



Home Office

Control of Immigration:
Statistics
United Kingdom
2005

Cm 6904
£16.25





HOME OFFICE

**CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION:
STATISTICS
UNITED KINGDOM
2005**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
August 2006*

© Crown Copyright 2006

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and departmental logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing that it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Any enquiries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to The Licensing Division, HMSO, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: licensing@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

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

2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 6690
2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 6363
2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 6053
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 5684
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 5315
1999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 4876
1998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 4431
1997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 4033
1996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 3737
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 3353
1994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cm 2935

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS) MISSION STATEMENT 2006

RDS is part of the Home Office. RDS staff are embedded within delivery groups working closely with front-line staff. The HO Chief Scientific Advisor, who is also Director of RDS, oversees professional development for RDS teams, quality assurance and strategic R & D issues.

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

RDS includes staff within the Government Statistical Service (GSS). One of the GSS aims is to inform Parliament and the members of the public 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 in the Home Office improves 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.

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary flowchart – control of immigration	4
Main points and commentary	5
<i>Section 1: Summary</i>	
Table	30
1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1995-2005	
<i>Section 2: Entry control at the ports</i>	
Table	
2.1 Passenger arrivals, initial refusals and removals, 1995-2005	34
2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2001-2005	35
2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	36
2.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	42
2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	44
2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	46
<i>Section 3: Asylum</i>	
Table	
3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1997-2005	48
3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1997-2005	49
3.3 Initial decisions on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2005	50
3.4 Asylum appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Immigration Judges; Further appeals to the Tribunal/Review Applications; Tribunal/Reconsideration Hearings and applications for Judicial Review, 2001-2005	51
3.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) in the United Kingdom, in 2004 and 2005	52
3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service by government office region of the United Kingdom, as at end December 2005	53
3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support, 2005	53
<i>Section 4: After-entry control</i>	
Table	
4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	56
4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2002-2005	62
4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2005	63
4.4 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region and year 2004 to 2005	66

Section 5: Grants of settlement

Table

5.1	Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	68
5.2	Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	74
5.3	Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	75
5.4	Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2001-2005	76
5.5	Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	77
5.6	Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	79
5.7	Grants of settlement – Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals, 1960-2005	82

Section 6: Enforcement

Table

6.1	Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action, 1995-2005	85
6.2	Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures, 1995-2005	86
6.3	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by gender, length of detention and place of detention	87
6.4	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by nationality	88
6.5	Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by reason for leaving detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich)	89
6.6	Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by age and length of detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich)	89
6.7	Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004 in England and Wales, 2001-2005	90

Section 7: Appeals

Table

7.1	Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges, by broad category, 1997-2005	93
-----	---	----

Section 8: Migration

Table

8.1	Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1995-2004	95
8.2	Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by main reason for migration, 1995-2004	96
8.3	Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by length of stay, 1995-2004	97
8.4	Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by area of destination or origin within the United Kingdom, 1995-2004	98
8.5	Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by age, 1995-2004	100

Changes affecting statistics of immigration control	101
---	-----

Explanatory notes and definitions	106
-----------------------------------	-----

Other sources of information on immigration	115
---	-----

1. MAIN POINTS

Entry control at the ports

- The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose 5 per cent to 101.9 million in 2005. 11.8 million were non-EEA nationals, a 2 per cent fall on 2004 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants admitted to the UK was 137,000 in 2005, an increase of 10 per cent over 2004 (paragraph 2.7).
- Passengers refused leave to enter at border control points in 2005 decreased from 39,020 in 2004 to 30,490 in 2005 (paragraph 2.14).
- Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed in 2005 from the UK decreased from 39,305 in 2004 to 32,275 in 2005. Persons were not necessarily removed in the same period as they were refused leave to enter (paragraph 2.15).

Asylum

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2005 was 25,710, 24 per cent less than in 2004 (33,960). The highest numbers of applications were from nationals of Iran, Somalia, Eritrea, China and Afghanistan. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 30,840 in 2005, 24 per cent less than in 2004 (40,625) (paragraphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- 27,395 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2005, 40 per cent less than in 2004 but higher than applications; hence the number of cases awaiting an initial decision fell to 5,500, the lowest level for a decade (paragraph 3.4).
- Immigration Adjudicators/Judges determined 33,940 asylum appeals in 2005 – 17 per cent were allowed and 77 per cent were dismissed (paragraph 3.13).
- Overall, an estimated 31 per cent of the applications in 2005 resulted in grants of asylum (8 per cent), Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave (12 per cent), or in allowed appeals (12 per cent) (paragraph 3.16).
- Asylum removals (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures) rose by 9 per cent in 2005 to 13,730, excluding dependants. Including dependants, 15,685 failed asylum seekers were removed in 2005, 5 per cent more than in 2004 (14,915) (paragraphs 3.26 and 3.27).

After-entry control

- There was a 1 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions in 2005. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave increased from 383,470 in 2004 to 387,875 in 2005 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 4.1).
- Main categories showing the largest increases were: settlement (36 per cent); permit-free employment (77 per cent); and work permit holders (14 per cent) (paragraph 4.1).
- Of the total number of decisions in 2005, 68 per cent were grants of an extension, 23 per cent were grants of settlement, and 9 per cent were refusals. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 36 per cent of the total number of decisions (paragraphs 4.3 and 4.4).
- Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members rose from 43,645 in 2004 to 58,480 in 2005, an increase of 14,835 (25 per cent) (paragraphs 4.9).

Grants of settlement

- Grants of settlement in 2005 rose by 29 per cent to 179,120 (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of grants in 2005, by far the greatest proportion (58 per cent) was in dependant-related categories. Children accounted for 25 per cent of the total, wives for 17 per cent, while husbands accounted for 9 per cent (paragraph 5.8).
- 30 per cent of grants of settlement in 2005 were from Africa; the Remainder of Asia accounted for 25 per cent, the Indian sub-continent for 16 per cent, Europe for 12 per cent, the Americas for 8 per cent, the Middle East for 5 per cent and Oceania for 4 per cent (paragraph 5.7).

Enforcement

- The total number of persons removed from the UK in 2005 was 58,215, a decrease of 5 per cent on the previous year. This includes the removal of 13,730 persons who had claimed asylum at some stage as principal applicants (paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3).
- Of the total number of removals, 56 per cent were removed after having been initially refused at a port, 37 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action and 6 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 6.2).
- On 31 December 2005 there were 1,950 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 74 per cent were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage (paragraph 6.7).
- Of the total 29,210 persons who left detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich) in 2005, 70 per cent were removed from the UK (paragraph 6.10).

Appeals

- Immigration adjudicators dealt with 100,825 appeals in 2005, 8 per cent fewer than in 2004. 30 per cent of these appeals were allowed, 62 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn (paragraph 7.1).

Migration

- In 2004 there was an estimated net in-migration to the UK of 223,000 migrants, almost 50 per cent higher than in 2003 and the highest since the present method to estimate Total International Migration (TIM) began in 1991 (paragraph 8.2).
- There was a record⁽¹⁾ in-migration of non-British nationals (494,000) and a record⁽¹⁾ out-migration of British nationals (208,000) in 2004.

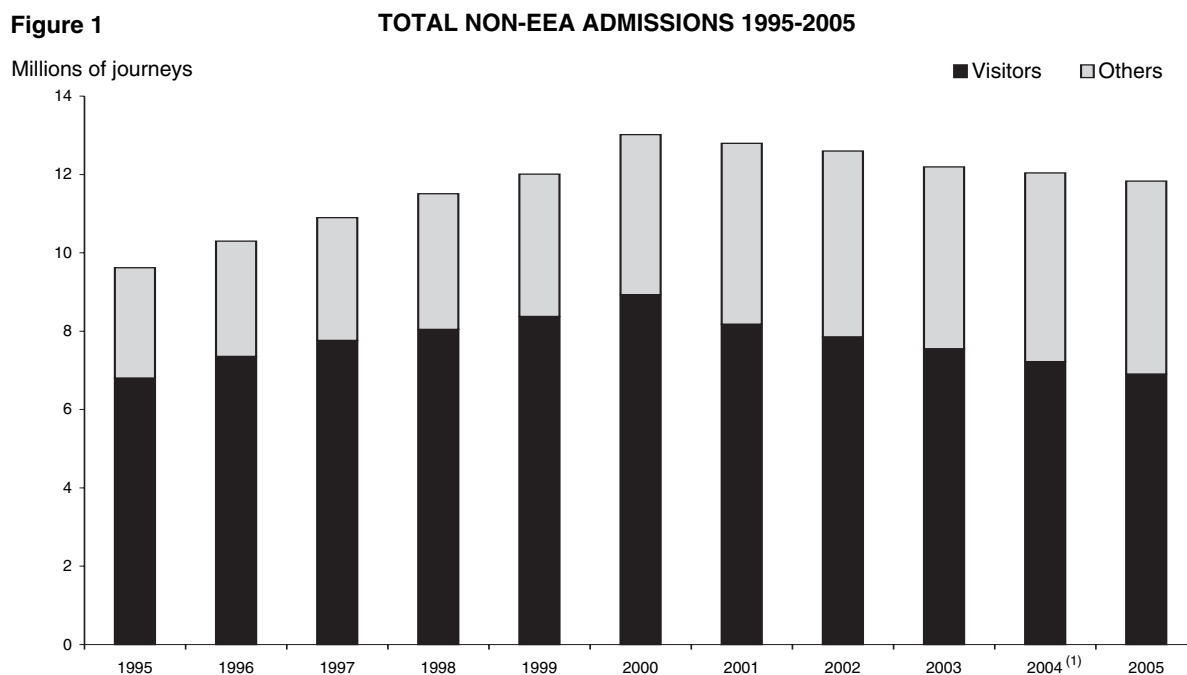
(1) TIM estimates are only directly comparable with estimates for the period starting in 1991. All comparative statements about the levels of migration are made solely with reference to this period.

2. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

Passenger admissions and refusals

Total admissions (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

2.1 In 2005, it was estimated that there were 101.9 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area⁽²⁾, 4.7 million (5 per cent) more than in 2004. The majority were British or European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, but around 11.8 million were non-EEA nationals, a decrease of 2 per cent on 2004. Figure 1 shows the total non-EEA admissions since 1995, broken down by broad purpose of journey – 58 per cent of all admissions were visitors (45 per cent ordinary visitors, 13 per cent business visitors).



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

2.2 The decrease in non-EEA admissions in 2005 of 2 per cent has been affected by the change in coverage when the accession states⁽³⁾ joined the EEA on 1 May 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a fall in ordinary and business visitors, down 5 per cent to 6.9 million. However, the number of other admissions increased by almost 137,000 (3 per cent) to 5.0 million.

2.3 The 11.8 million non-EEA passengers admitted in 2005 comprised 5.3 million from the Americas, 3.2 million from Asia, 1.3 million from Oceania⁽⁴⁾, 1.2 million from Africa, and 0.7 million from Europe⁽⁵⁾. The regions which showed a decrease compared with 2004 were the Americas (down 2 per cent), Africa (down 1 per cent) and Europe (down 25 per cent). If accession state nationals are removed from the 2004 data there is an 11 per cent increase in the arrivals of European nationals. The largest rise in numbers was from Oceania, up 101,000 (8 per cent) to 1.3 million in 2005 (see figure 2).

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

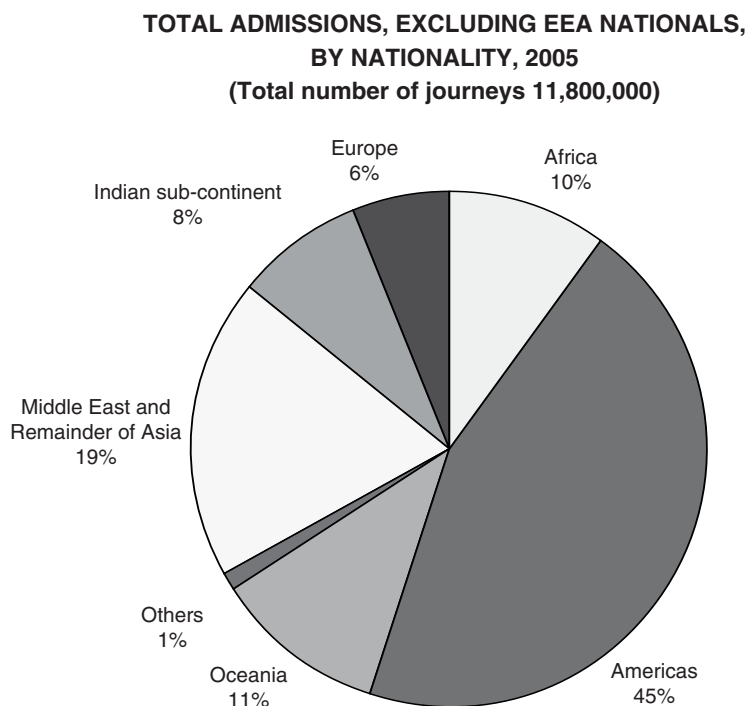
(3) Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

(4) A region consisting of numerous lands in the Pacific Ocean, including Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

(5) Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of Switzerland.

2.4 Citizens of the United States of America (USA) comprised 33 per cent of total non-EEA admissions, the largest single nationality by far, although numbers of admissions from the USA decreased by 4 per cent from 2004 to 2005, to 3.9 million. The next three largest nationalities were Australia (up 10 per cent to 1.0 million), Canada (up 6 per cent to 901,000) and India (up 12 per cent to 687,000). The country with the largest percentage increase on 2004 was Libya (up 49 per cent to 16,700); this was followed by Romania (up 22 per cent to 80,700) and Hong Kong⁽⁶⁾ (up 18 per cent to 107,000).

Figure 2



Visitors and students (Tables 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4)

2.5 6.9 million non-EEA visitors were admitted in 2005 compared with 7.2 million in 2004. The decrease of 5 per cent in 2005 was partly due to a fall in numbers from Europe (down 26 per cent to 0.4 million) as a result of the change in coverage when the accession states joined the EEA on 1 May 2004. This was also due to a fall in numbers from the Americas (down 6 per cent to 3.4 million), Africa (down 2 per cent to 614,000) and Asia (down 0.5 per cent to 1.7 million) – partly offset by a rise in numbers from Oceania (up 10 per cent to 696,000). If accession state nationals are removed from the 2004 data (they account for some 196,000 visitors), then the decrease in 2005 is reduced to 2 per cent.

2.6 284,000 non-EEA students were admitted in 2005 compared with 294,000 in 2004. The decrease of 3 per cent reflected the fall in numbers from Europe (down 11 per cent to 32,900), Asia (down 8 per cent to 125,000) and Africa (down 7 per cent to 22,900). This was partly offset by a rise in numbers from the Americas (up 8 per cent to 100,000) and Oceania (up 8 per cent to 2,470). If accession state nationals are removed from the 2004 data (they account for some 7,960 students), then the decrease in 2005 is reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Work permit holders (Tables 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

2.7 137,000 non-EEA nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2005, compared with 124,000 in 2004, up 10 per cent (EEA nationals do not require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more increased by 21 per cent to 51,200 in 2005 while those coming for less than 12 months decreased slightly to 40,300. If accession state nationals are removed from the 2004 data (they account for 3,070 work permit holders and dependants), then the increase in 2005 rises to 13 per cent.

(6) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 7.

2.8 There were increases in work permit holders and dependants from the Indian sub-continent (up 25 per cent to 44,800), Oceania (up 20 per cent to 7,140), the Americas (up 10 per cent to 32,500) and Other Asia (up 6 per cent to 24,900). This was offset by decreases in numbers from Europe (down 10 per cent to 14,000) and Africa (down 2 per cent to 13,500). 51 per cent of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2005 were from Asia (India accounted for 55 per cent (38,200) of these). 32,500 (24 per cent) were from the Americas (nationals of USA accounted for nearly three-quarters of these), 14,000 (10 per cent) from Europe, 13,500 (10 per cent) from Africa and 7,140 (5 per cent) from Oceania.

2.9 The number of dependants of work permit holders increased by 10 per cent to 45,500; they account for 33 per cent of the total numbers of permit holders and dependants. By region this proportion varies from 46 per cent for African nationals to 13 per cent of those from Europe.

Admissions for a limited period prior to settlement (Tables 2.2, 2.4 and 2.6)

(i) Spouses, fiancé(e)s and children (Table 2.6)

2.10 Admissions of husbands and fiancés totalled 14,280 in 2005, 22 per cent more than in 2004. 46 per cent (6,540) of the husbands and fiancés admitted in 2005 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 45 per cent (5,265) in 2004.

2.11 Admissions of wives and fiancées totalled 27,280 in 2005, 16 per cent more than in 2004. This increase reflected rises in wives and fiancées from the Indian sub-continent (up 27 per cent to 10,550) and the Americas (up 21 per cent to 3,220). 62 per cent (16,980) of the wives and fiancées admitted in 2005 were from Asia.

2.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary year was 4,665 in 2005, 10 per cent more than in 2004. 63 per cent (2,930) of the children admitted in 2005 were from Asia.

(ii) Commonwealth citizens with a UK born grandparent (Table 2.2 and 2.4)

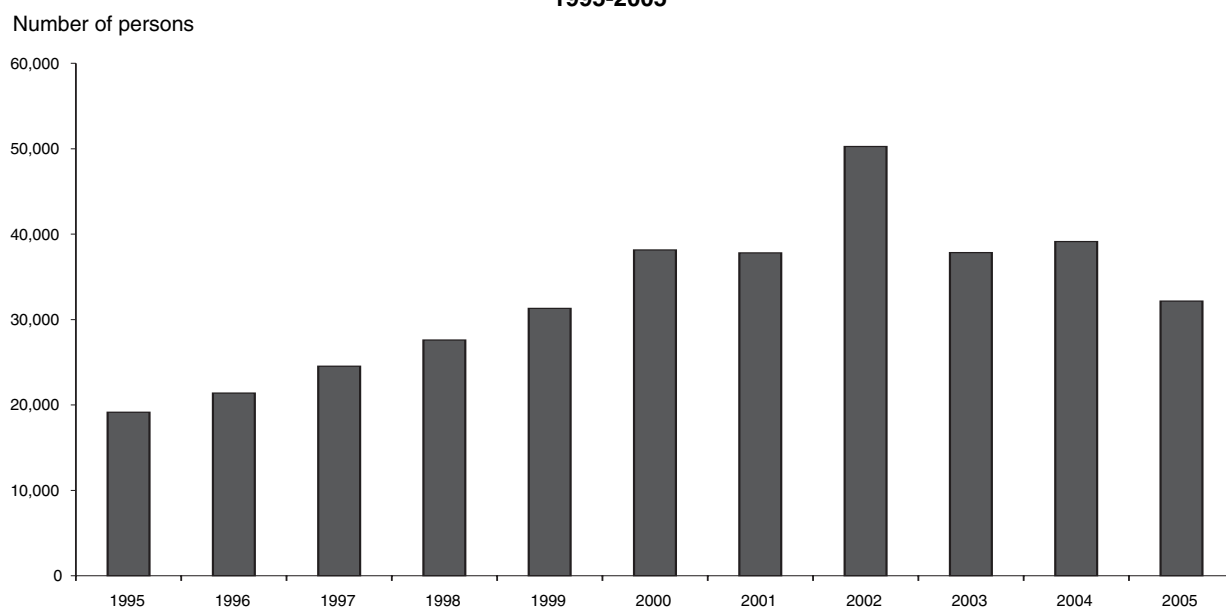
2.13 8,260 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom (UK) were admitted in 2005 to take or seek employment, 7 per cent (565) more than in 2004. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a four-year qualifying period.

Passengers refused entry and subsequently removed (Table 2.1 and 2.3)

2.14 Passengers refused leave to enter at border control points decreased from 39,020 in 2004 to 30,490 in 2005.

2.15 Some 32,275 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK in 2005. This compared with 39,305 in 2004, a decrease of 18 per cent.

Figure 3 NON-EEA PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1995-2005



3. ASYLUM

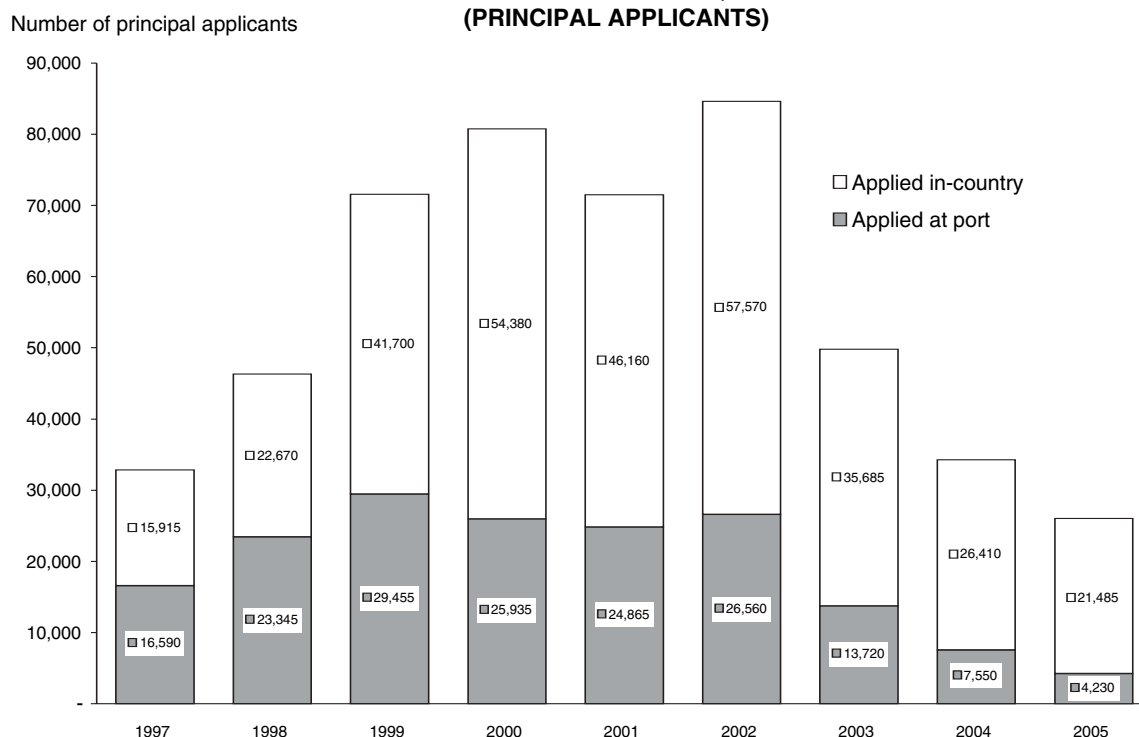
Applications for asylum (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2005 was 25,710, 24 per cent less than in 2004 (33,960). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 30,840 in 2005, 24 per cent less than in 2004 (40,625).

3.2 The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by persons who had already entered the United Kingdom (UK), rather than at port) was 84 per cent in 2005, compared with 78 per cent in 2004 and 72 per cent in 2003.

Figure 4

APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM IN THE UK, BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1997 TO 2005 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)



3.3 The nationalities accounting for the most applicants in 2005 were Iran, Somalia, Eritrea, China and Afghanistan. Applications rose in 2005 compared with 2004 for two of these applicant nationalities: Eritrea (by 59 per cent) and Afghanistan (by 13 per cent).

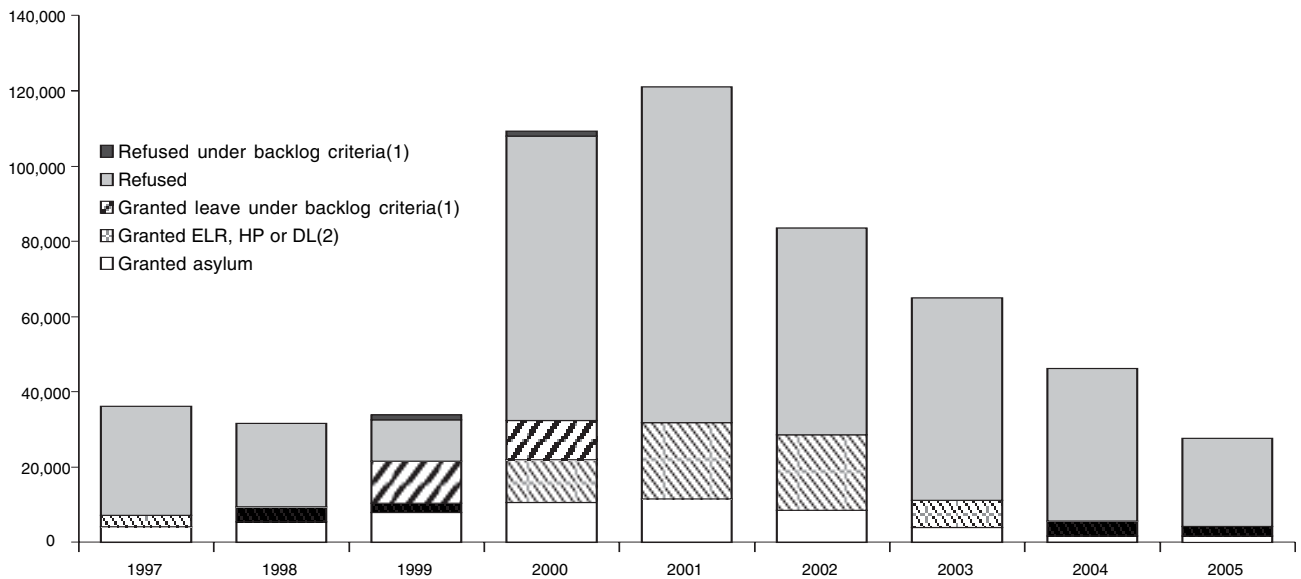
Initial decisions on asylum applications (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

3.4 27,395 initial decisions were made in 2005, 40 per cent less than the 46,020 initial decisions made in 2004 but higher than the applications in 2005; hence the number of cases awaiting initial decision fell to 5,500, the lowest level for a decade. This reflects the continued efforts by IND to reduce the number of cases awaiting an initial decision.

3.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2005, 1,940 (7 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 120 (0.4 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,675 (10 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 22,655 (83 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted asylum in 2005 increased from the 3 per cent granted asylum in 2004, and the proportion granted HP or DL increased from the 9 per cent granted HP or DL in 2004.

Figure 5**INITIAL DECISIONS, 1996 TO 2005 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)**

Number of principal applicants



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

(2) Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain from 1 April 2003.

3.6 In 2005, the number of grants of asylum increased slightly from 2004 but still remain low as a percentage of total decisions. The increase was mainly due to a large rise in applications and grant of asylum rate to nationals of Eritrea.

3.7 The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL in 2005 were Afghan (17 per cent), Iranian (14 per cent) and Somali (7 per cent). Unaccompanied children accounted for 71 per cent of total grants of HP and DL, despite only accounting for 10 per cent of initial decisions.

3.8 22,655 cases were refused in 2005, less than the 40,465 refusals in 2004, reflecting a lower level of initial decisions. A smaller proportion of initial decisions in 2005 were refusals (83 per cent compared with 88 per cent in 2004).

3.9 The top nationalities accounting for the most refusals were: Iranian 2,850 refusals (86 per cent of initial decisions), Chinese 1,685 (95 per cent), Iraqi 1,675 (91 per cent), Afghan 1,050 (68 per cent) and Pakistani 1,040 (90 per cent).

Asylum cases outstanding (Table 3.1)

3.10 As at 31 December 2005, approximately 5,500 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 9,700 at the end of 2004, the lowest level for a decade. This reflected higher levels of initial decisions and withdrawals than applications during 2005. Of the 5,500 outstanding cases, 4,500 cases were work in progress, i.e. the application had been received within the previous six months.

3.11 The total asylum work in progress in the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) as at 31 December 2005, was 7,000⁽⁷⁾.

Asylum appeals (Table 3.4)

3.12 In 2005, a total of 24,890 asylum appeals were received by the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) / Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT), reflecting lower levels of initial decisions.

3.13 33,940 asylum appeals were determined by Adjudicators/Immigration Judges in 2005, 39 per cent less than in 2004. Of these 33,940 appeals, 5,880 (17 per cent) were allowed, 26,160 (77 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 19 per cent allowed and 78 per cent dismissed in 2004.

(7) Figure is rounded to the nearest thousand.

3.14 17,585 applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Review applications were submitted in 2005, 40 per cent less than 2004 (29,265). The majority of these applications were not allowed. There were 7,055 Tribunal/Reconsideration hearings in 2005, a decrease of 20 per cent on the previous year.

3.15 2,335 applications for permission to apply for Judicial Review in asylum related cases were lodged in 2005, compared with 1,370 in 2004. Of the 2,335 decisions made on applications for permission to apply, only 12 per cent were granted permission. Of the Judicial Review hearings determined, 47 per cent were allowed and 51 per cent dismissed in 2005 (the remainder being withdrawn).

Overall proportion of applicants granted asylum, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR), HP or DL at initial decision, or appeal allowed – excluding dependants

3.16 It is estimated that just under a third (31 per cent) of the 25,710 applications in 2005 resulted in the granting of asylum (8 per cent), HP or DL (12 per cent) or in appeals that were allowed by the IAA adjudicators (a further 12 per cent). (NB: Based on cases where data are available, around 71 per cent of initial refusals of applications made in 2005 resulted in an appeal, and nearly a fifth of appeals were allowed.) This estimate includes allowance for the outcomes of cases that are reconsidered (initial decisions are sometimes reconsidered, for a number of reasons. An asylum decision by the Secretary of State can be reconsidered later as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in the applicant's current circumstances and the relevant country of origin information). This is an estimate because a proportion of applications made in 2005 are still awaiting the outcome of an initial decision or an appeal.

3.17 This compared with 24 per cent of the 33,960 applications in 2004 resulting in grants of asylum, HP or DL, or in allowed appeals. Compared with applications made in 2004:

- the proportion granted asylum at initial decision increased from 4 per cent to 8 per cent;
- the proportion granted HP/DL at initial decision remained broadly the same (12 per cent compared with 11 per cent for applications in 2004);
- the proportion of refusals resulting in appeals decreased (71 per cent compared with 75 per cent for refusals of applications made in 2004); and
- the proportion of applications resulting in allowed appeals increased to 12 per cent (compared with 10 per cent for applications made in 2004).

3.18 More detailed results are presented in the following table.

The table below shows the estimates of the outcomes of the 84,130 applications made in 2002, the 49,405 applications made in 2003, the 33,960 applications made in 2004 and the 25,710 applications made in 2005. It shows the outcomes of initial decisions and cases reconsidered by the Home Office, and outcomes of appeals at the IAA/AIT as well. These figures are estimates because some applications are still awaiting the outcome of initial decisions or of appeals.

An estimated breakdown is provided of cases with appeals allowed into those cases resulting in grants of refugee status (Indefinite Leave to Remain) and those cases granted ELR, HP or DL. Comparable figures are not available for those cases which were successful after appeal to the IAT or higher courts, but a very small proportion is involved.

Estimated outcomes of asylum applications made in 2002 – 2005

	Number of principal applicants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(P)
Asylum applications	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710
<i>of which – decisions by Home Office⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾</i>				
Granted asylum (Indefinite Leave to Remain)⁽²⁾	10%	6%	4%	8%
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	21%	10%	11%	12%
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL⁽²⁾	69%	84%	85%	81%
Appeals as proportion of refusals ⁽⁴⁾	80%	76%	75%	71%
Appeals as proportion of applications ⁽²⁾	58%	65%	62%	57%
Appeal outcomes as proportion of applications⁽²⁾				
Appeals allowed by the IAA/AIT	11%	13%	10%	12%
<i>of which –</i>				
<i>Granted asylum (indefinite leave to remain)⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Appeals dismissed by the IAA/AIT	44%	51%	50%	44%
Appeals withdrawn by appellant or abandoned	3%	1%	1%	1%
Summary of estimated outcomes (including appeal outcomes at IAA/AIT)⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾				
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum (indefinite leave to remain)	19%	16%	13%	18%
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL	21%	11%	12%	12%
Refused asylum, ELR, HP, DL or withdrawn	60%	73%	75%	70%

Source: CID database as at 28 May 2004 for data on applications in 2002. CID database as at 10 June 2005 for data on applications in 2003. CID database as at 16 June 2006 for data on applications in 2004 and 2005.

(1) Percentages may not sum to totals or to 100 per cent due to rounding.

(2) Excludes cases withdrawn at the initial decision stage. Includes outcomes of reconsideration cases – these refer to asylum decisions which later require to be reconsidered as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in current circumstances and country information.

(3) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

(4) Appeal rate based on cases refused at initial decision, i.e. does not include outcomes of cases reconsidered prior to appeal, or appeals following grants of ELR, HP or DL.

(5) Estimated breakdown of appeals between Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) and ELR, HP or DL is based on internal management information on grants made following allowed appeals.

Outcomes of assessments of eligibility for support from the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) under Section 55⁽⁸⁾

3.19 Interviewing and assessments of eligibility under section 55 were suspended on 21 May 2004 following the Court of Appeal's judgment in the cases of *Limbuela and Others*. The House of Lords handed down its judgment in the case of *Limbuela and Others* on 3 November 2005. The case concerned the interpretation of Section 55(5) and the point at which NASS should provide support to avoid a breach of an individual's European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The judgment allows the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) to continue with the Section 55 processes that were adopted following a Court of Appeal judgment in May 2004. Under these processes no claimant who does not have alternative sources of support, including adequate food and basic amenities, such as washing facilities and night shelter, is refused support.

Of the total (3,780) cases referred to NASS for a Section 55 decision in 2005:

- 340 were notified that they were ineligible for NASS support on the grounds that their claims were not made as soon as reasonably practicable; and
- 3,445 were deemed eligible for NASS support on the grounds that they were made as soon as reasonably practical, they had dependants aged under 18 or that failure to provide support may lead to a breach of ECHR.

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

3.20 Applications for NASS support fell in 2005 (25,230), and were 21 per cent lower than 2004 (32,090). This was in line with lower asylum applications. High levels of terminations (29,765), resulted in the numbers supported at the end of 2005 (51,040) being 23 per cent lower than at the end of 2004 (66,705).

3.21 In 2005, NASS received 25,230 applications for asylum support from asylum seekers in the UK. Of these:

- 16,180 were applications for accommodation support (either both accommodation and subsistence or accommodation only);
- 7,305 were for subsistence-only support; and
- 1,750 were either applications that were deemed invalid or applications where the type of support has not been identified.

3.22 The proportion of applications that were deemed invalid, or applications where the type of support has not been identified, decreased from 11 per cent in 2004 to 7 per cent in 2005.

3.23 As at the end of December 2005, 51,040 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported by NASS⁽⁹⁾. 35,140 asylum seekers (including dependants) were being supported in NASS dispersed accommodation, 14,290 were receiving subsistence-only support and 1,610 were supported in initial accommodation⁽¹⁰⁾.

3.24 Asylum seekers supported in NASS dispersed accommodation are dispersed throughout the UK. At the end of December 2005, the top three dispersal regions in England were Yorkshire and the Humber (7,645 asylum seekers, including dependants), the North West (6,130) and the West Midlands (5,045). The top three dispersal towns in England were Leeds (1,910), Birmingham (1,510) and Sheffield (1,115). Asylum seekers are also dispersed to Scotland (Glasgow City 5,340) and Wales (2,280) and are accommodated in Northern Ireland if they apply for asylum in Northern Ireland.

(8) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 33 and 34.

(9) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at approximately 5,200 in February 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 1,000 cases in February 2006.

(10) Including those in induction centres. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 35.

Decisions to grant support and those supported under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999⁽¹¹⁾

3.25 In 2005, 10,235 decisions to grant Section 4 support were recorded⁽¹²⁾. As at the end of December 2005, 5,180 applicants were in receipt of Section 4 support.

Asylum removals

3.26 13,730 principal asylum applicants were removed from the UK in 2005 (including assisted returns and some voluntary departures following enforcement action), a rise of 9 per cent on 2004 (12,595). 2,905 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, an increase of 26 per cent on 2004 (2,300). The nationalities with the largest number of principal applicants removed or departing voluntarily in 2005 were Serbian & Montenegrin (1,690), Afghan (1,155), Iraqi (1,040), Turkish (860) and Pakistani (675).

3.27 Including dependants, 15,685 asylum seekers were removed in 2005, 5 per cent more than in 2004 (14,915). Data on dependants removed have only been collected since April 2001.

Further information

3.28 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1997-2005 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2005* which is obtainable free of charge from the address in the Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 54, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration1.html>.

(11) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 36.

(12) Figures are based on current data held by Section 4; all management information is subject to revision following further data cleansing.

4. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

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

4.1 There was a slight rise in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2005 to 387,875⁽¹³⁾, an increase of 1 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants. There were significant changes in nearly all categories, the increases being:

- settlement – up 36 per cent to 96,270 decisions;
- permit free employment – up 77 per cent to 27,295 decisions;
- work permit holders – up 14 per cent to 68,980 decisions.

These increases were offset by decreases in the number of decisions in the students (down 12 per cent to 137,830) and business (down 84 per cent to 2,715) categories.

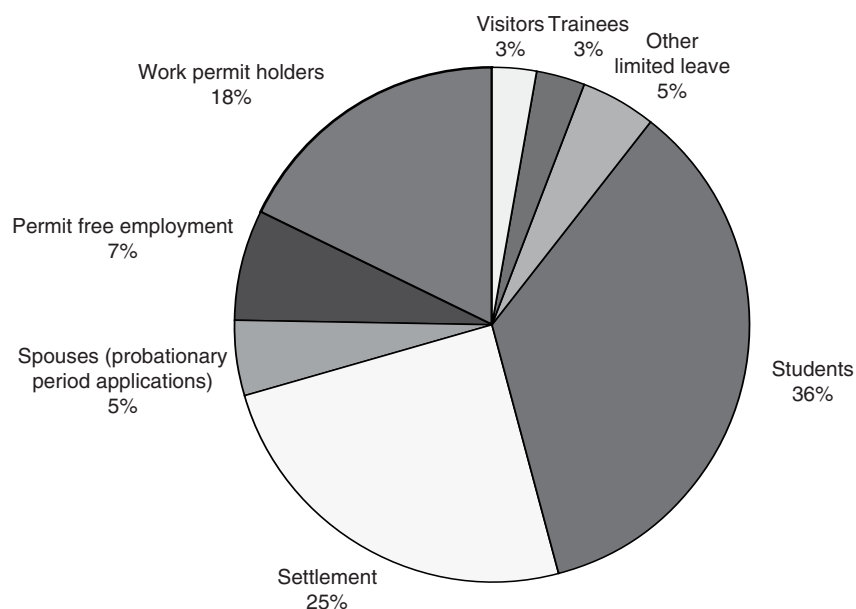
4.2 If accession state nationals are removed from the 2004 data, there is an increase of 6 per cent in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2005.

4.3 Of the total decisions in 2005, 264,430 (68 per cent) were grants of an extension, 90,010 (23 per cent) were grants of settlement and 33,435 (9 per cent) were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 8.1 per cent to 8.6 per cent between 2004 and 2005.

4.4 Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 36 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2005, accounting for 25 per cent of the total.

Figure 6

**VARIATION OF LEAVE DECISIONS⁽¹⁾ BY CATEGORY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2005
(Total number of decisions 387,875)**



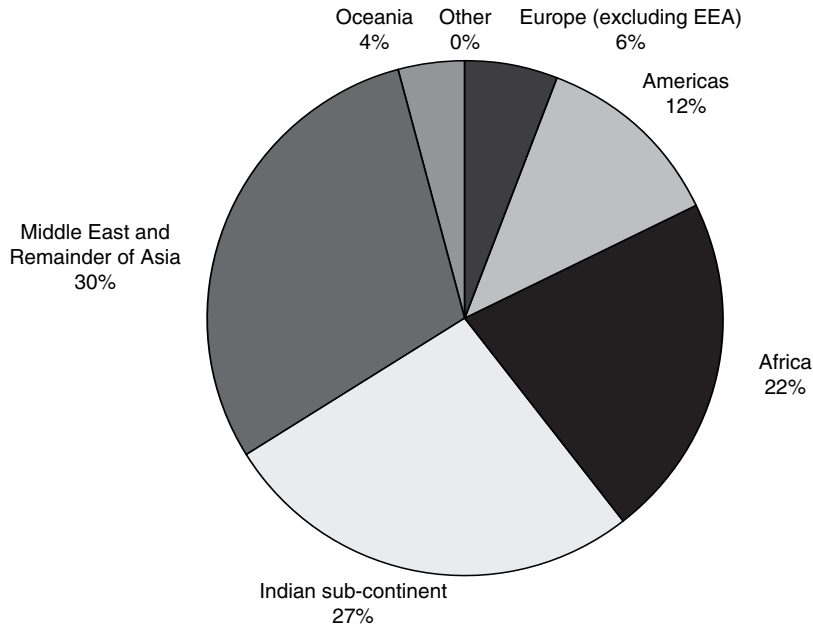
(1) Excluding withdrawn applications, asylum-related cases and dependants of principal applicants.

(13) Excluding withdrawn and return of passport cases.

4.5 Figure 7 shows that of the 264,430 persons granted an extension of stay, 78,705 (30 per cent) were from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 71,385 (27 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 56,865 (22 per cent) were from Africa, 31,275 (12 per cent) were from the Americas, 16,450 (6 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the European Economic Area (EEA)), and 9,605 (4 per cent) were from Oceania.

Figure 7

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF LEAVE⁽¹⁾ BY NATIONALITY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2005
(Total number of grants 264,430)**



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

4.6 47,055 (37 per cent) of persons granted a student extension were from Asia outside the Indian sub-continent, 30,910 (24 per cent) were from Africa, 24,915 (19 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 17,660 (14 per cent) were from the Americas and 7,245 (6 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most student extensions were Chinese (25,555), Indian (11,315), Pakistani (10,255), Brazilian (5,765) and Nigerian (5,385).

4.7 21,975 (36 per cent) of persons granted an extension of stay as a work permit holder were from the Indian sub-continent, 15,845 (26 per cent) were from the rest of Asia, 12,525 (20 per cent) were from Africa, 4,685 (8 per cent) were from the Americas, 3,555 (6 per cent) were from Oceania and 3,085 (5 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most work permit holder extensions were Indian (19,500), Filipino (6,565), South African (4,010), Chinese (3,250) and Zimbabwean (2,810).

4.8 10,495 (40 per cent) of persons granted a permit-free employment extension were from the Indian sub-continent, 6,195 (24 per cent) were from the rest of Asia, 3,660 (14 per cent) were from Africa, 2,840 (11 per cent) were from the Americas, 2,180 (8 per cent) were from Oceania and 695 (3 per cent) were from Europe (excluding the EEA). The nationalities with the most permit-free employment extensions were Indian (8,255), Filipino (2,155), United States citizens (2,030), Pakistani (1,910) and Chinese (1,445).

Decisions on residence document applications from EEA nationals and their family members

(Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

4.9 Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members rose from 43,645 in 2004 to 58,480 in 2005, an increase of 14,835 (25 per cent). The increase was reflected in decisions for applicants from nationals of all regions other than Africa. The overall increase is likely to be due, in large part, to the accession of ten states to the EEA in May 2004, allowing nationals of these countries and non-EEA dependant relatives to apply for residence documents.

4.10 Of the regions the largest increase was 12,205 (32 per cent) for Europe. Within this 8,340 was for nationals of the EEA accession states, 3,150 for nationals of the original EEA states⁽¹⁴⁾ and 715 for the Remainder of Europe.

4.11 Decisions for applicants from Asia rose by 2,290 (30 per cent), the Americas by 970 (23 per cent) and Oceania by 90 (17 per cent). Africa was the only region to see a fall in decisions, by 775 (10 per cent).

4.12 The proportion of decisions to refuse Limited Period Status documents fell from 18 per cent in 2004 to 11 per cent in 2005. The proportion of decisions to refuse Settled Status documents rose slightly from 20 per cent in 2004 to 21 per cent in 2005.

(14) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

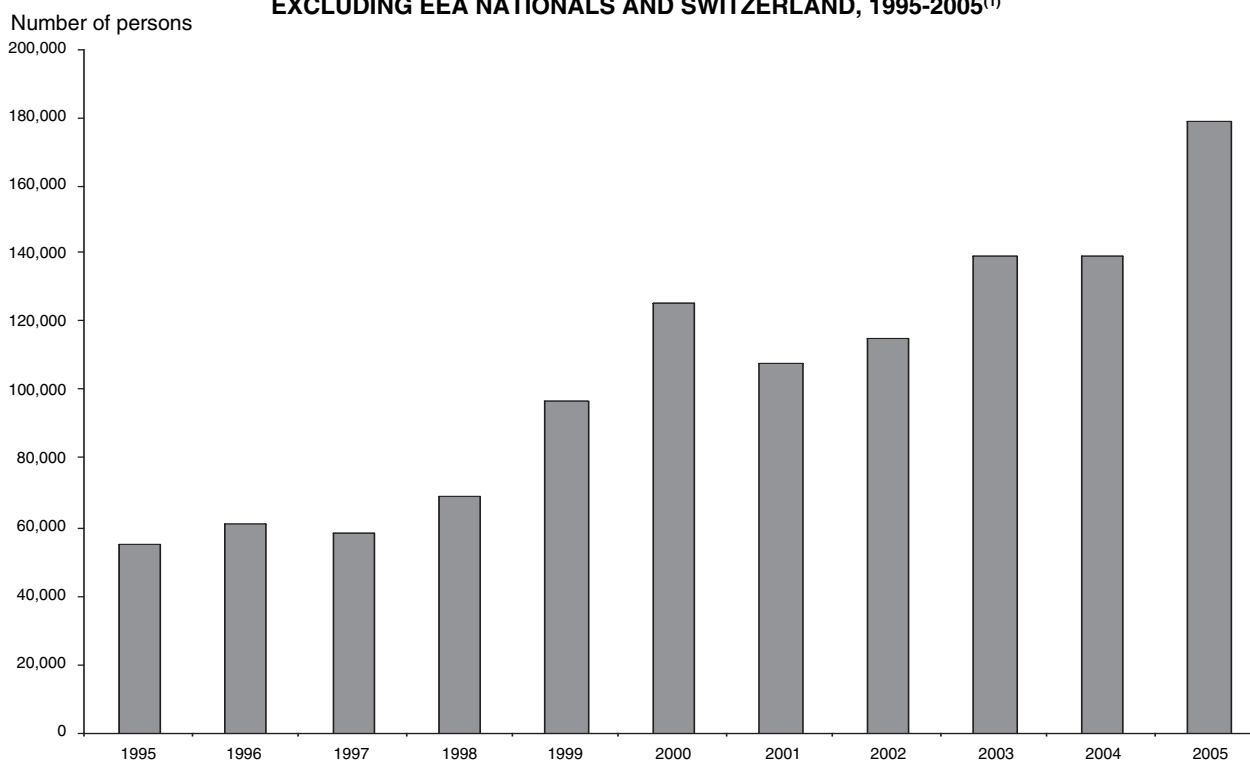
5. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

Total grants (Tables 5.1 and 5.4)

5.1 The number of persons granted settlement⁽¹⁵⁾ in the United Kingdom (UK), excluding European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, rose by 29 per cent in 2005 to 179,120.

5.2 Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 49 per cent to 63,015. Asylum-related grants of settlement were 29 per cent higher than in 2004 at 67,810. The asylum-related grants remain at a high level due to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (which allows certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement⁽¹⁶⁾) and to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years ago.

Figure 8 TOTAL GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT, EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 1995-2005⁽¹⁾



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

Grants of settlement by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland (Tables 5.1-5.7)

5.3 In 2005, there were increases in grants to nationals from the Remainder of Asia (up 22,535, or 99 per cent, to 45,355), the Middle East (up 3,350, or 55 per cent, to 9,395), Africa (up 14,650, or 37 per cent, to 54,080), the Indian sub-continent (up 4,755, or 20 per cent, to 28,990) and Oceania (up 640, or 11 per cent, to 6,335). There were decreases in grants to nationals from Europe (down 5,775, or 22 per cent, to 20,810) and from the Americas (down 225, or 2 per cent, to 13,905).

(15) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 38.

(16) See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xiv).

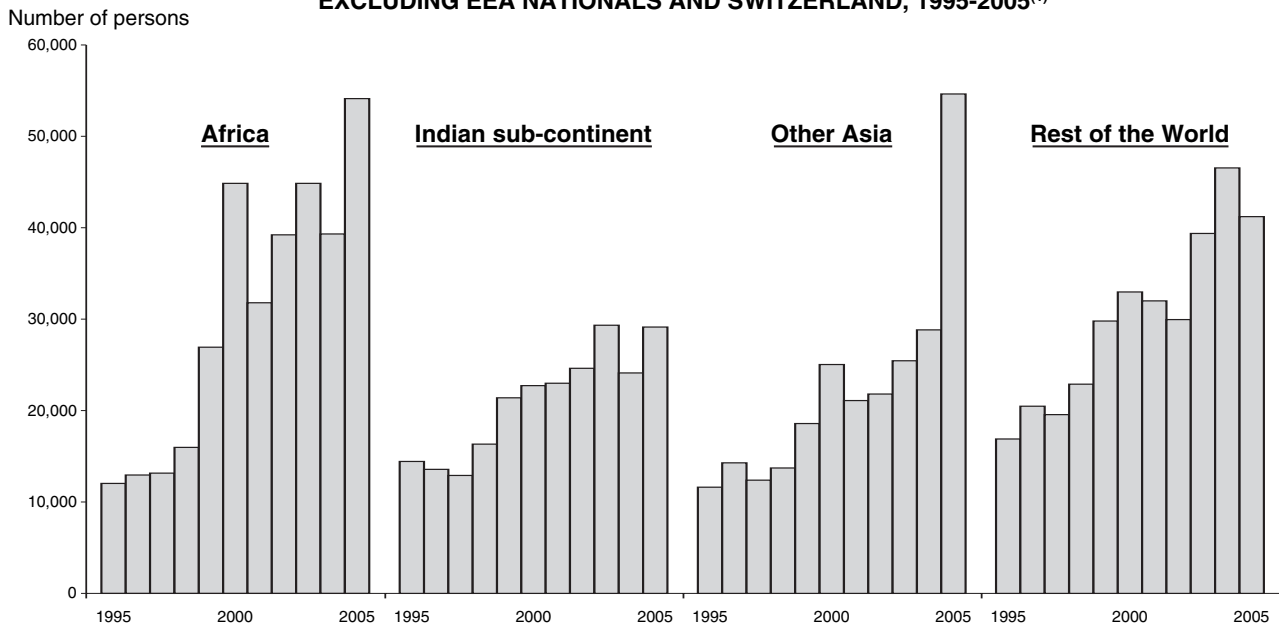
5.4 The fall in grants to nationals from Europe was mainly due to the exclusion of the accession states from 2005 settlement data. From 1 May 2004, nationals of accession states seeking permanent residence will have been entitled to seek a residence permit⁽¹⁷⁾.

5.5 Within the Remainder of Asia, there was a substantial rise in grants to nationals of “Other Asia”. This was mainly due to rises in grants to nationals of Afghanistan (up 7,815, or 557 per cent, to 9,215) and Nepal (up 3,095, or 60 per cent, to 3,610).

5.6 Within “Other Africa”, the nationalities with the highest number of grants in 2005 were Eritrean (995), Rwandan (840), Burundian, (660), citizens of the Democratic Republic of Congo (525) and citizens of the Ivory Coast (515).

Figure 9

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 1995-2005⁽¹⁾**

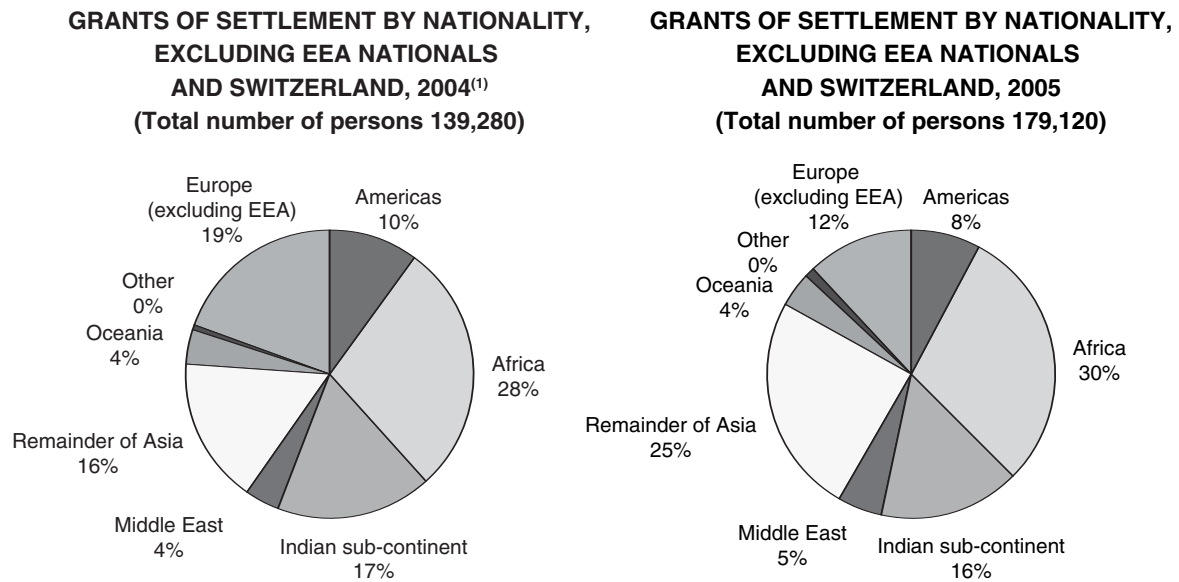


(1) Includes nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May 2004, but excludes them from this date.

5.7 There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Africa, the Remainder of Asia, and the Middle East, increased their respective share of the total number of grants: Africa from 39,430 (28 per cent) to 54,080 (30 per cent), the Remainder of Asia from 22,815 (16 per cent) to 45,355 (25 per cent) and the Middle East from 6,045 (4 per cent) to 9,395 (5 per cent). The proportion of grants in Europe, the Americas and the Indian sub-continent fell: Europe from 26,585 (19 per cent) to 20,810 (12 per cent), the Indian sub-continent from 24,235 (17 per cent) to 28,990 (16 per cent) and the Americas from 14,130 (10 per cent) to 13,905 (8 per cent). The proportion of grants to nationals from Oceania remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

(17) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

Figure 10



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

5.8 More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2005 compared with 2004, are as follows.

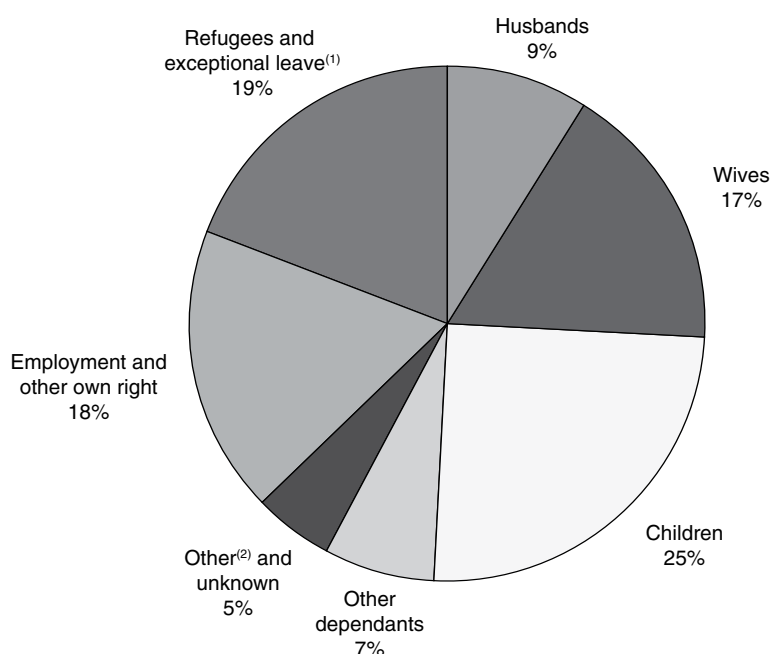
- (a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants increased by 17 per cent to 104,380. This accounted for 58 per cent of all settlement. This includes the grants on the basis of family formation and reunion as well as grants to dependants of persons granted settlement in their own right (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants).
- (b) Grants of settlement to husbands rose by 25 per cent to 15,760 (this was 9 per cent of all settlement). 4,480 (28 per cent) of the grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 3,485 (22 per cent) from Africa, 3,730 (24 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 1,880 (12 per cent) from the Americas, 1,515 (10 per cent) from Europe, and 655 (4 per cent) from Oceania.
- (c) Grants of settlement to wives increased by 20 per cent to 30,210 (17 per cent of all settlement). 8,790 (29 per cent) of the grants to wives were to those from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 7,170 (24 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 5,220 (17 per cent) from Africa, 4,600 (15 per cent) from Europe, 3,395 (11 per cent) from the Americas and 995 (3 per cent) from Oceania.
- (d) Grants of settlement to children increased by 11 per cent to 45,445 (25 per cent of all settlement). This was mainly due to an increase in grants to children of work permit holders. 16,135 (36 per cent) of the grants of settlement to children were from Africa, 12,995 (29 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 6,410 (14 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 5,955 (13 per cent) from Europe, 3,215 (7 per cent) from the Americas and 650 (1 per cent) from Oceania.
- (e) In 2005, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren fell by 27 per cent to 1,450 (1 per cent of all settlement). Approximately 82 per cent of these were accepted after entry.
- (f) Grants of settlement on completion of four years in employment with a work permit increased by 57 per cent to 25,470 (14 per cent of all settlement). Of the total in 2005, the countries of nationality with the highest numbers of grants were the Philippines (6,300; 25 per cent), India (4,540; 18 per cent), South Africa (2,635; 10 per cent), Zimbabwe (1,115; 4 per cent), the United States of America (USA) (1,080; 4 per cent) and Australia (1,000; 4 per cent).

(g) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those granted asylum, those previously granted exceptional leave and grants under the Family ILR exercise⁽¹⁶⁾), excluding dependants, rose by 78 per cent to 33,850, and represented 19 per cent of all settlement. Of the total in 2005, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were citizens of Somalia (4,125), Iraq (2,975), Serbia and Montenegro (2,180), Sierra Leone (2,020), Sri Lanka (1,760) and Turkey (1,535).

(h) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK, fell by 1 per cent to 4,050, representing 2 per cent of all settlement.

Figure 11

**GRANTS OF EXTENSION OF BY CATEGORY,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2005
(Total number of persons 179,120)**



(1) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

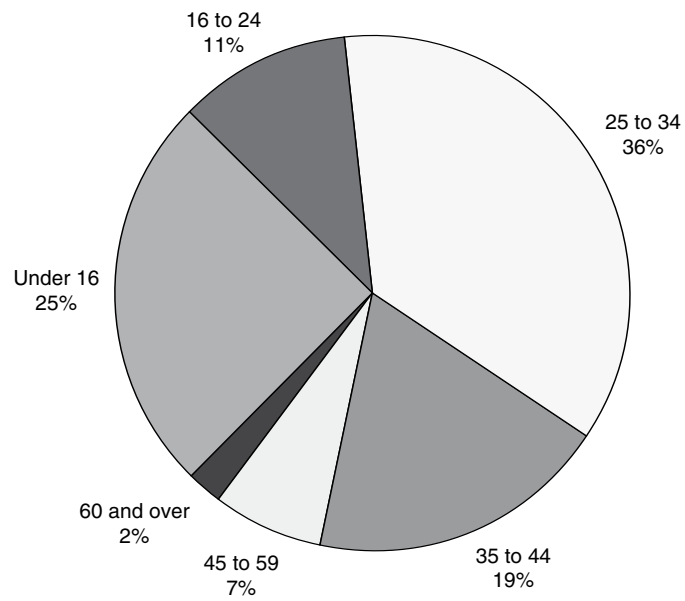
5.9 The gender balance of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement in 2005 (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival⁽¹⁸⁾) was equal, 50 per cent for both males and females. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with males accounting for 63 per cent from the Middle East, 51 per cent from the Remainder of Asia, 50 per cent from Europe and the Indian sub-continent, 49 per cent from Oceania, 48 per cent from Africa and 44 per cent from the Americas.

5.10 The majority of those granted settlement in 2005 were relatively young, with 116,950 (72 per cent) under 35 years old. Overall, 57,130 (36 per cent) were aged between 25 and 34, 41,140 (25 per cent) were children under 16, 30,570 (19 per cent) were between 35 and 44, 18,680 (11 per cent) were between 16 and 24, 12,220 (7 per cent) were between 45 and 59, and 3,255 (2 per cent) were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent and Oceania were generally younger, with 21,290 and 4,635 respectively (77 per cent) of the grants aged under 35 and those from the Americas older with 7,915 (63 per cent) aged under 35.

(18) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 38.

Figure 12

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾ BY AGE,
EXCLUDING EEA NATIONALS AND SWITZERLAND, 2005
(Total number of persons 162,995)**



(1) Excludes 15,960 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 165 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

6. ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Owing to a change in the working practices of the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND), all removals of unsuccessful asylum seekers are now carried out by Enforcement and Removal caseworkers and not by Immigration Officers at ports. This reclassification occurred in February 2003 and applied to all asylum removals conducted after 1 January 2004. However, Table 6.1 shows the type of removal which took place not the team responsible, and so its definitions remain unchanged and the series remain continuous. (See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 45.)

Removals (Table 6.1)

6.2 The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily (either as a result of enforcement action or under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes) from the United Kingdom (UK) in 2005 was 58,215, a decrease of 5 per cent on 2004 (61,160). Of those removed or departing voluntarily in 2005, 56 per cent were removed after having been initially refused entry at a port, 37 per cent were removed as a result of enforcement action, and 6 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration.

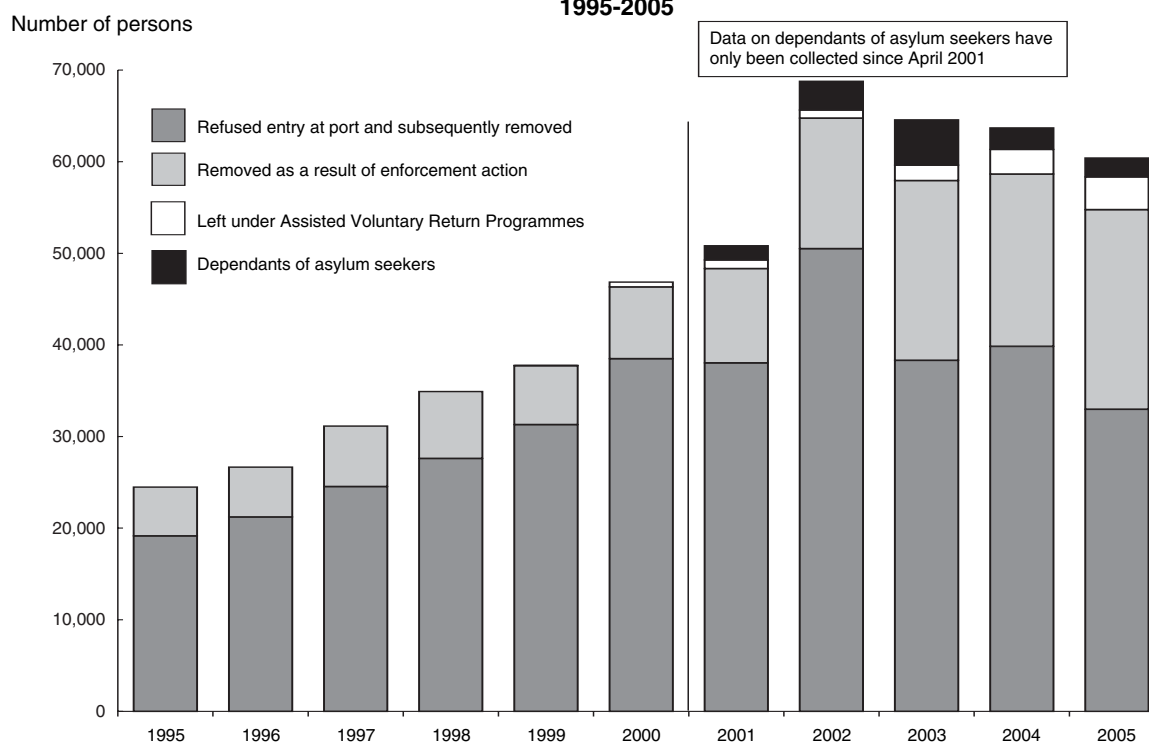
6.3 Within the total number of persons removed in 2005, 13,730 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 9 per cent more than in 2004 (12,595).

6.4 3,655 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, 35 per cent more than in 2004 (2,715). This includes 2,905 principal asylum applicants, 330 dependants of asylum seekers and 420 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme.

6.5 Of the total number of principal asylum applicants removed or known to have departed voluntarily in 2005, 30 per cent were from Europe, 27 per cent were from Asia and 23 per cent were from Africa. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Serbian and Montenegrin (1,690), Afghan (1,155), Iraqi (1,040), Turkish (860) and Pakistani (675).

6.6 Including dependants, 15,685 asylum seekers were removed in 2005, 5 per cent more than in 2004 (14,915).

Figure 13 TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED⁽¹⁾ FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1995-2005



(1) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action has been initiated against them. 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.

Immigration detention (Tables 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6)

6.7 On 31 December 2005, there were 1,950 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK. Of these, 1,450 persons (74 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage. The majority (89 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Service Removal Centres, with 10 per cent being held at prison establishments and 1 per cent at Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

6.8 The largest nationalities of detainees were Nigerian (230 detainees), Jamaican (175), Turkish (170), Pakistani (155) and Afghan (115). 86 per cent of all detainees were male. 23 per cent of detainees had been in detention for less than two weeks, 22 per cent for between 15 and 29 days, 23 per cent for between one and two months, 16 per cent for between two and four months, and 17 per cent for more than four months.

6.9 On 31 December 2005, 30 persons who were detained solely under Immigration Act powers were recorded as being under 18 years old. 31 per cent of these persons had been in detention for 14 days or less, 41 per cent for between 15 and 29 days, 13 per cent for between 1 and 2 months, and 16 per cent for between two and four months. These individuals were all detained as part of families whose detention, as a group, was considered necessary.

6.10 A total of 29,210 persons left detention in 2005 (excluding Oakington and Harwich). Of these persons leaving detention, 20,420 (70 per cent) were removed from the UK, 7,290 (25 per cent) were granted temporary admission/release and 1,370 (5 per cent) were bailed.

6.11 Of the 1,860 minors recorded as leaving detention in 2005 (excluding Oakington and Harwich), 1,580 (85 per cent) were asylum detainees. 95 per cent of minors who left detention in 2005 had been detained for 29 days or less.

Court proceedings (Table 6.7)

6.12 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Provisional 2005 data show that 1,083 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004, an increase of 54 per cent on 2004 (704). This information is not available by nationality.

6.13 The increase in proceedings is largely due to the number of persons proceeded against for the offence of being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself/herself, which was added by the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004. 475 persons (44 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under this offence in 2005.

6.14 The offence of seeking leave to enter or remain by deception was amended by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 to include seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception; 240 persons (22 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under this offence in 2005, down from 248 in 2004. The offence of assisting unlawful immigration was added by the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, and 105 persons (10 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under this offence in 2005. Offences relating to facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant continued to fall: 4 persons (less than 1 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against under these offences in 2005, compared with 19 in 2004 and 226 in 2003. 23 persons were proceeded against under the offence relating to employing a person subject to immigration control who has attained the age of 16, compared with 11 in 2004.

6.15 686 (63 per cent) of the defendants at magistrates' courts were found guilty of immigration offences by these courts in 2005, compared with 344 (49 per cent) in 2004. 364 defendants at magistrates' courts who had been proceeded against for immigration offences were tried at the Crown Court in 2005, and 293 (80 per cent) were found guilty.

7. APPEALS

Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Judges (Table 7.1)

7.1 Immigration Adjudicators/Judges⁽¹⁹⁾ determined 100,825 appeals in 2005, 8 per cent fewer than in 2004 (109,220).

7.2 30 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2005 were allowed, 62 per cent were dismissed and 8 per cent were withdrawn.

7.3 In 2005, the number of appeals determined relating to asylum cases fell by 22,030 to 33,940, reflecting lower levels of initial decisions, whilst the numbers of appeals determined on entry clearance and relating to other non-asylum cases increased. For further details of appeals on asylum cases, see section 3, paragraphs 3.12 to 3.15.

7.4 51,345 appeals against refusal of entry clearance were dealt with by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges in 2005, an increase of 6,970 from 2004. Of these 51,345 appeals, 41 per cent were allowed, 52 per cent were dismissed and 6 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 47 per cent allowed and 51 per cent dismissed in 2004. For further information on entry control, see section 2.

7.5 There were 15,540 other non-asylum appeals determined by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges in 2005 (relating to after-entry control cases), 6,670 more than in 2004. Of these 15,540 appeals, 25 per cent were allowed, 62 per cent were dismissed and 13 per cent were withdrawn.

(19) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 46.

8. NET MIGRATION

Total International Migration (TIM) data (Tables 8.1-8.5)

8.1 Net migration data for 2005 were unavailable at the time of producing this Command Paper. Instead, breakdowns of international migration data for the years 1995-2004 are provided. Summary net migration data for 2005 will be available from the Office for National Statistics in Autumn 2006.

8.2 In 2004, an estimated 223,000 more persons migrated to the United Kingdom (UK) than migrated abroad. This was 72,000 higher than in 2003 and was the highest net in-migration since the present method of estimation began in 1991.

8.3 This rise in net in-migration was mainly due to the number of persons arriving to live in the UK for at least a year increasing from 513,000 in 2003 to a record 582,000 in 2004. The number of persons leaving the UK to live elsewhere in 2004 was similar to levels seen in the last two years.

8.4 The number of British citizens/nationals migrating abroad continued to increase leading to a record net out-migration estimate for British citizens/nationals of 120,000. There was also a record estimate of 342,000 for the net in-migration of non-British citizens.

8.5 A record 208,000 British citizens migrated from the UK in 2004. This outflow compares with only 88,000 British citizens migrating to the UK in 2004 (the lowest in almost a decade).

8.6 Net in-migration to England increased by 58 per cent from 138,000 in 2003 to 217,000 in 2004. Within England throughout the decade, London was the Government Office Region which had the highest net in-migration. Between 2003 and 2004 there was a 77 per cent increase in the net in-migration to London,⁽²⁰⁾ from 70,800 in 2003 to 125,300 in 2004.

8.7 In 2004 there was a net in-migration to the UK of 243,000 persons aged under 45, and a net out-migration of 20,000 persons aged 45 and over. The net in-migration of persons aged 25 to 44 (93,000) almost tripled in 2004, from the 2003 figure (31,000).

8.8 Between 2003 and 2004 the number of in-migrants to the UK giving 'accompany/join' as their main reason for migration rose by 41 per cent from 75,000 to 106,000 – a rise of around 30,000. The number of in-migrants giving 'work related' as their main reason for migration also increased by around 30,000 – a 26 per cent increase. Between 1995 and 2004, the general trend has been for an increase in inflows of persons migrating for 'formal study'. In 2004, the proportion of in-migrants giving this as their main reason for migration increased by only 1 per cent. However, the number of migrants giving this as their main reason for migration was still high at just over 136,000, representing 23 per cent of all reasons for migration. There was a noticeable rise, from 1995 to 2004, in the number of persons giving no reason for migrating out of the UK.

8.9 A migrant's intended length of stay will be affected by his/her main reason for migration. Over the decade 1995 to 2004 there was a noticeable rise in the in-migration of migrants intending to stay in the UK for only one to two years. The 2004 in-migration figure of 262,000 (50 per cent)⁽²¹⁾ intending to stay for only one to two years was the highest over the decade and compared with 104,000 (36 per cent)⁽²¹⁾ in 1995. The proportion of migrants coming to the UK with the intention of staying for between one to two years generally increased over the decade, from 36 per cent in 1995 to 50 per cent in 2004. The proportion of migrants coming to the UK with the intention of staying for more than four years generally decreased over the decade, from 42 per cent⁽²¹⁾ of in-migrants in 1995 to 34 per cent in 2004⁽²¹⁾. Numerically, however, the number of in-migrants intending to stay for more than four years increased to 177,000 in 2004 from 122,000 in 1995. (Those persons who intend to stay for less than a year are not included in these figures, as they do not meet the definition of an international migrant⁽²²⁾.)

(20) However, it is thought that respondents of the International Passenger Survey often state London as their first destination on arrival in the UK, but then move elsewhere in the longer term. This could mean inflows to London are overstated with a corresponding under-recording of international migrants to other areas.

(21) The data are quoted as proportions of those who gave an intended length of stay; those migrants who said they were 'not sure' how many years they intended to stay or leave were excluded.

(22) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 48.

SECTION 1: Summary

	Page
Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1995-2005	30

Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1995-2005

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region	Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country ⁽³⁾	Persons seeking an extension of stay – number of decisions ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
1995	9,620,000	19,150	43,960	121,140
1996	10,300,000	21,200	29,640	127,520
1997	10,900,000	24,535	32,500	123,820
1998	11,500,000	27,605	46,015	108,250
1999	12,000,000	31,295	71,160	112,820
2000	13,000,000	38,275	80,315	166,750
2001	12,800,000	37,865	71,025	202,475
2002	12,600,000	50,360	84,130	258,720
2003	12,200,000	38,110	49,405	379,750
2004	12,000,000	39,730 ^{(9) (P)}	33,960	312,495 ⁽⁹⁾
2005	11,800,000	32,840 ⁽⁹⁾	25,710 ⁽⁹⁾	291,605 ⁽⁹⁾
Geographical region ⁽¹⁰⁾				
2005				
Europe	734,000	4,125	1,810	19,340
Americas	5,320,000	10,765	505	35,840
Africa	1,190,000	8,400	10,640	65,555
Indian sub-continent	970,000	2,000	2,510	76,570
Middle East	495,000	1,940	5,730	7,060
Remainder of Asia	1,760,000	4,275	4,405	76,860
Oceania	1,300,000	620	-	10,205
Other nationalities/ countries	81,595	715	105	175

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

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

(3) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(4) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

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

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

(8) Includes persons known to have departed 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them. 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.

(9) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns. Includes dependants of asylum applicants removed since 2004.

(10) Based on nationality.

(11) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

Table 1.1 (continued)

United Kingdom

Persons accepted for settlement ⁽⁶⁾	Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽⁷⁾	Persons removed as a result of enforcement action ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators ⁽³⁾	Year/ Geographical region
55,480	16,460	5,080	..	21,810	1995
61,730	21,410	5,460	..	26,990	1996
58,725	20,000	6,610	..	34,960	1997
69,790	21,080	7,320	..	38,200	1998
97,115	22,950	6,440	..	28,610	1999
125,945	50,570	7,820	..	27,130	2000
108,410	76,110	10,290	..	56,815	2001
115,965	57,735	14,205	..	84,260	2002
139,280	..	19,630	..	108,350	2003
139,210 ^(R)	.. ^(R)	18,710 ^{(R) (P)}	2,715 ^{(R)(P)}	109,220	2004
179,120 ^(P)	..	21,720 ^(P)	3,655 ^(P)	100,825 ^(P)	2005
					Geographical region ⁽¹⁰⁾ 2005
20,810	..	5,425	920	..	Europe
13,905	..	3,955	325	..	Americas
54,080	..	5,740	420	..	Africa
28,990	..	3,000	120	..	Indian sub-continent
9,395	..	1,060	1,065	..	Middle East
45,355	..	2,370	805	..	Remainder of Asia
6,335	..	100	†	..	Oceania
255	..	60	†	..	Other nationalities/ countries

SECTION 2: Entry control at the ports

	Page
Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals, initial refusals and removals, 1995-2005	34
Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2001-2005	35
Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	36
Table 2.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	42
Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	44
Table 2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	46
Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 15-19	

Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, initial refusals and removals, 1995-2005

United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Persons initially refused leave to enter ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		
	Total ⁽²⁾ (millions)	Non-EEA nationals ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾ (millions)	British citizens ⁽²⁾ (millions)	Other EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ (millions)		Total ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾ (units)	Of whom, port asylum seekers ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾ (units)	Of whom, dependents of port asylum seekers ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾ (units)
1995	68.1	9.6	44.8	13.7	..	19,150	1,880	..
1996	72.5	10.3	46.6	15.6	..	21,200	2,700	..
1997	78.6	10.9	51.5	16.2	..	24,535	4,105	..
1998	84.4	11.5	57.1	15.8	..	27,605	3,540	..
1999	86.4	12.0	58.8	15.6	..	31,295	4,860	..
2000 ⁽¹⁵⁾	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	..	38,275	5,440	..
2001 ⁽¹⁵⁾	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	..	37,865	4,175	..
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1	14.6	..	50,360	3,730	..
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	..	38,110	2,980	..
2004 ^(P)	97.2	12.0	68.2	17.0	39,020 ^(R)	39,730 ^(R)	2,865 ^(R)	700 ^(R)
2005 ^{(16)(P)}	101.9	11.8	69.4	20.7	30,490	32,840	2,690	345

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

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

(3) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(4) Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal of leave to enter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Since 2004 figures include persons removed at port under enforcement powers, and thus are not directly comparable with persons initially refused leave to enter.

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

(13) Due to a change in the working practices of IND all port asylum removals have been carried out by enforcement teams using Port Powers of removal -- see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 45.

(14) Information on the type of removal of dependants of asylum applicants removed is only available from 2004.

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

(16) Due to some gaps in the data from ports estimates have been used, these are based on data from alternative sources.

Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA nationals ⁽⁶⁾ and Switzerland, 2001-2005

United Kingdom

Passengers admitted, by purpose of journey	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2002	2003	2004 ⁽⁶⁾	2005 ^(P)	2004 <i>Excl. Accession States ⁽⁷⁾</i>
Visitors	8,170,000	7,850,000	7,550,000	7,220,000	6,890,000	<i>7,030,000</i>
of which:						
Ordinary	6,560,000	6,150,000	5,860,000	5,650,000	5,330,000	<i>5,520,000</i>
Business	1,610,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,570,000	1,560,000	<i>1,510,000</i>
Students (inc dependants)	356,000	385,000	332,000	307,000	297,000	<i>299,000</i>
of which:						
Students	339,000	369,000	319,000	294,000	284,000	<i>286,000</i>
Dependants	17,100	16,200	13,800	13,100	13,200	<i>13,000</i>
Work permit holders (inc depts) ⁽²⁾	109,000	120,000	119,000	124,000	137,000	<i>121,000</i>
of which:						
Permit holders	81,100	85,600	81,400	82,700	91,500	<i>79,800</i>
Dependants	27,800	34,500	37,800	41,500	45,500	<i>41,300</i>
UK ancestry	10,700	10,400	9,150	7,700	8,260	<i>7,700</i>
Domestic Workers	10,500	10,100	10,600	10,400	10,100	<i>10,400</i>
Ministers of Religion	720	650	580	640	530	<i>640</i>
Postgraduate doctors or dentists	970	900	975	415	395	<i>400</i>
Working holidaymakers	35,800	41,700	46,500	62,400	56,600	<i>62,300</i>
Seasonal Agricultural Workers	8,390	16,900	20,700	15,000	13,000	<i>11,500</i>
Diplomats, consular officers or persons on Foreign and Commonwealth government mission	17,900	17,300	17,000	5,800	8,200	<i>5,650</i>
Au pairs	12,000	12,800	15,300	5,640	2,360	<i>1,720</i>
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e) ⁽³⁾	29,100	30,300	31,400	35,300	41,600	<i>35,100</i>
Children granted leave to enter for a probationary year as dependants of persons settled ⁽³⁾	4,015	4,380	4,160	4,260	4,670	<i>4,240</i>
Passengers in transit	1,310,000	1,300,000	1,140,000	1,260,000	1,310,000	<i>1,230,000</i>
People returning after a temporary absence abroad	2,620,000	2,740,000	2,780,000	2,790,000	2,880,000	<i>2,710,000</i>
Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	93,000	61,000	119,000	194,000	186,000	<i>189,000</i>
Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽⁵⁾	2,880	2,470	2,690	4,590	6,090	<i>4,580</i>
Total admitted	12,800,000	12,600,000	12,200,000	12,000,000	11,800,000	<i>11,700,000</i>

(1) A change in procedures may have resulted in some under recording for the first quarter of 2001.

(2) Figures appear in Table 2.5 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(3) Figures appear in Table 2.6 to a higher degree of accuracy.

(4) Includes dependants, children and others.

(5) Excludes asylum-related cases which are included in 'Others given leave to enter'.

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

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

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005

United Kingdom

Number of journeys

Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Dependants of work permit holders
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽¹⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	11,800,000	5,330,000	1,560,000	284,000	2,360	51,200	40,300	45,500
Europe								
Bulgaria	74,100	13,300	19,700	805	100	1,070	970	390
Croatia	32,100	10,500	9,320	815	105	90	165	20
Romania	80,700	17,200	26,100	960	1,400	1,220	760	385
Russia	211,000	87,600	42,400	14,200	*	730	2,540	405
Serbia and Montenegro	35,900	11,900	8,020	1,110	*	105	135	40
Turkey	140,000	39,600	36,500	7,380	665	365	295	165
Ukraine	57,000	16,300	7,420	1,460	*	1,140	980	200
Other former USSR	64,700	21,700	11,300	5,320	*	565	905	200
Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁷⁾	14,700	3,680	5,740	345	80	25	20	15
Other Europe	24,200	12,300	1,530	495	†	35	60	25
Europe	734,000	234,000	168,000	32,900	2,360	5,340	6,830	1,840
Americas								
Argentina	40,900	20,300	5,880	890	*	160	640	60
Barbados	12,000	6,450	575	210	*	35	35	10
Brazil	160,000	75,500	16,700	11,400	*	375	580	275
Canada	901,000	505,000	87,800	6,320	*	1,160	1,540	585
Chile	22,900	11,100	3,240	865	*	50	85	25
Colombia	35,600	11,100	2,430	2,880	*	105	125	70
Guyana	6,110	2,230	215	100	*	130	20	95
Jamaica	22,300	5,180	635	250	*	220	425	115
Mexico	106,000	63,100	7,860	3,280	*	175	200	180
Peru	10,000	3,560	1,120	380	*	25	15	5
Trinidad and Tobago	32,600	13,600	1,800	490	*	130	80	100
USA	3,880,000	1,880,000	660,000	70,100	*	5,570	13,700	4,500
Venezuela	23,300	11,600	2,220	1,200	*	75	55	65
Other Americas	65,800	29,200	5,650	1,780	*	130	480	65
Americas	5,320,000	2,640,000	796,000	100,000	*	8,340	18,000	6,160

(1) Excludes dependants, they are included under 'Others given leave to enter'.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) Excluding such persons given temporary admission – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 18.

(4) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 18.

(5) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19 for a list of the categories included. Also includes 52,800 journeys made in 2005 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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

(7) Other former Yugoslavia contains admissions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

(8) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls. Since 2004 figures include persons removed at port under enforcement powers.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁵⁾	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽⁶⁾		
14,300	27,300	1,300,000	2,880,000	10,400	290,000	6,090	32,275	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
45	185	5,520	28,100	25	3,850	15	145	Europe
35	40	2,310	7,940	295	445	5	160	Bulgaria
95	280	5,220	23,500	35	3,530	15	890	Croatia
50	615	10,700	46,100	35	5,850	45	385	Romania
85	135	3,290	9,380	1,040	610	15	325	Russia
								Serbia and Montenegro
595	480	1,700	48,100	1,280	2,430	80	575	Turkey
30	320	4,760	18,400	35	6,000	25	360	Ukraine
15	285	3,520	17,000	40	3,810	30	380	Other former USSR
30	50	600	3,810	5	245	10	40	Other former Yugoslavia ⁽⁷⁾
830	280	585	7,030	185	825	15	295	Other Europe
1,810	2,670	38,200	209,000	2,980	27,600	255	3,560	Europe
15	65	3,860	8,220	-	845	5	130	Americas
25	10	1,750	2,650	-	210	-	60	Argentina
80	380	12,900	37,800	5	3,980	25	5,195	Barbados
145	370	169,000	117,000	-	13,000	55	540	Brazil
10	35	1,990	4,930	-	585	5	140	Canada
								Chile
95	190	1,180	15,900	510	1,050	15	215	Colombia
35	30	780	2,160	-	305	5	35	Guyana
225	120	2,330	11,900	10	790	45	540	Jamaica
40	95	14,100	15,400	-	1,400	†	390	Mexico
20	70	620	3,770	5	395	5	70	Peru
55	65	6,100	8,970	5	1,200	10	245	Trinidad and Tobago
590	1,550	635,000	550,000	-	56,600	155	1,625	USA
15	50	1,550	5,880	10	545	5	255	Venezuela
205	190	9,000	16,500	460	2,120	40	1,330	Other Americas
1,560	3,220	860,000	801,000	1,000	82,900	370	10,765	Americas

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of journeys

Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Dependants of work permit holders
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽¹⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
Africa								
Algeria	23,700	7,360	3,300	275	*	20	20	15
Angola	6,170	2,140	1,010	280	*	15	5	15
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁹⁾	2,450	845	135	25	*	5	25	5
Egypt	41,500	15,500	10,200	640	*	135	125	165
Ethiopia	7,670	3,780	615	145	*	10	15	15
Ghana	73,800	29,600	5,010	1,150	*	165	85	450
Kenya	43,700	14,500	4,090	850	*	270	135	230
Libya	16,700	5,350	2,500	2,900	*	25	10	55
Mauritius	35,700	17,400	1,450	2,120	*	140	45	115
Morocco	19,200	6,100	3,250	305	*	30	35	15
Nigeria	266,000	152,000	24,500	6,760	*	310	140	1,170
Sierra Leone	15,100	6,110	750	210	*	10	5	20
Somalia	5,610	685	110	15	*	†	†	5
South Africa	452,000	170,000	43,000	1,090	*	2,800	1,180	1,970
Sudan	11,200	5,280	1,100	525	*	25	5	35
Tanzania	14,000	5,480	1,430	745	*	25	25	35
Tunisia	9,940	3,070	1,930	410	*	25	20	20
Uganda	15,500	4,840	1,490	635	*	35	75	35
Zambia	12,400	3,700	1,170	475	*	135	20	490
Zimbabwe	45,500	14,500	1,710	795	*	305	165	1,080
Other Africa	71,600	28,900	7,460	2,530	*	305	320	315
Africa	1,190,000	497,000	116,000	22,900	*	4,800	2,460	6,260
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	54,800	16,800	2,760	2,910	*	2,290	490	335
India	687,000	239,000	84,500	17,600	*	15,000	6,360	16,800
Pakistan	229,000	100,000	13,000	8,920	*	1,530	700	1,290
Indian sub-continent	970,000	356,000	100,000	29,400	*	18,800	7,550	18,400
Middle East								
Iran	50,200	21,100	5,460	1,440	*	75	30	80
Iraq	12,300	5,100	2,020	175	*	5	5	30
Israel	173,000	94,000	35,400	2,030	*	210	250	195
Jordan	20,500	8,190	3,760	775	*	35	10	45
Kuwait	60,200	44,800	3,120	805	*	15	25	15
Lebanon	23,100	9,390	3,790	370	*	110	55	25
Saudi Arabia	55,300	28,100	5,340	3,410	*	115	20	250
Syria	11,900	4,160	1,850	665	*	25	10	45
Yemen	5,040	2,070	505	250	*	5	†	†
Other Middle East	82,900	47,700	6,920	3,800	*	40	55	70
Middle East	495,000	265,000	68,200	13,700	*	635	465	

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

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁶⁾	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 cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁵⁾	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽⁶⁾		
Africa								
100	170	1,110	10,100	45	1,115	5	225	Algeria
5	5	305	2,010	175	200	5	110	Angola
5	25	45	560	500	170	95	135	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁹⁾
155	105	3,160	9,950	5	1,350	20	55	Egypt
35	75	665	1,610	60	605	45	35	Ethiopia
305	380	3,410	28,500	95	4,530	115	515	Ghana
155	150	4,740	17,300	285	950	60	90	Kenya
15	35	1,030	3,290	30	1,460	5	30	Libya
70	140	2,610	10,800	5	825	30	425	Mauritius
120	190	885	7,650	-	640	5	160	Morocco
385	420	20,800	54,400	160	4,770	130	2,135	Nigeria
40	60	2,680	4,770	95	285	50	100	Sierra Leone
160	330	140	1,170	325	1,880	790	710	Somalia
485	625	53,300	151,000	10	26,500	275	1,500	South Africa
20	100	855	2,780	60	345	35	95	Sudan
55	105	1,520	4,030	130	370	45	30	Tanzania
95	35	720	3,360	5	255	†	60	Tunisia
25	50	2,050	5,630	75	490	60	105	Uganda
15	30	2,240	3,820	5	320	30	30	Zambia
80	110	2,810	21,100	135	2,340	305	165	Zimbabwe
265	310	5,920	20,800	485	3,780	190	1,695	Other Africa
2,580	3,440	111,000	364,000	2,690	53,100	2,300	8,400	Africa
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
1,300	1,850	3,730	19,800	50	2,450	90	125	Bangladesh
1,740	3,510	35,800	246,000	55	20,200	465	1,010	India
3,490	5,200	12,100	73,100	295	8,450	285	860	Pakistan
6,540	10,600	51,600	339,000	400	31,100	835	2,000	Indian sub-continent
Middle East								
55	250	1,970	18,100	235	1,410	80	410	Iran
60	345	300	3,460	205	590	60	890	Iraq
50	65	14,000	25,100	5	1,820	15	355	Israel
40	30	1,690	5,430	†	460	-	20	Jordan
10	10	4,430	5,840	10	1,120	-	20	Kuwait
50	95	1,800	6,960	55	365	45	65	Lebanon
15	40	4,030	11,800	5	2,190	15	25	Saudi Arabia
30	55	1,240	3,410	45	325	10	40	Syria
50	135	330	1,340	10	275	60	15	Yemen
25	20	5,380	16,700	100	2,070	10	105	Other Middle East
385	1,040	35,100	98,100	675	10,600	290	1,940	Middle East

Table 2.3 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005 (continued)

United Kingdom

Number of journeys

Geographical region and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Dependants of work permit holders
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students ⁽¹⁾	Au pairs	Work permit holders		
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	
Remainder of Asia								
China	252,000	58,000	45,200	21,100	*	1,940	535	1,410
Hong Kong ⁽¹⁰⁾	107,000	48,800	12,000	5,480	*	295	90	265
Indonesia	25,100	10,500	3,640	705	*	150	80	105
Japan	563,000	245,000	94,600	18,900	*	1,770	765	1,800
Malaysia	176,000	78,100	14,500	6,650	*	675	220	410
Philippines	104,000	19,600	3,580	1,290	*	2,800	445	4,680
Singapore	76,900	34,400	12,300	1,370	*	285	165	155
South Korea	219,000	122,000	26,900	10,200	*	475	175	625
Sri Lanka	60,200	22,700	3,630	1,790	*	375	135	400
Taiwan	52,700	17,800	9,090	6,880	*	105	40	70
Thailand	72,200	28,100	6,120	4,590	*	480	130	250
Other Asia	51,900	14,900	3,480	3,220	*	305	110	385
Remainder of Asia	1,760,000	700,000	235,000	82,100	*	9,650	2,890	10,500
Asia	3,230,000	1,320,000	404,000	125,000	*	29,100	10,900	29,700
Oceania								
Australia	1,010,000	497,000	61,800	1,910	*	2,650	1,600	1,220
New Zealand	291,000	120,000	15,600	490	*	835	500	290
Other Oceania	5,360	1,510	400	70	*	15	5	25
Oceania	1,300,000	618,000	77,800	2,470	*	3,500	2,100	1,540
British Overseas citizens	6,940	2,340	420	195	*	15	10	5
Nationality unknown	74,700	16,400	1,940	305	*	30	40	20
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	11,800,000	5,330,000	1,560,000	284,000	2,360	51,200	40,300	45,500

(10) Shortened from the full description of 'Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)', also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 7 for details of persons included under this nationality.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁸⁾	Geographical region and nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional cases and their dependants ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁵⁾	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽⁶⁾		
								Remainder of Asia
45	535	5,600	114,000	285	4,000	105	515	China
25	125	8,920	30,300	-	1,110	10	360	Hong Kong ⁽¹⁰⁾
20	110	1,450	6,530	†	1,800	10	25	Indonesia
25	425	36,300	158,000	-	5,450	30	250	Japan
30	210	9,170	62,600	-	3,200	25	1,345	Malaysia
255	710	14,700	50,100	†	5,350	170	220	Philippines
5	60	4,800	22,500	-	925	5	105	Singapore
10	95	14,000	41,200	-	3,160	15	320	South Korea
115	750	2,350	23,500	1,270	3,080	120	260	Sri Lanka
10	60	1,510	16,500	-	605	10	15	Taiwan
30	1,580	1,630	27,400	-	1,710	75	130	Thailand
90	735	1,850	19,400	1,060	5,210	1,090	730	Other Asia
660	5,390	102,000	572,000	2,620	35,600	1,660	4,275	Remainder of Asia
7,580	17,000	189,000	1,010,000	3,690	77,300	2,790	8,215	Asia
								Oceania
450	590	90,200	315,000	-	33,600	200	430	Australia
220	235	16,800	125,000	-	11,200	80	175	New Zealand
15	35	660	1,780	5	825	10	15	Other Oceania
685	860	108,000	442,000	5	45,600	290	620	Oceania
5	5	295	3,510	†	140	5	20	British Overseas citizens
55	100	2,930	49,200	20	3,580	80	695	Nationality unknown
14,300	27,300	1,310,000	2,880,000	10,400	290,000	6,090	32,275	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 2.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005

United Kingdom

Number of journeys

Year and nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey				
	Total admitted	Visitors	Students ⁽¹⁾	Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
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 ⁽⁵⁾	13,000	8,930	312	67.0	24.9
2001 ⁽⁵⁾	12,800	8,170	339	81.1	27.8
2002	12,600	7,850	369	85.6	34.5
2003	12,200	7,550	319	81.4	37.8
2004 ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	12,000 (11,700)	7,220 (7,030)	294 (286)	82.7 (79.8)	41.5 (41.3)
2005	11,800	6,890	284	91.5	45.5
Nationality by geographical region					
1995					
Europe	1,280	962	93	6.6	1.1
Americas	4,240	3,110	70	18.3	5.9
Africa	658	398	17	2.1	0.8
Indian sub-continent	478	257	8	2.6	1.1
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,180	1,570	102	6.0	4.8
Oceania	708	451	3	2.1	0.6
Other nationalities	77	48	3	0.1	#
All nationalities	9,620	6,800	285	37.8	14.3
2005					
Europe	734	402	33	12.2	1.8
Americas	5,320	3,430	100	26.3	6.2
Africa	1,190	614	23	7.3	6.3
Indian sub-continent	970	456	29	26.4	18.4
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,260	1,270	96	13.6	11.3
Oceania	1,300	696	2	5.6	1.5
Other nationalities	82	21	1	0.1	0.0
All nationalities	11,800	6,890	284	91.5	45.5

(1) Excludes dependants, they are included under 'Others given leave to enter'.

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

(3) Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent who are taking or seeking employment. Such persons are included in the category 'Others given leave to enter' in Table 2.3.

(4) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 52,800 journeys made in 2005 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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

(6) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.

(7) Since 2004 figures include persons removed at port under enforcement powers.

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

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

Table 2.4 (continued)

United Kingdom						Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Accepted for settlement on arrival ⁽²⁾	UK ancestry ⁽³⁾	Others given leave to enter ⁽⁴⁾	People returning after a temporary absence abroad	Passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Year and nationality
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(number)	
19.1	2.4	6.6	1,090	1,370	18,955	1995
21.0	2.1	7.4	1,140	1,470	21,190	1996
26.4	2.4	8.4	1,250	1,560	24,325	1997
32.2	2.1	10.2	1,310	1,780	27,425	1998
30.3	2.5	11.9	1,340	1,910	31,005	1999
33.0	2.3	10.9	1,430	2,200	38,150	2000 ⁽⁵⁾
29.1	2.9	10.7	1,510	2,620	37,815	2001 ⁽⁵⁾
30.3	2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	50,260	2002
31.4	2.7	9.2	1,390	2,780	37,825	2003
35.3 (35.1)	4.6 (4.6)	7.7 (7.7)	1,570 (1,530)	2,790 (2,710)	39,165 ⁽⁶⁾ (33,200) ⁽⁶⁾	2004 ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾
41.6	6.1	8.3	1,600	2,880	32,275 ⁽⁶⁾	2005
Nationality by geographical region						
1995						
1.7	0.1	#	89	139	5,365	Europe
3.1	0.2	0.5	566	461	4,015	Americas
1.7	0.5	0.8	108	129	4,500	Africa
8.5	0.4	#	74	126	765	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East and
2.5	0.5	#	167	324	1,830	Remainder of Asia
1.5	#	5.3	75	169	685	Oceania
0.1	0.5	#	6	19	1,795	Other nationalities
19.1	2.4	6.6	1,090	1,370	18,955	All nationalities
2005						
4.5	0.3	0.0	71	209	3,560 ⁽⁶⁾	Europe
4.8	0.4	0.5	944	801	10,765 ⁽⁶⁾	Americas
6.0	2.3	2.3	165	364	8,400 ⁽⁶⁾	Africa
17.1	0.8	0.0	83	339	2,000 ⁽⁶⁾	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East and
7.5	2.0	0.0	187	670	6,215 ⁽⁶⁾	Remainder of Asia
1.5	0.3	5.5	148	442	620 ⁽⁶⁾	Oceania
0.2	0.1	0.0	7	53	715 ⁽⁶⁾	Other nationalities
41.6	6.1	8.3	1,600	2,880	32,275 ⁽⁶⁾	All nationalities

Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005

United Kingdom					Number of journeys			
Year of admission	All nationalities				Europe ⁽³⁾			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1995	52,100	11,700	26,100	14,300	7,630	1,000	5,570	1,060
1996	58,200	11,400	29,400	17,400	6,870	970	4,730	1,160
1997	62,975	16,270	27,385	19,320	7,260	1,400	4,550	1,310
1998	68,385	20,160	28,020	20,205	8,330	1,875	4,920	1,535
1999	76,180	25,090	28,445	22,645	9,330	2,195	5,385	1,750
2000 ⁽²⁾	92,050	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001 ⁽²⁾	108,825	50,280	30,785	27,760	10,040	3,725	4,665	1,650
2002	120,115	51,525	34,095	34,495	14,090	5,000	6,970	2,120
2003	119,180	44,480	36,870	37,830	17,785	7,675	7,625	2,485
2004 ⁽³⁾	124,200	42,235	40,420	41,545	15,520	6,190	7,345	1,985
2005	137,035	51,165	40,350	45,520	14,005	5,345	6,825	1,835

Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Other Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders
1995	3,700	750	1,820	1,130	10,800	3,340	2,630	4,810
1996	4,640	1,040	2,000	1,590	12,100	2,670	3,850	5,590
1997	6,105	1,455	2,725	1,920	12,620	3,935	2,685	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 ⁽²⁾	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 ⁽²⁾	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820
2002	22,810	8,875	5,665	8,270	26,030	13,825	2,420	9,785
2003	25,580	8,185	6,440	10,955	24,935	11,245	3,045	10,645
2004	35,755	13,155	8,130	14,475	23,540	8,935	3,380	11,225
2005	44,795	18,845	7,555	18,390	24,945	10,285	3,355	11,300

(1) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

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

Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005 (continued)

United Kingdom								Number of journeys
Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
24,200	5,010	13,300	5,850	2,940	640	1,490	800	1995
28,100	5,020	15,900	7,130	3,250	670	1,490	1,100	1996
28,700	6,685	14,345	7,710	4,195	1,220	1,625	1,350	1997
29,570	7,820	13,740	8,010	5,455	1,870	1,795	1,790	1998
30,740	8,535	13,790	8,410	7,425	3,080	1,915	2,430	1999
33,855	10,840	14,100	8,910	9,160	4,340	2,090	2,730	2000 ⁽²⁾
31,375	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 ⁽²⁾
31,900	11,110	13,855	6,935	15,695	7,255	3,160	5,280	2002
29,250	8,415	14,935	5,900	14,400	5,275	2,965	6,160	2003
29,440	6,755	16,870	5,815	13,855	4,385	2,955	6,515	2004 ⁽³⁾
32,495	8,335	18,000	6,160	13,530	4,805	2,460	6,260	2005
Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Dependants of work permit holders	
2,720	900	1,170	650	150	30	90	30	1995
3,060	970	1,290	800	180	30	100	50	1996
3,845	1,540	1,300	1,005	130	30	70	30	1997
4,855	2,120	1,435	1,295	150	55	60	35	1998
5,815	2,765	1,605	1,445	135	55	65	20	1999
7,175	3,770	1,810	1,590	105	45	45	15	2000 ⁽²⁾
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 ⁽²⁾
9,370	5,360	1,960	2,050	220	105	60	55	2002
7,070	3,620	1,805	1,645	160	70	45	45	2003
5,950	2,780	1,690	1,485	145	40	55	50	2004
7,145	3,505	2,100	1,540	120	50	45	25	2005

Table 2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005

United Kingdom											Number of journeys	
Category and nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2002	2003	2004 ⁽²⁾	2005	
Husbands												
Europe	380	420	605	620	645	660	495	715	1,085	1,280	1,380	
Americas	970	880	975	1,090	1,150	1,000	610	720	825	1,035	1,190	
Africa	610	710	1,085	1,490	1,615	1,515	1,310	1,470	1,480	2,140	2,375	
Indian sub-continent	3,020	3,540	5,865	7,520	4,605	6,240	5,410	4,565	4,445	5,090	6,295	
Other Asia	330	340	405	430	460	450	455	495	535	775	915	
Oceania	560	530	630	730	835	725	560	500	470	460	535	
Other nationalities	30	30	35	35	25	15	20	35	40	50	60	
All nationalities	5,900	6,460	9,600	11,910	9,340	10,605	8,855	8,495	8,880	10,830	12,745	
Male fiancés												
Europe	90	90	130	105	120	100	60	135	205	275	425	
Americas	150	160	195	175	145	160	105	185	165	185	375	
Africa	90	80	105	140	130	100	85	100	110	125	205	
Indian sub-continent	140	100	185	215	220	240	235	180	150	175	245	
Other Asia	60	70	70	90	75	55	65	70	70	70	130	
Oceania	70	80	95	125	100	90	60	55	65	60	150	
Other nationalities	10	†	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	
All nationalities	610	580	785	855	800	750	610	730	765	895	1,535	
Wives												
Europe	900	1,040	1,165	1,410	2,000	1,745	1,345	1,915	2,340	1,920	1,925	
Americas	1,640	1,670	1,740	1,950	2,525	1,955	1,255	1,750	1,950	2,185	2,440	
Africa	940	1,070	1,370	1,895	2,305	2,235	2,165	2,480	2,445	2,935	3,250	
Indian sub-continent	5,060	5,740	6,645	8,010	6,540	8,700	8,495	7,695	7,260	8,095	10,260	
Other Asia	1,760	1,880	2,250	2,665	2,990	3,310	3,480	4,055	4,435	5,355	5,435	
Oceania	760	790	900	1,100	1,310	1,145	1,060	880	810	765	735	
Other nationalities	60	50	50	35	50	45	60	95	125	115	95	
All nationalities	11,100	12,200	14,120	17,070	17,715	19,140	17,860	18,870	19,365	21,370	24,135	
Female fiancées												
Europe	310	400	485	560	665	670	445	730	765	580	745	
Americas	370	400	445	450	490	510	255	390	420	470	780	
Africa	90	120	105	150	130	130	115	125	110	115	195	
Indian sub-continent	250	250	200	305	285	310	295	265	195	245	295	
Other Asia	390	430	520	710	740	725	595	645	785	750	995	
Oceania	100	110	130	145	140	110	70	70	70	80	125	
Other nationalities	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	10	
All nationalities	1,500	1,710	1,880	2,330	2,465	2,475	1,775	2,225	2,355	2,245	3,145	
Children												
Europe	160	130	145	190	235	245	265	375	435	345	250	
Americas	260	210	195	225	315	285	265	345	365	480	515	
Africa	260	320	205	295	335	500	915	965	895	915	840	
Indian sub-continent	820	900	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345	1,345	1,360	1,800	
Other Asia	230	250	225	245	280	430	995	1,080	900	965	1,130	
Oceania	200	130	135	150	210	115	240	235	185	175	125	
Other nationalities	30	20	20	10	5	10	35	40	35	30	10	
All nationalities	1,970	1,970	1,890	2,260	2,205	2,835	4,015	4,385	4,165	4,260	4,665	

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

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

SECTION 3: Asylum

	Page
Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1997-2005	48
Table 3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1997-2005	49
Table 3.3 Initial decisions on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2005	50
Table 3.4 Asylum appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Immigration Judges; Further appeals to the Tribunal/Review Applications; Tribunal/Reconsideration Hearings and applications for Judicial Review, 2001-2005	51
Table 3.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) in the United Kingdom, in 2004 and 2005	52
Table 3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service, by government office region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2005	53
Table 3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support, 2005	53
Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 20-37	

Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1997-2005

	Number of principal applicants								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(P)
Applications received ⁽¹⁾	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710
<i>of which: Applied at port</i>	16,590	23,345	29,455	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,720	7,550	4,230
<i>Applied in-country</i>	15,915	22,670	41,700	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685	26,410	21,485
Initial decisions in year	36,045	31,570	33,720	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020	27,395
Cases reconsidered (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	1,160	11,260	4,715	3,825	4,965	2,855
Decisions (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	36,045	31,570	33,720	96,400	124,205	85,575	67,740	50,360	29,885
Granted asylum ⁽²⁾	3,985	5,345	7,815	10,595	13,490	10,255	4,300	2,085	2,225
Granted ELR, HP or DL ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,115	3,910	2,465	11,420	21,600	21,015	7,550	4,205	2,930
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL ⁽²⁾	28,945	22,315	11,025	62,720	89,115	54,305	55,890	44,070	24,730
<i>Granted asylum %</i> ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	(11)	(17)	(36)	(13)	(11)	(12)	(6)	(4)	(7)
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL %</i> ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(9)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(17)	(25)	(11)	(8)	(10)
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL %</i> ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(80)	(71)	(52)	(74)	(72)	(63)	(83)	(88)	(83)
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	11,140	10,325	..	..	..	..	..
Refused under backlog criteria ⁽⁵⁾	1,275	1,335	..	..	..	..	..
Applications withdrawn ⁽²⁾	2,065	1,470	730	1,755	2,720	1,530	1,905	2,560	2,770
Adjudicator Appeals									
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽⁶⁾	20,950	14,320	6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110	4,935
Appeals determined by the IAA/AIT	21,090	25,320	19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,940
Of which appeals allowed	1,180	2,355	5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845	5,875
<i>appeals allowed %</i>	(6)	(9)	(27)	(17)	(19)	(22)	(20)	(19)	(17)
Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome) ⁽²⁾	8,280	11,610	26,700	35,680	43,245	45,145	27,920	17,135	11,030
Removals and voluntary departures ⁽⁷⁾	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730
Cases awaiting initial decision outcome (At end of year) ⁽⁸⁾	51,795	64,770	125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900	9,700	5,500
Grants of settlement ⁽⁸⁾									
As recognised refugees	2,405	4,270	..	..	..	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230
With exceptional leave	2,425	2,405	..	..	..	7,280	7,310	8,580	21,865
Family ILR exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,235	11,245
Total	4,830	6,680	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,190	19,510	34,340

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

(2) Includes outcomes of cases reconsidered for which initial decision between 2000 and 2005. Outcomes related to date of reconsideration (see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 23).

(3) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

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

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

(6) Figures for 1997 to 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section (ASS) of the Home Office. Some cases are received elsewhere in the Home Office before being forwarded to ASS and so may be counted in a later month than when they arrived in the Home Office. Figures for 2001 to March 2005 are based on IND electronic sources. From April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the AIT.

(7) Includes enforced removals, persons departing 'voluntarily' following enforcement action initiated against them, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration, and those who it is established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.

(8) Data for 1998 and earlier years are not directly comparable with figures for later years. Figures from 1999 are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table 3.2 Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1997-2005

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants								
	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (P)
Europe									
Albania	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595	295	175
Macedonia	20	50	90	65	755	310	60	15	5
Moldova	20	25	180	235	425	820	380	170	115
Romania	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550	295	115
Russia	180	185	685	1,000	450	295	280	190	130
Serbia & Montenegro	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815	290	155
Turkey	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390	1230	755
Ukraine	490	370	775	770	445	365	300	120	55
EU Accession States	2,785	4,975	5,350	3,745	2,025	3,200	310	75	10
Other Former USSR	155	300	875	1,050	485	615	520	315	265
Other	1,135	855	2,715	2,310	245	175	85	35	35
Europe	9,145	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235	6,295	3,025	1,810
Americas									
Colombia	1,330	425	1,000	505	365	420	220	120	70
Ecuador	1,205	280	610	445	255	315	150	35	10
Jamaica	130	105	180	310	525	1,310	965	455	325
Other	165	165	240	155	170	240	230	130	100
Americas	2,825	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290	1,560	740	505
Africa									
Algeria	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550	490	255
Angola	195	150	545	800	1,015	1,420	850	400	145
Burundi	85	215	780	620	610	700	650	265	90
Cameroon	175	95	245	355	380	615	505	360	290
Congo	90	150	450	485	540	600	320	150	65
Dem. Rep. Congo	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475	1,080
Eritrea	125	345	565	505	620	1,180	950	1,105	1,760
Ethiopia	145	345	455	415	610	700	640	540	385
Gambia	125	45	30	50	65	130	95	100	90
Ghana	350	225	195	285	190	275	325	355	230
Ivory Coast	70	95	190	445	275	315	390	280	210
Kenya	605	885	485	455	305	350	220	145	100
Liberia	205	70	65	55	115	450	740	405	175
Nigeria	1,480	1,380	945	835	810	1,125	1,010	1,090	1,025
Rwanda	90	280	820	760	530	655	260	75	40
Sierra Leone	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380	230	135
Somalia	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585	1,760
Sudan	230	250	280	415	390	655	930	1,305	885
Tanzania	90	80	80	60	80	40	30	20	20
Uganda	220	210	420	740	480	715	705	405	205
Zimbabwe	60	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065	1,075
Other	220	305	400	615	555	845	895	910	615
Africa	9,515	12,380	18,435	17,920	20,590	29,390	20,370	14,745	10,640
Middle East									
Iran	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455	3,150
Iraq	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695	1,415
Libya	100	115	115	155	140	200	145	160	125
Syria	50	65	95	140	110	70	110	350	330
Other	525	565	835	1,035	915	850	825	870	715
Middle East	2,335	2,785	4,165	14,415	11,265	18,315	7,970	6,525	5,730
Rest of Asia									
Afghanistan	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395	1,580
Bangladesh	545	460	530	795	510	720	735	510	425
China	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365	1,730
India	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405	940
Pakistan	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710	1,145
Sri Lanka	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705	330	395
Vietnam	10	35	105	180	400	840	1,125	755	380
Other	255	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655	375	320
Rest of Asia	8,570	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755	13,155	8,850	6,915
Other, and nationality not recorded	105	190	785	450	160	145	55	70	105
All nationalities	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710

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

Table 3.3 Initial decisions ⁽¹⁾ on applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom					Number of principal applicants			
Nationality	Total initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Refusals			
					Total refused	Refused asylum, HP or DL after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds
Europe								
Albania	180	†	–	30	150	130	10	10
Macedonia	10	–	–	–	10	10	†	†
Moldova	105	†	–	15	85	55	15	15
Romania	165	–	–	40	125	90	†	30
Russia	140	20	†	†	115	95	20	5
Serbia & Montenegro	470	5	–	50	415	350	20	45
Turkey	920	35	†	65	820	730	55	35
Ukraine	55	–	–	†	55	50	†	5
EU Accession States	30	–	–	†	30	30	–	†
Other Former USSR	270	20	–	5	245	200	20	25
Other	60	5	–	5	50	40	5	5
Europe	2,410	90	†	215	2,100	1,780	145	180
Americas								
Colombia	75	5	–	†	65	60	†	†
Ecuador	20	†	–	–	20	20	–	†
Jamaica	315	†	–	10	305	295	–	10
Other	80	†	–	5	75	70	†	5
Americas	490	10	–	15	465	445	5	15
Africa								
Algeria	295	5	†	25	270	210	15	45
Angola	205	10	†	40	160	140	5	10
Burundi	140	10	†	30	100	90	†	5
Cameroon	295	20	–	35	245	220	25	†
Congo	90	5	–	10	75	70	5	5
Dem Rep. Congo	1,200	65	5	145	985	900	45	40
Eritrea	1,655	555	15	120	965	690	210	65
Ethiopia	395	10	–	40	345	300	30	15
Gambia	85	†	–	5	80	65	†	15
Ghana	205	†	†	10	190	170	5	10
Ivory Coast	205	20	–	20	165	150	10	5
Kenya	105	†	–	10	95	85	5	5
Liberia	215	†	†	15	195	150	10	35
Nigeria	875	†	–	70	805	695	50	60
Rwanda	55	–	–	5	50	40	†	10
Sierra Leone	175	†	10	20	145	105	15	25
Somalia	1,850	660	5	190	1,000	830	100	70
Sudan	995	65	5	20	900	685	170	45
Tanzania	20	†	–	–	20	20	–	†
Uganda	235	20	†	20	190	185	†	5
Zimbabwe	1,040	80	†	15	945	870	5	70
Other	580	10	5	70	495	450	20	25
Africa	10,915	1,545	50	905	8,410	7,120	725	570
Middle East								
Iran	3,305	70	25	365	2,850	2,480	200	170
Iraq	1,835	5	10	150	1,675	1,375	150	150
Libya	145	10	†	†	130	115	10	10
Syria	360	10	†	30	315	255	40	20
Other	760	30	†	45	685	540	50	95
Middle East	6,400	125	35	585	5,655	4,765	445	445
Rest of Asia								
Afghanistan	1,550	30	20	445	1,050	790	190	70
Bangladesh	395	5	–	140	250	220	15	15
China	1,770	10	†	75	1,685	1,270	75	340
India	935	†	–	20	915	735	100	80
Pakistan	1,165	50	†	75	1,040	955	15	70
Sri Lanka	520	5	–	60	455	390	30	35
Vietnam	425	†	–	135	295	210	15	65
Other	315	35	10	5	265	225	10	30
Asia	7,075	135	35	950	5,955	4,800	455	700
Other, and nationality not recorded	105	30	–	†	75	60	5	5
All nationalities	27,395	1,940	120	2,675	22,655	18,965	1,775	1,915

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

Table 3.4 Asylum appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Immigration Judges; Further appeals to the Tribunal/Review Applications Tribunal/Reconsideration Hearings ⁽¹⁾ and applications for Judicial Review, 2001-2005 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom	Number of principal applicants				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Immigration Judges					
Appeals received by the Home Office ⁽⁴⁾	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110	5,745
Appeals received by the IAA/AIT	47,905	64,125	70,575	47,000	24,895
Determinations ⁽⁵⁾ of which:	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,940
Allowed ⁽⁶⁾	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845	5,880
Dismissed ⁽⁶⁾	34,440	48,845	63,810	43,760	26,160
Withdrawn ⁽⁶⁾	825	1,685	1,845	1,370	1,905
Applications for permission to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Review Applications ⁽⁵⁾					
Applications	15,540	25,600	34,955	29,265	17,585
Decisions	13,540	22,825	32,180	30,520	24,710
Appeals to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal/Reconsideration hearings ⁽⁵⁾					
Received	3,860	6,920	11,845	9,465	5,840
Determined of which:	3,190	5,565	9,450	8,785	7,055
Allowed ⁽⁶⁾	475	620	1,490	1,060	1,270
Dismissed ⁽⁶⁾	1,140	2,015	3,230	2,965	3,635
Withdrawn ⁽⁶⁾	150	225	510	840	340
Remitted ⁽⁶⁾	1,430	2,700	4,220	3,915	1,815
Applications for permissions to apply for Judicial Review					
Applications	2,210 ⁽⁷⁾	3,075	2,170	1,370	2,335
Decisions of which:	2,300 ⁽⁷⁾	2,980	2,240	1,130	1,935
granted permission to apply	290 ⁽⁷⁾	260	235	130	225
Outcome of Judicial Review Hearings					
Allowed ⁽⁸⁾	260	25	30	15	20
Dismissed ⁽⁸⁾	60	60	55	30	25
Withdrawn	60	5	5	†	†

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on the 4 April 2005. The Asylum & Immigration Tribunal (AIT) was created by a merger of the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) and the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). There is a right of application for a review of the AIT decision, which may lead to a reconsideration by the AIT with oversight by the appropriate Court.

(2) Figures are rounded to the nearest five with † representing 1 or 2.

(3) From April 2005, asylum appeals no longer include a small number of human rights, race discrimination and deprivation of citizenship cases.

(4) Figures for 2000 are based on manual counts of data received in Appeals Support Section of the Home Office. Figures for 2001+ are based on IND electronic sources. From 4 April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the AIT.

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

(6) Figures prior to April 2005 are based on data supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From April 2005, data for appeal outcomes in this table are derived from IND electronic sources.

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

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

(9) The decision of the respondent was upheld.

Table 3.5 Summary of applications for support and other information for those applying to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), in the United Kingdom, in 2004 and 2005

Applications (excluding dependants)	2004	2005 (P)
Applications for:		
Support including accommodation	18,030	16,180
Subsistence only support	10,400	7,305
Unknown support type ⁽¹⁾	3,665	1,750
Total	32,090	25,230
of which:		
Family cases ⁽²⁾	5,660	4,805
Single adults	26,435	20,425
Number of cases who have had their support ceased within the year ⁽³⁾	40,660	29,765
Supported asylum seekers (including dependants) ⁽⁴⁾	<u>As at end: December 2004</u>	<u>As at end: December 2005</u>
Asylum seekers supported in NASS accommodation	40,750	35,140
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence only support	20,875	14,290
Asylum seekers supported in initial accommodation ⁽⁵⁾	5,080	1,610

(1) If a case is deemed invalid or the case has not yet been assessed the case will not have a support type.

(2) A family, in this context, is defined as any principal applicant with at least one dependant.

(3) The number of cases who have had their application terminated within the year, not necessarily cases that applied within the year.

(4) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,200 in February 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 1,000 cases in February 2006.

(5) Including those in induction centres.

Table 3.6 Number of asylum seekers (including dependants) in receipt of support from the National Asylum Support Service, by government office region of the United Kingdom as at end December 2005 ⁽¹⁾

Government Office Region	Number of applicants	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
<u>England</u>		
North East	75	3,270
North West	680	6,130
Yorkshire & Humberside	375	7,645
East Midlands	525	2,125
West Midlands	785	5,045
East of England	530	480
Greater London	10,000	1,300
South East	865	510
South West	210	905
Total England	14,050	27,405
<u>Wales</u>	70	2,280
<u>Scotland</u>	160	5,340
<u>Northern Ireland</u>	10	115
Total United Kingdom	14,290	35,140

(1) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,200 in February 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 1,000 cases in February 2006.

(2) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 1,610 as at the end of December 2005.

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

Table 3.7 Asylum seekers, including dependants, supported by NASS, by type of support, 2005 ⁽¹⁾

As at end of:	Number of applicants	
	In receipt of subsistence only	Supported in NASS accommodation ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
March	19,640	40,370
June	17,665	36,855
September	16,210	35,285
December	14,290	35,140

(1) Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities, estimated at around 5,200 in February 2006. Excludes cases that pre-date the establishment of NASS in April 2000, administered by local authorities under the Interim Provisions, estimated at up to 1,000 cases in February 2006.

(2) Excludes those in initial accommodation, 1,610 as at the end of December 2005.

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

SECTION 4: After-entry control

	Page
Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	56
Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2002-2005	62
Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2005	63
Table 4.4 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region and year 2004 to 2005	66

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors holiday-makers	Working	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
All nationalities	264,430	9,480	110	128,295	10,780	61,690	26,070
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Bulgaria	2,460	30	*	170	40	1,085	50
Croatia	185	5	*	80	5	30	10
Romania	1,830	50	*	155	40	630	60
Russia	2,350	55	*	1,090	30	395	230
Serbia and Montenegro	465	10	*	140	10	90	20
Turkey	2,930	110	*	2,000	20	240	110
Ukraine	1,865	45	*	905	65	270	85
Other former USSR	3,305	35	*	2,475	30	285	115
Other former Yugoslavia	245	20	*	110	5	30	5
Other Europe	810	25	*	120	5	30	10
Europe (excluding EEA)	16,450	385	*	7,245	245	3,085	695
Americas							
Argentina	340	5	*	130	†	105	30
Barbados	225	5	–	110	20	45	20
Brazil	6,745	105	*	5,765	10	150	125
Canada	1,735	55	5	300	30	730	205
Chile	245	5	*	130	5	30	20
Colombia	2,215	25	*	1,805	10	115	45
Guyana	320	30	–	90	5	125	10
Jamaica	6,755	80	†	4,265	10	585	70
Mexico	865	10	*	590	5	115	45
Peru	350	5	*	180	5	30	60
Trinidad and Tobago	1,205	45	†	575	45	320	55
USA	6,825	130	*	1,110	35	2,125	2,030
Venezuela	720	5	*	550	5	50	40
Other Americas	2,730	55	†	2,060	20	165	75
Americas	31,275	560	10	17,660	200	4,685	2,840

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

(2) Excludes 'in line' dependants.

(3) Includes writers and artists.

(4) Includes investors and innovators.

(5) Includes unmarried partners.

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

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
1,440	16,755	6,665	3,140	90,010	33,435	All nationalities
						Europe (excluding EEA)
780	125	10	170	685	475	Bulgaria
†	35	10	5	160	35	Croatia
425	170	175	130	515	475	Romania
20	450	30	60	1,040	205	Russia
–	115	45	30	1,110	190	Serbia and Montenegro
35	320	45	45	1,900	1,190	Turkey
†	320	30	140	585	215	Ukraine
5	235	25	110	455	320	Other former USSR
–	50	10	10	235	40	Other former Yugoslavia
–	560	30	30	665	100	Other Europe
1,270	2,385	415	725	7,350	3,240	Europe (excluding EEA)
						Americas
†	60	5	5	105	45	Argentina
–	25	5	5	100	30	Barbados
†	455	90	45	490	1,135	Brazil
10	285	90	30	925	195	Canada
–	35	15	†	40	25	Chile
†	160	20	35	435	165	Colombia
–	30	20	10	140	70	Guyana
–	1,055	400	285	1,970	2,180	Jamaica
†	85	10	5	115	85	Mexico
–	60	5	5	130	25	Peru
–	100	45	15	340	275	Trinidad and Tobago
25	1,035	250	80	2,870	415	USA
–	65	5	5	100	120	Venezuela
†	220	110	25	605	585	Other Americas
40	3,675	1,060	545	8,360	5,345	Americas

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005 ^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors holiday-makers	Working	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Africa							
Algeria	460	20	*	220	5	65	10
Angola	160	15	*	105	–	5	5
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾	100	15	*	35	†	15	5
Egypt	970	90	*	200	155	200	225
Ethiopia	175	20	*	50	5	15	45
Ghana	6,255	190	25	3,805	90	1,105	260
Kenya	2,535	55	–	1,280	85	685	170
Libya	1,340	80	*	950	95	95	55
Mauritius	4,930	35	–	3,965	70	610	85
Morocco	320	10	*	105	–	45	40
Nigeria	9,740	450	†	5,385	390	1,490	1,195
Sierra Leone	800	25	–	545	5	70	20
Somalia	125	5	*	5	–	5	†
South Africa	10,455	1,165	25	2,775	115	4,010	945
Sudan	565	75	*	160	110	90	90
Tanzania	1,120	15	–	835	10	90	40
Tunisia	110	5	*	30	–	25	5
Uganda	2,025	45	–	1,610	20	140	50
Zambia	1,270	25	–	625	20	460	50
Zimbabwe	7,295	135	5	3,475	65	2,810	205
Other Africa	6,125	165	5	4,745	55	495	150
Africa	56,865	2,630	55	30,910	1,290	12,525	3,660
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	4,850	215	†	3,350	70	300	330
India	48,405	1,795	†	11,315	6,005	19,500	8,255
Pakistan	18,135	865	–	10,255	1,240	2,175	1,910
Indian sub-continent	71,385	2,870	5	24,915	7,320	21,975	10,495
Middle East							
Iran	2,075	275	*	1,150	150	195	145
Iraq	495	110	*	45	60	35	50
Israel	485	10	*	190	5	125	70
Jordan	560	25	*	260	75	110	60
Kuwait	250	185	*	50	5	5	5
Lebanon	330	20	*	115	15	90	40
Saudi Arabia	700	25	*	615	5	15	10
Syria	860	70	*	445	90	110	85
Yemen	265	15	*	170	5	10	5
Other Middle East	405	50	*	215	40	45	30
Middle East	6,420	785	*	3,250	445	745	500

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

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Category of extension			Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
	Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
						Africa
–	70	30	35	495	140	Algeria
–	5	15	10	640	55	Angola
–	5	10	10	625	90	Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁷⁾
†	60	25	10	290	80	Egypt
–	20	10	10	395	35	Ethiopia
†	390	255	135	1,285	1,170	Ghana
5	165	60	35	1,110	450	Kenya
†	20	30	5	100	135	Libya
–	130	15	15	495	915	Mauritius
–	80	15	30	320	75	Morocco
10	450	205	180	2,475	1,855	Nigeria
†	60	45	25	2,050	270	Sierra Leone
–	25	40	45	3,545	135	Somalia
5	930	400	85	5,900	1,400	South Africa
–	30	5	5	290	60	Sudan
5	85	30	10	275	190	Tanzania
–	30	10	5	110	25	Tunisia
–	95	40	20	370	350	Uganda
†	35	45	10	310	215	Zambia
†	235	285	70	1,980	2,000	Zimbabwe
–	295	145	80	2,090	1,395	Other Africa
30	3,210	1,720	845	25,150	11,040	Africa
						Asia
						Indian sub-continent
†	335	130	115	2,270	1,505	Bangladesh
20	1,100	270	145	8,535	3,190	India
15	1,250	230	190	5,170	2,310	Pakistan
35	2,685	630	450	15,975	7,005	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East
10	90	35	25	785	300	Iran
†	140	40	20	2,995	210	Iraq
5	70	10	5	295	105	Israel
–	20	5	5	165	40	Jordan
–	†	–	–	20	10	Kuwait
†	30	5	5	235	70	Lebanon
5	5	15	–	25	15	Saudi Arabia
–	40	10	5	130	70	Syria
–	55	5	5	175	25	Yemen
–	20	5	5	75	40	Other Middle East
25	475	125	70	4,890	885	Middle East

Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category and nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005 ^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors holiday-makers	Working	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment ⁽³⁾
Remainder of Asia							
China	31,785	565	*	25,555	65	3,250	1,445
Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾	2,060	25	–	1,225	30	540	85
Indonesia	865	25	*	295	20	95	365
Japan	3,700	105	*	2,220	20	750	115
Malaysia	5,575	125	†	2,835	415	1,480	410
Philippines	9,600	170	*	180	25	6,565	2,155
Singapore	630	10	–	195	65	220	75
South Korea	3,925	85	*	3,255	10	320	100
Sri Lanka	4,365	190	†	2,525	335	585	480
Taiwan	1,115	40	*	795	5	140	40
Thailand	3,000	70	*	1,550	5	610	105
Other Asia	5,665	145	–	3,180	215	545	320
Remainder of Asia	72,285	1,565	†	43,805	1,205	15,105	5,695
Asia	150,090	5,225	5	71,970	8,970	37,825	16,690
Oceania							
Australia	6,425	440	35	270	50	2,580	1,425
New Zealand	2,840	220	5	120	20	960	735
Other Oceania	340	15	–	40	–	20	20
Oceania	9,605	675	40	435	70	3,555	2,180
British Overseas citizens	100	5	–	65	†	15	5
Nationality unknown	45	†	*	15	†	5	5
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	264,430	9,480	110	128,295	10,780	61,690	26,070

(8) Hong Kong (special administrative region of China), see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 7.

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Independent means and business ⁽⁴⁾	Category of extension			Grants of settlement ⁽²⁾	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and nationality
	Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁵⁾	Other extensions ⁽⁶⁾	Category Unknown			
10	755	70	75	1,810	1,455	Remainder of Asia
5	95	45	10	525	315	China
–	50	5	10	200	40	Hong Kong ⁽⁸⁾
10	400	55	25	990	230	Indonesia
5	240	30	30	1,335	790	Japan
–	360	60	85	7,340	700	Malaysia
5	55	10	5	200	50	Philippines
†	100	45	10	370	295	Singapore
–	135	50	55	1,590	585	South Korea
–	80	†	5	180	40	Sri Lanka
–	590	30	40	1,510	225	Taiwan
–	220	975	60	7,230	455	Thailand
						Other Asia
35	3,080	1,380	410	23,285	5,180	Remainder of Asia
95	6,240	2,140	930	44,150	13,070	Asia
						Oceania
5	840	725	50	2,880	430	Australia
†	380	365	35	1,965	205	New Zealand
–	10	235	5	45	30	Other Oceania
5	1,230	1,320	90	4,890	670	Oceania
–	5	5	†	65	60	British Overseas citizens
–	15	5	5	35	15	Nationality unknown
1,440	16,755	6,665	3,140	90,010	33,435	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain ⁽¹⁾ in the United Kingdom and settlement ⁽²⁾, by category, excluding EEA nationals ⁽³⁾ and Switzerland, 2002-2005

United Kingdom

Category	Number of decisions				2004 Excl. Accession States ⁽⁷⁾	Percentage refused				
	2002 ⁽⁴⁾	2003 ⁽⁴⁾	2004 ^{(3)(R)}	2005 ^(P)		2002	2003	2004 ^{(3)(R)}	2005 ^(P)	2004 Excl. Accession States ⁽⁷⁾
All decisions	337,650	485,860	383,470	387,875	<i>367,000</i>	5.5	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.2
Visitors	15,355	15,740	12,870	10,450	<i>12,740</i>	8.4	10.9	10.0	9.3	10.0
Working holidaymakers	2,700	500	490	245	<i>490</i>	2.6	19.7	21.1	54.3	21.1
Students	128,400	190,215	156,110	137,830	<i>153,205</i>	5.3	2.9	4.3	6.9	4.3
Trainees	7,960	10,760	12,540	10,885	<i>12,495</i>	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Au Pairs	360	365	225	220	<i>190</i>	45.4	63.8	27.1	18.7	28.6
Work permit holders	54,865	79,300	60,370	68,980	<i>59,915</i>	3.1	7.5	8.7	10.6	8.5
Permit free employment ⁽⁵⁾	7,415	11,470	15,400	27,295	<i>15,345</i>	10.7	9.9	7.6	4.5	7.6
Independent means	10	20	5	10	<i>5</i>	66.7	76.2	60.0	25.0	60.0
Business ⁽⁶⁾	10,715	25,860	17,510	2,715	<i>6,130</i>	7.8	4.1	12.5	47.3	23.5
Fiancé(e)s	100	150	120	95	<i>120</i>	22.4	20.1	21.3	17.9	21.0
Spouse (probationary period applications) ⁽⁸⁾	19,235	25,030	19,070	18,020	<i>18,840</i>	3.8	9.8	9.9	7.0	9.9
Other limited leave	10,470	15,730	11,595	8,365	<i>11,405</i>	16.5	31.2	22.9	23.4	21.9
Settlement	78,935	106,110	70,975	96,270	<i>70,060</i>	5.4	9.1	9.2	6.5	9.3
Category Unknown	1,140	4,610	6,185	6,490	<i>6,055</i>	15.7	8.2	52.7	51.6	52.6

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

(2) Excludes 'in line' dependants.

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

(4) Excludes the outcome of appeals.

(5) Includes writers and artists.

(6) Includes investors and innovators.

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

(8) Data include unmarried partners.

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽⁵⁾		Settled Status ⁽⁶⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
All nationalities	40,160	5,095	10,425	2,800	58,480
Europe					
European Economic Area ⁽¹⁾					
Austria	410	25	120	15	570
Belgium	275	65	125	15	480
Denmark	430	105	105	20	665
Finland	135	15	65	15	235
France	2,345	435	1,010	270	4,060
Germany	2,520	215	640	125	3,495
Greece	255	30	265	45	595
Iceland	15	–	10	5	35
Ireland	740	215	210	40	1,200
Italy	1,775	115	655	130	2,680
Luxembourg	10	–	†	†	15
Netherlands	2,240	350	365	120	3,075
Norway	175	20	60	15	270
Portugal	2,810	485	1,425	305	5,025
Spain	855	70	425	100	1,455
Sweden	445	80	230	65	815
Switzerland	100	10	25	†	135
European Economic Area ⁽²⁾	15,545	2,230	5,740	1,295	24,815
European Economic Area Accession States ⁽³⁾					
Cyprus	85	10	10	5	105
Czech Republic	550	55	40	10	655
Estonia	210	20	15	10	250
Hungary	375	20	55	–	445
Latvia	560	55	10	15	645
Lithuania	1,905	95	100	40	2,140
Malta	50	5	5	†	55
Poland	5,375	355	695	70	6,495
Slovakia	615	35	65	10	725
Slovenia	25	†	5	–	30
European Economic Area Accession States	9,745	645	990	160	11,550
Remainder of Europe					
Bulgaria	70	10	15	5	105
Croatia	30	†	15	5	50
Romania	100	5	25	5	130
Russia	175	10	50	5	235
Serbia and Montenegro	105	10	15	10	135
Turkey	205	30	35	25	295
Ukraine	275	25	30	15	345
Other former USSR	130	10	10	5	155
Other former Yugoslavia	20	†	15	5	40
Other Europe	205	20	5	10	240
Remainder of Europe	1,310	120	210	85	1,725
Europe	26,605	2,995	6,945	1,545	38,090

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

(2) Includes Liechtenstein.

(3) States that became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

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

(5) Residence documents and residence permits issued for 5 years – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11 and 12.

(6) Residence documents and residence permits issued for an indefinite period – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by nationality, 2005 ^(P) (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽⁵⁾		Settled Status ⁽⁶⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
Americas					
Argentina	135	†	20	†	155
Barbados	†	–	†	–	5
Brazil	1,545	120	150	70	1,885
Canada	130	15	25	5	170
Chile	25	–	5	†	30
Colombia	220	15	55	20	310
Guyana	10	†	†	†	10
Jamaica	150	50	15	25	240
Mexico	75	5	10	5	100
Peru	60	–	20	5	85
Trinidad and Tobago	20	†	10	†	35
USA	545	25	160	20	750
Venezuela	145	5	20	5	180
Other Americas	185	45	50	15	295
Americas	3,245	290	545	170	4,245
Africa					
Algeria	575	190	230	110	1,105
Angola	105	25	30	30	185
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁴⁾	35	10	10	5	55
Egypt	105	20	25	5	155
Ethiopia	20	†	5	–	30
Ghana	810	275	90	90	1,265
Kenya	65	10	30	15	115
Libya	10	5	†	†	15
Mauritius	75	10	25	5	115
Morocco	115	20	55	20	205
Nigeria	1,055	410	240	205	1,905
Sierra Leone	50	10	20	5	80
Somalia	135	20	–	5	160
South Africa	560	30	250	30	875
Sudan	45	5	5	5	60
Tanzania	25	5	5	5	35
Tunisia	40	5	15	5	60
Uganda	40	10	15	10	80
Zambia	10	5	5	5	25
Zimbabwe	115	15	40	10	185
Other Africa	775	170	150	125	1,220
Africa	4,760	1,245	1,245	680	7,925
Asia					
Indian sub-continent					
Bangladesh	70	10	15	5	105
India	2,360	95	820	145	3,415
Pakistan	1,010	85	335	125	1,555
Indian sub-continent	3,435	195	1,165	275	5,070

Table 4.3 (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽⁵⁾		Settled Status ⁽⁶⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
Middle East					
Iran	95	15	35	5	150
Iraq	55	10	5	5	75
Israel	105	10	25	5	145
Jordan	25	†	5	†	35
Kuwait	†	†	–	–	5
Lebanon	65	5	10	5	90
Saudi Arabia	5	–	–	†	5
Syria	40	5	5	5	55
Yemen	10	5	5	†	15
Other Middle East	35	5	10	10	55
Middle East	430	60	100	35	625
Remainder of Asia					
China	170	130	45	15	360
Hong Kong	30	5	20	5	60
Indonesia	25	†	5	–	30
Japan	135	†	45	†	185
Malaysia	65	†	25	5	95
Philippines	115	5	35	15	170
Singapore	25	5	10	–	35
South Korea	30	†	10	5	45
Sri Lanka	420	100	50	15	580
Taiwan	15	–	5	†	20
Thailand	75	10	25	10	115
Other Asia	110	25	15	5	150
Remainder of Asia	1,210	280	285	70	1,845
Asia	5,075	530	1,550	385	7,540
Oceania					
Australia	280	10	70	5	365
New Zealand	125	†	40	5	175
Other Oceania	5	–	5	–	10
Oceania	410	15	115	10	550
British Overseas citizens	†	–	†	–	5
Nationality unknown	65	25	20	15	125
All nationalities	40,160	5,095	10,425	2,800	58,480

Table 4.4 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region and year 2004 ^(R) to 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom					Number of decisions
Geographical region and nationality	Limited Period Status ⁽¹⁾		Settled Status ⁽²⁾		Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused	
2004 ^(R)					
Europe	16,165	3,145	5,510	1,060	25,885
Americas	2,325	275	555	125	3,275
Africa	4,775	2,225	1,100	600	8,700
Asia	3,230	325	1,370	325	5,255
Oceania	340	10	100	10	460
British Overseas citizens	5	†	–	–	5
Nationality unknown	40	5	20	5	70
All nationalities	26,875	5,990	8,655	2,125	43,645
2005 ^(P)					
Europe	26,605	2,995	6,945	1,545	38,090
Americas	3,245	290	545	170	4,245
Africa	4,760	1,245	1,245	680	7,925
Asia	5,075	530	1,550	385	7,540
Oceania	410	15	115	10	550
British Overseas citizens	†	–	†	–	5
Nationality unknown	65	25	20	15	125
All nationalities	40,160	5,095	10,425	2,800	58,480

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

(2) Residence documents and residence permits issued for an indefinite period – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

SECTION 5: Grants of settlement

	Page
Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	68
Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2005	74
Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	75
Table 5.4 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 2001-2005	76
Table 5.5 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	77
Table 5.6 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland, 1995-2005	79
Table 5.7 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals, 1960-2005	82
Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 38-44	

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾, 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom							Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽³⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	179,120	25,470	1,625	320	33,850	4,050	4,795	
Europe								
Bulgaria	1,225	255	†	135	70	20	–	
Croatia	625	20	†	–	180	15	–	
Romania	955	155	†	25	125	20	–	
Russia	1,795	305	10	15	195	80	†	
Serbia and Montenegro	6,805	85	†	†	2,180	25	–	
Turkey	5,330	165	5	†	1,535	45	–	
Ukraine	1,195	90	5	–	210	20	–	
Other former USSR	1,015	95	5	†	190	15	–	
Other former Yugoslavia	385	20	†	–	105	10	–	
Other Europe	1,485	15	–	†	375	10	–	
Europe	20,810	1,205	30	180	5,170	255	†	
Americas								
Argentina	145	30	†	†	–	†	–	
Barbados	120	35	–	–	†	5	†	
Brazil	645	50	15	†	35	15	–	
Canada	1,215	285	15	†	–	40	180	
Chile	50	5	–	–	†	5	–	
Colombia	1,555	55	5	†	420	25	–	
Guyana	235	45	–	–	15	10	–	
Jamaica	2,780	290	5	–	75	75	5	
Mexico	140	30	†	–	–	†	–	
Peru	220	10	5	–	35	5	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	505	165	†	–	5	30	†	
USA	4,350	1,080	75	20	†	70	–	
Venezuela	155	25	†	–	10	5	–	
Other Americas	1,790	55	10	–	390	40	5	
Americas	13,905	2,155	135	25	985	320	190	

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

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

(3) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 44.

(4) Includes unmarried partners.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (4)	Wives (4)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
15,760	30,210	45,445	1,450	11,520	70	4,565	All nationalities (excluding EEA)
							Europe
105	225	190	–	55	–	170	Bulgaria
30	155	180	–	40	–	5	Croatia
85	260	180	5	35	–	65	Romania
35	635	360	15	95	–	50	Russia
270	1,175	2,540	10	475	–	35	Serbia and Montenegro
545	1,020	1,550	15	345	–	105	Turkey
55	420	270	10	75	–	30	Ukraine
35	315	250	10	70	–	35	Other former USSR
35	120	65	5	20	–	5	Other former Yugoslavia
320	285	365	†	100	–	15	Other Europe
1,515	4,600	5,955	65	1,315	–	515	Remainder of Europe
							Americas
20	50	20	†	5	–	5	Argentina
40	10	20	5	5	–	5	Barbados
85	295	90	†	25	†	30	Brazil
115	320	145	5	50	10	50	Canada
10	15	5	–	5	–	5	Chile
115	270	500	†	130	–	35	Colombia
40	35	60	5	15	†	10	Guyana
685	570	680	30	155	–	205	Jamaica
30	60	10	–	5	–	10	Mexico
20	70	50	5	15	–	5	Peru
45	65	115	10	30	†	30	Trinidad and Tobago
445	1,325	920	10	210	20	170	USA
15	55	30	–	5	–	15	Venezuela
215	255	570	10	185	†	60	Other Americas
1,880	3,395	3,215	85	840	35	645	Americas

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾, 2005 ⁽²⁾ (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽³⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right
Africa							
Algeria	940	20	†	–	275	50	–
Angola	1,695	–	–	–	780	5	–
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁵⁾	2,960	†	–	–	1,050	10	–
Egypt	615	90	10	–	25	40	–
Ethiopia	735	5	–	†	405	†	–
Ghana	2,880	290	15	†	395	130	5
Kenya	2,690	260	15	10	715	85	†
Libya	360	20	–	–	50	15	–
Mauritius	860	225	5	–	15	80	–
Morocco	390	25	5	–	10	15	–
Nigeria	5,310	545	20	–	765	340	5
Sierra Leone	3,420	20	†	–	2,020	55	5
Somalia	8,255	†	–	–	4,125	20	–
South Africa	9,385	2,635	35	5	25	40	2,100
Sudan	730	25	†	†	265	25	–
Tanzania	700	30	5	†	170	25	–
Tunisia	135	15	†	–	5	†	–
Uganda	1,065	30	5	–	345	25	5
Zambia	830	185	†	†	25	45	5
Zimbabwe	4,520	1,115	5	†	175	75	340
Other Africa	5,600	185	10	5	2,305	80	5
Africa	54,080	5,725	135	25	13,945	1,160	2,465
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	3,085	55	35	†	220	75	†
India	16,720	4,540	340	20	285	385	15
Pakistan	9,185	595	130	10	860	185	†
Indian sub-continent	28,990	5,190	505	30	1,365	645	15
Middle East							
Iran	2,055	80	5	15	685	40	†
Iraq	4,675	10	–	†	2,975	20	–
Israel	590	105	10	10	25	10	†
Jordan	310	75	†	†	15	15	–
Kuwait	70	†	–	–	20	†	–
Lebanon	535	70	5	–	95	10	†
Saudi Arabia	70	5	–	–	5	10	–
Syria	295	25	5	†	40	10	–
Yemen	410	5	–	–	105	5	–
Other Middle East	380	15	†	–	95	5	–
Middle East	9,395	390	25	25	4,060	125	5

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

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (4)	Wives (4)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Africa
125	180	210	5	30	–	45	Algeria
20	100	595	†	175	–	10	Angola
60	225	1,345	5	235	–	25	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (6)
75	125	180	10	40	–	20	Egypt
25	60	185	†	45	–	10	Ethiopia
335	380	955	15	140	–	225	Ghana
170	285	815	20	240	–	70	Kenya
10	60	165	–	15	–	20	Libya
75	190	185	10	55	–	35	Mauritius
90	150	40	5	10	–	45	Morocco
515	535	1,680	110	385	†	400	Nigeria
50	115	885	15	195	–	60	Sierra Leone
70	185	2,770	70	930	†	80	Somalia
930	1,410	1,600	25	445	†	135	South Africa
20	115	185	†	85	–	5	Sudan
50	95	230	15	50	–	20	Tanzania
70	25	10	†	†	–	5	Tunisia
45	85	365	†	105	–	50	Uganda
85	55	325	†	85	–	20	Zambia
405	415	1,550	30	325	†	80	Zimbabwe
260	430	1,850	10	375	†	85	Other Africa
3,485	5,220	16,135	360	3,965	5	1,455	Africa
							Asia
							Indian sub-continent
710	970	590	125	160	–	145	Bangladesh
2,165	3,975	3,680	235	750	†	330	India
1,605	2,225	2,140	270	630	†	530	Pakistan
4,480	7,170	6,410	635	1,535	†	1,005	Indian sub-continent
							Middle East
65	360	505	45	205	†	55	Iran
60	405	890	30	275	–	5	Iraq
85	140	145	5	45	–	5	Israel
30	65	75	–	20	–	10	Jordan
†	10	30	–	†	–	5	Kuwait
40	105	155	5	35	–	20	Lebanon
5	10	20	–	10	†	10	Saudi Arabia
40	75	80	†	15	–	5	Syria
20	85	140	†	35	–	10	Yemen
30	60	155	†	20	–	5	Other Middle East
370	1,315	2,190	85	670	†	130	Middle East

Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by nationality and category, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾, 2005 ⁽²⁾ (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region and nationality	Total	4 years with work permit	4 years' permit free employment ⁽²⁾	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave ⁽³⁾	Other discretionary	Others granted in own right
Remainder of Asia							
China	3,985	805	10	5	565	70	†
Hong Kong ⁽⁶⁾	805	185	5	5	10	160	–
Indonesia	300	45	35	–	10	10	–
Japan	1,540	460	10	5	–	100	–
Malaysia	1,945	800	10	5	5	195	†
Philippines	14,710	6,300	415	–	15	15	5
Singapore	290	100	5	–	†	30	†
South Korea	815	155	25	5	†	85	–
Sri Lanka	5,475	150	50	5	1,760	65	†
Taiwan	230	45	†	†	–	75	–
Thailand	1,945	160	15	†	†	80	–
Other Asia	13,315	100	185	†	5,925	590	†
Remainder of Asia	45,355	9,300	765	25	8,290	1,480	10
Total Asia	83,740	14,880	1,295	85	13,715	2,250	35
Oceania							
Australia	3,740	1,000	15	5	†	25	1,040
New Zealand	2,505	485	10	5	–	10	1,055
Other Oceania	90	10	†	–	†	5	5
Oceania	6,335	1,495	25	5	5	40	2,105
British Overseas citizens	95	10	–	–	10	20	5
Nationality Unknown	160	–	–	–	20	5	–
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	179,120	25,470	1,625	320	33,850	4,050	4,795

(6) Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 7.

Table 5.1 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (4)	Wives (4)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and nationality
							Remainder of Asia
220	1,080	955	80	135	–	65	China
30	170	135	10	70	5	20	Hong Kong (6)
15	110	50	–	10	–	15	Indonesia
35	580	245	5	70	†	35	Japan
105	400	260	15	70	10	70	Malaysia
2,435	880	3,835	25	575	–	215	Philippines
20	80	40	†	10	–	†	Singapore
30	200	235	†	50	–	25	South Korea
240	1,120	1,705	65	230	†	80	Sri Lanka
15	60	20	†	5	–	5	Taiwan
50	1,210	315	†	50	–	60	Thailand
160	1,590	3,000	15	1,655	–	90	Other Asia
3,365	7,475	10,805	210	2,925	15	680	Remainder of Asia
8,215	15,965	19,405	930	5,135	20	1,815	Asia
							Oceania
395	650	405	5	125	5	75	Australia
250	330	220	†	75	5	55	New Zealand
10	20	25	–	10	–	5	Other Oceania
655	995	650	5	205	10	130	Oceania
5	15	20	†	10	–	†	British Overseas citizens
10	15	65	5	45	–	†	Nationality Unknown
15,760	30,210	45,445	1,450	11,520	70	4,565	All nationalities (excluding EEA)

Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by broad nationality, gender and age ⁽¹⁾, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽²⁾, 2005 ^(P)

United Kingdom

Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)
All nationalities							
Male	20,990	8,635	27,540	16,440	6,080	1,270	59,970
Female	20,150	10,040	29,590	14,130	6,140	1,985	61,885
Total	41,140	18,680	57,130	30,570	12,220	3,255	121,855
Europe (excluding EEA)							
Male	2,500	1,560	2,525	1,470	595	90	6,235
Female	2,430	1,245	3,000	1,425	625	130	6,425
Total	4,930	2,805	5,525	2,895	1,220	220	12,660
Americas							
Male	1,400	440	1,580	1,335	605	120	4,080
Female	1,435	580	2,480	1,625	785	150	5,620
Total	2,835	1,020	4,060	2,960	1,390	265	9,695
Africa							
Male	7,545	2,655	6,365	4,860	1,960	345	16,185
Female	7,325	3,230	7,655	4,425	2,195	725	18,230
Total	14,875	5,885	14,015	9,290	4,155	1,070	34,415
Asia							
Indian sub-continent							
Male	3,125	1,250	5,780	2,630	825	255	10,745
Female	2,920	3,065	5,150	1,590	625	455	10,885
Total	6,045	4,315	10,930	4,225	1,450	710	21,630
Middle East							
Male	1,015	635	2,150	975	370	150	4,280
Female	940	415	795	585	270	165	2,235
Total	1,955	1,055	2,945	1,565	640	315	6,515
Remainder of Asia							
Male	5,090	2,005	7,310	4,630	1,520	275	15,740
Female	4,835	1,375	8,385	4,025	1,440	340	15,560
Total	9,925	3,380	15,695	8,655	2,960	610	31,300
Asia							
Male	9,230	3,895	15,240	8,235	2,715	680	30,765
Female	8,700	4,855	14,330	6,205	2,335	960	28,680
Total	17,930	8,750	29,570	14,440	5,050	1,640	59,445
Oceania							
Male	290	70	1,815	530	200	30	2,645
Female	245	110	2,105	440	190	20	2,865
Total	530	185	3,920	965	390	50	5,510
British Overseas citizens and other countries							
Male	25	15	25	10	5	5	60
Female	15	15	25	10	10	5	65
Total	45	35	45	20	15	10	125

(1) Excludes 15,960 persons given settlement on arrival and a further 165 persons whose ages are not available.

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

Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1995-2005

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Category of grant	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)						(4)(P)	(4)(P)
Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)											
On completion of four years:											
in employment with a work permit	3,390	3,320	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470
in permit free employment ⁽⁶⁾	680	620	705	855	700	1,415	890	980	1,325	1,325	1,625
as business or self employed, or as persons of independent means	240	200	265	200	130	260	160	115	230	220	320
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom – born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	280	300	220	170	220	160	140	60	†	5	†
Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,600	4,200	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850
of which:											
recognised refugees ⁽⁶⁾	680	1,120	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230
persons given exceptional leave to remain granted under the Family ILR exercise	920	3,080	2,425	2,405	7,280	7,310	8,545	21,840	*	8,785	10,780
Other grants on a discretionary basis	2,720	2,840	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730	10,860	4,075	4,050
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis ⁽⁷⁾	10,000	12,600	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,065	45,615	70,105
Spouses and dependants											
Husbands:											
settled on arrival	20	20	15	10	15	25	55	45	85	785	560
settled on removal of time limit:	12,660	12,430	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	12,230	11,900	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540
at same time as wife	430	530	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660
Total husbands	12,680	12,450	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760
Wives:											
settled on arrival	140	120	150	125	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080
settled on removal of time limit:	19,800	21,400	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130
of which:											
on basis of marriage ⁽⁸⁾	17,010	17,570	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205
at same time as husband	2,780	3,830	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925
Total wives	19,940	21,520	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210
Children:											
settled on arrival	1,330	1,230	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385
settled on removal of time limit:	7,300	9,520	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060
of which:											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	1,640	1,620	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125
other	5,660	7,890	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935
Total children	8,630	10,740	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:											
on arrival	250	280	295	285	265	265	295	215	90	100	260
on removal of time limit	1,760	1,330	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185
Other and unspecified dependants ⁽⁹⁾	1,660	2,230	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520
Total spouses and dependants	44,920	48,550	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380
Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants	570	580	350	310	230	295	170	120	130	75	70
Category unknown ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565
All grants	55,480	61,730	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8.

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

(3) Includes a small number of EEA nationals.

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

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

(6) Includes refugees from South East Asia and their dependants and persons granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-July backlog as announced in the White

(6) Paper in July 1998.

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

(8) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

(10) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Table 5.4 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2001-2005

United Kingdom						Number of persons
Broad category of grant	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004
	(1)		(R)(3)	(R)(4)(5)	(P)(4)	<i>Excl. Accession States</i> ^{(R)(6)}
Employment						
Employment with a work permit after 4 years	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470	16,165
– spouses and dependants	5,045	6,835	10,620	17,050	27,340	17,005
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,050	1,095	1,550	1,545	1,945	1,470
– spouses and dependants	845	680	1,050	1,020	1,570	995
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795	4,755
– spouses and dependants	725	1,290	1,945	1,680	1,895	1,680
Total employment-related grants	15,255	19,800	29,635	42,260	63,015	42,075
Asylum ⁽⁷⁾						
Refugees ⁽⁸⁾ and persons given exceptional leave to remain	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850	18,425
– spouses and dependants	10,555	11,705	9,915	33,525	33,960	31,845
Total asylum-related grants	28,520	29,940	22,105	52,555	67,810	50,270
Family formation and reunion ⁽⁹⁾						
Husbands ⁽¹⁰⁾	16,915	15,520	17,370	8,185	8,710	8,135
Wives ⁽¹⁰⁾	26,835	25,120	30,790	12,920	15,585	12,390
Children	6,795	6,355	8,950	5,850	6,715	5,800
Parents and grandparents	1,760	1,750	3,090	1,985	1,450	1,980
Other and unspecified dependants	4,570	4,015	5,000	4,300	4,880	4,280
Total family grants	56,875	52,760	65,200	33,240	37,335	32,585
Other grants on a discretionary basis	7,760	10,980	16,160	6,715	6,400	6,670
Category unknown ⁽¹¹⁾	*	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565	4,335
All grants of settlement	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120	135,935

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 – see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 8.

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

(3) Excludes reconsideration cases.

(4) May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.

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

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

(7) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 18.

(8) Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

(9) Spouses and dependants joining British citizens or persons previously granted settlement.

(10) Includes unmarried partners.

(11) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1995-2005

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Broad nationality and category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^{(F)(3)}	2005 ^{(F)(3)}
All nationalities											
Four years' employment	3,930	3,830	3,450	3,765	3,945	5,840	5,185	6,800	10,515	17,530	27,090
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	12,640	12,400	11,215	13,585	15,335	15,715	17,805	16,670	19,295	12,645	15,760
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	19,800	21,410	20,305	22,150	24,870	30,830	30,895	30,670	37,750	25,230	30,210
Children ⁽⁵⁾	8,590	10,690	11,480	12,215	19,405	28,975	20,095	21,215	27,395	40,815	45,445
Other	10,140	13,060	11,970	17,550	33,345	44,365	34,210	40,465	44,325	42,990	60,615
Total	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120
Europe											
Four years' employment	300	300	300	335	300	460	400	550	800	910	1,240
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	880	1,020	950	1,085	1,075	1,310	1,460	1,295	1,835	1,520	1,515
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,840	2,710	2,760	2,755	3,090	4,325	4,470	4,300	6,080	5,740	4,600
Children	470	1,510	1,830	1,180	2,695	3,515	2,335	1,605	2,570	10,065	5,955
Other	400	1,620	1,600	1,695	8,595	5,335	5,105	3,850	4,010	8,345	7,505
Total	3,890	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810
Americas											
Four years' employment	900	920	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625	2,110	2,290
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	1,740	1,820	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,045	1,980	1,880
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,080	3,260	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,925	2,990	3,395
Children	1,530	1,460	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,350	3,800	3,215
Other	930	1,000	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,515	3,245	3,125
Total	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905
Africa											
Four years' employment	650	660	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265	2,315	3,715	5,860
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	3,380	3,080	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,535	2,995	3,485
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,240	3,380	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,325	4,040	5,220
Children	2,400	2,770	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720	11,715	13,195	16,135
Other	2,330	3,080	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,620	13,160	19,130	19,970	15,480	23,380
Total	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Four years' employment	350	340	380	370	520	945	975	1,410	1,915	3,550	5,695
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	4,800	4,600	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,070	3,505	4,480
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	6,040	5,990	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,625	6,275	7,170
Children	1,450	1,240	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050	3,965	5,310	6,410
Other	1,820	1,420	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760	5,910	5,595	5,230
Total	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990
Middle East											
Four years' employment	170	130	105	110	105	140	130	160	170	280	415
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	390	390	360	370	355	450	445	415	530	305	370
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	710	1,070	975	985	985	1,155	910	900	1,110	1,025	1,315
Children	620	1,260	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020	1,160	2,000	2,190
Other	1,000	1,940	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,045	2,430	5,105
Total	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	9,395

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.7 before 2003.

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

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

(4) Data from 1997 include unmarried partners.

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

Table 5.5 Grants of settlement, by main category and broad nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1995-2005 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Broad nationality and category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^{(F)(3)}	2005 ^{(F)(3)}
Remainder of Asia											
Four years' employment	1,300	1,200	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,950	5,850	10,065
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	640	660	515	580	595	760	760	760	1,135	1,800	3,365
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	3,490	3,600	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,965	4,240	7,475
Children ⁽⁵⁾	1,630	1,900	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,835	5,820	10,805
Other	1,720	2,140	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,545	5,105	13,645
Total	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355
Asia (total)											
Four years' employment	1,820	1,680	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,040	9,680	16,175
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	5,830	5,650	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,740	5,610	8,215
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	10,240	10,660	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,700	11,540	15,965
Children ⁽⁵⁾	3,690	4,400	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,965	13,130	19,405
Other	4,540	5,490	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,500	13,130	23,980
Total	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740
Oceania											
Four years' employment	200	220	185	205	240	320	400	525	725	1,110	1,525
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	700	720	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,110	520	655
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	1,180	1,160	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,655	885	995
Children	290	320	265	305	340	500	455	570	610	540	650
Other	1,090	1,090	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,030	2,640	2,510
Total	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335
Others ⁽⁶⁾											
Four years' employment	60	50	20	20	15	15	10	10	10	5	10
Husbands ⁽⁴⁾	120	100	90	95	75	85	55	45	30	15	15
Wives ⁽⁴⁾	230	240	220	195	185	200	150	80	65	35	30
Children	210	230	285	340	355	390	185	105	185	90	85
Other	860	780	665	895	745	870	510	305	305	140	120
Total	1,470	1,400	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255

(6) Includes British Overseas citizens, and Nationality Unknown.

Table 5.6 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1995-2005

United Kingdom											Number of persons	
Geographical region and nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005 ⁽⁴⁾	
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	
Europe												
Accession States												
Cyprus	220	240	240	275	425	515	260	270	565	160	*	
Estonia	..	..	..	15	25	25	40	50	75	165	*
Hungary	130	200	175	185	190	250	215	270	325	100	*	
Latvia	..	..	..	45	35	60	70	75	125	210	*
Lithuania	..	..	..	50	110	150	135	170	325	610	*
Malta	80	80	55	70	60	75	95	80	95	25	*	
Poland	580	640	565	580	615	830	945	875	1,290	1,220	*	
Slovenia	..	..	..	10	20	20	10	25	20	5	*
Former Czechoslovakia	190	290	285	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Czech Republic	..	..	..	245	270	415	490	495	515	520	*
of which, Slovakia	..	..	..	160	230	345	430	380	425	255	*
Accession States	1,200	1,450	1,320	1,640	1,980	2,680	2,695	2,690	3,755	3,275	*	
Remainder of Europe												
Bulgaria	150	200	165	185	275	295	310	365	750	625	1,225	
Romania	190	270	220	240	290	310	360	390	565	560	955	
Turkey	1,170	3,720	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920	4,365	6,060	5,330	
Former USSR ⁽⁴⁾	610	820	870	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Russia	..	..	..	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365	2,160	1,620	1,795
of which, Ukraine	..	..	..	140	200	385	405	460	805	1,050	1,195
of which, Other former USSR	..	..	..	80	160	300	340	415	625	830	1,015
Former Yugoslavia ⁽⁵⁾	550	680	595	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
of which, Croatia	..	..	..	185	315	660	710	310	280	985	625
of which, Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540	1,165	9,590	6,805
of which, Other former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	440	550	1,130	1,575	955	510	285	385
Other Europe	20	20	30	55	130	135	255	190	315	1,700	1,485	
Remainder of Europe	2,690	5,710	6,115	5,410	13,775	12,255	11,080	8,910	11,540	23,310	20,810	
Europe	3,890	7,160	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	
Americas												
Argentina	60	50	50	60	60	80	120	120	155	95	145	
Barbados	70	80	55	100	65	95	115	100	160	145	120	
Brazil	330	390	330	350	405	460	575	510	695	565	645	
Canada	940	970	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,710	1,225	1,215	
Chile	40	60	70	50	55	80	75	100	120	65	50	
Colombia	280	270	240	365	650	820	785	805	1,000	1,745	1,555	
Guyana	190	200	175	185	135	200	210	190	275	170	235	
Jamaica	1,400	1,420	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675	4,500	2,930	2,780	
Mexico	90	110	125	120	90	125	130	160	245	130	140	
Peru	100	80	110	105	140	160	150	155	180	110	220	
Trinidad and Tobago	360	340	280	320	280	490	365	410	655	565	505	
USA	3,960	4,030	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355	5,620	4,120	4,350	
Venezuela	40	50	45	65	65	80	85	80	120	85	155	
Other Americas	310	430	395	2,945	750	945	810	720	1,025	2,175	1,790	
Americas	8,180	8,470	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	

(1) Excludes EEA and Swiss nationals throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.7 before 2003.

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

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

(4) Data from 1995 to 1997 include former Soviet republic Accession States.

(5) Data from 1995 to 1997 include former Yugoslavian Accession States.

Table 5.6 Grants of settlement by nationality, excluding EEA nationals and Switzerland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 1995-2005 (continued)

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Geographical region and nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005 ⁽⁴⁾
Africa											
Algeria	440	400	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855	945	1,005	940
Angola	40	30	60	95	520	320	280	660	620	1,090	1,695
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁽⁶⁾	120	90	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260	1,475	2,410	2,960
Egypt	270	330	330	360	385	485	420	500	615	485	615
Ethiopia	170	140	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345	285	520	735
Ghana	1,820	1,970	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585	4,015	2,305	2,880
Kenya	530	590	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055	1,585	2,255	2,690
Libya	70	110	120	165	160	375	370	445	380	465	360
Mauritius	390	460	380	450	460	675	375	455	695	530	860
Morocco	430	460	405	425	430	590	575	520	660	305	390
Nigeria	3,260	3,220	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325	7,570	4,620	5,310
Sierra Leone	440	570	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855	1,375	1,805	3,420
Somalia	760	680	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000	6,305	3,825	8,255
South Africa	1,300	1,040	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135	8,805	7,560	9,385
Sudan	150	360	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560	665	745	730
Tanzania	250	220	155	220	235	430	310	290	510	570	700
Tunisia	80	90	75	115	160	125	190	160	220	115	135
Uganda	440	1,040	695	500	1,400	3,445	755	745	830	960	1,065
Zambia	190	220	180	205	235	440	345	330	560	500	830
Zimbabwe	330	360	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530	3,675	3,765	4,520
Other Africa	490	600	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550	3,080	3,585	5,600
Africa	12,000	12,970	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080
Asia											
Indian sub-continent											
Bangladesh	3,280	2,720	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725	5,590	3,115	3,085
India	4,860	4,620	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005	10,955	11,100	16,720
Pakistan	6,310	6,250	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935	12,945	10,020	9,185
Indian sub-continent	14,450	13,590	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990
Middle East											
Iran	1,120	1,720	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715	1,585	1,725	2,055
Iraq	540	1,580	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955	1,440	1,725	4,675
Israel	290	290	275	305	260	365	320	375	500	505	590
Jordan	150	120	150	130	145	255	175	170	180	250	310
Kuwait	30	20	40	55	60	60	30	65	75	90	70
Lebanon	400	660	635	595	760	990	265	365	310	490	535
Saudi Arabia	40	40	30	45	55	50	45	40	75	60	70
Syria	100	110	120	115	140	245	195	170	280	255	295
Yemen	160	180	150	225	260	295	380	300	405	420	410
Other Middle East	60	70	85	125	145	205	140	190	170	525	380
Middle East	2,880	4,790	4,160	4,175	5,590	7,230	4,830	5,345	5,020	6,045	9,395

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

Table 5.6 (continued)

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
Geographical region and nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^{(F)(3)}	2005 ^(P)
Remainder of Asia											
China	1,130	1,180	1,225	1,545	1,525	1,710	1,515	1,705	2,540	2,310	3,985
Hong Kong ⁽⁷⁾	1,310	1,240	895	810	485	795	605	460	725	540	805
Indonesia	100	90	90	115	200	210	205	225	315	195	300
Japan	1,870	1,780	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785	1,850	1,360	1,540
Malaysia	660	610	505	545	510	780	710	745	1,150	955	1,945
Philippines	1,090	1,030	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505	3,810	8,200	14,710
Singapore	170	150	160	125	170	230	225	220	265	305	290
South Korea	260	270	220	275	305	485	480	485	735	570	815
Sri Lanka	1,370	2,180	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935	2,555	4,870	5,475
Taiwan	40	60	85	100	120	175	165	200	255	205	230
Thailand	520	550	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335	2,020	985	1,945
Other Asia	270	350	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980	4,215	2,320	13,315
Remainder of Asia	8,790	9,500	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355
Asia	26,120	27,880	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740
Oceania											
Australia	2,020	2,120	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500	4,120	3,240	3,740
New Zealand	1,390	1,360	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645	2,920	2,370	2,505
Other Oceania	40	40	25	50	40	55	60	100	85	85	90
Oceania	3,450	3,520	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335
British Overseas citizens	690	620	540	965	560	635	520	330	265	75	95
Nationality unknown ⁽⁸⁾	780	780	740	575	815	930	390	215	330	205	160
All nationalities	55,120	61,390	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120

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

(8) Includes refugees from South East Asia.

Table 5.7 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth ⁽¹⁾ citizens and foreign nationals, 1960-2005 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens ⁽³⁾	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens ⁽⁵⁾	Foreign nationals
1960	16,430	..	..	..	..
1961	15,690	..	..	..	..
1962	34,420 ⁽⁶⁾	–	..	18,810 ⁽⁶⁾	..
1963	75,160	–	..	59,810	..
1964	75,110	–	..	55,900	..
1965	77,970	290	..	57,060	..
1966	71,270	1,850	..	50,460	..
1967	83,310	3,590	14,660	61,380	3,690
1968	84,470	5,270	16,500	59,110	3,600
1969	69,950	5,280	18,990	42,810	2,870
1970	63,310	5,660	18,590	36,720	2,330
1971	72,300	10,620	19,850	38,220	3,620
1972	92,190	9,910	16,650	62,600	3,030
1973	55,160	8,450	17,150	26,900	2,670
1974	68,880	19,800	19,370	26,680	3,030
1975	82,400	21,510	20,460	37,130	3,290
1976	80,740	20,510	16,160	40,480	3,600
1977	69,310	18,600	14,990	32,130	3,600
1978	72,330	20,120	18,210	30,260	3,730
1979	69,670	17,510	18,790	26,510	6,860
1980	69,750	16,980	18,920	23,530	10,320
1981	59,060	14,860	16,550	21,890	5,760
1982	53,870	15,450	14,920	20,100	3,400
1983	53,460	14,520	15,880	18,820	4,240
1984	50,950	13,310	14,670	18,920	4,050
1985	55,360	15,410	16,310	19,800	3,840
1986	47,820	12,840	14,880	16,430	3,640
1987	45,980	13,680	14,740	14,070	3,490
1988	49,280	16,310	15,740	13,870	3,360
1989	49,650	19,070	16,490	11,980	2,110
1990	53,200	23,930	18,790	8,270	2,200
1991	53,900	27,030	20,860	4,030	1,990
1992	52,570	27,410	19,850	3,410	1,910
1993	55,640	28,880	23,140	2,180	1,440
1994	55,010	31,990	20,410	1,790	810
1995	55,480	33,070	20,090	1,680	640
1996	61,730	33,960	25,650	1,550	570
1997	58,725	29,380	26,995	1,685	670
1998	69,790	38,795	28,100	1,705	1,190
1999	97,115	48,300	41,975	2,465	4,375
2000	125,945	63,000	54,750	2,875	5,315
2001	108,410	53,510	42,950	5,880	6,070
2002	115,965	58,600	48,800	4,440	4,120
2003	139,280	78,300	57,055	1,965	1,960
2004 ⁽⁴⁾	139,210	64,065	57,535	5,135	12,475
2005 ⁽⁴⁾	179,120	77,720	85,445	5,450	10,510

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

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

(3) Excludes EEA nationals from 1999, Switzerland from 1 June 2002 and Accession States from 1 May 2004, hence the totals differ slightly from Tables 5.5 and 5.6 between 1995 and 2002.

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

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

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

SECTION 6: Enforcement

	Page
Table 6.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action, 1995-2005	85
Table 6.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures, 1995-2005	86
Table 6.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by gender, length of detention and place of detention	87
Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by nationality	88
Table 6.5 Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by reason for leaving detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich)	89
Table 6.6 Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by age and length of detention (excluding Oakington and Harwich)	89
Table 6.7 Persons proceeded against for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004 in England and Wales, 2001-2005	90
Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 45	

Table 6.1 Persons removed from the United Kingdom and those subject to enforcement action ⁽¹⁾, 1995-2005

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
									(P)(P)	(P)(2)	
Type of removal											
Persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾											
subsequently removed ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	19,150	21,200	24,535	27,605	31,295	38,275	37,865	50,360	38,110	39,730	32,840
of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	1,880	2,700	4,105	3,540	4,860	5,440	4,175	3,730	2,980	2,865	2,690
of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	700	345
of whom: non-asylum cases ⁽⁸⁾	17,270	18,510	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	34,010	26,855
of whom: non-asylum cases removed under enforcement powers ⁽⁹⁾	2,155	2,950
Persons removed as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾											
action and voluntary departures ⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	18,710	21,720
of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270	7,435	8,135
of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾	1,210	1,285
of whom: non-asylum cases	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305
Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes											
Return Programmes	*	*	*	*	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,715	3,655
of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹²⁾	*	*	*	*	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,300	2,905
of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	*	*	*	*	405	330
of whom: non-asylum cases ⁽¹³⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	420
Total persons removed ⁽³⁾⁽⁷⁾											
Total persons removed ⁽³⁾⁽⁷⁾	24,230	26,660	31,140	34,920	37,780	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390	61,160	58,215
of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾	3,170	4,820	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730
of whom: dependants of asylum applicants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,495	3,170	4,890	2,315	1,955
of whom: non-asylum cases ⁽⁸⁾	21,060	21,840	23,980	27,930	30,120	37,665	39,850	54,720	46,495	46,245	42,530
Persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽¹⁴⁾											
action was initiated ⁽¹⁴⁾											
Illegal entry action initiated	10,820	14,560	14,390	16,500	21,165	47,325	69,875	48,050	..	..	..
Deportation action initiated ⁽¹⁵⁾	5,640	6,850	5,600	4,580	1,785	2,525	625	235	..	..	..
Administrative removal action initiated	*	*	*	*	*	720	5,610	9,450	..	..	..
Total persons against whom enforcement action was initiated ⁽¹⁴⁾											
action was initiated ⁽¹⁴⁾	16,460	21,410	20,000	21,080	22,950	50,570	76,110	57,735	..	..	..
of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁸⁾	9,310	14,880	13,760	14,730	..	43,465	67,150	46,200	..	..	..
of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾
of whom: non-asylum cases	7,150	6,530	6,240	6,350	..	7,105	8,960	11,535	..	..	..

- (1) Under Sections 3(6), 3(7) or 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, or under Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.
- (2) 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.
- (3) Includes cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.
- (4) Including persons departing 'voluntarily' after enforcement action had been initiated against them.
- (5) Due to a change in the working practices of IND all port asylum removals have been carried out by enforcement teams using Port Powers of removal, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 45.
- (6) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage, excluding dependants.
- (7) Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed have only been collected since April 2001. Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004.
- (8) Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed. The breakdown of dependants by type of removal is only available from 2004.
- (9) Removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers.
- (10) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.
- (11) Figures for 2004 and 2005 include management information on the number of deportations.
- (12) Persons leaving under Voluntary Assisted Return Programmes run by the International Organisation for Migration. May include some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.
- (13) Persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organisation for Migration. May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated. Removals under this scheme began in December 2004.
- (14) 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.
- (15) Deportation figures may be under-recorded in 2000. 2001 figures may exclude some persons recommended for deportation by a court.

Table 6.2 Persons removed from the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, 1995-2005

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (R)(P)	2005 (P)(4)
Type of enforcement action initiated											
Illegal entry action ⁽⁵⁾	3,160	3,460	4,540	5,580	5,225	6,115	6,760	8,870	..	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	1,070	1,740	2,600	3,100	2,615	2,820	3,775	5,255	..	..	..
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	2,090	1,720	1,940	2,480	2,610	3,290	2,985	3,615	..	..	..
Deportation action ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	1,920	2,000	2,070	1,730	1,210	1,280	450	415	..	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	220	400	460	350	140	145	85	100	..	..	..
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾</i>
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	1,700	1,600	1,620	1,380	1,075	1,140	365	315	..	..	..
Administrative removal action ⁽⁵⁾	*	*	*	*	*	425	3,080	4,915	..	..	..
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	*	*	*	*	*	25	270	760	..	..	..
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	*	*	*	*	*	400	2,810	4,155	..	..	..
Total persons removed as a result of enforcement action and voluntary departures ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	5,080	5,460	6,610	7,315	6,440	7,820	10,290	14,205	19,630	18,710	21,720
<i>of whom: principal asylum applicants ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾</i>	1,290	2,130	3,060	3,450	2,755	2,990	4,130	6,115	8,270	7,435	8,135
<i>of whom: dependants of asylum applicants ⁽⁷⁾</i>	1,210	1,285
<i>of whom: non-asylum cases</i>	3,790	3,340	3,550	3,865	3,680	4,830	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305

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

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

(3) Figures exclude removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers.

(4) 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the Immigration Authorities.

(5) Figures for 2001 and 2002 have been estimated.

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

(7) Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed have only been collected since April 2001. Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004.

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

(9) Excludes Assisted Voluntary Returns.

(10) Due to a change in the working practices of IND all asylum removals have been carried out by enforcement teams using Port Powers of removal, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 45.

Table 6.3 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by gender, length of detention and place of detention ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Number of individuals			
Gender	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers ⁽³⁾	Of whom: minors ⁽⁴⁾
Female	280	205	20
Male	1,670	1,245	15
Total	1,950	1,450	30
Length of detention ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers ⁽³⁾	Of whom: minors ⁽⁴⁾
14 days or less	440	300	10
15 to 29 days	420	330	15
1 month to less than 2 months	450	335	5
2 months to less than 3 months	205	150	5
3 months to less than 4 months	115	90	†
4 months to less than 6 months	120	90	-
6 months to less than 1 year	160	125	-
1 year or more	45	30	-
Total	1,950	1,450	30
Place of detention	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers ⁽³⁾	Of whom: minors ⁽⁴⁾
Immigration Service Removal Centres			
Harmondsworth	395	305	-
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	305	245	-
Yarl's Wood	240	185	30
Colnbrook Long Term	230	170	-
Haslar	140	105	-
Lindholme	110	80	-
Campsfield House	105	80	-
Oakington Reception Centre	85	85	-
Dungavel	70	50	†
Tinsley House	65	40	-
Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities			
Colnbrook Short Term	10	10	-
Manchester Airport	5	5	-
Dover Harbour	†	†	-
Harwich	-	-	-
Prison establishments ⁽⁷⁾			
Bedford	10	5	-
Leeds	10	5	-
Highpoint	10	5	-
Wandsworth	10	5	-
Doncaster	5	5	-
Durham	5	5	-
Woodhill	5	5	-
Other prison establishments ⁽⁸⁾	135	70	-
Total	1,950	1,450	30

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

(2) Includes persons recorded by IND as detained in Prison Service Establishments.

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

(4) Persons recorded as being under 18 on 31 December 2005.

(5) Relates to current period of sole detention only.

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

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

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

Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers as at 31 December 2005, by nationality ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Nationality	Number of applicants	
	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers ⁽³⁾
Albania	15	10
Macedonia	†	†
Moldova	15	10
Romania	5	5
Russia	5	5
Serbia & Montenegro	40	35
Turkey	170	155
Ukraine	15	5
EU Accession States	5	†
Other Former USSR	25	20
Europe Other	15	5
Europe Total	310	255
Colombia	5	5
Ecuador	5	5
Jamaica	175	80
Americas Other	25	5
Americas Total	210	95
Algeria	40	40
Angola	20	20
Burundi	†	†
Cameroon	25	20
Congo	25	25
Dem. Rep. Congo	25	25
Eritrea	35	35
Ethiopia	25	20
Gambia	15	10
Ghana	50	25
Ivory Coast	5	5
Kenya	15	15
Liberia	20	20
Nigeria	230	120
Rwanda	10	10
Sierra Leone	25	20
Somalia	25	15
Sudan	20	20
Tanzania	†	†
Uganda	35	35
Zimbabwe	5	5
Africa Other	75	50
Africa Total	740	530
Iran	35	35
Iraq	35	35
Libya	5	5
Syria	5	5
Middle East Other	30	20
Middle East Total	110	105
Afghanistan	115	115
Bangladesh	45	25
China	65	55
India	90	65
Pakistan	155	115
Sri Lanka	55	55
Vietnam	25	20
Asia Other	25	15
Asia Total	570	465
Other, and nationality not known	10	5
Grand Total	1,950	1,450

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

(2) Includes persons recorded by IND as detained in Prison Service Establishments.

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

Table 6.5 Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by reason for leaving detention ^{(1)(2)(P)} (excluding Oakington and Harwich ⁽³⁾)

Number of individuals

Reason for leaving detention	Total persons	of whom: asylum seekers	Number of individuals			
			Q1 2005	Q2 2005	Q3 2005	Q4 2005
Removed from the UK	20,420	9,975	4,845	4,995	5,095	5,480
Granted leave to enter/remain ⁽⁴⁾	130	20	25	35	40	30
Granted temporary admission/release ⁽⁵⁾	7,290	5,720	1,640	1,800	1,710	2,140
Bailed ⁽⁶⁾	1,370	1,090	270	285	395	415
Other	5	5	†	†	†	-
Total persons leaving detention	29,210	16,805	6,785	7,115	7,245	8,065

(1) Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers at time of removal/release and their children.

(2) Some detainees may be recorded more than once if, for example, the person has been detained on more than one separate occasion in the time period shown.

(3) Oakington Reception Centre and Harwich are not controlled by the same part of IND as the removal/detention centres in the IND estate. Oakington and Harwich data on the DELMIS database are incomplete so they have been excluded.

(4) Short or long term stay in the UK has been granted.

(5) Decision on case has not been made.

(6) Detainee has applied for, and been granted, bail at a bail hearing.

Table 6.6 Persons recorded as leaving detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers, 2005, by age ⁽¹⁾ and length of detention ^{(2)(3)(P)} (excluding Oakington and Harwich ⁽⁴⁾)

Number of individuals

Length of detention ⁽⁵⁾	Total persons	of whom:				
		Adults ⁽¹⁾	Minors ⁽¹⁾			
		18 yrs +	Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs
7 days or less	15,345	14,000	585	395	305	65
8-14 days	3,475	3,280	80	75	35	5
15-29 days	4,060	3,840	85	80	40	10
1 month to less than 2 months	3,670	3,585	30	35	15	5
2 months to less than 3 months	1,190	1,180	10	†	†	-
3 months to less than 4 months	505	500	†	-	-	-
4 months to less than 6 months	480	475	†	-	-	-
6 months to less than 1 year	410	410	-	-	-	-
1 year or more	80	80	-	-	-	-
Total persons leaving detention	29,210	27,350	795	585	395	85
<i>of whom: asylum seekers</i>	<i>16,805</i>	<i>15,225</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>65</i>

(1) Recorded age at the end of their period of detention.

(2) Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from police cells and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers at time of removal/release and their children.

(3) Some detainees may be recorded more than once if, for example, the person has been detained on more than one separate occasion in the time period shown.

(4) Oakington Reception Centre and Harwich are not controlled by the same part of IND as the removal/detention centres in the IND estate. Oakington and Harwich data on the DELMIS database are incomplete so they have been excluded.

(5) Relates to current period of sole detention only; 2 months is defined as 61 days, 4 months is defined as 122 days; 6 months is defined as 182 days.

Table 6.7 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2004 in England and Wales, 2001-2005

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		2001	2002	2003 ⁽²⁾	2004 ⁽³⁾	2005 ⁽⁴⁾	2001	2002	2003 ⁽⁵⁾	2004 ⁽⁶⁾	2005 ⁽⁷⁾
Magistrates' Courts											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	5	10	17	12	12	3	8	12	10	8
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	53	94	99	80	69	36	71	70	58	45
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	11	17	20	37	20	5	7	15	24	13
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	13	2	6	5	4	13	1	4	4	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	2	4	8	6	5	1	2	4	4	1
24(A) ⁽⁸⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	121	241	218	248	240	107	173	140	148	147
25(1)(a) ⁽⁹⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	215	225	226	19	4	47	62	58	2	1
25(1)(b) ⁽⁹⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	11	4	15	3	-	2	-	4	1	-
25(1)(c) ⁽⁹⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	9	7	9	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	5	3	10	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
25 ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting unlawful immigration	-	-	40	145	105	-	-	13	36	25
25(A) ⁽⁴⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	-	-	9	41	18	-	-	2	5	2
25(B) ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	2	-	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	2
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	12	8	3	10	7	10	6	3	9	5
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	9	12	18	25	25	5	2	8	7	11
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	1	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	1	-
26(1)(f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(1)(f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
26(1)(f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6)(5)	Making/having false registration card	-	-	4	4	10	-	-	2	3	3
26(B) ⁽⁸⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	3	11	2	-	-	3	3	1
24(1)(f) and (g)	Other Immigration Act offences	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	2	3
26(1)(e), (g) and 27											
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8&6 ⁽⁷⁾	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	5	2	2	11	23	1	1	1	8	13
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	2	12	34	26	21	2	7	18	14	12
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
54	Withholding or withdrawal of support	*	*	-	1	-	*	*	-	1	-
106(5)	Failure to attend before an adjudicator or the Tribunal, to give evidence or to produce a document	*	*	-	1	-	*	*	-	1	-
136(3) and 137(1)	Without reasonable excuse failing to provide the Secretary of State with the information specified in the 'Notice'	*	*	-	1	-	*	*	-	1	-
145	Trafficking in prostitution	*	*	1	4	1	*	*	-	-	-
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	*	*	*	*	475	*	*	*	*	373
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependant child	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	12
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	-
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	4
<i>Total Magistrates' Courts</i>		478	643	747	704	1,083	238	344	360	344	686

(1) Principal immigration offence.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) As amended by Section 35 of the Asylum & Immigration Act 2004.

Table 6.7 (continued)

United Kingdom		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence ⁽¹⁾ description	For trial ⁽⁷⁾					Found guilty				
		2001	2002	2003 ⁽³⁾	2004 ⁽⁴⁾	2005 ⁽⁵⁾	2001	2002	2003 ⁽³⁾	2004 ⁽⁴⁾	2005 ⁽⁵⁾
The Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	2	2	2
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
24(1)(e)	Failure to observe restrictions under Schedule 2 or 3 as to reporting to police or an Immigration Officer as to residence	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
24(A) ⁽²⁾	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	5	23	37	82	79	4	20	28	61	63
25(1)(a) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	134	170	145	140	116	94	142	107	103	88
25(1)(b) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	9	7	8	10	3	7	5	5	4	3
25(1)(c) ⁽³⁾	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	2	8	9	10	4	2	5	7	6	2
25(2)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
25(4)	Assisting unlawful immigration	-	-	-	25	42	-	-	-	21	33
25(A) ⁽⁴⁾	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	5
25(B) ⁽⁴⁾	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
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	-	-
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26(A)(3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) and 26(A)(3)(c)(h)(6) ⁽⁶⁾	Making/having false registration card	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	2	5
26(B) ⁽⁶⁾	Immigration stamp offences	-	-	1	12	17	-	-	1	9	16
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	-	-	12	8	7	-	-	5	8	6
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
145	Trafficking in prostitution	*	*	-	1	2	*	*	-	-	1
Asylum and Immigration Act 2004											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	*	*	*	*	65	*	*	*	*	57
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependant child	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	10
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	1
<i>Total Crown Court</i>		152	211	218	302	364	109	175	157	220	293

(1) Principal immigration offence.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Included in proceeded against above.

SECTION 7: Appeals

	Page
Table 7.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges, by broad category, 1997-2005	93
Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 46	

Table 7.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges ⁽¹⁾, by broad category, 1997-2005 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom

Number of principal appellants (cases)

Appeal category	Total determined	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn ⁽³⁾
All appeals				
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999 ⁽⁴⁾	28,610	7,630	17,350	3,630
2000 ⁽⁴⁾	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	56,815	13,335	42,160	1,320
2002 ⁽⁴⁾	84,260	21,910	59,870	2,480
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	108,350	29,025	76,330	2,995
2004 ⁽⁴⁾	109,220	34,245	72,600	2,375
2005 ^{(4)(P)}	100,825	30,710	62,325	7,790
Refusal of entry clearance ⁽⁵⁾				
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999 ⁽⁴⁾	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000 ⁽⁴⁾	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
2002 ⁽⁴⁾	16,295	6,980	8,630	685
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	21,045	11,090	9,070	890
2004 ⁽⁴⁾	44,375	20,825	22,780	770
2005 ^{(4)(P)}	51,345	20,960	26,495	3,890
Asylum related-appeals ⁽⁶⁾				
1997	21,050	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999 ⁽⁴⁾	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
2000 ⁽⁴⁾	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	43,415	8,155	34,440	825
2002 ⁽⁴⁾	64,405	13,875	48,845	1,685
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	81,725	16,070	63,810	1,845
2004 ⁽⁴⁾	55,975	10,845	43,760	1,370
2005 ^{(4)(P)}	33,940	5,880	26,160	1,905
Other non-asylum ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾				
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999 ⁽⁴⁾	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000 ⁽⁴⁾	1,080	260	770	40
2001 ⁽⁴⁾	2,640	765	1,810	65
2002 ⁽⁴⁾	3,560	1,060	2,395	105
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	5,580	1,865	3,455	260
2004 ⁽⁴⁾	8,870	2,575	6,060	235
2005 ^{(4)(P)}	15,540	3,870	9,670	2,000

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on the 4th April 2005. The Asylum & Immigration Tribunal (AIT) was created by the merger of the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) and the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT). There is a right of application for a review of the AIT decision, which may lead to a reconsideration by the AIT with oversight by the appropriate Court.

(2) Figures for 1997, 1999, and 2000 rounded to the nearest ten, figures for 1998 rounded to the nearest hundred, and figures for 2001+ are rounded to the nearest five.

(3) 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.

(4) Figures are estimates based on data supplied by the Department for Constitutional Affairs, and prior to April 2005 the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From April 2005, asylum appeal outcomes in this table are derived from IND electronic sources; all other appeal outcomes are based on data supplied by the Department for Constitutional Affairs.

(5) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement.

(6) From April 2005, asylum appeals no longer include a small number of human rights, race discrimination and deprivation of citizenship cases; these are now categorized as other non-asylum appeals.

(7) After-entry control cases.

SECTION 8: Migration

	Page
Table 8.1 Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1995-2004	95
Table 8.2 Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by main reason for migration, 1995-2004	96
Table 8.3 Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by length of stay, 1995-2004	97
Table 8.4 Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by area of destination or origin within the United Kingdom, 1995-2004	98
Table 8.5 Total international migration to/from the United Kingdom, by age, 1995-2004	100
Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 47-51	

Table 8.1 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1995-2004 ⁽³⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All nationalities	British	Non-British	European Union ⁽⁴⁾	Commonwealth ⁽⁵⁾	Other Foreign ⁽⁶⁾
Inflow						
1995	311.9	83.9	228.0	61.2	85.1	81.7
1996	317.8	93.6	224.2	72.5	78.2	73.5
1997	326.1	88.9	237.2	71.5	89.9	75.7
1998	390.3	103.1	287.3	81.8	104.9	100.5
1999	453.8	116.4	337.4	66.6	120.9	149.9
2000	483.4	104.1	379.3	63.1	148.1	168.1
2001	479.6	106.3	373.3	60.4	151.3	161.6
2002	512.8	94.6	418.2	62.8	158.5	196.9
2003	512.6	105.8	406.8	64.0	165.8	177.0
2004	582.1	88.0	494.1	117.3	219.2	157.7
Outflow						
1995	236.5	135.5	101.0	38.0	29.5	33.5
1996	263.7	155.7	108.0	44.0	31.6	32.4
1997	279.2	148.7	130.6	53.2	39.9	37.5
1998	251.5	125.8	125.7	48.9	32.9	44.0
1999	290.8	139.2	151.6	58.6	41.2	51.9
2000	320.7	161.1	159.6	57.0	47.1	55.5
2001	307.7	159.2	148.5	49.1	50.7	48.6
2002	359.4	185.7	173.7	51.7	58.0	64.0
2003	361.5	190.9	170.6	49.9	58.5	62.2
2004	359.5	207.6	151.9	43.1	55.1	53.6
Balance (net flow) ⁽⁷⁾						
1995	+75.4	-51.6	+127.0	+23.3	+55.6	+48.2
1996	+54.1	-62.1	+116.2	+28.5	+46.6	+41.1
1997	+46.8	-59.8	+106.6	+18.3	+50.0	+38.2
1998	+138.8	-22.7	+161.6	+33.0	+72.0	+56.6
1999	+163.0	-22.8	+185.8	+8.0	+79.7	+98.0
2000	+162.8	-57.0	+219.7	+6.1	+101.0	+112.6
2001	+171.8	-53.0	+224.8	+11.2	+100.6	+113.0
2002	+153.4	-91.1	+244.5	+11.1	+100.5	+132.9
2003	+151.0	-85.2	+236.2	+14.2	+107.3	+114.8
2004	+222.6	-119.6	+342.2	+74.1	+164.1	+104.0

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

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

(3) Data for 2005 is unavailable.

(4) Up to and including 2003, estimates are shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). For 2004 onwards, the estimates are for the EU25 (EU15 plus the 10 countries Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). These countries are included in the definition for the whole of 2004 whether migration occurred before or after 1 May 2004.

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

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

(7) The difference between inflow and outflow; a positive figure indicates a net inflow (i.e. net in-migration), a negative figure a net outflow (i.e. net out-migration).

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.2 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by main reason for migration, 1995-2004 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All reasons	Work related	Accompany/ join	Formal study	Other ⁽³⁾	No reason stated
Inflow						
1995	311.9	56.9	63.2	62.3	109.4	20.2
1996	317.8	72.1	70.6	62.8	89.3	23.0
1997	326.1	62.8	74.8	85.3	88.5	14.7
1998	390.3	83.7	68.3	74.6	136.0	27.6
1999	453.8	93.9	83.1	81.2	169.0	26.5
2000	483.4	108.4	86.7	90.8	166.9	30.7
2001	479.6	123.2	85.4	85.7	160.1	25.3
2002	512.8	107.6	62.4	123.6	190.9	28.3
2003	512.6	114.4	75.1	135.1	149.7	38.3
2004	582.1	143.8	105.6	136.1	161.9	34.7
Outflow						
1995	236.5	83.2	55.0	9.3	67.9	21.1
1996	263.7	94.5	71.1	8.6	74.1	15.3
1997	279.2	88.4	62.0	14.7	85.1	29.0
1998	251.5	76.3	50.4	12.0	79.1	33.7
1999	290.8	80.4	53.9	13.9	94.4	48.2
2000	320.7	104.8	53.9	11.7	103.6	46.7
2001	307.7	93.7	48.3	12.4	106.1	47.3
2002	359.4	108.6	49.2	18.3	113.2	70.0
2003	361.5	91.2	58.7	10.9	115.8	85.0
2004	359.5	83.7	53.1	18.8	124.4	79.4
Balance (net flow)						
1995	+75.4	-26.3	+8.2	+52.9	+41.5	-0.9
1996	+54.1	-22.4	-0.5	+54.1	+15.2	+7.7
1997	+46.8	-25.6	+12.8	+70.6	+3.3	-14.3
1998	+138.8	+7.3	+17.9	+62.6	+57.0	-6.1
1999	+163.0	+13.5	+29.2	+67.3	+74.6	-21.7
2000	+162.8	+3.6	+32.8	+79.1	+63.3	-16.0
2001	+171.8	+29.4	+37.1	+73.3	+53.9	-22.0
2002	+153.4	-1.0	+13.2	+105.3	+77.7	-41.7
2003	+151.0	+23.2	+16.4	+124.2	+34.0	-46.7
2004	+222.6	+60.1	+52.5	+117.2	+37.4	-44.7

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2005 is unavailable.

(3) Includes those looking for work, working holidaymakers, asylum seekers, visiting friends and family, and anyone taking a long holiday. Also includes those travelling for religious reasons.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.3 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by length of stay, 1995-2004 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)			
Year	All lengths of stay	1-2 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	Not sure
Inflow					
1995	311.9	103.7	63.5	121.5	23.2
1996	317.8	109.8	52.6	125.2	30.2
1997	326.1	115.3	61.6	121.0	28.2
1998	390.3	134.6	85.4	135.2	35.1
1999	453.8	161.2	88.1	158.0	46.6
2000	483.4	171.1	96.7	167.0	48.6
2001	479.6	176.1	86.8	169.4	47.3
2002	512.8	212.1	93.6	158.5	48.7
2003	512.6	214.6	103.1	160.2	34.6
2004	582.1	261.8	87.3	176.5	56.4
Outflow					
1995	236.5	69.0	28.2	124.3	15.0
1996	263.7	72.0	52.1	125.9	13.8
1997	279.2	85.2	31.3	147.3	15.3
1998	251.5	62.5	34.6	132.7	21.7
1999	290.8	63.9	27.0	182.6	17.4
2000	320.7	79.0	33.8	193.3	14.6
2001	307.7	69.7	30.9	187.1	20.1
2002	359.4	74.1	35.9	234.4	15.0
2003	361.5	62.2	30.7	244.8	23.7
2004	359.5	68.6	33.0	235.8	22.0
Balance (net flow)					
1995	+75.4	+34.7	+35.3	-2.8	+8.2
1996	+54.1	+37.9	+0.6	-0.7	+16.4
1997	+46.8	+30.0	+30.3	-26.3	+12.8
1998	+138.8	+72.1	+50.9	+2.5	+13.4
1999	+163.0	+97.3	+61.1	-24.6	+29.2
2000	+162.8	+92.1	+62.9	-26.3	+34.0
2001	+171.8	+106.4	+55.9	-17.7	+27.2
2002	+153.4	+138.0	+57.6	-75.9	+33.7
2003	+151.0	+152.3	+72.4	-84.6	+10.9
2004	+222.6	+193.2	+54.3	-59.3	+34.4

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2005 is unavailable.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.4 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by area of destination or origin within the United Kingdom, 1995-2004 ⁽²⁾

Year	Countries of the United Kingdom				
	United Kingdom	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Thousands of persons (estimates)					
Inflow					
1995	311.9	289.1	9.8	11.2	1.9
1996	317.8	290.7	8.5	15.7	2.9
1997	326.1	298.7	11.9	13.7	1.9
1998	390.3	361.2	7.8	19.9	1.4
1999	453.8	421.6	9.1	20.5	2.7
2000	483.4	453.4	5.5	19.5	5.0
2001	479.6	443.4	13.7	19.5	2.9
2002	512.8	474.9	10.9	25.5	1.5
2003	512.6	460.5	12.4	38.0	1.7
2004	582.1	530.8	11.3	38.2	1.8
Outflow					
1995	236.5	210.1	6.0	15.5	4.8
1996	263.7	229.9	8.0	22.0	3.9
1997	279.2	238.8	5.6	27.7	7.2
1998	251.5	216.7	6.3	21.6	6.8
1999	290.8	267.7	5.1	13.3	4.7
2000	320.7	284.0	7.5	23.4	5.8
2001	307.7	271.0	8.7	23.8	4.1
2002	359.4	314.3	9.3	31.8	4.0
2003	361.5	323.0	8.1	23.0	7.5
2004	359.5	313.4	11.6	30.0	4.5
Balance (net flow)					
1995	+75.4	+79.0	+3.7	-4.4	-2.9
1996	+54.1	+60.9	+0.5	-6.3	-1.0
1997	+46.8	+59.9	+6.3	-14.0	-5.3
1998	+138.8	+144.5	+1.5	-1.7	-5.4
1999	+163.0	+153.9	+4.0	+7.2	-2.0
2000	+162.8	+169.4	-1.9	-3.8	-0.8
2001	+171.8	+172.4	+5.0	-4.3	-1.3
2002	+153.4	+160.5	+1.6	-6.3	-2.4
2003	+151.0	+137.5	+4.2	+15.0	-5.8
2004	+222.6	+217.4	-0.3	+8.2	-2.7

Table 8.4 (continued)

Year	Government office region							
	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
United Kingdom								
Thousands of persons (estimates)								
Inflow								
1995	19.9	14.5	11.3	18.0	21.0	130.8	54.7	16.0
1996	17.8	13.9	14.3	24.7	25.3	126.6	46.4	18.5
1997	21.2	16.2	15.0	16.3	19.6	135.2	42.2	21.3
1998	25.8	15.5	14.0	17.3	28.0	174.6	60.4	19.3
1999	29.4	18.8	13.1	15.3	28.4	214.5	73.7	21.9
2000	26.5	30.1	15.3	23.0	32.7	222.9	64.3	30.0
2001	34.5	27.4	14.8	39.4	27.1	199.2	65.3	24.9
2002	35.7	30.5	26.7	36.3	37.0	202.0	68.5	26.8
2003	46.7	28.7	19.0	31.2	37.8	173.0	69.4	39.2
2004	48.6	35.0	25.9	41.5	41.4	217.7	71.0	33.6
Outflow								
1995	24.4	13.9	11.9	12.5	17.2	65.2	40.5	21.8
1996	21.0	12.1	11.4	20.2	16.1	72.0	56.0	16.4
1997	12.1	14.4	15.0	12.5	21.4	89.6	42.7	19.2
1998	17.6	12.6	10.2	11.9	20.6	87.9	34.2	17.5
1999	25.5	16.9	16.6	17.7	22.1	101.1	45.1	18.0
2000	20.3	13.3	17.4	16.6	20.1	102.5	64.4	22.8
2001	22.6	18.5	12.6	16.9	29.8	94.8	50.1	19.5
2002	22.3	20.3	16.2	23.6	28.4	107.1	60.1	26.8
2003	24.5	17.9	17.3	22.6	35.2	102.2	52.9	36.9
2004	35.7	21.1	19.5	17.2	30.0	92.3	56.1	34.3
Balance (net flow)								
1995	-4.5	+0.6	-0.5	+5.5	+3.9	+65.6	+14.2	-5.8
1996	-3.2	+1.8	+2.9	+4.5	+9.3	+54.6	-9.5	+2.1
1997	+9.1	+1.8	-	+3.9	-1.7	+45.5	-0.5	+2.1
1998	+8.2	+2.9	+3.8	+5.4	+7.4	+86.7	+26.3	+1.8
1999	+3.9	+1.9	-3.5	-2.4	+6.2	+113.3	+28.6	+3.9
2000	+6.2	+16.8	-2.1	+6.4	+12.6	+120.4	-0.1	+7.2
2001	+11.8	+8.9	+2.2	+22.6	-2.7	+104.4	+15.1	+5.4
2002	+13.4	+10.2	+10.4	+12.7	+8.6	+94.9	+8.4	-
2003	+22.2	+10.8	+1.7	+8.5	+2.6	+70.8	+16.5	+2.3
2004	+12.8	+13.9	+6.4	+24.3	+11.4	+125.3	+14.9	-0.7

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2005 is unavailable.

These estimates of Total International Migration have been derived using a consistent methodology based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK, and to the Government Office Regions within England. This methodology is currently under review as part of the National Statistics Quality Review on International Migration. Given the small sample size of the IPS for Scotland and Northern Ireland residents, adjustments of these estimates using data from administrative records is currently made for the purposes of population estimates in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

Table 8.5 Total international migration ⁽¹⁾ to/from the United Kingdom, by age, 1995-2004 ⁽²⁾

United Kingdom		Thousands of persons (estimates)				
Year	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-59/64 ⁽³⁾	60/65 and over ⁽⁴⁾
Inflow						
1995	311.9	32.8	111.0	140.9	23.2	4.0
1996	317.8	33.3	113.8	141.9	20.2	8.5
1997	326.1	42.6	125.6	131.2	20.0	6.6
1998	390.3	37.2	133.8	193.8	18.2	7.3
1999	453.8	41.6	158.1	224.0	23.4	6.7
2000	483.4	35.6	160.6	244.3	33.0	10.0
2001	479.6	46.1	158.2	238.5	30.1	6.6
2002	512.8	37.6	185.0	255.7	24.6	9.9
2003	512.6	41.2	210.6	218.8	33.2	8.8
2004	582.1	38.8	222.3	274.3	35.3	11.4
Outflow						
1995	236.5	32.6	69.1	106.5	21.0	7.3
1996	263.7	37.9	62.8	139.5	19.0	4.5
1997	279.2	28.6	85.7	138.3	19.9	6.8
1998	251.5	24.4	69.8	130.3	19.4	7.6
1999	290.8	27.0	87.1	143.1	26.6	7.1
2000	320.7	25.8	83.6	174.9	31.4	5.0
2001	307.7	24.6	83.8	154.6	36.7	8.1
2002	359.4	25.0	91.9	186.4	46.2	9.9
2003	361.5	34.6	84.5	187.6	45.4	9.3
2004	359.5	29.1	82.2	181.5	54.3	12.4
Balance (net flow)						
1995	+75.4	+0.2	+41.9	+34.4	+2.1	-3.2
1996	+54.1	-4.5	+50.9	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0
1997	+46.8	+14.0	+39.9	-7.0	+0.1	-0.2
1998	+138.8	+12.9	+64.0	+63.5	-1.2	-0.3
1999	+163.0	+14.7	+71.0	+81.0	-3.3	-0.4
2000	+162.8	+9.7	+77.0	+69.4	+1.6	+5.0
2001	+171.8	+21.5	+74.4	+84.0	-6.5	-1.5
2002	+153.4	+12.6	+93.1	+69.3	-21.6	+0.1
2003	+151.0	+6.6	+126.0	+31.2	-12.2	-0.5
2004	+222.6	+9.8	+140.1	+92.8	-19.1	-1.0

(1) Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (i) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (ii) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (iii) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) Data for 2005 is unavailable.

(3) This age group includes females aged 45-59 years and males aged 45-64 years to reflect the differing retirement ages between the sexes.

(4) This age group includes females aged 60 years and over and males aged 65 years and over to reflect the differing retirement ages between the sexes.

Source: The Office for National Statistics

CHANGES AFFECTING STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION CONTROL

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

(i) The British Nationality Act 1981 defined British citizenship, British Overseas citizenship and British overseas territories citizenship, and two related categories – British protected persons and British subjects under the Act (for the way in which these citizenships are included in the statistics, see Explanatory Notes paragraph 7). The Act also incorporated certain amendments to the Immigration Act 1971, mainly in relation to the right of abode in the United Kingdom (UK).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 received Royal Assent in July 2004. One of the Act's key aims is to deter and prevent behaviour designed to frustrate the UK asylum process. The Act provided for the re-structuring of the appeals system. Previously appeals were heard first by an Adjudicator, with scope for permission to be sought to appeal to the Immigration and Asylum Tribunal (IAT). From April 2005, these stages were effectively combined, with appeals heard by an AIT Judge (or by a panel of Judges in more complex or important cases). An onward right of review against a determination of the AIT is to the High Court, for an order that the Tribunal reconsiders its decision on the grounds that it has made an error of law. A transitional system is in place, so that reconsideration applications are initially filtered by a senior member of the AIT. The Act introduced two new offences from September 2004, one of being undocumented without reasonable explanation, and one of failing to comply with the re-documentation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) The provisions of the Dublin II Regulation EC No 343/2003 came into force on 1 September 2003 and replace those provided by the Dublin Convention since 1 September 1997. The Dublin arrangements provide an agreed framework: (a) to determine which state is responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the participating states; and (b) to transfer the applicant to the responsible state. The Dublin II Regulation applies in all EU member states (including Denmark since 1 April 2006), as well as in Norway and Iceland (by means of an Agreement between those two countries and the European Community concluded in 2001). Prior to the introduction of the Dublin Convention in 1997 an applicant was normally returned to the safe third country where he/she embarked to the UK but under both the Convention and the replacement Regulation the responsible state in most cases is not the state of embarkation, as the basic premise of the Dublin arrangements is that the member state most responsible for the presence of an asylum seeker on EU territory will also be responsible for assessing the asylum claim.

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

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

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

(x) An agreement between Member States of the EEA and Switzerland came into force on 1 June 2002. The agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members.

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

(xii) With effect from 1 April 2003, the implementation of amendments to rule changes published as HC 538 has resulted in a number of changes in the Immigration Rules relating to spouses, fiancé(e)s and unmarried partners, including the following.

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

- (d) A passenger seeking entry as an unmarried partner can now be granted indefinite leave to enter rather than completing the probationary period if the sponsor has the right of abode in the UK or has settled status and the parties have been living together outside the UK in a relationship akin to marriage which has subsisted for four years or more.
- (xiii) On 1 April 2003, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) was replaced by Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL). It was considered that the widespread use of ELR was acting as a pull factor and increasing the number of unfounded asylum applications in the UK. These new policies were introduced to ensure that only those who are in genuine need of protection, or where there are other compelling reasons why they should be allowed to stay in this country, are granted leave to remain here outside the Immigration Rules. The criteria to be met for a grant of HP or DL are much narrower and more strictly defined than those used when granting ELR.
- (xiv) The Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise, announced by the Home Secretary on 24 October 2003, allows certain asylum-seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement. To qualify, the main applicant of the family unit must have applied for asylum before 2 October 2000 and must have had at least one dependant aged under 18 (other than a spouse) in the UK on 2 October 2000 and/or 24 October 2003. The exercise will not apply to a family where the principal applicant or any of the dependants:
- (a) has a criminal conviction;
 - (b) has been the subject of an anti-social behaviour order or sex offender order;
 - (c) has made (or attempted to make) an application for asylum in the UK in more than one identity;
 - (d) should have his/her asylum claim considered by another country (i.e. he/she is the subject of a possible third country removal);
 - (e) presents a risk to security; or
 - (f) falls within the scope of Article 1F of the Refugee Convention, or whose presence in the UK is otherwise not conducive to the public good.
- (xv) Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004.
- (xvi) In February 2005 the Government announced a 5 year strategy for asylum and immigration: 'Controlling our borders: Making migration work for Britain'. As part of the strategy, on 30 August 2005 the granting of immediate indefinite leave to remain for refugees was replaced with an initial grant of five years' limited leave which is subject to review.
- (xvii) There were a number of Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules laid before Parliament in 2005. Among them were changes affecting those seeking leave to enter or remain under the Working Holiday Maker Scheme and under the Fresh Talent: Working In Scotland Scheme; in the undertaking of a clinical attachment or dental observer post; as the spouses of members of the armed forces; as religious workers; as qualified nurses and as post graduate doctors or dentists. A full list of the 2005 Statements of Changes in Immigration Rules follows:
- HC 194 of January 2005 (took effect 4 February 2005)
 - HC 302 of February 2005 (took effect 8 February 2005)
 - HC 346 of February 2005 (took effect 15 March 2005)
 - HC 486 of March 2005 (took effect 5 April 2005)
 - HC 104 of June 2005 (took effect 22 June 2005 and 6 July 2005)

- HC 299 of July 2005 (took effect 19 July 2005 and 2 August 2005)
- HC 582 of October 2005 (took effect 14 November and 5 December 2005)
- HC 645 of November 2005 (took effect 13 November 2005 and 30 November 2005)
- HC 697 of November 2005 (took effect 22 November 2005)
- HC 769 of December 2005 (took effect on 9 January 2006).

3. Before travelling to the UK, visa nationals are required to obtain entry clearance from a British diplomatic post abroad. Since October 2000 under the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000, entry clearance serves a dual purpose. It not only permits the bearer to travel to the UK, it also confers as leave to enter from the date of issue and will be activated upon passing through UK immigration control.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

1. This is the latest in an annual series of Command Papers on immigration control statistics. It presents information for 2005 and earlier years, and includes information on applications for asylum and their outcome and demographic characteristics of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom (UK).

The first permanent control over the admission and residence of foreigners in peacetime was established by the Aliens Act 1905. Annual reports of HM Inspector under the Act from 1906 to 1913 inclusive, which included statistics on foreign passengers arriving and departing, were published as Command Papers. No foreign passenger traffic figures were published for the period 1 July 1914 to 31 December 1919. Quarterly returns of foreign passenger traffic were published as Command Papers for the period 1 January 1920 to 30 June 1939. Annual returns giving a more detailed analysis were published for the years 1921 to 1938. The series was suspended on the outbreak of war. Following a number of requests for permission to use figures since 1939 a Command Paper volume was published providing information for the years 1939 to 1951. This Command Paper stated the intention to publish figures annually.

Data quality

2. During the first half of 2002, a new integrated database was implemented by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) to record case information including grants of leave to remain and settlement. This database will in time enable the generation of high quality information, but in the meantime there remain some data quality issues which have affected some of the statistics in this publication.

3. The most significant of these concern grants of extensions of leave to remain and grants of settlement. There are 3,140 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 4,565 cases of grants of settlement in 2005 for which the category of extension or settlement is unknown. These cases have been recorded as 'category unknown' in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4, and included in 'other' in Table 5.5. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.

Coverage

4. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.1, 5.3 to 5.7 and 8.1 to 8.5) relate to persons who are subject to immigration control under Immigration Acts (that is, to persons who do not have the right of abode in the UK) and are produced mainly as a by-product of the process of immigration control. British citizens and those Commonwealth citizens who also have the right of abode are not subject to immigration control and may freely enter and leave the UK; except for Table 2.1 they are not covered by the statistics. Nearly all of these persons are British citizens who, together with other European Economic Area (EEA) nationals and passengers in direct transit, comprised 88 per cent of the 102 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 8) in 2005.

5. Immigration control regulates the entry and refusal of entry of passengers into the UK, the conditions of stay in the UK, the variation of such conditions following entry, settlement and the deportation of persons under the Act. The administration of immigration control is governed by the immigration rules which are laid before Parliament by the Home Secretary from time to time. The ones current in 2002 (consolidating previous rules changes) were 'Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules' HC 395, which took effect from 1 October 1994. Changes in the Rules have affected the statistics over the years, and an account of the more notable changes and of other developments are given in the previous section.

6. Persons who emigrate from the UK are not included in this publication. It is not possible for the Home Office to provide information on how many persons have left the country, as we do not count everyone into and out of the UK. However, estimates of the total number of international migrants are available from the Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk). These estimates are based mainly on the results of the International Passenger Survey, a sample survey of all passengers, which identifies those intending to stay for a year or longer in their new country of residence. For more detail, see page 115.

Classification of countries and nationalities

7. The heading 'British Overseas citizens' also includes British protected persons and British subjects under the British Nationality Act 1981 and covers those persons classified in the pre-1983 issues of this publication as 'United Kingdom Passport Holders'. British Overseas Territories citizens (BOTCs) from Hong Kong, stateless persons from Hong Kong, British Nationals (Overseas) and holders of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region passports are recorded under 'Hong Kong', and other BOTCs are included under the relevant geographical region. The term 'Indian sub-continent' refers to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but excludes Sri Lanka, reflecting the special immigration history of the three mainland countries. Pakistan and South Africa rejoined the Commonwealth on 1 October 1989 and 1 June 1994 respectively; for the purposes of this publication, Pakistan is regarded as Commonwealth for the whole period covered but South Africa is not. The term 'foreign' means 'non-Commonwealth'.

EEA nationals

8. This publication does not include figures for citizens of the Republic of Ireland, who are generally able to travel freely within the Common Travel Area. Other EEA nationals are also free to enter, and to remain in, the UK without requiring leave to do so (see Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control paragraph 2(i)). EEA nationals are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication on: admissions with limited leave; extensions of stay; or settlement on arrival (Table 2.1 is an exception to this rule). Data on EEA nationals granted settlement was not recorded between 1999 and 2000. An agreement between the Member States of the EEA and Switzerland came into force in the UK on 1 June 2002. This agreement confers on Swiss nationals the same rights as those enjoyed by EEA nationals and their family members. Data on admissions of Swiss nationals in this publication are included for arrivals up to 31 May 2002.

9. On 1 May 2004, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia all joined the EEA. Tables in sections 2, 4 and 5 within this Command Paper have been compiled to include data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. Cyprus (non-European Union) is included in 'Other Europe' from 2004.

10. Since 2000, although they are not obliged to, EEA nationals have been able to seek permanent residence when they have exercised a European treaty right (excluding students) for four years. Family members of EEA nationals are also able to seek permanent residence on the basis of living with an EEA national exercising European treaty rights (excluding as a student) during that period. Permanent residence is approved under paragraph 255 of the Immigration Rules to EEA nationals and non-EEA national family members of EEA nationals. Accession state nationals required to register as workers under the terms of the Worker Registration Scheme obtain full movement rights as workers on completion of twelve months continuous employment. They therefore become entitled to seek residence documentation as an EEA worker.

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

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

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

14. Based on information from the International Passenger Survey, it is estimated that about 20.7 million EEA nationals (excluding arrivals from within the Common Travel Area) entered the UK in 2005 (see Table 2.1).

Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 2.1-2.6)

15. The statistics of passengers given leave to enter the UK and of those refused entry and removed exclude EEA nationals, passengers who enter as members of HM or NATO forces, officers or members of the crew of ships, aircraft or Channel Tunnel trains, those who land briefly in the UK in transit without passing through immigration control, and any passengers who enter the UK from other parts of the Common Travel Area. The data are of the number of journeys made; a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion, either in a specific category if given fresh leave to enter or in 'passengers returning'. The data on visitors, students, passengers in transit and passengers returning (previously settled) are based, mainly or partly depending on the category, on a sample of such persons. Improvements to the sampling methodology were introduced from July 2003 and therefore caution should be exercised when making statistical comparisons with earlier periods at a detailed level. There are certain breaks in some of the admission series as a result of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Liechtenstein joining the EEA in 1994-95, and hence being excluded from the figures from then on. Additionally, Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 and accession countries from 1 May 2004.

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

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

18. 'Asylum-related cases and their dependants' covers persons who have applied for asylum at ports (and their accompanying dependants) and who have been granted asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or who have been allowed to stay under the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xiv)), and are hence given leave to enter. Port asylum applicants are usually given temporary admission initially while their claim is being considered, and the grant of leave to enter may therefore occur some time after the initial entry to the country. These figures are not directly comparable with those in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

19. In Table 2.3, 'Others given leave to enter' includes:

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

Asylum (Tables 3.1-3.7)

20. The criteria for recognition as a refugee, and hence the granting of asylum, are set out in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, extended in its application by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention defines a refugee as a person who “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence ... is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

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

22. Until 30 August 2005, persons granted asylum were given ILR (settlement). Those granted HP between 1 April 2003 and 30 August 2005 were eligible to apply for settlement after three years with that status and those granted DL were normally eligible to apply for settlement after completing six years in this category.

Since 30 August 2005, all refugees, other than those arriving in the UK under managed migration resettlement schemes such as Gateway have been granted five years' limited leave rather than ILR. At the end of this period they are entitled to apply for settlement. HP has been brought in line with refugee leave, and as such those granted HP may also apply for settlement after five years. There is no change to the time limits pertaining to DL.

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

24. Non-compliance refusals (under paragraph 340 of the immigration rules and paragraph 180F prior to 1 October 1994) are for failure to cooperate with the process to examine and decide the asylum claim within a reasonable period. From November 1991 these include refusals for failure to respond to invitations to interview to establish identity under the measures introduced then. Non-compliance refusals are separately identified in the manual counts of decisions from December 1991 but were not previously identifiable from other types of refusal.

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

26. The right of appeal is based in law on the taking of an ‘immigration decision’ as defined by Section 82 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act (NIA) 2002. This right of appeal is subject to limitations and exceptions detailed in sections 88 to 89 of the NIA Act 2002.

From April 2005 there has been a single-tier system for asylum and immigration appeals, the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT). The AIT is the responsibility of the Tribunals Service which is an executive agency of the Department for Constitutional Affairs. Appeals before the AIT are decided by Immigration Judges. There is a right of application for a review of the AIT decision, which may lead to a reconsideration by the AIT with oversight by the appropriate Court.

Prior to April 2005, there was a two-tier system for appeals in these cases – to immigration adjudicators in the Immigration Appellate Authority (IAA) at the first tier; and an onward right of appeal, by way of permission, to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal (IAT).

27. In addition to individual applications for asylum, South East Asian refugees formed a distinct group of persons, already recognised as refugees, who were granted settlement on their arrival in the UK. These cases are included in recognised refugees in Table 5.3. Under arrangements announced on 30 November 1992 and 6 August 1995 some 3,000 vulnerable former Yugoslavs who were in need of evacuation were admitted into the UK, on an exceptional basis. In addition, the Government announced that the UK was willing to receive persons from Kosovo whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had classified as being vulnerable and in need of evacuation, together with their dependants. As at the end of June 1999, 4,345 persons from Kosovo, including dependants, were admitted to the UK under the UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Programme. The evacuation programme closed at the beginning of July 1999.

28. Asylum statistics are based on numbers of principal applicants, excluding dependants. If dependants apply for asylum in their own right then they are recorded as principal applicants and removed from all other applications.

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

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

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

32. The English regions include the following counties:

East of England – Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk;

East Midlands – Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland;

Greater London;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Under Section 55 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, asylum seekers have to apply for asylum as soon as reasonably practicable after arrival in the UK in order to be eligible for support under Sections 4, 95 or 98 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. There are exceptions, which include families with children and those who can show they would suffer treatment contrary to their human rights, who will get support even if they have delayed making their asylum claim.

34. Interviewing and assessments of eligibility under Section 55 were suspended on 21 May 2004 following the Court of Appeal's judgment in the cases of Limbuela and Others. The House of Lords handed down its judgment in the case of Limbuela and Others on 3 November 2005. The case concerned the interpretation of Section 55(5) and the point at which NASS should provide support to avoid a breach of an individual's European Convention on Human Rights. The judgment allows the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) to continue with the Section 55 processes that were adopted following a Court of Appeal judgment in May 2004. Under these processes no claimant who does not have alternative sources of support, including adequate food and basic amenities, such as washing facilities and night shelter, is refused support.

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

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

36. Support under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 is provided in the form of accommodation and food, and other basic essential items. Individuals are generally eligible for Section 4 support if their asylum application has been finally determined as refused, but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK. The reasons are as follows.

- Unable to leave the UK by reason of a physical impediment to travel or some other medical reason; or
- Unable to leave the UK because there is no current viable route of return to the country of origin; or
- Taking reasonable steps to leave the UK or place themselves in a position in which they can leave the UK; or
- Permission has been obtained to proceed with a judicial review against a decision relating to the person's asylum claim; or
- The provision of support is otherwise necessary to avoid a breach of the person's human rights.

37. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1996-2005 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2005' which is obtainable free of charge from the address at paragraph 54, and from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>.

Grants of settlement (Tables 5.1-5.7)

38. The statistics of grants of settlement – i.e. persons 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 persons granted settlement on arrival at ports, and persons initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit which was subsequently removed on application to the Home Office. Following changes to the immigration rules in recent years, the majority of grants are on removal of time limit.

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

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

41. The category 'Other grants on a discretionary basis' in Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 includes grants, on a discretionary basis, after a long period of continuous residence in the UK. It also includes those persons granted settlement following application under the regularisation scheme for overstayers (persons who had permission to enter or remain in the UK for a limited time only and who had remained beyond the time allowed). From 2 October 2000 all overstayers required to leave the UK no longer had the right of appeal from removal except on asylum, human rights or discrimination grounds. The regularisation scheme offered overstayers who applied to regularise their stay, prior to 2 October 2002, the opportunity to retain the right of appeal if their application was subsequently refused. No special consideration was given to those who applied under the scheme; in the absence of compassionate circumstances outweighing the public interest, deportation was the normal course. The benefit of the scheme to applicants who were refused permission to stay is that they kept the right of appeal before removal from the UK.

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

43. Table 5.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 91 per cent of total grants to non-EEA nationals, and are reasonably representative of this total. However, they understate somewhat the relative numbers of children under 16 (a relatively high proportion of whom are granted settlement on arrival and so not included in these figures) and so may tend to understate the proportion of younger age.

44. The figures in Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 of grants of settlement of refugees and exceptional leave cases are of those granted settlement after a period of residence in the UK, along with South-East Asian refugees (see paragraphs 22, 23 and 27). Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 3.1-3.3.

Enforcement and Detention (Tables 6.1-6.7)

45. Owing to a change in working practices of IND all asylum removals (other than voluntary returns) are now carried out by Enforcement and Removal caseworkers and not by Immigration Officers at ports. However, Table 6.1 shows the type of removal which took place, not the team responsible, and so its definitions remain unchanged and the series remain continuous. This re-distribution of work has no effect on the processing of non-asylum removals.

Information on the number of persons against whom enforcement action was initiated in 2005 is not available due to data quality issues. The same issues have led to the withdrawal of the provisional figures for 2004. As a consequence, it has not been possible to produce a breakdown of the type of enforcement action used to remove persons from the UK in 2005 or 2004. A more complete set of data on dependants of asylum applicants removed has been included in Table 6.1, as well as information on persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme.

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

46. See paragraph 26 on page 109.

Net migration (Tables 8.1-8.5)

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

- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants are used to estimate the numbers entering and leaving the UK without being interviewed by the IPS.
- IPS visitor data are used to estimate the number of visitor switchers, persons who initially come to or leave the UK for a period of less than 12 months but subsequently stay here or abroad for a year or longer.
- IPS migrant data are used to estimate the number of migrant switchers, persons who initially come to or leave the UK for a year or more but subsequently stay here or abroad for less than a year.

Therefore, the data on net migration are subject to sampling and estimation error, and undue weight should not be given to one year's data. The methodology used can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc.

48. A migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination becomes the country of usual residence (United Nations definition of an international long-term migrant). This will also include persons who are not intending to settle. Therefore, in-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.

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

50. Further statistics and analysis related to international migration in 2004 may be found in the ONS web link http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/MN31.pdf.

51. A National Statistics Quality Review (NSQR) of International Migration Statistics was published in September 2003. This was followed by an implementation plan giving details of how the recommendations made by the quality review will be addressed, and a progress report. A link to each of these documents can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/reviews/population.asp>. Research arising from the NSQR is being taken forward as part of the Improving Migration and Population (IMPS) project: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/default.asp>.

Conventions used in the tables

52. Despite the care which is taken in collecting and collating all the information obtained, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large recording system and are not necessarily accurate to the last digit. The rounding of figures also serves to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individuals to whom it relates. Figures on admissions, extensions of leave, and settlement are now rounded to the nearest five, or three significant figures, to be consistent with other statistics of immigration and asylum. This rounding convention has been used for figures for 1997 to 2005; figures relating to 1996 and earlier have been rounded to the nearest ten, or three significant figures. The components in some of the tables in this report may not add to the totals shown because they have been rounded independently.

53. Symbols used in tables:

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

Enquiries and other information

54. This publication has been prepared by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. Enquiries about the figures should be addressed to the Immigration Research and Statistics Service, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 3RR (tel: 020 8760 8289). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF (Tel: 020 7035 4381).

Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 09/06 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2005", available from the above address and also from www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds.

The following Research, Development and Statistics Directorate publications include information about immigration control and international migration:

Asylum Statistics: 2nd Quarter 2006 United Kingdom
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/asylumq206.pdf>

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

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

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

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

The Home Office also publishes:

'Accession Monitoring Report', a quarterly report on the Accession State Worker Registration Scheme.
The latest report may be found at
<http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/6353/aboutus/accessionmoniotoringreport7.pdf>;

'European Community Association Agreements Statistics for Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey', a biannual report. The latest report may be found at <http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/eeas>.

Both of these publications are management information and not national statistics.

Other sources of information about immigration control and international migration may be found on pages 115-116.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IMMIGRATION

1. Population Projections

National population projections by age and sex are produced for the United Kingdom (UK) and constituent countries every two years. In recent years, projections have been produced by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the statistical offices of the constituent countries. Details of the latest (2004-based) projections and historical projections are currently available from the GAD website via <http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp?v=Principal&y=2004&subYear=Continue>.

2. International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The IPS, conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. Over 250,000 face-to-face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel. Information on the IPS is available via http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp and <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=348&More=Y>.

3. International Migration (MN Series)

The MN Series, published by ONS, present statistics on flows of international migrants to and from the UK and England and Wales during the preceding ten years. The time series data contain estimates of Total International Migration derived from the IPS, estimates of flows between the UK and the Irish Republic and Home Office data. The latest annual 'International Migration' publication may be accessed via <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>.

ONS also publishes information about international migration alongside other population and demographic information in a number of publications:

Key Population and Vital Statistics (KPVS)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=539&Pos=&ColRank=1&Ra>

Population Trends

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6303&Pos=&ColRank=1&R>

Social/Regional Trends

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13675&More=n>

4. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

DWP publishes annual statistics on National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations to overseas (non-UK) nationals entering the UK. The latest statistics are available via a report called 'National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals Entering the UK 2006' on the DWP website at http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/nial/nino_allocation.asp.

The following publications are not covered by National Statistics protocols except where they quote Immigration Research and Statistics Service, ONS or DWP publications.

5. Work Permits UK

The UK Government wishes to manage legal migration in the interests of the UK economy, and there are opportunities for persons with very different types and levels of skill. The following site aims to provide clear information about the various routes open to foreign nationals who want to come and work in the UK: http://www.workingintheuk.gov.uk/working_in_the_uk/en/homepage.html.

6. UKvisas

UKvisas is a joint Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office Directorate which runs the UK's visa service through British diplomatic posts abroad. The following website determines whether a visa is needed to enter the UK and, if so, how to apply for one:

<http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1006977149953>.

Statistics on entry clearance may be found at

<http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1006977150151>.

7. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The UNHCR was established by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. Its website is <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>.

Furthermore, United Nations data on migration, provided by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat, is available by visiting the link http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/migration/UN_Migrant_Stock_Documentation_2005.pdf.

8. Eurostat

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) is the statistical arm of the European Commission, producing data for the European Union (EU) and promoting harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states. Its website is

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL.

9. European Migration Network (EMN)

The European Commission launched the EMN in December 2002. EMN is a network of national contact points with the purpose of collating, providing access to and facilitating the exchange of information on migration and asylum. It also analyses this information and co-ordinates existing research effort. Part of the EMN work programme is the EMN annual statistical report containing statistics for 29 countries. The latest report may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/asylum/statistics/doc_asylum_statistics_en.htm.

10. Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration (THESIM)

The THESIM project brings together data suppliers and users at the national and EU level, and has also involved the creation of a strong international network of key academic experts on migration statistics in the EU. The project included creation of a book, *THESIM Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration*, which provides an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the whole system of statistical data sources on international migration and asylum in the EU. A copy of the publication may be obtained (at a fee) via <http://www.uclouvain.be/en-12321.html>.



Published by TSO (The Stationery Office) and available from:

Online

www.tso.co.uk/bookshop

Mail, Telephone, Fax & E-mail

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries: 0870 600 5522

Order through the Parliamentary Hotline Lo-call 0845 7 023474

Fax orders: 0870 600 5533

E-mail: book.orders@tso.co.uk

Textphone 0870 240 3701

TSO Shops

123 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6PQ

020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6394

68-69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD

0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699

9-21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS

0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

18-19 High Street, Cardiff CF10 1PT

029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

TSO Accredited Agents

(see Yellow Pages)

and through good booksellers

ISBN 0-10-169042-8



9 780101 690423