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Control of Immigration:
Statistics
United Kingdom
2004

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HOME OFFICE

**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:
STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM
2004**

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by Command of Her Majesty
November 2005*

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

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2002	Cm 6053
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1996	Cm 3737
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1993	Cm 2637
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1987	Cm 415

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS DIRECTORATE MISSION STATEMENT 2005

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

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

Therefore

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

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1. MAIN POINTS

On-entry control

- The number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose 7 per cent to 97.2 million in 2004. 12.0 million were non-EEA nationals, a 1 per cent fall on 2003 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 124,000 in 2004, an increase of 4 per cent (paragraph 2.7).
- Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK decreased from 37,825 in 2003 to 31,545 in 2004. (paragraph 2.14).

Asylum

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2004 was 33,960, 31 per cent less than in 2003 (49,405). The highest numbers of applications were from nationals of Iran, Somalia, China, Zimbabwe, and Pakistan. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 40,625 in 2004, 32 per cent less than in 2003 (60,045) (paragraphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- 46,020 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2004, 29 per cent less than in 2003 but significantly higher than applications; hence the number of cases awaiting initial decision fell to 9,700, the lowest level for a decade (paragraph 3.4)
- IAA Adjudicators determined 55,975 asylum appeals in 2004 – 19 per cent were allowed and 78 per cent dismissed (paragraph 3.13).
- Overall, an estimated 24 per cent of the applications in 2004 resulted in grants of asylum (4 per cent) or of humanitarian protection or discretionary leave (11 per cent), or in allowed appeals (10 per cent) (paragraph 3.16).
- Asylum removals (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures) fell by 3 per cent in 2004 to 12,585, excluding dependants. Including dependants, 14,905 failed asylum seekers were removed in 2004, 17 per cent less than in 2003 (17,895) (paragraphs 3.23 and 3.24).

After-entry control

- There was a 21 per cent decrease in the number of after-entry decisions in 2004. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave fell from 485,860 in 2003 to 384,890 in 2004 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 4.1).
- Main categories showing the largest decreases were: students (18 per cent); settlement (33 per cent); work permit holders (24 per cent) and business (32 per cent) (paragraph 4.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2004, 75 per cent were grants of an extension, 17 per cent were grants of settlement, and 8 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 41 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3).

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2004 totalled 139,260 slightly less than in 2003 (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of grants in 2004, by far the greatest proportion was in dependant-related categories. Children account for 29 per cent, wives accounted for 18 per cent of the total, while husbands account for 9 per cent. (paragraph 5.5).
- 28 per cent of grants of settlement in 2004 were from Africa; Europe accounted for 19 per cent, the Indian sub-continent accounted for 17 per cent. The Remainder of Asia accounted for 16 per cent, the Americas 10 per cent, Oceania 4 per cent and the Middle East 4 per cent (paragraph 5.4).

Removals and Enforcement of immigration law

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2004 was 56,920, a decrease of 12 per cent on the previous year. This includes the removal of 12,585 persons who had claimed asylum at some stage as principal applicants (paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3).
- Of the total number of removals, 58 per cent were removed after having been initially refused at a port, 37 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action and 4 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 6.2).
- On 25 December 2004 there were 1,950 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 78 per cent were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage (paragraph 6.8).

Appeals

- Immigration adjudicators dealt with 109,220 appeals in 2004, 1 per cent more than in 2003. 31 per cent of these appeals were allowed, 66 per cent were dismissed and 2 per cent were withdrawn (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).

Net Migration

- In 2004 there was an estimated net inward migration of 222,600 persons, almost 50 per cent higher than 2003 (paragraph 8.3).

Points to note

On 1 May 2004, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia all joined the EEA. Tables in sections 2, 4 and 5 within this publication have been compiled to include data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. The Home office bulletin "Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom, 2004" published in August 2005 contained a range of figures calculated for 2003 and 2004 which excluded these countries to enable easier comparisons. The bulletin can be found on the RDS website at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>

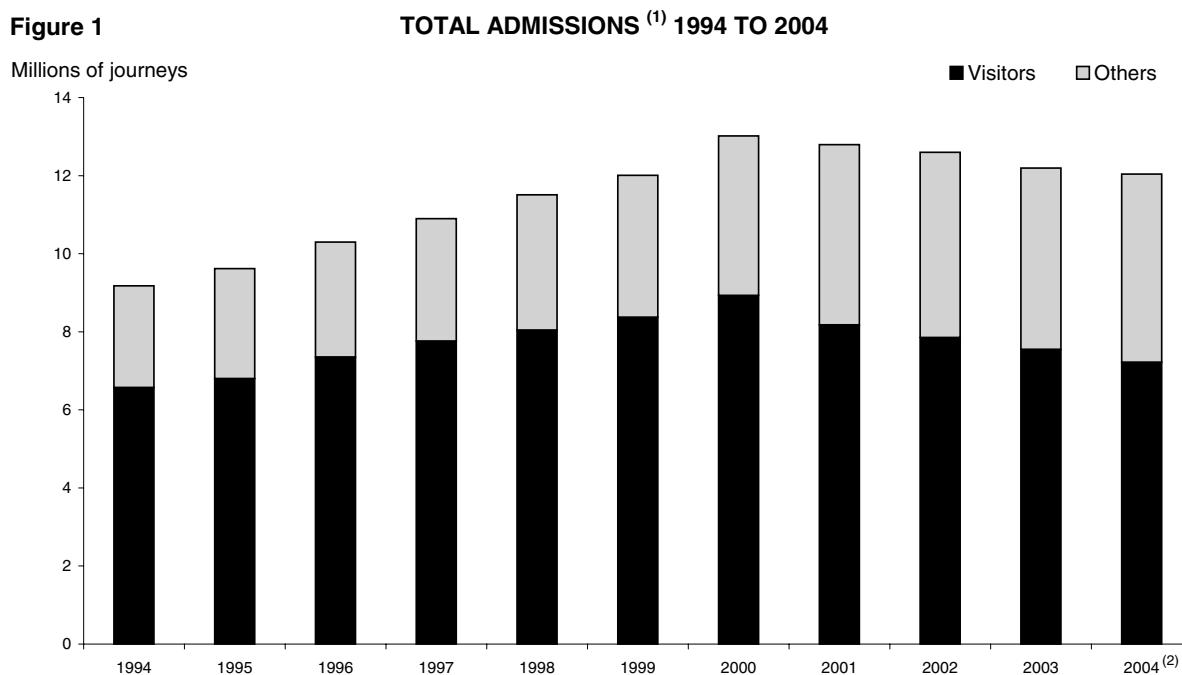
There is currently a National Statistics review of Home Office immigration and asylum publications. The review, details of which can be found on the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics website at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/statsprog1.html>, is due to be completed in late 2005.

2. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

Passenger admissions and refusals

Total admissions (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.1 In 2004, there were 97.2 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area⁽¹⁾, 6.5 million (7 per cent) more than in 2003. The majority were British or EEA nationals, but around 12.0 million were non-EEA nationals, a decrease of 1 per cent on 2003. Figure 1 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1994, broken down by broad purpose of journey – 60 per cent of all admissions were visitors (47 per cent ordinary visitors, 13 per cent business visitors).



(1) Excluding EEA nationals.

(2) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

2.2 The decrease in non-EEA admissions in 2004 of 1 per cent has been affected by the change in coverage when the accession states⁽²⁾ joined the EEA on 1 May 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a fall in both ordinary and business visitors, down 4 per cent to 7.2 million. However, the number of other admissions increased by just over 175,000 (4 per cent) to 4.8 million.

2.3 The 12.0 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2004 comprised 5.4 million from the Americas, 3.2 million from Asia, 1.2 million from both Africa and Oceania, and 1.0 million from Europe. All regions showed an increase compared with 2003 except Europe⁽³⁾, which fell 40 per cent. If accession state nationals are removed from both the 2003 and 2004 data there is a 1 per cent increase in the arrivals of European nationals. The largest rise in numbers was from the Americas, up 184,000 (4 per cent) from 2003 (see figure 2).

2.4 Citizens of the USA comprised 34 per cent of total non-EEA admissions, the largest single nationality by far, representing a rise of 2 per cent to 4.0 million in 2004. The next three largest nationalities were Australia (up 12 per cent to 917,000), Canada (up 9 per cent to 852,000) and India (up 6 per cent to 616,000). The country with the largest percentage increase on 2003 was Thailand (up 44 per cent to 75,000); this was followed by Iraq (up 40 per cent to 12,000) and Hong Kong⁽⁴⁾ (up 25 per cent to 91,300).

(1) The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

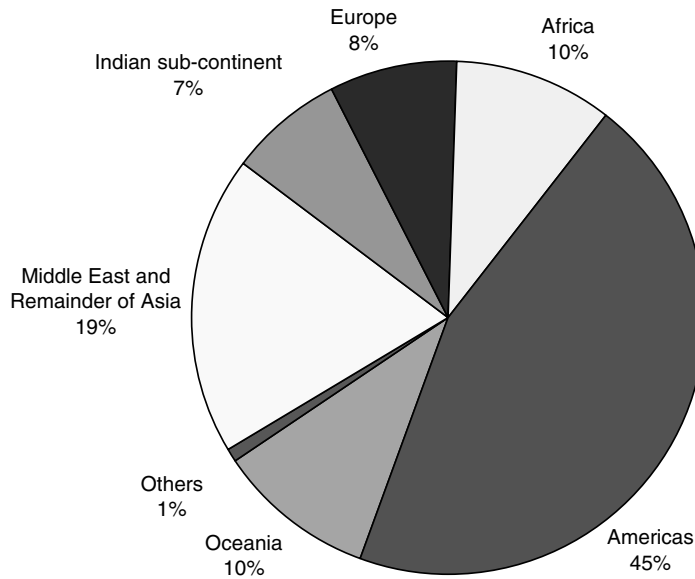
(2) Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

(3) Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of accession states (from 1 May 2004).

(4) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) – see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

Figure 2

**TOTAL ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS,
BY NATIONALITY, 2004⁽¹⁾**
(Total number of journeys 12,000,000)



(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

Visitors and students (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)

2.5 7.2 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2004 compared with 7.5 million in 2003. The decrease of 4% in 2004 reflected the fall in numbers from Europe³ (down 48 per cent to 0.5 million) as a result of the change in coverage when the accession states² joined the EEA on 1 May 2004. This was offset by a rise in numbers from the Americas (up 1 per cent to 3.7 million), Asia (up 1 per cent to 1.7 million), Oceania (up 16 per cent to 632,000), and Africa (up 5 per cent to 626,000).

2.6 294,000 non-EEA students were admitted in 2004 compared with 319,000 in 2003. The decrease of 8 per cent reflected the fall in numbers from Europe³ (down 42 per cent to 37,100), Oceania (down 18 per cent to 2,290) and Asia (down 1 per cent to 136,000). This was offset by a rise in numbers from the Americas (up 4 per cent to 92,600), and Africa (up 1 per cent to 24,600).

Work permit holders (Tables 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4)

2.7 124,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2004, compared with 119,000 in 2003, up 4 per cent (EEA nationals do not require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more decreased by 5 per cent to 42,200 in 2004 while those coming for less than 12 months increased by 10 per cent to 40,400.

2.8 There were increases in work permit holders and dependants from the Indian sub-continent (up 40 per cent to 35,800), and the Americas (up 1 per cent to 29,400) but decreases from all other regions including a 16 per cent fall from Oceania to 5,950 and a 13 per cent fall from Europe³ to 15,500. 48 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2004 were from Asia; of these the largest number, 30,100 (24 per cent) were from India, 29,400 (24 per cent) were from the Americas (nationals of USA accounted for nearly three-quarters of these), 15,500 (12 per cent) from Europe and 13,900 (11 per cent) from Africa.

2.9 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 10 per cent to 41,500; they now account for 33 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants, the highest proportion for the last ten years. By region this proportion varies from 47 per cent for African nationals to 13 per cent of those from Europe³.

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

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

2.10 Admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 11,725 in 2004, 22 per cent more than in 2003. 45 per cent (5,265) of the husbands and male fiancés admitted in 2004 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 48 per cent (4,595) in 2003.

2.11 Admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 23,615 in 2004, 9 per cent more than in 2003. This increase reflected rises in wives and female fiancées from Africa (up 20 per cent to 3,050) and Asia other than the Indian sub-continent (up 17 per cent to 6,105). 61 per cent (14,445) of the wives and female fiancées admitted in 2004 were from Asia.

2.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 4,260 in 2004, 2 per cent more than in 2003. 55 per cent (2,325) of the children admitted in 2004 were from Asia.

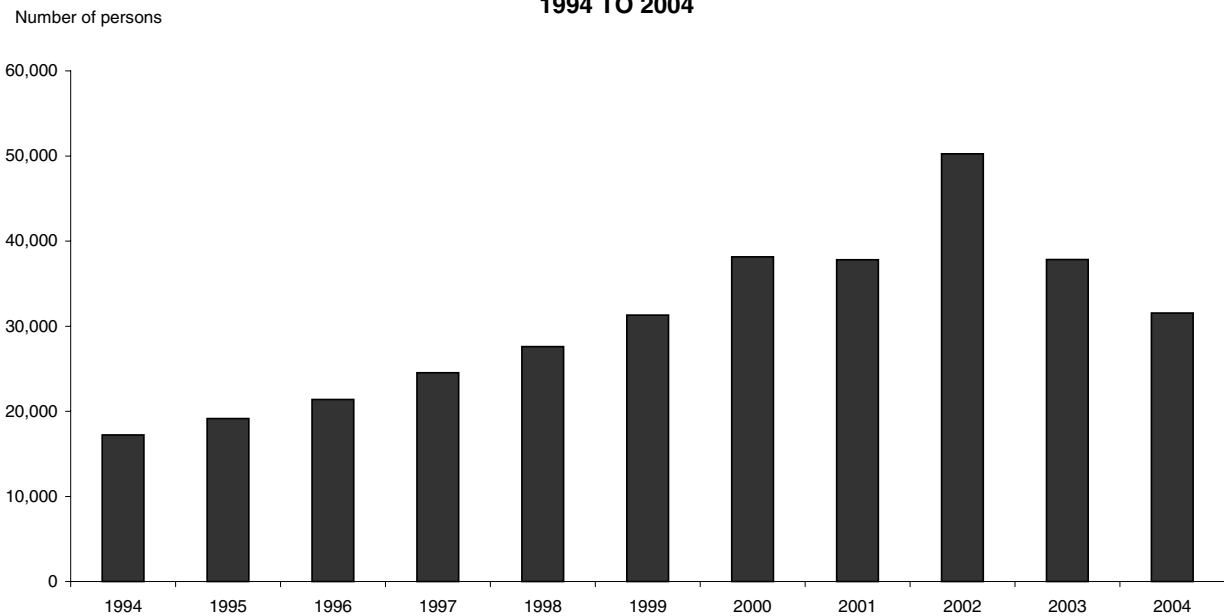
(ii) Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Table 2.3)

2.13 7,700 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom were admitted in 2004 to take or seek employment, 16 per cent (1,460) less than in 2003. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four year qualifying period.

Passengers refused entry and subsequently removed (Table 2.2)

2.14 Some 31,545 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the United Kingdom in 2004. This compared with 37,825 in 2003, a decrease of 17 per cent.

Figure 3 **NON EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1994 TO 2004**



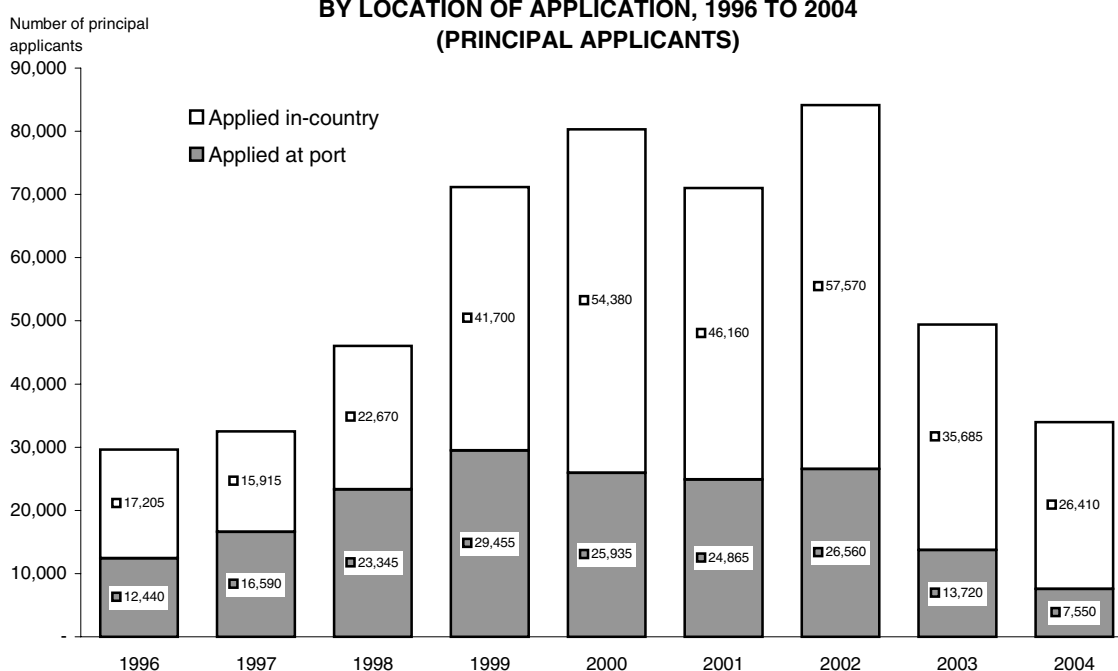
3. ASYLUM

Applications for asylum (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2004 was 33,960, 31 per cent less than in 2003 (49,405). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 40,625 in 2004, 32 per cent less than in 2003 (60,045).

3.2 The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by people who had already entered the UK, rather than at port) was 78 per cent in 2004, compared with 72 per cent in 2003 and 68 per cent in 2002.

Figure 4
APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM IN THE UK,
BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1996 TO 2004
(PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)



3.3 The nationalities accounting for the most applicants in 2004 were Iran, Somalia, China, Zimbabwe and Pakistan. Compared with 2003, applications fell from nationals of Somalia (from 5,090 to 2,585), Iraq (from 4,015 to 1,695), Zimbabwe (from 3,295 to 2,065) and Turkey (from 2,390 to 1,230). Applications increased from Iranian nationals (rising from 2,875 to 3,455), and Sudanese nationals (from 930 to 1,305).

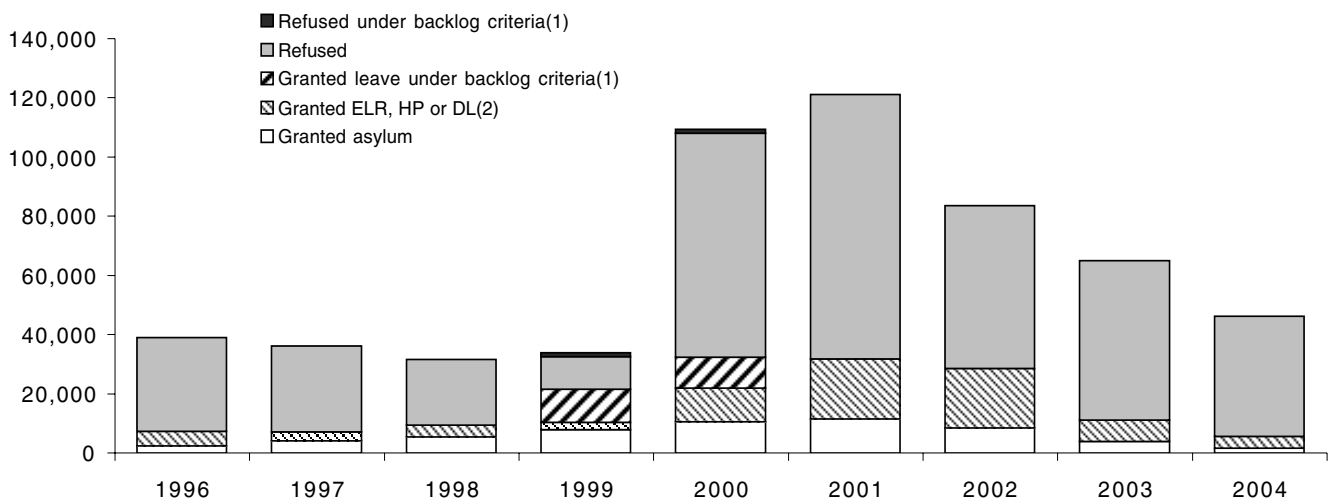
Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

3.4 46,020 initial decisions were made in 2004, 29 per cent less than the 64,940 initial decisions made in 2003 but significantly higher than the applications in 2004; hence the number of cases awaiting initial decision fell to 9,700, the lowest level for a decade. This reflects the continued efforts by IND to reduce the number of cases awaiting an initial decision.

3.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2004, 1,565 (3 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 160 (0.3 per cent) were granted humanitarian protection (HP) and 3,835 (8 per cent) granted discretionary leave (DL) and 40,465 (88 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted asylum in 2004 fell from 6 per cent in 2003, and the proportion granted HP or DL fell slightly from the 11 per cent granted ELR, HP or DL in 2003.

Figure 5
Number of principal applicants

INITIAL DECISIONS, 1996 TO 2004 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)



(1) Cases decided under pragmatic measures aimed at reducing the pre-96 asylum backlog.
(2) Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain from 1 April 2003.

3.6 In 2004, the number of grants of asylum fell to their lowest level since 1995. This was mainly due to the lower number of initial decisions and falls of 73 per cent in grants of asylum to nationals of Somalia and 75 per cent to nationals of Zimbabwe.

3.7 The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL in 2004 were Somalia (12 per cent), Afghanistan (10 per cent) and Bangladesh (7 per cent). Unaccompanied children accounted for 63 per cent of total grants of HP and DL; despite only accounting for 7 per cent of initial decisions.

3.8 40,465 cases were refused in 2004, less than the 53,865 refusals in 2003, reflecting a lower level of initial decisions. A greater proportion of initial decisions in 2004 were refusals (88 per cent in 2004 compared with 83 per cent in 2003).

3.9 The top nationalities accounting for the most refusals were Iraq 4,615 refusals (96 per cent of initial decisions), Iran 3,590 (92 per cent), China 2,525 (96 per cent), Somalia 2,355 (72 per cent) and Zimbabwe 2,310 (90 per cent).

Asylum cases outstanding (Table 3.1)

3.10 As at 31 December 2004, approximately 9,700 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 23,900 at the end of December 2003; this was the lowest level for a decade and reflected higher levels of initial decisions and withdrawals than applications during 2004. Of the 9,700 outstanding cases, 5,600 cases were work in progress, i.e. the application had been received within the previous 6 months.

3.11 As at 31 December 2004, there were approximately 5,000 appeals lodged with the Home Office 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 2004, was 21,600 (10,300 at the Adjudicator Tier, 6,200 applications for permission to appeal to the Tribunal, and 5,200 Tribunal Appeals).

Asylum appeals (Table 3.4)

3.12 In 2004, a total of 35,110 asylum appeals were received by the Home Office, 24 per cent less than in 2003, reflecting lower levels of initial decisions. During 2004, 47,000 appeals were prepared for hearing by the Home Office and passed to the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA), compared with 70,575 in 2003.

3.13 Adjudicators determined 55,975 asylum appeals in 2004, a third (32 per cent) less than in 2003. Of these 55,975 appeals, 10,845 (19 per cent) were allowed, 43,760 (78 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn (includes cases recorded as abandoned). This compares with 20 per cent allowed and 78 per cent dismissed in 2003.

3.14 29,265 applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal were submitted in 2004, 16 per cent less than 2003 (34,955). The majority of applications for permission are not allowed. The Tribunal determined 8,785 appeals in 2004, 7 per cent fewer than in 2003. Excluding cases remitted back to IAA adjudicators for further consideration, the majority (77 per cent) of appeals determined in 2004, brought by appellants were dismissed. Correspondingly 51 per cent of those appeals determined in 2004 that were brought by the Secretary of State were allowed.

3.15 1,370 applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review in asylum related cases were lodged in 2004, 37 per cent lower than 2003 (2,170). Of the 1,130 decisions made in 2004, 130 (11 per cent) were granted permission to apply. Of the 45 Judicial Review hearings determined in 2004, 33 per cent were allowed and 65 per cent dismissed (the remainder were withdrawn).

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

3.16 It is estimated that a nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of applications in 2004 resulted in the granting of asylum (4 per cent) or of HP or DL (11 per cent) or in appeals that were allowed by the IAA adjudicators (a further 10 per cent) (NB. Based on cases where data are available, around 75 per cent of initial refusals of applications made in 2004 resulted in an appeal; and around a fifth of appeals are allowed). This estimate includes allowance for the outcomes of cases that are reconsidered. This is an estimate because a proportion of applications made in 2004 are still awaiting the outcome of an appeal.

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

3.17 Interviewing and assessments of eligibility under section 55 were suspended on 21 May 2004 following the Court of Appeal's judgement in the cases of *Limbuella*, *Tesema* and *Adam*. (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 34) The effect of the judgement was that National Asylum Support Service (NASS) should not refuse support under section 55 to an asylum seeker unless it is positively satisfied that the individual concerned does have some alternative form of support available to him/her. This explains the comparatively low numbers of cases, which were deemed ineligible for NASS support compared to 2003.

Of the total (10,570) cases referred to NASS for a Section 55 decision in 2004:

- 1,360 were notified that they were ineligible for NASS support on the grounds that their claims were not made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- 9,215 were deemed eligible for NASS support on the grounds that they were made as soon as reasonably practical, they had dependants aged under 18 or that failure to provide support may lead to a breach of ECHR.

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

3.18 Applications for NASS support fell in 2004 (32,090), and were 13 per cent lower than 2003 (37,000). This was in line with lower asylum applications. Continuing high levels of terminations (40,660), resulted in the numbers supported at the end of 2004 (66,705) being 26 per cent lower than at the end of 2003 (90,075).

3.19 In 2004, the NASS received 32,090 applications for asylum support from asylum seekers in the UK. Of these,

- 18,030 were applications for accommodation support (either both accommodation and subsistence or accommodation only);
- 10,400 were for subsistence-only support;

- 3,665 were either applications that were deemed invalid⁽⁵⁾ or applications where the type of support has not been identified.

3.20 The proportion of applications that were deemed invalid, or applications where the type of support has not been identified, rose from 8 per cent in 2003 to 11 per cent in 2004.

3.21 As at the end of December 2004, 66,705 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported by NASS⁽⁶⁾. 40,750 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in NASS accommodation and 20,875 were receiving subsistence-only support and 5,080 were supported in initial accommodation⁽⁷⁾

3.22 Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2004, the top three dispersal regions in England were Yorkshire and the Humber (9,370 asylum seekers, including dependants), the North West (6,430) and the West Midlands (6,310). The top three dispersal towns in England were Leeds (2,200), Birmingham (1,835) and Sheffield (1,350). Asylum seekers are also dispersed to Scotland (Glasgow City 5,790) and Wales (2,345) and are accommodated in Northern Ireland if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

Asylum removals

3.23 12,585 principal asylum applicants were removed from the UK in 2004, (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures following enforcement action), a fall of 3 per cent on 2003 (13,005). 2,300 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, an increase of 31 per cent on 2003 (1,755). The nationalities with the largest number of principal applicants removed or departing voluntarily in 2004 were Serbia & Montenegro State Union nationals (1,990), Afghan (795), Iraqi (770), Albanian (690) and Romanian (515).

3.24 Including dependants, 14,905 asylum seekers were removed in 2004, 17 per cent less than in 2003 (17,895). Data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Further information

3.25 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1996-2004 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2004* which is obtainable free of charge from the address in the Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 49, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

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

(6) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 6,000 in March 2005. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered under arrangements with local authorities, estimated at up to 6,000 cases in March 2005 (the number of such cases is falling).

(7) Including those in induction centres. See Explanatory note 35.

4. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

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

4.1 There was a fall in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2004 to 384,890⁽⁸⁾, a decrease of 21 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants. There were large decreases in nearly all categories, the most significant of which were:

- students – down 18 per cent to 156,485 decisions;
- settlement – down 33 per cent to 71,500 decisions;
- work permit holders – down 24 per cent to 60,440 decisions;
- business – down 32 per cent to 17,555 decisions.

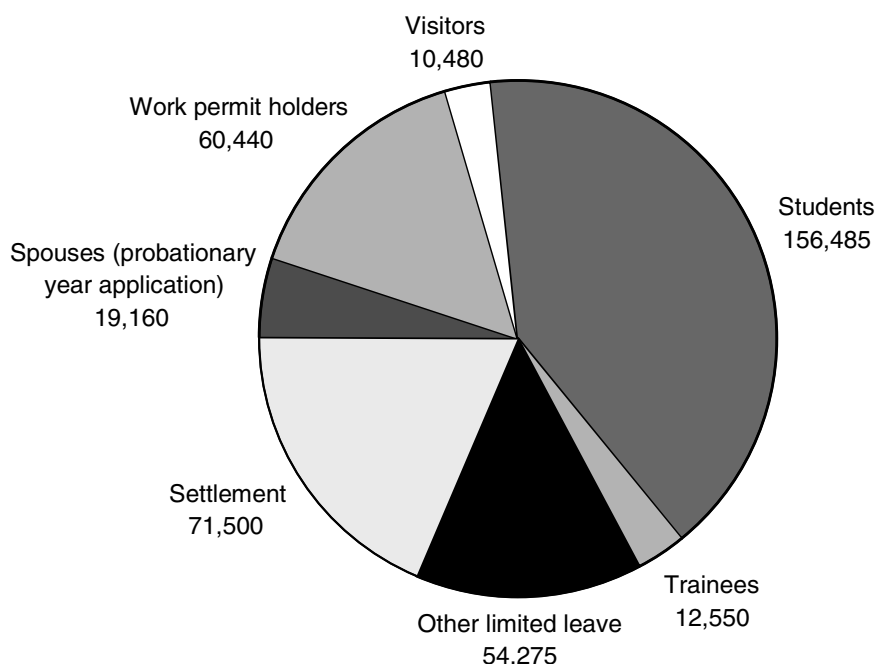
These decreases were partly offset by increases in the number of decisions in the permit free (up 35 per cent to 15,445) and trainee (up 17 per cent to 12,550) categories.

4.2 Of the total decisions in 2004, 287,890 (75 per cent) were grants of an extension, 64,665 (17 per cent) were grants of settlement and 32,335 (8 per cent) were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 6.8 per cent to 8.4 per cent between 2003 and 2004.

4.3 Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 41 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2004, accounting for 19 per cent of the total.

Figure 6

VARIATION OF LEAVE DECISIONS⁽¹⁾ BY CATEGORY, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2004⁽²⁾ (Total number of decisions 384,890)



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

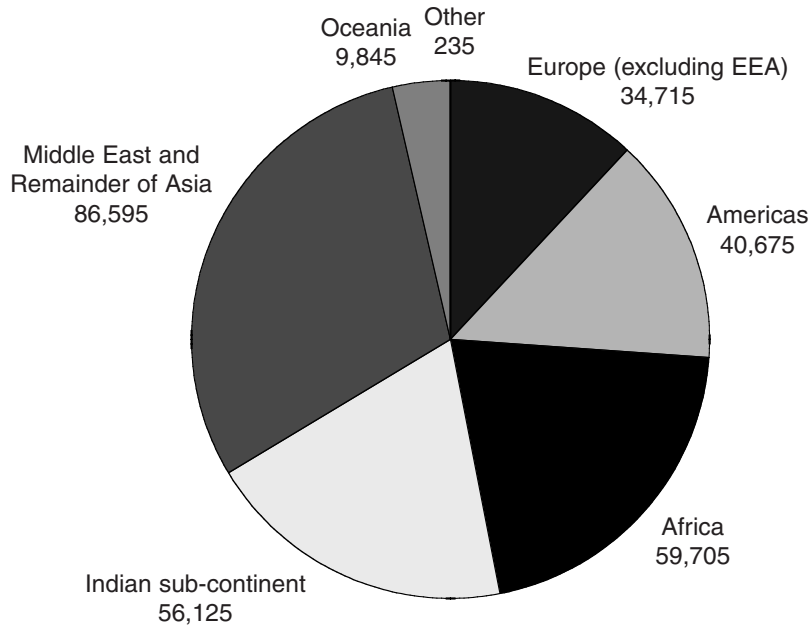
(2) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

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

4.4 Figure 7 shows that of the 287,890 persons granted an extension of stay, 86,595 (30 per cent) were from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 59,705 (21 per cent) were from Africa, 56,125 (19 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 40,675 (14 per cent) were from the Americas, 34,715 (12 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA), and 9,845 (3 per cent) were from Oceania.

Figure 7

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE ⁽¹⁾ BY NATIONALITY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2004⁽²⁾
(Total number of grants 287,890)**



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

(2) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

4.5 57,655 (39 per cent) of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 34,780 (23 per cent) were from Africa, 25,290 (17 per cent) were from the Americas, 19,695 (13 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent and 11,070 (7 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most student extensions were China (30,400), India (10,625), Brazil (8,780), Jamaica (6,630), and Pakistan (6,130).

4.6 17,635 (32 per cent) of persons granted an extension of stay as a work permit holder were from the Indian sub-continent, 14,775 (27 per cent) were from the rest of Asia and 11,210 (20 per cent) were from Africa. Oceania with 4,215 and the Americas with 4,610 accounted for 8 per cent each and Europe (excluding the EEA) accounted for 2,705 (5 per cent). The nationalities with the most work permit holder extensions were India (15,310), Philippines (6,885) South Africa (4,290), Australia (2,925) and China (2,520).

4.7 Of the spouses granted a probationary period prior to settlement, the Americas accounted for 4,300 (25 per cent), Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) accounted for 3,415 (20 per cent), Africa accounted for 3,120 (18 per cent), Europe (excluding the EEA) accounted for 2,950 (17 per cent), the India sub-continent accounted for 2,100 (12 per cent) and 1,275 (7 per cent) were from Oceania. The nationalities with the most extensions in this category were Jamaica (1,545), USA (1,155), Pakistan (1,110), South Africa (930) and Australia (870).

5. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

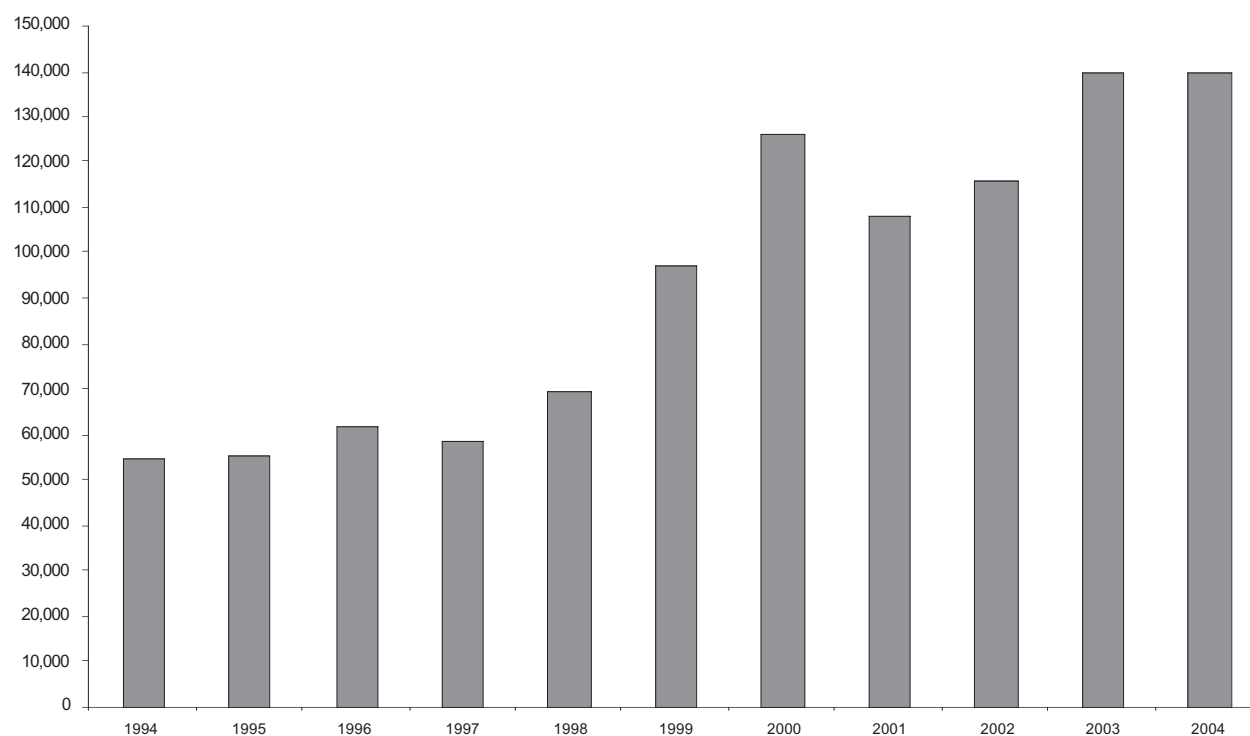
Total grants (Tables 5.1 and 5.3)

5.1 The number of persons granted settlement⁽⁹⁾ in the United Kingdom in 2004 fell slightly to 139,260. There was a 17 per cent increase to 45,625 in grants to those applicants applying in their own right or on a discretionary basis. There was a decrease of 5 per cent to 89,090 in the number of grants to spouses and dependants. These figures include nationals of accession states⁽¹⁾ granted settlement prior to 1 May 2004.

Figure 8

Number of persons

TOTAL GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 1994 to 2004⁽¹⁾



(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

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

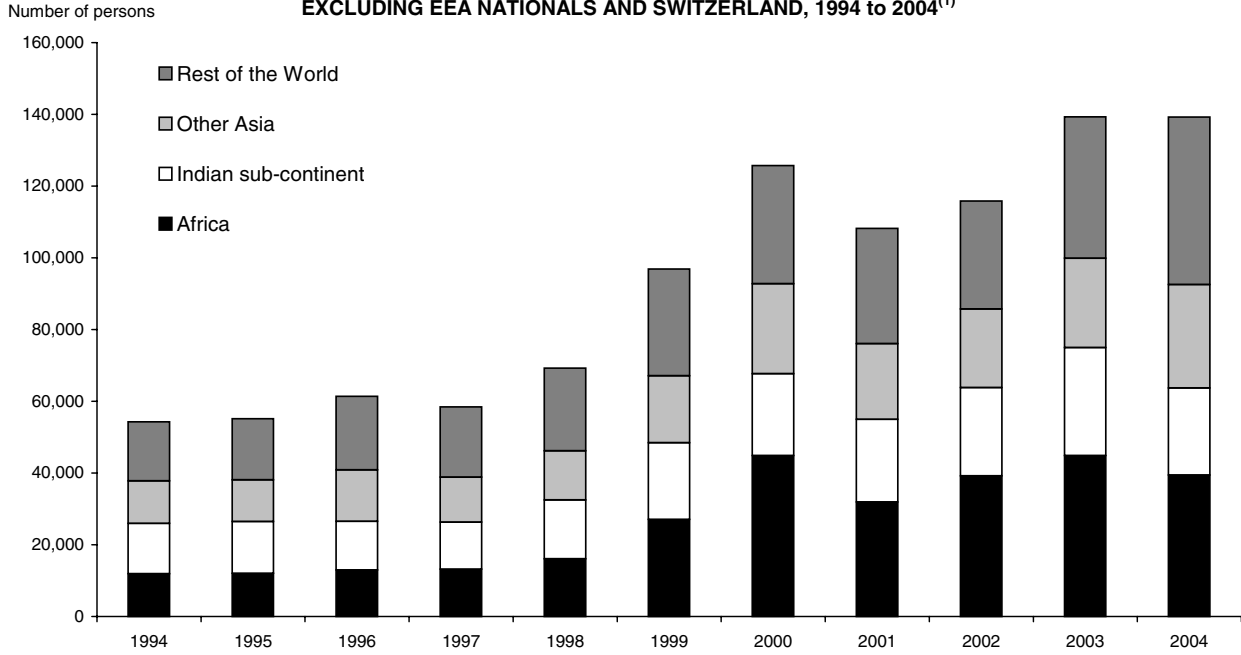
5.2 In 2004, there were decreases in grants to nationals from the Americas (down 2,335 (14 per cent) to 14,130), Africa (down 5,420 (12 per cent) to 39,440), the Indian sub-continent (down 5,250 (18 per cent) to 24,240) and Oceania (down 1,435 (20 per cent) to 5,690). There were increases in grants to nationals from Europe (up 11,305 (74 per cent) to 26,600), the Middle East (up 1,025 (20 per cent) to 6,045) and the Remainder of Asia (up 2,395 (12 per cent) to 22,830).

5.3 Within Europe, there were substantial rises in grants to nationals of Serbia and Montenegro (up 8,425 (723 per cent) to 9,590), Turkey (up 1,695 (39 per cent) to 6,060) and Croatia (up 705 (253 per cent) to 985) due to the Family ILR Exercise, which allow certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement – see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(xiv).

(9) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 37.

Figure 9

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 1994 to 2004⁽¹⁾**

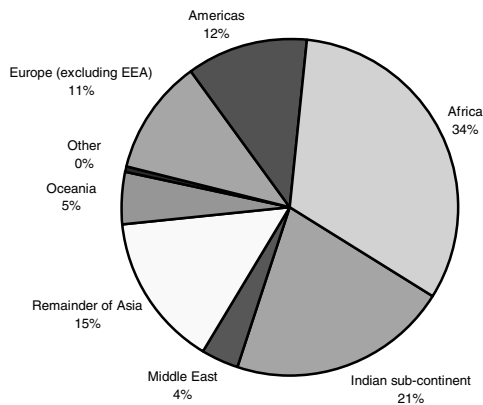


(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

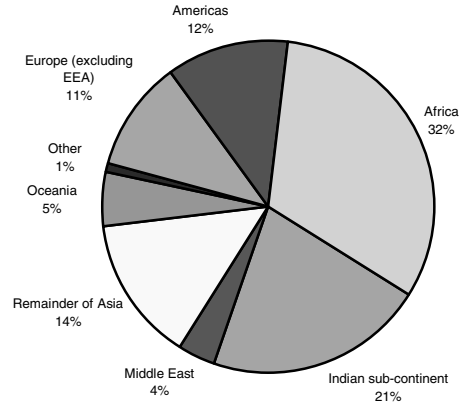
5.4 There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Europe and the Remainder of Asia increased their respective shares of the total number of grants: Europe from 15,295 (11 per cent) in 2003 to 26,600 (19 per cent) in 2004, and the Remainder of Asia from 20,435 (15 per cent) to 22,830 (16 per cent). The proportion of grants in the Americas, Africa, the Indian sub-continent, and Oceania fell: the Americas from 16,465 (12 per cent) in 2003 to 14,130 (10 per cent) in 2004, Africa from 44,860 (32 per cent) to 39,440 (28 per cent), the Indian sub-continent from 29,490 (21 per cent) to 24,240 (17 per cent) and Oceania from 7,125 (5 per cent) to 5,690 (4 per cent). The proportions of grants to nationals from the Middle East remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

Figure 10

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND,
2003
(Total number of persons 139,280)**



**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND,
2004⁽¹⁾
(Total number of persons 139,260)**



(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them after this date.

5.5 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2004 compared with 2003, are as follows:

(a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants decreased by 5 per cent to 89,090. This accounted for 64 per cent of all settlement, a similar proportion to 2003. 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 fell by 34 per cent to 12,645 (this was 9 per cent of all settlement). 3,505 (28 per cent) of the grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 2,995 (24 per cent) from Africa, 2,105 (17 per cent) from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 1,980 (16 per cent) from the Americas, 1,520 (12 per cent) from Europe, and 520 (4 per cent) from Oceania.

(c) Grants of settlement to wives decreased by 33 per cent to 25,235 (18 per cent of all settlement). 6,275 (25 per cent) of the grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 5,740 (23 per cent) from Europe, 5,265 (21 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 4,040 (16 per cent) from Africa, 2,990 (12 per cent) from the Americas and 885 (4 per cent) from Oceania.

(d) The drop in grants to husbands and wives reflects a change in the qualifying period for spouses granted settlement on the basis of marriage – see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(xii). This was partly offset by an increase in husbands and wives granted settlement at the same time as their spouse, partly due to the Family ILR Exercise

(e) Grants of settlement to children increased by 49 per cent to 40,820 (29 per cent of all settlement). This was mainly due to the Family ILR exercise – see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(xiv). 13,195 (32 per cent) of the grants of settlement to children were from Africa, 10,065 (25 per cent) from Europe, 7,820 (19 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 5,310 (13 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 3,800 (9 per cent) from the Americas, and 540 (1 per cent) from Oceania.

(f) In 2004, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren fell by 36 per cent to 1,985 (1 per cent of all settlement). Around 95 per cent of these were accepted after entry.

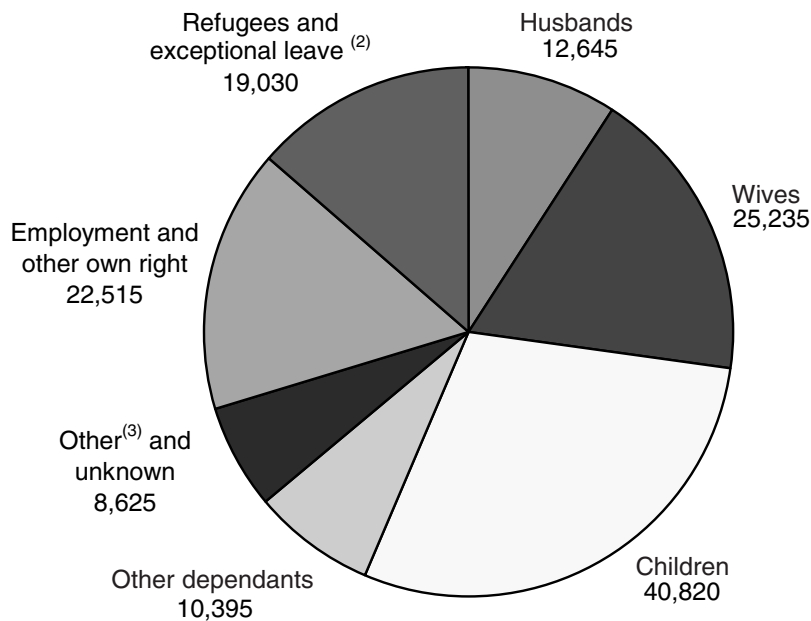
(g) Grants of settlement on completion of four years in employment with a work permit increased by 76 per cent to 16,205 (12 per cent of all settlement). Of the total in 2004, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were the Philippines (3,650), India (2,875), South Africa (1,735), USA (1,155) and Australia (715).

(h) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those granted asylum, those previously granted exceptional leave and grants under the Family ILR exercise), excluding dependants, rose by 56 per cent to 19,030, and represented 14 per cent of all settlement. Of the total in 2004, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were Serbia and Montenegro (2,365), Somalia (1,530), Turkey (1,505), Sri Lanka (1,380) and Pakistan (955).

(i) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK, fell by 62 per cent to 4,080, representing 3 per cent of all settlement.

Figure 11

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY CATEGORY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2004⁽¹⁾**
(Total number of persons 139,260)



(1) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

(2) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

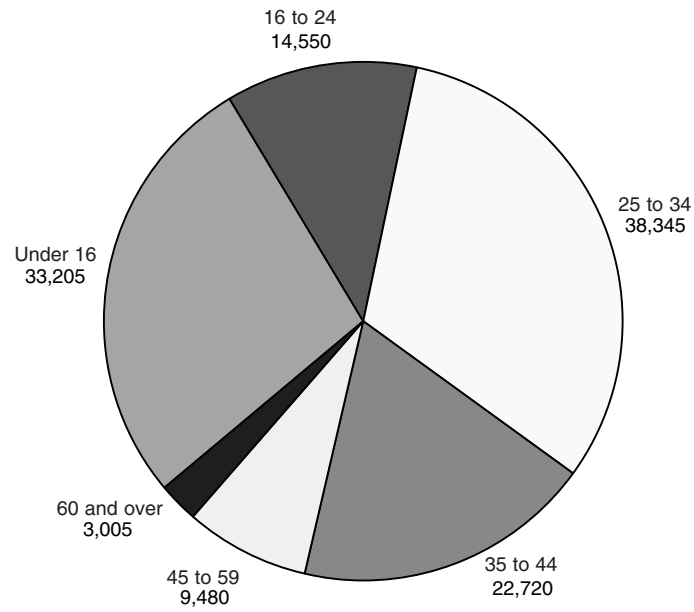
(3) Includes claim to right of abode upheld and other grants and other grants on a discretionary basis.

5.6 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival⁽¹⁰⁾) in 2004 was 53 per cent to 47 per cent in favour of females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with females accounting for 57 per cent from the Remainder of Asia, 54 per cent from the Americas, 53 per cent from Africa and Oceania, 51 per cent from Europe, 50 per cent from the Indian Sub-Continent and 45 per cent from the Middle East.

5.7 The majority of those granted settlement in 2004 were relatively young, with 86,100 (71 per cent) under 35 years old. Overall, 38,345 (32 per cent) were aged between 25 and 34, 33,205 (27 per cent) were children under 16, 22,720 (19 per cent) were between 35 and 44, 14,550 (12 per cent) were between 16 and 24, 9,480 (8 per cent) were between 45 and 59, and 3,005 (2 per cent) were 60 or over. Those from the Europe and Oceania were generally younger, with 14,955 and 4,130 respectively (76 per cent) of grants aged under 35 and those from the Americas older with 7,765 (64 per cent) aged under 35.

(10) See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 37.

**Figure 12 GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾ BY AGE,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2004⁽²⁾
(Total number of persons 121,305)**



(1) Excludes 17,610 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 345 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.
(2) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

6. ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Owing to a change in the working practices of IND, all removals of unsuccessful asylum seekers are now the result of enforcement action processes or voluntary returns. This reclassification occurred in February 2003 and applied to all asylum removals conducted after 1 January 2004 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 44).

Removals (Table 6.1)

6.2 The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily (either as a result of enforcement action or under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes) from the United Kingdom in 2004 was 56,920, a decrease of 12 per cent on 2003 (64,390). Excluding dependants of failed asylum seekers, 54,600 persons were removed, of whom 58 per cent were removed after having been initially refused entry at a port, 37 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action, and 4 per cent left under Voluntary Assisted Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration.

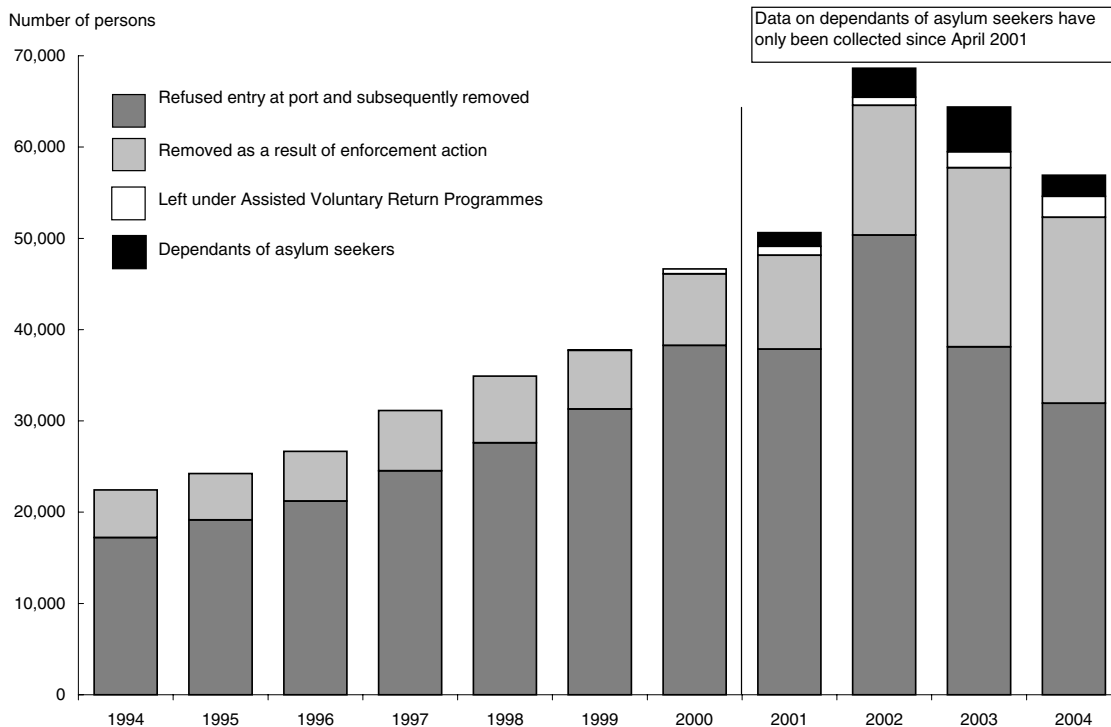
6.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2004, 12,585 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 3 per cent less than in 2003 (13,005). 2,300 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, 31 per cent more than in 2003 (1,755).

6.4 Of the total number of principal asylum applicants removed or known to have departed voluntarily in 2004, 45 per cent were from Asia (excluding the Indian Sub-Continent) and 39 per cent were from Europe. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Serbia and Montenegro (1,990), Afghan (795), Iraqi (770), Albanian (690) and Romanian (515).

6.5 Including dependants, 14,905 asylum seekers were removed in 2004, 17 per cent less than in 2003 (17,895).

Figure 13

TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED⁽¹⁾ FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1994 TO 2004



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

Enforcement action (Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

6.6 In 2004, a total of 50,780 people had enforcement action initiated against them. Of these, 72 per cent had illegal entry initiated against them, 25 per cent had administrative removal action initiated against them and 3 per cent were served with deportation orders. Principal asylum applicants accounted for 29,320 (58 per cent) of people against whom enforcement action was initiated, and dependants of asylum seekers made up a further 5,330 (10 per cent) of cases. The remaining 16,130 (32 per cent) enforcement notices were served against people who had not claimed asylum.

6.7 Nationals from ten EU accession countries accounted for 1,200 of the persons who had enforcement action initiated against them, 2 per cent of the total. 96 per cent (1,155) of these people had enforcement action initiated against them before 1 May 2004, when these countries joined the EU.

Immigration detention (Tables 6.3 and 6.4)

6.8 On 25 December 2004, there were 1,950 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 1,515 persons (78 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage. The majority (85 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Service Removal Centres, with 13 per cent being held at prison establishments and 2 per cent at Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

6.9 The largest nationalities of detainees were Chinese (205 detainees), Jamaican (190), Nigerian (140), Indian (95) and Turkish (90). 89 per cent of all detainees were male. 35 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than two weeks, 22 per cent for between 15 and 29 days, 18 per cent for between one and two months, 11 per cent for between two and four months, and 14 per cent for more than four months.

6.10 On 25 December 2004, 25 people who were detained solely under Immigration Act powers were recorded as being under 18 years old. 63 per cent of these persons had been in detention for 14 days or less, 29 per cent for between 15 and 29 days, and 8 per cent between 1 and 2 months. These individuals were all detained as part of families whose detention, as a group was considered necessary, and include those minors detained with their families under NSA provisions at Oakington Reception Centre.

Court proceedings (Table 6.5)

6.11 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Provisional 2004 data show that 670 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2002, a decrease of 10 per cent on 2003. This information is not available by nationality. A large proportion of proceedings since 1995 have related to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant, reflecting the creation of a unit in mid-1994 to target such cases. Offences of knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant, or leave to remain of a person, by means of deception were added by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996. Together, these three facilitation cases accounted for 3 per cent of proceedings in 2004, down from 33 per cent in 2003. The offence of seeking leave to enter or remain by deception was amended by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 to include seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception; 245 persons (37 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under this offence in 2004, 12 per cent more than in 2003. The offence of assisting unlawful immigration was added by the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, and 145 persons were proceeded against under this offence, a fifth of all proceedings at magistrates' courts in 2004. 332 of the defendants at magistrates' courts were found guilty of immigration offences by these courts in 2004, 8 per cent less than in 2003. 234 defendants at magistrates' courts proceeded against for immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court and 169 were found guilty.

7. APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration adjudicators (Table 7.1)

7.1 Immigration adjudicators⁽¹¹⁾ determined a record 109,220 appeals in 2004, slightly (1 per cent) more than in 2003 (108,350).

7.2 31 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2004 were allowed, 66 per cent were dismissed and 2 per cent were withdrawn.

7.3 In 2004, the numbers of appeals determined relating to asylum cases fell by 25,750 to 55,975, reflecting lower levels of initial decisions, whilst the numbers of appeals determined on entry clearance and relating to other non-asylum cases increased. For further details of appeals on asylum cases, see section 3, paragraphs 3.12 to 3.16.

7.4 44,375 appeals against refusal of entry clearance were dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2004, an increase of 23,330 and more than double the number in 2003 (111 per cent increase). Of these 44,375 appeals, 47 per cent were allowed, 51 per cent dismissed and 2 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 53 per cent allowed and 43 per cent dismissed in 2003. For further information on entry control, see section 2.

7.5 There were 8,870 other non-asylum appeals determined by immigration adjudicators in 2004 (relating to after entry control cases), 59 per cent more than 2003. Of these 8,870 appeals, 29 per cent were allowed, 68 per cent were dismissed and 3 per cent were withdrawn. For further information on after-entry control cases, see section 4.

(11) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 45.

8. NET MIGRATION

Data from the International Passenger Survey (Table 8.1)

8.1 Estimates of net migration – the balance between inward and outward migration – are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These estimates are mainly derived from data on migration intentions obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) – a sample survey of passengers, including British citizens and other EEA nationals, arriving at and leaving ports (air, sea, Channel Tunnel) in the United Kingdom. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) migrant data provides the foundation of the Total International Migration estimates and is supplemented with the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO) data on flows to and from the Irish Republic. The other data sources allow the estimation of adjustments to this data to cover migrants that are not captured in these sources. A list of these adjustments and their data sources is given below:

- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants are used to estimate the numbers entering and leaving the UK without being interviewed for the IPS.
- IPS visitor data are used to estimate the number of visitor switchers, people who initially come to or leave the UK for a short period but subsequently stay here or abroad for a year or longer.
- IPS migrant data are used to estimate the number of migrant switchers, people who initially come to or leave the UK for a year or more but subsequently stay here or abroad for less than a year.

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. The methodology used can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc.

8.2 Furthermore the internationally accepted definition used for migration⁽¹²⁾ includes temporary migration for a year or longer by, for example, students, workers and asylum seekers. Therefore, inward migration is not the same as being accepted for settlement, i.e. allowed to stay indefinitely in this country, especially as settlement can occur several years after entry to the country.

8.3 In 2004 there was an estimated net inward migration of 222,600, almost 50 per cent higher than in 2003. Inward migration has grown from under 100,000 a decade ago to the current levels.

8.4 Over the past decade the UK has experienced a net loss of British citizens and a net gain of non-British citizens. There was a net loss of British citizens of 119,600 people in 2004 and a net gain of non-British citizens of 342,200.

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

(12) See footnote (2) Table 8.1

SECTION 1: Summary

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Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1994-2004

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1) (2)	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (3)	Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (2) (3) (4) (5)
1994	9,180,000	17,220	32,830	139,510
1995	9,620,000	19,150	43,960	121,140
1996	10,300,000	21,200	29,640	127,520
1997	10,900,000	24,535	32,500	123,820
1998	11,500,000	27,605	46,015	108,250
1999	12,000,000	31,295	71,160	112,820
2000	13,000,000	38,275	80,315	166,750
2001	12,800,000	37,865	71,025	202,475
2002	12,600,000	50,360	84,130	258,720
2003	12,200,000	38,110	49,405	379,750 ^(R)
2004	12,000,000	31,930	33,960 ^(P)	313,390 ^(P)
Geographical region ⁽¹⁰⁾				
2004				
Europe	986,000	7,955	3,025	39,275
Americas	5,410,000	11,000	740	44,890
Africa	1,210,000	7,035	14,745	66,915
Indian sub-continent	875,000	1,070	3,625	60,790
Middle East	500,000	550	6,525	7,480
Remainder of Asia	1,780,000	2,970	5,225	83,330
Oceania	1,200,000	535	†	10,440
Other nationalities/ countries	91,900	815	70	270

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

(2) Excluding EEA nationals from 1994, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002 and nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

(3) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(4) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

(6) Excluding EEA nationals from 1999, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002 and nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

(7) 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.

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

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

(10) Based on nationality.

Table 1.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Persons accepted for settlement ⁽⁶⁾	Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽⁷⁾	Persons removed as a result of enforcement action ^{(8) (9)}	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators ⁽³⁾	Year/ Geographical region
55,010	13,310	5,210	28,590	1994
55,480	16,460	5,080	21,810	1995
61,730	21,410	5,460	26,990	1996
58,725	20,000	6,610	34,960	1997
69,790	21,080	7,320	38,200	1998
97,115	22,950	6,440	28,610	1999
125,945	50,570	7,820	27,130	2000
108,410	76,110	10,290	56,815	2001
115,965	57,735 ^(R)	14,205 ^(R)	84,260	2002
139,280 ^(R)	..	19,630	108,350 ^(R)	2003
139,260	50,780	20,370 ^(P)	109,220 ^(P)	2004
				Geographical region⁽¹⁰⁾ 2004
26,600	8,220	6,510	..	Europe
14,130	5,035	3,195	..	Americas
39,440	17,980	4,320	..	Africa
24,240	6,255	2,250	..	Indian sub-continent
6,045	7,755	1,745	..	Middle East
22,830	5,330	2,250	..	Remainder of Asia
5,690	50	40	..	Oceania
285	150	65	..	Other nationalities/ countries

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Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and removals, 1994 to 2004

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽³⁾	
	Total (2)	Non-EEA nationals (4)(5)(6)	British citizens (2)	Other EEA nationals and Switzerland (7)(8)	Total (9)	Of whom, port asylum seekers (10)(11)
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)
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 ⁽¹²⁾	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	38,275	5,440
2001 ⁽¹²⁾	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	37,865	4,175
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1	14.6	50,360	3,730
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	38,110	2,980
2004	97.2	12.0	68.2	17.0	31,930	-

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

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

(8) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004.

(9) Includes EEA nationals. The totals will therefore differ from those shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

(11) Due to a change in the working practices of IND all asylum removals are now classified as enforcement removals - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 44.

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

Table 2.2 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 and Switzerland, 2004⁽¹⁾

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
	All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,000,000	5,650,000	1,570,000	294,000	5,640	42,200	40,400	41,500
Europe								
Accession States⁽¹⁾								
Cyprus	21,700	9,330	2,800	395	-	15	10	-
Czech Republic	52,700	21,000	14,000	1,200	1,060	75	115	15
Estonia	9,040	4,540	2,290	75	60	25	15	5
Hungary	37,700	16,200	10,800	735	455	85	230	20
Latvia	12,100	3,690	1,570	220	60	70	370	10
Lithuania	18,900	6,410	3,330	460	95	80	160	40
Malta	14,700	7,860	2,250	95	†	10	20	5
Poland	126,000	48,800	23,200	3,880	1,120	435	960	115
Slovakia	21,300	7,650	3,090	810	1,030	100	70	†
Slovenia	9,280	4,600	2,140	90	30	5	10	†
Accession States	324,000	130,000	65,400	7,960	3,910	900	1,960	210
Remainder of Europe								
Bulgaria	72,400	10,900	17,800	955	90	1,220	870	460
Croatia	29,800	10,200	8,240	830	105	90	120	10
Romania	66,300	12,700	19,200	1,020	1,070	1,110	665	390
Russia	193,000	78,500	39,300	13,200	*	645	1,680	330
Serbia and Montenegro	36,200	11,900	6,380	1,320	*	60	160	40
Turkey	124,000	33,900	30,000	4,580	380	320	240	175
Ukraine	53,300	14,700	6,680	1,800	*	1,250	855	140
Other former USSR	54,700	15,700	9,600	4,680	*	550	735	180
Other former Yugoslavia	13,100	3,660	3,900	320	75	30	25	20
Other Europe	19,300	9,590	1,800	410	†	20	45	20
Remainder of Europe	662,000	202,000	143,000	29,200	1,720	5,290	5,390	1,770
Europe	986,000	332,000	208,000	37,100	5,640	6,190	7,340	1,980

(1) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) Refugees, Humanitarian Protection, Discretionary Leave and grants of leave to enter under the Family ILR exercise - see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(xiv).

(4) Excluding such persons given temporary admission - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 18.

(5) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 19 for a list of the categories included. Also includes 74,800 journeys made in 2004 for which the category of admission is unknown.

(6) Excludes asylum-related cases given indefinite leave to enter; these are included in 'Asylum-related cases and their dependants'.

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Asylum related cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Accepted for settlement on arrival (6)		
11,700	23,600	1,260,000	2,790,000	13,800	300,000	4,590	31,545	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
								Europe
								Accession States⁽¹⁾
5	†	1,290	7,590	75	170	†	25	Cyprus
†	25	2,060	12,200	355	555	†	275	Czech Republic
-	†	815	1,070	35	115	-	60	Estonia
†	20	1,740	6,870	-	565	-	125	Hungary
-	10	2,570	2,160	90	1,230	-	290	Latvia
10	35	1,630	5,190	255	1,180	†	1,015	Lithuania
†	†	1,440	2,830	-	225	-	5	Malta
5	65	9,830	34,300	610	2,980	5	2,970	Poland
-	15	615	7,610	95	180	†	415	Slovakia
-	-	1,400	935	-	55	-	15	Slovenia
25	175	23,400	80,800	1,510	7,260	10	5,195	Accession States
								Remainder of Europe
50	155	4,420	31,800	35	3,630	25	175	Bulgaria
20	40	2,270	6,700	660	465	†	65	Croatia
80	200	4,720	23,000	25	2,150	15	605	Romania
40	545	11,100	43,400	50	4,620	40	285	Russia
75	115	4,480	9,110	1,840	675	5	115	Serbia and Montenegro
530	525	1,900	46,900	1,840	2,290	105	240	Turkey
30	275	4,640	16,700	50	6,200	25	320	Ukraine
30	205	3,960	15,700	75	3,310	30	260	Other former USSR
15	60	620	4,110	40	260	5	40	Other former Yugoslavia
660	210	445	5,110	475	530	20	270	Other Europe
1,530	2,330	38,500	202,000	5,090	24,130	275	2,380	Remainder of Europe
1,560	2,500	61,900	283,000	6,600	31,400	280	7,575	Europe

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2004 ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months	
⁽²⁾								
Americas								
Argentina	40,700	20,400	5,990	855	*	105	555	50
Barbados	12,200	7,010	635	185	*	20	20	15
Brazil	141,000	68,300	15,900	10,900	*	315	495	185
Canada	852,000	481,000	80,900	5,590	*	970	1,570	550
Chile	23,200	11,200	3,620	800	*	50	75	50
Colombia	34,300	12,100	2,470	2,580	*	60	95	60
Guyana	5,400	1,880	260	75	*	150	20	130
Jamaica	19,900	6,000	830	285	*	145	330	120
Mexico	103,000	62,900	7,660	3,870	*	125	140	60
Peru	10,400	3,940	1,380	410	*	30	30	20
Trinidad and Tobago	29,700	12,700	1,480	435	*	85	65	105
USA	4,050,000	2,170,000	636,000	63,600	*	4,540	13,100	4,330
Venezuela	22,200	10,400	2,380	1,130	*	50	55	50
Other Americas	63,200	29,500	7,080	1,860	*	115	325	100
Americas	5,410,000	2,900,000	766,000	92,600	*	6,760	16,900	5,820
Africa								
Algeria	28,900	9,830	4,380	385	*	15	40	10
Angola	5,340	1,980	730	215	*	15	5	15
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	2,200	680	155	25	*	5	5	5
Egypt	42,900	17,200	9,910	1,020	*	120	115	170
Ethiopia	7,900	3,890	715	180	*	10	40	5
Ghana	78,300	35,000	5,430	2,160	*	95	105	595
Kenya	47,600	16,600	4,590	1,150	*	235	155	240
Libya	11,200	4,050	1,410	1,890	*	15	10	80
Mauritius	37,400	19,900	1,730	2,190	*	90	45	130
Morocco	18,700	5,840	3,000	335	*	40	45	10
Nigeria	264,000	149,000	24,800	7,210	*	235	195	1,420
Sierra Leone	13,700	5,240	710	280	*	5	5	20
Somalia	5,330	1,050	85	15	*	-	†	5
South Africa	451,000	166,000	44,900	875	*	2,720	1,550	1,810
Sudan	11,200	5,050	1,340	525	*	10	10	20
Tanzania	15,000	6,030	1,660	750	*	15	35	35
Tunisia	10,300	2,900	1,940	525	*	20	20	15
Uganda	17,500	5,870	1,670	840	*	20	55	25
Zambia	11,900	3,540	765	520	*	165	25	470
Zimbabwe	51,400	16,000	1,730	830	*	235	190	1,150
Other Africa	74,000	31,300	7,410	2,720	*	320	315	285
Africa	1,210,000	507,000	119,000	24,600	*	4,380	2,950	6,520

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

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Asylum related cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Accepted for settlement on arrival (6)		
								Americas
15	50	3,400	8,300	-	905	†	90	Argentina
40	15	1,500	2,510	-	290	†	55	Barbados
75	270	9,860	31,100	5	3,250	25	5,180	Brazil
105	305	159,000	110,000	-	12,500	65	455	Canada
10	35	1,770	5,060	10	525	5	145	Chile
60	135	1,470	13,600	760	1,010	30	105	Colombia
20	35	745	1,900	-	180	5	35	Guyana
220	85	1,700	9,420	10	715	25	995	Jamaica
30	85	12,000	14,900	-	1,730	5	355	Mexico
25	75	575	3,530	15	380	10	75	Peru
35	60	5,080	8,840	-	825	10	245	Trinidad and Tobago
420	1,280	590,000	500,000	†	63,100	125	1,485	USA
10	60	2,320	5,300	5	525	†	300	Venezuela
155	165	7,290	13,600	910	2,080	20	1,475	Other Americas
1,220	2,650	797,000	728,000	1,710	88,000	325	11,000	Americas
								Africa
140	175	1,600	10,900	70	1,290	10	270	Algeria
5	†	350	1,640	140	240	5	125	Angola
5	10	65	550	475	160	55	185	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (7)
120	105	3,450	9,430	20	1,180	10	25	Egypt
25	70	690	1,590	70	595	25	30	Ethiopia
270	375	3,460	25,500	35	5,090	160	595	Ghana
150	170	6,610	16,300	265	975	65	110	Kenya
10	25	455	2,050	20	1,130	15	20	Libya
55	125	2,000	10,200	5	945	15	420	Mauritius
80	140	965	7,380	5	840	5	150	Morocco
405	440	20,600	55,600	85	4,190	105	1,240	Nigeria
40	30	1,930	5,060	30	325	25	80	Sierra Leone
125	220	125	1,790	185	1,150	580	195	Somalia
365	555	53,900	150,000	25	28,500	245	1,640	South Africa
15	95	950	2,580	55	500	15	80	Sudan
50	70	1,800	4,040	100	375	35	30	Tanzania
110	25	970	3,420	20	300	†	70	Tunisia
10	50	2,150	6,250	60	475	55	75	Uganda
20	35	2,160	3,780	5	410	20	20	Zambia
85	105	3,620	24,300	160	2,570	410	80	Zimbabwe
200	245	4,790	20,500	455	5,300	175	1,605	Other Africa
2,270	3,050	113,000	363,000	2,280	56,500	2,020	7,035	Africa

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2004 ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	47,000	15,300	2,960	2,000	*	1,780	385	220
India	616,000	223,000	76,400	16,600	*	10,200	6,960	13,000
Pakistan	212,000	92,300	13,600	12,600	*	1,200	785	1,280
Indian sub-continent	875,000	331,000	93,000	31,200	*	13,200	8,130	14,500
Middle East								
Iran	52,900	22,500	6,540	1,340	*	60	60	105
Iraq	12,000	5,580	1,280	190	*	15	10	30
Israel	182,000	102,000	36,200	1,590	*	185	215	230
Jordan	20,800	8,710	3,770	965	*	25	20	80
Kuwait	54,600	40,400	2,580	915	*	10	15	10
Lebanon	22,900	9,370	4,040	415	*	80	95	35
Saudi Arabia	50,000	27,100	4,740	3,250	*	65	25	155
Syria	11,400	4,060	1,790	635	*	15	20	45
Yemen	6,200	3,080	565	350	*	†	5	10
Other Middle East	87,000	52,000	6,570	3,930	*	40	35	50
Middle East	500,000	275,000	68,100	13,600	*	495	495	745
Remainder of Asia								
China	261,000	65,800	42,500	24,200	*	1,480	450	1,310
Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾	91,300	39,100	9,530	6,900	*	310	80	355
Indonesia	25,000	9,820	4,130	805	*	110	55	50
Japan	593,000	266,000	104,000	23,600	*	1,570	830	2,040
Malaysia	173,000	78,400	14,500	6,080	*	455	175	355
Philippines	102,000	19,400	3,120	1,610	*	2,670	505	4,830
Singapore	79,900	37,400	12,900	1,740	*	235	100	130
South Korea	216,000	124,000	25,600	8,950	*	260	150	410
Sri Lanka	60,600	24,000	3,790	1,850	*	235	115	370
Taiwan	53,800	17,500	9,810	7,630	*	75	125	80
Thailand	75,000	32,000	6,230	4,790	*	510	140	285
Other Asia	47,800	13,400	3,880	2,930	*	535	160	265
Remainder of Asia	1,780,000	726,000	240,000	91,100	*	8,440	2,880	10,500
Asia	3,150,000	1,330,000	401,000	136,000	*	22,100	11,500	25,700
Oceania								
Australia	917,000	444,000	60,300	1,860	*	2,100	1,290	1,180
New Zealand	280,000	112,000	13,900	365	*	650	390	285
Other Oceania	4,660	1,600	300	65	*	20	5	15
Oceania	1,200,000	557,000	74,500	2,290	*	2,780	1,690	1,480
British Overseas citizens	13,000	4,570	870	730	*	25	5	35
Nationality unknown	78,900	16,700	2,860	260	*	15	50	15
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	12,000,000	5,650,000	1,570,000	294,000	5,640	42,200	40,400	41,500

(8) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

Table 2.2 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed	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	Asylum related cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Accepted for settlement on arrival (6)		
635	1,010	3,330	17,900	5	1,470	40	100	Asia
1,460	2,900	32,700	215,000	25	16,800	385	555	Indian sub-continent
3,170	4,420	11,600	65,200	405	5,370	240	415	Bangladesh
								India
								Pakistan
5,260	8,340	47,600	298,000	435	23,700	665	1,070	Indian sub-continent
60	230	1,770	18,400	345	1,470	60	75	Middle East
35	415	275	3,040	120	850	150	55	Iran
55	75	16,700	23,300	20	1,900	15	305	Iraq
25	50	1,640	5,090	5	375	5	10	Israel
10	15	4,100	5,590	35	890	5	-	Jordan
								Kuwait
40	75	1,860	6,410	125	340	10	20	Lebanon
10	15	3,630	9,100	-	1,880	5	10	Saudi Arabia
30	50	1,280	3,060	20	355	5	20	Syria
35	85	375	1,370	35	265	15	10	Yemen
20	20	5,360	16,700	280	2,050	10	35	Other Middle East
330	1,030	37,000	92,000	990	10,400	280	550	Middle East
40	550	4,780	116,000	70	4,340	100	270	Remainder of Asia
25	110	7,340	26,500	-	1,050	15	410	China
20	110	1,690	6,240	10	1,950	15	20	Hong Kong (8)
10	385	34,500	152,000	-	8,090	30	245	Indonesia
25	150	9,610	57,900	5	4,820	20	1,130	Japan
								Malaysia
185	565	17,100	46,500	5	5,400	115	105	Philippines
10	70	4,890	21,400	-	1,060	20	75	Singapore
10	60	14,900	37,500	-	4,410	15	315	South Korea
100	830	2,500	21,800	1,130	3,700	150	125	Sri Lanka
10	45	1,340	16,400	-	825	10	15	Taiwan
30	1,630	1,570	26,000	5	1,610	110	50	Thailand
50	570	1,920	18,900	515	4,440	115	205	Other Asia
515	5,080	102,000	547,000	1,740	41,700	705	2,970	Remainder of Asia
6,100	14,400	187,000	937,000	3,160	75,700	1,650	4,590	Asia
350	560	77,700	294,000	-	33,500	155	355	Oceania
165	235	16,200	125,000	-	10,900	75	160	Australia
5	50	735	1,250	5	600	5	20	New Zealand
								Other Oceania
520	845	94,700	420,000	5	45,000	240	535	Oceania
5	10	625	5,900	-	245	-	30	British Overseas citizens
50	105	3,070	52,400	25	3,250	70	790	Nationality unknown
11,700	23,600	1,260,000	2,790,000	13,800	300,000	4,590	31,545	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1994-2004.

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)						
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 ⁽⁴⁾	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9						
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8						
2002	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5						
2003 ^{(5)(R)}	12,200 (11,200)	7,550 (6,880)	319 (284)	81.4 (74.3)	37.8 (37.0)						
2004 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	12,000 (11,700)	7,220 (7,030)	294 (286)	82.7 (79.8)	41.5 (41.3)						
Nationality by geographical region											
1994											
Europe	1,180	893	73	5.4	1.0						
Americas	4,090	3,050	63	16.3	5.7						
Africa	650	412	17	1.8	0.8						
Indian sub-continent	468	252	7	2.0	1.1						
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,030	1,480	84	5.7	4.8						
Oceania	681	441	2	1.8	0.7						
Other nationalities	80	50	2	0.1	0.1						
All nationalities	9,180	6,570	249	33.2	14.3						
2004⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾											
Europe	986 (662)	540 (345)	37 (29)	13.5 (10.7)	2.0 (1.8)						
Americas	5,410	3,670	93	23.6	5.8						
Africa	1,210	626	25	7.3	6.5						
Indian sub-continent	875	424	31	21.3	14.5						
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,280	1,310	105	12.3	11.2						
Oceania	1,200	632	2	4.5	1.5						
Other nationalities	92	25	1	0.1	0.1						
All nationalities	12,000 (11,700)	7,220 (7,030)	294 (286)	82.7 (79.8)	41.5 (41.3)						

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

(2) Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment. Such persons are included in the category 'Others given leave to enter' in Table 2.2.

(3) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 74,800 journeys made in 2004 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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

(5) Figures in brackets exclude nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (countries which became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004) for the whole of 2003 and 2004.

(6) Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of journeys		
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey												
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽¹⁾		UK ancestry ⁽²⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽³⁾		People returning after a temporary absence abroad		Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed		Year and nationality		
(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)		(000's)		(number)				
18.8	2.6		5.2	986		1,300		16,960		1994		
19.1	2.4		6.6	1,090		1,370		18,955		1995		
21.0	2.1		7.4	1,140		1,470		21,190		1996		
26.4	2.4		8.4	1,250		1,560		24,325		1997		
32.2	2.1		10.2	1,310		1,780		27,425		1998		
30.3	2.5		11.9	1,340		1,910		31,005		1999		
33.0	2.3		10.9	1,430		2,200		38,150		2000 ⁽⁴⁾		
29.1	2.9		10.7	1,510		2,620		37,815		2001 ⁽⁴⁾		
30.3	2.5		10.4	1,480		2,740		50,260		2002		
31.4	(30.4)	2.7	(2.7)	9.2	(9.1)	1,390	(1,300)	2,780	(2,590)	37,825	(23,720)	2003 ^{(5)(R)}
35.3	(35.1)	4.6	(4.6)	7.7	(7.7)	1,570	(1,530)	2,790	(2,710)	31,545	(26,350)	2004 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾
										Nationality by geographical region		
										1994		
1.4	†		†	74		129		..		Europe		
3.0	0.3		0.4	511		444		..		Americas		
1.9	0.5		0.4	96		119		..		Africa		
8.5	0.6		†	71		127		..		Indian sub-continent		
2.3	0.4		†	151		303		..		Middle East and Remainder of Asia		
1.5	0.1		4.3	72		158		..		Oceania		
0.1	0.7		†	7		20		..		Other nationalities		
18.8	2.6		5.2	981		1,300		16,960		All nationalities		
										2004⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾		
4.1	(3.9)	0.3	(0.3)	†	(†)	106	(69)	283	(202)	7,575	(2,380)	Europe
3.9	0.3		0.4	886		728		11,000		Americas		
5.3	2.0		2.0	169		363		7,035		Africa		
13.6	0.7		†	72		298		1,070		Indian sub-continent		
6.9	1.0		†	194		639		3,520		Middle East and Remainder of Asia		
1.4	0.2		5.2	134		420		535		Oceania		
0.2	0.1		-	7		58		815		Other nationalities		
35.3	(35.1)	4.6	(4.6)	7.7	(7.7)	1,570	(1,530)	2,790	(2,710)	31,545	(26,350)	All nationalities

Table 2.4 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1994-2004

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Year of admission	All nationalities				Europe			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1994	47,500	10,200	23,000	14,300	6,450	830	4,600	1,030
1995	52,100	11,700	26,100	14,300	7,630	1,000	5,570	1,060
1996	58,200	11,400	29,400	17,400	6,870	970	4,730	1,160
1997	62,980	16,270	27,380	19,320	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998	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 ⁽²⁾	92,050	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001 ⁽²⁾	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650
2002	120,115	51,525	34,095	34,495	14,090	5,000	6,970	2,120
2003	119,180	44,480	36,870	37,830	17,785	7,675	7,625	2,485
2004 ⁽³⁾	124,200	42,235	40,420	41,545	15,520	6,190	7,345	1,985

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Other Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1994	3,160	600	1,430	1,130	10,500	3,030	2,700	4,770
1995	3,700	750	1,820	1,130	10,800	3,340	2,630	4,810
1996	4,640	1,040	2,000	1,590	12,100	2,670	3,850	5,590
1997	6,100	1,460	2,720	1,920	12,620	3,940	2,680	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 ⁽²⁾	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 ⁽²⁾	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820
2002	22,810	8,875	5,665	8,270	26,030	13,825	2,420	9,785
2003	25,580	8,185	6,440	10,955	24,935	11,245	3,045	10,645
2004	35,755	13,155	8,130	14,475	23,540	8,935	3,380	11,225

(1) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

(3) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

Table 2.4 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
22,000	4,450	11,800	5,740	2,690	560	1,280	850	1994
24,200	5,010	13,300	5,850	2,940	640	1,490	800	1995
28,100	5,020	15,900	7,130	3,250	670	1,490	1,100	1996
28,700	6,680	14,340	7,710	4,200	1,220	1,620	1,350	1997
29,570	7,820	13,740	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,740	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,855	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 ⁽²⁾
31,375	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 ⁽²⁾
31,900	11,110	13,855	6,935	15,695	7,255	3,160	5,280	2002
29,250	8,415	14,935	5,900	14,400	5,275	2,965	6,160	2003
29,440	6,755	16,870	5,815	13,855	4,385	2,955	6,515	2004

Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
2,490	740	1,060	690	190	40	100	60	1994
2,720	900	1,170	650	150	30	90	30	1995
3,060	970	1,290	800	180	30	100	50	1996
3,840	1,540	1,300	1,000	130	30	70	30	1997
4,855	2,120	1,435	1,295	150	55	60	35	1998
5,815	2,765	1,605	1,445	135	55	65	20	1999
7,175	3,770	1,810	1,590	105	45	45	15	2000 ⁽²⁾
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 ⁽²⁾
9,370	5,360	1,960	2,050	220	105	60	55	2002
7,070	3,620	1,805	1,645	160	70	45	45	2003
5,950	2,780	1,690	1,485	145	40	55	50	2004

Table 2.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1994-2004

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category and nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (1)	2001 (1)	2002	2003	2004 (2)
Husbands											
Europe	310	380	420	605	620	645	660	495	715	1,085	1,280
Americas	880	970	880	975	1,090	1,150	1,000	610	720	825	1,035
Africa	740	610	710	1,085	1,490	1,615	1,515	1,310	1,470	1,480	2,140
Indian sub-continent	3,070	3,020	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,605	6,240	5,410	4,565	4,445	5,090
Other Asia	300	330	340	405	430	460	450	455	495	535	775
Oceania	550	560	530	630	730	835	725	560	500	470	460
Other nationalities	40	30	30	35	35	25	15	20	35	40	50
All nationalities	5,890	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,340	10,605	8,855	8,495	8,880	10,830
Male fiancés											
Europe	80	90	90	130	105	120	100	60	135	205	275
Americas	150	150	160	195	175	145	160	105	185	165	185
Africa	100	90	80	105	140	130	100	85	100	110	125
Indian sub-continent	150	140	100	185	215	220	240	235	180	150	175
Other Asia	60	60	70	70	90	75	55	65	70	70	70
Oceania	70	70	80	95	125	100	90	60	55	65	60
Other nationalities	10	10	†	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	5
All nationalities	610	610	580	785	855	800	750	610	730	765	895
Wives											
Europe	740	900	1,040	1,165	1,410	2,000	1,745	1,345	1,915	2,340	1,920
Americas	1,570	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,525	1,955	1,255	1,750	1,950	2,185
Africa	980	940	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,305	2,235	2,165	2,480	2,445	2,935
Indian sub-continent	5,050	5,060	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,540	8,700	8,495	7,695	7,260	8,095
Other Asia	1,600	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,990	3,310	3,480	4,055	4,435	5,355
Oceania	800	760	790	900	1,100	1,310	1,145	1,060	880	810	765
Other nationalities	80	60	50	50	35	50	45	60	95	125	115
All nationalities	10,800	11,100	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,715	19,140	17,860	18,870	19,365	21,370
Female fiancées											
Europe	240	310	400	485	560	665	670	445	730	765	580
Americas	380	370	400	445	450	490	510	255	390	420	470
Africa	100	90	120	105	150	130	130	115	125	110	115
Indian sub-continent	260	250	250	200	305	285	310	295	265	195	245
Other Asia	380	390	430	520	710	740	725	595	645	785	750
Oceania	90	100	110	130	145	140	110	70	70	70	80
Other nationalities	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5
All nationalities	1,460	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,465	2,475	1,775	2,225	2,355	2,245
Children											
Europe	150	160	130	145	190	235	245	265	375	435	345
Americas	270	260	210	195	225	315	285	265	345	365	480
Africa	390	260	320	205	295	335	500	915	965	895	915
Indian sub-continent	910	820	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345	1,345	1,360
Other Asia	230	230	250	225	245	280	430	995	1,080	900	965
Oceania	120	200	130	135	150	210	115	240	235	185	175
Other nationalities	30	30	20	20	10	5	10	35	40	35	30
All nationalities	2,100	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,205	2,835	4,015	4,385	4,165	4,260

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

(2) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date..

SECTION 3: Asylum

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Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20-36.

Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1996 to 2004

	Number of principal applicants								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (P)
Applications received ⁽¹⁾	29,640	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960
<i>of which: Applied at port</i>	12,440	16,590	23,345	29,455	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,720	7,550
<i>Applied in-country</i>	17,205	15,915	22,670	41,700	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685	26,410
Initial decisions in year	38,960	36,045	31,570	33,720	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020
Cases reconsidered (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	••	••	••	••	1,160	11,260	4,715	3,825	4,520
Decisions (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	38,960	36,045	31,570	33,720	96,400	124,205	85,575	67,740	50,055
Granted asylum ^{(2) (4)}	2,240	3,985	5,345	7,815	10,595	13,490	10,255	4,300	1,895
Granted exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave ^{(2) (3)}	5,055	3,115	3,910	2,465	11,420	21,600	21,015	7,550	4,170
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ^{(2) (4)}	31,670	28,945	22,315	11,025	62,720	89,115	54,305	55,890	43,990
<i>Granted asylum %</i> ^{(2) (4)}	(6)	(11)	(17)	(36)	(13)	(11)	(12)	(6)	(4)
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL %</i> ^{(2) (3)}	(13)	(9)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(17)	(25)	(11)	(8)
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL %</i> ^{(2) (4)}	(81)	(80)	(71)	(52)	(74)	(72)	(63)	(83)	(88)
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	••	••	••	11,140	10,325	••	••	••	••
Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	••	••	••	1,275	1,335	••	••	••	••
Applications withdrawn ⁽²⁾	2,925	2,065	1,470	730	1,755	2,720	1,530	1,905	2,435
Adjudicator Appeals									
Appeals received by the Home Office	22,985	20,950	14,320	6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110
Appeals determined by the IAA	13,790	21,090	25,320	19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975
Of which appeals allowed	515	1,180	2,355	5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845
<i>appeals allowed %</i>	(4)	(6)	(9)	(27)	(17)	(19)	(22)	(20)	(19)
Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	7,810	8,280	11,610	26,700	35,680	43,245	45,145	27,920	16,910
Removals and voluntary departures ⁽⁶⁾	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,585
Cases awaiting initial decision outcome (At end of year) ⁽⁷⁾	57,405	51,795	64,770	125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900	9,700
Grants of settlement ⁽⁸⁾									
As recognised refugees	1,115	2,405	4,270	••	••	••	10,955	4,865	1,695
With exceptional leave	3,080	2,425	2,405	••	••	••	7,280	7,220	8,555
Family ILR exercise	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,235
Total	4,195	4,830	6,680	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,085	19,490

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

(2) Includes outcomes of cases reconsidered for which initial decision or withdrawal in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 or 2004. Outcomes related to date of reconsideration which may be a later year than year of initial decision (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 23).

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Data for 2004 include accession countries for the whole year and therefore totals will differ from those in Tables 5.1 and 5.3.

Table 3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1996 to 2004

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants							
Nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001	2002	2003	2004 (P)
Europe									
Albania	105	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595	295
Czech Republic	55	240	515	1,790	1,200	825	1,365	70	20
Macedonia	15	20	50	90	65	755	310	60	15
Moldova	†	20	25	180	235	425	820	380	170
Poland	900	565	1,585	1,860	1,015	615	990	95	15
Romania	455	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550	295
Russia	205	180	185	685	1,000	450	295	280	190
Serbia & Montenegro	400	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815	290
Turkey	1,495	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390	1,230
Ukraine	235	490	370	775	770	445	365	300	120
Other Former USSR	960	1,325	2,235	2,460	2,275	895	1,245	625	340
Other Former Yugoslavia	620	375	535	2,625	2,200	85	90	50	20
Other	1,035	1,575	1,260	200	415	335	300	80	30
Europe	6,475	9,145	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235	6,295	3,025
Americas									
Colombia	1,005	1,330	425	1,000	505	365	420	220	120
Ecuador	435	1,205	280	610	445	255	315	150	35
Jamaica	125	130	105	180	310	525	1,310	965	455
Other	205	165	165	240	155	170	240	230	130
Americas	1,765	2,825	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290	1,560	740
Africa									
Algeria	715	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550	490
Angola	385	195	150	545	800	1,015	1,420	850	400
Burundi	60	85	215	780	620	610	700	650	265
Cameroon	105	175	95	245	355	380	615	505	360
Congo	75	90	150	450	485	540	600	320	150
Dem. Rep. Congo	680	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475
Eritrea	135	125	345	565	505	620	1,180	950	1,105
Ethiopia	205	145	345	455	415	610	700	640	540
Gambia	245	125	45	30	50	65	130	95	100
Ghana	780	350	225	195	285	190	275	325	355
Ivory Coast	125	70	95	190	445	275	315	390	280
Kenya	1,170	605	885	485	455	305	350	220	145
Liberia	330	205	70	65	55	115	450	740	405
Nigeria	2,900	1,480	1,380	945	835	810	1,125	1,010	1,090
Rwanda	80	90	280	820	760	530	655	260	75
Sierra Leone	395	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380	230
Somalia	1,780	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585
Sudan	280	230	250	280	415	390	655	930	1,305
Tanzania	225	90	80	80	60	80	40	30	20
Uganda	215	220	210	420	740	480	715	705	405
Zimbabwe	130	60	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065
Other	275	220	305	400	615	555	845	895	910
Africa	11,290	9,515	12,380	18,435	17,920	20,590	29,390	20,370	14,745
Middle East									
Iran	585	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455
Iraq	965	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695
Other	600	675	745	1,045	1,330	1,165	1,115	1,080	1,375
Middle East	2,150	2,335	2,785	4,165	14,415	11,265	18,315	7,970	6,525
Rest of Asia									
Afghanistan	675	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395
Bangladesh	645	545	460	530	795	510	720	735	510
China	820	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365
India	2,220	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405
Pakistan	1,915	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710
Sri Lanka	1,340	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705	330
Vietnam	10	10	35	105	180	400	840	1,125	755
Other	270	255	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655	375
Rest of Asia	7,885	8,570	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755	13,155	8,850
Other, and nationality not recorded	80	105	190	785	450	160	145	55	70
All nationalities	29,640	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960

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

Table 3.3 Initial decisions ⁽¹⁾ on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants by nationality, 2004 ^(P)

Nationality	Total initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Number of principal applicants			
					Total refused	Refusals		
						Refused asylum, HP or DL after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
Europe								
Albania	505	–	†	110	395	320	15	65
Czech Republic	50	–	–	–	50	45	†	10
Macedonia	40	–	–	15	25	20	–	5
Moldova	205	†	–	35	170	95	40	35
Poland	65	–	–	–	65	55	–	5
Romania	380	†	–	80	300	205	5	85
Russia	245	25	†	5	215	170	20	25
Serbia & Montenegro	1,145	20	†	160	960	815	25	125
Turkey	2,165	85	5	90	1,985	1,775	100	110
Ukraine	145	5	–	5	135	120	5	10
Other Former USSR	625	25	†	10	590	445	25	120
Other Former Yugoslavia	65	†	–	5	60	50	–	10
Other	70	†	–	†	65	55	–	10
Europe	5,700	165	10	510	5,015	4,170	235	610
Americas								
Colombia	160	5	–	†	150	125	†	25
Ecuador	55	–	–	5	50	45	†	5
Jamaica	510	†	†	10	500	475	–	25
Other	120	5	–	5	110	95	5	15
Americas	840	10	†	15	810	740	5	65
Africa								
Algeria	620	10	–	25	590	440	15	130
Angola	580	10	†	100	470	420	15	35
Burundi	370	20	55	45	250	225	10	15
Cameroon	405	20	†	50	335	315	10	10
Congo	255	10	–	25	215	200	†	15
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,775	55	–	175	1,540	1,375	70	95
Eritrea	995	75	30	155	735	595	100	40
Ethiopia	660	15	–	130	515	470	15	30
Gambia	120	–	–	†	115	100	†	15
Ghana	325	5	–	5	315	275	5	35
Ivory Coast	290	5	–	15	270	245	5	15
Kenya	205	5	–	30	170	150	10	15
Liberia	500	5	†	65	435	345	25	70
Nigeria	1,040	5	–	45	990	845	45	100
Rwanda	205	10	–	25	170	150	†	20
Sierra Leone	375	5	5	45	320	270	10	45
Somalia	3,275	455	10	455	2,355	1,930	235	190
Sudan	1,465	120	5	35	1,305	980	280	45
Tanzania	30	5	–	5	20	20	–	†
Uganda	485	25	†	105	355	330	†	20
Zimbabwe	2,560	220	†	25	2,310	2,135	10	165
Other	1,030	20	†	70	945	850	15	75
Africa	17,565	1,100	105	1,635	14,730	12,660	885	1,185
Middle East								
Iran	3,890	70	15	215	3,590	3,025	360	210
Iraq	4,815	10	–	185	4,615	3,860	400	355
Other	1,500	45	5	70	1,380	1,125	100	155
Middle East	10,205	130	15	475	9,585	8,010	860	720
Rest of Asia								
Afghanistan	2,680	35	10	410	2,225	1,860	250	120
Bangladesh	585	–	†	275	305	265	15	30
China	2,620	15	5	80	2,525	1,825	120	575
India	1,530	5	†	15	1,510	1,060	190	265
Pakistan	1,965	60	†	105	1,795	1,640	20	135
Sri Lanka	720	10	†	85	625	555	15	50
Vietnam	895	5	–	220	675	410	20	240
Other	635	40	5	10	580	460	25	95
Asia	11,630	160	25	1,200	10,245	8,080	655	1,505
Other, and nationality not recorded	80	†	–	†	80	60	5	10
All nationalities	46,020	1,565	160	3,835	40,465	33,720	2,645	4,095

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

Table 3.4 Asylum appeals to the immigration adjudicators, tribunal and applications for Judicial Review, 2000 to 2004

United Kingdom	Number of principal appellants (cases)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (P)
Appeals to the immigration adjudicators					
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽¹⁾	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110
Appeals received by the IAA	28,935	47,905	64,125	70,575	47,000
Adjudicator determinations ⁽²⁾ of which:	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975
Allowed ⁽³⁾	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	15,580	34,440	48,845	63,810	43,760
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	475	825	1,685	1,845	1,370
Applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal ⁽²⁾					
Applications	6,020	15,540	25,600	34,955	29,265
Decisions	5,490	13,540	22,825	32,180	30,520
Appeals to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal ⁽²⁾					
Received	1,615	3,860	6,920	11,845	9,465
Determined of which:	2,635	3,190	5,565	9,450	8,785
Allowed ⁽³⁾	815	475	620	1,490	1,060
Dismissed ⁽³⁾	1,385	1,140	2,015	3,230	2,965
Withdrawn ⁽³⁾	220	150	225	510	840
Remitted ⁽³⁾	215	1,430	2,700	4,220	3,915
Applications for permissions to apply for Judicial Review					
Applications	1,920 ⁽⁴⁾	2,210 ⁽⁴⁾	3,075	2,170	1,370
Decisions of which:	2,095 ⁽⁴⁾	2,300 ⁽⁴⁾	2,980	2,240	1,130
granted permission to apply	555 ⁽⁴⁾	290 ⁽⁴⁾	260	235	130
Outcome of Judicial Review Hearings					
Allowed ⁽⁵⁾	365	260	25	30	15
Dismissed ⁽⁶⁾	300	60	60	55	30
Withdrawn	95	60	5	5	†

(1) Figures for 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section of the Home Office.

Figures for 2001 onwards are based on Immigration and Nationality Directorate electronic sources.

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

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

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

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

(6) The decision of the respondent was upheld.

Table 3.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), in the United Kingdom, in 2003 and 2004

<u>Applications (excluding dependants)</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u> (P)
<hr/>		
Applications for:		
Support including accommodation	19,375	18,030
Subsistence only support	14,565	10,400
Invalid and not yet known support type ⁽¹⁾	3,060	3,665
Total	37,000	32,090
<hr/>		
of which:		
Family cases ⁽²⁾	7,590	5,660
Single adults	29,410	26,435
<hr/>		
Number of cases who have had their support ceased within the year ⁽³⁾	46,585	40,660
<hr/>		
<u>Supported asylum seekers (including dependants)</u> ⁽⁴⁾	<u>As at end:</u> <u>December 2003</u>	<u>As at end:</u> <u>December 2004</u>
Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation	49,760	40,750
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support	30,360	20,875
Asylum seekers supported in initial accommodation ⁽⁵⁾	9,955	5,080

(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) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 6,000 in March 2005.
Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered under arrangements with local authorities, estimated at up to 6,000 cases in March 2005 (the number of such cases is falling).

(5) Including those in induction centres.

Table 3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service, by government office region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2004 ⁽¹⁾

Government Office Region	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only (2)	Supported in NASS accommodation (3)
<u>England</u>		
North East	165	3,920
North West	900	6,430
Yorkshire & Humberside	660	9,370
East Midlands	745	2,555
West Midlands	1,195	6,310
East of England	760	590
Greater London	14,505	1,455
South East	1,340	815
South West	280	1,065
Total England	20,550	32,500
<u>Wales</u>	110	2,345
<u>Scotland</u>	205	5,790
<u>Northern Ireland</u>	15	115
Total United Kingdom	20,875	40,750

(1) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 5,080 as at the end of December 2004.

(2) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 6,000 in March 2005. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered under arrangements with local authorities, estimated at up to 6,000 cases in March 2005 (the number of such cases is falling).

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

Table 3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support, 2004 ⁽¹⁾

As at end of:	Number of Persons	
	In receipt of subsistence only (2)	Supported in NASS accommodation (3)
March-04	27,635	48,610
June-04	25,465	45,135
September-04	22,935	41,475
December-04	20,875	40,750

(1) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 5,080 as at the end of December 2004.

(2) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 6,000 in March 2005. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered under arrangements with local authorities, estimated at up to 6,000 cases in March 2005 (the number of such cases is falling).

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

SECTION 4: After-entry control

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Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2004^{(3)(P)}

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (4)
All nationalities	287,890	9,150	390	149,325	12,455	55,165	14,230
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Accession States							
Cyprus	75	5	-	40	5	15	-
Czech Republic	435	25	*	175	5	60	5
Estonia	150	†	*	30	†	5	-
Hungary	310	10	*	130	5	65	†
Latvia	670	5	*	95	†	5	15
Lithuania	4,105	5	*	365	†	20	5
Malta	40	-	-	5	10	15	5
Poland	8,030	15	*	1,770	10	105	10
Slovakia	450	20	*	175	†	35	-
Slovenia	20	-	*	10	-	5	†
Accession States	14,280	80	-	2,795	40	345	45
Remainder of Europe							
Bulgaria	3,475	25	*	230	20	575	20
Croatia	185	15	*	80	10	25	5
Romania	2,635	30	*	185	35	405	45
Russia	2,455	30	*	1,210	30	410	125
Serbia and Montenegro	610	20	*	140	5	85	15
Turkey	3,960	100	*	2,295	20	260	75
Ukraine	2,650	35	*	1,320	25	345	115
Other former USSR	3,220	40	*	2,540	15	180	55
Other former Yugoslavia	300	20	*	130	5	35	5
Other Europe	950	25	*	150	†	40	5
Remainder of Europe	20,435	345	-	8,280	170	2,360	470
Europe (excluding EEA)	34,715	420	-	11,070	210	2,705	515

(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 nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

(4) Includes writers and artists.

(5) Includes investors and innovators.

(6) Includes unmarried partners.

(7) Includes the au pairs and fiancé(e)s shown separately in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Category of extension				Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business(5)	Spouse (probationary period applications)(6)	Other extensions (7)	Category Unknown			
15,330	17,185	9,275	5,385	64,665	32,335	All nationalities
						Europe (excluding EEA)
						Accession States
-	5	-	†	35	15	Cyprus
115	30	5	20	105	35	Czech Republic
100	10	5	†	15	10	Estonia
65	15	10	10	80	25	Hungary
520	15	5	5	25	95	Latvia
3,675	20	5	15	105	260	Lithuania
-	†	-	-	20	5	Malta
5,985	80	25	25	385	870	Poland
175	25	5	15	120	35	Slovakia
†	-	†	†	5	†	Slovenia
10,635	190	60	90	895	1,355	Accession States
						Remainder of Europe
2,430	125	20	30	310	800	Bulgaria
-	35	5	10	155	40	Croatia
1,615	135	120	60	275	805	Romania
15	475	35	120	835	240	Russia
-	190	115	40	740	205	Serbia and Montenegro
470	520	125	100	1,990	555	Turkey
5	330	50	420	410	375	Ukraine
5	235	30	120	295	400	Other former USSR
†	70	10	20	150	65	Other former Yugoslavia
-	650	30	50	390	90	Other Europe
4,545	2,760	54	970	5,550	3,575	Remainder of Europe
15,180	2,950	600	1,065	6,450	4,930	Europe (excluding EEA)

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2004^{(3)(P)} (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (4)
Americas							
Argentina	485	10	*	265	†	105	35
Barbados	235	5	-	115	30	40	5
Brazil	9,690	95	*	8,780	5	175	110
Canada	1,960	50	30	435	35	725	140
Chile	330	5	*	225	5	25	20
Colombia	2,350	35	*	1,945	10	85	40
Guyana	275	20	-	90	5	95	5
Jamaica	9,590	125	5	6,630	20	430	50
Mexico	1,060	20	*	785	5	105	50
Peru	345	5	*	205	†	20	45
Trinidad and Tobago	1,430	25	10	765	80	320	40
USA	8,630	145	*	1,630	35	2,300	2,505
Venezuela	1,070	15	*	900	5	50	30
Other Americas	3,220	70	†	2,520	20	125	60
Americas	40,675	630	50	25,290	255	4,610	3,140
Africa							
Algeria	490	25	*	270	5	30	10
Angola	200	20	*	135	-	5	†
Congo (Dem. Rep.) (8)	150	10	*	45	†	5	5
Egypt	990	75	*	235	220	245	105
Ethiopia	200	15	*	90	5	15	30
Ghana	6,175	215	15	4,015	105	830	110
Kenya	2,690	65	†	1,510	80	565	110
Libya	2,295	85	*	1,840	155	120	30
Mauritius	4,425	45	-	3,670	70	470	25
Morocco	365	10	*	120	5	35	30
Nigeria	7,510	370	†	4,290	355	1,170	360
Sierra Leone	870	35	-	580	5	60	15
Somalia	130	†	*	5	-	5	-
South Africa	11,700	915	60	3,400	215	4,290	535
Sudan	590	85	*	185	125	85	45
Tanzania	1,330	35	-	970	20	65	35
Tunisia	100	5	*	30	-	15	5
Uganda	2,380	50	-	1,920	25	120	30
Zambia	1,215	25	†	645	20	330	15
Zimbabwe	9,160	160	5	5,450	90	2,340	120
Other Africa	6,730	150	†	5,370	45	420	90
Africa	59,705	2,405	85	34,780	1,550	11,210	1,700

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

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business(5)	Spouse (probationary period applications)(6)	Other extensions (7)	Category Unknown			
†	55	5	10	65	30	Americas
-	30	5	5	100	35	Argentina
†	415	50	60	365	755	Barbados
5	325	155	55	900	185	Brazil
-	25	20	†	45	25	Canada
-	170	40	25	335	195	Chile
-	25	25	10	110	75	Colombia
-	1,545	590	195	2,280	2,645	Guyana
-	75	10	10	100	55	Jamaica
†	60	5	5	70	45	Mexico
-	120	45	30	360	180	Peru
25	1,155	670	165	2,485	465	Trinidad and Tobago
-	55	10	5	55	65	USA
†	245	130	40	500	425	Venezuela
						Other Americas
35	4,300	1,760	605	7,775	5,180	Americas
-	80	55	15	520	190	Africa
-	5	20	10	285	40	Algeria
-	15	50	20	490	60	Angola
-	40	30	35	220	115	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (8)
-	15	25	10	295	45	Egypt
-	330	465	95	1,200	975	Ethiopia
10	165	150	35	945	485	Ghana
†	25	30	10	160	140	Kenya
-	85	25	30	320	430	Libya
-	95	60	5	260	110	Mauritius
5	430	385	145	2,335	1,490	Morocco
-	65	90	20	1,045	280	Nigeria
-	30	75	10	1,195	80	Sierra Leone
5	930	785	560	4,805	1,285	Somalia
-	25	5	30	260	60	South Africa
5	75	105	25	210	225	Sudan
†	30	10	5	70	30	Tanzania
-	95	120	20	320	400	Tunisia
-	40	120	20	220	215	Uganda
-	265	605	120	1,545	2,015	Zambia
5	280	275	95	1,190	980	Zimbabwe
						Other Africa
25	3,120	3,495	1,325	17,890	9,645	Africa

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2004^{(3)(P)} (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (4)
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	4,145	180	†	2,940	75	295	190
India	39,355	1,560	5	10,625	7,210	15,310	3,080
Pakistan	12,630	795	5	6,130	1,275	2,030	630
Indian sub-continent	56,125	2,535	10	19,695	8,555	17,635	3,895
Middle East							
Iran	2,030	290	*	1,145	125	160	65
Iraq	435	120	*	40	45	40	15
Israel	790	10	*	435	5	145	75
Jordan	515	20	*	265	75	80	30
Kuwait	150	70	*	55	10	5	†
Lebanon	365	25	*	155	25	85	25
Saudi Arabia	810	30	*	740	5	15	5
Syria	870	75	*	445	120	130	30
Yemen	290	20	*	180	5	5	5
Other Middle East	525	45	*	345	55	35	10
Middle East	6,780	710	*	3,810	460	695	260
Remainder of Asia							
China	34,940	595	*	30,400	15	2,520	420
Hong Kong (9)	2,660	40	-	1,835	30	480	35
Indonesia	965	35	*	385	15	75	370
Japan	5,775	155	*	4,215	20	755	95
Malaysia	5,915	130	5	3,280	550	1,445	150
Philippines	9,830	240	*	140	20	6,885	2,035
Singapore	655	10	-	250	85	195	55
South Korea	5,330	130	*	4,525	5	370	100
Sri Lanka	4,065	155	5	2,520	305	490	270
Taiwan	1,280	35	*	1,050	†	95	10
Thailand	2,990	85	*	1,790	5	330	95
Other Asia	5,405	130	-	3,455	250	440	185
Remainder of Asia	79,810	1,750	10	53,845	1,305	14,080	3,820
Asia	142,720	4,995	20	77,350	10,315	32,415	7,975
Oceania							
Australia	6,465	435	180	460	85	2,925	585
New Zealand	3,040	245	55	195	30	1,250	295
Other Oceania	340	10	-	35	†	40	15
Oceania	9,845	690	235	690	115	4,215	895
British Overseas citizens	185	5	-	120	5	15	†
Nationality unknown	55	5	*	25	†	†	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	287,890	9,150	390	149,325	12,455	55,165	14,230

(9) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom						Numbers of decisions
Category of extension				Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business(5)	Spouse (probationary period applications)(6)	Other extensions (7)	Category Unknown			
						Asia
						Indian sub-continent
†	175	200	90	2,375	1,565	Bangladesh
10	815	280	460	5,800	2,680	India
15	1,110	355	285	5,905	2,515	Pakistan
25	2,100	835	835	14,080	6,765	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East
15	100	50	85	540	340	Iran
†	100	45	35	875	175	Iraq
10	80	20	10	205	110	Israel
†	30	10	5	120	50	Jordan
-	-	5	5	30	†	Kuwait
-	30	15	10	190	60	Lebanon
5	†	5	10	35	30	Saudi Arabia
-	45	5	15	105	105	Syria
-	55	10	5	145	40	Yemen
-	15	10	10	65	40	Other Middle East
30	465	165	195	2,310	945	Middle East
						Remainder of Asia
10	680	65	235	1,220	1,140	China
5	150	45	40	410	255	Hong Kong (9)
-	60	10	10	125	50	Indonesia
†	380	80	80	785	215	Japan
†	230	45	75	680	470	Malaysia
-	325	70	120	4,630	550	Philippines
†	40	5	10	210	45	Singapore
-	85	75	40	250	235	South Korea
†	145	90	90	1,590	470	Sri Lanka
-	70	†	20	140	35	Taiwan
-	570	50	60	745	200	Thailand
-	215	625	100	795	465	Other Asia
20	2,950	1,155	875	11,575	4,125	Remainder of Asia
75	5,515	2,155	1,900	27,965	11,835	Asia
						Oceania
10	870	615	300	2,505	445	Australia
†	395	425	155	1,915	190	New Zealand
-	10	210	15	40	45	Other Oceania
10	1,275	1,245	475	4,455	675	Oceania
-	20	15	5	55	35	British Overseas citizens
†	5	†	10	75	30	Nationality unknown
15,330	17,185	9,275	5,385	64,665	32,335	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement⁽²⁾, by category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2001-2004

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
			(R)	(3) (P)			(R)	(3) (P)
All decisions	277,375	337,650	485,860	384,890	5.6	5.5	6.8	8.4
Visitors	14,695	15,355	15,740	10,480	11.1	8.4	10.9	12.7
Working holidaymakers	1,340	2,700	500	495	6.1	2.6	19.7	21.3
Students	90,115	128,400	190,215	156,485	7.7	5.3	2.9	4.6
Trainees	8,270	7,960	10,760	12,550	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Au Pairs	495	360	365	225	35.1	45.4	63.8	27.1
Work permit holders	44,025	54,865	79,300	60,440	1.8	3.1	7.5	8.7
Permit free employment ⁽⁴⁾	6,015	7,415	11,470	15,445	2.9	10.7	9.9	7.8
Independent means	35	10	20	5	42.4	66.7	76.2	60.0
Business ⁽⁵⁾	5,580	10,715	25,860	17,555	5.6	7.8	4.1	12.7
Fiancé(e)s	85	100	150	120	22.4	22.4	20.1	21.3
Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁶⁾	24,910	19,235	25,030	19,160	7.4	3.8	9.8	10.3
Other limited leave	6,915	10,470	15,730	11,730	17.9	16.5	31.2	23.2
Settlement	74,900	78,935	106,110	71,500	2.9	5.4	9.1	9.6
Category Unknown	..	1,140	4,610	8,700	..	15.7	8.2	38.1

(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 nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

(4) Includes writers and artists.

(5) Includes investors and innovators.

(6) Data include unmarried partners.

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2004^(P)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽¹⁾		Settled Status ⁽²⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
All nationalities	26,975	6,475	8,440	2,320	44,210
Europe					
European Economic Area					
Austria	230	40	75	15	360
Belgium	250	50	120	20	435
Denmark	350	45	95	25	510
Finland	110	5	70	10	195
France	2,510	980	755	220	4,465
Germany	1,530	205	525	85	2,345
Greece	235	25	240	35	530
Iceland	10	†	5	–	20
Ireland	620	125	205	55	1,005
Italy	1,325	140	605	125	2,190
Luxembourg	†	–	5	–	5
Netherlands	1,495	440	310	80	2,320
Norway	105	30	40	10	180
Portugal	3,030	800	1,190	245	5,265
Spain	745	110	380	80	1,315
Sweden	345	50	155	35	585
Switzerland	65	5	15	†	90
European Economic Area ⁽³⁾	12,955	3,050	4,790	1,040	21,830
European Economic Area Accession States⁽⁴⁾					
Cyprus	40	10	†	5	55
Czech Republic	130	15	20	5	170
Estonia	45	5	5	†	60
Hungary	100	5	20	†	130
Latvia	140	30	†	†	175
Lithuania	625	55	10	5	700
Malta	20	†	†	–	20
Poland	1,380	100	205	30	1,720
Slovakia	130	15	55	5	205
Slovenia	5	–	–	–	5
European Economic Area Accession States	2,615	235	325	55	3,230
Remainder of Europe					
Bulgaria	35	†	15	5	55
Croatia	20	5	10	5	40
Romania	55	10	25	10	95
Russia	75	5	40	10	130
Serbia and Montenegro	50	30	15	10	105
Turkey	145	20	45	20	230
Ukraine	100	15	20	10	140
Other former USSR	60	5	10	5	80
Other former Yugoslavia	30	†	5	5	40
Other Europe	85	20	†	5	115
Remainder of Europe	655	110	180	75	1,025
Europe	16,225	3,400	5,295	1,170	26,085

(1) Residence documents and residence permits issued for 5 years - see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11 and 12.

(2) Residence documents and residence permits issued for an indefinite period - see Explanatory Note paragraph 10.

(3) Includes Liechtenstein.

(4) States that became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004 - see Explanatory Note paragraph 13.

Table 4.3 (continued)

Geographical region and nationality	Number of decisions				
	Limited Period Status ⁽¹⁾		Settled Status ⁽²⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
Americas					
Argentina	100	10	5	†	115
Barbados	5	–	–	†	5
Brazil	965	85	150	40	1,240
Canada	85	†	25	†	115
Chile	40	†	10	–	55
Colombia	245	45	60	20	375
Guyana	5	5	–	–	10
Jamaica	105	55	20	10	190
Mexico	60	†	15	10	85
Peru	55	5	15	5	85
Trinidad and Tobago	15	†	10	†	25
USA	365	15	165	15	565
Venezuela	95	15	25	10	140
Other Americas	185	70	45	20	325
Americas	2,325	310	555	135	3,325
Africa					
Algeria	710	445	200	105	1,460
Angola	95	35	20	25	175
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾	25	20	5	15	65
Egypt	95	30	20	5	150
Ethiopia	15	5	5	†	25
Ghana	880	415	80	65	1,440
Kenya	65	20	30	15	125
Libya	5	†	–	–	10
Mauritius	40	10	25	15	85
Morocco	125	40	50	15	230
Nigeria	1,325	980	225	210	2,740
Sierra Leone	35	25	25	15	95
Somalia	60	20	–	5	85
South Africa	455	30	240	25	750
Sudan	15	†	10	–	25
Tanzania	20	5	†	†	25
Tunisia	25	10	5	5	50
Uganda	55	10	5	5	75
Zambia	15	–	10	†	30
Zimbabwe	90	15	35	10	150
Other Africa	655	280	115	110	1,165
Africa	4,810	2,395	1,100	645	8,950
Asia					
Indian sub-continent					
Bangladesh	25	15	15	10	65
India	1,710	55	770	140	2,670
Pakistan	445	85	200	105	835
Indian sub-continent	2,180	155	985	250	3,570
Middle East					
Iran	60	10	30	10	110
Iraq	30	5	5	†	40
Israel	75	10	15	†	100
Jordan	15	5	5	–	25
Kuwait	†	–	–	–	†
Lebanon	45	10	10	10	80
Saudi Arabia	5	–	–	–	5
Syria	25	15	15	†	50
Yemen	5	–	†	–	5
Other Middle East	30	10	10	5	60
Middle East	290	70	85	30	475

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

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2004^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽¹⁾		Settled Status ⁽²⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
Remainder of Asia					
China	130	50	35	15	230
Hong Kong ⁽⁶⁾	25	†	20	5	50
Indonesia	15	†	10	–	25
Japan	110	†	65	5	180
Malaysia	45	†	30	10	85
Philippines	75	10	50	10	145
Singapore	15	–	10	–	25
South Korea	25	5	10	†	40
Sri Lanka	215	45	45	10	315
Taiwan	5	–	5	–	10
Thailand	55	†	20	5	80
Other Asia	55	15	5	10	80
Remainder of Asia	765	130	305	65	1,265
Asia	3,235	355	1,375	350	5,315
Oceania					
Australia	215	5	60	10	290
New Zealand	115	5	40	†	160
Other Oceania	5	–	–	–	5
Oceania	340	10	100	10	460
British Overseas citizens	5	†	–	–	5
Stateless	35	5	15	5	65
Other countries not elsewhere specified	5	–	†	–	5
All nationalities	26,975	6,475	8,440	2,320	44,210

(6) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

SECTION 5: Acceptances for settlement

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Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽¹⁾, 2004^{(P)(2)}

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽³⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	139,260	16,205	1,325	220	19,030	4,080	4,765	
Europe								
Accession States⁽²⁾								
Cyprus	160	†	–	–	40	†	–	
Czech Republic	520	5	–	–	90	†	–	
Estonia	165	†	–	–	45	–	–	
Hungary	100	5	†	†	–	–	–	
Latvia	210	†	–	†	50	†	–	
Lithuania	610	†	†	–	165	–	–	
Malta	25	–	–	–	–	5	–	
Poland	1,235	20	–	60	185	20	–	
Slovakia	255	5	–	10	30	–	–	
Slovenia	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Accession States	3,285	40	†	75	600	30	–	
Remainder of Europe								
Bulgaria	625	105	†	25	75	15	–	
Croatia	985	25	10	–	240	15	–	
Romania	560	100	†	†	65	5	–	
Russia	1,620	260	5	10	190	55	–	
Serbia and Montenegro	9,590	95	5	–	2,365	40	–	
Turkey	6,060	105	5	†	1,505	90	–	
Ukraine	1,050	70	†	–	215	20	–	
Other former USSR	830	65	†	†	155	20	–	
Other former Yugoslavia	285	10	–	–	45	5	–	
Other Europe	1,700	10	–	–	365	5	–	
Remainder of Europe	23,315	845	20	40	5,220	270	–	
Europe	26,600	885	25	115	5,820	300	–	
Americas								
Argentina	95	20	5	–	–	†	†	
Barbados	145	45	–	–	–	10	–	
Brazil	565	35	15	–	25	25	–	
Canada	1,225	230	5	5	–	20	240	
Chile	65	5	–	–	5	5	–	
Colombia	1,745	30	5	†	435	30	–	
Guyana	170	30	–	–	5	15	–	
Jamaica	2,930	135	5	–	50	125	†	
Mexico	130	30	5	†	–	5	–	
Peru	110	10	5	–	15	5	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	570	180	†	–	†	30	5	
USA	4,120	1,155	100	25	†	70	–	
Venezuela	85	10	–	†	5	†	–	
Other Americas	2,175	50	5	5	425	35	–	
Americas	14,130	1,960	145	35	960	375	250	

(1) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(2) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

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

(4) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 43.

(5) Includes unmarried partners.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)	Wives (5)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
12,645	25,235	40,820	1,985	8,410	75	4,470	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
							Europe
							Accession States⁽²⁾
15	20	70	–	15	–	5	Cyprus
25	135	210	–	50	–	5	Czech Republic
5	25	70	–	15	–	†	Estonia
†	65	10	†	5	†	5	Hungary
5	50	90	–	15	–	†	Latvia
25	120	245	–	40	–	10	Lithuania
5	5	5	–	†	–	5	Malta
60	300	430	†	85	–	75	Poland
5	120	65	–	15	–	10	Slovakia
†	5	–	–	–	–	–	Slovenia
145	845	1,185	†	245	†	115	Accession States
40	140	145	10	40	–	35	Bulgaria
30	220	380	†	60	–	10	Croatia
40	160	135	10	25	–	15	Romania
50	510	365	25	80	†	70	Russia
290	1,805	4,500	10	425	–	55	Serbia and Montenegro
605	1,150	2,060	20	410	–	110	Turkey
50	285	305	10	65	–	35	Ukraine
25	220	255	10	60	–	25	Other former USSR
30	95	70	5	15	–	15	Other former Yugoslavia
220	310	670	†	90	–	25	Other Europe
1,375	4,895	8,880	100	1,275	†	390	Remainder of Europe
1,520	5,740	10,065	100	1,515	†	510	Europe
							Americas
15	30	15	†	†	–	5	Argentina
30	15	25	†	5	†	15	Barbados
80	215	100	†	35	–	30	Brazil
110	290	200	10	55	10	50	Canada
5	30	10	†	5	†	5	Chile
105	260	705	5	145	–	30	Colombia
25	40	40	10	10	–	5	Guyana
950	575	665	40	190	†	195	Jamaica
20	50	15	†	5	†	5	Mexico
10	35	15	†	10	–	5	Peru
70	85	130	10	35	5	20	Trinidad and Tobago
360	1,015	970	10	200	15	205	USA
10	30	20	–	5	–	5	Venezuela
195	335	895	10	175	†	50	Other Americas
1,980	2,990	3,800	95	885	40	615	Americas

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽¹⁾, 2004^{(P)(2)}
(continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽³⁾	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right
Africa							
Algeria	1,005	15	5	–	315	55	–
Angola	1,090	†	–	–	355	20	–
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	2,410	†	–	–	755	15	–
Egypt	485	65	5	†	25	25	–
Ethiopia	520	5	5	–	255	5	–
Ghana	2,305	190	15	†	130	260	5
Kenya	2,255	115	5	5	590	80	10
Libya	465	15	†	–	30	40	–
Mauritius	530	105	–	–	5	75	–
Morocco	305	15	5	–	5	30	–
Nigeria	4,620	410	30	†	390	490	5
Sierra Leone	1,805	30	†	–	745	130	–
Somalia	3,825	5	–	–	1,530	30	–
South Africa	7,565	1,735	25	5	20	35	1,895
Sudan	745	15	†	†	300	25	–
Tanzania	570	20	†	5	80	45	†
Tunisia	115	10	–	–	10	5	–
Uganda	960	15	†	–	255	45	†
Zambia	505	90	†	–	20	40	5
Zimbabwe	3,765	645	5	–	285	85	305
Other Africa	3,585	100	5	†	1,050	115	15
Africa	39,440	3,610	105	20	7,155	1,655	2,235
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	3,115	25	30	†	280	75	†
India	11,100	2,875	305	10	210	280	35
Pakistan	10,025	240	80	5	955	260	†
Indian sub-continent	24,240	3,140	410	15	1,445	620	35
Middle East							
Iran	1,725	45	5	5	405	75	–
Iraq	1,720	15	–	†	720	20	–
Israel	505	75	†	5	35	15	–
Jordan	250	65	–	†	5	10	–
Kuwait	90	5	–	–	10	10	–
Lebanon	490	35	†	†	100	10	–
Saudi Arabia	60	5	–	†	†	20	–
Syria	255	20	–	†	30	15	–
Yemen	420	†	†	–	75	10	–
Other Middle East	525	10	–	–	105	5	–
Middle East	6,045	270	10	20	1,495	185	–

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

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)	Wives (5)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Africa
95	160	270	10	45	†	30	Algeria
30	80	515	–	80	–	10	Angola
60	170	1,190	5	170	†	45	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾
70	95	150	5	35	–	20	Egypt
30	55	130	5	25	–	10	Ethiopia
270	310	785	35	205	†	100	Ghana
140	215	805	35	170	–	85	Kenya
30	85	195	†	35	–	30	Libya
60	95	115	15	40	†	15	Mauritius
70	115	25	10	20	–	15	Morocco
515	430	1,585	100	475	†	190	Nigeria
80	80	560	25	105	†	40	Sierra Leone
45	130	1,560	15	400	†	110	Somalia
775	1,100	1,400	30	325	–	225	South Africa
20	105	225	5	35	–	10	Sudan
40	80	225	5	50	–	15	Tanzania
40	20	25	–	5	–	5	Tunisia
35	80	405	5	95	–	20	Uganda
40	40	210	†	30	–	25	Zambia
350	295	1,350	25	320	–	105	Zimbabwe
205	300	1,465	15	230	5	80	Other Africa
2,995	4,040	13,195	350	2,880	10	1,180	Africa
							Asia
							Indian sub-continent
730	890	580	190	125	†	190	Bangladesh
955	2,895	2,315	275	535	–	410	India
1,815	2,490	2,420	575	645	5	530	Pakistan
3,505	6,275	5,310	1,045	1,300	5	1,135	Indian sub-continent
							Middle East
70	310	545	65	155	–	45	Iran
40	225	480	25	140	–	60	Iraq
65	115	150	–	35	–	15	Israel
20	55	70	–	15	–	5	Jordan
5	10	40	–	5	–	10	Kuwait
25	100	175	10	25	–	10	Lebanon
5	5	20	–	†	–	5	Saudi Arabia
25	55	70	5	20	–	10	Syria
25	80	180	†	35	†	10	Yemen
25	70	275	–	25	–	5	Other Middle East
305	1,025	2,000	110	460	†	165	Middle East

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽¹⁾, 2004^{(P)(2)}
(continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽³⁾	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽⁴⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	
Remainder of Asia								
China	2,315	485	5	†	155	45	–	
Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾	540	50	†	5	†	160	†	
Indonesia	195	20	30	–	†	10	–	
Japan	1,360	405	5	†	–	105	–	
Malaysia	955	230	5	†	5	195	†	
Philippines	8,200	3,650	415	–	25	25	†	
Singapore	305	90	5	†	†	35	†	
South Korea	570	105	15	†	5	35	†	
Sri Lanka	4,875	60	40	†	1,380	80	†	
Taiwan	205	30	–	†	†	70	–	
Thailand	985	70	20	–	5	60	–	
Other Asia	2,330	50	60	†	550	65	–	
Remainder of Asia	22,830	5,245	605	15	2,135	890	10	
Total Asia	53,115	8,655	1,025	50	5,075	1,695	45	
Oceania								
Australia	3,240	715	15	†	–	20	1,080	
New Zealand	2,370	365	5	†	†	15	1,150	
Other Oceania	85	10	–	–	5	†	*	
Oceania	5,690	1,090	20	†	5	35	2,235	
British Overseas citizens	75	†	†	–	5	15	†	
Nationality Unknown	205	–	–	–	15	5	†	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	139,260	16,205	1,325	220	19,030	4,080	4,765	

(8) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)	Wives (5)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Remainder of Asia
120	645	515	105	105	–	135	China
30	120	105	20	25	†	20	Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾
15	60	35	–	10	–	10	Indonesia
20	455	245	–	75	†	50	Japan
70	195	145	25	40	5	40	Malaysia
1,115	645	1,860	25	270	†	165	Philippines
25	80	40	5	15	†	10	Singapore
15	160	165	†	35	–	35	South Korea
270	895	1,710	75	295	–	70	Sri Lanka
10	45	30	–	10	–	5	Taiwan
40	540	145	5	55	–	50	Thailand
75	400	835	20	210	–	60	Other Asia
1,800	4,240	5,820	280	1,140	10	645	Remainder of Asia
5,610	11,540	13,130	1,430	2,900	15	1,945	Asia
							Oceania
285	570	325	5	115	5	105	Australia
225	300	185	†	55	†	65	New Zealand
5	15	30	5	10	–	*	Other Oceania
520	885	540	10	180	5	175	Oceania
5	15	10	–	15	–	5	British Overseas citizens
10	20	75	†	35	–	40	Nationality Unknown
12,645	25,235	40,820	1,985	8,410	75	4,470	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽²⁾, 2004^{(3)(P)}

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)
All nationalities							
Male	16,895	5,910	17,365	11,605	4,700	1,135	40,715
Female	16,305	8,640	20,975	11,115	4,780	1,870	47,385
Total	33,205	14,550	38,345	22,720	9,480	3,005	88,100
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Male	3,630	1,165	2,280	1,865	615	65	5,990
Female	3,395	1,320	3,160	1,615	525	125	6,750
Total	7,025	2,485	5,445	3,480	1,140	190	12,740
Americas							
Male	1,460	475	1,565	1,305	630	135	4,110
Female	1,555	695	2,010	1,415	705	145	4,970
Total	3,015	1,170	3,580	2,720	1,335	280	9,080
Africa							
Male	5,650	1,815	4,195	3,375	1,480	305	11,170
Female	5,555	2,240	5,095	3,475	1,700	530	13,040
Total	11,205	4,055	9,290	6,850	3,185	835	24,210
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Male	2,515	1,450	4,230	2,025	810	365	8,880
Female	2,410	3,020	3,505	1,275	570	715	9,080
Total	4,925	4,470	7,735	3,300	1,380	1,080	17,965
Middle East							
Male	750	325	720	505	240	100	1,890
Female	655	325	525	400	185	105	1,545
Total	1,405	655	1,245	905	425	205	3,430
Remainder of Asia							
Male	2,600	615	2,800	2,020	730	150	6,315
Female	2,450	900	4,785	2,485	915	220	9,305
Total	5,045	1,515	7,585	4,505	1,645	370	15,620
Asia							
Male	5,860	2,390	7,750	4,550	1,785	610	17,085
Female	5,515	4,250	8,815	4,160	1,665	1,040	19,930
Total	11,375	6,640	16,560	8,710	3,450	1,655	37,015
Oceania							
Male	260	55	1,560	495	175	15	2,300
Female	250	120	1,880	435	175	25	2,640
Total	510	175	3,440	930	355	40	4,940
British Overseas citizens and other countries							
Male	35	10	15	15	10	5	60
Female	40	15	15	15	5	5	55
Total	75	25	35	30	15	10	115

(1) Excludes 17,610 persons given settlement on arrival and a further 345 persons whose ages are not available.

(2) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(3) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.

Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1994-2004

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Category of grant	1994 (3)	1995 (3)	1996 (3)	1997 (3)	1998 (3)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (R)	2004 (4) (P)
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)											
On completion of four years:											
in employment with a work permit	3,640	3,390	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205
in permit free employment ⁽⁵⁾	780	680	620	705	855	700	1,415	890	980	1,325	1,325
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	220	240	200	265	200	130	260	160	115	230	220
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom - born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	480	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,760
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	310	280	300	220	170	220	160	140	60	†	5
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain	3,290	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,030
of which:											
recognised refugees ⁽⁶⁾	2,260	680	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955	4,875	1,695
persons given exceptional leave to remain granted under the Family ILR exercise	1,030	920	3,080	2,425	2,405	*	*	*	7,280	7,310	8,550
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8,785
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,350	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730	10,860	4,080
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis⁽⁷⁾	11,080	10,000	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,065	45,625
Spouses and dependants											
Husbands:											
settled on arrival	20	20	20	15	10	15	25	55	45	85	785
settled on removal of time limit:	12,060	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	11,670	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985
at same time as wife	380	430	530	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875
Total husbands	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645
Wives:											
settled on arrival	170	140	120	150	125	150	165	240	190	275	2,450
settled on removal of time limit:	17,940	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	14,920	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,525
at same time as husband	3,020	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260
Total wives	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,235
Children:											
settled on arrival	1,300	1,330	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485
settled on removal of time limit:	7,980	7,300	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,335
of which:											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	1,800	1,640	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925
other	6,180	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,410
Total children	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,820
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:											
on arrival	270	250	280	295	285	265	265	295	215	90	100
on removal of time limit	1,840	1,760	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,890
Other and unspecified dependants ⁽⁹⁾	1,780	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,410
Total spouses and dependants	43,360	44,920	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,090
Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants	580	570	580	350	310	230	295	170	120	130	75
Category unknown⁽¹⁰⁾	2,490	6,175	4,470
All grants	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,260

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 8.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(3) Includes a small number of EEA nationals.

(4) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

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

(6) 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.

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

(8) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

(9) Data from 27 July 1998 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter.

(10) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 2 and 3.

Table 5.4 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1994-2004

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Broad nationality and category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾
All nationalities											
Four years' employment	4,180	3,930	3,830	3,450	3,765	3,945	5,840	5,185	6,800	10,515	17,530
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	11,990	12,640	12,400	11,215	13,585	15,335	15,715	17,805	16,670	19,295	12,645
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	17,800	19,800	21,410	20,305	22,150	24,870	30,830	30,895	30,670	37,750	25,235
Children ⁽⁵⁾	9,220	8,590	10,690	11,480	12,215	19,405	28,975	20,095	21,215	27,395	40,820
Other	11,070	10,140	13,060	11,970	17,550	33,345	44,365	34,210	40,465	44,325	43,035
Total	54,260	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,260
Europe											
Four years' employment	220	300	300	300	335	300	460	400	550	800	910
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	710	880	1,020	950	1,085	1,075	1,310	1,460	1,295	1,835	1,520
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,490	1,840	2,710	2,760	2,755	3,090	4,325	4,470	4,300	6,080	5,740
Children	750	470	1,510	1,830	1,180	2,695	3,515	2,335	1,605	2,570	10,065
Other	690	400	1,620	1,600	1,695	8,595	5,335	5,105	3,850	4,010	8,360
Total	3,870	3,890	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,600
Americas											
Four years' employment	1,030	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625	2,110
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	1,510	1,740	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,045	1,980
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	2,910	3,080	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,925	2,990
Children	1,530	1,530	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,350	3,800
Other	900	930	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,515	3,250
Total	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130
Africa											
Four years' employment	580	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265	2,315	3,715
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	3,270	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,535	2,995
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	2,870	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,325	4,040
Children	2,380	2,400	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720	11,715	13,195
Other	2,780	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,620	13,160	19,130	19,970	15,490
Total	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,440
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Four years' employment	380	350	340	380	370	520	945	975	1,410	1,915	3,550
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	4,810	4,800	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,070	3,505
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	5,280	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,625	6,275
Children	1,610	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050	3,965	5,310
Other	1,990	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760	5,910	5,600
Total	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,240
Middle East											
Four years' employment	140	170	130	105	110	105	140	130	160	170	280
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	320	390	390	360	370	355	450	445	415	530	305
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	640	710	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910	900	1,110	1,025
Children	570	620	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020	1,160	2,000
Other	940	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,045	2,435
Total	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals will differ slightly from Tables 5.3 and 5.6.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(3) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

(4) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

Table 5.4 (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Broad nationality and category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾
Remainder of Asia											
Four years' employment	1,530	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,950	5,850
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	600	640	660	515	580	595	760	760	760	1,135	1,800
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,280	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,965	4,240
Children ⁽⁵⁾	1,800	1,630	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,835	5,820
Other	2,000	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,545	5,115
Total	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,830
Asia (total)											
Four years' employment	2,050	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,040	9,685
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	5,740	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,740	5,610
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	9,200	10,240	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,700	11,540
Children ⁽⁵⁾	3,980	3,690	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,965	13,130
Other	4,930	4,540	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,500	13,150
Total	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,115
Oceania											
Four years' employment	240	200	220	185	205	240	320	400	525	725	1,110
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	650	700	720	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,110	520
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,050	1,180	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,655	885
Children	320	290	320	265	305	340	500	455	570	610	540
Other	590	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,030	2,640
Total	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690
Others⁽⁶⁾											
Four years' employment	60	60	50	20	20	15	15	10	10	10	5
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	110	120	100	90	95	75	85	55	45	30	15
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	280	230	240	220	195	185	200	150	80	65	35
Children	260	210	230	285	340	355	390	185	105	185	90
Other	1,170	860	780	665	895	745	870	510	305	305	140
Total	1,870	1,470	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285

(6) Includes British Overseas citizens, and Nationality Unknown

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1994-2004

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (R)	2004 (3)(P)	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	54,260	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,260	
Europe												
Accession States												
Cyprus	190	220	240	240	275	425	515	260	270	565	160	
Estonia	..	..	..	..	15	25	25	40	50	75	165
Hungary	100	130	200	175	185	190	250	215	270	325	100	
Latvia	..	..	..	..	45	35	60	70	75	125	210
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	50	110	150	135	170	325	610
Malta	60	80	80	55	70	60	75	95	80	95	25	
Poland	490	580	640	565	580	615	830	945	875	1,290	1,235	
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	10	25	20	5
Former Czechoslovakia	100	190	290	285	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	245	270	415	490	495	515	520
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	160	230	345	430	380	425	255
Accession States	940	1,200	1,450	1,320	1,640	1,980	2,680	2,695	2,690	3,755	3,285	
Remainder of Europe												
Bulgaria	100	150	200	165	185	275	295	310	365	750	625	
Romania	120	190	270	220	240	290	310	360	390	565	560	
Turkey	1,840	1,170	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920	4,365	6,060	
Former USSR ⁽⁴⁾	400	610	820	870	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Russia	..	..	..	..	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365	2,160	1,620
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	140	200	385	405	460	805	1,050
Other former USSR	..	..	..	..	80	160	300	340	415	625	830
Former Yugoslavia ⁽⁵⁾	460	550	680	595	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	..	185	315	660	710	310	280	985
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540	1,165	9,590
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	440	550	1,130	1,575	955	510	285
Other Europe	10	20	20	30	55	130	135	255	190	315	1,700	
Remainder of Europe	2,930	2,690	5,710	6,115	5,410	13,775	12,255	11,080	8,910	11,540	23,315	
Europe	3,870	3,890	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,600	
Americas												
Argentina	50	60	50	50	60	60	80	120	120	155	95	
Barbados	70	70	80	55	100	65	95	115	100	160	145	
Brazil	300	330	390	330	350	405	460	575	510	695	565	
Canada	810	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,710	1,225	
Chile	50	40	60	70	50	55	80	75	100	120	65	
Colombia	270	280	270	240	365	650	820	785	805	1,000	1,745	
Guyana	210	190	200	175	185	135	200	210	190	275	170	
Jamaica	1,280	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675	4,500	2,930	
Mexico	60	90	110	125	120	90	125	130	160	245	130	
Peru	100	100	80	110	105	140	160	150	155	180	110	
Trinidad and Tobago	380	360	340	280	320	280	490	365	410	655	570	
USA	3,990	3,960	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355	5,620	4,120	
Venezuela	40	40	50	45	65	65	80	85	80	120	85	
Other Americas	270	310	430	395	2,945	750	945	810	720	1,025	2,175	
Americas	7,890	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals will differ slightly from Tables 5.3 and 5.6.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(3) Includes nationals of the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May but excludes them from this date.

(4) Data from 1994 to 1997 include former Soviet republic Accession States.

(5) Data from 1994 to 1997 include former Yugoslavian Accession States.

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1994-2004 (continued)

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (R)	2004 (3)(P)	
Africa												
Algeria	400	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855	945	1,005	
Angola	30	40	30	60	95	520	320	280	660	620	1,090	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁶⁾	70	120	90	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260	1,475	2,410	
Egypt	300	270	330	330	360	385	485	420	500	615	485	
Ethiopia	310	170	140	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345	285	520	
Ghana	1,620	1,820	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585	4,015	2,305	
Kenya	550	530	590	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055	1,585	2,255	
Libya	120	70	110	120	165	160	375	370	445	380	465	
Mauritius	340	390	460	380	450	460	675	375	455	695	530	
Morocco	510	430	460	405	425	430	590	575	520	660	305	
Nigeria	3,090	3,260	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325	7,570	4,620	
Sierra Leone	420	440	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855	1,375	1,805	
Somalia	1,380	760	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000	6,305	3,825	
South Africa	1,260	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135	8,805	7,565	
Sudan	140	150	360	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560	665	745	
Tanzania	200	250	220	155	220	235	430	310	290	510	570	
Tunisia	100	80	90	75	115	160	125	190	160	220	115	
Uganda	230	440	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,445	755	745	830	960	
Zambia	150	190	220	180	205	235	440	345	330	560	505	
Zimbabwe	270	330	360	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530	3,675	3,765	
Other Africa	380	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550	3,080	3,585	
Africa	11,880	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,440	
Asia												
Indian sub-continent												
Bangladesh	3,050	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725	5,590	3,115	
India	4,780	4,860	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005	10,955	11,100	
Pakistan	6,240	6,310	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935	12,945	10,025	
Indian sub-continent	14,070	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,240	
Middle East												
Iran	990	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715	1,585	1,725	
Iraq	570	540	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955	1,440	1,720	
Israel	250	290	290	275	305	260	365	320	375	500	505	
Jordan	160	150	120	150	130	145	255	175	170	180	250	
Kuwait	10	30	20	40	55	60	60	30	65	75	90	
Lebanon	280	400	660	635	595	760	990	265	365	310	490	
Saudi Arabia	60	40	40	30	45	55	50	45	40	75	60	
Syria	70	100	110	120	115	140	245	195	170	280	255	
Yemen	190	160	180	150	225	260	295	380	300	405	420	
Other Middle East	40	60	70	85	125	145	205	140	190	170	525	
Middle East	2,620	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	

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

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1994-2004 (continued)

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (R)	2004 (3)(P)	
Remainder of Asia												
China	960	1,130	1,180	1,225	1,545	1,525	1,710	1,515	1,705	2,540	2,315	
Hong Kong ⁽⁷⁾	1,490	1,310	1,240	895	810	485	795	605	460	725	540	
Indonesia	100	100	90	90	115	200	210	205	225	315	195	
Japan	2,060	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785	1,850	1,360	
Malaysia	640	660	610	505	545	510	780	710	745	1,150	955	
Philippines	920	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505	3,810	8,200	
Singapore	140	170	150	160	125	170	230	225	220	265	305	
South Korea	280	260	270	220	275	305	485	480	485	735	570	
Sri Lanka	1,860	1,370	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935	2,555	4,875	
Taiwan	20	40	60	85	100	120	175	165	200	255	205	
Thailand	540	520	550	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335	2,020	985	
Other Asia	220	270	350	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980	4,215	2,330	
Remainder of Asia	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,830	
Asia	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,115	
Oceania												
Australia	1,740	2,020	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500	4,120	3,240	
New Zealand	1,080	1,390	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645	2,920	2,370	
Other Oceania	40	40	40	25	50	40	55	60	100	85	85	
Oceania	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	
British Overseas citizens	710	690	620	540	965	560	635	520	330	265	75	
Nationality unknown ⁽⁸⁾	1,170	780	780	740	575	815	930	390	215	330	205	
All nationalities	54,260	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,260	

(7) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7.

(8) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

Table 5.6 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth⁽¹⁾ citizens and foreign nationals, 1960–2004⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens ⁽⁵⁾	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens ⁽⁵⁾	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 ⁽⁶⁾	–	..	18,810 ⁽⁶⁾	..
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	97,115	48,300	41,975	2,465	4,375
2000	125,945	63,000	54,750	2,875	5,315
2001	108,410	53,510	42,950	5,880	6,070
2002 ⁽⁴⁾	115,965	58,600	48,800	4,440	4,120
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	139,280	78,300	57,055	1,965	1,960
2004	139,260	64,085	57,565	5,135	12,475

(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) Excludes EEA nationals from 1999, Switzerland from 1 June 2002 and Accession States from 1 May 2004, hence the totals will differ slightly from tables 5.4 and 5.5.

(4) Data from 2003 exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 10.

(5) 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.

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

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Table 6.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action⁽¹⁾, 1994 to 2004

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	(P)(2)										
Type of removal											
Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	17,220	19,150	21,200	24,535	27,605	31,295	38,275	37,865	50,360	38,110	31,930
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>4,105</i>	<i>3,540</i>	<i>4,860</i>	<i>5,440</i>	<i>4,175</i>	<i>3,730</i>	<i>2,980</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽⁷⁾</i>	<i>15,870</i>	<i>17,270</i>	<i>18,510</i>	<i>20,430</i>	<i>24,065</i>	<i>26,435</i>	<i>32,835</i>	<i>33,690</i>	<i>46,630</i>	<i>35,130</i>	<i>31,930</i>
Persons removed as a result of enforcement action⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	20,370
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>2,130</i>	<i>3,060</i>	<i>3,450</i>	<i>2,755</i>	<i>2,990</i>	<i>4,130</i>	<i>6,115</i>	<i>8,270</i>	<i>10,285</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	<i>4,340</i>	<i>3,790</i>	<i>3,340</i>	<i>3,550</i>	<i>3,865</i>	<i>3,680</i>	<i>4,830</i>	<i>6,160</i>	<i>8,090</i>	<i>11,365</i>	<i>10,085</i>
Principal asylum applicants leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes⁽⁹⁾	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,300
Total persons removed⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	22,430	24,230	26,660	31,140	34,920	37,780	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390	56,920
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>2,220</i>	<i>3,170</i>	<i>4,820</i>	<i>7,160</i>	<i>6,990</i>	<i>7,665</i>	<i>8,980</i>	<i>9,285</i>	<i>10,740</i>	<i>13,005</i>	<i>12,585</i>
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants⁽⁶⁾</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,495</i>	<i>3,170</i>	<i>4,890</i>	<i>2,320</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁰⁾</i>	<i>20,210</i>	<i>21,060</i>	<i>21,840</i>	<i>23,980</i>	<i>27,930</i>	<i>30,120</i>	<i>37,665</i>	<i>39,850</i>	<i>54,720</i>	<i>46,495</i>	<i>42,015</i>
Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾											
Illegal entry action initiated	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	48,050	..	36,550
Deportation action initiated ⁽¹³⁾	5,770	5,640	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,785	2,525	625	235	..	1,560
Administrative removal action initiated	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	5,610	9,450	..	12,670
Total persons against whom enforcement action was initiated⁽¹¹⁾	13,310	16,460	21,410	20,000	21,080	22,950	50,570	76,110	57,735	..	50,780
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9,310</i>	<i>14,880</i>	<i>13,760</i>	<i>14,730</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>43,465</i>	<i>67,150</i>	<i>46,200</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>29,320</i>
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants⁽⁶⁾</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,330</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>7,150</i>	<i>6,530</i>	<i>6,240</i>	<i>6,350</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>7,105</i>	<i>8,960</i>	<i>11,535</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>16,130</i>

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

(2) Figures for 2004 include nationals of the 10 EU accession countries.

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

(4) Due to a change in the working practices of IND all asylum removals are now classed as enforced removals, see Explanatory Note 44.

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

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

(7) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(8) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.

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

(10) Includes a small number of people leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organisation for Migration.

(11) 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.

(12) 2004 figures include dependants of asylum seekers.

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

Table 6.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2000 to 2004

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	(P)(4)										
Type of enforcement action initiated											
Illegal entry action (3)	3,280	3,160	3,460	4,540	5,580	5,225	6,115	6,760	8,870	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants (3)(5)</i>	..	1,070	1,740	2,600	3,100	2,615	2,820	3,775	5,255	..	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	2,090	1,720	1,940	2,480	2,610	3,290	2,985	3,615	..	4,565
Deportation action (3)(6)	1,920	1,920	2,000	2,070	1,730	1,210	1,280	450	415	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants (3)(5)</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	..	705
Administrative removal action (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	3,080	4,915	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants (3)(5)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	270	760	..	..
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	2,810	4,155	..	4,815
Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action (7)	5,210	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,320	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	20,370
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants (5)(8)</i>	870	1290	2130	3060	3450	2755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270	10285
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	4,340	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,860	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,085

(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) Figures for 2004 include nationals of the 10 EU accession countries.

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

(6) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 2000.

(7) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.

(8) Owing to a change in the working practices of IND all asylum removals are now classed as enforced removals, see Explanatory Note 44.

Table 6.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 25 December 2004, by gender, length of detention and place of detention ⁽¹⁾

Gender	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (2)	minors (3)
Female	215	165	10
Male	1,735	1,345	15
Total	1,950	1,515	25

Length of detention ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (2)	minors (3)
14 days or less	675	500	15
15 to 29 days	430	365	5
1 month to less than 2 months	355	290	†
2 months to less than 3 months	145	110	-
3 months to less than 4 months	65	45	-
4 months to less than 6 months	80	55	-
6 months to less than 1 year	115	90	-
1 year or more	85	55	-
Total	1,950	1,515	25

Place of detention	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (2)	minors (3)
Immigration Service Removal Centres			
Harmondsworth	420	330	†
Dover Immigration Removals Centre	215	175	-
Colnbrook Long Term	200	145	-
Oakington Reception Centre	170	170	15
Campsfield House	130	105	-
Haslar	120	100	-
Yarl's Wood	115	85	-
Tinsley House	115	90	5
Lindholme	95	85	-
Dungavel	80	60	†
Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities			
Dover Harbour	15	15	-
Manchester Airport	15	15	-
Colnbrook Short Term	5	†	-
Harwich Abbey	-	-	-
Prison establishments ⁽⁶⁾			
Wandsworth	15	10	-
Wormwood Scrubs	15	5	-
Belmarsh	10	5	-
Elmley	10	5	-
The Mount	10	5	-
Birmingham	10	†	-
Norwich	5	5	-
Brixton	5	5	-
Woodhill	5	5	-
Other prison establishments ⁽⁷⁾	160	90	-
Total	1,950	1,515	25

(1) Excluding persons detained in police cells and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

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

(3) People recorded as being under 18 on 25 December 2004.

(4) Relates to current period of detention only.

(5) 2 months is defined as 61 days; 4 months is defined as 122 days; 6 months is defined as 182 days.

(6) Persons recorded by IND as detained in Prison Service establishments.

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

Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 25 December 2004, by nationality⁽¹⁾

Nationality	Number of principal applicants	
	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers ⁽²⁾
Albania	20	20
Czech Republic	-	-
Macedonia	†	†
Moldova	15	10
Poland	†	†
Romania	35	20
Russia	10	10
SAM ⁽³⁾	40	35
Turkey	90	90
Ukraine	20	15
Other Former USSR	30	25
Other Former Yugoslavia	†	†
Europe Other	25	5
Europe Total	295	225
Americas		
Colombia	5	5
Ecuador	†	†
Jamaica	190	75
Americas Other	20	10
Americas Total	220	90
Africa		
Algeria	60	50
Angola	25	25
Burundi	5	5
Cameroon	35	30
Congo	35	35
Dem. Rep. Congo	30	30
Eritrea	15	15
Ethiopia	10	10
Gambia	15	5
Ghana	45	30
Ivory Coast	15	10
Kenya	10	5
Liberia	30	30
Nigeria	140	75
Rwanda	10	10
Sierra Leone	30	30
Somalia	15	15
Sudan	35	35
Tanzania	5	5
Uganda	40	30
Zimbabwe	70	65
Africa Other	80	55
Africa Total	750	595
Middle East		
Iran	40	40
Iraq	55	55
Middle East Other	35	30
Middle East Total	130	125
Asia		
Afghanistan	80	75
Bangladesh	40	30
China	205	190
India	95	80
Pakistan	60	40
Sri Lanka	45	40
Vietnam	5	5
Asia Other	25	20
Asia Total	550	480
Other, and nationality unknown	5	†
Grand Total	1,950	1,515

(1) Excluding persons detained in police cells and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

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

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

Table 6.5 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2002 in England and Wales, 2000-2004

England and Wales		Proceeded against					Number of persons				
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	3	5	10	17	12	2	3	8	12	10
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	39	53	94	99	80	27	36	71	70	58
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	12	11	17	20	37	3	5	7	15	24
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	9	13	2	6	5	2	13	1	4	4
24(1)(e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	3	2	4	8	6	2	1	2	4	4
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	17	121	241	218	245	10	107	173	140	147
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	188	215	225	226	19	33	47	62	58	2
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	9	11	4	15	3	-	2	-	4	1
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	9	9	7	9	-	2	1	1	2	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	3	5	3	10	1	1	1	2	1	1
25 ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting unlawful immigration	-	-	-	40	145	-	-	-	13	36
25(A) ⁽⁵⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	-	-	-	9	41	-	-	-	2	5
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	2	12	8	3	10	-	10	6	3	9
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	11	9	12	18	25	5	5	2	8	7
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	1	1	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	1
26(1)(f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(1)(f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
26(1)(f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6) ⁽⁵⁾	Making/having false registration card	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
24(1)(f) and (g)	Other Immigration Act offences	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	2
26(1)(e), (g) and 27											
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8	Employing a person subject to immigration control	10	5	2	2	11	4	1	1	1	8
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	-	2	12	34	19	-	2	7	18	12
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
145	Trafficking in prostitution	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total Magistrates' Courts</i>		323	478	643	747	670	97	238	344	360	332
		For Trial ⁽⁷⁾					Found Guilty				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^(P)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^(P)
The Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	-	1	2	3	4	-	1	2	2	2
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
24(1)(e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	-	5	23	37	69	-	4	20	28	53
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	140	134	170	145	140	108	94	142	107	103
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	4	9	7	8	10	3	7	5	5	4
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	10	2	8	9	10	5	2	5	7	6
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Total Crown Court</i>		156	152	211	206	234	117	109	175	152	169

(1) Principal immigration offence.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Included in proceeded against above.

SECTION 7: Appeals against immigration control decisions

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**Table 7.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by immigration adjudicators,
by broad category, 1997-2004⁽¹⁾**

United Kingdom		Number of principal appellants (cases)		
Appeal category	Total determined	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⁾	84,260	21,910	59,870	2,480
2003 ⁽³⁾	108,350	29,025	76,330	2,995
2004 ^{(3)(P)}	109,220	34,245	72,600	2,375
Refusal of entry clearance⁽⁴⁾				
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999 ⁽³⁾	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000 ⁽³⁾	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001 ⁽³⁾	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
2002 ⁽³⁾	16,295	6,980	8,630	685
2003 ⁽³⁾	21,045	11,090	9,070	890
2004 ^{(3)(P)}	44,375	20,825	22,780	770
Asylum related-appeals				
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⁾	64,405	13,875	48,845	1,685
2003 ⁽³⁾	81,725	16,070	63,810	1,845
2004 ^{(3)(P)}	55,975	10,845	43,760	1,370
Other non-asylum⁽⁵⁾				
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999 ⁽³⁾	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000 ⁽³⁾	1,080	260	770	40
2001 ⁽³⁾	2,640	765	1,810	65
2002 ⁽³⁾	3,560	1,060	2,395	105
2003 ⁽³⁾	5,580	1,865	3,455	260
2004 ^{(3)(P)}	8,870	2,575	6,060	235

(1) Figures for 1997, 1999, and 2000 rounded to the nearest 10, figures for 1998 rounded to the nearest 100, and figures for 2001 onwards are rounded to the nearest 5.

(2) Includes cases where the appellant withdrew the appeal because the Home Office had conceded the case, as well those where the appellant decided not to pursue the appeal further.

(3) Figures are estimates based on data supplied from the Department for Constitutional Affairs and the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(5) After-entry control cases

SECTION 8: Net migration

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Table 8.1 Net⁽¹⁾ international migration⁽²⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1995-2004

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British	European Union (3)	Commonwealth (4)	Other Foreign (5)
1995	+75.4	-51.6	+127.0	+23.3	+55.6	+48.2
1996	+54.1	-62.1	+116.2	+28.5	+46.6	+41.1
1997	+46.8	-59.8	+106.6	+18.3	+50.0	+38.2
1998	+138.8	-22.7	+161.6	+33.0	+72.0	+56.6
1999	+163.0	-22.8	+185.8	+8.0	+79.7	+98.0
2000	+162.8	-57.0	+219.7	+6.1	+101.0	+112.6
2001	+171.8	-53.0	+224.8	+11.2	+100.6	+113.0
2002	+153.4	-91.1	+244.5	+11.1	+100.5	+132.9
2003	+151.0	-85.2	+236.2	+14.2	+107.3	+114.8
2004	+222.6	-119.6	+342.2	+74.1	+164.1	+104.0

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

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

(3) Up to and including 2003, estimates are shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). For 2004 onwards, the estimates are for the EU25 (EU15 plus the 10 countries of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)

(4) Includes estimates of South African citizenship for all years. From 2004 onwards excludes Malta and Cyprus.

(5) Includes Hong Kong. For 2004 onwards excludes the eight central and eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

Source: Office for National Statistics

CHANGES AFFECTING STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION CONTROL

1. The statistics in this publication reflect the operation of immigration control, which is based on the Immigration Act 1971 which came into force on 1 January 1973. Since then, the main legislation bearing on the statistics has been the British Nationality Act 1981, which came into force on 1 January 1983, the Immigration Act 1988, the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993, the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996, the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, and the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004.

(i) The British Nationality Act 1981 defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British overseas territories citizenship, and two related categories – British protected persons and British subjects under the Act (for the way in which these citizenships are included in the statistics, see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7). 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 the following:

- (a) an extension of the accelerated appeals procedure to a wider range of refused asylum applications;
- (b) the designation by the Secretary of State, with the approval of Parliament, of selected countries of destination where there is generally no serious risk of persecution – refusals of such cases being liable to the accelerated appeals procedure;
- (c) restricting appeals against return to a safe third country within the European Union and other countries so designated (currently Canada, Norway, Switzerland and the USA) to being exercisable only after removal from the United Kingdom.

(v) On 2 October 2000, Part IV of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 came into force; this 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.

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

(vii) The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 received Royal Assent in July 2004. One of the Act’s key aims is to deter and prevent behaviour designed to frustrate the UK asylum process. The Act introduced two new offences from September 2004, one being undocumented without reasonable explanation and one of failing to comply with the re-documentation process.

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

(i) On 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) On 1 October 1994, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 395) replacing HC 251 were made. They included the introduction of the investor category for entry to the United Kingdom, restricted the admission of persons of independent means to those aged 60 and over with an income of a minimum of £25,000 per year and further restricted switching into a category leading to settlement.

(iv) 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.

(v) The primary purpose rule, 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.

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

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

(ix) 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.

(x) 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.

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

(xii) With effect from 1 April 2003, the implementation of amendments to rule changes published as HC538 has resulted in a number of changes in the Immigration rules relating to spouses, fiancé(e)s and unmarried partners, including the following:

- (a) A passenger seeking entry in these categories must be 16 years or over and the sponsor must be 18 years or over on the date leave to enter is granted.
- (b) Passengers seeking entry as a spouse are to be given 2 years leave to enter rather than 12 months.
- (c) A passenger seeking entry as a spouse can now be granted indefinite leave to enter rather than completing the probationary period if the passenger has been married to a person who has the right of abode in the United Kingdom or has settlement status and is on the same occasion seeking admission to the United Kingdom for the purpose of settlement and the parties were married at least 4 years ago since which time they have been living together outside the United Kingdom.
- (d) A passenger seeking entry as an unmarried partner can now be granted indefinite leave to enter rather than completing the probationary period if the sponsor has the right of abode in the United Kingdom or has settled status and the parties have been living together outside the United Kingdom in a relationship akin to marriage which has subsisted for 4 years or more.

(xiii) On 1 April 2003, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) was replaced by Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL). It was considered that the widespread use of ELR was acting as a pull factor and increasing the number of unfounded asylum applications in the UK. These new policies were introduced to ensure that only those who are in genuine need of protection, or where there are other compelling reasons why they should be allowed to stay in this country, are granted leave to remain here outside the Immigration Rules. The criteria to be met for a grant of HP or DL are much narrower and more strictly defined than those used when granting ELR.

(xiv) The Family ILR Exercise, announced by the Home Secretary on 24 October 2003, allows certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement. To qualify, the main applicant of the family unit must have applied for asylum before 2 October 2000 and must have had at least one dependant aged under 18 (other than a spouse) in the UK on 2 October 2000 and/or 24 October 2003.

The exercise will not apply to a family where the principal applicant or any of the dependants:

- (a) has a criminal conviction;
- (b) has been subject of an anti-social behaviour order or sex offender order;
- (c) has made (or attempted to make) an application for asylum in the UK in more than one identity;
- (d) should have his/her asylum claim considered by another country (i.e. s/he is the subject of a possible third country removal);
- (e) presents a risk to security;
- (f) falls within the scope of Article 1F of the Refugee Convention; or whose presence in the UK is otherwise not conducive to the public good."

(xv) The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004.

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 2004 and earlier years, further to that published in the regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin "Control of Immigration: Statistics" (most recently, Issue 14/05). It also includes information on applications for asylum and their outcome and demographic characteristics of persons granted 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 5,385 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 4,470 cases of grants of settlement in 2004 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as 'category unknown' in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.3, and included in 'other' in Table 5.4. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.

Coverage

4. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.1, and 5.3 to 5.6) relate to people who are subject to immigration control under Immigration Acts (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 Table 2.1 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 87 per cent of the 97 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 8) in 2004.

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 are given in the previous section.

6. Persons who emigrate from the UK are not included in this publication. It is not possible for the Home Office to provide information on how many people have left the country, as we do not count everyone into and out of the United Kingdom. However, estimates of the total number of international migrants are available from the Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk). These estimates are based mainly on the results of the International Passenger Survey, a sample survey of all passengers, which identifies those intending to stay for a year or longer in their new country of residence.

Classification of countries and nationalities

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 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".

European Economic Area (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⁽¹³⁾. Other EEA 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(i)). EEA nationals are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication on: admissions with limited leave; extensions of stay; or settlement on arrival (Table 2.1 is an exception to this rule). 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. On 1 May 2004, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia all joined the EEA. Tables in sections 2, 4 and 5 within this bulletin have been compiled to include data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. Cyprus (Non-European Union) is included in other Europe from 2004.

10. Since 2000, although they are not obliged to, EEA nationals have been able to seek permanent residence when they have exercised a European treaty right (excluding students) for four years. Family members of EEA Nationals are also able to seek permanent residence on the basis of living with an EEA national exercising European treaty rights (excluding as a student) during that period. Permanent residence is approved under paragraph 255 of the Immigration rules to EEA nationals and Non-EEA national family members of EEA nationals.

11. A residence permit is issued to an EEA national when sought to confirm that they are exercising a treaty right. A permit is normally issued for a period of five years.

12. A residence document is issued to a Non-EEA national family member of an EEA national when sought. It confirms their status as a family member of an EEA national and is normally issued for a period of five years

13. Prior to 1 May 2004, documents issued to nationals of the states that acceded to the EU on this date will have been residence documents as a family member of an EEA national. From 1 May 2004 individuals will have been entitled to seek a residence permit in their own right.

14. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 17 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the United Kingdom in 2004 (see Table 2.1).

Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 2.1-2.5)

15. The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK and of those refused entry and removed exclude EEA nationals, passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces, officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains, those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control, and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area. The data are of the number of journeys made; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category if given fresh leave to enter or in "passengers returning". The data on visitors, students, passengers in transit and passengers returning (previously settled) are based, mainly or partly depending on the category, on a sample of such persons. Improvements to the sampling methodology were introduced from July 2003 and therefore caution should be exercised when making statistical comparisons with earlier periods at a detailed level. There are certain breaks in some of the admission series as a result of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein joining the EEA in 1994-5, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on. Additionally, Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 and accession countries⁽¹⁴⁾ from 1 May 2004.

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

17. "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.

18. "Asylum-related cases and their dependants" covers persons who have applied for asylum at ports (and

(13) The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

(14) Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

their accompanying dependants) and who have been granted asylum, Humanitarian Protection, Discretionary Leave or who have been allowed to stay under the Family ILR exercise (Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(xiv)), and are hence given leave to enter. Port asylum applicants are usually given temporary admission initially while their claim is being considered, and the grant of leave to enter may therefore occur some time after the initial entry to the country. These figures are not directly comparable with those in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

19. In Table 2.2, "Others given leave to enter" includes:

- (a) children seeking settlement;
- (b) diplomats and officials;
- (c) domestic workers;
- (d) ministers of religion;
- (e) persons of independent means, investors, in business, self-employed persons, writers and those coming for permit-free employment;
- (f) seasonal agricultural workers;
- (g) United Kingdom ancestry cases (i.e. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, who are taking or seeking employment);
- (h) unmarried partners;
- (i) working holidaymakers;
- (j) United Kingdom ancestry cases (i.e. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, who are taking or seeking employment);
- (k) dependants of (b) to (j) where applicable, of students and NATO forces.

Asylum (Tables 3.1-3.7)

20. 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".

21. People who are found not to be refugees within the terms of the Convention will be refused asylum. In certain circumstances they may be granted Humanitarian Protection (HP) or Discretionary Leave (DL) for a limited period (HP and DL replaced exceptional leave to remain (ELR) on 1 April 2003).

22. People granted asylum are given indefinite leave to remain (settlement). Those granted exceptional leave prior to 1 April 2003 may apply for settlement after four years with that status (see paragraph 43). Those granted Humanitarian Protection are eligible to apply for settlement after three years and those on Discretionary Leave are normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category.

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

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. The right of appeal is now based in law on the taking of an "immigration decision" as defined by section 82 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002. Section 83 extends the right of appeal to those asylum applicants whose application has been refused, but who have been granted a period of over 12 months leave to enter or remain since their last arrival in the UK. This right of appeal is subject to limitations and exceptions detailed in sections 88 to 89 of the NIA Act 2002. Immigration Appeals adjudicators hear all asylum appeals. Those applicants whose appeals are dismissed by adjudicators are entitled to apply for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT) and, if dismissed by the IAT, to the Court of Appeal, on a point of law. However, in cases where the Secretary of State has certified the refusal and the adjudicator dismisses the appeal and upholds the certificate, there is no right of appeal to the Tribunal.

27. 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 included in recognised refugees in Table 5.3. Under arrangements announced on 30 November 1992 and 6 August 1995 some 3,000 vulnerable former Yugoslavs who were in need of evacuation were admitted into the UK, on an exceptional basis. In addition the Government announced that the UK was willing to receive people from Kosovo whom UNHCR had classified as being vulnerable and in need of evacuation, together with their dependants. As at the end of June 1999, 4,345 people from Kosovo, including dependants, were admitted to the UK under the UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Programme. The evacuation programme closed at the beginning of July 1999.

28. 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.

29. The National Asylum Support Service (NASS) began supporting asylum seekers on 3 April 2000. NASS was set up to provide accommodation and/or subsistence payments to asylum seekers so that they can support themselves whilst they are awaiting a decision on their asylum application. Any cases that applied for asylum in the UK after 3 April 2000 were only eligible to apply for NASS support (apart from some in-country cases that were part of the roll-out), whereas prior to 3 April 2000 asylum seekers, depending on the location of their application for asylum, could apply for support from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) or local authorities. Asylum seekers that apply for NASS support can apply to receive accommodation only (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or subsistence only (where they receive cash to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and subsistence (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and cash to support themselves).

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

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

32. The English regions include the following counties

East Of England – Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk East Midlands – Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland

Greater London

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Under section 55 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, which came into force on 8 January 2003, asylum seekers have to apply for asylum as soon as reasonably practicable in order to be eligible for National Asylum Support Service (NASS) support. From 17 December 2003 the Home Secretary announced that those who could give a credible account that their asylum claim was made within three days of arrival in the United Kingdom will normally be accepted as having applied as soon as reasonably practicable.

34. Interviewing and assessments of eligibility under section 55 were suspended on 21 May 2004 following the Court of Appeal's judgement in the cases of Limbuela, Tesema and Adam. The effect of the judgement is that NASS should not refuse support under section 55 to an asylum seeker unless it is positively satisfied that the individual concerned does have some alternative form of support available to him/her. This support should include adequate food and basic amenities, such as washing facilities and night shelter. The Home Office is appealing that decision. An interim approach to section 55 decision making was introduced on 28 June 2004 to comply with the Court of Appeal's judgement pending an appeal to the House of Lords, which is scheduled to be heard on 4 October to 6 October 2005.

35. The provision of initial accommodation is a temporary arrangement for asylum seekers who would otherwise be destitute and;

- are supported under section 98 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and awaiting a decision from the Secretary of State on whether he may provide asylum support under section 95 of that act; or
- are supported under section 95 and are awaiting transfer to their dispersal accommodation.

36. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1996-2004 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2004" which is obtainable free of charge from the address at paragraph 49, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>.

Grants of settlement (Tables 5.1-5.6)

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

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

39. The term “granted settlement in own right” in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 means that the basis of the grant was an entitlement under the immigration rules and did not depend on the individual's relationship to another person (for example a spouse or parent) already settled or settling at the same time.

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

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

42. Table 5.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 86 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.

43. The figures in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 of grants of settlement of refugees and exceptional leave cases are of those granted settlement after a period of residence in the UK, along with South-East Asian refugees (see paragraph 27). People recognised as refugees in the UK and hence granted asylum are now simultaneously granted settlement when they are granted refugee status. Those granted exceptional leave may now apply for settlement after four years' residence with that status. Those granted Humanitarian Protection are eligible to apply for settlement after three years and those on Discretionary Leave are normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category (see paragraph 22). Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 3.1-3.3.

Enforcement and Detention (Tables 6.1 to 6.5)

44. Owing to a change in the working practices of IND all asylum removals (other than voluntary returns) are now classed as enforced removals. Therefore, there are no longer any asylum removals classed as “Refused entry at port and subsequently removed”, and so the figures for 2004 are not directly comparable with previous years. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals recorded for 2004. This reclassification occurred in February 2003 and so applied to all asylum removals conducted in 2004. This reclassification has no effect on the recording of non-asylum removals.

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

45. There is a two-tier system for appeals in these cases – adjudicators at the first level and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal at the second – which is the responsibility of the Department of Constitutional Affairs (formerly the Lord Chancellor's Department). Most appeals are finalised before adjudicators and Table 7.1 gives information about the outcome of these appeals. The figures for appeals withdrawn include cases where the appellant withdrew the appeal because the Home Office had conceded the case, as well as those where the appellant decided not to pursue the appeal further. It should be noted that the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002 abolishes previous distinctions between asylum and non-asylum appeals.

Conventions used in the tables

46. Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. The rounding of figures also serves to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individuals to whom it relates. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest 5, or three significant figures, to be consistent with other statistics of immigration and asylum. This rounding convention has been used for figures for 1997 to 2001; figures relating to 1996 and earlier have been rounded to the nearest 10, or three significant figures. The components in some of the tables in this report may not add to the totals shown because they have been rounded independently.

47. Symbols used in tables:

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

Enquiries and other information

48. This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. Enquiries about the figures should be addressed to the Immigration Research and Statistics Service, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8289). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1p 4DF (Tel: 020 7035 4381)

49. Summary statistics on the control of immigration are also published once yearly in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin. This is obtainable from: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 08/05 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2004", also available from the above address.

Other statistical and research publications related to immigration control and international migration can be accessed via the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate website at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration.html>



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