wives ⁽³⁾	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents ⁽⁴⁾	Other acceptances	Category unknown	Geographical region and nationality
16,685	30,725	21,235	1,750	6,940	120	2,490	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
							Europe
30	140	75	5	15	–	15	Bulgaria
25	90	25	†	40	–	5	Croatia
85	65	35	†	20	5	10	Cyprus
10	360	20	–	40	–	10	Czech Republic
–	30	10	–	†	–	†	Estonia
15	165	25	–	5	†	†	Hungary
5	45	10	–	5	–	5	Latvia
10	95	30	–	10	–	10	Lithuania
25	20	10	–	5	5	5	Malta
60	505	95	5	40	–	30	Poland
60	160	65	†	15	–	10	Romania
65	710	265	10	55	–	60	Russia
90	225	290	5	100	†	30	Serbia & Montenegro
10	320	10	–	10	–	5	Slovakia
†	15	5	–	–	†	–	Slovenia
15	55	20	–	5	–	25	Switzerland
675	660	290	20	360	†	50	Turkey
25	270	90	5	20	–	10	Ukraine
15	195	80	5	30	–	10	Other former USSR
40	175	160	†	85	–	10	Other former Yugoslavia
50	60	20	†	20	–	5	Other Europe
1,310	4,355	1,625	55	880	10	300	Europe
							Americas
15	55	15	†	5	–	5	Argentina
50	20	10	5	†	†	5	Barbados
90	255	40	–	35	†	25	Brazil
210	460	150	5	35	10	20	Canada
25	30	15	–	10	†	†	Chile
65	205	145	10	110	†	15	Colombia
35	55	30	5	15	–	5	Guyana
825	565	585	65	140	10	95	Jamaica
25	90	10	†	5	†	5	Mexico
25	60	15	5	15	–	5	Peru
110	85	65	10	20	†	10	Trinidad and Tobago
655	1,615	825	10	130	20	100	USA
15	30	20	–	†	–	†	Venezuela
185	200	125	10	60	†	15	Other Americas
2,330	3,720	2,050	120	580	50	305	Americas

Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2002 (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	855	20	5	–	–	125	120	–
Angola	660	–	†	–	–	250	15	–
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾	1,260	†	–	–	–	480	20	–
Egypt	500	60	10	†	–	15	30	–
Ethiopia	345	5	†	–	–	200	15	–
Ghana	2,585	40	5	–	–	55	780	5
Kenya	1,055	25	5	†	–	70	100	5
Libya	445	15	–	–	–	70	45	–
Mauritius	455	45	†	–	–	†	95	†
Morocco	520	10	†	–	–	5	60	–
Nigeria	5,325	195	30	–	–	100	1,315	10
Sierra Leone	855	30	†	–	–	100	185	–
Somalia	10,000	†	–	–	–	5,485	75	–
South Africa	6,135	530	15	†	–	10	50	1,360
Sudan	560	20	5	†	–	160	30	–
Tanzania	290	5	†	–	–	15	45	–
Tunisia	160	10	–	–	–	5	5	–
Uganda	745	5	†	–	–	210	60	†
Zambia	330	15	–	–	–	10	75	15
Zimbabwe	3,530	115	5	–	–	1,875	90	170
Other Africa	2,550	30	5	–	–	945	205	5
Africa	39,165	1,175	90	5	–	10,185	3,405	1,570
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	4,725	20	10	–	–	15	205	–
India	8,005	1,030	165	†	–	50	400	25
Pakistan	11,935	125	60	5	–	285	505	5
Indian sub-continent	24,665	1,180	235	5	–	350	1,110	30
Middle East								
Iran	1,715	35	10	†	–	710	55	–
Iraq	1,955	5	–	†	–	1,095	15	–
Israel	375	45	10	†	–	†	10	–
Jordan	170	20	–	–	–	5	10	–
Kuwait	65	5	–	–	–	20	5	–
Lebanon	365	15	†	–	–	110	15	–
Saudi Arabia	40	5	–	–	–	–	5	–
Syria	170	5	5	†	–	25	10	–
Yemen	300	†	–	–	–	25	10	–
Other Middle East	190	5	–	–	–	35	10	–
Middle East	5,345	135	25	5	–	2,025	150	–

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

Table 6.1 (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
215	145	130	10	60	–	25	Algeria
10	60	250	–	65	–	10	Angola
15	95	470	†	155	–	25	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾
105	110	115	%	35	–	15	Egypt
5	60	40	†	20	–	5	Ethiopia
335	480	640	20	180	–	45	Ghana
190	270	245	30	90	–	25	Kenya
25	65	130	–	80	–	20	Libya
75	155	50	10	15	–	10	Mauritius
165	215	25	10	20	–	10	Morocco
725	755	1,460	100	515	5	115	Nigeria
70	100	235	25	95	†	15	Sierra Leone
95	215	3,255	20	765	†	85	Somalia
1,105	1,670	1,055	25	200	†	115	South Africa
35	105	125	10	60	–	5	Sudan
45	75	45	30	15	–	10	Tanzania
95	35	5	†	†	–	5	Tunisia
30	75	290	5	55	–	20	Uganda
30	40	105	5	20	–	15	Zambia
180	245	450	15	315	†	65	Zimbabwe
230	290	595	5	195	†	45	Other Africa
3,785	5,260	9,720	320	2,960	10	675	Africa
							Asia
							Indian sub-continent
1,635	1,800	715	120	120	†	85	Bangladesh
1,205	3,115	1,185	315	305	5	195	India
4,100	4,580	1,155	440	425	5	250	Pakistan
6,945	9,495	3,050	875	850	10	530	Indian sub-continent
							Middle East
85	285	260	75	170	†	30	Iran
55	220	380	15	150	–	25	Iraq
80	115	80	–	20	†	10	Israel
40	45	30	†	15	†	5	Jordan
–	5	30	†	–	†	†	Kuwait
50	80	50	5	30	–	15	Lebanon
5	5	15	–	5	–	5	Saudi Arabia
40	40	15	5	20	–	5	Syria
35	75	115	5	20	–	10	Yemen
25	30	50	5	20	–	10	Other Middle East
415	900	1,020	110	445	5	110	Middle East

Table 6.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, 2002 (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	1,705	255	5	†	–	55	85	–
Hong Kong	460	20	†	5	–	5	130	–
Indonesia	225	5	10	†	–	–	15	–
Japan	1,785	440	10	†	–	5	70	†
Malaysia	745	80	10	†	–	†	155	–
Philippines	1,505	95	335	–	–	5	90	†
Singapore	220	35	†	–	–	5	20	†
South Korea	485	85	15	†	–	†	25	–
Sri Lanka	2,935	50	25	†	–	865	95	†
Taiwan	200	35	†	–	–	†	30	†
Thailand	1,335	20	10	–	–	†	55	–
Other Asia	4,980	30	30	–	–	2,205	70	–
Remainder of Asia	16,575	1,160	455	15	–	3,150	845	10
Total Asia	46,585	2,475	715	25	–	5,520	2,100	40
Oceania								
Australia	3,500	350	15	–	–	5	35	1,010
New Zealand	2,645	145	10	†	–	†	10	1,195
Other Oceania	100	5	†	–	–	–	†	5
Oceania	6,250	500	25	†	–	10	45	2,210
British Overseas citizens	330	5	†	†	60	15	65	–
Stateless	215	5	–	–	–	35	10	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	115,965	5,845	980	115	60	18,235	6,730	4,060

Table 6.1 (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
95	660	295	90	60	†	105	China
50	145	55	10	25	5	10	Hong Kong
25	130	20	–	10	–	10	Indonesia
45	765	315	5	85	–	45	Japan
95	270	70	10	25	5	25	Malaysia
100	560	180	15	75	–	40	Philippines
25	95	25	5	5	†	10	Singapore
20	165	130	†	25	†	15	South Korea
130	845	485	95	285	†	55	Sri Lanka
15	75	25	†	5	–	5	Taiwan
75	985	135	5	25	†	20	Thailand
90	665	1,355	10	415	–	105	Other Asia
760	5,355	3,085	240	1,045	15	445	Remainder of Asia
8,115	15,750	7,160	1,225	2,340	30	1,090	Asia
							Oceania
625	995	330	5	65	10	65	Australia
465	525	220	†	25	5	35	New Zealand
10	40	20	–	10	–	5	Other Oceania
1,100	1,560	570	5	100	15	105	Oceania
20	55	25	15	55	5	5	British Overseas citizens
20	25	80	5	25	–	10	Stateless
16,685	30,725	21,235	1,750	6,940	120	2,490	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 6.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA nationals, 2002

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)	
All nationalities								
Male	10,315	7,005	17,700	9,345	3,855	1,285	39,185	
Female	9,855	12,050	20,050	9,445	3,945	2,005	47,495	
Total	20,170	19,055	37,750	18,790	7,800	3,290	86,680	
Europe (excluding EEA)								
Male	805	720	1,475	685	295	95	3,270	
Female	730	1,285	2,750	965	445	155	5,605	
Total	1,535	2,010	4,225	1,650	740	250	8,870	
Americas								
Male	955	430	1,625	1,255	600	150	4,060	
Female	990	800	2,230	1,405	690	185	5,310	
Total	1,945	1,235	3,850	2,660	1,290	330	9,370	
Africa								
Male	4,745	1,995	5,075	3,605	1,465	400	12,540	
Female	4,610	2,645	5,505	3,345	1,265	630	13,385	
Total	9,350	4,635	10,580	6,950	2,725	1,035	25,925	
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Male	1,455	2,390	5,080	1,435	570	335	9,810	
Female	1,435	5,635	3,370	970	455	610	11,040	
Total	2,895	8,025	8,445	2,405	1,030	945	20,855	
Middle East								
Male	445	550	795	470	210	100	2,125	
Female	430	330	530	335	155	140	1,485	
Total	875	880	1,325	805	365	235	3,610	
Remainder of Asia								
Male	1,570	805	1,825	1,270	540	160	4,595	
Female	1,365	1,120	3,505	1,950	710	235	7,525	
Total	2,935	1,925	5,330	3,220	1,255	395	12,120	
Asia								
Male	3,470	3,745	7,700	3,175	1,320	590	16,530	
Female	3,235	7,085	7,405	3,255	1,325	985	20,055	
Total	6,705	10,830	15,105	6,430	2,645	1,575	36,585	
Oceania								
Male	295	85	1,780	590	165	35	2,650	
Female	260	205	2,120	445	175	25	2,975	
Total	555	290	3,900	1,030	340	60	5,625	
British Overseas citizens and other countries								
Male	45	25	50	35	15	15	140	
Female	35	30	45	30	40	25	170	
Total	80	55	90	65	55	40	310	

(1) Excludes 8,565 persons given settlement on arrival, for which an age analysis is not available, and a further 550 persons whose ages are not available.

Table 6.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 1992-2002

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Category of grant	1992 ⁽¹⁾	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1994 ⁽¹⁾	1995 ⁽¹⁾	1996 ⁽¹⁾	1997 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽¹⁾	1999	2000	2001	2002
									(R)	(R)	
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)											
On completion of four years:											
in employment with a work permit	2,410	2,980	3,640	3,390	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845
in permit free employment ⁽²⁾	890	850	780	680	620	705	855	700	1,415	890	980
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	210	190	220	240	200	265	200	130	260	160	115
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	10	10	480	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	730	430	310	280	300	220	170	220	160	140	60
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain of which:	1,780	3,990	3,290	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235
recognised refugees ⁽³⁾	1,280	2,850	2,260	680	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955
persons given exceptional leave to remain	500	1,140	1,030	920	3,080	2,425	2,405				
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,500	2,360	2,350	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis⁽⁴⁾	8,510	10,810	11,080	10,000	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020
Spouses and dependants											
Husbands:											
settled on arrival	80	50	20	20	20	15	10	15	25	55	45
settled on removal of time limit:	10,800	11,950	12,060	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁵⁾	10,590	11,670	11,670	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470
at same time as wife	220	280	380	430	530	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170
Total husbands	10,880	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685
Wives:											
settled on arrival	570	350	170	140	120	150	125	150	165	240	190
settled on removal of time limit:	18,020	18,750	17,940	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁵⁾	15,790	15,940	14,920	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930
at same time as husband	2,230	2,810	3,020	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605
Total wives	18,580	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725
Children:											
settled on arrival	2,110	1,500	1,300	1,330	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505
settled on removal of time limit:	6,240	7,050	7,980	7,300	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725
of which:											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	2,030	1,770	1,800	1,640	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420
other	4,210	5,280	6,180	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305
Total children	8,350	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:											
on arrival	370	290	270	250	280	295	285	265	265	295	215
on removal of time limit	3,070	2,320	1,840	1,760	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530
Other and unspecified dependants ⁽⁶⁾	2,020	2,030	1,780	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940
Total spouses and dependants	43,290	44,290	43,360	44,920	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335
Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants	760	540	580	570	580	350	310	230	295	170	120
Category unknown⁽⁷⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,490
All grants	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965

(1) Excludes 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 27-34.

Table 6.4 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, including EEA nationals, 1992–2002

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Broad nationality and category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^(R)	2001 ^(R)	2002
All nationalities											
Four years' employment	3,290	3,830	4,420	4,070	3,940	3,550	4,010	3,985	5,870	5,225	6,825
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	10,880	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685
Wives ⁽¹⁾	18,580	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725
Children ⁽²⁾	8,350	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235
Other	11,460	12,160	11,120	10,160	13,080	12,000	17,575	33,365	44,395	34,235	40,495
Total ⁽³⁾	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	118,255
Europe											
European Economic Area⁽⁴⁾											
Four years' employment	480	420	220	120	80	70	205	..	..	..	..
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	230	150	60	20	10	5	10	..	..	..	..
Wives ⁽¹⁾	680	580	250	60	20	15	30	..	..	..	..
Children	230	180	50	20	10	10	25	..	..	..	..
Other	120	100	30	10	10	10	†	..	..	..	..
Total	1,750	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..	2,285
Remainder of Europe											
Four years' employment	140	190	240	320	330	330	375	340	490	440	575
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	850	830	740	900	1,060	990	1,125	1,125	1,350	1,490	1,310
Wives ⁽¹⁾	1,300	1,470	1,550	1,920	2,800	2,840	2,865	3,170	4,415	4,560	4,355
Children	310	530	760	490	1,550	1,860	1,220	2,725	3,545	2,370	1,625
Other	300	580	710	410	1,630	1,620	1,720	8,615	5,365	5,130	3,880
Total	2,890	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,165	13,990	11,740
Europe (total)											
Four years' employment	620	610	470	440	410	395	580	345	490	440	575
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	1,070	970	800	920	1,070	995	1,135	1,130	1,350	1,490	1,310
Wives ⁽¹⁾	1,990	2,050	1,800	1,970	2,820	2,850	2,890	3,175	4,415	4,560	4,355
Children	540	710	810	500	1,560	1,875	1,245	2,730	3,545	2,370	1,625
Other	420	680	750	420	1,640	1,625	1,725	8,615	5,365	5,130	3,880
Total ⁽³⁾	4,650	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,995	15,165	13,990	14,030
Americas											
Four years' employment	780	890	1,030	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	1,550	1,560	1,510	1,740	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330
Wives ⁽¹⁾	2,820	2,990	2,910	3,080	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720
Children	1,260	1,410	1,530	1,530	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050
Other	850	790	900	930	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315
Total	7,250	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680
Africa											
Four years' employment	280	400	580	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	2,710	2,840	3,270	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785
Wives ⁽¹⁾	2,170	2,570	2,870	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260
Children	1,690	1,980	2,380	2,400	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720
Other	2,140	3,100	2,780	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,235	13,160	19,130
Total	9,000	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165

(1) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

(3) Data from 2002 include EEA nationals for whom a category breakdown is not applicable; because of this the sum of constituent items do not agree with the total as shown.

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

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

Table 6.4 (continued)

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Broad nationality and category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Four years' employment	250	280	380	350	340	380	370	520	945	975	1,410
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	3,350	4,380	4,810	4,800	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945
Wives ⁽¹⁾	6,250	5,570	5,280	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495
Children ⁽²⁾	2,250	1,560	1,610	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050
Other	2,960	2,310	1,990	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760
Total	15,070	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665
Middle East											
Four years' employment	130	140	140	170	130	105	110	105	140	130	160
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	460	420	320	390	390	360	370	355	450	445	415
Wives ⁽¹⁾	640	680	640	710	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910	900
Children	470	500	570	620	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020
Other	1,020	1,060	940	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850
Total	2,710	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345
Remainder of Asia											
Four years' employment	1,000	1,190	1,530	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	670	700	600	640	660	515	580	595	760	760	760
Wives ⁽¹⁾	3,130	3,440	3,280	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355
Children ⁽²⁾	1,410	1,520	1,800	1,630	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085
Other	1,580	2,080	2,000	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760
Total	7,790	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575
Asia (total)											
Four years' employment	1,380	1,600	2,050	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	4,490	5,500	5,740	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115
Wives ⁽¹⁾	10,030	9,680	9,200	10,240	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750
Children ⁽²⁾	4,130	3,580	3,980	3,690	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160
Other	5,560	5,450	4,930	4,540	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370
Total	25,570	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585
Oceania											
Four years' employment	140	220	240	200	220	185	205	240	320	400	525
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	720	780	650	700	720	635	755	830	935	985	1,100
Wives ⁽¹⁾	950	1,120	1,050	1,180	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560
Children	250	350	320	290	320	265	305	340	500	455	570
Other	280	190	590	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485
Total	2,340	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250
Others⁽⁵⁾											
Four years' employment	80	110	60	60	50	20	20	15	15	10	10
Husbands ⁽¹⁾	350	350	110	120	100	90	95	75	85	55	45
Wives ⁽¹⁾	650	680	280	230	240	220	195	185	200	150	80
Children	480	510	260	210	230	285	340	355	390	185	105
Other	2,200	1,950	1,170	860	780	665	895	745	870	510	305
Total	3,770	3,590	1,870	1,470	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545

Table 6.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, including EEA nationals, 1992–2002

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Geographical region and nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^(R)	2001 ^(R)	2002
All nationalities	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	118,255
Europe											
European Economic Area⁽¹⁾											
Austria	110	90	50	10	#	†	–	..	..	..	25
Belgium	30	10	20	10	#	†	†	..	..	..	35
Denmark	70	50	30	10	10	5	10	..	..	..	40
Finland	130	140	50	10	#	†	5	..	..	..	10
France	180	100	60	30	30	10	25	..	..	..	335
Germany	180	100	50	40	10	10	25	..	..	..	265
Greece	40	40	20	10	10	5	15	..	..	..	170
Iceland	20	20	10	#	#	†	–	..	..	..	†
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	105
Italy	120	90	50	20	20	10	25	..	..	..	305
Luxembourg	–	–	#	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	†
Netherlands	100	80	40	20	10	15	25	..	..	..	125
Norway	210	220	80	10	10	5	†	..	..	..	40
Portugal	100	40	30	20	20	25	115	..	..	..	565
Spain	110	10	#	#	#	10	15	..	..	..	175
Sweden	360	430	120	20	10	10	†	..	..	..	90
European Economic Area⁽²⁾	1,750	1,430	620	220	120	105	270	..	..	..	2,285
Remainder of Europe											
Bulgaria	90	80	100	150	200	165	185	275	295	310	365
Cyprus	250	220	190	220	240	240	275	425	515	260	270
Former Czechoslovakia	50	70	100	190	290	285	405	505	760	920	875
of which, Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	270	415	490	495
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	230	345	430	380
Hungary	100	110	100	130	200	175	185	190	250	215	270
Malta	90	70	60	80	80	55	70	60	75	95	80
Poland	610	560	490	580	640	565	580	615	830	945	875
Romania	70	100	120	190	270	220	240	290	310	360	390
Switzerland	180	160	140	150	210	200	255	220	220	220	145
Turkey	800	1,420	1,840	1,170	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920
Former USSR	270	340	400	610	820	870	1,185	1,395	2,095	2,025	2,920
of which, Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	25	40	50
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	60	70	75
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	110	150	135	170
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	200	385	405	460
Other former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	160	300	340	415
Former Yugoslavia	380	470	460	550	680	595	1,505	6,650	4,450	5,080	2,830
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	315	660	710	310
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	10	25
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	550	1,130	1,575	955
Other Europe	..	..	10	20	20	30	55	130	135	255	190
Remainder of Europe	2,890	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,305	15,980	15,155	13,990	11,740
Europe	4,650	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,745	7,575	15,980	15,165	13,990	14,030

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

(2) Includes Liechtenstein.

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

Table 6.5 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Geographical region and nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002
Americas											
Argentina	70	40	50	60	50	50	60	60	80	120	120
Barbados	60	80	70	70	80	55	100	65	95	115	100
Brazil	320	340	300	330	390	330	350	405	460	575	510
Canada	790	760	810	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300
Chile	70	80	50	40	60	70	50	55	80	75	100
Colombia	230	320	270	280	270	240	365	650	820	785	805
Guyana	180	170	210	190	200	175	185	135	200	210	190
Jamaica	1,250	1,270	1,280	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675
Mexico	90	90	60	90	110	125	120	90	125	130	160
Peru	70	100	100	100	80	110	105	140	160	150	155
Trinidad and Tobago	230	270	380	360	340	280	320	280	490	365	410
USA	3,850	4,060	3,990	3,960	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355
Venezuela	40	50	40	40	50	45	65	65	80	85	80
Other Americas	..	..	270	310	430	395	2,945	750	945	810	720
Americas	7,250	7,640	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680
Africa											
Algeria	240	330	400	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855
Angola	10	30	30	40	30	60	95	520	320	280	660
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽³⁾	10	90	70	120	90	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260
Egypt	340	300	300	270	330	330	360	385	485	420	500
Ethiopia	130	540	310	170	140	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345
Ghana	1,340	1,350	1,620	1,820	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585
Kenya	450	470	550	530	590	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055
Libya	120	100	120	70	110	120	165	160	375	370	445
Mauritius	290	280	340	390	460	380	450	460	675	375	455
Morocco	770	700	510	430	460	405	425	430	590	575	520
Nigeria	2,550	2,750	3,090	3,260	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325
Sierra Leone	270	290	420	440	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855
Somalia	690	1,530	1,380	760	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000
South Africa	890	1,100	1,260	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135
Sudan	160	190	140	150	360	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560
Tanzania	200	210	200	250	220	155	220	235	430	310	290
Tunisia	70	80	100	80	90	75	115	160	125	190	160
Uganda	120	220	230	440	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,435	755	745
Zambia	120	150	150	190	220	180	205	235	440	345	330
Zimbabwe	220	200	270	330	360	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530
Other Africa	..	..	380	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550
Africa	9,000	10,900	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Bangladesh	2,520	2,550	3,050	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725
India	5,500	4,890	4,780	4,860	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005
Pakistan	7,060	6,650	6,240	6,310	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935
Indian sub-continent	15,070	14,090	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665
Middle East											
Iran	1,060	1,070	990	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715
Iraq	540	610	570	540	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955
Israel	380	330	250	290	290	275	305	260	365	320	375
Jordan	160	130	160	150	120	150	130	145	255	175	170
Kuwait	20	20	10	30	20	40	55	60	60	30	65
Lebanon	240	300	280	400	660	635	595	760	990	265	365
Saudi Arabia	40	30	60	40	40	30	45	55	50	45	40
Syria	120	100	70	100	110	120	115	140	245	195	170
Yemen	140	210	190	160	180	150	225	260	295	380	300
Other Middle East	..	..	40	60	70	85	125	145	205	140	190
Middle East	2,710	2,800	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345

Table 6.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, including EEA nationals, 1992–2002 (continued)

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Geographical region and nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002
Remainder of Asia											
China	440	640	960	1,130	1,180	1,225	1,545	1,525	1,710	1,515	1,705
Hong Kong	1,590	1,520	1,490	1,310	1,240	895	810	485	795	605	460
Indonesia	60	90	100	100	90	90	115	200	210	205	225
Japan	1,970	1,810	2,060	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785
Malaysia	630	650	640	660	610	505	545	510	780	710	745
Philippines	1,130	1,200	920	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505
Singapore	150	180	140	170	150	160	125	170	230	225	220
South Korea	170	240	280	260	270	220	275	305	485	480	485
Sri Lanka	1,000	1,940	1,860	1,370	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935
Taiwan	..	#	20	40	60	85	100	120	175	165	200
Thailand	650	650	540	520	550	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335
Other Asia	..	..	220	270	350	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980
Remainder of Asia	7,790	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575
Asia	25,570	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585
Oceania											
Australia	1,480	1,680	1,740	2,020	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500
New Zealand	840	970	1,080	1,390	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645
Other Oceania	..	..	40	40	40	25	50	40	55	60	100
Oceania	2,340	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250
British Overseas citizens	1,190	820	710	690	620	540	965	560	635	520	330
Stateless ⁽⁴⁾	1,490	1,570	1,170	780	780	740	575	815	930	390	215
Other countries not elsewhere specified	1,090	1,210	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All nationalities	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	118,255

(4) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

Table 6.6 Grants of settlement — Commonwealth⁽¹⁾ citizens and foreign nationals, including EEA nationals, 1960-2002⁽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)(R)}	125,945	63,000	54,750	2,875	5,315
2001 ^{(5)(R)}	108,410	53,510	42,950	5,880	6,070
2002	118,255	58,600	51,090	4,440	4,120

(1) As Commonwealth citizens were not subject to immigration control until 1 July 1962, when the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962 came into effect, earlier Commonwealth figures were recorded on a different basis. The available information is that from 1 January 1955 to 30 June 1962 the net intake (the total number entering, less the number leaving during the same period), is estimated at about 472,500.

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

(3) Figures for settlement of Pakistani nationals have been included in Commonwealth throughout the period covered. South African nationals have been included in Commonwealth from 1994 only.

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

(5) Excludes EEA nationals.

SECTION 7: Enforcement of immigration law

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Table 7.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action⁽¹⁾, 1992 to 2002

United Kingdom	Number of persons													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	(P)		
Type of removal														
Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed	14,950	16,740	17,220	19,150	21,200	24,535	27,605	31,295	38,275	37,865	50,360			
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽²⁾</i>	960	1,240	1,350	1,880	2,700	4,105	3,540	4,860	5,440	4,175	3,730			
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽³⁾</i>	13,990	15,500	15,870	17,270	18,510	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630			
Persons removed as a result of enforcement action⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	6,210	6,080	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205			
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽²⁾</i>	390	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115			
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	5,820	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090			
Principal asylum applicants leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	550	980	895		
Total persons removed⁽⁴⁾	21,160	22,820	22,430	24,230	26,660	31,145	34,920	37,780	46,645	49,135	65,460			
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽²⁾</i>	1,350	1,820	2,220	3,170	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740			
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽³⁾</i>	19,820	21,000	20,210	21,060	21,840	23,980	27,930	30,120	37,665	39,850	54,720			
Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated⁽⁷⁾														
Illegal entry action initiated	5,670	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	48,050			
Deportation action initiated ⁽⁸⁾	3,940	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⁽⁷⁾	9,610	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⁽²⁾</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(5), 3(6) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, or under section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(2) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants. Removal figures exclude 1,495 dependants of asylum seekers removed in the period April to December 2001 and 3,170 in 2002; data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1992-2002

United Kingdom	Number of persons											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	(P)
Type of enforcement action initiated												
Illegal entry action⁽³⁾	3,630	3,790	3,280	3,160	3,460	4,540	5,585	5,225	6,115	6,760	8,870	
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	1,070	1,740	2,605	3,095	2,615	2,820	3,775	5,255	
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	..	2,090	1,720	1,940	2,485	2,610	3,290	2,985	3,615	
Deportation action⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	2,580	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⁾	6,210	6,080	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁴⁾</i>	390	580	870	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	5,820	5,500	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	

(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. Figures exclude 200 dependants of asylum seekers removed as a result of enforcement action in the period April to December 2001, and 710 in 2002; data on dependants of asylum seekers removed have only been collected since April 2001.

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

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

Table 7.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 28 December 2002, by gender, length of detention and place of detention

Gender	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers⁽¹⁾
Male	1,030	720
Female	115	75
Total	1,145	795

Length⁽²⁾	Total detainees⁽³⁾	of whom, asylum seekers⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾
Less than 1 month	425	250
1 to 2 months	190	125
2 to 4 months	180	135
4 to 6 months	130	100
5 to 6 months	135	105
More than 6 months	50	35
Total	1,105	755

Place of detention	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers⁽¹⁾
Oakington Reception Centre	40	40
Immigration Service Removal Centres		
Dover	190	155
Campsfield House	160	95
Harmondsworth	150	110
Haslar	120	100
Linholme	90	80
Tinsley House	85	45
Dungavel	80	55
Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities		
Dover Harbour	†	–
Manchester Airport	10	†
Prison establishments		
Wormwood Scrubs	20	10
Belmarsh	20	10
Maghaberry	15	5
Wandsworth	15	5
Holloway	10	5
Leeds	10	5
Liverpool	10	10
Other prison establishments ⁽⁴⁾	125	65
Total	1,145	795

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

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

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

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

Table 7.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 28 December 2002, by nationality⁽¹⁾

Nationality	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers ⁽²⁾
Albania	30	25
Czech Republic	25	25
FRY ⁽³⁾	55	50
Macedonia	5	5
Moldova	15	10
Poland	25	20
Romania	20	15
Russia	15	10
Turkey	50	40
Ukraine	35	20
Other Former USSR	50	30
Other Former Yugoslavia	†	†
Europe Other	15	5
Europe Total	345	260
Colombia	5	†
Ecuador	5	†
Jamaica	150	35
Americas Other	10	5
Americas Total	165	45
Algeria	75	55
Angola	5	5
Burundi	†	†
Cameroon	10	10
Congo	5	5
Democratic Republic of Congo	15	15
Eritrea	–	–
Ethiopia	5	†
Gambia	5	5
Ghana	20	10
Ivory Coast	10	10
Kenya	25	20
Nigeria	50	30
Sierra Leone	20	20
Somalia	10	5
Sudan	5	5
Tanzania	5	5
Uganda	10	10
Zimbabwe	5	5
Africa Other	25	15
Africa Total	310	230
Iran	10	10
Iraq	20	15
Middle East Other	25	15
Middle East Total	55	45
Afghanistan	15	15
Bangladesh	5	5
China	20	20
India	55	40
Pakistan	80	60
Sri Lanka	75	70
Vietnam	–	–
Asia Other	15	10
Asia Total	265	215
Nationality not known	5	†
Grand Total	1,145	795

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

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

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

Table 7.5 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999 in England and Wales, 1998–2002

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002 (P)	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002 (P)
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	7	6	3	5	10	5	5	2	3	8
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	34	42	39	53	94	18	24	27	36	71
24(1) (b)(i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	3	9	12	11	17	2	6	3	5	7
24(1) (b)(ii), 24(1) (d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	10	14	9	13	2	7	7	2	13	1
24(1) (e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to residence, employment and reporting to police or an Immigration Officer	2	2	3	2	4	1	-	2	1	2
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain, or avoidance or postponement of enforcement action, by deception	5	13	17	121	241	1	10	10	107	173
25(1) (a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	192	226	188	215	225	35	38	33	47	62
25(1) (b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	4	19	9	11	4	2	3	-	2	-
25(1) (c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	13	9	9	9	7	5	4	2	1	1
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	5	10	3	5	3	3	5	1	1	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	-
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	3	6	2	12	8	-	3	-	10	6
26(1) (d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	9	9	11	9	12	7	6	5	5	2
26(1) (f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
26(1) (f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
26(1) (f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
26(1) (f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
24(1) (f) and (g) 26(1) (e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8	Employing a person subject to immigration control	1	4	10	5	2	1	1	4	1	1
Immigration and Asylum Act 1996											
Various	All offences	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	2	7
Total Magistrates' Courts		296	373	323	478	643	90	115	97	238	344
		For trial ⁽⁴⁾					Found guilty				
		1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002 (P)	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001 (R)	2002 (P)
Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	3	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	2
24(1) (b)(i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24(1) (e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to residence, employment and reporting to police or an Immigration Officer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
24(a) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain, or avoidance or postponement of enforcement action, by deception	-	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	4	20
25(1) (a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	121	147	140	134	170	82	111	108	94	142
25(1) (b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	3	3	4	9	7	3	3	3	7	5
25(1) (c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	2	4	10	2	8	2	2	5	2	5
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
26(1) (d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total Crown Court		132	156	156	152	211	90	117	117	109	175

(1) Principal immigration offence.

(2) As added by Section 2 of the Asylum and Immigration 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) Included in "Proceeded against" above.

SECTION 8: Appeals against immigration control decisions

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Table 8.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1997-2002	99
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Table 8.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1997-2002⁽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	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)(P)}	84,260	21,865	59,915	2,480
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)(P)}	16,255	6,920	8,645	690
Refusal of Asylum				
1997	21,050	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
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)(P)}	3,600	1,070	2,420	105

(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 Lord Chancellor's Department and the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(5) After-entry into United Kingdom.

(P) Provisional figures.

SECTION 9: Net Migration

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Table 9.1 Net international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality 1993-2002	101

Table 9.1 Net⁽¹⁾ international migration⁽²⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1993-2002

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All nationalities ^(R)	British ^(R)	Non-British ^(R)	European Union ^{(3)(R)}	Commonwealth ^(R)	Other Foreign ^{(4)(R)}
1993	-1.2	-62.7	+61.5	+3.8	+35.9	+21.8
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

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

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

(3) As constituted on 1 January 1995.

(4) 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 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

(i) The British Nationality Act 1981 defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British Overseas territories citizenship, and 2 related categories – British protected persons and British subjects under the Act (for the way in which these citizenships are included in the statistics, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 4 and 5). The Act also incorporated certain amendments to the Immigration Act 1971 mainly in relation to the right of abode in the UK.

(ii) The Immigration Act 1988 made a number of changes to immigration law; some of its provisions came into force on 10 July 1988, and most of the remainder on 1 August 1988. Most importantly it repealed section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971, under which dependants of male Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on 1 January 1973 were exempt from the requirement to serve a probationary year before being granted settlement. The effect of the repeal of section 1(5) has been to reduce the number of persons, particularly wives, accepted for settlement on arrival, and to increase the numbers of such persons accepted on removal of time limit after serving a probationary year. The Act also extended to all administrative deportation cases the provision allowing the Home Office to pay the fares of persons removed under supervised departure procedures.

(iii) The Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 came into force on 26 July 1993 and provided for new rights of appeal for asylum applicants refused asylum; strict time limits on all stages of processing asylum cases; and a swifter procedure for dealing with manifestly unfounded cases. The Act restricted the appeal rights of persons seeking to enter the country as a visitor, or short-term or prospective student, or seeking to extend their duration of stay beyond the maximum period permitted.

(iv) The Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 (which came into force in stages, mostly during September and October 1996) introduced, inter alia:

(a) an extension of the accelerated appeals procedure to a wider range of refused asylum applications;

(b) the designation by the Secretary of State, with the approval of Parliament, of selected countries of destination where there is in general no serious risk of persecution – refusals of such cases being liable to the accelerated appeals procedure;

(c) restricting appeals against return to a safe third country within the European Union and other countries so designated (currently Canada, Norway, Switzerland and the USA) to being exercisable only after removal from the United Kingdom.

(v) On 2 October 2000, Part IV of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 came into force, this supersedes all previous legislation on asylum appeals. It introduced a comprehensive one-step appeals process replacing the old system of multiple appeals. Applicants will be required to set out in a statement all the reasons, outside the scope of the original application, why they wish to enter or remain in the United Kingdom. An applicant can make only one application. Anything he says to add to it or change it until such time as a decision is made is a variation of that application that will attract only one decision and one appeal. One problem in the past has been applicants applying for asylum after an immigration appeal has been dismissed in order to delay removal. The “one-stop” system addresses this problem, whilst allowing for genuine changes in circumstances.

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

(i) On 26 August 1985, immigration rules (published as HC 503) were implemented to make the provisions for the admission of husbands and wives the same by:

- (a) extending the right of settlement to husbands of wives who are themselves settled in the UK (rather than just to husbands of British citizens);
 - (b) extending the marriage tests (that the primary purpose of the marriage is not to gain entry to the UK, that the couple have met and that the couple intend to live permanently together) to wives seeking settlement as well as husbands;
 - (c) extending the requirement that those applying for settlement on the basis of marriage serve a probationary year to wives (and children accompanying them) as well as husbands;
 - (d) extending to female fiancées the requirement applying to male fiancés that entry clearance must be obtained before arrival in the UK;
 - (e) extending the requirements that adequate maintenance and accommodation be available to husbands and fiancé(e)s seeking admission as well as wives and children.
- (ii) To reflect the changes made by the Immigration Act 1988 (see paragraph 1(ii)), amendments to the immigration rules were published as HC 555 and came into effect on 1 August 1988. The requirements of the 1985 rule changes ((i) above) for wives, including the need to serve a probationary year, were extended to wives of men who were British or other Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on 1 January 1973.
- (iii) 8 July 1989 saw the introduction of a revised and consolidated set of immigration rules (published as HC 388). These new rules introduced a provision for the admission of the husbands of women admitted to the UK as work permit holders, or to set up in business, etc. Also, under the new rules, persons from those countries whose citizens are required to obtain a visa before travelling to the UK (see paragraph 3 below) were not permitted an extension of stay as a student if they had not been admitted on this basis.
- (iv) On 1 May 1990 several changes were made, and the revised and consolidated rules published as HC 251. Under the changes, Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment were now admitted for a four year qualifying period prior to settlement, rather than being granted settlement on arrival, as previously. The new rules also increased, to £200,000 and £20,000 respectively, the minimum levels of investment and income for admission for businessmen and persons of independent means.
- (v) On 1 September 1993, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 725) provided for the first time for men from specified European countries to be admitted as “au pairs” on the same basis as women.
- (vi) On 1 January 1994, the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement came into force. It provided for the right of admission and residence for nationals of the European Union (EU) to be extended to non-EU EEA nationals. In 1994 the EEA comprised the twelve Member States of the EU, formerly the European Community (EC), together with Austria, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway. Austria, Finland and Sweden subsequently became Member States of the EU on 1 January 1995 and Liechtenstein became part of the EEA on 1 May 1995.
- (vii) South Africa re-joined the Commonwealth in June 1994. Citizens of that country thereby became eligible for admission as working holidaymakers and for employment if they have a UK born grandparent (see (iv) above).
- (viii) On 1 October 1994, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 395) replacing HC 251 were made. They included the introduction of the investor category for entry to the United Kingdom, restricted the admission of persons of independent means to those aged 60 and over with an income of a minimum of £25,000 and further restricted switching into a category leading to settlement.
- (ix) On 5 February 1996, the Department of Social Security withdrew a range of non-contributory benefits from after-entry asylum seekers and from asylum seekers whose application had been refused and who were appealing against that refusal. These regulations were confirmed by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.

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

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

(xii) In July 1998 the White Paper entitled "Fairer, Faster and Firmer – A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum" was published. A number of proposals relating to asylum were made, several of which were implemented immediately (27 July 1998), as there was no need for primary legislation. These have the effect of abolishing the qualifying period of four years for grant of settlement to those recognised as refugees and given asylum and reducing it for those granted exceptional leave from seven to four years. In early 1999 the Home Office established units to implement further measures outlined in the White Paper. Many people who applied for asylum prior to July 1993 and were still awaiting an initial decision were granted settlement in 1999 under measures aimed at reducing the asylum backlog.

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

(xiv) The Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme (VARP) began as a pilot project in February 1999 and was expanded into a full programme in September 2000. VARP is funded by the Home Office but is run by the International Organization for Migration in partnership with Refugee Action. It provides a service to asylum seekers and persons with exceptional leave who are considering returning voluntarily to their country of origin: independent advice is given on options for return and eligible persons are provided with a ticket and practical assistance with travel arrangements.

(xv) 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.

(xvi) 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.

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 2002 and earlier years, further to that published in the regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin "Control of Immigration: Statistics" (most recently, Issue 10/03). It also includes information on entry clearance applications, applications for asylum and their outcome, decisions on variation of leave applications and demographic characteristics of persons accepted for settlement in the UK.

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 960 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 2,490 cases of grants of settlement in 2002 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as 'category unknown' in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 6.1 and 6.3, and included in 'other' in Table 6.4. 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 2.5, 3.1, and 6.3 to 6.6) relate to people who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971 (that is, to people who do not have the right of abode in the UK) and are produced mainly as a by product of the process of immigration control. British citizens and those Commonwealth citizens who also have the right of abode are not subject to immigration control and may freely enter and leave the UK; except for Tables 2.5, 3.1 and 6.3 to 6.6 they are not covered by the statistics. Nearly all of these persons are British citizens who, together with other EEA nationals and passengers in direct transit, comprised over 85 per cent of the 89 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 next section.

Classification of countries and nationalities

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

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 3.1 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 6.3 to 6.6 as appropriate. However EEA nationals are not obliged to seek settlement: these figures just relate to those who choose to do so and do not represent the total number of EEA nationals entering or remaining in the UK under EC rights of residence provisions. Data on EEA nationals granted settlement 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 14 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the United Kingdom in 2002 (see Table 3.1).

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

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

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

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

Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 3.1-3.5)

12. The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK and of those refused entry and removed exclude EEA nationals, passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces, officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains, those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control, and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area. The data are of the number of journeys made; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category if given fresh leave to enter or in "passengers returning". The data on visitors, students, passengers in transit and passengers returning (previously settled) are based, mainly or partly depending on the category, on a sample of such persons. There are certain breaks in some of the admission series as a result of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein joining the EEA in 1994-5, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on. Additionally Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002.

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

14. "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.

15. "Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants" covers persons who have applied for asylum at ports (and their accompanying dependants) and who have been granted asylum or exceptional leave, and are hence given leave to enter. Port asylum applicants are usually given temporary admission initially while their claim is being considered, and the grant of leave to enter may therefore occur some time after the initial entry to the country. These figures are not directly comparable with those in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

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

Asylum (Tables 4.1-4.6)

17. 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”.

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

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

20. 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.

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

22. There is a right of appeal to an adjudicator against an immigration decision and an appeal can be brought on asylum grounds under section 82 of the Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act 2003. Immigration Appeals adjudicators hear all asylum appeals. Those whose appeals are dismissed by adjudicators are now entitled to apply for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). If that application is refused there is the right to seek a statutory review to a high court judge on the papers. If the application is allowed by the Tribunal or by a judge on statutory review and the appeal is then dismissed by the IAT, there is a right to appeal to the Court of Appeal, on a point of law.

23. In addition to individual applications for asylum, South East Asian refugees formed a distinct group of people, already recognised as refugees, who were granted settlement on their arrival in the UK. These cases are shown in Tables 6.1 and 6.3. Under arrangements announced on 30 November 1992 and 6 August 1995 some 3,000 vulnerable former Yugoslavs who were in need of evacuation were admitted into the UK, on an exceptional basis. In addition the Government announced that the UK was willing to receive people from Kosovo whom UNHCR had classified as being vulnerable and in need of evacuation, together with their dependants. As at the end of June 1999 4,345 people from Kosovo, including dependants, were admitted to the UK under the UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Programme. The evacuation programme closed at the beginning of July 1999.

24. 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.

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

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

Grants of settlement (Tables 6.1-6.6)

27. The statistics of grants of settlement – ie people subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely – are the main available measure of longer term immigration of persons subject to immigration control. The settlement figures comprise people granted settlement on arrival at ports, and people initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit which was subsequently removed on application to the Home Office. Following changes to the immigration rules in recent years, the majority of grants are on removal of time limit.

28. Grants are counted once in the year in which they occur; subsequent journeys are counted once each in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 as described above. If a settled person is absent from the UK for more than two years he/she will be treated as a new arrival unless there are special circumstances; indefinite leave to enter for settlement may be granted again so the person would fall to be counted in more than one year’s figures of settlement, or the person might be re-admitted with limited leave.

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

30. The category “Other grants on a discretionary basis” in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 includes grants, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. 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 those 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.

31. The category “claim to right of abode upheld and other grants” in Table 6.3 includes grants to those previously settled but then absent from the UK for some time and who, on return, were initially re-admitted with limited leave.

32. Table 6.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 92 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.

33. A number of significant changes have affected the number of grants of settlement since 1986:
- (a) grants of wives were temporarily reduced substantially between 1986 and 1991 by the probationary year requirement introduced in the 1985 rules change and extended in 1988 by the repeal of section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971 (see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraphs 2(i) and (ii)). The resulting temporary reductions had unwound by 1992, as those concerned got settlement at the end of their probationary period;
 - (b) grants of spouses were temporarily increased during 1988-90 by administrative action in the Immigration and Nationality Directorate of the Home Office which cleared a backlog of marriage cases. This brought forward grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred later;
 - (c) 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 1991-4, 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 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.

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

Appeals against immigration control decisions (Table 8.1)

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

Conventions used in the tables

36. Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest 5, or three significant figures, to be consistent with other statistics of immigration and asylum. This rounding convention has been used for figures

for 1997 to 2002, 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.

37. Symbols used in tables:

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

Enquiries and other information

38. This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. Enquiries about the figures should be addressed to the Immigration Research and Statistics Service, Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8289). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 4545).

39. 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 09/03 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2002", 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 2003 United Kingdom <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/asylumq303.pdf>

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

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

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

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