



Department
for Business
Innovation & Skills

Equality Impact Analysis

New Eligibility Category for
Higher Education Student
Support

APRIL 2016

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Introduction

1. On 5 April 2011 the new public sector Equality Duty came into force. As a public authority, the Department is legally obliged to give due regard to equality issues when making policy decisions.

2. BIS, as a public sector authority, must in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

3. The general equality duty covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. This equality analysis will look at the impact on protected characteristics.

4. Any queries about this equality analysis should be addressed to:

Glenna Pryor
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills,
Higher Education Student Funding, Level 1,
St Pauls Place,
125 Norfolk St,
Sheffield
S1 2FJ

Glenna.Pryor@BIS.gsi.gov.uk

Policy Background

5. The Secretary of State has a responsibility to ensure that the financial support for students is carefully targeted, particularly in the present economic climate, and that the rules governing that funding are clear and easy to apply. The limited public funds available for student support are targeted on those categories of persons with a lawful and substantial residential connection, those who are settled here without any restrictions upon the time they can remain in the UK. Those with a right to stay permanently have the right to remain and work in the UK indefinitely thereby contributing to the economy. They are also most likely to stay after their time in higher education.

6. For a substantial period of time the Secretary of State has considered that the requirement that an individual be settled is the most effective way for individuals to demonstrate a fundamental connection to the UK and to suggest that they are likely to remain here and make a long-term contribution to the UK economy and society. Eligible students have been persons both settled and ordinarily resident in the UK. Over the years it has been necessary to include within the definition of eligible students certain additional categories of persons such as refugees and persons who have a right under EU law to be treated no less favourably than home nationals. The Education (Student Support) Regulations SI 2011/1986 define the categories of eligible students.

7. On 29 July 2015 the Supreme Court issued a judgment in the case of *Beaurish Tigere*. This ruled that it would be unlawful to refuse Ms Tigere a student loan solely on the basis of the settled status criterion. The Secretary of State accepts that a sufficient connection to the UK could also be demonstrated if someone has been here a long time.

8. On 16 September 2015 the Department published an interim policy for handling applications from children and young people in a similar position to Ms Tigere whilst developing a public consultation to seek views on what regulatory changes may be required.

Government consultation

9. On 2 December the Department published a consultation *New Eligibility Category for Higher Education Student Support*.

10. The preferred option in the consultation was to create a new long residency eligibility category to sit alongside existing categories. In all cases the person would also need to satisfy the long-standing three years' ordinary lawful residence requirement immediately before the first day of the first academic year of their course in line with other applicants for student support. The new category to include:

- Those under the age of 18 who had come to this country as children and who are not settled in the UK should have to demonstrate seven years' continuous residence in the UK; and
- Students who arrive in the UK as children and are aged 18 to 24 years and who are not settled in the UK should have to demonstrate that they have spent at least half their life continuously resident in the UK.

11. The consultation also asked for views as to whether in certain circumstances persons aged 25 or above who had been continuously resident in the UK for 20 years should also be eligible for student support.

12. The Department received 136 responses to the consultation. These were mostly from individuals but responses were also received from HE institutions, advocacy groups and sector bodies. Overall there was support for a new eligibility criterion recognising long residency in the UK.

Policy Proposal

13. The proposal is to create a new eligibility category to sit alongside the existing categories in the Regulations in the same way as we have incorporated changes in EU law in the recent past.

14. This new category would require:

- Students under the age of 18 to have lived in the UK for at least seven years continuously;
- Students aged 18 years and above and have either spent at least half their life in the UK or at least 20 years in the UK.

15. They would also need to satisfy the requirement for three years' ordinary lawful residence which has been in place since the 1960s, in line with most other applicants. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the lawfulness of this requirement. It requires that an applicant for student support has been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and Islands (Channel Islands and Isle of Man) throughout the three-year period preceding the first day of the first academic year of the course.

16. This new category would recognise that such persons with a long residency, some of which will have entered as a child and grown up in the UK, had a clear connection with the UK; were likely to be integrated with their peers here; and were unlikely to be removed from the UK unless they committed a serious criminal offence. It would identify those in this country who are sufficiently connected to it for the purposes of receiving the considerable public subsidy represented by the student loan scheme.

17. With student funding being significantly subsidised by public funds over a long period of time the intention is not to give eligibility for student support to people who are here on a temporary basis only and who may not remain in the UK permanently.

18. Applicants who are current temporary migrants or the dependants of temporary migrants would not be eligible. The time limits which apply to temporary migrants, and their dependants, and the routes to settlement which are available to them which are either directly or within a five year period; with the exception of those on student visas.

19. This requirement would have some similarities with paragraph 276ADE(1) of the Immigration Rules applied by the Home Office for the grant of leave to remain on grounds of private life, which takes account of length of residence in the UK. This rule was referred

to by Lord Hughes in his judgment in the Tigere case, as an example of a policy that took account of length of residence.

20. Paragraph 276ADE(1) includes a person:

- who is under the age of 18 years and has lived continuously in the UK for at least seven years (discounting any period of imprisonment) and it would not be reasonable to expect them to leave the UK;
- who is aged 18 years or above and under 25 years and has spent at least half their life living continuously in the UK (discounting any period of imprisonment); or
- who has lived continuously in the UK for at least 20 years (discounting any period of imprisonment).

Immigration routes into the new long residency eligibility category

21. There are multiple routes for an individual to formalise their immigration status. To be eligible for student support they would need to satisfy one of the eligible student categories in Schedule 1 of The Education (Student Support) Regulations 2011¹.

22. When a person applies for asylum in the UK, there are many possible outcomes to their application:

- Awarded Refugee status and granted international protection;
- Awarded Humanitarian Protection and granted international protection;
- Grant of Limited Leave to Remain;
- Grant of Leave Outside The Rules² (LOTR)
- Discretionary Leave for other reasons (outside the immigration rules is no longer granted for family or private life reasons³)
- Other Grants (for example UASC⁴ leave);
- Refusal.

23. Under the current student finance rules those with Refugee status (and their family members) on the first day of the first academic year of their course can get immediate access to student support. Those granted Humanitarian Protection (and their family members) need to be ordinarily resident in the UK on the first day of the first academic

¹ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/1986/pdfs/ukxi_20111986_en.pdf

² Grants of LOTR are not distinguishable in HO data

³ However, there will be individuals who are on this route to settlement

⁴ Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child

year of the course and been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands throughout the three year period preceding the first day of the first academic year of the course can be eligible for student funding.

24. Those granted a form of temporary leave to remain or another grant may reapply for a further grant of leave to remain in the future. Individuals could satisfy the proposed new eligibility criteria through this route as they may have been resident in the UK for a long period of time even though they would not have indefinite leave to remain.

25. We consider below the main ways in which an individual may meet the new eligibility criteria; that is having been resident in the UK for a long time, but not having been formally granted permanent residency:

- Applied for Asylum but granted Discretionary Leave to Remain (DLR);
- Applied for Asylum but granted another type of limited leave to remain;
- DLR granted but not as an outcome of an asylum claim;
- Temporary leave granted but not via the asylum route;
- Applied for Asylum as an Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child but granted UASC leave.

26. Additionally, some prospective students may have initially entered the country lawfully and overstayed or entered unlawfully and therefore would not have followed any of the routes described above.

27. From 9th July 2012, new applicants seeking to stay in the UK on the basis of their family and/or private life have been considered under new Immigration Rules. This will have affected the numbers granted Discretionary Leave. Some cases which formerly were considered for Discretionary Leave will now be granted leave in line with the new categories 'Family Life (10 year route)' and 'Private Life'.

28. As these provisions have been introduced relatively recently, it is likely that there will be less people who have been granted leave to stay under the new rules who would be eligible for student support under the new eligibility category, unless they have long residence as well as three years lawful ordinary residence. However, over time many more granted leave to remain via this route may become eligible for student support under the new eligibility criteria in the future.

Evidence Base

29. This Equality Analysis considers as far as possible the impact of the new eligibility category for Higher Education Student Support on prospective students.

Data limitations

30. It is important to note that there are limitations to the data available to enable us to provide a robust estimate of the numbers and characteristics of students who will fall under the new eligibility category. The key limitations are:

- It is likely that some prospective students entered the country unlawfully, for this reason information will be available only from the point at which they chose to formalise their immigration status;
- It is not possible to identify the characteristics of those potentially affected by the policy change using Student Loan Company (SLC) data on current students as a proxy as the SLC does not collect data on the actual length of time a student has been resident in the UK over and above that needed for basic eligibility checks;
- SLC data is not available on the subset of students who previously (prior to 2011) had been given access to student support under a grant of Discretionary Leave to Remain (DLR);
- Immigration data from the Home Office does not collect leave to remain decision data by reference to length of residence in a way which allows us to quantify who might qualify for student support in the proposed new category of eligible student.
- The Home Office data focuses on leave to remain decisions at the point at which people first enter the UK. From this data it is impossible to determine over the longer term whether their residency status has remained formalised and whether it has remained temporary or whether permanent residency has been granted or whether they have left the UK by the age they would have wanted to enter HE.
- Personal characteristics recorded in the Home Office data is limited to gender, age and nationality.

Methodology

31. Given the data limitations the approach adopted is to examine the high level Home Office data on immigration applications and decisions. The analysis therefore looks solely at the potential population of people who could be affected by the new eligibility category in the widest sense and not just the specific subset of these who will wish to attend HE.

32. The profile of people seeking residency in the UK who receive the different types of temporary leave to remain through the various immigration routes is examined as comprehensively as the data allows. This is to try and understand the representation of protected and disadvantaged groups within the different categories of immigration outcome.

33. The analysis attempts to give an indication of the types of people who may particularly benefit or be adversely affected by the design of the new eligibility criteria. The approach does not make a comparison to a wider population to ascertain whether or not some protected groups are over or under represented in the population to be affected by the policy change and therefore face a greater probability of benefiting or being adversely affected. This is because we believe there is no wider population against which to robustly establish whether some groups will be over (under) represented, for example the UK population, all immigration applicants or the wider student support population. This is a further limitation to the analysis, but one we think will provide some insight and help identify potential equality considerations. We use this approach to identify whether the proposed policy design favours some groups more than others in its application and outcome.

34. As mentioned above the characteristic breakdowns available in the Home Office data is limited to age, gender and nationality. We do not have the data to assess other protected characteristics of disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. As there is no data available on race we have used country of nationality as a substitute⁵.

35. More generally, in the absence of official data we have looked for secondary sources of data and research evidence which might provide insights into the prevalence of protected characteristics amongst the population of people likely to be affected by the policy change. This search, along with the consultation responses showed overall that the evidence available is particularly limited.

36. The analysis excludes people who have been granted Refugee status and Humanitarian Protection as they can already access student support.

37. The analysis examines the published data on applicants through the various immigration routes, both over time as well as just for the most recent years.

38. The analysis uses data for main applicants and their dependants where available. However, data for dependants is not available for every breakdown and so parts of the analysis only consider data about the main applicant.

39. The group of people we expect to benefit from the proposed eligibility criteria are those who will have entered the United Kingdom and lived here for a significant number of years and have not achieved settled status at the point of applying for Higher Education and student support.

40. We use available data on people's ages when they submitted an application for leave to remain to understand whether the eligibility criteria favour some groups more than others.

⁵ For the purpose of a proportional analysis, nations have been grouped together into wider geographical regions

Data sources

41. We have used a range of available data sources to build this analysis.

- Home Office immigration statistics⁶. This data is published quarterly across a range of immigration and asylum measures. We have referenced the published tables used as a basis of the analysis in this document.
- Evidence from responses to the BIS consultation exercise.
- Other external sources of data.

Eligibility criteria and the age of entry to the UK

42. To assess whether these eligibility proposals favour particular protected groups and/or disadvantaged students we examine the proportion of people that fall in to different age groups and their profile in terms of gender and nationality.

43. It is possible for a person to be eligible for student support at age 17 or under if they entered the country aged ten years old or younger. Few students enter HE under the age of 18 years and given the data limitations, the analysis focuses on the eligibility category for people who are aged 18 years and above⁷.

44. Progression to HE mostly commonly happens at age 18 and 19⁸. For a student at age 18 to be eligible for student support under the new eligibility category they will have had to have been resident in the country for at least half their life, i.e. since they were 9 years old at the most.

45. The proposed rule means that anyone aged over 10 years old when entering the UK will need to have lived in the UK for either 20 years or at least half of their life in order to satisfy the new eligibility criteria. For example a student aged 24, to be eligible for student support will have had to have been resident in the country since they were 12 years old. All students over 40 years old will have to have been resident in the UK for at least half their life or twenty years whichever is achieved sooner, in order to be eligible.

Analysis of Home Office Immigration data

46. Our analysis focuses on two primary sources of Home Office immigration data.

i. Data on applications through the asylum route:

- With this data we can look at the characteristics of asylum applicants overall by age on application and gender;

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-statistics-quarterly-release>

⁷ UCAS data shows that in 2015 only 1020 applicants out of a total of 460,740 for England were aged below 18 years old. https://www.ucas.com/sites/default/files/age_mr_june_150630.pdf

⁸ In 2015 233,370 UCAS applicants out of a total of 460,740 in England were age 18. 89,310 were aged 19, the next highest age group. https://www.ucas.com/sites/default/files/age_mr_june_150630.pdf

- Application outcomes can be (i) asylum (ii) Humanitarian Protection (iii) Discretionary Leave (iv) Other grants and (v) Refusals;
- We focus on the examination of data on grants of Discretionary Leave and Other Grants as the main asylum outcome that is a pathway to the new eligibility criteria.

ii. Data on extensions. This relates to individuals inside the UK extending or changing the status of their stay in the UK. HO data on grants of extension to stay provides data on those gaining leave to remain in the following categories:

- Further grants of DL;
- Family Life (10 year route);
- Private Life.

47. This data enables us to develop an understanding of the profile of individuals that may be eligible for student support under the new eligibility criteria. With this information, we can make an assessment on where impacts of the policy could potentially differ by protected characteristic. We are aware that some individuals may have entered the country unlawfully (or other means not covered by Home Office data) and may now be eligible for student support, however, there is no data available for these individuals and we are therefore unable to analyse their profile.

Asylum claims route: grants of leave to remain and other grants

48. Table 1 examines the available Home Office data on the outcome of asylum claims over 2008 to 2014 (where available) and shows the proportion of asylum decisions which resulted in a grant of Discretionary Leave (DL).

49. The data shows that overall grants of DL are a small proportion of all asylum claim outcomes and that in recent years (2013 and 2014) the percentage of all asylum application decisions resulting in a grant of DL has been less than 10 per cent.

50. It is important to note that we do not know how many of the people who get an initial grant of DL will want to attend HE and will have remained resident in the country for a long enough time to qualify for student support.

Table 1: Grants of Discretionary Leave and Other Grants as a percentage of all initial decisions, and all positive decisions (grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection) for main applicants and dependants

Year	Percentage of initial decisions where the outcome is Discretionary Leave	Percentage of positive decisions where the outcome is Discretionary Leave	Percentage of initial decisions where the outcome is Other Grants	Percentage of positive decisions where the outcome is Other Grants
2008	9%	31%	-	-
2009	9%	32%	-	-
2010	7%	29%	-	-
2011	7%	22%	-	-
2012	5%	13%	1%	2%
2013	3%	7%	1%	4%
2014	1%	3%	3%	7%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 1, Table as_02

Age

51. Table 2 shows that the majority of main applicants and dependants submitting applications through the asylum route are aged over 25 at the point of application. For 2014, approximately 12 per cent were aged less than 10 years at the point of application.

52. Published HO data does not allow us to look at the outcome of asylum applications, i.e. decisions, by age.

Table 2: Proportion of asylum applications in each age category, main applicants and dependants

Year	Under 10	10-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25+	Age unknown
2008	9%	3%	4%	8%	11%	12%	51%	1%
2009	11%	3%	4%	6%	9%	11%	55%	1%
2010	11%	3%	3%	5%	8%	12%	58%	2%
2011	12%	3%	2%	4%	6%	12%	59%	1%
2012	11%	2%	2%	3%	6%	14%	59%	1%
2013	12%	2%	2%	4%	6%	13%	61%	0%
2014	12%	3%	3%	5%	6%	14%	57%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_04

53. Amongst the 25 and over age group, asylum applicants between 25-29 years and 30-34 years are the most common and this has remained the same since 2008 (Table A1 in Annex). The proportion of asylum applicants decreases as the age band increases.

54. The data suggests that the majority of people who would become eligible for student support through the asylum route would do so at an age of over 25 years.

Gender:

55. Through the asylum route male decisions consistently make up a larger proportion of all initial decisions than female decisions. In 2014 the data shows that 72% of all initial decisions made through the asylum route were for males (Table 3). The data is based on main applicants. Data on initial decisions by gender is not available for main applicants and dependants.

56. The relative trend between male and female initial decisions has changed over time. Between 2006 and 2010 a higher proportion of male decisions were a DL grant, compared

to female decisions. Between 2011 and 2014 the proportion for males and females is broadly similar.

Table 3: Percentage of all initial decisions by sex, and percentage of DL grants as a percentage of all initial decisions for that sex for main applicants

Year	Male decisions as a percentage of all initial decisions	Male grants of DL as a percentage of male decisions	Male Other Grants as a percentage of male decisions	Female decisions as a percentage of all initial decisions	Female grants of DL as a percentage of female decisions	Female Other Grants as a percentage of female decisions
2008	70%	13%	-	30%	5%	-
2009	66%	13%	-	34%	5%	-
2010	69%	9%	-	31%	6%	-
2011	72%	7%	-	28%	8%	-
2012	72%	4%	0%	28%	5%	1%
2013	73%	3%	1%	27%	2%	3%
2014	72%	1%	3%	27%	2%	3%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_05

Interaction of age on application and gender:

57. As mentioned above the age at which people applied for leave to remain determines the eligibility criteria for student support they will be assessed against. The eligibility categories are as follows:

- Students under the age of 18 to have lived in the UK for at least seven years continuously;
- Students aged 18 years and above and have either spent at least half their life in the UK or at least 20 years in the UK.

58. For a student at age 18 to be eligible for student support under the new eligibility category they will have had to have been resident in the country since they were 9 years old at the most. This implies that people will have to be under the age of 10 years old when entering the UK. Table 4 below examines whether males or females are more likely to be asylum applicants under the age of 10 years.

59. Home Office data on main applicants and dependants does not publish data on the outcomes of decisions by age, so we cannot determine whether a grant of DL was made, but this will give an idea of the makeup of asylum applicants, particularly of those who enter the country at a young age, who are the most likely to be eligible for student support under the new category.

60. Table A2 shows that as a proportion of all asylum applications, applications from males under 10, and females under the age of 10 have accounted for similar proportions over time, but have increased slightly between 2008 and 2014.

Table 4: Proportion of male and female asylum applicants who are under 10, at time of application, main applicant and dependants

Year	Proportion of Male asylum applicants under 10	Proportion of female asylum applicants under 10
2008	7%	14%
2009	9%	15%
2010	8%	16%
2011	9%	17%
2012	9%	17%
2013	9%	18%
2014	10%	18%

Source:
Immigration
Statistics,
July to
September

2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_04

61. Table 4 above looked within each sex the proportion of those who are under 10. It shows that a higher proportion of female asylum applicants are under the age of 10 years old than male asylum applicants. This trend has been consistent since 2008.

62. Looking at Tables 2 to 4 in the round it is difficult to determine whether the proposals will benefit females more than males. However it is important to note two key differences:

- Male applicants through the asylum process are more likely than female applicants to receive a DL grant, and are therefore potentially more likely to benefit from the introduction of eligibility category for people with a long residency in UK via grants of DL;
- While we do not know whether male asylum applicants under the age of 10 years old are more likely to receive a grant of DL than female applicants, we observe that female asylum applicants are more likely to be under the age of ten years old and therefore more likely (should they remain in the UK) to have lived half their life in the UK by age 18 years.

Nationality:

63. The data allows us to determine what geographical region those who have been granted DL or “other grants”⁹ (a group of which some individuals may be able to access student support under the new eligibility criteria) are more likely to come from and how this has varied over time.

64. When looking at just those granted discretionary leave to remain (Table A3) the Africa Sub-Saharan, Asia Central, Europe Other and Middle East regions dominate.

65. The picture is similar when including “other grants” awarded too (Table 5). For discretionary leave to remain, the most recent prominent region is Africa Sub-Saharan whereas when including “other grants” the most prominent region is Europe Other (European countries outside the European Union).

66. From this we assess that for those who enter via the asylum route through DLR or “other grants” and could potentially satisfy the new eligibility criteria are more likely to be from the Africa Sub-Saharan, Asia Central, Europe Other or Middle East regions.

Table 5: Discretionary Leave and Other Grants (other grants data only applicable from 2012)

<i>Geographical region</i>	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	4%	5%	5%
Africa Sub-Saharan	32%	24%	21%
America North	0%	0%	0%

⁹ Other grants: grants under family and private life rules from 9 July 2012; Leave Outside the Rules, which was introduced for those refused asylum from 1 April 2013; and UASC leave, which was introduced for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children

<i>Geographical region</i>	2012	2013	2014
America Central and South	1%	1%	1%
Asia Central	17%	18%	12%
Asia East	9%	5%	4%
Asia South	9%	10%	10%
Asia South East	3%	4%	5%
EU 14	0%	0%	0%
EU 2	0%	0%	0%
EU 8	0%	0%	0%
EU Other	0%	0%	0%
Europe Other	13%	25%	35%
Middle East	11%	9%	7%
Oceania	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_05

Grants of extensions to stay in the UK

67. Data on grants of extensions to stay relate to individuals inside the UK extending or changing the status of their stay in the UK.

Age:

68. Table 6 below allows us to look at the ages of those given an extension to stay in the UK with a grant of Discretionary Leave. This group could potentially be eligible for student support under the proposed criteria.

69. The majority of discretionary leave grants to individuals as a result of an application to extend their stay in the UK are issued to people over 25 years old. Throughout the time period covered by the data, grants to those in the younger age groups (under 10, 10-13, 14-15 and 16-17) are uncommon. It should be noted that this dataset excludes dependants. This means that individuals in this group are more likely to be ineligible for student support under the new criteria, as they are older and unlikely to have spent half their life in the UK.

Table 6: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by age, excluding dependants where the outcome is a grant of Discretionary Leave

Age at decision date	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under 10	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%
10-13	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
14-15	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
16-17	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
18-20	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
21-24	8%	8%	7%	5%	5%
25-29	17%	17%	17%	11%	11%
30-34	21%	22%	20%	20%	19%
35-39	18%	18%	18%	21%	22%
40-49	17%	17%	19%	25%	26%
50-59	5%	4%	5%	7%	7%
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
65+	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Age at decision date	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Age unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

70. Tables A4 and A5 look at the age at decision date of individuals granted an extension to stay by Private Life and Family Life (10 year route) respectively. We can infer that grants of private life are concentrated across the broad age groups of 18-20 up to 40-49. A small but increasing proportion of under 10 and 10-13 year olds have been granted leave to remain on the basis of private life. Grants of family life are concentrated across the broad age groups of 25-29 up to 40-49. A small proportion of under 10 and 10-13 year olds (3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively in 2014) have been granted leave to remain on the basis of family life.

Gender

71. Table A6 shows that throughout the time period covered by the data, females were slightly more likely to be granted discretionary leave following an application to extend their stay in the UK than males. This means that the group of potential students from this group under the proposed eligibility criteria are slightly more likely to be female.

72. From table A7 we can infer that grants awarded on the basis of private life have been no more likely to be awarded to either men or women. Table A8 shows that in the case of Family Life, these grants have been slightly more likely to be awarded to women than men.

Interaction of age at decision date and gender

Tables A9-A11 look at the proportions of male, and female grants of an extension to stay under the DLR, Family Life and Private Life categories, for people under the age of 10 at the time of the decision. The data shows that across these immigration routes the proportions of male grants that go to those aged under 10 is similar to that for females.

Nationality

73. Tables A12-A16 look at the geographical regions individuals who were granted an extension of stay come from. The tables look at different types of grant; Total Family, Other and Discretionary Leave. We can infer that family grants of an extension to stay, other grants of an extension to stay and grants of Discretionary Leave following an extension to stay are concentrated among the Africa Sub-Saharan, America Central and South, and Asia South regions. This indicates that individuals in this group that may become eligible for student support under the proposals are more likely to come from these regions.

74. The data shows that individuals granted an extension to stay on the basis of private life or family life have been more likely to come from the Africa Sub-Saharan, America Central and North, and Asia South regions.

Entering as an Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child

75. An Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child is a child under the age of 18 who is applying for asylum in their own right and is separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who by law has responsibility to provide such care. If their asylum claim is refused and they cannot safely be returned to their parents they will be given UASC leave until they are aged 18 when they will be deported.

76. Table 7 breaks down applications from Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children by age on application. Applicants tend to be towards the older end of the age range for unaccompanied asylum seeking children, with this trend remaining from 2011 through to 2014. This means that amongst unaccompanied asylum seeking children, only a minority (ranging from 6-10%) would be able to become eligible for student support under the new criteria according to the “half-life” rule.

Table 7: Asylum applications from Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, by age

Age	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under 14	10%	8%	6%	6%
14-15	27%	25%	23%	27%
16-17	54%	58%	66%	63%
Age unknown	9%	9%	5%	4%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 3, Table as_08

Gender:

77. Table 8 shows that the proportion of all UASC who are male and under 14 has consistently been higher than the proportion of all UASC who are female and under 14, between 2006 and 2014.

78. Although difficult to make a precise assessment, the available data suggests that male UASC are more likely to be under the age of 14 and therefore more likely (should they consistently remain in the UK) to have lived half their life in the UK by the age of 28.

Table 8: Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children: the proportion of male under 14s and the proportion of female under 14s between 2006 and 2014

	Proportion of male under 14s out of all applications	Proportion of female under 14s out of all applications
2006	10.4%	4.0%
2007	8.6%	2.4%
2008	8.6%	1.5%
2009	9.1%	1.5%
2010	7.7%	2.6%
2011	8.4%	1.1%
2012	6.4%	1.7%
2013	4.4%	1.1%
2014	5.4%	0.4%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 3, Table as_08

Nationality:

79. Table 9 looks at initial decisions of discretionary leave to remain for UASC applicants by geographical region. Between 2011 and 2014, grants of DL are dominated by Africa Sub-Saharan, Asia Central, Europe Other and Middle East regions.

80. Table 10 looks at initial decisions of UASC leave to remain for UASC applicants by geographical region. In total 499 grants of UASC leave were made in 2013 and 2014. The majority of these were from the Europe Other region (European countries outside of the European Union), the next most prominent region for grants of UASC leave is Asia Central.

81. From tables 9 and 10 we can infer that students who may become eligible for the new criteria via a grant of UASC leave are more likely to come from the Europe Other and Asia Central regions.

Table 9: DL granted to UASC, by geographical region

Geographical region	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	6%	5%	6%	4%
Africa Sub-Saharan	14%	10%	8%	17%
America North	0%	0%	0%	0%
America Central and South	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asia Central	39%	35%	28%	22%
Asia East	1%	1%	0%	4%
Asia South	6%	4%	4%	9%
Asia South East	5%	4%	3%	4%
EU 14	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU 2	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU 8	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Europe Other	9%	27%	41%	13%
Middle East	19%	15%	10%	26%
Oceania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 3, Table as_09

Table 10: UASC Leave granted, by geographical region¹⁰

Geographical region	2013	2014
Africa North	5%	7%
Africa Sub-Saharan	5%	8%
America North	0%	0%
America Central and South	0%	0%
Asia Central	22%	19%
Asia East	0%	1%
Asia South	2%	3%
Asia South East	7%	5%
EU 14	0%	0%
EU 2	0%	0%
EU 8	0%	0%
EU Other	0%	0%
Europe Other	51%	52%
Middle East	8%	6%
Oceania	0%	0%

¹⁰ UASC Leave was granted 119 and 380 times in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Geographical region	2013	2014
Other	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 3, Table as_09

Department for Education National Statistics on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in England looked after

82. Table 11 shows National Statistics compiled by the Department for Education. The data consistently shows that UASC looked after by local authorities are predominately male, aged 16 or over and their ethnic origin is non-White.

Table 11: Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in England looked after at 31 March by gender, age at 31 March and ethnic origin (1,2,3).

Years ending 31 March 2011 to 2015

percentages						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Gender	100	100	100	100	100	
Male	89	88	87	88	90	
Female	11	12	13	12	10	
Age at 31 March (years)	100	100	100	100	100	
Under 16	27	27	26	25	25	
16 and over	73	73	74	75	75	

percentages						
White		3	6	11	18	22
White British		x	0	0	0	x
White Irish		0	0	0	0	0
Traveller of Irish Heritage		0	0	0	0	x
Gypsy/Roma		0	x	x	0	0
Any other White background		3	6	11	18	22
Mixed		1	1	1	1	1
White and Black Caribbean		x	0	0	0	0
White and Black African		x	x	-	x	x
White and Asian		0	x	x	x	x
Any other mixed background		-	-	-	-	1
Asian or Asian British		49	45	36	27	21
Indian		1	1	-	-	x
Pakistani		2	2	1	1	1
Bangladeshi		2	2	2	1	1
Any other Asian background		44	41	32	24	19
Black or Black British		17	18	18	18	23

percentages					
Caribbean	x	x	x	x	x
African	15	16	16	16	20
Any other Black background	2	1	1	2	3
Other Ethnic groups	31	31	34	35	32
Chinese	1	-	-	x	x
Any other ethnic group	30	30	34	35	32
Other	-	x	x	-	1
Refused	x	x	x	0	x
Information not yet available	-	x	x	-	1

1. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

2. Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.

3. Historical data may differ from older publications. This is mainly due to the implementation of amendments and corrections sent by some local authorities after the publication date of previous materials.

x Figures not shown in order to protect confidentiality.

- Negligible. Percentage below 0.5%

Consultation responses

83. The Government's consultation asked "Do you have any evidence that the policy proposal will have any equality implications and affect persons with a protected characteristic?". The information provided was largely anecdotal and experiential as opposed to data or other research evidence. Key themes did emerge which are summaries below.

84. It is important to note that these comments were made with reference to the original proposal with different eligibility criteria for those aged 18-24 and those aged 25 and over. The proposal being assessed in this document is a revised proposal that takes on board the equality concerns of consultation respondents.

Disability:

- A number of respondents suggested that these proposals could discriminate against disabled students. One respondent reported that disabled young people may have progressed more slowly through the education system or may have needed to miss significant periods of school due to injury or illness and may only be ready to enter HE as a mature student and thereby subject to a long residency requirement.

Age:

- Some respondents suggested that the proposal would discriminate against people by age and that imposing stricter criteria on older students would have adverse effects on the accessibility of student funding for mature students.
- One respondent suggested that a child relocating to the UK at age 14 may choose to return to their original country with other family members at age 16. However, an individual at 30 years of age who has continuously resided in the UK since age 18 (less than the proposed 20 years of residency) could struggle to return to their original country.

Ethnicity:

- A number of respondents suggested that as those impacted by the proposed new eligibility criteria for a student loan are third country nationals from outside the EEA or the UK. The majority of those who affected by the additional criteria will be from BME communities.
- One respondent suggested that students that will be particularly affected will be those whose immigration status does not fall within any of the proposed eligibility categories. They argue that almost all of this group of young people will be of a BME background, in particular Black Caribbean and Black African.

Carers:

- One respondent suggested that the proposals could discriminate against those with children or other caring responsibilities.

Care Leavers:

- It was suggested that the proposal could adversely affect care leavers who arrive in this country as unaccompanied minors. The view was that whilst their peers who have been in care would continue to receive social services support until the age of 25 if they are in full time education; a young person who may have spent substantial

time in care but not all of it with ‘settled’ status would lose that support with the result that continuing with their education would be expensive.

Wider research evidence

Socio-economic status

85. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) reports that asylum seekers are vulnerable to poverty and destitution (defined as not having adequate accommodation or support for themselves and their dependants for the next 14 days) as a result of a number of factors¹¹. According to the EHRC the evidence indicates that refused asylum seekers are the most disadvantaged group.

Barriers for asylum seekers in accessing higher education

86. A report from the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales notes that a key barrier to higher and further education for refugees and asylum seekers is the ability to pay for or to access financial support to fund courses and that this causes difficulties in participating in higher education¹².

Equality Analysis

87. The following section considers the equality impacts of the proposed changes to the student support regulations. We analyse the potential impacts on different protected groups and those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Initially we assess what the general impacts of the proposed new eligibility criteria will be before then assessing whether these impacts may potentially differ across different protected groups.

88. As mentioned in detail in the previous section, the evidence base is limited. No additional evidence was provided to BIS or signposted as part of the consultation exercise. The information provided by respondents was largely anecdotal and/or experiential. The data available to BIS for this assessment is mainly high level in that it is based on general applications through the various channels of the immigration system rather than specifically referring to prospective students.

Impact Analysis

89. The introduction of a new eligibility criterion will mean that a new group of prospective and continuing students will be eligible for student support when previously they were not.

90. The impact for those eligible under the new criterion has been assessed as positive; it is likely that individuals who were in the past ineligible for student support and are now

¹¹ Refugees and asylum seekers A review from an equality and human rights perspective, Equality and Human Rights Commission Research report 52, 2010

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/refugees_and_asylum_seekers_research_report.pdf

¹² Widening Access to Refugees and Asylum Seekers, Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, 2010.

https://www.hefcw.ac.uk/documents/publications/circulars/circulars_2010/W10%2013HE%20Widening%20Access%20to%20Refugees%20and%20Asylum%20Seekers.pdf

eligible will either be able to enter higher education and access student support for the first time, or will be able to participate without a considerable financial burden. The available evidence suggests that some asylum seekers, particularly those that have been refused asylum are vulnerable to poverty and that a key barrier to accessing higher education is the ability to pay for courses.

91. At an individual level, those who are now able to enter higher education for the first time will be able to benefit from the well documented high average financial returns to obtaining a degree and from the wider, more social benefits associated with higher education study¹³.

92. Continuing students who will become eligible as a result of this policy change (a group we expect to be small) will now have access to financial support previously unavailable to them. This support could mean that students could redirect time from part-time employment to their studies and also ease financial concerns and improve well-being¹⁴.

Potential differential impacts

Age

93. The policy proposal sets different eligibility criteria for HE students under the age of 18 years old and for those aged 18 or over:

- Students under the age of 18 to have lived in the UK for at least seven years continuously;
- Students aged 18 years and above and have either spent at least half their life in the UK or at least 20 years in the UK.

94. The proposal for those aged 25 has been changed in response to the consultation which highlighted the cliff edge between those aged 24 who were required to be here at least 12 years and someone aged 25 who was required to have lived in the UK for 20 years. Those aged 25 and over will be expected to have lived in the UK for at least half their life or for 20 years whichever measure is achieved first.

95. Drawing on UCAS data, we anticipate that the eligibility criteria for the under 18 year olds will only affect a small proportion of prospective HE applicants seeking access to student support under the new long residency eligibility criteria¹⁵ as UCAS evidence demonstrates that a limited number of individuals go to university under the age of 18 and this is a sub-set of this already small group.

¹³ University degrees: impact on lifecycle of earnings, BIS, 2013
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/university-degrees-impact-on-lifecycle-of-earnings>; Wider benefits of higher education: literature review , BIS, 2013
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wider-benefits-of-higher-education-literature-review>

¹⁴ Learning from Futuretrack: dropout from higher education, BIS, 2014
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/learning-from-futuretrack-dropout-from-higher-education>

¹⁵ UCAS data shows that in 2015 only 1020 applicants out of a total of 460,740 for England were aged below 18 years old. https://www.ucas.com/sites/default/files/age_mr_june_150630.pdf

96. For prospective HE students aged 18 and above all age groups will be treated equally in terms of having to demonstrate that they have a clear connection with the UK in that they have either spent at least half their life in the UK or at least 20 years in the UK.

97. However in terms of the numbers of years that prospective HE students will have to wait in order to become eligible for student support this will differ across individuals depending on how long they have lived in the country relative to their age.

98. For example, individuals who became UK residents at an older age will have to have lived in the UK for a longer period than an otherwise identical person who became resident at a younger age in order to be deemed as eligible for student support. Given the evidence that suggests that finance is likely to be a barrier to accessing HE for people seeking leave to remain in the UK and that mature students (those aged 21 and over) are more debt adverse and concerned about the costs of HE it is likely that those who became resident at an older age will have to delay entering HE for a significant number of years, compared to those who were resident, for example, from primary school age¹⁶.

99. However in other respects the creation of a new eligibility category for those age 18 years and over with long residency in the UK could particularly benefit older age groups. Although the available data is partial and not specific to potential HE students it does suggest that the majority of individuals applying for residency in UK via the asylum route are aged 21 and over, as are those who apply for an extension to their leave to remain and receive a grant under the DL, Family Life or Private Life categories

100. For example 71 percent of the main applicants and dependants submitting applications through the asylum route are aged 21 and over at the point of application. This suggests that a large group of older people could particularly benefit from this policy proposal. As mentioned above, it is however acknowledged that the majority of this age group could have to wait a substantial period of time before they could access student support. Only 12 percent of all asylum applicants are under the age of 10 years old at the point of application, suggesting that potentially only a small proportion of people eligible under the long residency category will be able to access student support at age 18 or 19, the age of the majority of university applicants.

101. By definition those entering the UK through the Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children route will be of a young age at the point of application. However it is important to note that only 6% of UASC were under the age of 14 in 2014 implying that only potential a small proportion will be eligible to access student support at the age of 18 or 19 along with their school peer groups.

Gender

102. Data from the Home Office does not allow us to ascertain whether the eligibility criteria overall will benefit men or women in particular but we have made the following assessment using other information.

103. Looking specifically at applications through the asylum route we can see that male applicants are more likely than female applicants to receive a DL grant and therefore

¹⁶ Insert references

potentially more likely to benefit from the introduction of eligibility category for people with a long residency in the UK via grants of DL.

104. We observe that over recent years there has been a slightly higher proportion of the extension of DL grants and Family Life grants awarded to women whereas for the private life route the proportions are roughly equal. This suggests that individuals who could potentially become eligible for student support following an application for an extension to remain are marginally more likely to be female.

105. With regards to the UASC route, the available data suggests this group is predominately male. This suggests that individuals that may be eligible by the UASC route are potentially more likely to be male.

106. The available data shows that female asylum applicants are more likely to be under the age of ten years old and therefore more likely (should they remain in the UK) to have lived half their life in the UK by age 18 years. This implies that females could particularly benefit from the policy proposal in that they could be more likely than males to be eligible for student support at the age of 18 or 19. However data for the other immigration routes into the new eligibility criteria presents a different picture: males entering via the UASC route are more likely to be younger than the females, with the likelihood more balanced for those applying for an extension of leave to remain who receive a grant under the DL, Family Life and Private Life categories.

107. Wider evidence on the returns to HE show that females on average benefit to a larger extent than males¹⁷. Females will therefore particularly benefit from the new category of long residency in that they will now be able to access student support, on average reaping significant benefits from their HE investment.

Race (or ethnicity, nationality)

108. Data from the Home Office tells us that the group of individuals who could potentially be eligible for student support through the proposed eligibility criteria are on balance, more likely to be from the Africa Sub-Saharan, Asia Central, Europe Other or Middle East regions.

109. Additionally, national statistics compiled by the Department for Education show that UASCs looked after by local authorities are predominately male and are of non-white ethnicity.

110. The above suggests that additional individuals from these regions and some UASCs of non-white ethnicity will particularly benefit from the new eligibility criteria and access student support for the first time.

¹⁷ University degrees: impact on lifecycle of earnings, BIS, 2013
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/university-degrees-impact-on-lifecycle-of-earnings>.

Disability

111. We do not have evidence on those who have a disability or those that do not have a disability. We anticipate that students with and without a disability will be able to benefit from becoming eligible for student support.

Gender reassignment

112. We do not have evidence on those who have reassigned their gender or those who have not. We anticipate that all students will be able to benefit from becoming eligible for student support.

Marriage and civil partnership

113. There is no evidence to suggest that the proposed eligibility criteria favours either those who are in marriages, civil partnerships or those who are not.

Religion or belief

114. There is no evidence to suggest that the proposed eligibility criteria favour any particular religion or belief (including those belonging to neither).

Sexual orientation

115. There is no evidence to suggest that the proposed eligibility criteria favour any particular sexual orientation.

Conclusions

116. Our conclusion is that the creation of the new eligibility criterion for student support is a positive change, which will have a positive impact on individuals from protected groups. It will enable individuals to access higher education for the first time, or to continue to study without a considerable financial burden.

117. The limited data and evidence available means that a detailed and very specific analysis of the potential equality impacts has not been possible. However, based on the data that is available, the expectation is that people who become resident in the UK at a younger age will particularly benefit from the eligibility criteria as they will not have to be resident in the United Kingdom as long as older people in order to be eligible for student support.

118. Given the evidence that suggests that finance is likely to be a barrier to accessing HE for people seeking leave to remain in the UK, it is likely that those who became resident at an older age will have to delay entering HE for a significant number of years, compared to those who were resident, for example, from primary school age.

119. However in other respects the creation of a new eligibility category for those age 18 years and over with a long residency in the UK could particularly benefit older age groups. Although the available data is partial and not specific to potential HE students it does suggest that the majority of individuals applying for residency in UK via the asylum route

are aged 21 and over, as are those who apply for an extension to their leave to remain and receive a grant under the DL, Family Life or Private Life categories

120. The data suggests that under this policy proposal there is the possibility that only a small proportion of those that become eligible for student support under this policy proposal will do so at age 18 or 19, the age of the majority of university applicants.

121. It is difficult to assess whether one gender is more likely to benefit from the policy proposal. However the evidence on the higher average graduate premium for females does suggest that females qualify for student support under this new eligibility category could particularly benefit.

122. In terms of the ethnicity and nationality of individuals who could potentially benefit from the new eligibility criteria, Home Office data has enabled us to make a high level assessment. The data suggests that proposal the policy could particularly benefit people from the Africa Sub-Saharan, and Asia Central, Europe Other or Middle East regions.

123. Our assessment of the evidence is that amongst the other protected characteristics covered by the Equality Duty those groups with protected characteristics are no more or less likely to meet the eligibility criteria than those without.

Consideration of the Family Test

124. The Family Test was introduced on 31 October 2014. The objective of the test is to introduce an explicit family perspective to the policy making process, and ensure that potential impacts on family relationships and functioning are made explicit and recognised in the process of developing new policy.

125. This policy creates a new eligibility category which recognises those who can demonstrate a close connection and integration in the UK and to suggest that they are likely to remain here and make a long-term contribution to the UK economy and society. This increases the number of people who are likely to be eligible for student support to undertake higher education courses.

126. The evidence suggests there is a correlation between parents' educational achievements and the formation of stable relationships. This policy change will enable more people to be eligible for student support which may influence their decision to undertake Higher Education, and there is a potential route to influence future family formation.

127. People who already have children may be able to consider taking up a higher education opportunity because of this policy change.

128. Once eligible the range of student support available enables different family circumstances to be taken into account. Specific grants are available for those students who are parents and those with childcare and adult dependant responsibilities. There are also safeguards in place should a family household income fall.

Monitoring and Review

129. We will look for suitable opportunities, including through existing stakeholder forums, to monitor developments and feedback.

130. We shall continue to monitor Higher Education Statistical Agency data and SLC data to determine the participation, retention and outcomes for students and applicants with protected characteristics. Additionally, we intend to monitor individuals who satisfy the new proposed eligibility criteria.

Data Annex

Table A1: Asylum applications from main applicants and dependants, by age - disaggregated

Year	Under 10	10-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+	Age unknown
2008	9%	3%	4%	8%	11%	12%	19%	12%	8%	7%	2%	1%	1%	1%
2009	11%	3%	4%	6%	9%	11%	18%	14%	9%	9%	3%	1%	1%	1%
2010	11%	3%	3%	5%	8%	12%	20%	15%	10%	9%	3%	1%	1%	2%
2011	12%	3%	2%	4%	6%	12%	21%	15%	10%	9%	3%	1%	1%	1%
2012	11%	2%	2%	3%	6%	14%	21%	16%	9%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%
2013	12%	2%	2%	4%	6%	13%	22%	16%	9%	9%	3%	1%	1%	0%
2014	12%	3%	3%	5%	6%	14%	21%	14%	9%	8%	3%	1%	1%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_04

Table A2: Proportion of asylum applicants who are male and under 10, and female and under 10, at the time of application, main applicant and dependants

Year	Proportion of all applications male under 10	Proportion of all applications female under 10
2008	4.9%	4.6%
2009	5.3%	5.5%
2010	5.1%	5.7%
2011	6.0%	5.7%

Year	Proportion of all applications male under 10	Proportion of all applications female under 10
2012	5.9%	5.5%
2013	6.1%	6.0%
2014	6.4%	6.1%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_04

Table A3: Discretionary Leave granted by geographical region

Geographical region	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	5%	4%	5%	3%
Africa Sub-Saharan	29%	29%	16%	31%
America North	0%	0%	0%	0%
America Central and South	2%	1%	1%	1%
Asia Central	22%	19%	22%	7%
Asia East	9%	8%	3%	7%
Asia South	9%	9%	8%	15%
Asia South East	4%	3%	3%	4%
EU 14	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU 2	0%	0%	0%	0%

Geographical region	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU 8	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Europe Other	6%	15%	32%	22%
Middle East	13%	12%	10%	10%
Oceania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	1%

Source: Immigration Statistics, July to September 2015, Home Office, Asylum tables Volume 2, Table as_05

Table A4: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by age, excluding dependants where the outcome is a grant under the Private Life category¹⁸

Data from 2012 only.

Age at decision date	2012	2013	2014
Under 10	2%	4%	8%
10-13	1%	3%	5%
14-15	1%	2%	3%
16-17	5%	5%	4%
18-20	18%	14%	12%
21-24	11%	15%	13%

¹⁸ This breakdown includes grants that have followed an asylum application

Age at decision date	2012	2013	2014
25-29	12%	11%	12%
30-34	18%	13%	11%
35-39	9%	11%	10%
40-49	13%	13%	12%
50-59	8%	5%	7%
60-64	2%	1%	2%
65+	1%	2%	2%
Age unknown	0%	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics July – September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A5: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by age, excluding dependants, where the outcome is a grant under the Family life (10 year route) category¹⁹

Data from 2012 only.

Age at decision date	2012	2013	2014
Under 10	1%	3%	3%
10-13	1%	1%	1%
14-15	0%	0%	1%

¹⁹ This breakdown includes grants that have followed an asylum application

Age at decision date	2012	2013	2014
16-17	0%	1%	1%
18-20	1%	1%	1%
21-24	6%	6%	6%
25-29	20%	18%	21%
30-34	29%	25%	25%
35-39	20%	21%	20%
40-49	17%	20%	17%
50-59	3%	3%	3%
60-64	1%	0%	0%
65+	0%	0%	0%
Age unknown	0%	0%	0%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_f

Table A6: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by sex, excluding dependants where the outcome is a grant of Discretionary Leave

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	54%	54%	50%	54%	54%
Male	46%	46%	50%	46%	46%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A7: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by sex, excluding dependants where the outcome is a grant under the Private Life category²⁰

	2012	2013	2014
Female	52%	50%	50%
Male	48%	50%	50%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A8: Applications for an extension of stay in the UK by sex, excluding dependants where the outcome is a grant under Family Life (10 year route) from 2012²¹

	2012	2013	2014
Female	52%	53%	53%
Male	48%	47%	47%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_f

Table A9: Grants of an extension of stay - Discretionary Leave

Year	Proportion of Male grants under 10	Proportion of female grants under 10
2010	3%	3%
2011	4%	3%
2012	3%	4%

²⁰ This breakdown includes grants that have followed an asylum application

²¹ This breakdown includes grants that have followed an asylum application

Year	Proportion of Male grants under 10	Proportion of female grants under 10
2013	1%	1%
2014	1%	1%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A10: Grants of an extension of stay - Family Life

Year	Proportion of Male grants under 10	Proportion of female grants under 10
2012	2%	1%
2013	3%	3%
2014	4%	3%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_f

Table A11: Grants of an extension of stay - Private Life

Year	Proportion of Male grants under 10	Proportion of female grants under 10
2012	1%	3%
2013	5%	4%
2014	8%	8%

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A12: Grants of an extension of stay country by geographical region, excluding dependants – Total Family

Geographical region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Africa Sub-Saharan	19%	17%	20%	27%	26%
America North	10%	12%	9%	7%	6%
America Central and South	9%	7%	7%	10%	9%
Asia Central	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asia East	9%	10%	8%	6%	5%
Asia South	23%	25%	32%	28%	32%
Asia South East	13%	11%	9%	8%	7%
EU 14	z	z	z	z	z
EU 2	z	z	z	z	z
EU 8	z	z	z	z	z
EU Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	z
Europe Other	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Middle East	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Oceania	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: z= not applicable **Source:** Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_f

Table A13: Grants of an extension of stay by category and geographical region, excluding dependants: Total Other

Geographical region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Africa Sub-Saharan	35%	37%	37%	37%	38%
America North	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
America Central and South	20%	19%	15%	21%	17%
Asia Central	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asia East	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Asia South	21%	22%	25%	21%	22%
Asia South East	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%
EU 14	z	z	z	z	z
EU 2	z	z	z	z	z
EU 8	z	z	z	z	z
EU Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	z%
Europe Other	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Middle East	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%
Oceania	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Geographical region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: z = not applicable. **Source:** Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A14: Grants of an extension of stay by category and geographical region, excluding dependants: Discretionary Leave

Geographical region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Africa Sub-Saharan	36%	38%	37%	38%	40%
America North	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
America Central and South	24%	21%	17%	26%	23%
Asia Central	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asia East	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Asia South	22%	22%	26%	21%	20%
Asia South East	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%
EU 14	z	z	z	z	z
EU 2	z	z	z	z	z
EU 8	z	z	z	z	z
EU Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	z
Europe Other	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%

Geographical region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Middle East	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Oceania	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: z = not applicable.

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A15: Grants of an extension of stay by category and geographical region, excluding dependants: Private Life²²

Geographical region	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	2%	2%	2%
Africa Sub-Saharan	42%	42%	45%
America North	3%	2%	2%
America Central and South	16%	21%	19%
Asia Central	3%	1%	1%
Asia East	1%	4%	2%
Asia South	24%	19%	22%
Asia South East	4%	3%	2%

²² Private life has been granted 233, 1,959 and 2,119 times in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Geographical region	2012	2013	2014
EU 14	z	z	z
EU 2	z	z	z
EU 8	z	z	z
EU Other	0%	0%	z
Europe Other	2%	4%	3%
Middle East	3%	2%	2%
Oceania	1%	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%

Note: z = not applicable.

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_o

Table A16: Grants of an extension of stay country by geographical region, excluding dependants – Family life (10 year route)²³ from 2012

Geographical region	2012	2013	2014
Africa North	3%	3%	3%
Africa Sub-Saharan	38%	43%	41%
America North	1%	1%	1%
America Central and	14%	15%	13%

²³ Family life has been granted 2,201, 14,551, and 14,687 times in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Geographical region	2012	2013	2014
South			
Asia Central	1%	1%	1%
Asia East	4%	3%	2%
Asia South	25%	22%	26%
Asia South East	6%	5%	5%
EU 14	z	z	z
EU 2	z	z	z
EU 8	z	z	z
EU Other	0%	0%	z
Europe Other	5%	4%	5%
Middle East	3%	2%	2%
Oceania	1%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%

Note: z =not applicable

Source: Immigration Statistics July-September 2015, Home Office, Subset of data in extensions table ex_02_f



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Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET
Tel: 020 7215 5000

Email: enquiries@bis.gsi.gov.uk

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