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CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM 2000

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# Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2000



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## **CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:**

## **STATISTICS**

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

**2000**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department  
by Command of Her Majesty  
November 2001*

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## 1. MAIN POINTS

### Pre-entry control

- Grants world-wide of entry clearance for temporary purposes and settlement rose to 1.5 million in 2000 from 1.3 million in 1999 (paragraphs 2.2 and 2.4).
- Grants for temporary purposes accounted for over 90 per cent of the increase; the countries that saw the greatest increases were China, Turkey, and Nigeria (paragraph 2.2).

### On-entry control

- The number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area continued to rise and was 89 million in 2000, 2.3 million more than 1999; 13 million were non-EEA nationals (paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 92,000 in 2000, 15,800 more than in 1999 and continuing the historical upward trend (paragraph 3.6).
- Passengers refused leave to enter and removed from the United Kingdom rose by 7,000 to nearly 38,000 (paragraph 3.11).

### Asylum

- Applications for asylum excluding dependants rose 13 per cent in 2000 to 80,315. The highest numbers of applications were from Iraq, Sri Lanka, FRY, Iran and Afghanistan nationals (paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2).
- Applications to the EU (including dependants) rose 1 per cent, with increases most notably to Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden and UK (paragraph 4.3).
- There were 109,205 initial asylum decisions, excluding dependants, in 2000, three times the 1999 total. Asylum was granted in 10,375 cases and exceptional leave to remain (ELR) 11,495 cases. A further 10,325 decisions were granted asylum or ELR under the backlog clearance exercise (paragraphs 4.4-4.6).

### After-entry control

- There was a 40 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2000. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave rose from 180,00 in 1999 to 250,000 in 2000 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 5.1).
- Categories showing the largest increases were: work permit holders (90 per cent), spouses required to serve a probationary year (70 per cent), students (40 per cent) and settlement cases (25 per cent) (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2000, 63 per cent were grants of an extension, 32 per cent were grants of settlement, and 5 per cent were refusals. Settlement cases were the largest group accounting for almost 35 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraph 5.2).

### Acceptances for settlement

- Acceptances for settlement in 2000 increased by 55,000 to 125,000 since 1998. This was mainly due to a rise in asylum-related settlement, but also in work-permit and other employment categories (paragraph 6.1).
- Of the total number of acceptances in 2000, by far the greatest proportion were in dependant-related categories. Wives, husbands and other dependent relatives account for 25 per cent, 13 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. At least 25 per cent of all acceptances of dependants in 2000 was asylum-related (paragraph 6.4).
- Over 35% of acceptances for settlement in 2000 were from Africa; the Indian sub-continent accounted for almost 20%. The rest of Asia accounted for about 20%, Europe accounted for more than 10%, the Americas just under 10% and Oceania 5% (paragraph 6.3).

### **Removals and Enforcement of immigration law**

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2000 was 46,600, an increase of almost 25% on the previous year. This includes the removal of nearly 9,000 persons, excluding dependants, who had claimed asylum at some stage (paragraph 7.1).
- In 2000, about 38,300 persons were removed after having been refused leave to enter at a port, and 8,400 were removed under enforcement action or under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme (paragraph 7.1).
- The number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated was 50,600 in 2000, almost double the 1999 figures. The increase relates almost entirely to asylum applications from illegal entrants (paragraph 7.2).

### **Appeals**

- Over 27,100 appeals were dealt with by immigration adjudicators in 2000, 1,500 fewer than in 1999. Just under 25% of those in 2000 were allowed, 74% were dismissed and just under 5% were withdrawn (paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2).

### **Net Migration**

- In 1999, the latest year for which data are available, there was an estimated net inward migration of just over 180,000 persons, slightly higher than 1998 (paragraph 9.3).

## 2. PRE-ENTRY CONTROL

### Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide (Table 2.1)

#### ***Entry for temporary purposes***

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

2.2 The number of persons, mainly visitors and students, granted entry clearance at posts overseas for a temporary stay in the UK increased from 1.3 million to 1.4 million in 2000. There were increases in applications granted in China (from 35,600 to 61,200), Turkey (from 43,500 to 61,400), Nigeria (from 50,300 to 67,700), Croatia (from 2,200 to 13,100), Pakistan (from 48,000 to 58,700), India (from 152,000 to 161,000), Yugoslavia (from 3,300 to 11,800) and Russia (from 66,500 to 74,900). However these were partly offset by decreases in the other former USSR (from 38,900 to 13,700) and Philippines (from 17,800 to 9,000).

2.3 By geographical region, Asia as a whole accounted for more than 45 per cent of entry clearances granted including around 15 per cent in both the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East, Europe (both EEA and non-EEA) accounted for a little over 25 per cent, Africa for 15 per cent, the Americas for 9 per cent and Oceania for 3 per cent. These percentages are virtually unchanged from those of 1999. Initial refusals worldwide were 110,000 in 2000, compared with 96,400 in 1999 and 78,800 in 1998.

#### ***Entry for settlement***

2.4 Grants of entry clearance for settlement increased to 54,500 in 2000. This compares with 45,890 in 1999 and 47,500 in 1998, the increases in 2000 relate almost entirely to grants in the Indian sub-continent. There were substantial rises in grants issued in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Thailand. These rises were partly offset by a decrease for South Africa. Nearly 40 per cent of settlement entry clearances granted were to applicants in the Indian sub-continent. Africa and Oceania accounted for a little under 15 per cent each and the Americas and the remainder of Asia both accounted for 10 per cent. Initial refusals increased slightly to 6,700 in 2000. This compared with 6,400 in 1999 and 6,400 in 1998.

### Entry clearance applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry to the UK for settlement (Tables 2.2 - 2.6)

2.5 New applications for entry clearance for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent decreased by 480 to 20,100 in 2000. Increases in 2000 to 5,700 in India and 4,500 in Bangladesh were more than offset by a decrease to 9,900 in Pakistan. In 2000 some 20,500 applications were granted and 3,400 refused, after allowing for successful appeals, compared with 14,200 and 3,900 respectively in 1999. The refusal rate fell in 2000 to a little over 15 per cent, compared with more than 25 per cent in 1999. The number of applications outstanding fell by 4,400 to 8,200 at the end of 2000.

#### ***Applications for entry clearance made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)***

2.6 New applications from husbands and male fiancés decreased by 600 to 6,600 in 2000. This compares with 3,900 in 1999. Applications granted in 2000 rose by 2,600 to 7,500 while applications refused fell by 310 to 1,200, after allowing for successful appeals. The refusal rate in 2000 was less than 15 per cent, compared with nearly 25 per cent in 1999. The number of applications outstanding fell by 2,000 to 1,900 at the end of 2000.

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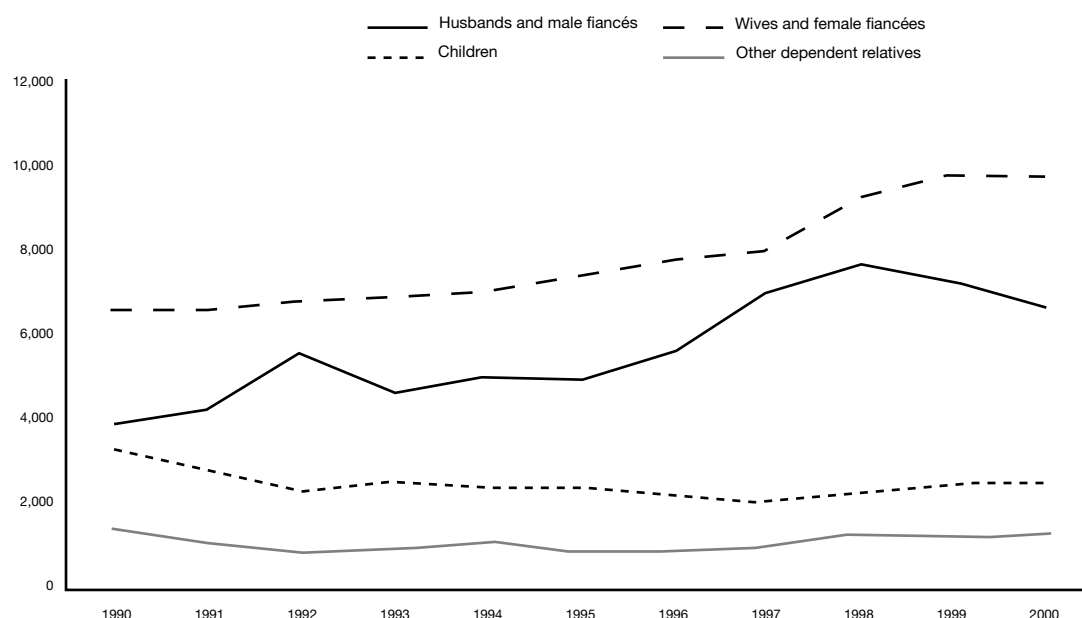
<sup>1</sup> See Explanatory notes and definitions, paragraph 8.

2.7 New applications from wives and female fiancées remained at 9,700 in 2000. Applications granted in 2000 rose by 3,200 to 10,300 while applications refused fell by 160 to 1,200, after allowing for successful appeals. The refusal rate fell from around 15 per cent in 1999 to 10 per cent in 2000. The number of applications outstanding fell by 1,800 to 3,800 at the end of 2000.

2.8 New applications from children and other dependent relatives rose slightly to 3,800 in 2000. Applications granted increased by 600 to 2,700 while applications refused fell slightly to 1,000, after allowing for successful appeals. The refusal rate in 2000 was around 20 per cent for children and nearly 45 per cent for other dependent relatives. These rates were lower than those in 1999. The number of applications outstanding fell by 600 to 2,400 at the end of 2000.

Figure 1

**APPLICATIONS IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT FOR ENTRY CLEARANCE FROM HUSBANDS AND MALE FIANCÉS, WIVES AND FEMALE FIANCÉES CHILDREN AND OTHER DEPENDENT RELATIVES <sup>(1)</sup>, 1990 to 2000**



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

**Applications for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode (Table 2.5)**

2.9 The number of applications for a certificate of entitlement rose by 450 to 1,200 in 2000, half the number of applications in 1990. Nearly all of the applications in 2000 were from children claiming the right of abode on the grounds that at the time of their birth one of their parents was a British citizen other than by descent. More than 800 applications were granted in 2000, 230 were refused and 660 were outstanding at the end of the year.

**Waiting times to first interview (Table 2.6)**

2.10 Waiting times in the Indian sub-continent for applicants in the settlement queues who were interviewed at the end of 2000 were up to 3 months for persons with a claim to the right of abode, 2 to 6 months for spouses, children and fiancé(e)s and 2 to 9 months for re-applicants. Waiting times had generally decreased in both India and Pakistan during 2000, whilst those for Bangladesh remained closely similar to those of 1999. The estimated waiting times, across the Indian sub-continent, for persons applying at the end of 2000 were broadly comparable with the times for applicants interviewed then.

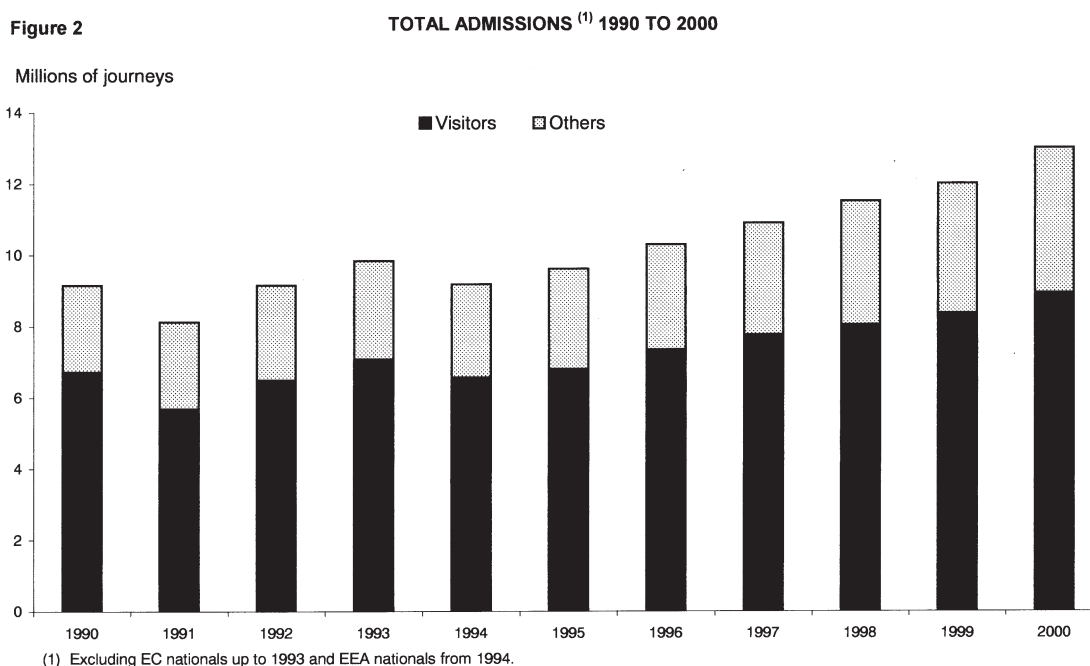


### 3. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

#### Passenger admissions and refusals

#### **Total admissions (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)**

3.1 In 2000, there were 89 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (which consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland), some 2.8 million more than in 1999. The majority were British or EEA nationals, but around 13 million were non-EEA nationals. Figure 2 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1991, broken down by broad purpose of visit - the vast majority of admissions are visitors. If countries now in the EEA are excluded from the historical data, then the corresponding number of non-EEA nationals was 7 million in 1991.



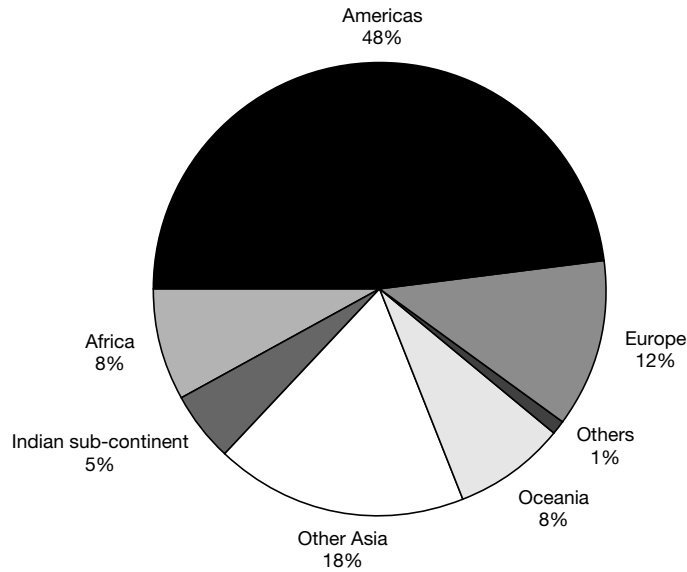
3.2 The increase in non-EEA admissions in 2000 was primarily due to more visitors, up 550,000 to 8.9 million. The remainder of the increase mainly reflected more passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad and more passengers in transit, the numbers of whom were 2.2 million and 1.3 million respectively.

3.3 The 13 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2000 comprised 1.5 million from the rest of Europe, 6.2 million from the Americas, 1 million from Africa, 3 million from Asia and 1.1 million from Oceania, all regions showing an increase compared with 1999.

3.4 Citizens of the USA comprised, by far, the largest single nationality in admissions. In 2000 admissions from the USA increased by 9 per cent to 4.8 million, which represented more than 35 per cent of total admissions. Japan (up 6 per cent at 880,000) and Canada (up 10 per cent to 840,000) continued to be the next two largest nationalities with Australia close behind on 830,000 (up 10 per cent). Substantial increases in admissions were noted from Chile (more than 100 per cent to 56,000), China (more than 45 per cent to 115,000), South Korea (more than 35 per cent to 185,000), Zimbabwe (more than 35 per cent to 49,700), Nigeria (nearly 20 per cent to 172,000), South Africa (nearly 20 per cent to 415,000) and Mexico (20 per cent to 100,000).

Figure 3

**TOTAL ADMISSIONS (1)  
BY NATIONALITY, 2000**  
(Total number of journeys, 13,000,000)



(1) Excluding EEA nationals

**Visitors and students (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)**

3.5 Some 8.9 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2000, compared with 8.4 million in 1999 and 4.8 million for the same nationalities in 1991. The increase in 2000 mainly reflected rises in the numbers from the Americas (up 430,000 to 4.6 million) and Asia (up 110,000 to 1.9 million). The African total rose by 63,000 to 590,000 and Oceania by 51,000 to 640,000. The number of visitors from Europe fell by 94,000 to 1 million. The majority of the 313,000 students admitted (an increase of 40,200 on 1999) were from Europe (69,800), the Americas (99,100) and Asia (120,000); 45 per cent were admitted for more than 6 months.

**Work permit holders (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)**

3.6 Some 92,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or their dependants in 2000, compared with 76,200 in 1999 and 43,600 for the same nationalities in 1991. EEA nationals do not require a work permit. The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more increased by 11,200 to 36,300 in 2000 while those coming for less than 12 months increased by 2,300 to 30,800. There may be a number of explanations for this increase, but the major factor could be a three-fold rise in the total number of work permits issued in 2000 compared with 1999.

3.7 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 2,300 to 25,000; they have accounted for 25 to 30 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants for the last ten years. More than 35 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2000 were from the Americas, mainly the USA, more than 10 per cent from Europe and nearly 35 per cent from Asia, mainly Japan, India and the Philippines. These proportions have remained relatively constant in recent years, although the formation of the EEA has reduced the number of persons from Europe requiring a work permit since 1994.

3.8 Following a major review of work permits the eligibility criteria for the main business category were revised in October 2000. The new criteria mean that graduates are no longer required to have two years relevant experience to qualify. This may have a major effect impact on next year's data.

### **Admissions for a limited period prior to settlement (Tables 3.2 and 3.5)**

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

3.9 In 2000, 10,600 husbands were admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement, 1,300 more than in 1999. The number of male fiancés admitted decreased by 50 to 750. Taken together, admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 11,400 in 2000, compared with 10,100 in 1999 and 5,900 for the same nationalities in 1991. The increase in 2000 reflected a rise of 1,700 (6,500 from 4,800) in those entering from the Indian sub-continent. More than 55 per cent of the husbands and fiancés in 2000 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to a little under 45 per cent in 1991.

3.10 The number of wives admitted for a probationary year prior to settlement was 19,100 in 2000, 1,400 more than in 1999. The number of female fiancées admitted remained the same as 1999 at 2,500. Taken together, admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 21,600 in 2000, compared with 20,200 in 1999. More than 40 per cent of the wives and female fiancées in 2000 were from the Indian sub-continent.

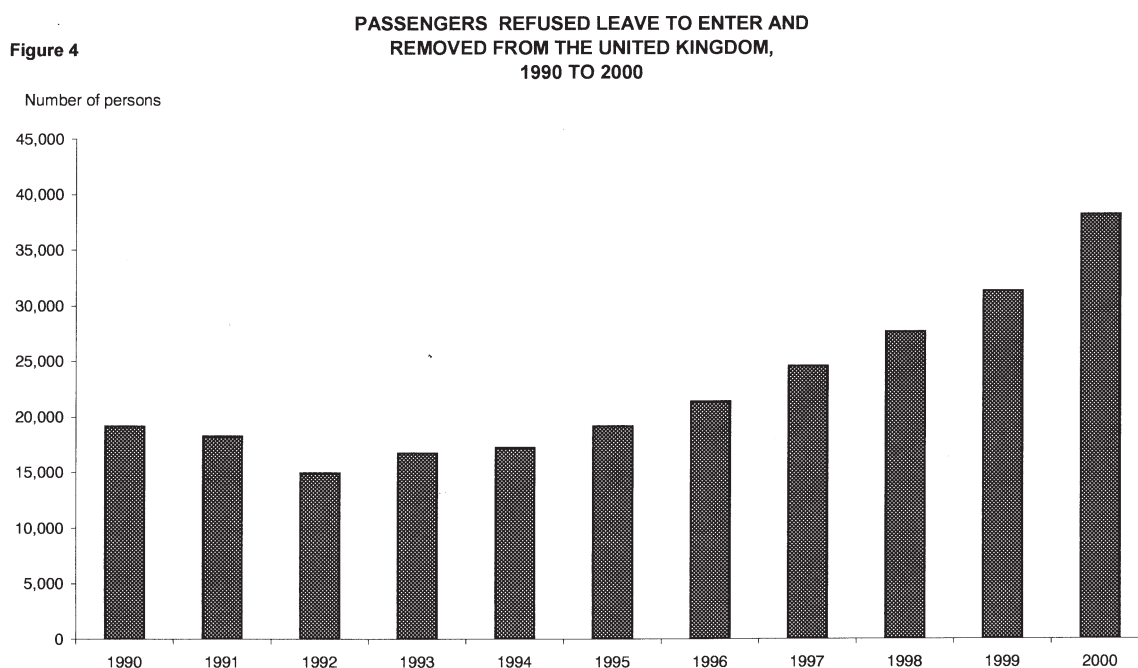
3.11 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 2,800 in 2000 compared to 2,200 in 1999. Nearly 45 per cent of the children in 2000 were from the Indian sub-continent.

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

3.12 Some 10,950 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom were admitted in 2000 to take or seek employment, around 900 less than in 1999. Citizens of Australia and New Zealand comprised 40 and 30 per cent respectively of the total in 2000. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four year qualifying period; prior to May 1990 they were given settlement on arrival (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 27(c)). One third of those admitted, or granted an extension, in 1996 stayed for four years and were granted settlement in 2000.

### **Passengers refused and removed (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)**

3.13 Some 38,200 non-EEA passengers were refused leave to enter and removed from the United Kingdom in 2000. This compared with 31,000 in 1999 and 17,900 for the same nationalities in 1991.

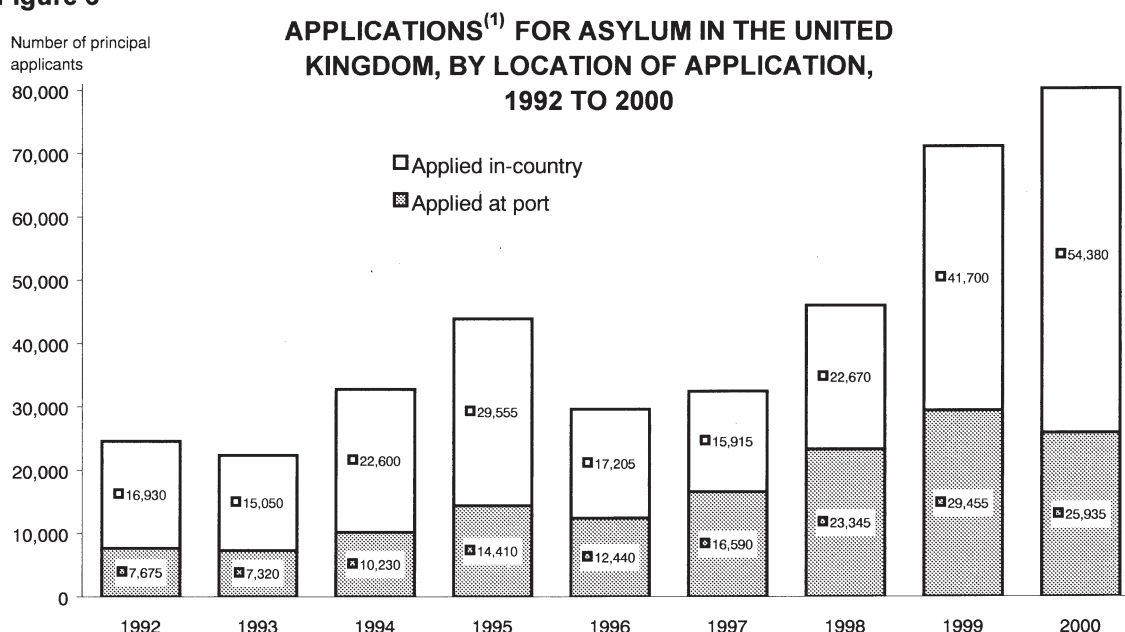


## 4. ASYLUM

### Applications for asylum (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

4.1 The number of asylum applications received in 2000 was 80,315<sup>2</sup>, excluding dependants, 9,155 (13 per cent) more than in 1999. The increase in 2000 was the smallest percentage increase for three years (compared with year-on-year increases of 55 per cent in 1999 and 42 per cent in 1998). Following measures to deter multiple and other fraudulent applications the annual total<sup>3</sup> fell back noticeably in 1992 and 1993. However, the number of applications increased substantially in 1994, and again in 1995. But after falling back in 1996, partly due to legislative changes affecting the eligibility of asylum seekers for Social Security benefits, it continued rising in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. The proportion of applications made in-country (that is by people who had already entered the UK) rather than on arrival was 68 per cent in 2000, compared with 59 per cent in 1999 and 50 per cent in 1998.

Figure 5



(1) Excluding dependants

4.2 Just under 30 per cent of all applications in 2000 were from nationals of Asia, 28 per cent were from nationals of Europe, 22 per cent were from nationals of Africa and 18 per cent were from nationals of the Middle East. The main nationalities of applicants in 2000 were Iraqi (9 per cent), Sri Lankan (8 per cent), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)<sup>4</sup> (8 per cent), Iranian (7 per cent) and Afghan (7 per cent). Compared with 1999, large increases occurred in the number of applications from nationals of Iran (rising from 1,320 to 5,610), Iraq (from 1,800 to 7,475) and China (from 2,625 to 4,000). On the other hand, there were large falls in the number of applications received from nationals of FRY (falling from 11,465 to 6,070), and Somalia (from 7,495 to 5,020).

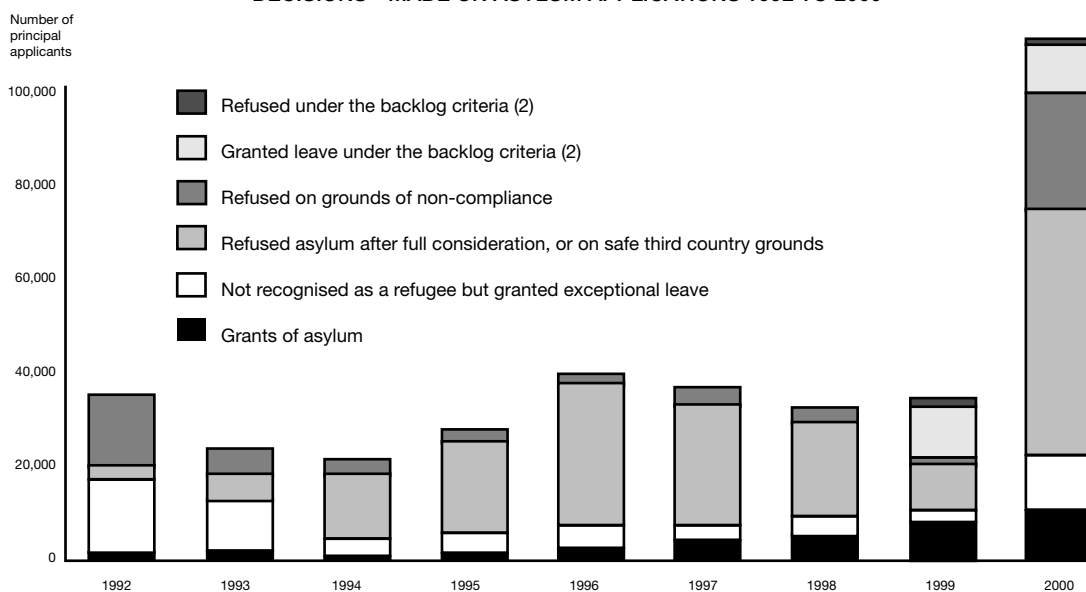
<sup>2</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 22.

<sup>3</sup> These figures exclude South East Asian refugees, who are dealt with under special arrangements, and applications made overseas for entry clearance to seek asylum in the United Kingdom (Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 20).

<sup>4</sup> FRY is comprised of Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro but the majority of FRY applications are thought to be from Kosovars

4.3 Asylum applications, including dependants, to European Union countries increased in 2000 for the fourth consecutive year, but this increase was just 1 per cent compared with an increase of 27 per cent in 1999. Austria, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain each saw a fall in the number of applications received compared with 1999, whilst the other nine member states each recorded a rise. In particular, applications to France increased by a quarter and to Belgium by a fifth while applications to Italy almost halved. Applications to Germany continued to fall, to a level lower than that of the UK for the first time on record; Germany received 18 per cent of all asylum applications recorded in Western Europe, while the UK received the most applications of any one country with 23 per cent. When the relative size of domestic populations is taken into account, the UK ranks 9<sup>th</sup> amongst European countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population – slightly below 1999's 8<sup>th</sup> position.

**Figure 6** DECISIONS<sup>(1)</sup> MADE ON ASYLUM APPLICATIONS 1992 TO 2000



(1) Excluding dependents.

(2) cases decided under pragmatic measures aimed at reducing the pre-96 asylum backlog.

4.4 109,205<sup>5</sup> initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2000, more than triple the 33,720 made in 1999. 97,545 decisions were made under normal procedures with a further 11,660 under the backlog clearance exercise<sup>6</sup>.

4.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2000 under normal procedures, 10,375 (11 per cent) were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum, 11,495 (12 per cent) were not to recognise as a refugee but to grant exceptional leave to remain, and 75,680 (78 per cent) were to refuse both asylum and exceptional leave. The proportion granted asylum in 2000 was considerably lower than the 36 per cent in 1999 (which was higher than expected due to the high level of recognition of applications from nationals of FRY). The proportion granted exceptional leave to remain was the same as the 12 per cent recorded in 1998 and 1999.

4.6 For cases considered under the backlog clearance exercise<sup>6</sup> a total of 10,325 cases were granted either asylum or exceptional leave to remain. A further 1,335 were refused asylum or exceptional leave to remain, the vast majority on non-compliance grounds. The bulk of those cases lodged prior to December 1995 were decided under this exercise and cleared by the end of 2000.

<sup>5</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 22.

<sup>6</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 17.

4.7 The only continent to experience a decrease in the number of cases granted asylum was Europe to 790 in 2000 compared with 6,480 in 1999. This was mainly due to a large fall for nationals of FRY (6,290 in 1999 which fell to just 275 in 2000). The number of grants of asylum made to nationals of countries in Asia increased from 65 in 1999 to 1,545 in 2000. The number of grants of asylum to Somalis increased from 130 to 5,310, and to nationals of Sri Lanka increased from 20 to 900. As well as FRY, there was a decrease in the number of grants of asylum made to nationals of Algeria (from 475 to 65), which last year saw an increase of over 50 per cent.

4.8 The main nationalities to be granted exceptional leave to remain under normal procedures in 2000 were Somali (nearly a third of all grants of ELR), Iraqis (a fifth), and nationals of FRY (7 per cent).

4.9 For cases considered under normal procedures, there were 75,680 cases refused (including safe third country and non-compliance refusals) in 2000 compared with just 11,025 in 1999. This increase was due to the increased number of decisions made in 2000. Nationals of FRY accounted for 18 per cent of those refused substantively in 2000 and nationals of Sri Lanka for 9 per cent. Non-compliance refusals (for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim, including failure to appear for an interview to establish their identity) accounted for 24,290 refusals in 2000 - representing nearly a third of total refusals - compared with around 10 per cent in each of 1995 to 1999 and 20 per cent in 1994.

#### **Asylum cases outstanding (Table 4.1)**

4.10 As at 31 December 2000, an estimated 89,100 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision. This was 30,600 less than at the end of 1999, representing a decrease of 26 per cent.

4.11 To improve the quality of its management information, Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) carried out a physical count<sup>7</sup> in 31 August 2001 of the asylum application backlog. The provisional estimates previously published were based on the previous physical count in December 1996 adjusted by the cumulative information since then of applications, decided cases and withdrawn cases.

#### **Asylum appeals (Table 4.4)<sup>8</sup>**

4.12 In 2000, 46,190 asylum appeals were received by the Home Office, seven times as many as the previous year. During 2000, 28,260 appeals were checked for validity, prepared for hearing by the Home Office and passed to the Immigration Appellate Authority to be heard by adjudicators.

4.13 Adjudicators determined 19,395 asylum appeals in 2000, a similar number to the previous year. Of the appeals determined in 2000, 3,340 (17 per cent) were allowed, 15,580 (80 per cent) were dismissed, and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 27 per cent allowed and 57 per cent dismissed in 1999.

4.14 6,020 applications for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appellate Tribunal were submitted in 2000, a decrease of 30 per cent compared with 1999. The Tribunal determined 2,635 appeals in 2000, representing nearly a 50 per cent increase on the previous year.

#### **Asylum applicants removed or departing voluntarily (Table 4.1)**

4.15 Just under 9,000 asylum applicants in 2000 were removed from the United Kingdom, or departed voluntarily, an increase of around 1,300 on 1999. The number of port applicants removed was 5,440, an increase of 12 per cent on the previous year. The number of in-country removals rose by 9 per cent to almost 3,000.

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<sup>7</sup>See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 25.

<sup>8</sup>See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 18.

## **Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service**

4.16 The National Asylum Support Service began supporting asylum seekers on 3 April 2000<sup>9</sup>. Between 3 April 2000 and 31 December 2000 there were 27,600 applications for asylum support. Of these applications 18,230 have applied for accommodation and voucher support and 8,160 have applied for voucher only support. Asylum seekers receiving accommodation and voucher support have been dispersed throughout the UK. As at the end of December 2000, a total of 9,680 asylum seekers (including dependants) were allocated accommodation by NASS in dispersal areas. The top three areas where dispersed cases were accommodated in England were Yorkshire and Humberside (2,810 cases), the North West (2,200 cases) and the North East (1,670 cases). A further 660 cases had been dispersed to Scotland and 10 cases had been dispersed to Wales.

### **Further information**

4.17 Further information on asylum applications and decisions, along with statistics on asylum seekers supported by the National Asylum Support Service, in the years 1990-2000 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2000". This publication is obtainable free of charge from the address at Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 34, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>.

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<sup>9</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions paragraph 26.

## 5. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

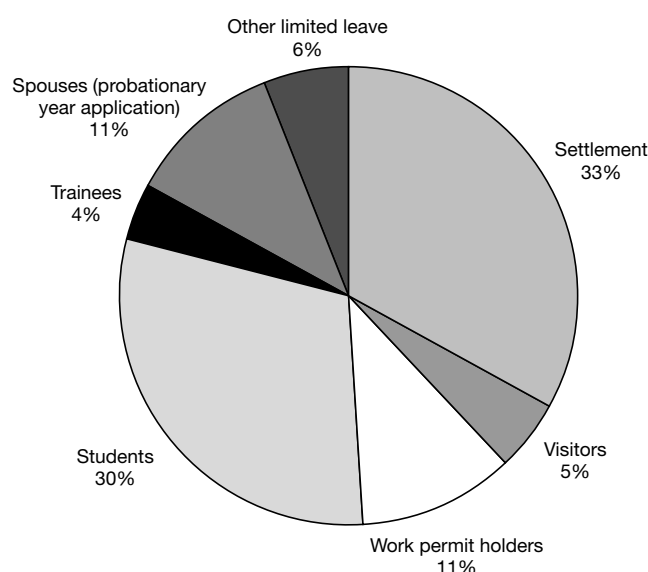
### Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

5.1 There was a large rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2000 to around 250,000<sup>10</sup> an increase of 40 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants. The categories that saw the largest rise since 1999 were:

- Work Permit holders - an increase of 13,000 decisions (90 per cent);
- Spouses required to serve a probationary year - an increase of 11,000 decisions (70 per cent);
- Students - an increase of 22,000 decisions (40 per cent);
- Settlement - an increase of 17,000 decisions (25 per cent).

5.2 Of the total decisions in 2000, 158,000 were grants of an extension, 81,000 were grants of settlement and 11,200 were refusals. Figure 7 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Settlement cases were the largest group accounting for almost 35 per cent of the total. Decisions on student cases formed the second largest category in 2000 accounting for 30 per cent of the total. The overall refusal rate (4 per cent) rose by 2 per cent after having fallen for the previous four years. A reduction in the backlog of cases contributed to the increase in the number of decisions.

Figure 7 **VARIATIONS OF LEAVE DECISIONS <sup>(1)</sup> BY CATEGORY, 2000**  
(Total number of decisions, 249,920)



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

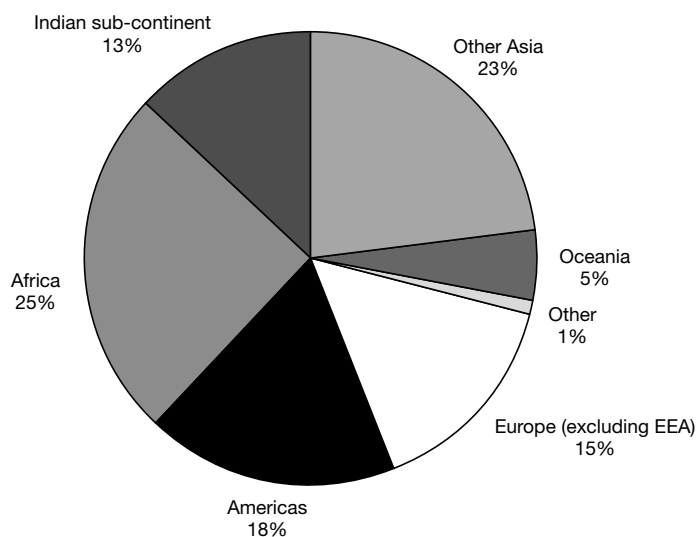
5.3 26,400 of the extensions were granted, for a probationary year prior to settlement, to spouses after entry as a fiancé(e) or for some other purpose - this was around 10 per cent of all decisions taken. These cases were in addition to the 29,700 persons admitted as a spouse (see paragraphs 3.7 and 3.8).

<sup>10</sup> Excluding the outcome of appeals, and withdrawn and return of passport cases.



Figure 8

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE  
BY NATIONALITY <sup>(1)</sup> 2000  
(Total number of grants 157,650)**



(1) Excluding EEA nationals.

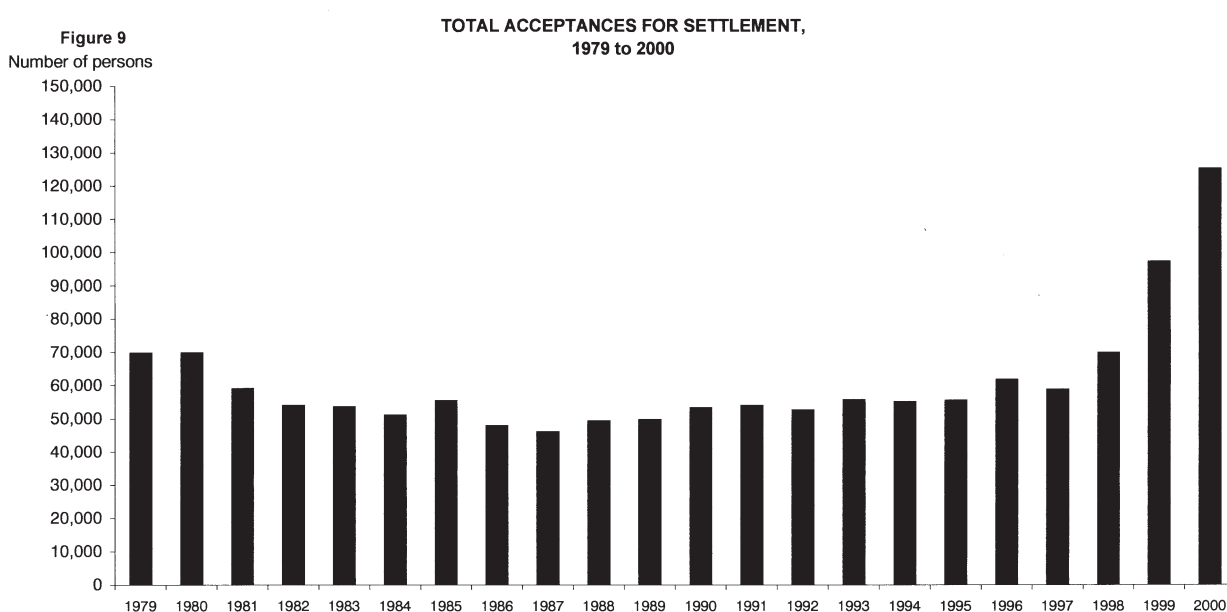
5.4 Of the 158,000 persons granted an extension of stay, Africa and Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) accounted for about one quarter each, nearly 20 per cent were from the Americas and around 15 per cent were from Europe (excluding the EEA) and the Indian sub-continent. These percentages were much the same as in the previous three years.

5.5 Nearly 30 per cent of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 25 per cent from Africa, nearly 20 per cent from the Americas and Europe (excluding the EEA) and 6 per cent were from the Indian sub-continent. These were similar proportions to 1999. Of the spouses granted a probationary year prior to settlement, more than 25 per cent were from Africa, more than 20 per cent from the Americas, Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and Europe both produced around 15 per cent, the Indian sub-continent itself totalled nearly 15 per cent and Oceania 6 per cent. These were, again, similar proportions to 1999.

## 6. ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT

### **Total acceptances (Tables 6.1, 6.3 and 6.7)**

6.1 The number of persons accepted for settlement<sup>10</sup> in the United Kingdom in 2000 was 125,000. This was 55,300 more than in 1998. There were considerable increases in acceptance of recognised refugees and persons previously granted exceptional leave to remain (up 18,200 to 24,800), including acceptances under measures aimed at reducing the backlog of pre-1996 asylum applications, children (up 16,700 to 29,000) and wives (up 8,600 to 30,900). There were also increases within the categories of other and unspecified dependants (up 3,300 to 6,800), husbands (up 2,100 to 15,800) and work permit holders and other employment categories (up 1,900 to 6,100).



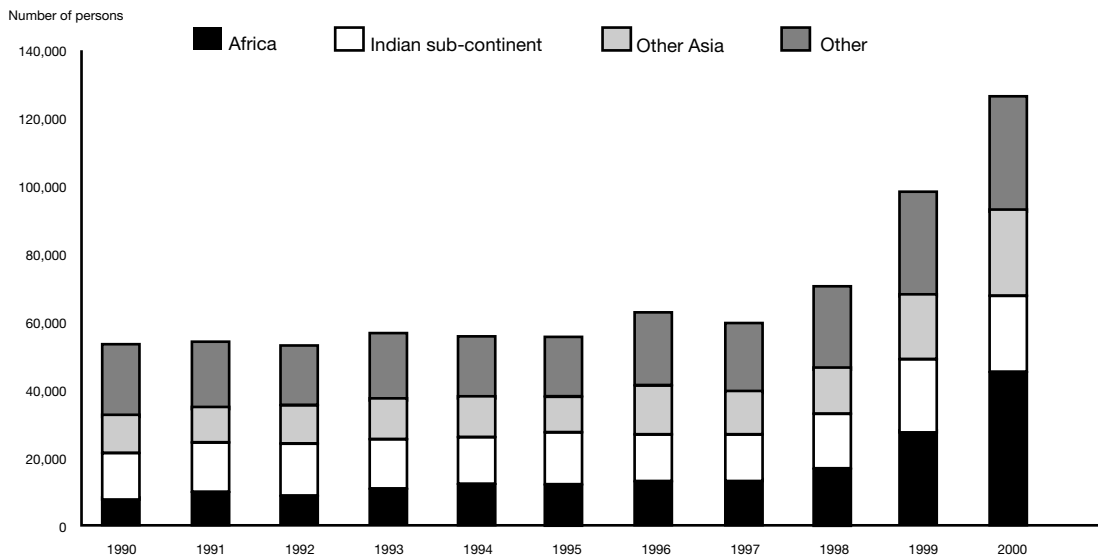
### ***Acceptances for settlement by nationality, category, gender and age (Tables 6.1-6.6)***

6.2 There were substantial increases in 2000 in acceptances from Africa (up 28,400 to 44,500). There were also increases from Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent (up 11,100 to 24,800), Europe outside the EEA (up 7,800 to 15,100), the Indian sub-continent (up 6,300 to 22,700), Oceania (up 1,200 to 4,900) and the America's (up 700 to 11,500).

<sup>10</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 28.

Figure 10

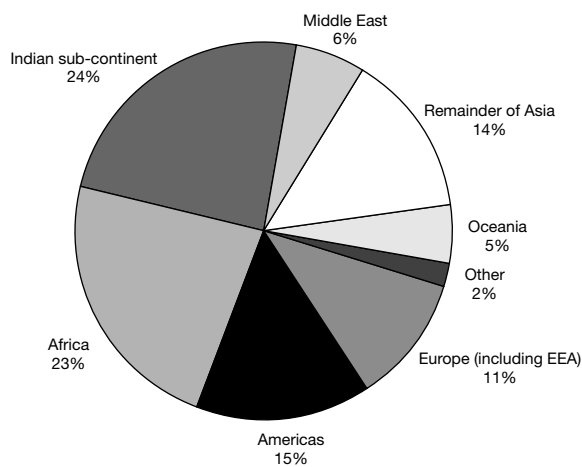
ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT, 1990 to 2000



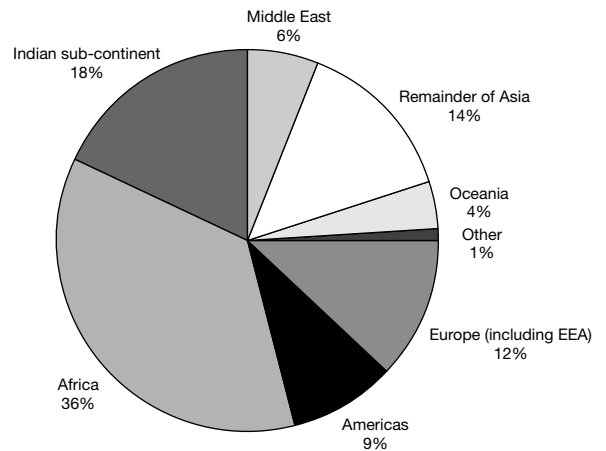
6.3 There was a small change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Africa increased its share of the total number of acceptances from about 25 per cent in 1998 to 35 per cent in 2000. The proportion of acceptances in the Americas and the Indian sub-continent fell slightly to 10 and 20 per cent respectively. There were only slight changes in the percentage distributions from the other regions. In 2000, about 20 per cent of acceptances were from the rest of Asia, Europe totalled more than 10 per cent and Oceania nearly 4 per cent.

Figure 11

ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 1998  
(Total number of persons 69,790)



ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2000  
(Total number of persons 125,090)

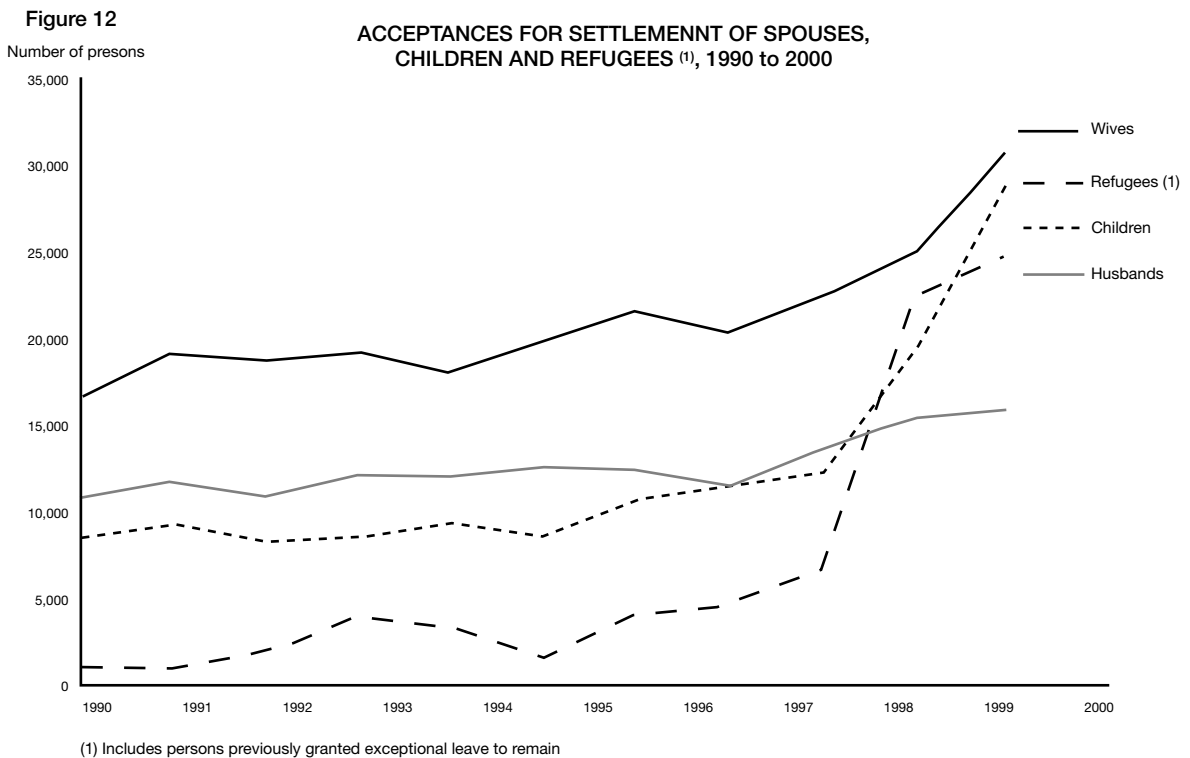


6.4 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2000 compared with 1998, are:

(a) acceptances of husbands in 2000 increased by 2,100 to 15,800 (this was nearly 15 per cent of all settlement). Some 40 per cent of the total were from the Indian sub-continent, about 25 per cent from Africa, nearly 15 per cent from the Americas, 9 per cent from Europe and 8 per cent from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent;

(b) acceptances of wives in 2000 increased by 8,600 to 30,900 (about 25 per cent of all settlement). This was due largely to increases in acceptances from the Indian sub-continent, Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, Africa, Europe and the Americas. Nearly 30 per cent of the total were from the Indian sub-continent, around 20 per cent from Africa and Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) and about 15 per cent from the Americas. Europe also contributed about 15 per cent of the total. This can partly be attributed to the number of grants of settlement to the wives of recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave to remain, including acceptances under measures aimed at reducing the backlog of pre-1993 asylum applications. There will also be a proportion of asylum-related dependants who were granted settlement after the asylum-seeker, but it is not possible to identify these cases.

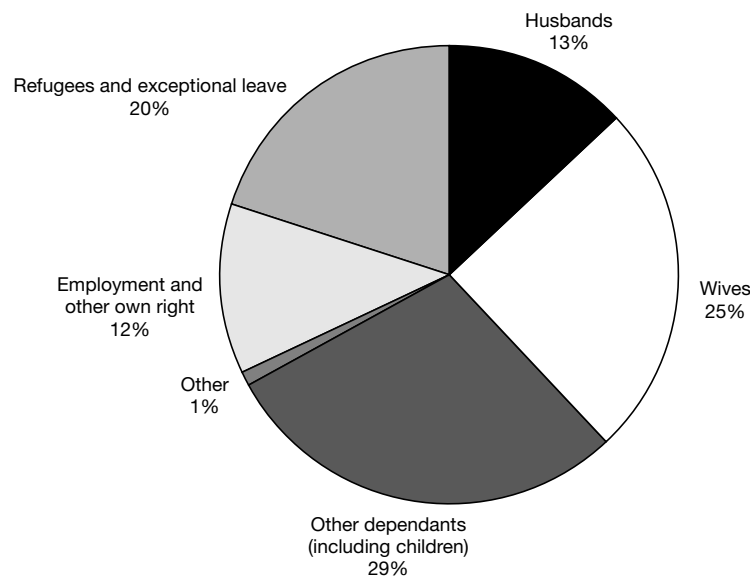
(c) acceptances of children increased by 16,700 to 29,000 (nearly 25 per cent of all settlement) in 2000 reflecting rises in those from Europe, Africa, the Indian sub-continent, Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and Oceania. More than 45 per cent of acceptances were from Africa. Asia outside the Indian sub-continent provided nearly 20 per cent, Europe and the Indian sub-continent provided around 10 per cent, whilst 8 per cent originated from the Americas. This can mainly be attributed to the number of grants of settlement to the children of recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave to remain, including acceptances under measures aimed at reducing the backlog of pre-1993 asylum applications. There will also be an increase in the proportion of asylum-related dependants who were granted settlement after the asylum seeker, but it is not possible to identify these cases;



- (d) acceptances of elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren increased by 1,100 to 2,400 (2 per cent of all settlement) in 2000. More than 40 per cent of the total were from the Indian sub-continent. The large majority were accepted after entry;
- (e) there was an increase of 1,900 to 6,100 persons (5 per cent of all settlement) accepted in 2000 after four years in employment or as businessmen or persons of independent means. Within this, acceptances after four years as a businessman or person of independent means increased to 260 from 200;

Figure 13

**ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT  
BY CATEGORY 2000**  
(Total number of persons, 125,090)



(1) Includes other acceptances on a discretionary basis.

(f) acceptances of persons recognised as refugees, or under exceptional leave arrangements, or granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-1996 backlog, together increased by 18,700 to 24,800 (around 20 per cent of all settlement) in 2000. Of the total in 2000, the nationalities with the highest numbers of acceptances were (in descending order) Somalia, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Uganda, Turkey, Iraq and Yugoslavia;

(g) 3,700 persons (3 per cent of all settlement) were accepted, on a discretionary basis, after a period of at least 10 years' continuous residence in the United Kingdom (included in the category "Other acceptances on a discretionary basis" in Table 6.3). The nationalities with the highest numbers of acceptances were (in descending order) Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan, India and Hong Kong.

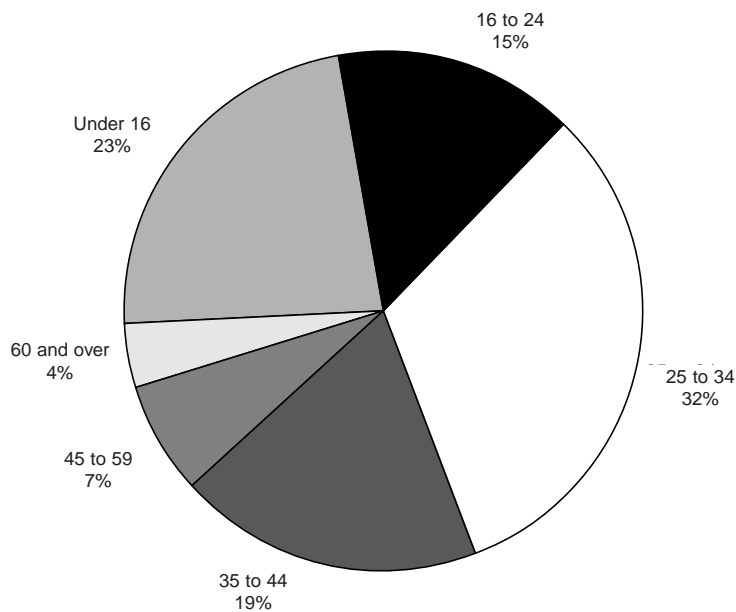
6.5 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival<sup>11</sup>) in 2000 was nearly 55 per cent to 45 per cent in favour of females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, however, with more than 55 per cent of settlers from the Americas, Oceania and Europe, nearly 55 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, 50 per cent from Africa and 45 per cent from the Middle East all being female.

<sup>11</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 31.

6.6 The majority of those granted settlement in 2000 were relatively young, with over 70 per cent under 35. Overall, nearly 35 per cent of the acceptances were aged between 25 and 34, nearly 25 per cent were children under 16, nearly 20 per cent were between 35 and 44, 15 per cent were aged between 16 and 24, 7 per cent between 45 and 59, and 4 per cent were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent were generally younger with nearly 80 per cent of acceptances aged under 35. This pattern was also seen from Asia (as a whole) and Europe with those aged under 35 totalling over 70 per cent.

Figure 14

**ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT  
BY AGE 2000**  
(Total number of persons 117,740 <sup>(1)</sup>)



(1) Excluding EEA nationals and settlement on arrival

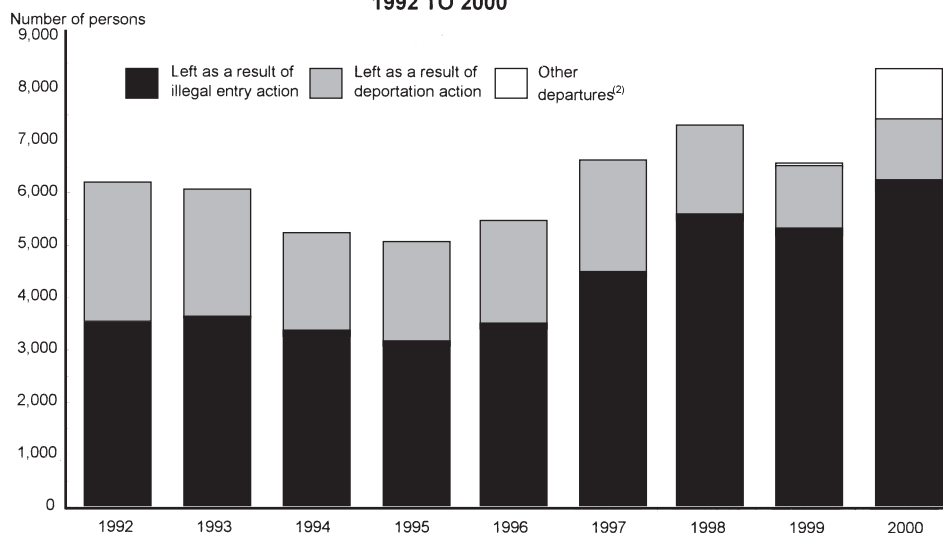
## 7. ENFORCEMENT

### Removals and Enforcement action (Table 7.1)

7.1 The total number of persons who were refused entry at ports and subsequently removed or who were removed after enforcement action was 46,600, compared to 37,800 in 1999, 34,900 in 1998 and 23,500 in 1990. This includes the removal of nearly 9,000 persons, excluding dependants, who had claimed asylum at some stage. Some 38,300 persons were removed after having been refused entry at a port, an increase of 7,000 on 1999. This includes 5,400 persons who had claimed asylum which was an increase of almost 600 on 1999. The total number of persons removed from the UK under enforcement powers, including those leaving under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme, increased to 8,400 in 2000, compared with 6,500 in 1999, 7,300 in 1998 and 4,300 in 1990. Just over 3,500 of these had claimed asylum, an increase of over 700 on 1999. Although removals have increased substantially since 1990 there are still many persons who cannot be removed because of an outstanding asylum application or appeal. Other reasons include absconding, Judicial Review, documentation problems and making further representations.

7.2 There was an increase in 2000, compared with 1999, in the number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated under the Immigration Act 1971. The total number of persons issued with a notice of illegal entry or with a notice of intention to deport or recommended for deportation by a court was 50,600, an increase of around 27,600 compared with 1999. The figure includes 720 notices of administrative removal that replaced some parts of the 1971 Act on 2 October 2000. This increase relates almost entirely to asylum applications from illegal entrants, and is primarily the result of a higher number of asylum decisions being made that led to the notice of illegal entry being served.

**Figure 15** PERSONS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM AS A RESULT OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION <sup>(1)</sup> 1992 TO 2000



(1) Includes persons departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated.

(2) Administrative Removals and persons leaving under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme.

### Illegal entrants (Tables 7.2 and 7.3)

7.3 Some 47,300 illegal entrants - persons who entered the country by deception or clandestinely - were served with papers in 2000, an increase of 26,200 on 1999. The number of persons removed as illegal entrants, including those who left voluntarily following the initiation of enforcement action, increased by 900 to 6,100 in 2000.

7.4 Due to data recording problems it has not been possible to provide data by geographic region for 1999 or 2000. In 1998 persons from Europe accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the estimated 4,700 illegal entrants removed, excluding those who left voluntarily, with around 30 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, around 15 per cent from Africa, and about 5 per cent each from the Americas and Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent. Compared with 1997, the proportion from Africa and the Indian sub-continent decreased while that from Europe increased. The proportion from Europe had quadrupled since 1992 reflecting rises in persons from Eastern Europe.

#### **Deportation action (Tables 7.2 and 7.4)**

7.5 Some 1,900 notices of intention to deport were issued in 2000, an increase of 500 on the previous year. The majority of these notices reflected action against persons under section 3(5)(a) of the Immigration Act 1971 for breaches of conditions of leave to enter or remain, mainly overstaying or working when prohibited from so doing. The number of notices issued in this category rose by 450 to 1,800 in 2000. The number of notices issued under section 3(5)(b) of the Act, on grounds conducive to the public good, remained at around 100, while the number of notices issued in respect of dependants under section 3(5)(c) of the Act remained at 30. In addition to the issuing of notices of intention to deport, deportation action was initiated under section 3(6) of the Act following a court recommendation. The number of persons against whom such action was initiated rose to 620, compared with 370 in 1999.

7.6 The number of persons removed under the deportation process, including those who left voluntarily following the initiation of enforcement action, increased by 70 to 1,280 in 2000. Due to data quality issues, it has not been possible to break down that figure into the number of persons removed as a result of the enforcement of deportation orders, and the number of removals under supervised departure procedures.

7.7 In 1999, persons from Europe accounted for around 30 per cent of the 1,200 persons removed under the deportation process, excluding those who left voluntarily, with over 25 per cent from each of the Americas and Africa, around 10 per cent from the Indian sub-continent, and 5 per cent from the rest of Asia. Compared with 1998, the proportion from Africa, the Indian sub-continent and Asia decreased while that from Europe and the Americas increased. Due to data recording problems, it has also not been possible to provide data on the number of persons removed as a result of deportation action by nationality for 2000.

#### **Court proceedings (Table 7.5)**

7.8 The available information relates to England and Wales. Provisional 2000 data show that 370 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999, 50 fewer than in 1999, but more than in any other year since 1988. The majority of proceedings since 1995 have related to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant reflecting the setting up of a unit in mid-1994 to target such cases. Offences of knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant or leave to remain of a person by means of deception were added by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996. Together, these facilitation cases accounted for about 60 per cent of total proceedings at magistrates' courts in 1999. Nearly 130 of the defendants at magistrates' courts charged with immigration offences were found guilty by these courts in 2000, a similar figure to that in 1999. A further 135 defendants at magistrates' courts charged with facilitation had been committed for trial at the Crown Court, the same number as in 1999, and just over 100 were found guilty.



## 8. APPEALS

### **Appeals to immigration adjudicators (Table 8.1)**

8.1 Just over 27,100 appeals to immigration adjudicators<sup>12</sup> were dealt with in 2000, almost 1,500 less than in 1999. Appeals against refusal of asylum remained constant (19,400 compared with 19,460 in 1999). More than two thirds of all appeals dealt with by the adjudicators in 2000 continued to be against the decision to refuse asylum.

8.2 For further detail of appeals against refusal of asylum see section 4, paragraphs 4.9 to 4.12.

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<sup>12</sup> See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 35.

## 9. NET MIGRATION

### Data from International Passenger Survey (Table 9.1)

9.1 Estimates of net migration - the balance between inward and outward migration - are produced by the Office for National Statistics. These estimates are mainly derived from data on migration intentions obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) - a sample survey of passengers, including British citizens and other EEA nationals, arriving at and leaving ports (air, sea, Channel Tunnel) in the United Kingdom. The IPS data are supplemented with information on migration to and from the Irish Republic obtained from the National Health Service Central Register and the Irish Labour Force Survey, together with Home Office data on asylum seekers and other persons admitted for a short period who were subsequently granted an extension of stay. Therefore, the data on net migration are subject to sampling and estimation error, and undue weight should not be given to one year's data.

9.2 Furthermore the internationally accepted definition used for migration<sup>13</sup> includes temporary migration for a year or longer by, for example, students, workers and asylum seekers. Therefore, inward migration is not the same as being accepted for settlement, i.e. allowed to stay indefinitely in this country, especially as settlement can occur several years after entry to the country.

9.3 In 1999, the latest year for which data are available, there was an estimated net inward migration of just over 180,000 persons, slightly higher than 1998 and nearly double the estimated annual levels in 1996-7. The average net inflow was about 150,000 a year over the three year period 1997-9.

9.4 The general pattern is for a net loss of British citizens and a net gain of non-British citizens. In 1999, there was a small net loss of British citizens of 8,000, compared to an average of 35,000 during the mid 1990s. The net gain of foreign citizens was nearly 190,000 in 1999, compared with about 92,000 a year in the early 1990s and 130,000 in the mid 1990's. Much of the net inflow came from the New Commonwealth and other foreign countries.

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<sup>13</sup> See footnote (2) Table 9.1



## **SECTION 1: Summary**

Page

Table 1.1      Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1990-2000

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**Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Entry clearance applications		Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1) (2)	Passengers refused leave to enter and removed	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (3)
	Granted	Refused initially			
1990	878,360	76,450	9,160,000	19,180	26,205
1991	816,410	84,200	8,120,000	18,270	44,840
1992	839,430	75,110	9,160,000	14,951	24,605
1993	896,040	68,780	9,840,000	16,738	22,370
1994	1,015,840	74,100	9,180,000	17,223	32,830
1995	1,078,420	83,530	9,620,000	19,147	43,965
1996	1,276,030	89,630	10,300,000	21,386	29,640
1997	1,283,770	81,260	10,900,000	24,537	32,500
1998	1,303,580	85,180	11,500,000	27,604	46,015
1999	1,354,800	102,870	12,000,000	31,295	71,160
2000	1,476,410	116,170	13,000,000	38,275	80,315 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Geographical region <sup>(4)</sup></b>					
<b>2000</b>					
Europe	381,110	15,610	1,550,000	18,966	22,880
Americas	137,550	3,500	6,230,000	7,092	1,420
Africa	238,940	34,430	1,030,000	5,997	17,920
Indian sub-continent	253,740	41,030	677,000	891	6,000
Other Asia	421,200	21,440	2,360,000	2,301	31,565
Oceania	43,880	150	1,100,000	485	15
Other nationalities/ countries	—	—	64,800	2,543	450

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

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

(3) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

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

(5) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

(7) Excludes voluntary departures.

(8) Number of appellants.

(9) The figure for 1999 includes 'voluntary' departures.

**Table 1.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (3) (5) (6)	Persons accepted for settlement	Illegal entrants		Persons removed under deportation process (7)	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators (8)	Year/ Geographical region
		Detected	Removed (7)			
144,360	53,200	3,300	1,980	1,790	18,460	1990
146,870	53,900	4,460	2,890	2,410	26,720	1991
146,140	52,570	5,670	3,340	2,490	36,400	1992
142,670	55,640	5,780	3,410	2,080	29,220	1993
139,510	55,110	7,540	2,740	1,600	28,590	1994
121,140	55,480	10,820	2,570	1,550	21,810	1995
127,520	61,730	14,560	2,910	1,590	26,990	1996
123,820	58,720	14,390	3,720	1,540	34,960	1997
108,250	69,790	16,500	4,750	1,350	38,200	1998
112,820	97,120	21,170 (P)	5,230 (P)(9)	1,190 (P)	28,610 (P)	1999
166,750	125,090	47,330 (P)	6,110 (P)	1,280 (P)	27,130 (P)	2000
						<b>Geographical region (4) 2000</b>
24,720	15,110	..	..	..	..	Europe
31,220	11,520	..	..	..	..	Americas
42,170	44,460	..	..	..	..	Africa
21,880	22,730	..	..	..	..	Indian sub-continent
37,810	24,810	..	..	..	..	Other Asia
8,160	4,900	..	..	..	..	Oceania
800	1,560	..	..	..	..	Other nationalities/ countries

2  
3.14

## SECTION 2: Pre-entry control abroad

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**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1997-2000**

United Kingdom		Number of persons							
		Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>All countries</b>	1,243,450	1,256,040	1,309,210	1,422,140	73,450	78,830	96,440	109,510	
<b>Europe</b>									
<b>European Economic Area</b>									
Austria	2,420	2,430	2,460	2,780	20	20	20	30	
Belgium	4,690	3,540	3,370	3,360	120	110	90	80	
Denmark	1,720	1,900	2,220	..	90	50	40	..	
Finland	860	930	910	1,240	20	10	30	40	
France	21,680	20,850	19,380	21,370	300	180	140	80	
Germany	21,590	16,860	18,150	22,420	660	470	300	180	
Greece	1,110	900	960	1,040	10	30	110	150	
Iceland	80	80	130	200	–	†	†	–	
Republic of Ireland	3,430	3,200	3,670	4,830	10	20	40	60	
Italy	4,500	4,810	4,700	6,310	360	460	250	170	
Luxembourg	470	390	390	320	†	–	–	†	
Netherlands	6,820	7,240	7,700	8,540	230	250	260	170	
Norway	3,060	2,520	2,490	3,050	60	30	40	20	
Portugal	1,080	1,270	1,140	1,290	20	30	20	30	
Spain	2,540	2,130	1,150	3,570	120	170	130	80	
Sweden	5,810	5,460	4,090	4,020	70	100	90	80	
<b>European Economic Area <sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>81,840</b>	<b>74,500</b>	<b>72,920</b>	<b>84,340</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,180</b>	
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>									
Albania	*	240	1,320	1,660	*	30	200	280	
Belarus	7,280	6,620	6,950	7,770	90	170	120	200	
Bosnia	680	1,850	3,170	2,920	70	140	160	70	
Bulgaria	13,890	15,790	19,390	20,170	630	940	1,370	1,300	
Croatia	710	260	2,250	13,080	80	20	30	350	
Cyprus	2,100	7,430	7,110	6,350	220	420	450	320	
Czech Republic	960	1,240	1,560	1,710	50	60	90	70	
Estonia	450	440	640	440	10	60	80	170	
Gibraltar	570	620	330	240	–	–	10	–	
Hungary	1,170	1,370	4,340	1,360	40	70	170	100	
Latvia	2,250	2,260	1,940	1,740	80	170	160	140	
Lithuania	180	280	200	340	10	40	40	60	
Malta	7,250	5,380	6,690	4,560	20	20	30	20	
Poland	920	980	1,140	1,120	130	110	110	100	
Romania	17,170	20,680	19,840	19,700	830	1,170	1,410	1,530	
Russia	104,820	89,630	66,500	74,870	3,010	2,780	1,920	2,050	
Slovakia	220	5,380	18,670	17,370	40	70	770	490	
Switzerland	8,210	8,060	7,370	8,170	130	120	150	190	
Turkey	57,080	61,280	43,510	61,350	2,560	2,770	2,200	2,290	
Ukraine	19,540	20,850	18,890	21,320	2,620	2,570	2,840	3,120	
Yugoslavia	13,000	14,540	3,260	11,770	430	280	60	210	
Other former USSR	12,080	14,300	38,940	13,720	310	370	3,380	1,060	
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>	<b>270,560</b>	<b>279,210</b>	<b>273,980</b>	<b>291,720</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>14,120</b>	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>352,400</b>	<b>353,720</b>	<b>346,900</b>	<b>376,060</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>15,300</b>	

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

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

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

(4) Granted initially or on appeal.

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

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

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	
40,320	47,540	45,890	54,500	7,810	6,350	6,430	6,660	<b>All countries</b>
								<b>Europe</b>
								<b>European Economic Area</b>
10	10	10	10	-	-	-	†	Austria
40	30	30	20	†	†	-	†	Belgium
10	10	20	..	-	†	†	..	Denmark
20	30	10	†	†	†	-	-	Finland
110	90	10	90	†	†	20	†	France
90	130	110	80	10	-	10	10	Germany
40	40	50	40	-	-	-	-	Greece
†	†	†	†	-	-	-	-	Iceland
60	100	120	100	†	10	-	10	Republic of Ireland
60	40	50	60	†	†	†	†	Italy
†	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
60	100	120	110	10	†	10	†	Netherlands
10	10	-	10	-	†	-	-	Norway
10	20	30	30	-	-	†	-	Portugal
40	60	60	50	10	†	-	-	Spain
20	20	20	10	-	†	-	-	Sweden
590	690	640	620	40	20	40	30	European Economic Area <sup>(6)</sup>
								<b>Remainder of Europe</b>
*	†	20	70	*	†	†	20	Albania
30	30	30	60	†	-	-	†	Belarus
10	10	20	20	-	-	†	†	Bosnia
70	100	-	160	†	†	-	-	Bulgaria
50	50	70	60	†	†	†	-	Croatia
340	350	390	350	20	†	10	†	Cyprus
160	180	†	300	†	†	†	†	Czech Republic
10	20	40	40	-	-	-	-	Estonia
†	10	†	10	-	-	-	-	Gibraltar
110	100	160	130	†	†	†	10	Hungary
40	40	50	50	†	-	†	†	Latvia
30	50	70	80	†	-	†	-	Lithuania
120	130	160	150	-	-	-	†	Malta
220	260	300	290	20	10	10	110	Poland
110	150	180	170	†	10	10	40	Romania
330	410	640	780	20	30	30	40	Russia
110	100	250	220	-	-	†	†	Slovakia
140	150	130	130	-	†	†	†	Switzerland
780	700	750	840	110	110	130	40	Turkey
80	160	160	330	10	10	†	10	Ukraine
70	70	20	100	†	10	†	-	Yugoslavia
350	90	340	120	†	†	20	†	Other former USSR
3,160	3,170	3,830	4,430	190	200	220	280	Remainder of Europe
3,760	3,860	4,470	5,050	230	220	260	310	Europe

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1997-2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom	Number of persons							
Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Americas</b>								
Argentina	560	520	580	570	†	†	10	10
Bahamas	220	220	300	300	–	†	†	†
Barbados	470	620	690	700	70	60	100	100
Bermuda	†	260	260	220	–	–	†	–
Brazil	500	500	470	760	20	20	30	50
Canada	14,020	16,560	15,960	16,390	150	110	60	60
Chile	430	500	450	320	†	10	10	–
Colombia	14,200	19,470	15,640	17,520	430	1,080	1,290	1,750
Cuba	1,500	2,030	2,020	1,760	100	90	160	100
Dominican Republic	380	1,010	1,310	1,230	40	80	60	50
Ecuador	1,440	2,800	1,710	1,850	160	200	230	180
Guyana	1,330	1,240	1,220	1,540	200	190	200	160
Jamaica	2,720	2,960	2,780	2,920	130	160	300	310
Mexico	1,000	1,140	1,250	1,540	†	†	10	†
Panama	–	140	150	160	–	10	†	†
Peru	3,260	3,680	3,570	3,450	90	160	190	160
Trinidad and Tobago	1,200	1,370	1,590	1,780	40	40	60	120
USA	65,840	75,190	76,470	78,240	240	370	380	280
Uruguay	120	130	80	90	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	530	480	540	640	†	10	10	10
Other Americas	240	300	270	310	†	†	†	10
<b>Americas</b>	<b>109,960</b>	<b>131,100</b>	<b>127,310</b>	<b>132,290</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,340</b>
<b>Africa</b>								
Algeria	2,660	3,500	3,370	3,760	–	–	–	–
Angola	1,360	1,570	1,440	1,710	40	30	40	140
Botswana	620	720	770	840	20	30	30	40
Cameroon	1,460	1,540	1,600	1,470	170	230	220	340
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	510	470	870	600	80	40	140	250
Egypt	26,980	28,820	29,970	29,720	930	850	690	600
Ethiopia	4,590	3,100	2,890	3,170	240	190	520	370
Gambia	2,230	2,340	2,680	3,370	630	490	890	780
Ghana	13,760	16,130	20,980	24,400	4,600	4,830	5,250	7,540
Ivory Coast	1,710	1,970	2,210	2,460	290	320	170	230
Kenya	16,280	14,750	13,740	13,700	1,000	1,580	2,050	1,520
Libya	570	770	1,310	7,980	–	†	10	260
Madagascar	320	280	320	300	10	10	20	30
Malawi	240	270	340	320	30	30	40	30
Mauritius	7,990	8,780	8,480	9,080	450	480	500	630
Morocco	5,930	6,380	6,700	7,310	810	620	430	400
Mozambique	620	750	570	890	30	20	20	30
Namibia	180	320	450	420	10	10	10	50
Nigeria	33,360	39,040	50,330	67,750	10,000	9,770	9,670	11,870
Senegal	1,160	1,030	1,130	1,400	220	180	160	160

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

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	
								<b>Americas</b>
50	50	50	80	-	-	†	-	Argentina
10	20	30	30	-	-	-	-	Bahamas
120	100	110	180	10	10	10	10	Barbados
50	30	20	20	-	-	-	-	Bermuda
160	210	230	160	-	†	10	10	Brazil
1,220	1,320	1,360	1,260	10	†	†	†	Canada
30	40	50	20	-	†	-	-	Chile
90	120	180	140	10	10	20	10	Colombia
50	80	100	80	†	†	10	10	Cuba
10	30	30	40	-	†	†	†	Dominican Republic
30	20	40	40	†	†	-	10	Ecuador
50	110	80	120	10	†	10	†	Guyana
270	330	300	350	110	70	90	90	Jamaica
100	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	Mexico
†	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	Panama
40	40	60	70	†	†	†	†	Peru
130	110	140	90	†	†	†	†	Trinidad and Tobago
2,230	2,430	2,690	2,640	10	10	20	†	USA
10	10	10	†	-	-	-	-	Uruguay
40	40	40	50	†	-	†	-	Venezuela
40	60	60	50	-	-	-	-	Other Americas
4,730	5,260	5,660	5,500	150	120	160	160	Americas
								<b>Africa</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Algeria
†	†	†	10	-	†	-	-	Angola
30	40	20	30	-	-	-	-	Botswana
30	30	10	30	†	10	10	20	Cameroon
10	†	20	50	†	-	†	10	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>
160	180	190	150	20	60	40	10	Egypt
470	440	160	250	630	170	30	150	Ethiopia
100	120	240	240	20	20	20	30	Gambia
470	560	740	670	240	250	110	250	Ghana
20	10	50	30	10	30	30	†	Ivory Coast
540	130	1,230	1,060	40	-	40	30	Kenya
40	40	120	110	-	-	-	†	Libya
†	10	†	10	-	-	†	†	Madagascar
20	60	60	80	†	†	-	†	Malawi
120	150	160	120	10	10	20	†	Mauritius
340	290	290	350	60	40	20	20	Morocco
10	10	20	10	†	-	-	-	Mozambique
10	20	20	10	-	-	†	-	Namibia
650	760	790	1,320	210	300	380	270	Nigeria
20	30	30	30	10	10	20	-	Senegal

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1997-2000** (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons							
Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>		Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
		Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
		1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Africa</b> (continued)									
Seychelles	190	170	250	250	†	†	–	†	
Sierra Leone	460	*	–	1,770	130	*	–	400	
South Africa	10,840	16,070	19,620	14,880	550	650	1,340	1,670	
Sudan	2,730	*	1,160	3,180	530	*	320	590	
Tanzania	6,500	7,180	6,860	7,100	230	860	1,480	1,450	
Tunisia	5,390	5,880	5,990	6,410	1,700	1,240	1,070	1,130	
Uganda	8,080	8,990	9,510	9,590	830	980	1,210	2,140	
Zambia	3,730	4,120	4,390	4,840	240	200	220	320	
Zimbabwe	1,040	1,260	1,230	1,660	160	250	220	440	
Other Africa	150	430	450	460	†	10	30	50	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>161,630</b>	<b>176,640</b>	<b>199,630</b>	<b>230,800</b>	<b>23,930</b>	<b>23,910</b>	<b>26,570</b>	<b>33,430</b>	
<b>Asia</b>									
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>(8)</sup>	9,500	9,830	11,180	13,060	3,570	2,780	3,360	3,610	
India <sup>(8)</sup>	120,850	138,860	152,070	160,620	11,620	13,220	17,080	19,510	
Pakistan <sup>(8)</sup>	37,180	50,190	48,010	58,670	6,900	8,900	12,330	13,180	
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>167,520</b>	<b>198,880</b>	<b>211,260</b>	<b>232,360</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>32,770</b>	<b>36,300</b>	
<b>Middle East</b>									
Bahrain	13,130	13,090	11,720	12,220	90	60	70	100	
Iran	15,440	21,970	21,510	25,000	820	620	560	790	
Israel	3,490	3,480	2,680	3,120	200	340	320	160	
Jordan	8,660	8,920	8,240	8,250	180	220	210	130	
Kuwait	38,430	42,500	32,230	30,740	350	250	390	660	
Lebanon	7,480	7,070	7,070	7,660	370	270	230	120	
Oman	8,420	10,390	10,220	9,780	70	90	120	130	
Qatar	14,840	11,560	9,900	9,560	100	160	300	280	
Saudi Arabia	53,060	55,300	53,440	48,700	1,240	1,420	2,020	1,100	
Syria	5,210	5,320	4,680	4,920	230	290	400	520	
United Arab Emirates	37,650	41,230	40,720	44,130	1,200	970	1,380	1,440	
Yemen	3,220	3,300	3,360	3,930	370	240	200	590	
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>209,020</b>	<b>224,130</b>	<b>205,780</b>	<b>208,030</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>6,020</b>	
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>									
Brunei	410	390	1,130	1,180	†	†	20	†	
Burma	780	1,020	890	1,030	40	40	80	110	
China	28,040	10,500	35,550	61,160	2,820	2,560	3,490	6,350	
Hong Kong <sup>(9)</sup>	12,160	10,240	4,830	5,210	300	340	370	250	
Indonesia	30,070	8,390	17,540	18,530	160	270	350	350	

(8) Figures for Bangladesh, India and Pakistan relate to returns received by the Home Office, all other data are from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Migration and Visa Division.

(9) Including Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, from 1 July 1997.

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of persons				
Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	
								<b>Africa (continued)</b>
10	20	20	30	–	–	–	–	Seychelles
20	*	–	100	20	*	–	20	Sierra Leone
1,230	1,560	2,210	1,860	10	10	20	40	South Africa
40	*	20	90	†	*	–	30	Sudan
50	–	120	130	†	†	10	20	Tanzania
200	240	220	230	10	20	20	30	Tunisia
40	80	90	170	†	20	20	40	Uganda
70	130	80	100	10	10	†	20	Zambia
250	440	450	850	10	†	†	10	Zimbabwe
10	20	20	10	†	–	–	–	Other Africa
4,910	5,380	7,370	8,140	1,300	970	790	1,000	Africa
								<b>Asia</b>
								<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
3,920	3,490	3,260	4,940	2,360	1,790	1,170	1,730	Bangladesh <sup>(6)</sup>
4,600	4,420	5,260	5,170	1,160	1,040	1,120	1,080	India <sup>(8)</sup>
7,430	10,860	6,270	11,270	2,170	1,750	2,500	1,920	Pakistan <sup>(8)</sup>
15,940	18,770	14,780	21,380	5,690	4,580	4,790	4,730	Indian sub-continent
								<b>Middle East</b>
120	80	30	70	†	†	–	†	Bahrain
600	590	380	380	–	–	–	–	Iran
130	220	260	220	†	†	†	†	Israel
210	200	170	200	10	10	20	20	Jordan
70	160	60	70	†	10	†	10	Kuwait
90	70	100	140	10	†	†	10	Lebanon
30	80	70	60	†	†	–	†	Oman
30	10	10	20	–	–	†	†	Qatar
170	160	210	130	20	†	10	10	Saudi Arabia
90	110	130	70	†	10	10	10	Syria
110	140	180	180	20	10	10	20	United Arab Emirates
200	260	200	290	30	30	50	90	Yemen
1,840	2,080	1,810	1,830	90	80	110	180	Middle East
								<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
10	30	30	50	†	–	–	–	Brunei
20	20	10	10	–	†	†	–	Burma
370	510	340	420	30	40	30	10	China
350	460	360	370	40	40	30	40	Hong Kong <sup>(9)</sup>
80	180	140	130	†	–	†	10	Indonesia

**Table 2.1 Decisions on entry clearance applications worldwide, by country and category, 1997-2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>	Entry clearance applications for temporary purposes <sup>(1)</sup>							
	Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Remainder of Asia (continued)</b>								
Japan	5,080	4,780	4,250	4,380	160	210	290	260
Malaysia	3,240	1,720	2,060	1,920	150	300	280	300
Mongolia	570	710	740	850	10	80	130	180
Nepal	2,620	2,920	3,060	4,000	300	670	750	1,260
Philippines	18,690	14,540	17,750	9,010	990	1,460	1,230	1,120
Singapore	3,340	3,670	3,900	5,010	30	30	20	40
South Korea	1,460	760	830	1,000	20	20	30	70
Sri Lanka	11,200	12,710	15,220	17,960	550	510	1,200	2,440
Taiwan	50,130	41,060	42,990	44,900	-	-	-	-
Thailand	39,280	18,460	25,650	27,910	1,350	1,480	1,890	2,000
Vietnam	1,250	1,840	1,380	1,820	90	160	300	240
Remainder of Asia	208,340	133,710	177,780	205,870	6,970	8,140	10,410	14,970
Asia	584,870	556,710	594,830	646,250	34,290	37,960	49,390	57,290
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	21,860	26,140	28,080	25,350	40	30	40	50
Fiji	710	700	790	1,280	10	20	10	20
New Zealand	11,360	10,400	10,980	9,540	20	20	40	70
Papua New Guinea	600	580	650	550	†	†	10	†
Other Oceania	60	30	50	20	-	-	†	†
Oceania	34,600	37,860	40,550	36,740	70	70	100	150
<b>All countries</b>	<b>1,243,450</b>	<b>1,256,040</b>	<b>1,309,210</b>	<b>1,422,140</b>	<b>73,450</b>	<b>78,830</b>	<b>96,440</b>	<b>109,510</b>

Table 2.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Entry clearance applications for settlement <sup>(2)</sup>								Geographical region and country where application made <sup>(3)</sup>
Granted <sup>(4)</sup>				Refused initially <sup>(5)</sup>				
1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	
310	410	420	420	†	10	20	20	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
310	510	530	510	10	10	10	10	Japan
10	10	10	†	–	–	–	–	Malaysia
30	40	60	90	†	10	10	†	Mongolia
640	610	740	650	130	120	40	40	Nepal
240	270	290	280	†	†	–	†	Philippines
50	60	60	60	†	–	†	–	Singapore
450	540	540	840	60	110	80	40	South Korea
†	30	50	60	–	–	–	–	Sri Lanka
640	960	1,000	1,470	60	20	60	100	Taiwan
100	100	50	110	10	†	20	10	Thailand
3,620	4,730	4,610	5,470	340	370	310	270	Vietnam
21,410	25,580	21,210	28,680	4,970	5,030	5,210	5,180	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
								Asia
								<b>Oceania</b>
4,220	4,840	5,200	5,150	†	†	†	†	Australia
40	40	20	40	–	†	†	–	Fiji
1,220	2,560	1,920	1,920	†	†	†	†	New Zealand
20	10	10	20	–	–	–	–	Papua New Guinea
10	†	10	10	–	–	–	–	Other Oceania
5,510	7,460	7,160	7,130	10	10	†	10	Oceania
40,320	47,540	45,890	54,500	7,810	6,350	6,430	6,660	<b>All countries</b>



**Table 2.2 Grants of entry clearance to spouses, fiancé(e)s, children, and other dependent relatives, and of certificates of entitlement, in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1990-2000**

Indian sub-continent	Number of persons										
Category of applicant	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Entry clearance</b>											
<b>Husbands and male fiancés</b>											
Bangladesh	230	230	730	960	850	780	1,060	1,640	1,220	1,080	1,630
India	620	410	710	600	530	570	590	960	980	1,130	1,140
Pakistan	1,240	1,720	2,480	2,090	1,760	1,780	2,000	3,560	5,160	2,700	4,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>7,490</b>
<b>Wives and female fiancées</b>											
Bangladesh	1,270	860	880	1,190	1,190	1,070	1,250	1,270	1,320	1,270	2,030
India	2,040	1,940	2,100	1,850	1,890	1,970	2,040	2,640	2,510	2,890	2,720
Pakistan	3,150	3,170	2,820	2,510	2,400	2,480	3,080	3,140	4,540	2,960	5,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>10,300</b>
<b>Children</b>											
Bangladesh	1,780	840	740	820	590	450	520	540	540	510	730
India	750	660	640	510	540	500	510	620	550	780	760
Pakistan	1,360	1,040	740	520	310	320	480	460	660	330	540
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,030</b>
<b>Other dependent relatives</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Others for immediate settlement</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total entry clearance</b>	<b>13,040</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>10,230</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>18,140</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>20,540</b>
<b>Certificates of entitlement</b>											
Bangladesh	2,170	1,120	920	630	700	740	510	430	360	350	500
India	150	80	100	100	100	100	130	120	90	90	100
Pakistan	360	310	350	390	410	510	410	170	170	140	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>All grants</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>15,940</b>	<b>18,770</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>21,380</b>



**Table 2.3 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives<sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1990-2000**

Indian sub-continent							Number of persons
Husbands and Male Fiancés							
Year	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
1990	3,890	1,360	720	2,080	3,000	2,370	
1991	4,230	1,590	770	2,360	2,590	2,860	
1992	5,510	3,150	760	3,920	2,510	3,610	
1993	4,670	3,010	640	3,660	2,820	2,970	
1994	4,980	2,510	630	3,140	2,740	3,110	
1995	4,980	2,330	790	3,120	3,300	2,810	
1996	5,610	2,820	830	3,650	3,340	3,100	
1997	6,510	5,230	940	6,170	2,300	3,000	
1998	7,590	6,700	660	7,360	1,580	2,730	
1999	7,200	4,550	360	4,920	1,840	3,840	
2000	6,610	7,010	480	7,490	1,640	1,880	
Wives and Female Fiancées							
Year	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
1990	6,550	6,140	300	6,440	950	3,360	
1991	6,530	5,800	170	5,970	810	3,570	
1992	6,710	5,640	150	5,790	1,030	3,720	
1993	6,830	5,390	170	5,560	1,230	4,000	
1994	7,000	5,250	230	5,470	1,450	4,330	
1995	7,300	5,230	290	5,520	2,030	4,430	
1996	7,770	5,990	380	6,360	2,380	4,380	
1997	7,900	6,500	550	7,050	1,750	4,330	
1998	9,150	7,980	380	8,360	1,500	4,310	
1999	9,670	6,860	260	7,120	1,640	5,680	
2000	9,660	9,900	410	10,300	1,620	3,840	

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

Table 2.3 (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Children						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
3,300	3,360	530	3,890	1,150	2,400	1990
2,800	2,390	160	2,550	590	2,300	1991
2,320	2,000	120	2,120	630	1,700	1992
2,520	1,770	80	1,850	830	1,500	1993
2,430	1,400	50	1,450	870	1,500	1994
2,380	1,180	100	1,280	1,230	1,300	1995
2,180	1,370	130	1,510	1,100	840	1996
2,130	1,460	160	1,630	900	690	1997
2,320	1,620	130	1,750	750	790	1998
2,470	1,450	170	1,620	700	1,180	1999
2,500	1,870	160	2,030	630	1,220	2000
Other Dependent Relatives <sup>(1)</sup>						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
1,430	580	50	630	760	1,000	1990
1,120	360	30	380	480	930	1991
910	310	30	340	440	1,200	1992
980	300	30	330	380	1,500	1993
1,100	280	20	310	500	1,800	1994
860	290	20	310	650	1,600	1995
880	270	40	310	660	1,600	1996
980	340	40	380	570	1,600	1997
1,310	620	60	670	570	1,800	1998
1,190	480	60	550	590	1,870	1999
1,290	670	40	720	600	1,210	2000

**Table 2.4 Applications for entry clearance for settlement made by spouses, fiancé(e)s, children and other dependent relatives <sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1990-2000**

Indian sub-continent							Number of persons
Year	Total						
	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	
1990	15,160	11,430	1,610	13,030	5,880	9,260 <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	
1991	14,670	10,140	1,120	11,260	4,470	9,570 <sup>(4)</sup>	
1992	15,440	11,100	1,060	12,160	4,600	10,220	
1993	15,000	10,480	930	11,400	5,250	10,000	
1994	15,510	9,440	930	10,370	5,550	10,630 <sup>(5)</sup>	
1995	15,520	9,030	1,200	10,230	7,200	10,130	
1996	16,440	10,450	1,380	11,830	7,480	9,880	
1997	17,520	13,530	1,690	15,220	5,530	9,640	
1998	20,370	16,920	1,230	18,140	4,410	9,580	
1999	20,540	13,340	860	14,200	4,770	12,560	
2000	20,060	19,450	1,090	20,540	4,490	8,150	

India						
Year	Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1990	4,440	3,520	180	3,700	1,090	1,930
1991	4,280	3,050	150	3,220	1,090	1,870
1992	3,990	3,420	230	3,650	1,170	1,170
1993	3,920	2,960	220	3,170	1,080	1,250
1994	3,940	3,010	170	3,170	1,250	890
1995	4,290	3,040	220	3,250	1,260	850
1996	4,360	3,060	270	3,330	1,480	1,270
1997	5,070	4,180	300	4,470	1,160	1,120
1998	5,250	4,070	260	4,320	1,040	1,310
1999	5,530	4,980	190	5,170	1,120	860
2000	5,740	4,850	220	5,070	1,080	790

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

(2) The number of applications outstanding for wives, children and other dependent relatives was reduced in Bangladesh in January 1990, following a review of such applications.

(3) The number of applications outstanding male and female fiancées was reduced by 500 each, in Pakistan in January 1990, following a review of such applications.

(4) During 1991, in Pakistan, there were over 1,000 applications revived for husbands (including 450 in August following a review of such applications). The review in August led to the following: the number of applications outstanding for wives, children and other dependent relatives increased by 450 and for female fiancées reduced by 100: the number of applications for male fiancés reduced by 100.

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

Table 2.4 (continued)

Indian sub-continent						Number of persons
Bangladesh						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
4,020	2,960	430	3,400	1,780	2,570 <sup>(2)</sup>	1990
3,680	1,920	110	2,030	770	3,570	1991
4,110	2,220	190	2,420	970	4,810	1992
4,020	2,940	100	3,020	1,180	4,740	1993
4,430	2,580	90	2,670	1,410	5,140	1994
3,800	2,120	210	2,340	2,540	4,430	1995
3,990	2,530	340	2,860	2,800	3,340	1996
4,640	3,030	460	3,490	2,200	3,250	1997
4,050	2,760	380	3,130	1,620	3,400	1998
4,300	2,510	400	2,910	1,160	4,280	1999
4,460	4,100	340	4,440	1,510	2,700	2000
Pakistan						
Newly received	Granted initially	Granted on appeal	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period	Year
6,700	4,940	1,010	5,960	3,000	4,680 <sup>(3)</sup>	1990
6,700	5,170	850	6,020	2,610	4,180 <sup>(4)</sup>	1991
7,330	5,470	640	6,120	2,480	4,290	1992
7,050	4,590	620	5,200	2,990	4,020	1993
7,140	3,860	670	4,530	2,900	4,590 <sup>(5)</sup>	1994
7,430	3,870	770	4,650	3,390	4,890	1995
8,090	4,860	770	5,630	3,200	5,370	1996
7,810	6,330	920	7,250	2,170	5,200	1997
11,060	10,090	600	10,690	1,750	4,870	1998
10,700	5,860	270	6,130	2,490	7,410	1999
9,860	10,500	530	11,020	1,900	4,660	2000

**Table 2.5 Applications for a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, in the Indian sub-continent, by category, 1990-2000**

Indian sub-continent		Number of persons				
		Total				
Year	Newly received (1)	Granted initially	Granted on appeal (2)	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1990	2,370	2,200	470	2,670	560	1,200
1991	1,350	1,320	190	1,510	240	1,200
1992	1,350	1,280	100	1,370	180	1,100
1993	1,180	1,080	40	1,120	70	1,300
1994	1,100	1,190	30	1,210	260	1,100
1995	830	1,320	20	1,350	360	550
1996	790	1,020	20	1,040	290	220
1997	720	700	30	720	160	220
1998	700	610	20	630	170	250
1999	720	560	20	580	120	530
2000	1,170	830	10	840	240	660
		Wives				
Year	Newly received (1)	Granted initially	Granted on appeal (2)	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1990	550	540	70	610	160	260
1991	310	300	20	320	60	250
1992	260	250	20	270	60	200
1993	200	170	10	170	10	290
1994	180	200	10	210	50	200
1995	110	170	†	180	70	80
1996	140	130	10	140	60	40
1997	140	110	†	120	30	40
1998	90	90	†	100	20	20
1999	80	70	†	80	10	30
2000	120	90	0	90	30	40
		Others				
Year	Newly received (1)	Granted initially	Granted on appeal (2)	Granted (total)	Refused initially	Outstanding at end of period
1990	1,820	1,660	400	2,060	400	900
1991	1,030	1,020	170	1,190	180	910
1992	1,080	1,030	80	1,110	120	940
1993	990	920	30	950	60	1,000
1994	920	980	20	1,000	210	920
1995	720	1,150	20	1,170	300	470
1996	650	890	20	900	230	180
1997	580	580	20	610	130	180
1998	610	510	20	530	140	230
1999	630	480	20	500	120	510
2000	1,050	740	10	740	210	620

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

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

**Table 2.6 Waiting times to first interview for applicants in the settlement queues<sup>(1)</sup> in the Indian sub-continent, by country, 1990-2000**

Indian sub-continent		Number of months											
Year	Bangladesh (Dhaka) <sup>(2)</sup>				Pakistan (Islamabad)				Pakistan (Karachi) <sup>(3) (4)</sup>				
	Queue number				Queue number				Queue number				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Waiting time for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1990	3	4	4	9	3	6	9	18	1	3	3	6	
1991	3	6	8	10	3	3	6	9	1	2	3	6	
1992	3	6	7	9	3	3	6	9	1½	3	6	*	
1993	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	9	1				
1994	3	6	6	7	3	3	6	9	2				
1995	2½	6	5	5½	3	3	6	9	2				
1996	4	7	7	10	3	3	6	9	5				
1997	6½	3½	5½	3	4	4	6	10	4				
1998	3½	5½	7	5¼	1¾	4½	7	8	3				
1999	3½	6¼	3½	10¼	2¼	9¼	11	12½	2¾				
2000	3	5	5	8¾	1	4¼	5¼	7	2¼ <sup>(P)</sup>				
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2000	3½	5¼	3½	8¾	1	1¾	5¼	7	2¼ <sup>(P)</sup>				
Year	India (Bombay)				India (New Delhi)				India (Madras) <sup>(5)</sup>				
	Queue number				Queue number				Queue number				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Waiting times for last applicant interviewed at end of:													
1990	-	5	9	10	-	3	7	10	1				
1991	-	3	9	12	1	3	7	10	¾				
1992	-	4	7	10	-	3	7	10	-				
1993	-	4	7	10	-	3	8	10	2				
1994	-	3	3	5	-	3	5	8	¾				
1995	-	3	3	5	-	2	5	7½	1½				
1996	-	3	3	6	-	2¼	4¼	7½	1½				
1997	-	2	2	2½	-	2½	3½	2½	1½				
1998	-	3	3	3	-	3	6¼	8	1½				
1999	-	1½	2½	3½	-	1¾	5	6¼	¾				
2000	-	1½	1½	1½	-	2½	2½	2½	1¾				
Expected waiting time for last applicant who applied at the end of:													
2000	-	1½	1½	1½	-	2¼	3	3	1¾				

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

} first time applicants

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

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

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

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



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**Table 3.1 Passenger arrivals <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and removals, 1990 to 2000**

United Kingdom					Number of persons	
Year	Passenger arrivals				Persons refused leave to enter and removed <sup>(4)</sup>	
	Total <sup>(2)</sup> (millions)	Non-EEA nationals <sup>(3)(4)</sup> (millions)	British citizens <sup>(2)</sup> (millions)	Other EEA nationals (millions)	Total (units)	Of whom, port asylum seekers <sup>(5)</sup> (units)
1990	50.3	9.2	33.1	8.0	19,180	..
1991	48.7	8.1	32.7	7.9	18,270	..
1992	54.2	9.2	36.4	8.6	14,951	960
1993	57.7	9.8 <sup>(6)</sup>	38.4	9.5	16,738	1,235
1994	63.0	9.2	41.7	12.1	17,223	1,350
1995	68.1	9.6	44.8	13.7	19,147	1,880
1996	72.5	10.3	46.6	15.6	21,204	2,700
1997	78.6	10.9	51.5	16.2	24,537	4,105
1998	84.4	11.5	57.1	15.8	27,604	3,465
1999	86.4	12.0	58.9	15.5	31,295	4,860
2000	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	38,275	5,440

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

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

(3) Given leave to enter.

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

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

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

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused leave to enter and removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000.**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pair	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (1)	
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	13,000,000	7,160,000	1,770,000	313,000	12,900	36,300	30,800	25,000
<b>Europe</b>								
Bulgaria	51,600	7,740	21,500	2,360	*	190	340	220
Croatia	23,300	7,290	6,070	1,010	310	70	40	30
Cyprus	64,800	34,800	7,310	2,200	20	60	50	20
Czech Republic (4)	131,000	66,500	25,400	3,420	5,230	160	250	70
Estonia	12,100	6,960	2,400	440	*	30	30	20
Hungary	92,800	40,500	24,300	3,080	2,670	180	340	160
Latvia	23,100	8,190	2,820	920	*	20	50	20
Lithuania	26,400	12,400	5,200	1,600	*	30	60	10
Malta	50,400	30,200	6,760	310	*	130	70	20
Poland	259,000	144,000	38,600	12,700	*	320	650	120
Romania	33,700	10,400	8,440	1,210	*	130	280	70
Russia (5)	114,000	38,000	24,500	9,770	*	460	1,730	520
Slovakia	36,200	11,300	7,170	1,400	2,380	60	60	30
Slovenia	20,800	9,340	6,090	1,020	100	20	30	†
Switzerland	367,000	217,000	84,400	11,500	260	410	370	140
Turkey	127,000	50,000	25,300	8,100	1,330	230	200	100
Ukraine	35,200	11,400	5,470	4,100	*	110	170	90
Yugoslavia (6)	22,500	6,860	3,760	1,080	10	80	90	90
Other former USSR	34,400	14,800	5,030	2,660	†	120	330	120
Other former Yugoslavia	13,600	3,890	1,460	620	560	10	30	20
Other Europe	7,800	3,780	1,410	340	†	10	20	†
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>736,000</b>	<b>313,000</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>1,870</b>
<b>Americas</b>								
Argentina	89,300	58,900	5,580	3,490	*	70	180	70
Barbados	11,800	7,130	640	230	*	60	50	20
Brazil	145,000	84,800	13,300	10,500	*	170	370	170
Canada	840,000	515,000	83,900	4,180	*	1,240	1,370	790
Chile	56,000	35,200	7,110	2,470	*	20	30	30
Colombia	36,300	16,700	2,350	3,360	*	70	140	60
Guyana	5,080	2,530	280	100	*	30	10	20
Jamaica	46,300	30,100	1,250	460	*	180	260	100
Mexico	101,000	69,800	6,380	3,690	*	110	140	90
Peru	8,860	4,280	900	390	*	20	20	10
Trinidad and Tobago	25,600	12,300	1,590	540	*	210	110	130
USA	4,780,000	2,850,000	773,000	66,300	*	8,520	11,000	7,340
Venezuela	26,900	16,600	1,990	1,420	*	40	50	20
Other Americas	64,100	35,800	5,790	1,980	*	110	400	80
<b>Americas</b>	<b>6,230,000</b>	<b>3,740,000</b>	<b>904,000</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>8,910</b>

(1) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(2) Excluding such persons given temporary admission – see Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 13.

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

(4) Includes Czechoslovak passport holders.

(5) Includes Soviet Union passport holders.

(6) Includes holders of passports of the former Yugoslavia.

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused leave to enter and 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	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants <sup>(2)</sup>	Others given leave to enter	Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(3)</sup>		
11,400	21,600	1,270,000	2,200,000	11,400	150,000	2,290	38,149	<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>
								<b>Europe</b>
40	80	10,300	7,030	10	1,780	†	154	Bulgaria
10	50	2,160	5,770	310	150	–	225	Croatia
40	30	4,640	15,300	90	310	†	118	Cyprus
10	220	8,200	21,100	30	720	†	2,783	Czech Republic <sup>(4)</sup>
–	20	860	1,140	†	210	†	313	Estonia
10	90	6,060	14,700	–	610	†	330	Hungary
†	20	9,040	1,540	10	490	†	867	Latvia
†	40	3,330	2,280	40	1,440	†	2,651	Lithuania
20	10	3,910	8,830	–	200	†	10	Malta
20	270	26,800	31,300	60	4,090	†	9,033	Poland
30	110	6,780	5,590	10	660	†	330	Romania
20	420	11,200	26,200	10	1,440	†	173	Russia <sup>(5)</sup>
10	180	1,350	11,600	20	640	–	371	Slovakia
†	10	2,040	2,090	–	70	–	82	Slovenia
30	70	12,900	39,100	–	690	†	58	Switzerland
430	360	2,730	36,900	630	1,130	50	299	Turkey
10	150	5,420	6,060	10	2,260	†	186	Ukraine
20	80	1,770	7,880	370	410	10	317	Yugoslavia <sup>(6)</sup>
10	120	5,220	4,920	40	1,080	†	114	Other former USSR
10	50	1,760	4,790	90	280	†	72	Other former Yugoslavia
30	20	380	1,650	30	120	†	354	Other Europe
760	2,420	127,000	256,000	1,760	18,800	90	18,840	Europe
								<b>Americas</b>
10	30	14,600	5,910	–	410	†	89	Argentina
20	10	1,130	2,340	–	140	†	37	Barbados
20	150	14,900	19,700	†	1,160	†	1,814	Brazil
170	390	129,000	97,500	†	6,760	20	285	Canada
10	30	5,450	5,240	–	430	–	108	Chile
30	100	2,900	9,800	320	440	10	453	Colombia
10	40	640	1,370	–	50	10	13	Guyana
100	70	2,730	10,600	†	450	30	2,236	Jamaica
20	60	9,570	10,700	–	720	†	144	Mexico
10	60	790	2,120	20	240	–	44	Peru
30	30	3,070	6,970	–	600	†	131	Trinidad and Tobago
610	1,340	498,000	540,000	†	18,180	40	840	USA
10	30	2,930	3,590	10	190	–	129	Venezuela
110	120	7,640	11,100	100	880	20	769	Other Americas
1,160	2,470	693,000	727,000	460	30,600	130	7,092	Americas

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused leave to enter and removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pair	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months	
(1)								
<b>Africa</b>								
Algeria	21,600	7,730	3,770	520	*	30	30	20
Angola	3,950	1,740	510	190	*	†	†	10
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	2,590	1,200	50	40	*	†	10	†
Egypt	52,000	25,700	10,600	1,100	*	70	80	160
Ethiopia	7,320	3,260	740	180	*	†	†	†
Ghana	57,900	25,500	6,180	1,800	*	100	150	80
Kenya	45,700	17,900	4,590	1,670	*	130	60	60
Libya	9,940	4,050	1,160	1,730	*	10	20	80
Mauritius	24,400	12,400	1,460	950	*	50	20	70
Morocco	22,700	8,500	2,880	660	*	30	70	20
Nigeria	172,000	84,100	26,300	2,430	*	310	90	370
Sierra Leone	8,440	3,530	590	190	*	†	†	10
Somalia	8,160	1,940	130	30	*	†	†	-
South Africa	415,000	195,000	43,100	1,180	*	2,970	1,020	1,370
Sudan	12,200	5,460	1,570	390	*	†	10	50
Tanzania	15,800	6,900	1,490	950	*	10	10	20
Tunisia	10,600	3,530	2,200	840	*	30	10	10
Uganda	19,300	7,400	2,340	800	*	20	20	10
Zambia	12,400	3,940	990	580	*	80	20	100
Zimbabwe	49,700	25,700	3,060	1,070	*	290	170	180
Other Africa	60,800	25,800	6,230	3,000	*	180	280	120
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,030,000</b>	<b>471,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,730</b>
<b>Asia</b>								
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>								
Bangladesh	40,900	13,800	2,600	1,000	*	30	80	40
India	466,000	187,000	62,500	5,890	*	4,580	4,120	3,880
Pakistan	170,000	80,500	12,600	3,490	*	220	580	390
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>677,000</b>	<b>281,000</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>4,310</b>
<b>Middle East</b>								
Iran	44,400	18,500	5,680	620	*	40	60	80
Iraq	8,050	2,730	300	70	*	†	†	†
Israel	229,000	151,000	36,400	1,870	*	190	180	280
Jordan	25,300	10,500	4,210	750	*	80	10	60
Kuwait	47,200	35,200	2,540	730	*	10	10	10
Lebanon	27,000	11,600	4,350	450	*	50	50	30
Saudi Arabia	63,000	39,800	5,230	2,020	*	60	20	200
Syria	11,800	4,310	2,240	700	*	20	†	20
Yemen	6,980	4,010	790	410	*	†	†	†
Other Middle East	82,300	49,700	5,650	3,230	*	20	20	40
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>545,000</b>	<b>328,000</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>740</b>

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

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused leave to enter and 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	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants <sup>(2)</sup>	Others given leave to enter	Accepted for settlement on arrival <sup>(3)</sup>		
60	100	1,310	7,800	50	170	†	420	<b>Africa</b>
†	†	220	910	250	100	–	76	Algeria
†	10	50	900	290	30	20	124	Angola
60	60	5,150	7,830	20	1,270	†	57	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>
10	20	660	1,880	60	490	10	32	Egypt
90	150	6,410	16,700	10	660	120	239	Ethiopia
100	130	9,610	10,700	180	530	120	137	Ghana
†	10	260	1,150	60	1,400	†	21	Kenya
20	60	1,820	7,290	–	270	10	31	Libya
80	230	2,770	6,940	†	480	†	177	Mauritius
270	320	21,300	35,000	30	1,000	100	362	Morocco
20	10	320	3,190	340	130	100	71	Nigeria
20	40	470	1,460	3,800	160	110	184	Sierra Leone
540	830	48,900	106,000	†	14,000	110	1,240	Somalia
10	40	1,500	2,640	120	450	†	61	South Africa
20	40	2,950	3,120	50	200	20	85	Sudan
70	20	1,310	2,470	†	120	†	58	Tanzania
10	20	3,400	5,050	30	170	40	37	Tunisia
20	20	4,240	2,120	†	270	10	18	Uganda
90	90	7,160	10,300	30	1,430	80	1,782	Zambia
120	150	8,050	14,500	290	1,980	40	785	Zimbabwe
1,620	2,370	128,000	248,000	5,630	25,300	900	5,997	Other Africa
								<b>Africa</b>
								<b>Asia</b>
1,250	1,720	6,890	12,400	10	1,130	20	78	<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
1,050	2,320	58,600	129,000	20	7,550	260	370	Bangladesh
4,180	4,970	18,800	42,300	130	2,150	140	443	India
6,480	9,010	84,300	183,000	170	10,800	420	891	Pakistan
								<b>Middle East</b>
30	170	2,470	15,800	220	740	10	184	Iran
10	100	200	2,820	1,710	80	20	80	Iraq
70	80	17,900	20,400	†	660	†	112	Israel
20	40	5,780	3,490	†	400	†	23	Jordan
†	†	5,630	2,610	10	500	–	1	Kuwait
20	80	3,620	6,530	20	230	†	64	Lebanon
†	†	9,060	5,240	†	1,380	–	40	Saudi Arabia
10	30	2,410	1,780	30	220	†	25	Syria
30	90	590	810	10	230	†	17	Yemen
20	20	12,800	9,460	30	1,340	10	38	Other Middle East
220	620	60,400	69,000	2,050	5,790	40	584	<b>Middle East</b>

**Table 3.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused leave to enter and removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys						
Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students	Au pair	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months	
(1)								
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>								
China	115,000	38,200	24,700	18,900	*	590	420	500
Hong Kong <sup>(8)</sup>	89,800	49,100	8,100	7,720	*	120	70	50
Indonesia	31,200	17,500	3,770	1,040	*	50	30	70
Japan	883,000	534,000	107,000	33,400	*	2,480	870	2,680
Malaysia	154,000	80,600	13,800	7,350	*	530	220	210
Philippines	67,800	20,300	3,760	400	*	4,410	180	320
Singapore	96,300	56,400	12,800	2,310	*	260	160	150
South Korea	185,000	118,000	22,200	10,800	*	320	240	500
Sri Lanka	46,900	19,800	3,340	1,950	*	80	100	130
Taiwan	61,100	28,900	8,030	8,830	*	100	30	80
Thailand	49,800	24,300	4,740	4,210	*	170	50	70
Other Asia	31,200	13,900	2,370	2,220	*	60	40	40
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>1,810,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>9,180</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3,030,000</b>	<b>1,610,000</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>9,850</b>
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	831,000	455,000	54,400	1,560	*	2,720	1,350	1,230
New Zealand	268,000	116,000	12,200	360	*	1,040	440	330
Other Oceania	3,260	1,500	410	90	*	10	30	30
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>573,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,590</b>
British Overseas citizens	9,380	3,830	540	500	*	30	10	10
Nationality unknown <sup>(9)</sup>	55,400	27,000	1,590	400	*	10	40	10
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>7,160,000</b>	<b>1,770,000</b>	<b>313,000</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>25,000</b>

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

(9) Excluding Palestine and Hong Kong stateless persons.

Table 3.2 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys		Geographical region and nationality
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused leave to enter and removed		
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants (2)	Others given leave to enter	Accepted for settlement on arrival (3)			
								<b>Remainder of Asia</b>	
20	340	2,670	26,700	20	2,010	60	198	China	
30	100	7,610	16,500	†	480	10	55	Hong Kong (6)	
10	90	2,120	4,650	–	1,860	10	20	Indonesia	
20	360	43,000	155,000	†	3,200	20	193	Japan	
20	140	9,390	39,700	†	2,060	10	580	Malaysia	
80	470	16,500	15,800	†	5,530	50	92	Philippines	
†	100	5,020	18,600	–	550	†	48	Singapore	
10	60	8,770	21,600	†	2,070	–	174	South Korea	
50	620	2,220	16,400	720	1,410	100	156	Sri Lanka	
†	50	2,730	12,000	†	320	†	28	Taiwan	
20	930	1,430	13,200	–	660	40	21	Thailand	
20	160	2,130	8,090	440	1,700	20	152	Other Asia	
280	3,420	104,000	348,000	1,190	21,800	320	1,717	Remainder of Asia	
6,990	13,000	248,000	600,000	3,410	38,500	780	3,192	Asia	
								<b>Oceania</b>	
490	860	59,500	229,000	–	24,600	50	303	Australia	
310	370	11,400	114,000	–	11,200	30	176	New Zealand	
10	20	450	540	–	170	†	6	Other	
810	1,260	71,400	344,000	–	36,000	80	485	Oceania	
†	20	590	3,460	10	90	270	117	British Overseas citizens	
20	40	2,760	23,100	80	360	30	2,426	Nationality unknown (9)	
11,400	21,600	1,270,000	2,200,000	11,400	150,000	2,290	38,149	<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	



**Table 3.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused leave to enter and removed, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1990-2000.**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys				
		Passengers admitted by purpose of journey				
Year and nationality	Total admitted	Visitors (2)	Students	Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1990	9,160	6,720	202	35.3	13.4	
1991	8,120	5,690	202	32.8	14.1	
1992	9,160	6,500	222	36.2	14.9	
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	9,840 (8,590)	7,080 (6,050)	238 (211)	33.9 (31.1)	14.1 (13.4)	
1994	9,180	6,570	249	33.2	14.3 (13.4)	
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	53.5	22.6	
2000	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9	
<b>Nationality by geographical region</b>						
<b>1990</b>						
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	19,700	1,590	56	7.7	1.6	
Americas	3,760	2,860	56	15.6	5.0	
Africa	569	377	15	1.5	0.6	
Indian sub-continent	423	245	6	1.7	0.8	
Other Asia	1,840	1,240	59	7.6	5.0	
Oceania	664	421	2	1.8	0.6	
Other nationalities	360	242	15	1.3	0.6	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	9,160	6,720	202	34.6	13.4	
<b>2000</b>						
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	1,550	1,050	70	8.0	1.9	
Americas	6,230	4,640	99	24.9	8.9	
Africa	1,030	591	20	6.4	2.7	
Indian sub-continent	677	359	10	9.6	4.3	
Other Asia	2,360	1,610	110	12.4	5.5	
Oceania	1,100	640	2	5.6	1.6	
Other nationalities	65	33	1	0.1	0.0	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	13,000	8,930	313	67.0	25.0	

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994. Includes the former German Democratic Republic prior to the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(2) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 15.

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

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

(5) Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment - see Explanatory Notes paragraph 30©. Such persons since May 1990 are included in the category 'Others given leave to enter' in Table 3.1.

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

(7) Complete data for 1990 not available, accepted for settlement on arrival prior to May 1990 - see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 30(c).

**Table 3.3 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Number of journeys

Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Year and nationality
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e) (000's)	Accepted for settlement on arrival (4) (000's)	UK ancestry (5) (000's)	Others given leave to enter (6) (000's)	People returning after a temporary absence abroad (000's)	Passengers refused leave to enter and removed (number)		
18.6	10.5	2.0	938	1,220	19,035	1990	
18.7	6.0	4.3	912	1,240	18,182	1991	
20.7	5.3	4.6	1,030	1,330	14,722	1992	
19.2 (18.8)	3.6 (3.6)	4.1 (4.1)	1,060 (973)	1,380 (1,280)	16,500 (16,200)	1993 (3)	
18.8	2.6	5.2	986	1,300	16,958	1994	
19.1	2.4	6.6	1,090	1,370	18,954	1995	
21.0	2.1	7.4	1,140	1,470	21,185	1996	
26.4	2.4	8.4	1,250	1,560	24,326	1997	
32.2	2.1 (R)	10.2	1,310	1,780	27,424	1998	
30.3	2.5	11.8	1,340	1,910	31,005	1999	
33.0	2.3	10.9	1,434	2,200	38,149	2000	
<b>Nationality by geographical region</b>							
<b>1990</b>							
1.6	0.1	(7)	10	185	2,536	Europe (1)	
2.9	0.6	(7)	24	389	4,420	Americas	
1.6	1.0	(7)	6	90	5,155	Africa	
7.7	2.9	(7)	5	104	1,262	Indian sub-continent	
10.2	3.8	(7)	15	336	3,902	Other Asia	
1.8	2.7	(7)	34	168	351	Oceania	
0.6	2.3	(7)	4	52	2,671	Other nationalities	
18.6	10.5	(7)	92	1,220	19,035	All nationalities (1)	
<b>2000</b>							
3.2	0.1	0.0	160	256	18,840	Europe (1)	
3.6	0.1	0.8	724	727	7,092	Americas	
4.0	0.9	2.5	156	248	5,997	Africa	
15.5	0.4	0.0	95	183	891	Indian sub-continent	
4.5	0.4	0.0	195	417	2,301	Other Asia	
2.1	0.1	7.6	100	344	485	Oceania	
0.1	0.3	0.0	4	27	2,543	Other nationalities	
33.0	2.3	10.9	1,434	2,200	38,149	All nationalities (1)	

**Table 3.4 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom Number of persons

Year of admission	All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>				Europe <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
1990	48,750	14,740	20,580	13,430	9,320	2,140	5,560	1,620
1991	46,920	11,060	21,740	14,120	8,670	1,630	5,230	1,800
1992	51,140	9,940	26,320	14,890	9,190	1,390	5,860	1,940
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	48,000	9,350	24,520	14,130	9,730	1,440	6,440	1,850
1994	47,500	10,200	23,000	14,300	6,450	830	4,600	1,030
1995	52,100	11,700	26,100	14,300	7,630	1,000	5,570	1,060
1996	58,200	11,400	29,400	17,400	6,870	970	4,730	1,160
1997	63,000	16,300	27,400	19,300	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998	68,400	20,200	28,000	20,200	8,330	1,880	4,920	1,540
1999	76,200	25,100	28,400	22,600	9,330	2,190	5,380	1,750
2000	92,000	36,300	30,800	25,000	9,880	2,820	5,190	1,870

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Other Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
1990	2,550	570	1,160	820	9,970	4,120	1,680	4,170
1991	2,270	420	1,070	780	9,960	3,260	2,060	4,640
1992	2,590	440	1,270	880	10,000	2,820	2,680	4,520
1993	2,430	480	1,050	900	9,460	2,540	2,310	4,610
1994	3,160	600	1,430	1,130	10,500	3,030	2,700	4,770
1995	3,700	750	1,820	1,130	10,800	3,340	2,630	4,810
1996	4,640	1,040	2,000	1,590	12,100	2,670	3,850	5,590
1997	6,100	1,460	2,730	1,920	12,700	3,930	2,770	6,000
1998	7,930	2,150	3,210	2,580	12,100	4,270	2,860	4,960
1999	8,720	2,540	2,970	3,210	14,000	5,930	2,710	5,380
2000	13,900	4,820	4,780	4,310	18,000	9,650	2,770	5,540

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994. Includes the former German Democratic Republic prior to the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) If nationals of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden - countries which became part of the EEA on 1 January 1994 - are excluded, the data for 1993 are:-

All nationalities				Europe			
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders
44,420	8,630	22,440	13,360	6,150	720	4,360	1,070

**Table 3.4 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	
20,530	5,710	9,850	4,970	2,120	670	820	620	1990
20,090	4,120	11,050	4,920	2,120	450	930	740	1991
22,750	3,880	13,360	5,510	2,380	450	1,160	770	1992
21,190	3,750	12,280	5,160	2,180	410	910	860	1993
22,000	4,450	11,800	5,740	2,690	560	1,280	850	1994
24,200	5,010	13,300	5,850	2,940	640	1,490	800	1995
28,100	5,020	15,900	7,130	3,250	670	1,490	1,100	1996
28,700	6,690	14,300	7,710	4,200	1,220	1,630	1,350	1997
29,600	7,820	13,700	8,010	5,460	1,870	1,800	1,790	1998
30,700	8,540	13,800	8,410	7,420	3,080	1,920	2,430	1999
33,900	10,800	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000

Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months <sup>(2)</sup>	Dependants of work permit holders	
2,380	1,050	720	610	1,870	490	770	610	1990
2,170	760	780	630	1,660	720	630	610	1991
2,330	580	1,150	600	1,910	370	860	680	1992
2,120	570	1,010	540	870	160	510	200	1993
2,490	740	1,060	690	190	40	100	60	1994
2,720	900	1,170	650	150	30	90	30	1995
3,060	970	1,290	800	180	30	100	50	1996
3,840	1,540	1,300	1,000	130	30	70	30	1997
4,860	2,120	1,440	1,300	150	60	60	30	1998
5,820	2,770	1,600	1,440	140	50	60	20	1999
7,170	3,770	1,810	1,590	100	40	50	20	2000

**Table 3.5 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals<sup>(1)</sup>, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Category and nationality	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>Husbands</b>												
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..	370	350	310	380	420	600	620	650	660	
Americas	..	..	890	780	880	970	880	980	1,090	1,150	1,000	
Africa	..	..	580	640	740	610	710	1,080	1,490	1,620	1,520	
Indian sub-continent	1,680	2,160	3,720	3,530	3,070	3,020	3,540	5,860	7,520	4,610	6,240	
Other Asia	..	..	330	270	300	330	340	400	430	460	450	
Oceania	..	..	640	530	550	560	530	630	730	840	720	
Other nationalities	..	..	130	110	40	30	30	30	40	20	20	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	4,860	5,040	6,660	6,200	5,890	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,900	9,340	10,600	
<b>Male fiancés</b>												
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..	110	80	80	90	90	130	100	120	100	
Americas	..	..	190	140	150	150	160	200	170	140	160	
Africa	..	..	80	80	100	90	80	110	140	130	100	
Indian sub-continent	500	420	290	250	150	140	100	180	220	220	240	
Other Asia	..	..	70	60	60	60	70	70	90	80	50	
Oceania	..	..	100	70	70	70	80	90	130	100	90	
Other nationalities	..	..	30	30	10	10	†	†	†	10	†	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	1,060	940	860	720	610	610	580	780	850	800	750	
<b>Wives</b>												
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..	930	940	740	900	1,040	1,160	1,410	2,000	1,740	
Americas	..	..	1,600	1,520	1,570	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,520	1,950	
Africa	..	..	820	830	980	940	1,070	1,370	1,900	2,300	2,240	
Indian sub-continent	5,040	5,310	5,360	5,040	5,050	5,060	5,740	6,650	8,010	6,540	8,700	
Other Asia	..	..	1,540	1,460	1,600	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,670	2,990	3,310	
Oceania	..	..	880	740	800	760	790	900	1,100	1,310	1,140	
Other nationalities	..	..	380	220	80	60	50	50	40	50	50	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	10,900	10,900	11,500	10,800	10,800	11,100	12,200	14,100	17,100	17,700	19,100	
<b>Female fiancées</b>												
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..	260	330	240	310	400	480	560	670	670	
Americas	..	..	350	290	380	370	400	440	450	490	510	
Africa	..	..	100	100	100	90	120	100	150	130	130	
Indian sub-continent	490	410	380	300	260	250	250	200	300	280	310	
Other Asia	..	..	440	340	380	390	430	520	710	740	730	
Oceania	..	..	120	90	90	100	110	130	140	140	110	
Other nationalities	..	..	60	40	10	10	10	†	10	10	10	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	1,830	1,790	1,720	1,500	1,460	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,460	2,470	
<b>Children</b>												
Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..	210	160	150	160	130	140	190	240	240	
Americas	..	..	330	300	270	260	210	200	220	320	280	
Africa	..	..	380	370	390	260	320	200	290	330	500	
Indian sub-continent	2,010	1,880	1,430	1,330	910	820	900	960	1,140	830	1,250	
Other Asia	..	..	230	280	230	230	250	220	250	280	430	
Oceania	..	..	210	80	120	200	130	140	150	210	110	
Other nationalities	..	..	220	90	30	30	20	20	10	†	10	
All nationalities <sup>(1)</sup>	3,580	3,200	3,010	2,610	2,100	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,200	2,830	

(1) Excludes EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals since 1994. Includes the former German Democratic Republic prior to the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990.

## SECTION 4: Asylum

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**Table 4.1 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by location of application, and decisions, 1992-2000** <sup>(1)</sup>

Year	Applications received		Decisions										Applications		Removals and voluntary departures of asylum applicants
	Total applications at port	Applied in country	Total decisions					Refusals					Applications withdrawn	Applications outstanding at end of period <sup>(10)</sup>	
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
1992	24,605	7,675	16,930	34,900 (100)	1,115 (3)	15,325 (44)	18,465 (53)	2,675 (8)	595 (2)	15,195 (44)	1,540	49,110	1,345		
1993	22,370	7,320	15,050	23,405 (100)	1,590 (7)	11,125 (48)	10,690 (46)	4,705 (20)	745 (3)	5,240 (22)	1,925	45,805	1,820		
1994	32,830	10,230	22,600	20,990 (100)	825 (4)	3,660 (17)	16,500 (79)	12,655 (60)	865 (4)	2,985 (14)	2,390	55,255	2,220		
1995	43,965	14,410	29,555	27,005 (100)	1,295 (5)	4,410 (16)	21,300 (79)	17,705 (66)	1,515 (6)	2,085 (8)	2,565	69,650	3,170		
1996	29,640	12,440	17,205	38,960 (100)	2,240 (6)	5,055 (13)	31,670 (81)	28,040 (72)	1,615 (4)	2,015 (5)	2,925	57,405	4,845		
1997	32,500	16,590	15,915	36,045 (100)	3,985 (11)	3,115 (9)	28,945 (80)	22,780 (63)	2,550 (7)	3,615 (10)	2,065	51,795	7,160		
1998	46,015	23,345	22,670	31,570 (100)	5,345 (17)	3,910 (12)	22,315 (71)	17,465 (55)	1,855 (6)	2,995 (9)	1,470	64,770	6,990		
1999	71,160	29,455	41,700	33,720 (100)	7,815 (23)	2,465 (7)	11,025 (73)	8,110 (24)	1,830 (5)	1,085 (3)	730	119,700	7,665		
2000 <sup>(P)</sup>	80,315	25,935	54,380	109,205 (100)	10,375 (11)	11,495 (12)	75,680 (78)	50,145 (51)	1,240 (1)	24,290 (25)	1,720	89,100	8,980		

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

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

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

(4) 1999 and 2000 figures exclude cases decided under measures aimed at reducing the Pre 1996 Asylum applications backlog.

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

(6) Excluding South East Asian refugees (pre 1996 only) (see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 20).

(7) Where it would have been unreasonable or impractical to seek to enforce return to country of origin.

(8) Paragraph 340 (paragraph 180F prior to 1 October 1994) of the Immigration Rules; for failure to provide evidence to support the asylum claim within a reasonable period, including failure to respond (8) to invitation to interview to establish identity. Figures from 1 December 1991 only. Prior to this, these refusals are included in the column "Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration".

(9) Percentages for cases considered under normal procedures.

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

(P) Provisional figures.

**Table 4.2 Applications<sup>(1)</sup> received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1992–2000**

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants								
Nationality	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	2000 <sup>(3)(P)</sup>	
<b>Europe</b>										
Albania	100	70	75	110	105	445	560	1,310	1,490	
Czech Republic	–	5	5	15	55	240	515	1,790	1,200	
FRY	..	..	..	..	400	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	
Poland	90	155	360	1,210	900	565	1,585	1,860	1,015	
Romania	305	370	355	770	455	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	
Russia	..	..	..	..	205	180	185	685	1,000	
Turkey	1,865	1,480	2,045	1,820	1,495	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	235	490	370	775	770	
Other Former USSR	270	385	595	795	960	1,345	2,260	2,640	2,505	
Other Former Yugo.	5,635	1,830	1,385	1,565	630	395	585	2,715	2,265	
Other	170	245	535	770	1,035	1,575	1,260	200	415	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8,435</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>9,145</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>22,880</b>	
<b>Americas</b>										
Colombia	280	380	405	525	1,005	1,330	425	1,000	505	
Ecuador	15	60	105	250	435	1,205	280	610	445	
Other Americas	170	305	380	565	330	295	270	420	465	
<b>Americas</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,420</b>	
<b>Africa</b>										
Algeria	150	275	995	1,865	715	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	
Angola	245	320	605	555	385	195	150	545	800	
Dem. Rep. Congo	880	635	775	935	680	690	660	1,240	1,030	
Ethiopia	680	615	730	585	205	145	345	455	415	
Gambia	10	25	140	1,170	245	125	45	30	50	
Ghana	1,600	1,785	2,035	1,915	780	350	225	195	285	
Ivory Coast	310	330	705	245	125	70	95	190	445	
Kenya	110	630	1,130	1,395	1,170	605	885	485	455	
Nigeria	615	1,665	4,340	5,825	2,900	1,480	1,380	945	835	
Rwanda	10	10	100	135	80	90	280	820	760	
Sierra Leone	325	1,050	1,810	855	395	815	565	1,125	1,330	
Somalia	1,575	1,465	1,840	3,465	1,780	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	
Sudan	560	300	330	345	280	230	250	280	415	
Tanzania	30	110	205	1,535	225	90	80	80	60	
Uganda	295	595	360	365	215	220	210	420	740	
Zimbabwe	20	40	55	105	130	60	80	230	1,010	
Other	245	480	860	1,360	1,105	965	1,265	2,740	2,635	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>22,545</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>18,435</b>	<b>17,920</b>	
<b>Middle East</b>										
Iran	405	365	520	615	585	585	745	1,320	5,610	
Iraq	700	495	550	930	965	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	
Other Middle East	875	655	910	755	600	675	745	1,045	1,330	
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>14,415</b>	
<b>Rest of Asia</b>										
Afghanistan	270	315	325	580	675	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	
Bangladesh	150	155	310	685	645	545	460	530	795	
China	330	215	425	790	820	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	
India	1,450	1,275	2,030	3,255	2,220	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	
Pakistan	1,700	1,125	1,810	2,915	1,915	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	
Sri Lanka	2,085	1,965	2,350	2,070	1,340	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	
Other	125	130	265	390	275	265	650	1,225	1,205	
<b>Rest of Asia</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>17,465</b>	<b>23,230</b>	
Other, and nationality	–	100	125	50	80	105	190	785	450	
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>24,605</b>	<b>22,370</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>46,015</b>	<b>71,160</b>	<b>80,315</b>	

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

(2) Figures do not include overseas applications.

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

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

(P) Provisional figures.



**Table 4.3 Decisions<sup>(1)(2)</sup> on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2000**

United Kingdom		Number of principal applicants					
Nationality	Total initial decisions <sup>(2)</sup>	Cases considered under normal procedures				Backlog clearance exercise	
		Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave	Total refused	of which, Refused on safe third country grounds	Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Refused under backlog criteria <sup>(3)(5)</sup>
<b>Europe</b>							
Albania	1,940	25	35	1,875	50	5	*
Czech Republic	1,800	10	10	1,775	5	*	—
FRY	15,125	275	815	13,830	95	165	35
Poland	1,820	20	20	1,765	*	10	10
Romania	2,800	15	20	2,695	70	45	30
Russia	1,195	25	45	900	10	185	35
Turkey	3,695	180	135	2,090	145	1,215	80
Ukraine	1,270	15	35	1,045	20	155	20
Other Former USSR	3,795	65	75	3,285	20	320	50
Other Former Yugo.	1,550	110	50	1,280	*	80	30
Other	920	50	30	605	10	210	25
<b>Europe</b>	<b>35,915</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Americas</b>							
Colombia	2,090	60	60	1,775	30	180	10
Ecuador	800	25	20	650	45	100	5
Other Americas	705	35	50	470	*	135	15
<b>Americas</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Africa</b>							
Algeria	1,935	65	45	1,330	20	415	85
Angola	1,025	70	200	425	10	240	90
Dem. Rep. Congo	2,005	145	180	990	30	610	75
Ethiopia	895	40	80	355	5	390	30
Gambia	75	5	10	30	—	30	5
Ghana	420	40	35	225	—	90	35
Ivory Coast	365	15	15	265	25	70	5
Kenya	1,620	50	90	785	10	625	70
Nigeria	1,215	20	90	770	10	290	45
Rwanda	720	85	165	440	5	30	*
Sierra Leone	1,560	95	575	480	10	365	40
Somalia	11,325	5,310	3,575	2,365	30	55	15
Sudan	895	110	70	395	20	300	20
Tanzania	160	5	10	60	*	80	5
Uganda	740	20	30	480	*	195	10
Zimbabwe	595	20	10	525	—	35	5
Other	3,055	245	385	1,860	30	520	50
<b>Africa</b>	<b>28,610</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>11,780</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Middle East</b>							
Iran	3,690	390	255	2,815	35	210	25
Iraq	5,530	845	2,455	2,220	70	10	*
Other Middle East	1,470	115	100	945	30	295	10
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Rest of Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	2,590	375	695	1,515	35	10	—
Bangladesh	1,250	20	35	870	50	290	35
China	5,860	40	130	5,480	45	165	45
India	2,435	40	45	2,125	40	175	50
Pakistan	4,715	125	120	3,720	40	685	65
Sri Lanka	9,050	900	285	6,875	170	895	100
Other	1,330	50	65	1,015	5	170	30
<b>Rest of Asia</b>	<b>27,230</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>320</b>
Other, and nationality not recorded	3,165	225	355	2,280	20	275	35
<b>All Nationalities</b>	<b>109,205</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>75,680</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>1,335</b>

(1) Provisional figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

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

(3) Cases decided under measures aimed at reducing the pre 1996 asylum application backlog (see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 17).

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

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

**Table 4.4 Asylum appeals to the immigration adjudicators, tribunal and applications for Judicial Review, 1997 to 2000**

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants			
	1997	1998	1999	2000 (P)
<b>Appeals to the immigration adjudicators</b>				
Appeals received by the Home Office	20,950	14,320	6,615	46,190
Determined by the adjudicators <sup>(1)</sup>	21,090	25,320	19,460	19,395
of which:				
Allowed <sup>(2)</sup>	1,180	2,360	5,280	3,340
Dismissed <sup>(2)</sup>	18,150	21,200	11,135	15,580
Withdrawn <sup>(2)</sup>	1,720	1,770	3,050	475
Referred <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	40	..	..	..
<b>Application for leave to appeal to the immigration tribunal<sup>(2)(4)</sup></b>				
	8,760	10,580	8,635	6,020
Decisions	7,990	10,460	9,575	5,490
of which:				
granted leave to appeal <sup>(5)</sup>	(17)	..	..	..
<b>Appeals to the immigration tribunal<sup>(2)(4)</sup></b>				
	2,185	1,775	2,135	1,615
Decisions	1,350	1,070	1,790	2,635
of which:				
Allowed <sup>(6)</sup>	(7)	..	..	(32)
Dismissed <sup>(6)</sup>	(38)	..	..	(51)
Withdrawn <sup>(6)</sup>	(-)	..	..	(12)
Remitted <sup>(6)</sup>	(55)	..	..	(-)
<b>Application for leave to move for Judicial Review</b>				
	1,350	1,890	2,400 <sup>(7)</sup>	1,920
Decisions	1,250	1,220	1,420 <sup>(7)</sup>	2,095
of which:				
granted leave to move	320	300	500 <sup>(7)</sup>	555

(1) Based on information supplied by the Lord Chancellor's Department.

(2) Estimates based on information collected by the Asylum Directorate, the Refugee Index and the Presenting Officers Unit.

(3) Cases referred back to the Secretary of State under the 1993 Act.

(4) Excludes appeals lodged by the Secretary of State.

(5) Figures in brackets show grants of leave to appeal to the Tribunal as a percentage of total decisions in applications for leave to appeal.

(6) Figures in brackets show determinations in appeals to the Tribunal as a percentage of total determinations.

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



## **SECTION 5: After-entry control**

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**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000**

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
<b>All nationalities</b>	157,650	11,700	210	70,620	8,660	26,190
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>						
Bulgaria	1,420	30	*	480	20	150
Croatia	440	20	*	200	†	40
Cyprus	450	30	—	150	50	60
Czech Republic <sup>(7)</sup>	1,270	160	*	690	20	80
Estonia	120	10	*	70	†	20
Hungary	780	50	*	410	20	90
Latvia	260	10	*	200	10	10
Lithuania	1,650	20	*	1,490	10	10
Malta	120	†	—	10	20	30
Poland	4,580	70	*	3,010	40	170
Romania	730	20	*	180	40	150
Russia <sup>(8)</sup>	1,620	50	*	490	50	400
Slovakia	1,650	230	*	950	10	50
Slovenia	50	10	*	20	†	†
Switzerland	340	10	*	50	20	160
Turkey	3,500	130	*	2,170	30	130
Ukraine	2,090	40	*	1,670	20	80
Yugoslavia <sup>(9)</sup>	740	30	*	140	20	100
Other former USSR	780	30	*	480	10	80
Other former Yugoslavia	390	50	*	90	10	10
Other Europe	130	†	*	70	†	10
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>23,120</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13,030</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,830</b>
<b>Americas</b>						
Argentina	250	10	*	120	†	50
Barbados	210	20	—	90	10	30
Brazil	3,810	60	*	2,980	20	90
Canada	1,680	100	10	230	60	690
Chile	210	10	*	100	10	20
Colombia	1,910	70	*	1,480	†	50
Guyana	220	30	—	70	10	20
Jamaica	9,460	1,320	†	5,550	20	200
Mexico	560	40	*	360	†	50
Peru	230	10	*	110	†	10
Trinidad and Tobago	1,410	80	—	600	120	450
USA	7,140	180	*	620	80	3,110
Venezuela	370	10	*	270	—	10
Other Americas	1,330	100	—	680	30	80
<b>Americas</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>4,840</b>

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

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

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors.

(5) Includes unmarried partners.

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

(7) Includes Czechoslovak passport holders.

(8) Includes Soviet Union passport holders.

(9) Includes holders of passports of the former Yugoslavia.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions		
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	Category of extension			Grants of settlement <sup>(2)</sup>	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality	
	Independent means and business <sup>(4)</sup>	Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	Other extensions <sup>(6)</sup>				
5,460	1,730	26,410	6,660	81,030	11,240	<b>All nationalities</b>	
						<b>Europe</b> (excluding EEA)	
10	600	110	10	210	90	Bulgaria	
†	–	140	30	280	30	Croatia	
10	†	140	10	310	30	Cyprus	
10	20	240	40	350	80	Czech Republic <sup>(7)</sup>	
†	†	20	†	20	†	Estonia	
20	10	140	40	210	40	Hungary	
†	–	40	†	40	20	Latvia	
†	40	80	†	90	60	Lithuania	
10	–	40	–	60	10	Malta	
50	690	520	20	620	120	Poland	
10	110	200	20	240	60	Romania	
70	10	540	20	800	100	Russia <sup>(8)</sup>	
†	30	330	50	310	240	Slovakia	
†	–	20	†	20	†	Slovenia	
20	†	80	†	180	10	Switzerland	
30	†	870	140	2,650	180	Turkey	
10	†	270	10	270	120	Ukraine	
10	†	210	240	1,380	420	Yugoslavia <sup>(9)</sup>	
10	†	140	10	200	30	Other former USSR	
10	–	90	130	580	40	Other former Yugoslavia	
†	–	40	†	80	10	Other Europe	
280	1,530	4,240	800	8,890	1,720	<b>Europe</b> (excluding EEA)	
						<b>Americas</b>	
†	–	50	†	60	10	Argentina	
†	–	70	–	90	10	Barbados	
30	–	620	10	350	90	Brazil	
40	20	420	120	1,060	90	Canada	
10	–	60	10	60	10	Chile	
20	–	260	20	400	70	Colombia	
†	–	90	10	140	40	Guyana	
20	†	2,200	120	1,770	1,980	Jamaica	
20	–	90	†	110	10	Mexico	
20	–	60	10	120	20	Peru	
10	–	150	10	370	100	Trinidad and Tobago	
900	40	1,470	740	3,310	240	USA	
†	–	70	†	60	10	Venezuela	
30	†	380	40	720	140	Other Americas	
1,120	60	5,990	1,110	8,640	2,840	<b>Americas</b>	

**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000 (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
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	850	10	*	140	†	50
Angola	170	†	*	100	–	†
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(10)</sup>	110	10	*	20	†	10
Egypt	1,000	120	*	270	270	170
Ethiopia	220	30	*	60	10	10
Ghana	2,820	170	–	1,420	80	300
Kenya	1,980	100	†	1,080	150	210
Libya	1,130	110	*	690	160	100
Mauritius	1,510	70	–	860	140	240
Morocco	460	20	*	120	†	20
Nigeria	5,390	380	†	2,080	360	840
Sierra Leone	980	40	–	260	10	80
Somalia	840	†	*	10	†	†
South Africa	7,790	1,390	70	1,250	260	2,110
Sudan	590	70	*	170	160	100
Tanzania	1,220	60	–	920	20	40
Tunisia	120	–	*	30	–	10
Uganda	860	50	†	570	20	40
Zambia	1,240	60	–	830	20	170
Zimbabwe	6,740	240	†	5,070	40	950
Other Africa	3,280	150	–	2,010	110	220
<b>Africa</b>	<b>39,300</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17,970</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>5,680</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>						
Bangladesh	1,410	120	–	710	40	80
India	14,630	730	†	1,510	3,630	6,140
Pakistan	5,040	460	†	1,810	460	630
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>6,850</b>
<b>Middle East</b>						
Iran	1,100	210	*	510	50	120
Iraq	240	40	*	30	30	30
Israel	440	30	*	170	10	90
Jordan	390	30	*	190	70	40
Kuwait	170	40	*	100	10	10
Lebanon	270	20	*	90	10	40
Saudi Arabia	390	20	*	330	10	10
Syria	650	60	*	340	120	40
Yemen	220	20	*	140	†	†
Other Middle East	440	60	*	250	30	30
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>410</b>

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

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions		
Permit free employment (3)	Category of extension			Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality	
	Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary year applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)				
						<b>Africa</b>	
10	–	630	10	650	70	Algeria	
†	–	40	20	90	20	Angola	
†	–	30	40	280	10	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (10)	
40	†	130	10	310	50	Egypt	
30	–	50	40	1,980	10	Ethiopia	
80	†	700	70	1,910	390	Ghana	
40	†	370	30	670	210	Kenya	
10	†	40	10	160	60	Libya	
†	–	190	10	480	120	Mauritius	
20	†	260	10	530	60	Morocco	
110	10	1,520	90	3,690	850	Nigeria	
10	†	240	330	620	80	Sierra Leone	
–	–	40	780	5,630	30	Somalia	
70	20	1,570	1,060	3,340	370	South Africa	
10	†	70	10	810	30	Sudan	
10	–	150	10	270	120	Tanzania	
†	–	80	†	100	20	Tunisia	
20	–	100	60	1,700	90	Uganda	
10	–	90	60	270	130	Zambia	
20	–	270	160	620	600	Zimbabwe	
80	–	590	110	1,170	260	Other Africa	
580	30	7,170	2,900	25,280	3,600	Africa	
						<b>Asia</b>	
						<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	
50	†	380	20	3,040	170	Bangladesh	
850	20	1,640	100	5,930	590	India	
180	10	1,380	110	8,810	590	Pakistan	
1,080	30	3,400	230	17,780	1,350	Indian sub-continent	
						<b>Middle East</b>	
30	10	120	40	1,120	80	Iran	
†	–	50	70	1,380	30	Iraq	
30	10	100	†	260	20	Israel	
10	†	50	†	150	20	Jordan	
–	†	†	10	30	†	Kuwait	
10	†	70	20	530	20	Lebanon	
10	†	10	†	30	20	Saudi Arabia	
20	†	60	10	130	30	Syria	
–	–	60	†	200	30	Yemen	
10	–	50	†	120	10	Other Middle East	
110	20	580	160	3,950	260	Middle East	



**Table 5.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals, 2000 (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
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>						
China	7,590	360	*	5,600	70	1,050
Hong Kong	1,640	70	†	1,080	70	90
Indonesia	760	40	*	360	20	50
Japan	4,570	230	*	2,660	100	970
Malaysia	4,600	320	†	2,740	660	460
Philippines	2,650	50	†	60	10	590
Singapore	640	30	†	190	110	170
South Korea	2,220	90	*	1,710	10	220
Sri Lanka	1,800	110	–	920	150	160
Taiwan	1,390	120	*	1,100	10	80
Thailand	2,250	100	*	1,470	20	80
Other Asia	2,340	140	–	1,330	170	130
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>32,450</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>19,210</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>4,050</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>57,830</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25,380</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>11,310</b>
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	4,740	1,080	80	360	100	1,690
New Zealand	2,990	950	30	230	50	780
Other Oceania	130	†	–	40	†	10
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,480</b>
British Overseas citizens	480	40	–	250	30	30
Nationality unknown	260	20	*	120	20	20
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>157,650</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>70,620</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>26,190</b>

**Table 5.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of decisions
Permit free employment (3)	Category of extension			Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
	Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary year applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)			
40	†	460	20	1,100	210	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
10	10	290	20	600	70	China
180	–	100	10	180	20	Hong Kong
100	†	470	50	1,050	90	Indonesia
40	†	370	10	640	160	Japan
1,410	–	490	40	1,660	120	Malaysia
20	†	110	†	190	20	Philippines
70	–	100	30	250	40	Singapore
130	†	240	80	4,270	90	South Korea
†	†	70	†	120	20	Sri Lanka
50	–	520	20	820	70	Taiwan
130	†	160	280	680	100	Thailand
						Other Asia
2,180	40	3,370	550	11,540	1,020	Remainder of Asia
3,370	90	7,360	940	33,270	2,630	Asia
60	10	910	460	2,460	200	<b>Oceania</b>
30	†	570	350	1,690	130	Australia
10	–	20	50	40	10	New Zealand
90	10	1,500	860	4,190	340	Other Oceania
10	†	80	30	280	80	Oceania
†	†	70	20	490	30	British Overseas citizens
5,460	1,730	26,410	6,660	81,030	11,240	Nationality unknown
						<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>

**Table 5.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain<sup>(1)</sup> in the United Kingdom and settlement<sup>(2)</sup>, by category, excluding EEA nationals, 1997-2000**

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All decisions</b>	166,580	160,080	178,810	249,920	4.9	4.1	2.4	4.5
Visitors	9,590	10,000	9,090	12,990	10.6	8.7	7.1	9.9
Working holiday makers	340	360	270	300	21.7	22.2	25.0	29.6
Students	54,450	46,500	52,490	74,200	4.3	3.0	2.5	4.8
Trainees	8,810	8,360	8,230	8,830	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9
Au Pairs	910	810	500	430	9.3	10.9	19.6	46.8
Work permit holders	10,950	12,610	14,550	27,040	5.2	4.5	5.3	3.1
Permit free employment <sup>(3)</sup>	5,080	4,470	4,150	5,680	2.9	3.3	1.5	3.9
Independent means	50	50	30	40	26.5	30.8	19.2	52.4
Business <sup>(4)</sup>	320	420	310	1,840	16.3	33.9	15.2	6.7
Fiancé(e)s	80	40	40	90	36.7	28.6	23.3	24.5
Spouse (probationary year applications) <sup>(5)</sup>	17,200	16,720	16,560	27,650	7.8	6.6	1.6	4.5
Other limited leave <sup>(6)</sup>	16,030	7,900	6,600	7,650	3.6	7.0	4.5	16.9
Settlement	42,760	51,840	66,000	83,170	4.1	2.7	0.8	2.6

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

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

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors.

(5) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

(6) Comprises mainly persons granted a further period of exceptional leave to remain due to the internal situation in their country of origin.

## **SECTION 6: Acceptances for settlement**

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**Table 6.1 Acceptances for settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals, 2000**

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Independent means and business	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>125,090</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>24,840</b>
<b>Europe</b>						
Bulgaria	300	30	†	10	–	10
Croatia	650	10	†	–	–	250
Cyprus	510	10	†	†	–	60
Czech Republic <sup>(5)</sup>	420	10	–	–	–	20
Estonia	20	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	250	20	†	–	–	†
Latvia	60	†	–	–	–	†
Lithuania	130	†	–	–	–	†
Malta	80	†	†	–	–	–
Poland	830	40	20	20	–	30
Romania	310	10	10	10	–	30
Russia <sup>(6)</sup>	1,180	130	20	20	–	80
Slovakia	340	†	–	–	–	10
Slovenia	20	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	220	30	†	†	–	–
Turkey	5,210	40	10	†	–	1,480
Ukraine	380	30	†	–	–	10
Yugoslavia <sup>(7)</sup>	2,640	20	10	–	–	1,180
Other former USSR	300	20	–	–	–	40
Other former Yugoslavia	1,130	10	†	–	–	530
Other Europe	140	†	–	–	–	50
<b>Europe</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,780</b>
<b>Americas</b>						
Argentina	80	10	–	–	–	†
Barbados	100	†	–	–	–	–
Brazil	460	10	†	–	–	†
Canada	1,320	120	10	†	–	10
Chile	80	†	†	–	–	†
Colombia	810	10	†	–	–	180
Guyana	200	10	–	–	–	†
Jamaica	2,100	20	†	–	–	10
Mexico	130	10	†	–	–	–
Peru	160	†	†	–	–	20
Trinidad and Tobago	490	120	†	–	–	†
USA	4,580	680	100	30	–	20
Venezuela	80	–	†	–	–	†
Other Americas	940	10	10	†	–	40
<b>Americas</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>290</b>

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

(2) See Explanatory Notes and definitions, paragraph 34.

(3) Includes unmarried partners.

(4) Includes those dependants of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter (since July 1998).

(5) Includes Czechoslovak passport holders.

(6) Includes Soviet Union passport holders.

(7) Includes holders of passports of the former Yugoslavia.

Table 6.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others accepted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
6,150	2,580	15,760	30,920	28,990	2,440	6,830	300	<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>
10	†	50	130	50	10	10	–	<b>Europe</b>
10	†	20	130	60	†	160	†	Bulgaria
30	–	130	110	130	10	30	†	Croatia
†	†	20	320	20	–	20	–	Cyprus
–	–	–	20	†	–	–	–	Czech Republic <sup>(5)</sup>
†	†	10	170	20	–	10	–	Estonia
†	–	†	30	20	†	†	–	Hungary
†	–	10	70	20	†	10	–	Latvia
–	†	20	30	10	–	†	†	Lithuania
30	†	50	480	100	10	60	†	Malta
10	–	50	140	50	10	10	–	Poland
20	†	40	570	250	20	30	–	Romania
†	–	10	300	10	–	10	–	Russia <sup>(6)</sup>
†	–	†	20	†	–	†	–	Slovakia
10	†	40	90	30	†	†	–	Slovenia
140	†	700	950	1,530	40	320	†	Switzerland
†	–	20	210	80	10	†	–	Turkey
60	†	90	310	760	20	200	–	Ukraine
†	–	20	130	70	†	10	†	Yugoslavia <sup>(7)</sup>
10	–	30	180	300	†	80	†	Other former USSR
†	–	20	20	30	–	10	–	Other former Yugoslavia
340	20	1,350	4,420	3,550	120	970	20	Other Europe
†	–	10	40	10	–	†	†	<b>Americas</b>
10	†	40	20	10	†	10	†	Argentina
30	†	70	250	60	†	30	†	Barbados
30	180	200	520	180	20	30	20	Brazil
10	–	10	40	10	–	†	†	Canada
50	–	70	200	170	10	110	†	Chile
30	†	20	60	50	10	10	–	Colombia
140	†	580	460	620	100	160	10	Guyana
10	–	30	70	†	†	†	–	Jamaica
†	–	20	70	20	10	†	†	Mexico
40	†	70	110	100	10	10	10	Peru
80	20	780	1,780	890	20	150	30	Trinidad and Tobago
10	–	10	40	10	–	10	†	USA
120	–	170	220	180	20	150	10	Venezuela
550	200	2,090	3,880	2,350	200	690	90	Other Americas
								<b>Americas</b>

**Table 6.1 Acceptances for settlement, by nationality and category, 2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	1,010	20	†	–	–	240
Angola	310	–	–	–	–	120
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(8)</sup>	910	†	†	–	–	300
Egypt	480	40	10	†	–	30
Ethiopia	2,730	†	†	–	–	1,900
Ghana	3,130	60	10	†	–	110
Kenya	1,120	20	†	10	–	140
Libya	370	20	†	†	–	70
Mauritius	680	150	†	–	–	†
Morocco	590	10	†	–	–	10
Nigeria	6,520	160	20	10	–	100
Sierra Leone	1,070	30	†	†	–	130
Somalia	12,290	†	†	–	–	6,880
South Africa	4,300	230	20	10	–	10
Sudan	1,520	30	10	†	–	640
Tanzania	420	†	10	†	–	30
Tunisia	130	†	–	–	–	10
Uganda	3,440	10	†	–	–	1,500
Zambia	440	20	†	–	–	10
Zimbabwe	960	130	†	–	–	40
Other Africa	2,060	20	10	†	–	580
<b>Africa</b>	<b>44,460</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12,850</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>						
Bangladesh	3,680	20	10	†	–	20
India	8,050	530	200	10	–	200
Pakistan	11,010	120	70	10	–	310
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>22,730</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>540</b>
<b>Middle East</b>						
Iran	1,920	30	10	10	–	690
Iraq	2,710	20	–	10	–	1,300
Israel	360	20	10	†	–	10
Jordan	250	10	†	†	–	40
Kuwait	60	†	–	–	–	10
Lebanon	990	10	†	†	–	400
Saudi Arabia	50	†	–	†	–	10
Syria	240	10	†	†	–	40
Yemen	290	†	–	†	–	30
Other Middle East	210	10	–	†	–	60
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,590</b>

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

Table 6.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others accepted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
								<b>Africa</b>
70	–	260	130	200	10	70	†	Algeria
10	–	†	10	130	–	40	†	Angola
20	†	30	60	420	–	80	–	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(6)</sup>
40	†	100	110	110	10	20	†	Egypt
30	†	40	140	540	†	70	†	Ethiopia
690	†	320	500	1,110	30	280	10	Ghana
60	†	180	280	300	50	70	10	Kenya
20	–	20	50	140	†	30	–	Libya
80	†	100	160	120	30	20	–	Mauritius
40	–	190	250	30	20	20	†	Morocco
1,270	10	780	990	2,460	70	640	10	Nigeria
150	–	100	140	350	70	90	†	Sierra Leone
70	†	110	300	3,920	10	980	†	Somalia
40	680	940	1,470	750	40	90	10	South Africa
60	†	50	200	460	10	60	†	Sudan
40	†	60	100	100	40	30	–	Tanzania
†	–	70	20	10	–	–	†	Tunisia
60	†	60	240	1,380	10	180	†	Uganda
70	20	30	100	140	†	40	†	Zambia
60	70	110	160	300	10	70	†	Zimbabwe
140	†	240	290	630	10	150	–	Other Africa
3,010	800	3,820	5,720	13,600	430	3,040	70	Africa
								<b>Asia</b>
								<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
110	10	1,280	1,430	620	100	80	10	Bangladesh
300	30	1,410	3,320	1,230	490	300	20	India
400	†	3,580	4,080	1,610	430	380	10	Pakistan
820	40	6,280	8,830	3,450	1,020	760	40	Indian sub-continent
								<b>Middle East</b>
80	†	90	310	450	140	110	†	Iran
60	–	60	320	690	40	210	†	Iraq
10	–	100	120	70	†	10	†	Israel
30	–	40	40	80	†	10	–	Jordan
†	–	†	10	20	–	10	–	Kuwait
20	†	50	150	310	10	50	–	Lebanon
†	–	10	10	10	–	†	–	Saudi Arabia
10	–	30	60	60	†	20	–	Syria
10	–	40	110	80	†	10	†	Yemen
20	–	20	30	60	†	10	–	Other Middle East
230	†	450	1,150	1,840	200	440	10	Middle East



**Table 6.1 Acceptances for settlement, by nationality and category, 2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	Businessmen and persons of independent means	Special voucher holders	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>						
China	1,710	240	10	10	–	110
Hong Kong	800	40	†	40	–	10
Indonesia	210	†	20	–	–	–
Japan	1,720	400	20	†	–	†
Malaysia	780	50	10	†	–	10
Philippines	1,910	20	620	–	–	10
Singapore	230	20	10	†	–	†
South Korea	480	80	10	†	–	†
Sri Lanka	7,530	40	20	†	–	3,860
Taiwan	180	20	†	†	–	†
Thailand	950	10	10	–	–	†
Other Asia	1,230	30	30	†	–	390
Remainder of Asia	17,720	960	770	60	–	4,380
Asia	47,540	1,740	1,080	110	–	7,510
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	2,930	210	10	†	–	10
New Zealand	1,920	90	10	†	–	†
Other Oceania	50	10	†	–	–	†
Oceania	4,900	300	10	†	–	10
British Overseas citizens	630	†	†	10	160	20
Stateless	930	10	†	†	–	370
<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>125,090</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>24,840</b>

Table 6.1 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Other discretionary	Others accepted in own right	Husbands <sup>(3)</sup>	Wives <sup>(3)</sup>	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents <sup>(4)</sup>	Other acceptances	Geographical region and nationality
90	10	90	630	330	150	50	10	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
180	†	70	230	140	40	40	–	China
10	–	20	130	20	†	10	–	Hong Kong
100	10	50	720	340	†	60	10	Indonesia
160	†	90	320	90	20	20	10	Japan
90	†	90	740	230	30	80	–	Malaysia
20	†	20	120	30	†	†	†	Philippines
40	†	20	160	130	–	30	10	Singapore
240	†	180	1,240	1,490	160	290	†	South Korea
30	†	10	70	30	†	†	–	Sri Lanka
40	–	50	660	160	†	10	†	Taiwan
40	–	70	250	320	10	90	–	Thailand
								Other Asia
1,040	30	760	5,250	3,320	410	700	40	Remainder of Asia
2,090	70	7,480	15,240	8,610	1,630	1,900	90	Asia
20	730	560	970	320	10	60	20	<b>Oceania</b>
20	760	370	480	160	–	20	10	Australia
†	–	10	20	10	–	†	–	New Zealand
50	1,500	930	1,470	500	10	80	30	Other Oceania
70	†	20	100	100	40	90	†	Oceania
40	†	60	100	290	†	60	†	British Overseas citizens
6,150	2,580	15,760	30,920	28,990	2,440	6,830	300	Stateless
								<b>All nationalities (excluding EEA)</b>

**Table 6.2 Acceptances for settlement of non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age<sup>(1)</sup>, 2000**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region	Children under 16	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Total 16 and over
<b>All nationalities</b>							
Male	13,500	6,300	18,090	11,200	4,230	1,660	41,480
Female	13,150	11,330	20,440	10,950	4,240	2,650	49,620
Total	26,640	17,640	38,530	22,160	8,470	4,310	91,100
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>							
Male	1,620	730	1,980	1,320	440	150	4,620
Female	1,540	1,410	2,840	1,230	500	220	6,200
Total	3,160	2,150	4,820	2,560	940	370	10,830
<b>Americas</b>							
Male	1,150	390	1,360	1,110	520	190	3,570
Female	1,180	760	2,240	1,400	580	290	5,260
Total	2,340	1,150	3,590	2,510	1,100	480	8,830
<b>Africa</b>							
Male	6,440	1,980	5,500	4,470	1,460	380	13,790
Female	6,220	2,360	6,190	4,090	1,280	650	14,570
Total	12,660	4,340	11,690	8,560	2,750	1,020	28,370
<b>Asia</b>							
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>							
Male	1,550	2,050	4,270	1,390	550	450	8,700
Female	1,480	5,170	3,040	1,010	500	770	10,500
Total	3,030	7,220	7,310	2,390	1,050	1,220	19,190
<b>Middle East</b>							
Male	850	350	1,030	760	350	190	2,670
Female	800	400	730	540	260	250	2,190
Total	1,650	750	1,760	1,300	610	440	4,860
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>							
Male	1,500	660	2,540	1,620	700	240	5,760
Female	1,530	980	3,510	2,220	880	380	7,970
Total	3,040	1,640	6,050	3,840	1,580	620	13,730
<b>Asia</b>							
Male	3,900	3,060	7,840	3,760	1,590	880	17,130
Female	3,820	6,540	7,290	3,770	1,650	1,400	20,660
Total	7,720	9,610	15,120	7,530	3,240	2,280	37,790
<b>Oceania</b>							
Male	230	50	1,270	410	140	30	1,900
Female	240	200	1,750	340	140	20	2,450
Total	470	250	3,020	750	280	50	4,350
<b>British Overseas citizens and other countries</b>							
Male	150	80	160	130	70	30	470
Female	140	60	130	120	90	70	470
Total	290	140	290	240	160	100	940

(1) Excludes 7,340 persons given settlement on arrival for which an age analysis is not available.

**Table 6.3 Acceptances for settlement by category of acceptance, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Category of acceptance	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>Accepted in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)</b>												
On completion of four years:												
in employment with a work permit	2,070	2,250	2,410	2,980	3,640	3,390	3,320	2,840	3,160	3,280	4,460	
in permit free employment <sup>(1)</sup>	1,320	1,150	890	850	780	680	620	700	860	700	1,410	
as business or self employed, or												
as persons of independent means	340	330	210	190	220	240	200	270	200	130	260	
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom - born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	3,430	60	10	10	480	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,670	2,240	2,580	
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	960	820	730	430	310	280	300	220	170	220	160	
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,130	990	1,780	3,990	3,290	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,680	22,500	24,840	
of which:												
recognised refugees <sup>(2)</sup>	930	750	1,280	2,850	2,260	680	1,120	2,400	4,270	22,500	24,840	
persons given exceptional leave to remain	200	240	500	1,140	1,030	920	3,080	2,430	2,410			
Other acceptances on a discretionary basis	2,960	2,560	2,500	2,360	2,350	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	
<b>Total accepted in own right or on a discretionary basis <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,140</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>31,660</b>	<b>39,860</b>	
<b>Spouses and dependants</b>												
Husbands:												
settled on arrival	50	50	80	50	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	
settled on removal of time limit:	10,720	11,560	10,800	11,950	12,060	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	
of which:												
on basis of marriage <sup>(4)</sup>	10,560	11,370	10,590	11,670	11,670	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,560	14,460	
at same time as wife	160	190	220	280	380	430	530	540	610	800	1,270	
<b>Total husbands</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>10,880</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>15,380</b>	<b>15,760</b>	
Wives:												
settled on arrival	1,080	680	570	350	170	140	120	150	120	150	170	
settled on removal of time limit:	15,580	18,330	18,020	18,750	17,940	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,160	24,800	30,750	
of which:												
on basis of marriage <sup>(4)</sup>	13,450	16,080	15,790	15,940	14,920	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,940	24,100	
at same time as husband	2,130	2,250	2,230	2,810	3,020	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,780	4,850	6,650	
<b>Total wives</b>	<b>16,660</b>	<b>19,010</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,110</b>	<b>19,940</b>	<b>21,520</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>22,290</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>30,920</b>	
Children:												
settled on arrival	3,280	2,430	2,110	1,500	1,300	1,330	1,230	1,530	1,430	1,710	1,510	
settled on removal of time limit:	5,150	6,640	6,240	7,050	7,980	7,300	9,520	9,980	10,850	17,720	27,480	
of which:												
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	920	1,930	2,030	1,770	1,800	1,640	1,620	1,390	1,610	2,000	3,580	
other	4,230	4,710	4,210	5,280	6,180	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,240	15,720	23,900	
<b>Total children</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>19,440</b>	<b>28,990</b>	
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:												
on arrival <sup>(5)</sup>	..	430	370	290	270	250	280	300	280	270	260	
on removal of time limit	1,990	2,820	3,070	2,320	1,840	1,760	1,330	890	1,050	810	2,170	
Other and unspecified dependants <sup>(6)</sup>	2,760	2,220	2,020	2,030	1,780	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	6,830	
<b>Total spouses and dependants</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>45,160</b>	<b>43,290</b>	<b>44,290</b>	<b>43,360</b>	<b>44,920</b>	<b>48,550</b>	<b>46,230</b>	<b>53,040</b>	<b>65,220</b>	<b>84,930</b>	
<b>Claim to right of abode upheld and other acceptances</b>												
	380	580	760	540	580	570	580	350	310	230	300	
<b>All acceptances</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>52,570</b>	<b>55,640</b>	<b>55,010</b>	<b>55,480</b>	<b>61,730</b>	<b>58,720</b>	<b>69,790</b>	<b>97,120</b>	<b>125,090</b>	

(1) Includes ministers of religion, writers and artists. Includes also EC nationals up to 1993, and EEA nationals from 1994 accepted on employment grounds.

(2) Includes refugees from South East Asia and their dependants and persons granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-July backlog as announced in the White Paper in July 1998. The 1999 figures are provisional and may be underestimates.

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

(4) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

(5) Acceptances on arrival not separately identified prior to 1991: included in 'Other and unspecified dependants'.

(6) Includes those dependants of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to enter (since 27 July 1998).

**Table 6.4 Acceptances for settlement, by main category and broad nationality, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Broad nationality and category	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>All nationalities</b>												
Four years' employment	3,390	3,400	3,290	3,830	4,420	4,070	3,940	3,550	4,010	3,980	5,870	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	10,770	11,610	10,880	12,000	12,080	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,630	15,380	15,760	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	16,660	19,010	18,580	19,100	18,110	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	8,430	9,070	8,350	8,550	9,280	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,440	28,990	
Other	13,940	10,810	11,460	12,160	11,120	10,160	13,080	12,000	17,580	33,370	43,560	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>52,570</b>	<b>55,640</b>	<b>55,010</b>	<b>55,480</b>	<b>61,730</b>	<b>58,720</b>	<b>69,790</b>	<b>97,120</b>	<b>125,090</b>	
<b>Europe</b>												
<b>European Economic Area <sup>(3)</sup></b>												
Four years' employment	700	680	480	420	220	120	80	70	200	..	..	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	440	290	230	150	60	20	10	†	10	..	..	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	930	870	680	580	250	60	20	10	30	..	..	
Children	320	320	230	180	50	20	10	10	30	..	..	
Other	230	270	120	100	30	10	10	10	†	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>												
Four years' employment	90	130	140	190	240	320	330	330	370	340	490	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	970	1,090	850	830	740	900	1,060	990	1,130	1,130	1,350	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	920	1,330	1,300	1,470	1,550	1,920	2,800	2,840	2,860	3,170	4,420	
Children	230	350	310	530	760	490	1,550	1,860	1,220	2,730	3,550	
Other	310	230	300	580	710	410	1,630	1,620	1,720	8,610	5,310	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>15,980</b>	<b>15,100</b>	
<b>Europe (total)</b>												
Four years' employment	780	810	620	610	470	440	410	400	580	340	490	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	1,400	1,390	1,070	970	800	920	1,070	1,000	1,130	1,130	1,350	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	1,860	2,200	1,990	2,050	1,800	1,970	2,820	2,850	2,890	3,180	4,420	
Children	530	660	540	710	810	500	1,560	1,870	1,240	2,730	3,550	
Other	560	500	420	680	750	420	1,640	1,630	1,720	8,620	5,310	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>7,570</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>15,110</b>	
<b>Americas</b>												
Four years' employment	650	660	780	890	1,030	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	1,490	1,600	1,550	1,560	1,510	1,740	1,820	1,570	1,790	1,680	2,090	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,460	2,920	2,820	2,990	2,910	3,080	3,260	2,980	3,150	2,980	3,880	
Children	1,230	1,320	1,260	1,410	1,530	1,530	1,460	1,400	1,890	1,490	2,350	
Other	970	710	850	790	900	930	1,000	870	2,950	1,410	2,060	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>11,520</b>	
<b>Africa</b>												
Four years' employment	270	270	280	400	580	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	2,830	3,200	2,710	2,840	3,270	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,700	3,820	
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,160	2,660	2,170	2,570	2,870	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,550	3,870	5,720	
Children	1,400	1,640	1,690	1,980	2,380	2,400	2,770	3,500	4,020	8,110	13,600	
Other	1,650	1,820	2,140	3,100	2,780	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,660	20,240	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>27,020</b>	<b>44,460</b>	

(1) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

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

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

**Table 6.4 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Broad nationality and category	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
Four years' employment	360	320	250	280	380	350	340	380	370	520	940
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	2,730	3,100	3,350	4,380	4,810	4,800	4,600	4,550	6,160	8,010	6,280
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	5,170	5,710	6,250	5,570	5,280	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	2,440	2,410	2,250	1,560	1,610	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,550	3,450
Other	2,470	2,750	2,960	2,310	1,990	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,140	3,230
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>15,070</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>14,070</b>	<b>14,450</b>	<b>13,590</b>	<b>13,080</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>22,730</b>
<b>Middle East</b>											
Four years' employment	170	200	130	140	140	170	130	100	110	100	140
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	570	490	460	420	320	390	390	360	370	360	450
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	620	700	640	680	640	710	1,070	970	990	980	1,150
Children	510	540	470	500	570	620	1,260	1,200	1,100	1,390	1,840
Other	1,260	1,060	1,020	1,060	940	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,760	3,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>7,090</b>
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
Four years' employment	990	960	1,000	1,190	1,530	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,130	1,730
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	750	790	670	700	600	640	660	510	580	600	760
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	2,870	3,140	3,130	3,440	3,280	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,250
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	1,440	1,570	1,410	1,520	1,800	1,630	1,900	1,660	1,800	2,470	3,320
Other	1,520	1,470	1,580	2,080	2,000	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,350	4,580	6,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,210</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>17,720</b>
<b>Asia (total)</b>											
Four years' employment	1,510	1,500	1,380	1,600	2,050	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,760	2,820
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	4,060	4,370	4,490	5,500	5,740	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,110	8,960	7,480
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	8,660	9,560	10,030	9,680	9,200	10,240	10,660	9,970	11,360	13,490	15,240
Children <sup>(2)</sup>	4,390	4,530	4,130	3,580	3,980	3,690	4,400	4,190	4,480	6,410	8,610
Other	5,260	5,260	5,560	5,450	4,930	4,540	5,490	4,480	5,600	9,480	13,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,870</b>	<b>25,220</b>	<b>25,570</b>	<b>25,830</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>26,120</b>	<b>27,880</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>30,120</b>	<b>40,090</b>	<b>47,540</b>
<b>Oceania</b>											
Four years' employment	100	100	140	220	240	200	220	180	200	240	320
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	650	720	720	780	650	700	720	640	760	830	930
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	910	1,020	950	1,120	1,050	1,180	1,160	990	1,140	1,250	1,470
Children	420	380	250	350	320	290	320	260	300	340	500
Other	3,270	220	280	190	590	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,900</b>
<b>Others <sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Four years' employment	50	70	80	110	60	60	50	20	20	10	20
Husbands <sup>(1)</sup>	330	370	350	350	110	120	100	90	100	80	80
Wives <sup>(1)</sup>	590	660	650	680	280	230	240	220	190	180	200
Children	470	530	480	510	260	210	230	280	340	350	390
Other	2,300	2,250	2,200	1,950	1,170	860	780	660	900	740	870
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,560</b>

**Table 6.5 Acceptances for settlement, by nationality, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>All nationalities</b>	53,200	53,900	52,570	55,640	55,010	55,480	61,730	58,720	69,790	97,120	125,090	
<b>Europe</b>												
<b>European Economic Area <sup>(1)</sup></b>												
Austria	100	120	110	90	50	10	†	†	–	..	..	
Belgium	50	50	30	10	20	10	†	†	†	..	..	
Denmark	130	100	70	50	30	10	10	†	10	..	..	
Finland	160	130	130	140	50	10	†	†	†	..	..	
France	340	250	180	100	60	30	30	10	30	..	..	
Germany <sup>(2)</sup>	290	280	180	100	50	40	10	10	30	..	..	
Greece	60	40	40	40	20	10	10	10	20	..	..	
Iceland	20	30	20	20	10	†	†	†	–	..	..	
Italy	250	170	120	90	50	20	20	10	20	..	..	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	..	..	
Netherlands	180	170	100	80	40	20	10	20	30	..	..	
Norway	200	220	210	220	80	10	10	10	†	..	..	
Portugal	200	150	100	40	30	20	20	20	110	..	..	
Spain	270	210	110	10	†	†	†	10	20	..	..	
Sweden	380	520	360	430	120	20	10	10	†	..	..	
<b>European Economic Area <sup>(3)</sup></b>	2,620	2,440	1,750	1,430	620	220	120	110	270	..	..	
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>												
Bulgaria	30	60	90	80	100	150	200	160	180	280	300	
Cyprus	350	320	250	220	190	220	240	240	280	430	510	
Former Czechoslovakia	20	60	50	70	100	190	290	280	400	500	760	
of which, Czech Republic <sup>(4)</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	270	420	
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	230	340	
Hungary	70	90	100	110	100	130	200	180	180	190	250	
Malta	100	80	90	70	60	80	80	60	70	60	80	
Poland	450	700	610	560	490	580	640	570	580	620	830	
Romania	20	60	70	100	120	190	270	220	240	290	310	
Switzerland	160	180	180	160	140	150	210	200	250	220	220	
Turkey	910	1,050	800	1,420	1,840	1,170	3,720	4,230	2,360	5,220	5,210	
Former USSR	50	140	270	340	400	610	820	870	1,180	1,400	2,070	
of which, Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	30	60	
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	110	130	
Russia <sup>(5)</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	870	1,180	
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	200	380	
Other former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	160	300	
Former Yugoslavia	370	390	380	470	460	550	680	590	1,500	6,650	4,440	
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	320	650	
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	
Yugoslavia <sup>(6)</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	
Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	550	1,130	
Other Europe	..	..	..	..	10	20	20	30	60	130	140	
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>	2,520	3,120	2,890	3,600	4,010	4,030	7,370	7,640	7,300	15,980	15,100	
<b>Europe</b>	5,140	5,560	4,650	5,020	4,620	4,250	7,500	7,740	7,570	15,990	15,110	

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

(2) Includes acceptances from the former German Democratic Republic – prior to the reunification of Germany on 3 October 1990 - throughout the period covered.

(3) Includes Liechtenstein.

(4) Includes Czechoslovak passport holders.

(5) Includes Soviet Union passport holders.

(6) Includes holders of passports of the former Yugoslavia.

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

Table 6.5 (continued)

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Americas</b>											
Argentina	40	50	70	40	50	60	50	50	60	60	80
Barbados	60	60	60	80	70	70	80	60	100	70	100
Brazil	250	260	320	340	300	330	390	330	350	410	460
Canada	890	680	790	760	810	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,320
Chile	50	60	70	80	50	40	60	70	50	50	80
Colombia	220	270	230	320	270	280	270	240	370	650	810
Guyana	170	190	180	170	210	190	200	170	180	130	200
Jamaica	920	1,310	1,250	1,270	1,280	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,100
Mexico	90	90	90	90	60	90	110	130	120	90	130
Peru	60	100	70	100	100	100	80	110	100	140	160
Trinidad and Tobago	220	210	230	270	380	360	340	280	320	280	490
USA	3,750	3,910	3,850	4,060	3,990	3,960	4,030	3,900	3,940	3,760	4,580
Venezuela	50	30	40	50	40	40	50	50	60	60	80
Other Americas	..	..	..	..	270	310	430	390	2,950	750	940
<b>Americas</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>11,520</b>
<b>Africa</b>											
Algeria	210	240	240	330	400	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,010
Angola	†	†	10	30	30	40	30	60	90	520	310
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(7)</sup>	†	10	10	90	70	120	90	90	120	2,580	910
Egypt	320	380	340	300	300	270	330	330	360	380	480
Ethiopia	60	70	130	540	310	170	140	210	190	2,170	2,730
Ghana	1,550	1,480	1,340	1,350	1,620	1,820	1,970	1,290	1,550	3,480	3,130
Kenya	440	480	450	470	550	530	590	500	530	760	1,120
Libya	130	100	120	100	120	70	110	120	160	160	370
Mauritius	330	310	290	280	340	390	460	380	450	460	680
Morocco	580	790	770	700	510	430	460	410	430	430	590
Nigeria	2,080	2,870	2,550	2,750	3,090	3,260	3,220	2,540	2,950	3,180	6,520
Sierra Leone	240	290	270	290	420	440	570	470	540	1,060	1,070
Somalia	500	510	690	1,530	1,380	760	680	990	2,950	3,180	12,290
South Africa	850	1,050	890	1,100	1,260	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,950	4,300
Sudan	100	100	160	190	140	150	360	2,180	470	540	1,520
Tanzania	210	260	200	210	200	250	220	150	220	240	420
Tunisia	100	120	70	80	100	80	90	70	110	160	130
Uganda	100	110	120	220	230	440	1,040	690	500	1,400	3,440
Zambia	180	170	120	150	150	190	220	180	210	240	440
Zimbabwe	330	240	220	200	270	330	360	340	410	430	960
Other Africa	..	..	..	..	380	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,060
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>27,020</b>	<b>44,460</b>
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
Bangladesh	3,040	2,780	2,520	2,550	3,050	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,630	3,280	3,680
India	5,100	5,680	5,500	4,890	4,780	4,860	4,620	4,650	5,430	6,290	8,050
Pakistan	5,040	5,820	7,060	6,650	6,240	6,310	6,250	5,560	7,350	11,860	11,010
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>15,070</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>14,070</b>	<b>14,450</b>	<b>13,590</b>	<b>13,080</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>22,730</b>
<b>Middle East</b>											
Iran	1,500	1,170	1,060	1,070	990	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,920
Iraq	420	580	540	610	570	540	1,580	1,610	1,650	2,210	2,710
Israel	360	430	380	330	250	290	290	280	300	260	360
Jordan	160	180	160	130	160	150	120	150	130	140	250
Kuwait	10	40	20	20	10	30	20	40	60	60	60
Lebanon	330	330	240	300	280	400	660	640	590	760	990
Saudi Arabia	100	40	40	30	60	40	40	30	50	60	50
Syria	130	120	120	100	70	100	110	120	110	140	240
Yemen	100	90	140	210	190	160	180	150	230	260	290
Other Middle East	..	..	..	..	40	60	70	90	120	140	210
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>7,090</b>



**Table 6.5 Acceptances for settlement by nationality, 1990-2000 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Geographical region and nationality	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
China	320	390	440	640	960	1,130	1,180	1,230	1,550	1,520	1,710
Hong Kong	1,760	1,890	1,590	1,520	1,490	1,310	1,240	900	810	490	800
Indonesia	50	80	60	90	100	100	90	90	120	200	210
Japan	1,770	1,970	1,970	1,810	2,060	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,880	1,590	1,720
Malaysia	880	690	630	650	640	660	610	500	550	510	780
Philippines	1,090	1,190	1,130	1,200	920	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,910
Singapore	150	190	150	180	140	170	150	160	120	170	230
South Korea	140	210	170	240	280	260	270	220	270	300	480
Sri Lanka	840	660	1,000	1,940	1,860	1,370	2,180	1,620	2,100	5,370	7,530
Taiwan	..	..	..	†	20	40	60	80	100	120	180
Thailand	570	660	650	650	540	520	550	500	540	830	950
Other Asia	..	..	..	..	220	270	350	420	530	770	1,230
Remainder of Asia	7,580	7,930	7,790	8,920	9,210	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,720
Asia	23,870	25,220	25,570	25,830	25,900	26,120	27,880	25,610	30,120	40,090	47,540
<b>Oceania</b>											
Australia	3,110	1,450	1,480	1,680	1,740	2,020	2,120	1,920	2,200	2,410	2,930
New Zealand	2,240	990	840	970	1,080	1,390	1,360	1,150	1,440	1,670	1,920
Other Oceania	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	30	50	40	50
Oceania	5,350	2,440	2,340	2,650	2,850	3,450	3,520	3,100	3,690	4,120	4,900
British Overseas citizens	1,480	1,350	1,190	820	710	690	620	540	960	560	630
Stateless <sup>(8)</sup>	1,410	1,430	1,490	1,570	1,170	780	780	740	580	820	930
Other countries not elsewhere specified	850	1,100	1,090	1,210	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>52,570</b>	<b>55,640</b>	<b>55,010</b>	<b>55,480</b>	<b>61,730</b>	<b>58,720</b>	<b>69,790</b>	<b>97,120</b>	<b>125,090</b>

(8) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

**Table 6.6 Acceptances for settlement – Commonwealth<sup>(1)</sup> citizens and foreign nationals, 1960–2000<sup>(2)</sup>**

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of acceptance	Total acceptances	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens <sup>(3)</sup>	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens <sup>(3)</sup>	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 <sup>(4)</sup>	–	..	18,810 <sup>(4)</sup>	..
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	58,720	29,380	26,990	1,680	670
1998	69,790	38,800	28,100	1,700	1,190
1999	97,120	48,300	41,970	2,470	4,380
2000	125,090	63,000	54,750	2,600	4,740

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

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

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

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

## SECTION 7: Enforcement of immigration law

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**Table 7.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action <sup>(1)</sup>, 1990–2000**

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (P)
<b>Persons removed as a result of enforcement action <sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Removed after Illegal Entry action has been initiated <sup>(2)</sup>	2,340	3,190	3,630	3,790	3,280	3,160	3,460	4,540	5,580	5,230	6,110
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	1,740	2,600	3,100	2,620	2,820
Removed after deportation action has been initiated <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	1,940	2,620	2,580	2,280	1,920	1,920	2,000	2,070	1,730	1,210	1,280
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	..	220	400	450	350	140	140
Administrative Removals <sup>(2)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	420
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)</sup></i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Persons leaving under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme <sup>(5)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	550
<b>Total persons leaving as a result of enforcement action <sup>(2)(6)</sup></b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>8,370</b>
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)(7)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,290	2,120	3,060	3,450	2,800	3,540
<b>Total persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>14,951</b>	<b>16,738</b>	<b>17,223</b>	<b>19,147</b>	<b>21,204</b>	<b>24,537</b>	<b>27,604</b>	<b>31,295</b>	<b>38,275</b>
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)</sup></i>	..	..	960	1,235	1,350	1,880	2,700	4,105	3,540	4,860	5,440
<b>Total persons removed from the United Kingdom <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>23,460</b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>21,161</b>	<b>22,818</b>	<b>22,433</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>26,664</b>	<b>31,147</b>	<b>34,924</b>	<b>37,785</b>	<b>46,645</b>
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)(7)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	..	3,170	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,660	8,980
<b>Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated <sup>(8)</sup></b>											
Illegal entry action initiated	3,300	4,460	5,670	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,160	47,330
Deportation action initiated <sup>(4)</sup>	3,520	3,840	3,940	4,590	5,770	5,640	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,780	2,530
Administrative removal action initiated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	720
<b>Total enforcement action initiated</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>9,610</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>50,580</b>
<i>of whom: asylum seekers <sup>(3)</sup></i>	..	..	..	..	..	9,310	14,880	13,760	14,730	..	43,460

(1) Under sections 3(5), 3(6) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, or under Section 10 of the Immigration Act 1999.

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

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

(4) Deportation figures may be under-recorded from December 1998.

(5) May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has not been initiated.

(6) Figure for 2000 does not include 154 accompanying dependants.

(7) Includes persons leaving under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme.

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

**Table 7.2 Persons leaving the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action<sup>(1)</sup>, by nationality, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (R)	1996 (R)	1997 (R)	1998 (2)(R)	1999 (2)(P)	2000 (P)	
<b>Persons leaving as a result of illegal entry action<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
Europe (including EEA)	170	320	300	670	600	750	900	1,100	1,840	..	..	
Americas	320	480	440	420	300	280	230	180	240	..	..	
Africa	980	1,300	1,630	1,380	810	580	630	880	840	..	..	
Indian sub-continent	240	380	480	600	750	720	920	1,240	1,410	..	..	
Other Asia	160	260	280	230	240	230	200	260	350	..	..	
Oceania	10	10	10	20	20	†	10	10	10	..	..	
Other nationalities	90	150	190	90	20	10	10	40	70	..	..	
All nationalities	1,980	2,890	3,340	3,410	2,740	2,570	2,910	3,720	4,760	5,230	6,110	
<b>Persons leaving as a result of deportation action<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
Europe (including EEA)	190	300	310	320	310	310	310	350	360	360	..	
Americas	200	320	380	320	250	290	230	290	290	340	..	
Africa	980	1,160	1,110	820	570	520	600	510	420	290	..	
Indian sub-continent	210	240	310	300	270	240	280	240	180	130	..	
Other Asia	140	280	260	220	180	160	130	130	90	80	..	
Oceania	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	..	
Other nationalities	40	80	100	80	†	10	†	†	†	†	..	
All nationalities	1,790	2,410	2,490	2,080	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,550	1,360	1,210	1,280	
<b>Total persons leaving as a result of enforcement action<sup>(1)(3)</sup></b>												
Europe (including EEA)	360	620	610	990	910	1,060	1,210	1,450	2,190	..	..	
Americas	520	800	820	740	550	560	460	470	530	..	..	
Africa	1,960	2,460	2,740	2,200	1,380	1,110	1,230	1,390	1,260	..	..	
Indian sub-continent	450	620	790	900	1,020	960	1,210	1,480	1,590	..	..	
Other Asia	300	540	540	450	420	390	340	390	440	..	..	
Oceania	30	30	20	40	40	30	30	30	20	..	..	
Other nationalities	130	230	290	170	20	20	20	40	70	..	..	
All nationalities	3,750	5,300	5,810	5,490	4,340	4,120	4,500	5,260	6,110	6,440	7,400	

(1) Figures for years prior to 1999 exclude 'voluntary' departures.

(2) Nationality breakdowns, where shown, are estimates.

(3) Excludes Administrative Removals and persons leaving under the Voluntary Assisted Returns Programme.

**Table 7.3 Persons dealt with as illegal entrants <sup>(1)</sup>, 1990–2000**

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 (R)	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (P)
<b>All persons</b>											
<b>Action commenced in the period</b>											
Illegal entry papers served	3,300	4,460	5,670	5,780	7,540	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,160	47,330
<b>Dealt with during the period <sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Removed as illegal entrants <sup>(3)</sup>	1,980	2,890	3,340	3,410	2,740	2,570	2,910	3,720	4,760	5,230	6,110
Departed voluntarily <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	360	300	290	380	550	590	540	820	830		
Allowed to stay indefinitely	40	30	20	20	†	†	†	10	80	380	260
Allowed to stay for a limited period	140	160	190	310	570	440	530	720	1,060	560	850
Dealt with as other categories <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	410	360	460	720	510	410	1,260	170	140	110	380
<b>Total dealt with during the period <sup>(2)(6)</sup></b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>7,600</b>

(1) Persons served with papers and dealt with as illegal entrants as defined in Section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(2) Some persons dealt with in one period had illegal entry action initiated against them in an earlier period.

(3) Figures for 1998 are estimates.

(4) Persons departing voluntarily after illegal entry action had been initiated against them.

(5) Includes deportation cases (including overstayers) and seamen deserters.

(6) Figures for 1990 to 1996 include absconders, but absconders have been excluded from 1997 to 2000 on the grounds that absconding does not necessarily signify the resolution of an enforcement case.

**Table 7.4 Deportation action<sup>(1)</sup>, 1990-2000**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category of case and type of action undertaken	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (R)	1999 (R)	2000 (9)(P)
<b>Breach of conditions of leave to enter or remain<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	2,820	3,170	3,440	4,170	5,300	4,990	5,740	4,630	3,910	1,300	1,760
Decision not to deport	200	220	540	600	280	280	440	1,020	3,090	860	1,150
Deportation orders made	380	370	450	830	1,140	1,350	1,470	830	610	320	240
Departed voluntarily	130	160	90	210	310	350	390	510	360	120	..
Removals	1,340	1,850	1,850	1,530	1,290	1,240	1,220	1,180	1,000	700	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	170	190	270	320	340	390	540	470	360	180	..
Supervised departure	1,170	1,660	1,580	1,210	940	840	680	710	640	530	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(3)</sup>	..	..	..	..	†	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deportation of family members<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	..	..	..	..	..	170	620	520	200	30	30
Decision not to deport	..	..	..	..	..	-	†	30	80	150	100
Deportation orders made	..	..	..	..	..	-	30	10	10	10	10
Departed voluntarily	..	..	..	..	..	†	10	10	†	-	..
Removals	..	..	..	..	..	-	†	†	10	†	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	..	..	..	..	..	-	†	†	†	-	..
Supervised departure	..	..	..	..	..	-	†	†	10	†	..
<b>Conducive to the public good<sup>(5)</sup></b>											
Notices of intention to deport	190	270	150	110	130	90	130	100	130	90	120
Decision not to deport	10	100	30	10	20	20	30	60	70	40	50
Deportation orders made	140	120	160	120	110	90	120	110	120	80	170
Departed voluntarily	20	40	10	-	†	†	†	†	†	†	..
Removals	70	90	140	140	100	80	100	110	110	120	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	70	90	130	140	100	80	90	110	110	100	..
Supervised departure	-	-	-	-	†	10	10	10	†	20	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Following court recommendation<sup>(6)</sup></b>											
Court recommendations made	520	400	340	310	350	390	370	360	340	370	620
Successful appeal against court recommendation <sup>(7)</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	†	†	†	10	-
Decision not to deport	20	10	40	10	30	50	30	20	40	30	20
Deportation orders made	560	350	280	300	300	250	280	270	280	250	330
Departed voluntarily	†	†	†	-	10	10	-	-	†	†	..
Removals	370	470	500	410	220	250	270	250	240	260	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	340	460	480	400	210	240	260	240	230	230	..
Supervised departure	30	10	20	10	†	10	10	10	10	30	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(8)</sup>	10	†	10	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All Categories – Total</b>											
Notice of intention to deport	3,000	3,440	3,590	4,280	5,420	5,250	6,480	5,250	4,250	1,420	1,910
Court recommendations made	520	400	340	310	350	390	370	360	340	370	620
Successful appeal against court recommendation <sup>(7)</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	†	†	†	10	-
Decision not to deport	230	340	610	630	320	350	500	1,130	3,280	1,080	1,320
Deportation orders made	1,080	840	890	1,240	1,540	1,690	1,890	1,220	1,020	660	760
Departed voluntarily	160	200	90	210	320	360	400	520	370	130	1,280
Removals	1,790	2,410	2,490	2,080	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,550	1,360	1,080	..
of which:											
Deportation orders enforced	580	730	880	850	650	710	900	810	700	500	..
Supervised departure	1,200	1,670	1,600	1,220	950	860	710	730	660	580	..
Removal by Immigration Service <sup>(3)</sup>	10	†	10	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Under the provisions of sections 3(5) and 3(6) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(2) Under section 3(5)(a) of the Immigration Act 1971, figures for 1989 to 1994 also include section 3(5)(c) cases.

(3) As an alternative to deportation.

(4) Under section 3(5)(c) of the Immigration Act 1971, see note (2) above.

(5) Under section 3(5)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(6) Under section 3(6) of the Immigration Act 1971.

(7) Following an appeal in a criminal court; not part of the immigration appeals procedure.

(8) As an alternative to deportation following conviction for a criminal offence.

(9) Due to data quality issues only the total number of removals and voluntary departures is available.

**Table 7.5 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 1999, 1996-2000**

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence <sup>(1)</sup> description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sup>(P)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>											
<b>Immigration Act 1971</b>											
24(1) (a)	Entering UK in breach of a deportation order	1	3	7	6	3	1	2	5	5	2
24(1) (a)	Entering UK without leave	9	35	34	43	40	5	16	18	25	27
24(1) (aa) <sup>(2)</sup>	By means of deception obtains or seeks leave to enter or remain in UK	*	1	7	19	4	*	-	1	11	-
24(1) (b) (i), 24(1) (c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	11	16	3	9	13	2	11	2	6	3
24(1) (b) (ii), 24(1) (d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	12	10	10	16	9	7	5	7	7	2
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	5	2	2	4	1	2	1	-	3
24(a) <sup>(3)</sup>	Non-British citizen by means of deception obtaining or seeking leave to enter or remain in the UK or to postpone or avoid enforcement action	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	11
25(1) (a) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant <sup>(5)</sup>	153	173	193	233	199	8	13	35	40	34
25(1) (b) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant <sup>(5)</sup>	*	4	4	20	11	*	-	2	3	-
25(1) (c) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception <sup>(5)</sup>	*	4	13	11	12	*	1	5	4	5
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	4	8	6	13	6	1	3	3	7	3
26(1) (a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	2
26(1) (c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	8	3	4	8	2	4	2	-	4	-
26(1) (d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	9	5	10	13	13	5	3	8	9	6
26(1) (f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
26(1) (f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
26(1) (f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
26(1) (f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
24(1) (f) and (g)											
26(1) (e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	4	2	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	3
<b>Asylum and Immigration Act 1996</b>											
8	Employing a person subject to immigration control	*	-	1	23	32	*	-	1	9	23
Total Magistrates' Courts		219	273	301	420	374	41	63	91	133	126
<b>Crown Court</b>											
<b>Immigration Act 1971</b>											
25(1) (a) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	151	139	108	135	135	115	117	80	110	104
25(1) (b) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	*	-	1	4	4	*	-	1	3	3
25(1) (c) <sup>(4)</sup>	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	*	-	-	3	7	*	-	-	2	5
Total Crown Court		151	139	109	142	146	115	117	81	115	112

(1) Principal immigration offence.

(2) As added by Section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.

(3) As added by Section 23 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

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

(5) Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts for these offences may have their case committed for trial at Crown Court - see bottom of table.



## **SECTION 8: Appeals against immigration control decisions**

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Table 8.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1995-2000

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**Table 8.1 Outcome of appeals to immigration adjudicators, by broad category, 1995-2000**

United Kingdom		Number of appellants <sup>(1)</sup>		
Appeal category	Total dealt with	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>All appeals</b>				
1995	21,820	2,440	15,480	3,890
1996	26,990	2,720	19,070	5,200
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	28,610	7,630	17,350	3,630
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
<b>Refusal of entry clearance <sup>(4)</sup></b>				
1995	8,160	1,800	5,010	1,350
1996	7,320	1,790	4,200	1,330
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
<b>Refusal of Asylum</b>				
1995	6,830	230	5,570	1,030
1996	13,660	520	10,790	2,360
1997	21,050	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
<b>Other non-asylum <sup>(5)</sup></b>				
1995	6,830	410	4,910	1,510
1996	6,010	420	4,080	1,510
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000 <sup>(3)</sup>	1,080	260	770	40

(1) Figures are a count of individual appellants, not cases, except for asylum appeals.

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

(3) Figures are estimates based on data supplied from the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Presenting Officers Unit in the Home Office.

(4) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(5) After-entry into United Kingdom.

## SECTION 9: Net Migration

Page

Table 9.1 Net international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality 1990-99

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**Table 9.1 Net <sup>(1)</sup> international migration <sup>(2)</sup> to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1990-99**

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)			
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British		
			Total	European Union <sup>(3)</sup>	Other
1990	+88.3	-35.3	+123.6	+15.6	+108.0
1991	+73.3	-24.2	+97.5	-1.9	+99.4
1992	+35.0	-38.9	+73.9	+5.0	+68.9
1993	+35.3	-39.5	+74.8	+2.3	+72.5
1994	+108.9	+3.6	+105.3	+9.5	+95.8
1995	+108.8	-30.5	+139.2	+22.5	+116.7
1996	+93.1	-39.1	+132.2	+26.8	+105.4
1997	+92.0	-38.0	+130.0	+19.2	+110.8
1998	+177.8	-3.3	+181.0	+30.5	+150.5
1999	+181.5	-8.4	+189.9	+7.4	+182.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

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

(3) As constituted on 1 January 1995.

## CHANGES AFFECTING STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) The Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (which came into force in stages, mostly during September and October 1996) introduced, inter alia:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) extending the right of settlement to husbands of wives who are themselves settled in the UK (rather than just to husbands of British citizens);

(b) extending the marriage tests (that the primary purpose of the marriage is not to gain entry to the UK, that the couple have met and that the couple intend to live permanently together) to wives seeking settlement as well as husbands;

(c) extending the requirement that those applying for settlement on the basis of marriage serve a probationary year to wives (and children accompanying them) as well as husbands;

(d) extending to female fiancées the requirement applying to male fiancés that entry clearance must be obtained before arrival in the UK;

(e) extending the requirements that adequate maintenance and accommodation be available to husbands and fiancé(e)s seeking admission as well as wives and children.

(ii) To reflect the changes made by the Immigration Act 1988 (see paragraph 1(ii)), amendments to the immigration rules were published as HC 555 and came into effect on 1 August 1988. The requirements of the 1985 rule changes ((i) above) for wives, including the need to serve a probationary year, were extended to wives of men who were British or other Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on 1 January 1973.

(iii) 8 July 1989 saw the introduction of a revised and consolidated set of immigration rules (published as HC 388). These new rules introduced a provision for the admission of the husbands of women admitted to the UK as work permit holders, or to set up in business, etc. Also, under the new rules, persons from those countries whose citizens are required to obtain a visa before travelling to the UK (see paragraph 3 below) were not permitted an extension of stay as a student if they had not been admitted on this basis.

(iv) On 1 May 1990 several changes were made, and the revised and consolidated rules published as HC 251. Under the changes, Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment were now admitted for a four year qualifying period prior to settlement, rather than being granted settlement on arrival, as previously. The new rules also increased, to £200,000 and £20,000 respectively, the minimum levels of investment and income for admission for businessmen and persons of independent means.

(v) On 1 September 1993, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 725) provided for the first time for men from specified European countries to be admitted as "au pairs" on the same basis as women.

(vi) On 1 January 1994, the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement came into force. It provided for the right of admission and residence for nationals of the European Union (EU) to be extended to non-EU EEA nationals. In 1994 the EEA comprised the twelve Member States of the EU, formerly the European Community (EC), together with Austria, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway. Austria, Finland and Sweden subsequently became Member States of the EU on 1 January 1995 and Liechtenstein became part of the EEA on 1 May 1995.

(vii) South Africa re-joined the Commonwealth in June 1994. Citizens of that country thereby became eligible for admission as working holidaymakers and for employment if they have a UK born grandparent (see (iv) above).

(viii) On 1 October 1994, changes to the Immigration Rules (published as HC 395) replacing HC 251 were made. They included the introduction of the investor category for entry

to the United Kingdom, restricted the admission of persons of independent means to those aged 60 and over with an income of a minimum of £25,000 and further restricted switching into a category leading to settlement.

(ix) On 5 February 1996, the Department of Social Security withdrew a range of non-contributory benefits from after-entry asylum seekers and from asylum seekers whose application had been refused and who were appealing against that refusal. These regulations were confirmed by the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.

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

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

(xii) On 27 July 1998 the qualifying period for settlement which persons recognised as refugees, or given exceptional leave to remain, had to wait was reduced – see Explanatory Note and Definitions, paragraph 28(f).

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

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

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 2000 and earlier years, further to that published in the regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin "Control of Immigration: Statistics" (most recently, Issue 14/01). It also includes information on entry clearance applications, applications for asylum and their outcome, decisions on variation of leave applications and demographic characteristics of persons accepted for settlement in the UK.

### *Coverage*

2. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.5 and 2.6) relate to people who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971 (that is, to people who do not have the right of abode in the UK) and are produced mainly as a by product of the process of immigration control. British citizens and those Commonwealth citizens who also have the right of abode are not subject to immigration control and may freely enter and leave the UK; except for Tables 2.5 and 2.6 they are not covered by the statistics. Nearly all of these persons are British citizens who, together with other EEA nationals and passengers in direct transit, comprised nearly 85 per cent of the 89 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 6) in 2000.

3. 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 1999 (consolidating previous rules changes) were "Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules" HC 395, which took effect from 1 October 1994. Changes in the rules have affected the statistics over the years, and an account of the more notable changes and of other developments is given in the next section.

### *Classification of countries and nationalities*

4. Many of the tables in sections 1, 3, 5 to 7 present statistics for geographical regions, but there is a discontinuity in the regional breakdown between 1993 and 1994. For years prior to 1994 the regional sub-totals include only the main individual nationalities, and all the smaller nationalities are included under "other nationalities/countries". Since 1994 these small nationalities have been included in the relevant region, and consequently "other nationalities/countries" has a reduced coverage, mainly British Overseas citizens, stateless persons and persons of doubtful nationality. (A full list of the countries included in each geographical region since 1994 is available, free of charge, from the Immigration Research and Statistics Service of the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate at the address given in paragraph 33 below.)

5. 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 Dependent 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 BDTCs are included from 1994 under the relevant geographical region. The term "Indian sub-continent" refers to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but excludes Sri Lanka, reflecting the special immigration history of the three mainland countries. Pakistan and South Africa rejoined the Commonwealth on 1 October 1989 and 1 June 1994 respectively; for the purposes of this publication, Pakistan is regarded as Commonwealth for the whole period covered but South Africa is not. The term "foreign" means "non-Commonwealth".



### *EEA nationals*

6. This publication does not include figures for citizens of the Republic of Ireland, who are generally able to travel freely within the Common Travel Area (which consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland). Other European Economic Area nationals are also free to enter, and to remain in, the UK without requiring leave to do so (see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(vi)). EEA nationals are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication on admissions with limited leave, extensions of stay or settlement on arrival (Table 3.1 is an exception to this rule). They may if they wish apply for settlement after entry and figures on such acceptances are included in Tables 6.1 and 6.3-6.6 as appropriate. However EEA nationals are not obliged to seek settlement: these figures just relate to those who choose to do so and do not represent the total number of EEA nationals entering or remaining in the UK under EC rights of residence provisions. The fall in the numbers for the EEA shown in Table 6.4 reflects a decrease in those choosing to apply for settlement.

7. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 15 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the United Kingdom in 2000 (see Table 3.1).

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

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

### *Applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry to the United Kingdom for settlement (Tables 2.2-2.9)*

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

### *Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 3.1-3.5)*

10. The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK and of those refused entry and removed exclude EEA nationals, passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces, officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains, those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control, and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area. The data are of the number of journeys made; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category if given fresh leave to enter or in "passengers returning". The data on visitors, students, passengers in transit and passengers returning (previously settled) are based, mainly or partly depending on the category, on a sample of such persons. 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.

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

12. "Passengers returning" includes both people who are settled in the UK and who have been absent for less than two years, and those subject to a limited leave to enter who have returned within the time limit of that leave. The initial admissions of such passengers will have been counted in one of the specific categories of Table 3.2 in the year in question.

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

14. In Table 3.2, "Others given leave to enter" includes:-

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

15. In Table 3.3, the "Visitor" figures include persons in category (b) above and their dependants, and dependants of students, given leave to enter for less than 12 months prior to 1 February 1988, and for six months or less between 1 February 1988 and 31 January 1989.

#### *Asylum (Tables 4.1-4.4)*

16. 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". The United Kingdom considers all asylum applications against these criteria. People who are found not to be refugees within the terms of the Convention will be refused asylum. In certain circumstances they may be granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR) for an appropriate period. Current policy limits the granting of ELR to cases where there are genuine humanitarian reasons, or where it would be unreasonable or impracticable to seek to enforce their return to their country of origin.

17. 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.

18. There is no right of appeal against refusal of asylum but those so refused are subject to a separate decision on their immigration status. Applicants for asylum may appeal under section 69 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 on the basis that to remove the applicant or require him to leave would be contrary to the United Kingdom's obligations under the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Section 69 is broadly equivalent to section 8 of the 1993 Asylum and Appeals Act, which it replaces from 2 October 2000. Immigration Appeals adjudicators hear all asylum

appeals. Those applicants whose appeals are dismissed by special adjudicators are entitled to apply for leave to appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal 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 special adjudicator dismisses the appeal and upholds the certificate, there is no right of appeal to the Tribunal.

19. 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.

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

21. 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.

22. The number of applications in 2000 has been revised from the provisional 76,040 to 80,315, and the number of initial decisions has been revised from 110,065 to 109,205. These revisions mainly arise from late entered data and removing duplicate cases following a large data cleansing exercise, with the number of late reported cases outweighing the number of duplicates. Data cleansing is a part of the regular production of the statistics, so it is anticipated that revisions to 2001 data should be smaller.

23. During the first half of 2000 IND has developed a new integrated database for recording asylum case information including applications and decisions as a source for the published statistics. This new system is now generating information of much better quality than that available in previous years, allowing cross checking between applications and decisions data, and reconciliations with alternative sources. These processes for improving data quality have produced revisions to the previously published data.

24. Nevertheless, the data for 2000 rely partly on clerical counts for the first few months of 2000 before the new database came into use. Accordingly the data for 2000 are subject to the shortcomings inherent in such recording systems.

25. To improve the quality of its management information, Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) carried out on 31 August 2001 a physical count of the number of asylum applications awaiting initial decision. This showed that the number of cases awaiting an initial decision at 31 August 2001 was 43,100. This compares with the previous estimate for 31 July 2001 of 22,580. The provisional estimates previously published were based on the previous physical count in December 1996 adjusted by the cumulative information since then of applications, decided cases and withdrawn cases. The reasons for the discrepancy include cumulative recording errors within complex administrative systems over many years, and revisions to data due to late recording. New electronic recording systems have been put in place over the last year, providing more reliable data in future and more frequent physical counts are planned.

26 The National Asylum Support Service (NASS) began supporting asylum seekers on 3 April 2000. The NASS was set up to provide accommodation and/or vouchers to asylum seekers so that they can support themselves whilst they are awaiting a decision on their asylum application. Any cases that applied for asylum in the UK after the 3 April 2000 were only eligible to apply for NASS support (apart from some in-country cases that were part of the roll out - see explanatory note 9), whereas prior to 3 April 2000 asylum seekers, depending on the location of their application for asylum, could apply for support from the Department for Social Security (DSS) or local authorities. Asylum seekers that apply for NASS support can apply to: receive accommodation only (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or vouchers only (where they receive vouchers to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and vouchers (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and vouchers to support themselves).

27. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1990-2000 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, "Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2000" which is obtainable free of charge from the address at Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 34, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>.

#### *Acceptances for settlement (Tables 6.1-6.6)*

28. The statistics of acceptances for settlement - ie people subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely - are the main available measure of longer term immigration of persons subject to immigration control. The settlement figures comprise people accepted for 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 acceptances are on removal of time limit.

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

30. The term "accepted for settlement in own right" in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 means that the basis of the acceptance 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.

31. The category "Other acceptances on a discretionary basis" in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 includes acceptances, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. The category "claim to right of abode upheld and other acceptances" in Table 6.3 includes acceptances of those previously settled but then absent from the UK for some time and who, on return, were initially re-admitted with limited leave.

32. Table 6.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of acceptances of non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 95 per cent of total acceptances of 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 accepted on arrival and so not included in these figures) and so may tend to understate the proportion of younger age.

33. A number of significant changes have affected the number of acceptances for settlement since 1986: -

- (a) acceptances of wives were temporarily reduced substantially between 1986 and 1991 by the probationary year requirement introduced in the 1985 rules change and extended in 1988 by the repeal of section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971 (see Changes Affecting Statistics of

Immigration Control paragraphs 2(i) and (ii)). The resulting temporary reductions had unwound by 1992, as those concerned got settlement at the end of their probationary period;

- (b) acceptances of spouses were temporarily increased during 1988-90 by administrative action in the Immigration and Nationality Directorate of the Home Office which cleared a backlog of marriage cases. This brought forward grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred later;
- (c) acceptances since mid 1990 have been reduced by the rules change, implemented on 1 May 1990, that Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment are now admitted initially for four years and qualify for settlement after residing here for that period rather than on arrival as previously. This reduced acceptances by around 2,000 in 1990, 4,000 to 5,000 a year in 1991-4, 5,500 in 1995, 6,300 in 1996, 7,200 in 1997 and 4,900 in 1998;
- (d) acceptances in 1992 were temporarily reduced as a result of an extension of the processing time of some applications following the introduction of more detailed enquiries aimed at detecting bogus marriage cases;
- (e) acceptances from the Americas increased by 3,000 during 1998. Of this increase, some 2,500 acceptances were of evacuees from Montserrat in line with the concession announced on 21 May 1998;
- (f) acceptances of persons either recognised as refugees, and hence granted asylum, or who were instead granted exceptional leave to remain, increased during 1998 following the publication of the White Paper entitled "Fairer, Faster and Firmer – A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum". Several proposals contained in the White Paper were implemented immediately, as there was no need for primary legislation. These had the effect of abolishing the qualifying period of four years residence for a grant of settlement to those recognised as refugees, and reduced it for those given exceptional leave from seven to four years. This decision brought forward grants of settlement that would otherwise have occurred later.

34. The figures in Tables 6.1 and 6.3 of acceptances for settlement of refugees and exceptional leave cases are of those accepted for settlement after a period of residence in the UK, along with South-East Asian refugees (see paragraph 17). People recognised as refugees in the UK and hence granted asylum are now simultaneously accepted for settlement when they are granted refugee status. Those granted exceptional leave may now apply for settlement after 4 years' residence with that status. The figures for acceptances of recognised refugees, therefore, reflects grants of asylum made during 1998 as well as those also made four years earlier. Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 4.1-4.3.

#### *Appeals against immigration control decisions (Tables 8.1 and 8.2)*

35. There is a two-tier system for appeals in immigration control cases - adjudicators at the first level and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal at the second - which is the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor's Department. Most appeals are finalised before adjudicators and Tables 8.1 and 8.2 give information about the outcome of these appeals. The figures for appeals withdrawn include cases where the appellant withdrew the appeal because the Home Office had conceded the case, as well as those where the appellant decided not to pursue the appeal further.

#### *Conventions used in the tables*

36. Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. Accordingly, most of the figures have been rounded and do not always add to the totals shown because components and totals have been rounded independently. Further, in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, the numbers of passengers given leave to enter the UK have been rounded to three significant digits or to the nearest ten if fewer than 1,000.

37. Symbols used in tables:

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

*Enquiries and other information*

38. This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. Enquiries about the figures should be addressed to the Immigration Research and Statistics Service, Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8280). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 4545).

39. Summary statistics on the control of immigration are also published twice yearly in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin. This is obtainable free of charge from:-

Home Office  
Research, Development and Statistics Directorate  
Communications and Development Unit  
Room 201  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT  
(Tel: 020 7273 2084)

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 9/01 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2000", also available from the above address.

40 For other information on recent developments on immigration control, the reader is referred to "Immigration and Nationality Directorate Annual Report 2000/2001". This is available via the Immigration and Nationality Website, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/default.asp?pageId=1179>.

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RDS is also a part of the Government Statistical Service (GSS). One of the GSS aims 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 -

**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.**





