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## **CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM 2007**



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**UNITED KINGDOM 2007**

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## **Acknowledgments**

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### **Points to note**

This statistical bulletin replaces the annual Command Paper 'Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom', the previous volume being 'Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2006' (Cm 7197). This change has been made to comply with the Science and Research Group (SRG) policy on electronic data dissemination and accessibility, and the Home Office aim to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

In addition to the change from a Command Paper to a Statistical Bulletin there are three other changes compared with last year's volume:

- Section 3 has been reduced. Annual statistics on asylum are released in a separate Home Office publication – *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2007*: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>;
- Section 8 has been removed to avoid duplication. Statistics on International Migration are released in a separate ONS publication – *International Migration (MN series)*: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>; and
- Symbols used in this publication have been changed to improve consistency among government statistics.

This bulletin is designated as 'National Statistics', a subset of official statistics which have been granted accreditation by the UK Statistics Authority. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice and undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from political interference.

Figures for 2007 shown in this publication are provisional and subject to change.

## CONTENTS

Page

### Contents

<b>List of tables</b>	7
<b>Summary flowchart – control of immigration</b>	9
<b>1. Main points</b>	10
<b>2. Entry control at ports</b>	
Passenger admissions	13
Passengers refused entry	15
<b>3. Asylum</b>	
Applications for asylum	17
Initial decisions on asylum applications	17
Asylum cases outstanding	18
Asylum appeals	19
Overall proportion of applicants granted asylum, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR), HP or DL at initial decision, or appeal allowed – excluding dependants	19
Asylum removals	21
<b>4. After-entry control</b>	
Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum)	22
Grants of extensions of leave to remain	23
Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) relating to dependants	25
Decisions on residence document applications from EEA nationals and their family members	25
<b>5. Grants of settlement</b>	
Total grants	26
Grants of settlement by nationality and category	27

## **6. Enforcement and compliance**

Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns	32
Immigration detention	33
Court proceedings	34

## **7. Appeals**

Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Judges	35
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## **Tables**

Section 1: Summary	37
Section 2: Entry control at ports	41
Section 3: Asylum	55
Section 4: After-entry control	57
Section 5: Grants of settlement	69
Section 6: Enforcement and compliance	87
Section 7: Appeals	100

<b>Changes affecting statistics of immigration control</b>	102
--	-----

<b>Explanatory notes and definitions</b>	108
--	-----

<b>Other sources of information on immigration</b>	120
--	-----

## LIST OF TABLES

Page

### Section 1: Summary

Table 1.1	Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1997-2007	38
-----------	--	----

### Section 2: Entry control at ports

Table 2.1	Passenger arrivals, initial refusals and removals, 1997-2007	42
Table 2.2	Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2003-2007	43
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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	44
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 and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	50
Table 2.5	Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	52
Table 2.6	Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	54

### Section 3: Asylum

Table 3.1	Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1999-2007	56
-----------	--	----

### Section 4: After-entry control

Table 4.1	Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category and country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	58
Table 4.2	Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2004-2007	64
Table 4.3	Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by country of nationality, 2007	65
Table 4.4	Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region of nationality and year, 2005 to 2007	68

## **Section 5: Grants of settlement**

Table 5.1	Grants of settlement, by country of nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	70
Table 5.2	Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by geographical region of nationality, sex and age, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	76
Table 5.3	Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	77
Table 5.4	Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2003-2007	78
Table 5.5	Grants of settlement to spouses on the basis of marriage, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2006-2007	79
Table 5.6	Grants of settlement, by main category and geographical region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	80
Table 5.7	Grants of settlement by country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	82
Table 5.8	Grants of settlement – Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals, 1960-2007	85

## **Section 6: Enforcement and compliance**

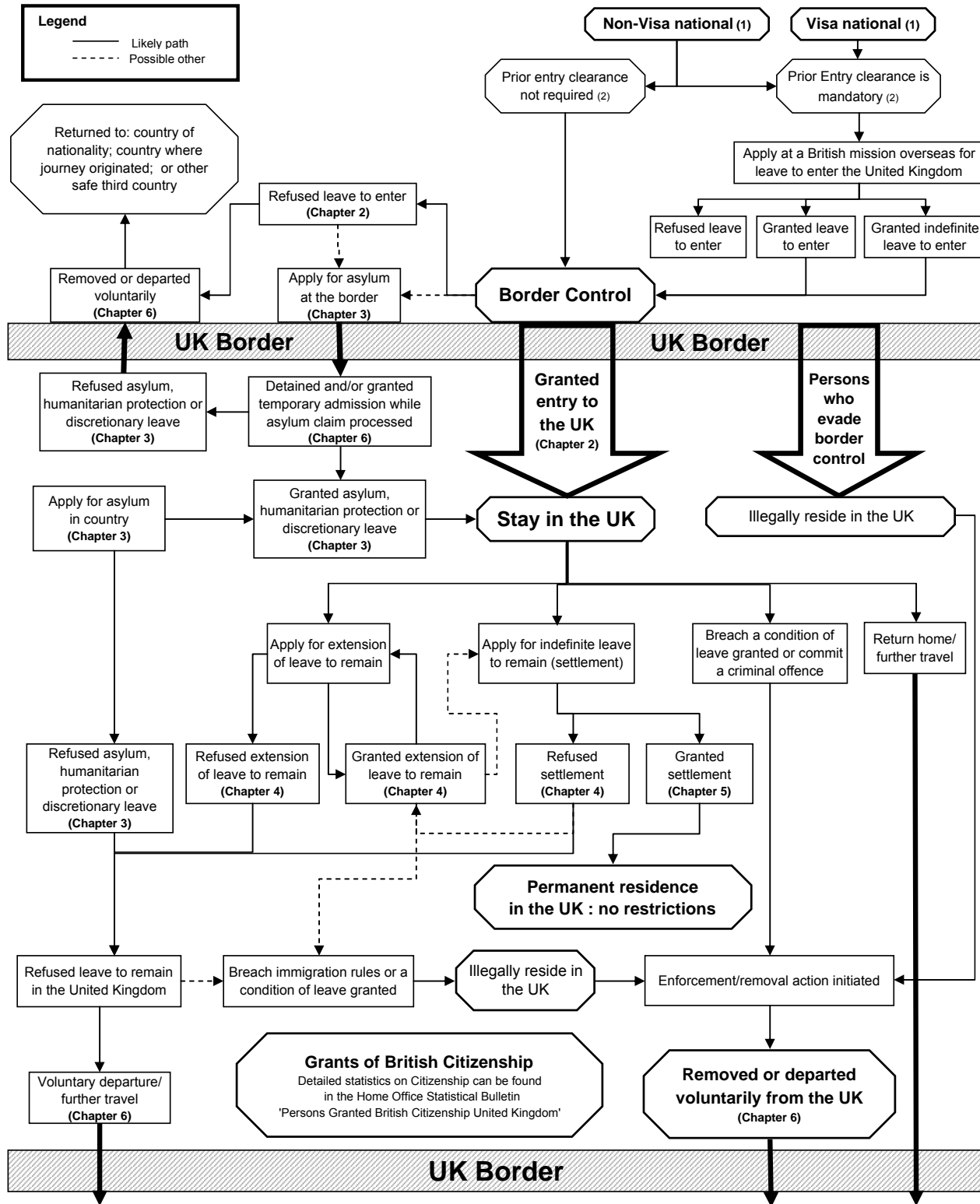
Table 6.1	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, 1997-2007	88
Table 6.2	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, by country of nationality, 2005-2007	90
Table 6.3	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, by country of nationality and destination, 2007	92
Table 6.4	Persons recorded as being removed from the United Kingdom on leaving detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by age, sex and place of last detention, 2007	94
Table 6.5	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by sex, length of detention and place of detention as at 29 December 2007	95
Table 6.6	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by country of nationality as at 29 December 2007	96
Table 6.7	Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2006 in England and Wales, 2003-2007	98

## **Section 7: Appeals**

Table 7.1	Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges, by broad category, 1997-2007	101
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## Summary flowchart - Control of Immigration (3)(4)(5)



(1) Data related to visa applications and decisions are published by the UK Border Agency and can be found at

<http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/en/statistics/>

(2) Non-visa nationals seeking to enter the UK in a visa category or for > 6 months require a visa, whereas those seeking to enter the UK for ≤ 6 months do not.

(3) Data related to the detention of an individual are shown in Chapter 6. An individual may be detained under Immigration Rules at any time during the immigration process. The decision to detain may be appropriate in one or more of the following circumstances: individuals and families may be detained whilst identity and the basis for their claim are established, because of the risk of absconding, as part of a fast-track process, or to effect removal.

(4) Data related to appeals against an immigration or asylum decision are shown in Chapter 7.

(5) Applications for, and decisions on, work permits and applications under the 'Worker Registration Scheme' are not included in this flowchart.

The chart also excludes references for resettled refugees and persons that 'switch' their immigration status.

## 1. MAIN POINTS

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### **Entry control at ports**

- The estimated number of international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area rose by 5 per cent to 109.5 million in 2007. 13.4 million were estimated to be non-European Economic Area (non-EEA) nationals<sup>1</sup>, a 4 per cent rise on 2006 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2).
- 358,000 non-EEA students were estimated to have been admitted to the United Kingdom (UK) in 2007, an increase of 16 per cent on the previous year (paragraph 2.6).
- The total number of work permit holders and dependants recorded as admitted to the UK was 124,000 in 2007, a decrease of 15 per cent over the previous year (paragraph 2.7).
- The number of persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed from the UK in 2007 was 31,145, 2 per cent less than in 2006 (31,895) (paragraph 2.17).

### **Asylum**

- Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2007 was 23,430, 1 per cent less than in 2006 (23,610). The highest numbers of applications were from nationals of Afghanistan, Iran, China, Iraq and Eritrea. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 28,300 in 2007, similar to 2006 (28,320) (paragraphs 3.1 and 3.3).
- 21,775 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2007, 4 per cent higher than in 2006 but lower than applications; the number of cases awaiting an initial decision was 6,800 (paragraph 3.4).
- Immigration Judges determined 14,935 asylum appeals in 2007 – 23 per cent were allowed and 72 per cent were dismissed (paragraph 3.14).
- Overall 6,540 (28 per cent) of applications in 2007 resulted in grants of asylum (14 per cent), Humanitarian Protection (HP) or Discretionary Leave (DL) (8 per cent), or in allowed appeals (5 per cent) (paragraph 3.15).
- Asylum removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns fell in 2007 to 12,705, excluding dependants, 22 per cent less than in 2006 (16,330). Including dependants, 13,705 asylum seekers were removed in 2007, 25 per cent less than in 2006 (18,280) (paragraph 3.18).

### **After-entry control**

- There was a 2 per cent decrease in the number of after-entry decisions in 2007. The number of decisions on applications to vary conditions of leave decreased from 393,650 in 2006 to 387,300 in 2007 (including settlement but excluding asylum cases and dependants of principal applicants) (paragraph 4.1).

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<sup>1</sup> Also excludes nationals of Switzerland, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 18.

- Main categories showing the largest decreases were: business (down 84 per cent from 10,360 in 2006 to 1,605 in 2007); settlement (down 7 per cent from 96,480 in 2006 to 89,725 in 2007); and work permit holders (down 11 per cent from 52,860 in 2006 to 46,905 in 2007) (paragraph 4.3).
- If Bulgarian and Romanian nationals (who acceded to the EU on 1 January 2007) are excluded from the 2006 data, there is an increase of 2 per cent in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2007. In 2006, these nationals accounted for 81 per cent of all grants of extension in the business category (paragraph 4.4).
- Of the total number of decisions (excluding dependants) in 2007, 71 per cent (274,020) were grants of an extension, 20 per cent (77,845) were grants of settlement, and 9 per cent (35,435) were refusals. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 37 per cent (145,095) of the total number of decisions (paragraphs 4.2 and 4.5).
- There was a 4 per cent increase in the number of after-entry decisions relating to dependants to 125,915 in 2007. If Bulgarian and Romanian nationals are excluded from the 2006 data, there is an increase of 8 per cent in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions for dependants in 2007 (paragraphs 4.10 and 4.12).
- Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members rose from 81,140 in 2006 to 83,330 in 2007, an increase of 2,190 (3 per cent) (paragraph 4.14).

### **Grants of settlement**

- Grants of settlement fell by 7 per cent from 134,445 in 2006 to 124,855 in 2007 (paragraph 5.1).
- Excluding nationals of the two accession countries<sup>2</sup> from the total in 2006 shows that there was a 3 per cent decrease in the number of persons granted settlement (paragraph 5.1).
- Of the total number of grants of settlement in 2007, by far the greatest proportion (67 per cent) was in dependant-related categories (paragraph 5.9).
- 27 per cent of grants of settlement in 2007 were from Africa; the 'Remainder of Asia'<sup>3</sup> and the Indian sub-continent each accounted for 23 per cent, the Middle East 9 per cent, the Americas 8 per cent, Europe 7 per cent and Oceania 3 per cent (paragraph 5.8).
- Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 17 per cent in 2007 (37,210) compared with 2006 (31,830) but were 41 per cent lower than in 2005 (63,015) reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years in all employment-related categories in April 2006 (paragraphs 5.2 and 5.9).
- Asylum-related grants of settlement were 54 per cent lower in 2007 (14,190) compared with 2006 (30,655) (paragraphs 5.3 and 5.9).
- Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 15 per cent from 59,800 in 2006 to 50,820 in 2007 (paragraph 5.4).

<sup>2</sup> Bulgaria and Romania. See changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvii).

<sup>3</sup> Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

- Other grants, including discretionary basis and category unknown, rose by 86 per cent from 12,160 in 2006 to 22,630 in 2007. This increase was largely due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases (paragraphs 5.5 and 5.9).

### **Enforcement and compliance**

- The total number of removals (including voluntary departures) from the UK in 2007 was 63,365, a decrease of 1 per cent on 2006 (63,865). This includes the removal of 12,705 persons who had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 22 per cent less than in 2006 (16,330) (paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2).
- Of the total number of removals (including voluntary departures), 49 per cent were initially refused entry at a port and subsequently removed, 44 per cent were enforced removals and voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated and 7 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (paragraph 6.1).
- A total of 16,120 persons were recorded as being removed from the UK upon leaving detention held solely under Immigration Act powers (excluding Harwich Short Term Holding Facility) during 2007. Of these, 46 per cent were asylum detainees (paragraph 6.7).
- On 29 December 2007, there were 2,095 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK, excluding those detained in Prison Service establishments. Of these, 1,455 persons (69 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage (paragraph 6.9).

### **Appeals**

- Immigration Judges dealt with 154,740 appeals in 2007, 8 per cent less than in 2006. 31 per cent of these appeals were allowed, 59 per cent were dismissed and 10 per cent were withdrawn (paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2).

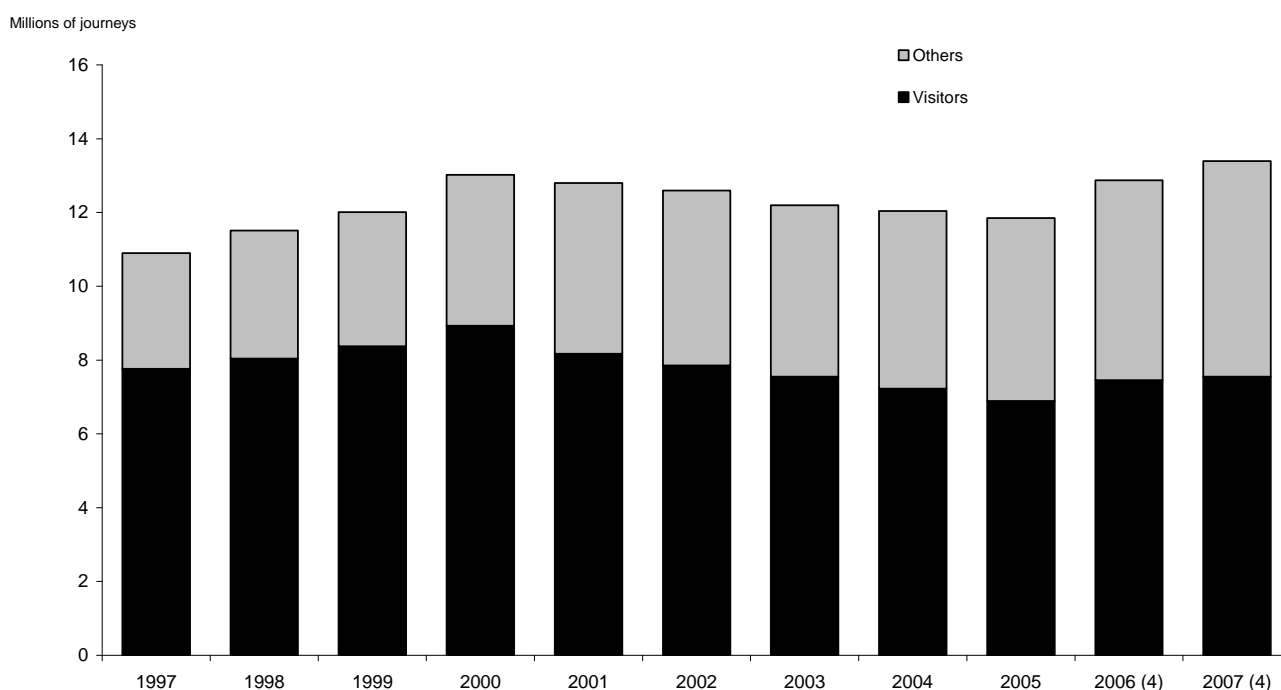
## 2. ENTRY CONTROL AT PORTS

### Passenger admissions

#### **Total admissions (Tables 2.1 to 2.3)**

2.1 In 2007, it is estimated that there were 109.5 million international arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area<sup>4</sup>, 4.8 million (5 per cent) more than in 2006. The majority were British or European Economic Area (EEA)<sup>1</sup> nationals, but around 13.4 million were estimated<sup>5</sup> to be non-EEA nationals<sup>1</sup>, an increase of 4 per cent on 2006. If Bulgaria and Romania, who exceeded to the EU on 1 January 2007, were removed from the 2006 data the rise would be 5 per cent. Figure 1 shows the annual total non-EEA<sup>1</sup> admissions since 1997, broken down by broad purpose of journey. In 2007, 57 per cent of all admissions were visitors (43 per cent ordinary visitors, 14 per cent business visitors).

**Figure 1** TOTAL NON-EEA (1) ADMISSIONS (2)(3) 1997 TO 2007



(1) Also excludes nationals of Switzerland, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 18.

(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.

(3) Excludes nationals of Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

(4) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

2.2 The estimated<sup>5</sup> increase in non-EEA<sup>1</sup> admissions in 2007 of 4 per cent was primarily due to an increase in the number of: people returning after a temporary absence abroad (up 11 per cent to 3.4 million); passengers in transit (up 4 per cent to 1.6 million); and ordinary and business visitors (up 1 per cent to 7.5 million).

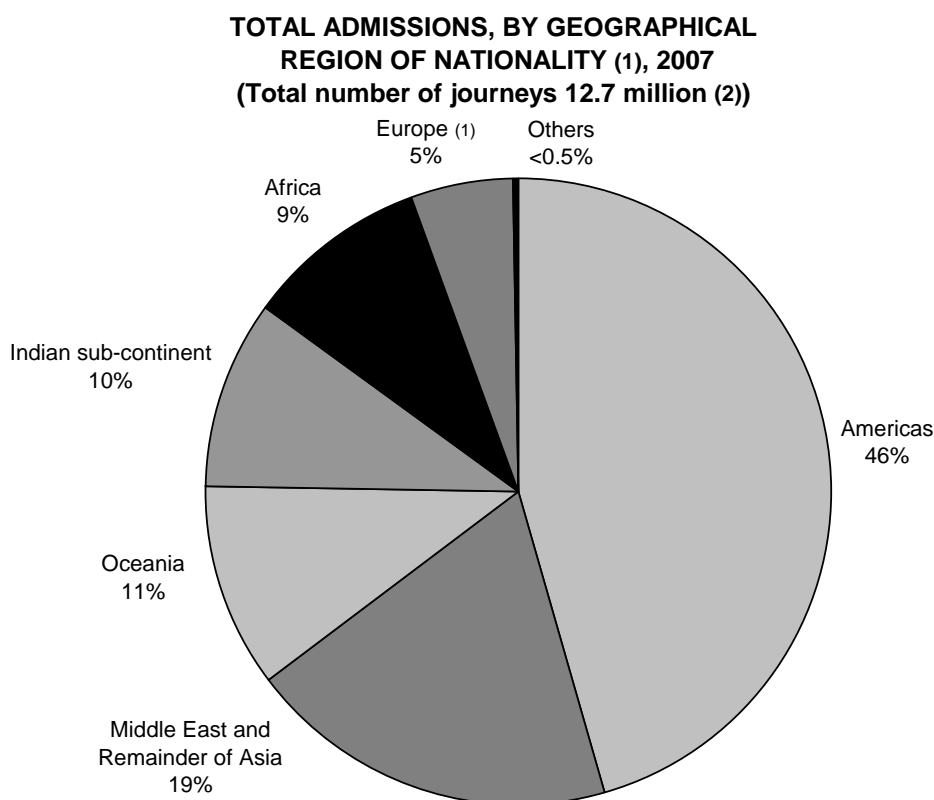
<sup>4</sup> The Common Travel Area consists of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

2.3 The 12.7 million (excluding estimates made where administrative records were unavailable) non-EEA<sup>1</sup> passengers recorded as admitted in 2007 comprised 5.8 million from the Americas, 3.7 million from Asia, 1.4 million from Oceania, 1.2 million from Africa, and 0.7 million from Europe<sup>6</sup> (see Figure 2).

2.4 Based on data received<sup>5</sup> citizens of the United States of America (USA) comprised 32 per cent of total non-EEA<sup>1</sup> admissions, the nationality with by far the most admissions. The next three nationalities with the highest numbers of admissions were Canadian (1.1 million), Australian (1.1 million) and Indian (0.9 million).

**Figure 2**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(2) Excludes estimates made where administrative records were unavailable for statistical analysis - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

### **Visitors (Tables 2.2 to 2.4)**

2.5 An estimated<sup>5</sup> 7.5 million non-EEA<sup>1</sup> visitors were admitted in 2007 compared with 7.3 million in 2006, an increase of 4 per cent. Business visitors increased by 4 per cent to 1.8 million whilst ordinary visitors increased by around 1 per cent to 5.9 million).

### **Students (Tables 2.2 to 2.4)**

2.6 An estimated<sup>5</sup> 358,000 non-EEA<sup>1</sup> students were admitted in 2007 compared with 309,000 in 2006, an increase of 16 per cent.

### **Work permit holders (Tables 2.2 to 2.5)**

2.7 124,000 non-EEA<sup>1</sup> nationals were admitted as work permit holders or as their dependants in 2007, compared with 145,000 in 2006, down 15 per cent (EEA nationals do not

<sup>6</sup> Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of Switzerland.

require a work permit). The number of permit holders coming for 12 months or more decreased by 12 per cent to 50,400 in 2007 while those coming for less than 12 months decreased by 8 per cent to 35,900.

2.8 The number of dependants of work permit holders decreased by 22 per cent to 37,700; they account for 30 per cent of the total number of permit holders and dependants. By region, this proportion varies from 43 per cent for African nationals to 16 per cent for Europe.

2.9 There were decreases in work permit holders and dependants from Europe (down 43 per cent to 6,890), Africa (down 21 per cent to 10,000), Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) (down 18 per cent to 22,600), the Indian sub-continent (down 15 per cent to 43,015) and Oceania (down 11 per cent to 6,750). This was offset by a slight increase in numbers from the Americas (up 1 per cent to 34,700). Of the total work permit holders and dependants in 2007, 65,700 (53 per cent) were from Asia (India accounted for 60 per cent (39,700) of these); 34,700 (28 per cent) were from the Americas (nationals of the USA accounted for nearly three-quarters of these); 10,000 (8 per cent) from Africa; 6,890 (6 per cent) from Europe and 6,750 (5 per cent) from Oceania.

### ***Admissions for a limited period prior to application for settlement (Tables 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.6)***

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

2.10 Admissions of husbands and male fiancés totalled 14,700 in 2007, 9 per cent less than in 2006. 43 per cent (6,275) of the husbands and male fiancés admitted in 2007 were from the Indian sub-continent, compared to 41 per cent (6,615) in 2006.

2.11 Admissions of wives and female fiancées totalled 27,460 in 2007, 11 per cent less than in 2006. This decrease reflected drops in the number of wives and female fiancées from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent) (down 13 per cent to 7,550) and Europe (down 41 per cent to 1,915). 65 per cent (17,735) of the wives and female fiancées admitted in 2007 were from Asia.

2.12 The number of children admitted for a probationary period was 7,150 in 2007, 24 per cent more than in 2006. 70 per cent (3,725) of the children admitted in 2007 were from Asia.

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

2.13 7,225 Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the UK (UK ancestry) were recorded as admitted in 2007 to take up or seek employment, 15 per cent (1,265) less than in 2006<sup>7</sup>.

### **Passengers refused entry (Tables 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4)**

2.14 28,325 passengers were initially refused leave to enter at border control points in 2007, 7 per cent less than in 2006 (30,360). Of these passengers, 5,615 (20%) were initially refused at juxtaposed controls<sup>8</sup>.

2.15 30,565 non-EEA passengers were refused entry at port and subsequently removed<sup>9</sup> from the UK in 2007, 3 per cent less than in 2006 (31,515).

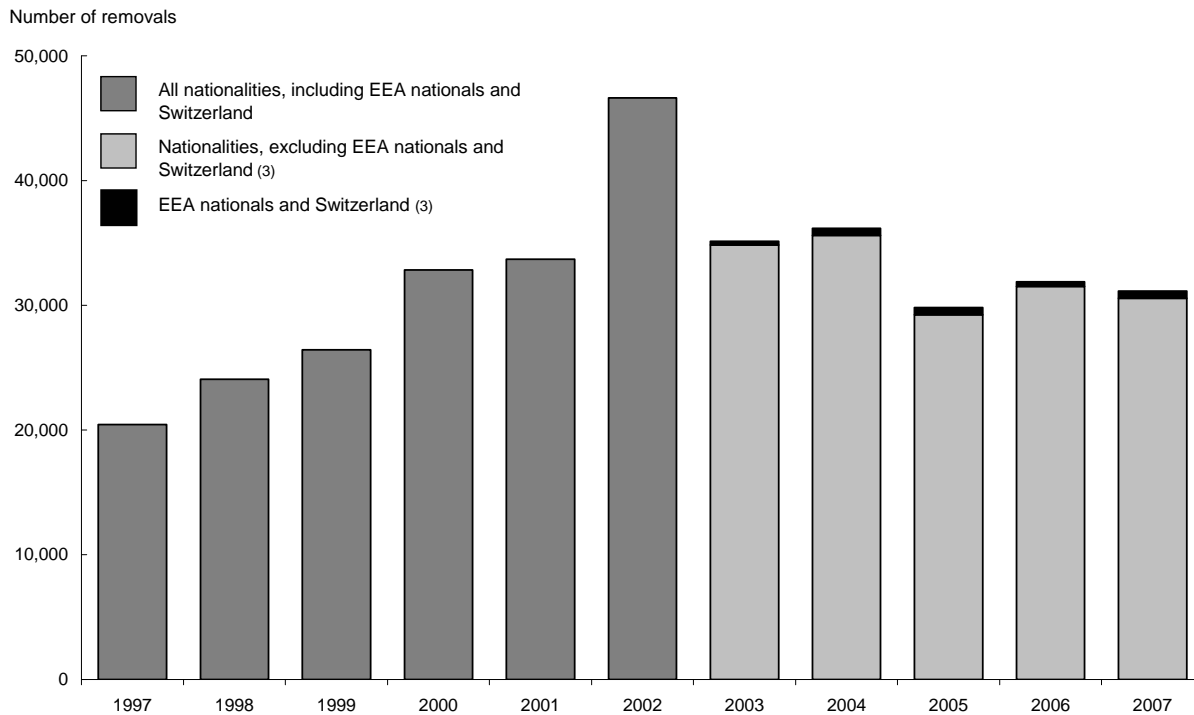
<sup>7</sup> Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent are eligible for settlement after a five-year qualifying period.

<sup>8</sup> See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 44.

<sup>9</sup> Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal of entry.

2.16 31,145 passengers, including EEA nationals, were refused entry at port and subsequently removed<sup>9</sup> from the UK in 2007, 2 per cent less than in 2006 (31,895).

**Figure 3**      **NON-ASYLUM CASES REFUSED ENTRY AT PORT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1997 TO 2007 (1)(2)**



- (1) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, since 2004 removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers; and since 2005 persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
- (2) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19. Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.
- (3) Data on nationality for non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed are only available since 2003.



### 3. ASYLUM

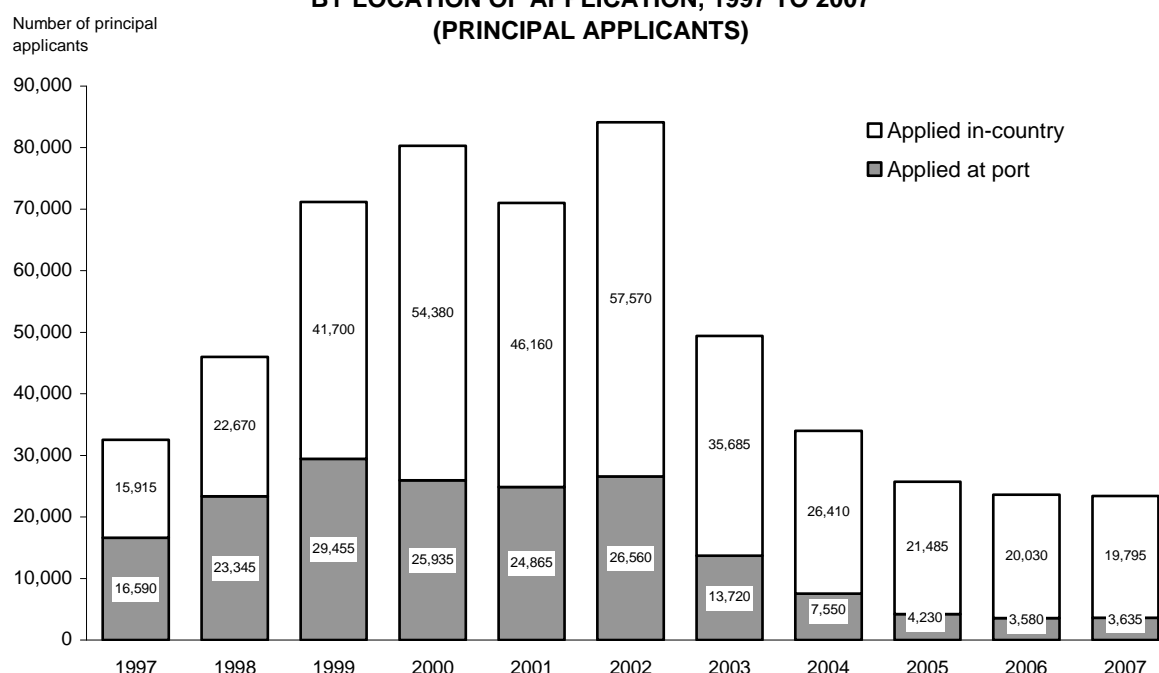
#### **Applications for asylum (Table 3.1)**

3.1 Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2007 was 23,430, 1 per cent less than in 2006 (23,610). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 28,300 in 2007, similar to 2006 (28,320).

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 2007, compared with 85 per cent in 2006 and 84 per cent in 2005.

**Figure 4**

**APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM IN THE UK,  
BY LOCATION OF APPLICATION, 1997 TO 2007  
(PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)**



3.3 The countries of nationality accounting for the most applicants in 2007 were Afghanistan, Iran, China, Iraq and Eritrea. Applications rose in 2007 compared with 2006 for three of these countries: Afghanistan (by 4 per cent), China (8 per cent) and Iraq (93 per cent).

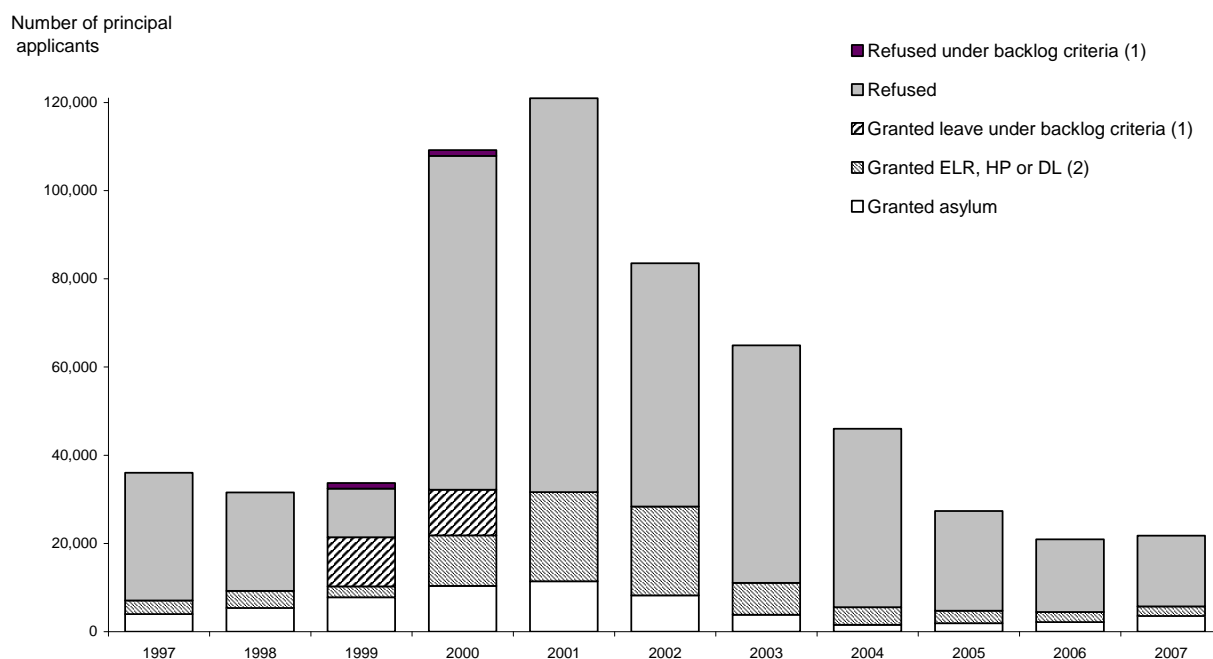
#### **Initial decisions on asylum applications (Table 3.1)**

3.4 21,775 initial decisions were made in 2007, 4 per cent more than the 20,930 initial decisions made in 2006 but lower than the number of applications in 2007; the number of cases awaiting initial decision was 6,800.

3.5 Of the initial decisions made in 2007, 3,545 (16 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 125 (1 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,075 (10 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 16,030 (74 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted asylum in 2007 increased from 10 per cent in 2006, and the proportion granted HP or DL decreased from 11 per cent granted HP or DL in 2006.

**Figure 5**

**INITIAL DECISIONS, 1997 TO 2007 (PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS)**



(1) Cases decided under 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 2007, the number of grants of asylum increased from 2006 and combined with grants of HP and DL accounted for more than 25 per cent of total decisions.

3.7 The main nationalities to be granted asylum in 2007 were Eritrean (31 per cent), Somali (23 per cent) and Zimbabwean (7 per cent).

3.8 The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL were Afghan (36 per cent), Iranian (10 per cent) and Iraqi (6 per cent). Unaccompanied children accounted for 82 per cent of total grants of HP and DL, despite only accounting for 16 per cent of initial decisions.

3.9 16,030 cases were refused in 2007, less than the 16,460 refusals in 2006, confirming the higher rate of grants of asylum. A smaller proportion of initial decisions in 2007 were refusals (74 per cent compared with 79 per cent in 2006).

3.10 The top nationalities accounting for the most refusals were: Chinese 1,860 refusals (93 per cent of initial decisions), Iranian 1,665 (80 per cent), Afghan 1,490 (63 per cent), Zimbabwean 1,155 (81 per cent) and Iraqi 1,090 (80 per cent).

### **Asylum cases outstanding (Table 3.1)**

3.11 As at 31 December 2007, approximately 6,800 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 6,400 at the end of 2006.

3.12 The total asylum work in progress in the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) as at the 31 December 2007 was 4,000<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Figure is rounded to the nearest thousand.

### **Asylum appeals (Table 3.1)**

3.13 In 2007, a total of 14,055 asylum appeals were received by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.

3.14 14,935 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges in 2007, 6 per cent less than in 2006. Of these 14,935 appeals, 3,385 (23 per cent) were allowed, 10,735 (72 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This compares with 22 per cent allowed and 73 per cent dismissed in 2006.

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

3.15 Overall, 6,540 (28 per cent) of the 23,430 applications in 2007 resulted in the granting of asylum (14 per cent), HP or DL (8 per cent) or in appeals that were allowed by the AIT (a further 5 per cent). This is based on cases where data are available; a proportion of applications made in 2007 are still awaiting the outcome of an initial decision or an appeal.

3.16 This compared with 7,290 (31 per cent) of the 23,610 applications in 2006, 7,220 (28 per cent) of the 25,710 applications in 2005, 8,095 (24 per cent) of the 33,960 applications in 2004 and 12,895 (26 per cent) of the 49,405 applications in 2003 resulting in grants of asylum, ELR, HP, or DL, or in allowed appeals. Applications made in 2007 compared with applications made in 2006:

- the proportion granted asylum at initial decision increased from 11 per cent to 14 per cent;
- the proportion granted HP/DL at initial decision decreased from 10 per cent to 8 per cent;
- the proportion resulting in allowed appeals decreased from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; and
- the proportion removed decreased from 18 per cent to 13 per cent.

3.17 More detailed results are presented in the following Table, on page 20.

## **Outcomes of asylum applications made in 2003 – 2007**

The table below shows the outcomes of the 49,405 applications made in 2003, of the 33,960 applications made in 2004, of the 25,710 applications made in 2005, of the 23,610 applications made in 2006, and the 23,430 applications made in 2007. It shows the outcomes of initial decisions and outcomes of appeals at the IAA/AIT.

	Number of principal applicants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (P)
<b>Asylum applications</b>	<b>49,405</b>	<b>33,960</b>	<b>25,710</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>23,430</b>
<i>of which:</i> initial decisions by Home Office					
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	2,550	1,225	1,820	2,645	3,315
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL (1)	4,825	3,520	2,725	2,330	1,945
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL (1)	39,510	27,455	18,855	16,465	13,195
Applications withdrawn	1,325	1,080	865	995	1,065
Cases with decision not known (2)	1,195	680	1,445	1,175	3,910
<b>Appeals lodged</b>	<b>29,935</b>	<b>20,525</b>	<b>13,405</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>7,840</b>
<i>of which:</i> appeals outcomes by the IAA/AIT (3)					
Allowed	5,515	3,345	2,670	2,310	1,280
Dismissed	23,115	16,360	9,840	8,025	5,085
Withdrawn by appellant	515	260	160	120	80
Withdrawn by Home Office	355	250	185	240	115
Appeals with outcome not known (2)	435	310	555	400	1,280
<b>Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns (4)</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>3,035</b>
<b>Summary of estimated outcomes</b> (including appeal outcomes at IAA/AIT)					
Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum <i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	7,650 15%	4,370 13%	4,370 17%	4,825 20%	4,495 19%
Not recognised as a refugee but granted ELR, HP or DL <i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	5,245 11%	3,720 11%	2,850 11%	2,470 10%	2,045 9%
Refused asylum, ELR, HP or DL, or withdrawn by appellant (5) <i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	33,635 68%	23,860 70%	16,000 62%	13,910 59%	11,800 50%
Cases with decision not known (2)(6) <i>as a percentage of total applications</i>	1,555 3%	930 3%	1,630 6%	1,415 6%	4,025 17%

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

(2) No confirmation of a decision had been received when these statistics were compiled on 9 May 2008 and are not comparable with other figures in this publication.

(3) Appeals on cases refused at initial decision, i.e. does not include outcomes of cases reconsidered prior to appeal or appeals on grants of ELR/HP/DL. Excludes cases that were successful after appeal to the IAT or higher courts, but a very small proportion is involved.

(4) Includes persons departed voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and persons who it has been established have left the United Kingdom without informing the immigration authorities.

(5) Includes appeals awaiting an outcome, a small proportion may be granted asylum.

(6) Includes cases withdrawn by the Home Office.

## **Asylum removals**

3.18 Asylum removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns fell in 2007 to 12,705, excluding dependants, 22 per cent less than in 2006 (16,330). 2,540 principal applicants left under Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a fall of 45 per cent on 2006 (4,630).

## **Further information**

3.19 Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1998-2007 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2007* which is available from the RDS website <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html>.

## 4. AFTER-ENTRY CONTROL

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

4.1 There was a fall in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2007 to 387,300<sup>11</sup>, a decrease of 2 per cent on the previous year. This includes applications for settlement but excludes dependants of principal applicants.

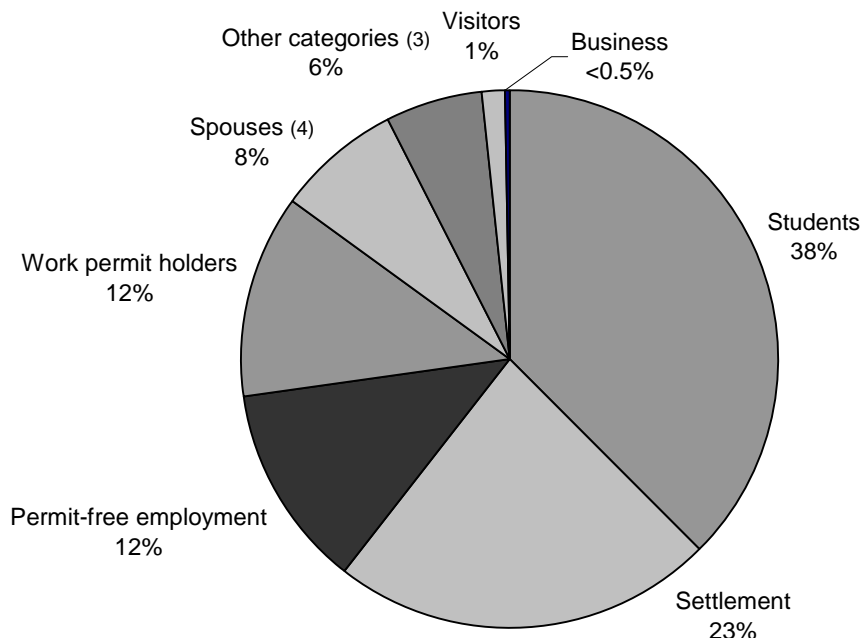
4.2 Of the total decisions in 2007, 274,020 (71 per cent) were grants of an extension, 77,845 (20 per cent) were grants of settlement and 35,435 (9 per cent) were refusals. The overall refusal rate rose from 7.2 per cent to 9.1 per cent between 2006 and 2007.

4.3 There were significant changes in nearly all categories, the decreases being:

- business – down 84 per cent to 1,605 decisions;
- work permit holders – down 11 per cent to 46,905 decisions;
- settlement – down 7 per cent to 89,725 decisions.

These decreases were offset by increases in the number of decisions in the spouse (up 37 per cent to 29,440) and permit free employment (up 13 per cent to 47,410) categories.

**Figure 6**                      **DECISIONS ON AFTER ENTRY APPLICATIONS TO VARY LEAVE (1)(2)**  
**BY CATEGORY, 2007**  
(Total number of decisions 387,300)



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

(2) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(3) Includes Working Holidaymakers, Trainees, Au Pairs, Independent means, Fiancé(e)s, Other limited leave and Category Unknown.

(4) Probationary year applications.

<sup>11</sup> Excluding withdrawn applications, asylum related-cases and return of passport cases.

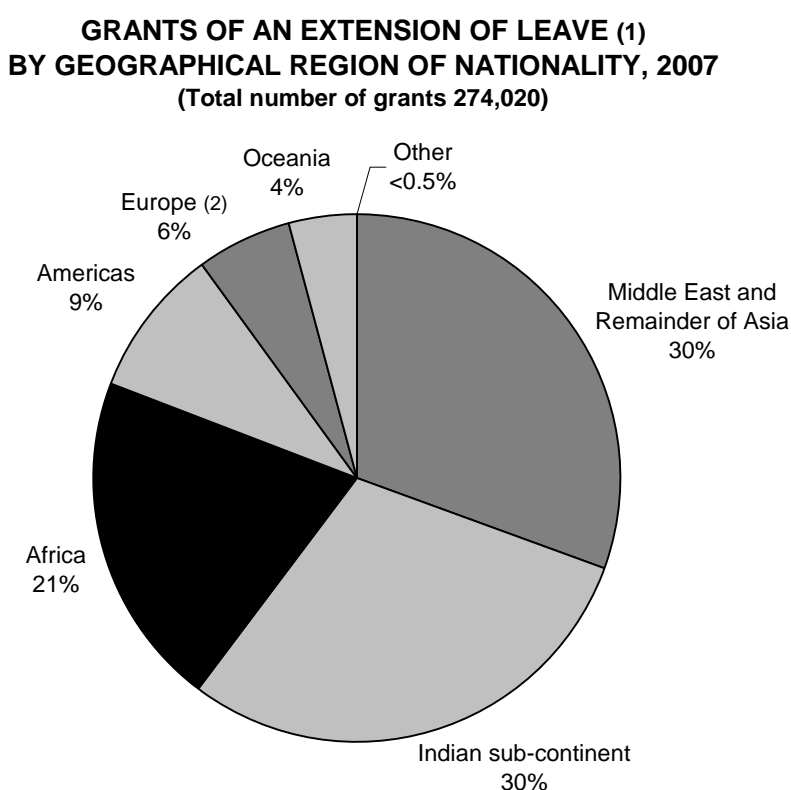
4.4 If Bulgarian and Romanian nationals are excluded from the 2006 data, there is an increase of 2 per cent in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions in 2007. In 2006, these nationals accounted for 81 per cent of all grants of extension in the business category.

4.5 Figure 6 shows the total number of decisions broken down by category. Student cases were the largest group, accounting for 38 per cent of the total. Decisions on settlement cases formed the second largest category in 2007, accounting for 23 per cent of the total.

#### **Grants of extensions of leave to remain (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)<sup>12</sup>**

4.6 Figure 7 shows that of the 274,020 persons granted an extension of stay, 83,370 (30 per cent) were from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 81,765 (30 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 56,225 (21 per cent) were from Africa, 25,505 (9 per cent) were from the Americas, 15,770 (6 per cent) were from Europe<sup>13</sup>, and 11,285 (4 per cent) were from Oceania.

**Figure 7**



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

(2) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

4.7 44,400 (33 per cent) of persons granted a student extension were from the Remainder of Asia, 37,195 (27 per cent) were from the Indian sub-continent, 29,615 (22 per cent) were from Africa, 11,105 (8 per cent) were from the Americas, 9,220 (7 per cent) were from Europe<sup>13</sup> and 4,220 (3 per cent) were from the Middle East. The nationalities with the most student extensions were Chinese (26,760), Pakistani (16,335), Indian (15,530), Nigerian (8,480) and Bangladeshi (5,330).

4.8 17,640 (39 per cent) of persons granted a permit-free employment extension were from the Indian sub-continent, 11,470 (25 per cent) were from the 'Remainder of Asia', 7,330 (16 per cent)

<sup>12</sup> Excludes asylum-related cases, return of passport cases and dependants of principle applicants.

<sup>13</sup> Excludes EEA nationals and nationals of Switzerland.

were from Africa, 4,135 (9 per cent) were from Oceania, 3,130 (7 per cent) were from the Americas, 1,170 (3 per cent) were from Europe<sup>13</sup> and 740 (2 per cent) were from the Middle East. The nationalities with the most permit-free employment extensions were Indian (13,430), Chinese (3,740), Pakistani (3,515), Filipino (3,300) and Nigerian (3,220).

4.9 16,280 (36 per cent) of persons granted an extension of stay as a work permit holder were from the Indian sub-continent, 11,605 (26 per cent) were from the 'Remainder of Asia', 7,230 (16 per cent) were from Africa, 4,685 (10 per cent) were from the Americas, 2,890 (6 per cent) were from Oceania, and 1,310 (3 per cent) were from Europe<sup>13</sup> and 675 (2 per cent) were from the Middle East. The nationalities with the most work permit holder extensions were Indian (14,280), Chinese (3,680), Filipino (3,055), United States citizens (2,500) and South African (2,280).

#### **Decisions on after-entry applications to vary leave (excluding asylum) relating to dependants (Table 4.2)**

4.10 The number of non-asylum after-entry decisions relating to dependants in 2007 was 125,915<sup>14</sup>, an increase of 4 per cent on the previous year. This includes grants and refusals of settlement. There were significant changes in some categories, the increases being:

- settlement dependants – up 38 per cent to 37,530 decisions;
- student dependants – up 12 per cent to 27,770 decisions;
- category unknown dependants – up 310 per cent to 2,000 decisions.

4.11 These increases were offset by decreases in the number of decisions in the permit free employment (down 25 per cent to 19,815) and business (down 80 per cent to 575) dependant categories.

4.12 If Bulgarian and Romanian nationals are excluded from the 2006 data, there is an increase of 8 per cent in the number of non-asylum after-entry decisions for dependants in 2007. In 2006, these nationals accounted for 77 per cent of all grants of extension to dependants of main applicants in the business category.

#### **Decisions on residence document applications from EEA nationals and their family members (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)**

4.13 This subsection describes data relating to decisions on residence document applications. EEA nationals are not obliged to apply for such documentation, but may find it useful if they do so.

4.14 Decisions on applications for residence documents from EEA nationals and their family members<sup>15</sup> rose from 81,140 in 2006 to 83,330 in 2007, an increase of 2,190 (3 per cent). The increase was reflected in decisions for applicants from nationals of all regions other than Europe.

4.15 Polish nationals received the most decisions for a single country, accounting for 27,355 (33 per cent) of all decisions made, the same proportion as 2006.

4.16 The five countries of nationality after Poland with the most decisions were: Ghana (up 140 per cent from 1,750 to 4,195); Portugal, (down 6 per cent from 4,000 to 3,765); India (up 5 per cent from 3,550 to 3,710); the Netherlands (up 5 per cent from 3,270 to 3,425) and Brazil (up 32 per cent from 2,320 to 3,065).

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<sup>14</sup> Excludes asylum-related cases and return of passport cases.

<sup>15</sup> Non-EEA family members of EEA nationals can apply for residence cards on the basis of their relationship. See Explanatory notes and Definitions, paragraphs 12, 14 and 16.



4.17 Of the regions Africa had the largest increase (up 48 per cent from 7,430 to 11,005), primarily due the increase in decisions for nationals of Ghana mentioned above.

4.18 Decisions for applicants from the Americas rose by 1,205 (26 per cent), Asia by 655 (8 per cent) and Oceania by 110 (19 per cent). Europe was the only region to see a fall in decisions, by 3,355 (down 6 per cent).

4.19 The proportion of decisions that were refusals of 'Initial Recognition of Right to Reside' documents rose from 5 per cent in 2006 to 9 per cent in 2007. The proportion of decisions that were to refuse documents in 'Recognition of Permanent Status' fell from 17 per cent in 2006 to 16 per cent in 2007.

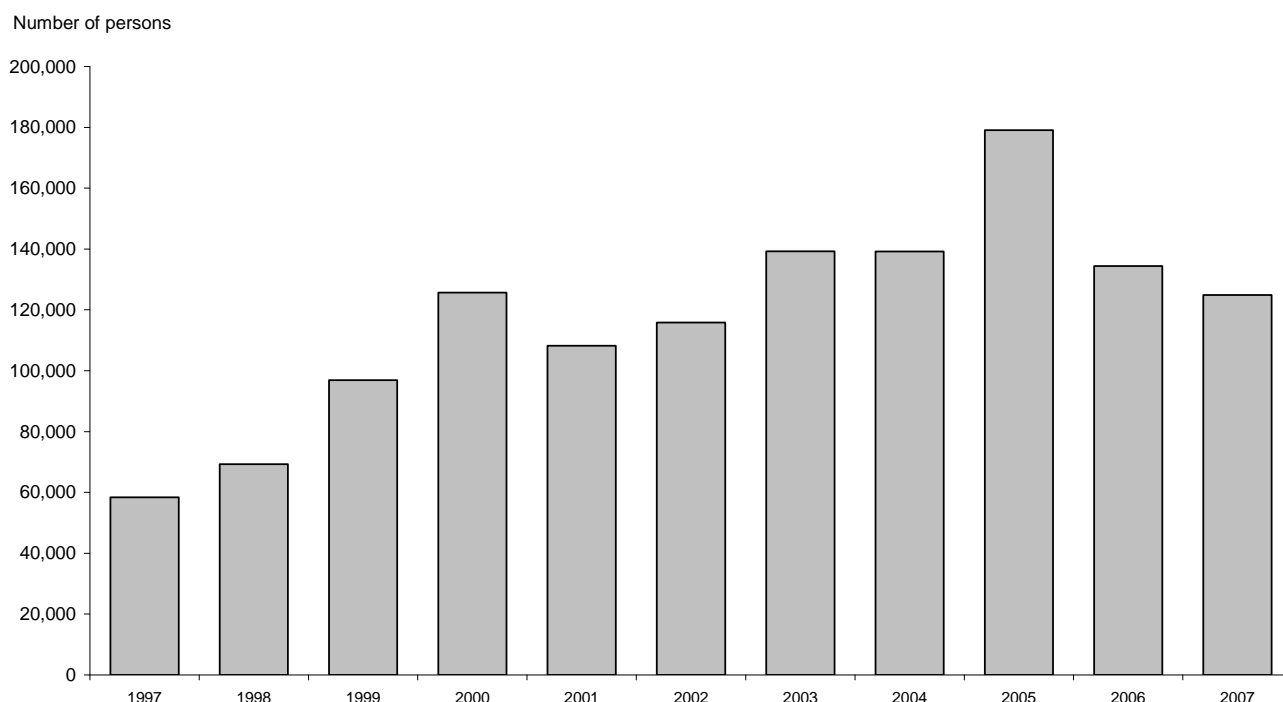
## 5. GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT

### **Total grants (Tables 5.1 and 5.4)**

5.1 The number of persons granted settlement<sup>16</sup> in the United Kingdom (UK), excluding European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, fell by 7 per cent in 2007 to 124,855. Excluding nationals of the two accession countries<sup>17</sup> from the total in 2006, there was a 3 per cent decrease in the number of persons granted settlement.

**Figure 8**

#### **GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT (1), 1997 to 2007 (2)(3)**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(2) 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.

(3) Excludes nationals of Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

5.2 Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 17 per cent from 31,830 in 2006 to 37,210 in 2007 but were 41 per cent lower than in 2005 (63,015) reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years in all employment-related categories in April 2006<sup>18</sup>.

5.3 Asylum-related grants of settlement were 54 per cent lower in 2007 than in 2006, at 14,190. The asylum-related grants were at high levels between 2004 and 2006 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<sup>19</sup>) and due to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years previously.

5.4 Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 15 per cent from 59,800 in 2006 to 50,820 in 2007. This decrease may partly be due to changes in immigration rules and procedures<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 36.

<sup>17</sup> Bulgaria and Romania. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvii).

<sup>18</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xv).

<sup>19</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xii).

<sup>20</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraphs 2(xviii and xix).

5.5 Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 143 per cent from 7,720 in 2006 to 18,750 in 2007. This increase was due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases<sup>21</sup>.

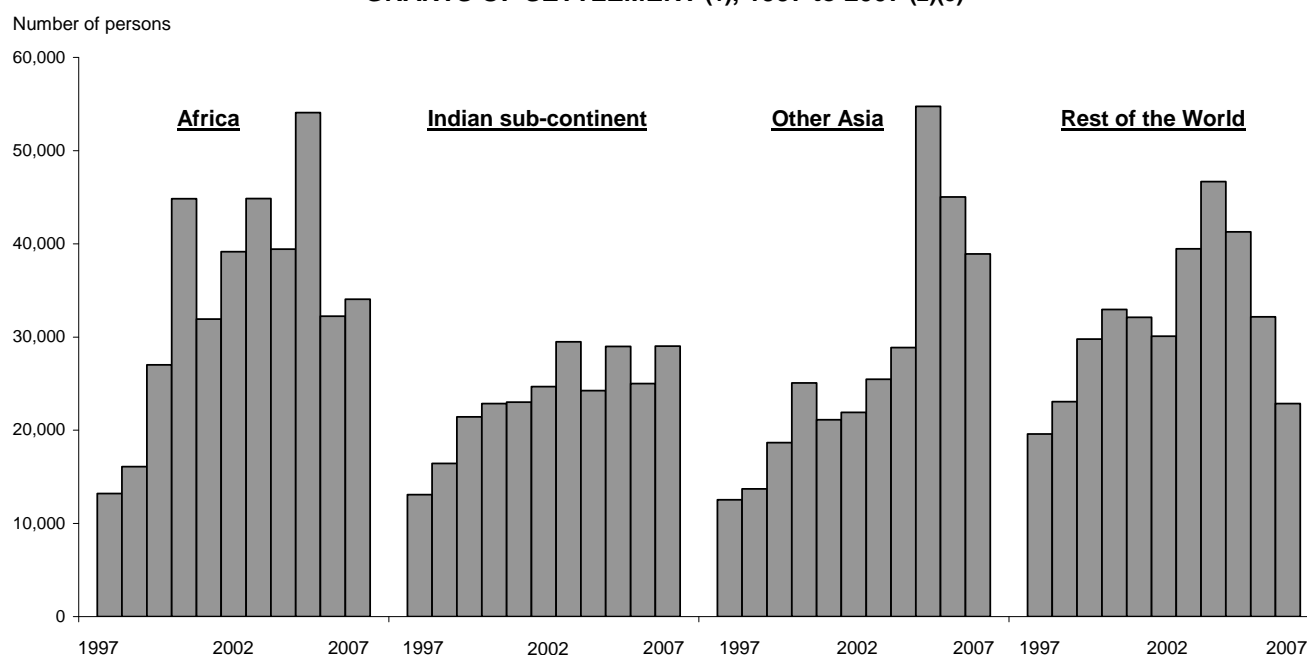
### **Grants of settlement by nationality and category (Tables 5.1 to 5.8)**

5.6 In 2007, there were decreases in grants to nationals of countries in the 'Remainder of Asia'<sup>22</sup>, (down 6,965, or 20 per cent, to 28,280), Europe (down 6,920, or 44 per cent, to 8,660), the Americas (down 1,650, or 14 per cent, to 10,435) and Oceania (down 595, or 14 per cent, to 3,615). These were partly offset by increases in grants to nationals of countries in the Indian sub-continent (up 4,015, or 16 per cent, to 29,020), Africa (up 1,810, or 6 per cent, to 34,050) and the Middle East (up 855, or 9 per cent, to 10,655).

5.7 The top ten countries of nationality granted settlement in 2007 were India 14,865 (12 per cent of the total), Pakistan 10,825 (9 per cent), Philippines 8,485 (7 per cent), Iraq 7,020 (6 per cent), South Africa 5,805 (5 per cent), Zimbabwe 4,280 (3 per cent), Nepal 4,155 (3 per cent), Nigeria 3,965 (3 per cent), China 3,440 (3 per cent), and Bangladesh 3,330 (3 per cent).

**Figure 9**

#### **GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT (1), 1997 to 2007 (2)(3)**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(2) 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.

(3) Excludes nationals of Romania and Bulgaria from 1 January 2007.

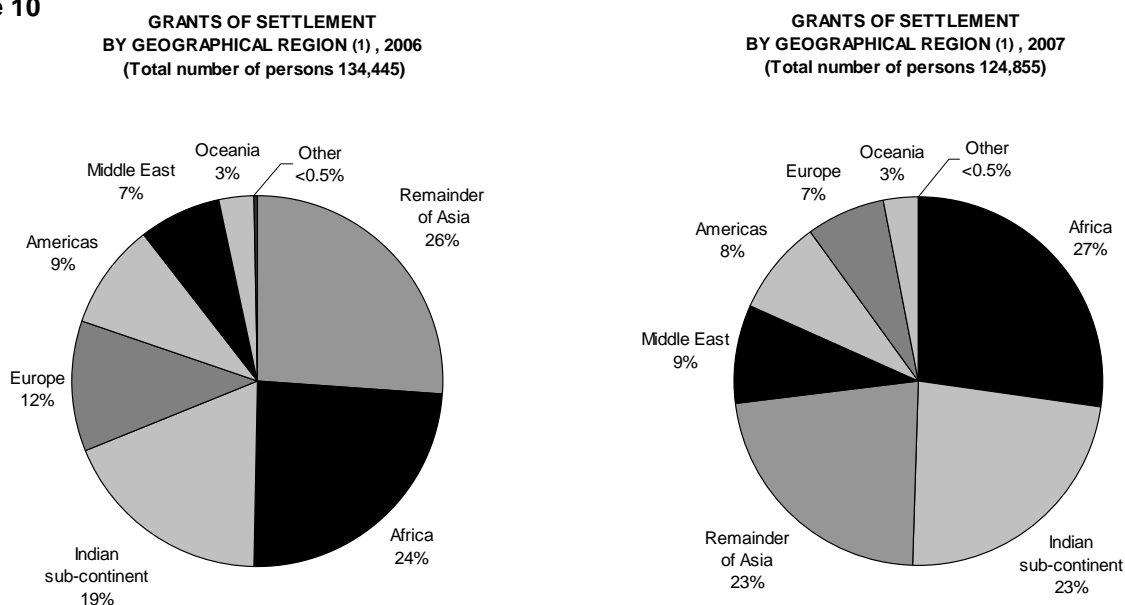
5.8 There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Africa, the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East increased their respective share of the total number of grants: Africa from 24 per cent (32,240) to 27 per cent (34,050), the Indian sub-continent from 19 per cent (25,005) to 23 per cent (29,020) and the Middle East from 7 per cent (9,795) to 9 per cent (10,655). The proportion of grants in the 'Remainder of Asia', the Americas and Europe fell: the 'Remainder of Asia' from 26 per cent (35,245) to 23 per cent (28,280), Americas from 9

<sup>21</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvi).

<sup>22</sup> Asia excluding the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East.

per cent (12,085) to 8 per cent (10,435) and Europe from 12 per cent (15,580) to 7 per cent (8,660). The proportion of grants to nationals of Oceania remained unchanged at 3 per cent.

**Figure 10**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

**5.9** More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2007 compared with 2006, are as follows.

(a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants decreased by 5 per cent to 84,200. This accounted for 67 per cent of all settlement. This includes grants on the basis of family formation and reunion as well as grants to dependants of persons granted settlement in their own right (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants).

(b) Grants of settlement to husbands fell by 3 per cent to 18,070 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). 6,770 (37 per cent) of grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 4,325 (24 per cent) from Africa, 2,715 (15 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 1,990 (11 per cent) from the Americas, 1,650 (9 per cent) from Europe, and 615 (3 per cent) from Oceania.

(c) Grants of settlement to wives decreased by 16 per cent to 29,125 (23 per cent of all settlement). 8,205 (28 per cent) of grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 8,115 (28 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 5,185 (18 per cent) from Africa, 3,870 (13 per cent) from the Americas, 2,720 (9 per cent) from Europe and 1,005 (3 per cent) from Oceania.

(d) Grants of settlement to children increased by 18 per cent to 30,220 (24 per cent of all settlement). The increase was due to grants of settlement to children of persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases<sup>23</sup>. 10,545 (35 per cent) of grants of settlement to children were to applicants from Africa, 9,740 (32 per cent) from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 6,070 (20 per cent) from the Indian sub-continent, 1,745 (6 per cent) from Europe, 1,730 (6 per cent) from the Americas and 330 (1 per cent) from Oceania.

<sup>23</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvi).

(e) In 2007, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren decreased by 32 per cent to 1,000 (less than 1 per cent of all settlement). Approximately 64 per cent of these were granted after entry.

(f) Grants of settlement on completion of four or five years in employment with a work permit increased by 35 per cent to 15,165 (12 per cent of all settlement) but were 40 per cent lower than in 2005 (25,470) reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories from four to five years<sup>24</sup>. Of the total in 2007, the nationalities with the highest numbers of grants were Indian (3,195; 21 per cent), Filipino (2,930; 19 per cent), South African (1,495; 10 per cent), Zimbabwean (885; 6 per cent) and Chinese (720; 5 per cent).

(g) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those granted asylum, those previously granted exceptional leave, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave and grants under the Family ILR Exercise<sup>25</sup>), excluding dependants, fell by 46 per cent to 10,250, and represented 8 per cent of all settlement. Of the total in 2007, the countries of nationality with the highest numbers of grants were citizens of Iraq (5,340), Afghanistan (1,085), Angola (615), The Democratic Republic of Congo (295) and Serbia and Montenegro<sup>26</sup> (290).

(h) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK and, in 2007, persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases<sup>27</sup>, rose by 43 per cent to 8,785, representing 7 per cent of all settlement.

(i) Grants of settlement to businessmen, self employed or persons of independent means decreased by 97 per cent from 2,595 in 2006 to 75 in 2007. Grants in this category were at a high level in 2006 due to an increase in grants of limited leave to Bulgarians and Romanians under ECAA agreements five years earlier. Bulgaria and Romania acceded to the EEA on 1 January 2007 and are therefore excluded from settlement data from this date.

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<sup>24</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xv).

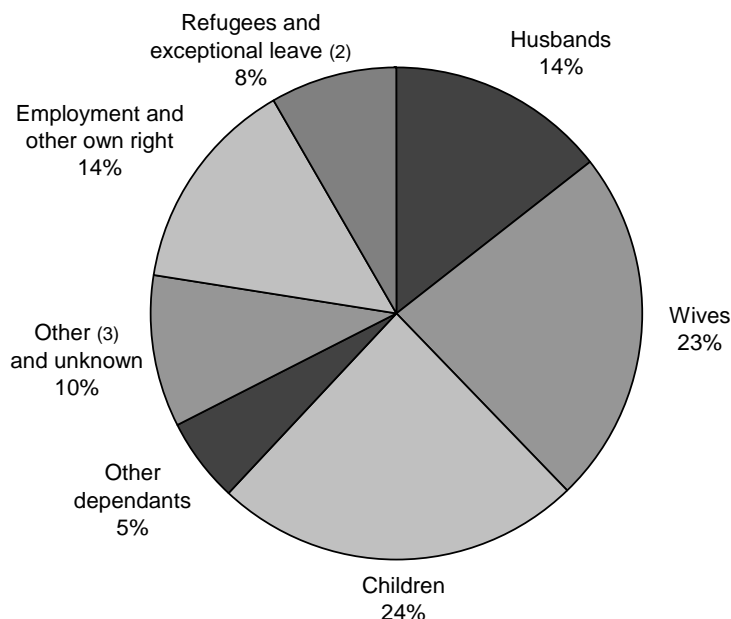
<sup>25</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xii).

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

<sup>27</sup> See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xvi).

**Figure 11**

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT BY CATEGORY (1),  
2007  
(Total number of persons 124,855)**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(2) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

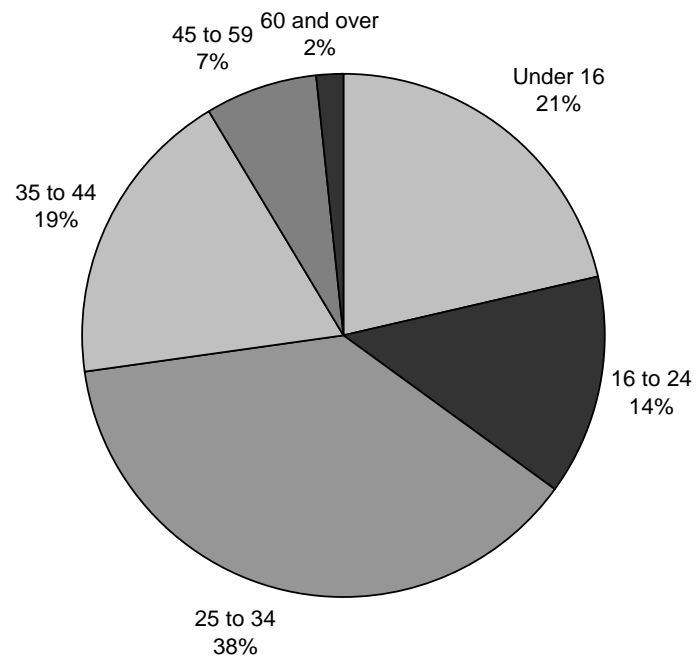
5.10 The proportion of all acceptances of non-EEA nationals for settlement in 2007 (excluding those who obtained settlement on arrival<sup>28</sup>) was 52 per cent for females and 48 per cent for males. The proportion varied between nationality groups, with females accounting for 60 per cent from the Americas, 59 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 55 per cent from Oceania, 54 per cent from Africa, 53 per cent from Europe and from the Indian sub-continent and 28 per cent from the Middle East.

5.11 The majority of those granted settlement in 2007 were relatively young, with 84,975 (73 per cent) under 35 years old. Overall, 24,990 (21 per cent) were children under 16, 15,835 (14 per cent) were between 16 and 24, 44,150 (38 per cent) were aged between 25 and 34, 21,685 (19 per cent) were between 35 and 44, 8,240 (7 per cent) were between 45 and 59, and 1,790 (2 per cent) were 60 or over. Those from the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East were generally younger, with 22,240 (79 per cent) and 8,350 (80 per cent) respectively of the successful applicants aged under 35, and those from the Americas and the 'Remainder of Asia' older, with 6,440 (65 per cent) and 16,045 respectively (67 per cent) aged under 35.

<sup>28</sup> See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 36.

**Figure 12**

**GRANTS OF SETTLEMENT (1)(2) BY AGE,  
2007  
(Total number of persons 116,695)**



(1) Excludes nationals of EEA states and Switzerland.

(2) Excludes 8,145 persons given settlement on arrival, and a further 15 persons for whom an age analysis is not available.

## 6. ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

### **Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns (Tables 6.1 to 6.3)**

6.1 The number of persons who were removed, departed voluntarily or left under assisted returns from the United Kingdom (UK) in 2007 was 63,365, a decrease of 1 per cent on 2006 (63,865). Of those removed, departing voluntarily or leaving under assisted returns in 2007, 49 per cent were initially refused entry at a port, 44 per cent were enforced removals and voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated and 7 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

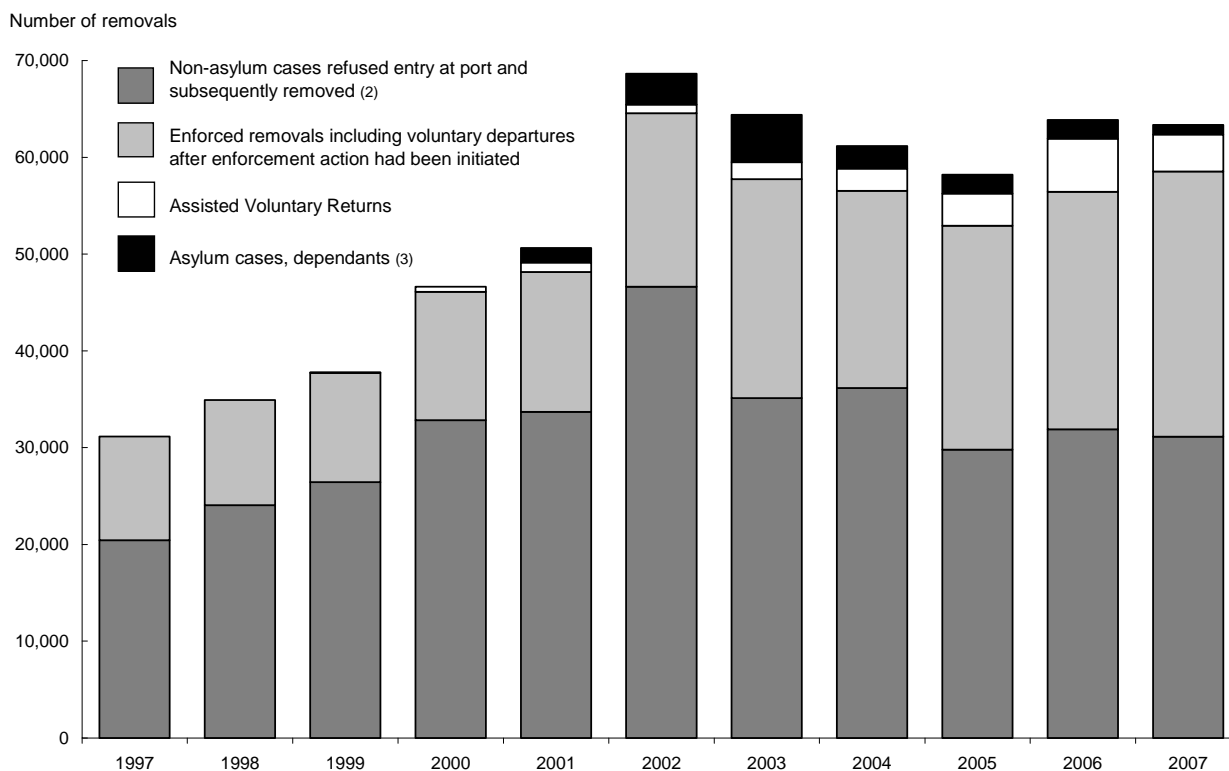
6.2 Within the total number of persons removed, departing voluntarily or leaving under assisted returns in 2007, 12,705 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 22 per cent less than in 2006 (16,330). Including dependants, this number rises to 13,705, 25 per cent less than in 2006 (18,280).

6.3 4,155 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the IOM in 2007, 33 per cent less than in 2006 (6,200). This includes 2,540 principal asylum applicants, 325 dependants of asylum seekers and 1,290 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme.

6.4 There were 28,065 enforced removals and voluntary departures in 2007, 9 per cent more than in 2006 (25,770). This includes 10,165 principal asylum applicants, 675 dependants of asylum seekers and 17,225 non-asylum cases.

**Figure 13**

#### **TOTAL PERSONS REMOVED OR DEPARTING VOLUNTARILY (1) FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1997 TO 2007**



(1) Figures since 2005 include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

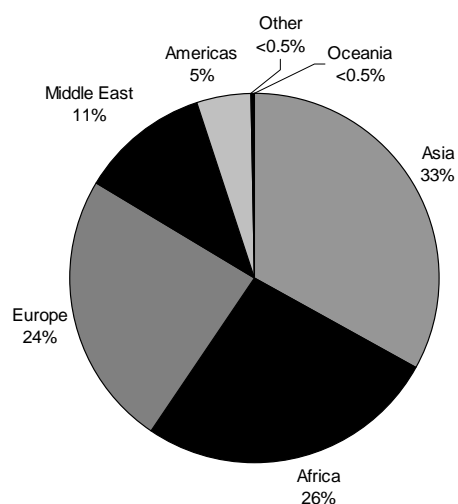
(2) May include some persons departed voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(3) Data on dependants of asylum seekers have only been collected since April 2001.

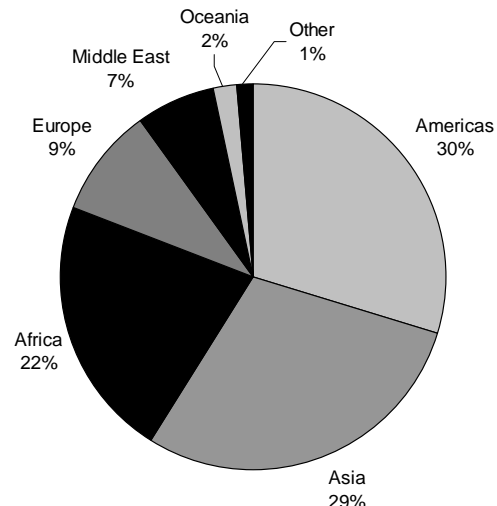


6.5 Of the total number of non-asylum cases removed, departing voluntarily or leaving under assisted returns in 2007, 30 per cent were from America, 29 per cent were from Asia and 22 per cent were from Africa. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Brazilian (6,705), Indian (3,380), Pakistani (2,910), Nigerian (2,850) and American (2,230).

**Figure 14** REMOVALS, VOLUNTARY DEPARTURES AND ASSISTED RETURNS OF ASYLUM CASES (1), BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 2007  
(Total number of removals 13,705)



REMOVALS, VOLUNTARY DEPARTURES AND ASSISTED RETURNS OF NON-ASYLUM CASES (1), BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 2007  
(Total number of removals 49,660)



(1) Includes persons departed voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

6.6 Of the total number of asylum applicants (including dependants) removed, departing voluntarily or leaving under assisted returns in 2007, 33 per cent were from Asia, 26 per cent were from Africa and 24 per cent were from Europe. The nationalities with the largest numbers were Turkish (1,250), Afghan (1,155), Serbian and Montenegrin (1,090), Pakistani (985) and Iranian (650).

### **Immigration detention (Tables 6.4 to 6.6)**

6.7 A total of 16,120 people were recorded as being removed from the UK upon leaving detention<sup>29</sup> held solely under Immigration Act powers (excluding Harwich Short Term Holding Facility) during 2007. 7,355 (46 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

6.8 630 children were recorded as being removed from the UK upon leaving detention<sup>29</sup> held solely under Immigration Act powers (excluding Harwich Short Term Holding Facility) during 2007. 380 (61 per cent of the total) were asylum detainees.

6.9 On 29 December 2007, there were 2,095 persons being detained solely under Immigration Act powers in the UK, excluding those detained in Prison Service establishments. Of these, 1,455 persons (69 per cent) were recorded as having sought asylum at some stage.

<sup>29</sup> 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, such as a person who has left detention for the purpose of a removal, but who has subsequently been re-detained.

The majority (99 per cent) of immigration detainees were being held in Immigration Removal Centres, with the remaining 1 per cent being held in Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities.

6.10 The nationalities with the largest numbers of detainees were Nigerian (230 detainees), Jamaican (205), Chinese (160), Pakistani (115) and Iraqi (100). 87 per cent of all detainees were male.

6.11 On 29 December 2007, 35 people who were detained solely under Immigration Act powers were recorded as being under 18 years old. 9 per cent of these persons had been in detention for 7 days or less, 9 per cent for between 8 and 14 days, 38 per cent for between 15 and 28 days, 29 per cent for between 29 days and two months and the remaining 15 per cent for between two and three months. These individuals were all detained as part of a family whose detention, as a group, was considered necessary.

### **Court proceedings (Table 6.7)**

6.12 The available information relates to England and Wales and is on a principal immigration offence basis. Data for 2007 show that 787 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts for offences under the Immigration Acts 1971 to 2006, a decrease of 19 per cent on 2006 (971). Information on nationality is not available.

6.13 The most recent figures for 2007 show that 272 persons (35 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for the offence of *'being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself/herself'*, 45 per cent less than in 2006 (492). 124 persons (16 per cent of total proceedings) were proceeded against for the offence of *'seeking leave to enter or remain by deception, including seeking the avoidance, postponement or revocation of enforcement action by deception'* in 2007, 4 per cent more than in 2006 (119). 39 persons were proceeded against for the offences of *'employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control'* and *'employing a person knowing that they are an adult subject to immigration control'* in 2007, compared with 10 in 2006.

6.14 At magistrates' courts in 2007, there were 440 found guilty of immigration offences defendants (56 per cent of those proceeded against), compared with 724 in 2006 (75 per cent of those proceeded against). During 2007, a further 242 defendants were found guilty at the Crown Court of the 297 defendants tried for immigration offences (81 per cent).

## 7. APPEALS

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### **Appeals to Immigration Adjudicators/Judges (Table 7.1)**

7.1 Immigration Judges<sup>30</sup> determined 154,740 appeals in 2007, 8 per cent less than in 2006 (167,310).

7.2 31 per cent of appeals dealt with in 2007 were allowed, 59 per cent were dismissed and 10 per cent were withdrawn.

7.3 In 2007, the number of appeals determined relating to asylum cases fell by 1,020 to 14,935, the number of appeals determined on entry clearance and relating to other non-asylum cases also fell. For further details of appeals on asylum cases, see section 3, paragraphs 3.13 to 3.14.

7.4 119,765 appeals against refusal of entry clearance (including family visit visas) were dealt with by Immigration Judges in 2007, a decrease of 11,110 from 2006. Of these 119,765 appeals, 32 per cent were allowed, 57 per cent were dismissed and 11 per cent were withdrawn. This compares with 35 per cent allowed and 53 per cent dismissed in 2006.

7.5 There were 20,040 other non-asylum appeals determined by Immigration Judges in 2007 (relating to after-entry control cases), 435 less than in 2006. Of these 20,040 appeals, 31 per cent were allowed, 59 per cent were dismissed and 9 per cent were withdrawn.

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<sup>30</sup> See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 32.



## SECTION 1: Summary

Page

Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1997-2007

38

**Table 1.1 Control of immigration: statistical summary, 1997-2007**

United Kingdom

Year/ Geographical region of nationality	Passengers given leave to enter at UK ports (1)(2)(3)	Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (4)(5)	Persons applying for asylum at ports or in country (6)	Persons seeking an extension of stay - number of decisions (2) (6) (7) (8)
1997 (R)	10,900,000	20,430	32,500	123,820
1998	11,500,000	24,065	46,015	108,250
1999	12,000,000	26,435	71,160	112,820
2000 (R)	13,000,000	32,835	80,315	166,750
2001	12,800,000	33,690	71,025	202,475
2002	12,600,000	46,630	84,130	258,720
2003	12,200,000	35,130	49,405	379,750
2004 (R)	12,000,000	36,165	33,960	312,495
2005 (R)	11,800,000	29,805	25,710	290,295
2006 (R)	12,900,000 (12)	31,895	23,610 (P)	297,170
2007 (P)	13,400,000 (13) (12,700,000)	31,145	23,430	274,020
<b>Geographical region of nationality (14) 2007</b>				
Europe	672,000 (15)	2,460	825	15,770
Americas	580,000 (15)	10,665	390	25,505
Africa	1,190,000 (15)	6,165	8,510	56,225
Indian sub-continent	1,220,000 (15)	3,085	2,080	81,765
Middle East	527,000 (15)	2,955	5,060	7,980
Remainder of Asia	1,900,000 (15)	4,400	6,490	75,395
Oceania	1,380,000 (15)	815	-	11,285
Other nationalities	52,000 (15)	600	75	100

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

(2) Excluding EEA nationals, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002, nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004 and nationals of Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

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

(4) Including persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, since 2004 removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 those who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(5) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19. Although figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(6) Figures exclude dependants of principal applicants.

(7) Excludes asylum related cases.

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

(9) Excluding EEA nationals from 1999, Swiss nationals from 1 June 2002, nationals of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1 May 2004 and Bulgaria and Romania from 1 January 2007.

(10) Includes enforced removals, asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal (including a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls), persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and since 2005 those who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(11) Figures are estimates based on data supplied by the Ministry of Justice, 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 UK Border Agency electronic sources; all other appeal outcomes are based on data supplied by the Ministry of Justice.

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

(13) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figure in brackets shows the total excluding the estimate; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

(14) Based on country of nationality.

(15) Figures exclude an estimate for non-EEA nationals where administrative records were unavailable for statistical analysis; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

**Table 1.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom

Persons accepted for settlement (9)	Enforced removals and voluntary departures (10)	Appeals dealt with by immigration adjudicators (6) (11)	Year/ Geographical region of nationality
58,725	10,720	34,960	1997 (R)
69,790	10,860	38,200	1998
97,115	11,345	28,610	1999
125,945	13,815	27,130	2000 (R)
108,410	16,940	56,815	2001
115,965	22,000	84,260	2002
139,280	29,255	108,350	2003
139,210	24,990	109,220	2004 (R)
179,120	28,410	100,250	2005 (R)
134,445	31,970	167,310	2006 (R)
124,855	32,220	154,740	2007 (P)
			<b>Geographical region of nationality (14) 2007</b>
8,660	5,370	..	Europe
10,435	4,740	..	Americas
34,050	8,340	..	Africa
29,020	6,085	..	Indian sub-continent
10,655	1,985	..	Middle East
28,280	5,515	..	Remainder of Asia
3,615	115	..	Oceania
140	75	..	Other nationalities





## SECTION 2: Entry control at ports

	Page
Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals, initial refusals and removals, 1997-2007	42
Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2003-2007	43
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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	44
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 and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	50
Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	52
Table 2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	54
Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 17-25	

**Table 2.1 Passenger arrivals (1), initial refusals and removals, 1997-2007**

## United Kingdom

Year	Passenger arrivals (number of journeys)				Initially refused entry (2)(R)		Non-asylum cases refused entry entry at port and subsequently removed (2)(3)(4)(5)	
	Total (6)(7)	Non-EEA nationals (7)(8)(9)(10)	British citizens (6)(7)	Other EEA nationals and Switzerland (7)(10)(11)	Total	Of these refused at juxtaposed controls	Total (12)	Of these removed at juxtaposed controls
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(units)	(units)	(units)	(units)
1997	78.6	10.9	51.5	16.2	..	..	20,430	..
1998	84.4	11.5	57.1	15.8	..	..	24,065	..
1999	86.4	12.0	58.8	15.6	..	..	26,435	..
2000 (13)	89.2	13.0	60.9	15.3	..	..	32,835	..
2001 (13)	88.1	12.8	61.1	14.2	..	..	33,690	..
2002	89.3	12.6	62.1	14.6	..	..	46,630	..
2003	90.7	12.2	63.4	15.1	..	..	35,130	..
2004	97.2	12.0	68.2	17.0	39,020	..	36,165	..
2005	101.9	11.8	69.4	20.7	30,550	7,400	29,805	..
2006 (14)(R)	104.7	12.9	69.6	22.3	30,360	6,585	31,895	..
2007 (14)(P)	109.5	13.4 (12.7)	71.9	24.2	28,325	5,615	31,145	10,510

(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) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them.

(3) Not necessarily in the same year as arrival or initial refusal to entry.

(4) Since 2004 figures include removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and thus are not directly comparable with figures on persons initially refused entry. Since 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(5) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals and therefore are not directly comparable with figures on initially refused entry, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19. Although figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

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

(7) Due to some gaps in the data from ports in 2005 and 2006, estimates based on data from alternative sources have been used for total arrivals in 2005 and for total arrivals, British citizens and non-EEA nationals in 2006.

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

(9) Includes Swiss nationals up to 31 May 2002.

(10) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

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

(12) Includes EEA nationals. The totals will therefore differ from those shown in Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

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

(14) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figure in brackets shows the total excluding the estimate; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

**Table 2.2 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey, excluding EEA (1) and Swiss nationals, 2003-2007**

United Kingdom					Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted, by purpose of journey	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (4)(5)(P)	
					Recorded	Estimated
	(2)			(3)		
Visitors	7,550,000	7,220,000	6,890,000	7,450,000	7,280,000	(7,550,000)
of which:						
Ordinary	5,860,000	5,650,000	5,330,000	5,750,000	5,540,000	(5,780,000)
Business	1,690,000	1,570,000	1,560,000	1,690,000	1,740,000	(1,760,000)
Students (inc dependants)	332,000	307,000	297,000	326,000	363,000	(375,000)
of which:						
Students (6)	319,000	294,000	284,000	309,000	346,000	(358,000)
Dependants	13,800	13,100	13,200	17,000	16,700	16,700
Work permit holders (inc dependants) (7)	119,000	124,000	137,000	145,000	124,000	124,000
of which:						
Permit holders	81,400	82,700	91,500	96,600	86,300	86,300
Dependants	37,800	41,500	45,500	48,500	37,700	37,700
UK ancestry	9,150	7,700	8,260	8,490	7,220	7,220
Domestic Workers	10,600	10,400	10,100	12,500	10,600	10,600
Ministers of Religion	580	640	530	955	860	860
Postgraduate doctors or dentists	975	415	395	330	75	75
Working holidaymakers	46,500	62,400	56,600	43,700	37,800	37,800
Seasonal Agricultural Workers	20,700	15,000	13,000	14,200	7,310	7,310
Diplomats, consular officers or persons on Foreign and Commonwealth government mission	17,000	5,800	8,200	7,740	7,410	(7,680)
Au pairs	15,300	5,640	2,360	1,840	765	765
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e) (8)	31,400	35,300	41,600	47,100	42,200	42,200
Children granted leave to enter for a probationary year as dependants of persons settled (8)	4,160	4,260	4,670	5,780	7,150	7,150
Passengers in transit	1,140,000	1,260,000	1,310,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	(1,590,000)
People returning after a temporary absence abroad	2,780,000	2,790,000	2,880,000	3,110,000	3,160,000	(3,430,000)
Others given leave to enter (9)	119,000	194,000	186,000	163,000	165,000	(183,000)
Granted settlement on arrival (10)	2,690	4,590	6,090	8,380	7,940	7,940
<b>Total admitted</b>	<b>12,200,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>11,800,000</b>	<b>12,900,000</b>	<b>12,700,000</b>	<b>(13,400,000)</b>

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

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

(3) Due to some gaps in the data from ports, estimates have been used.

(4) Exclude nationals of Bulgaria and Romania.

(5) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figures in brackets show the total including the estimate; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

(6) Includes 3,280 Student Visitors in 2007. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xx)

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

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

(9) Includes dependants, children and others.

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

**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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom						Number of journeys		
Geographical region and country of nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students (1)	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	
Grand Total (including estimates where data not available) (9)	(13,400,000)	(5,780,000)	(1,760,000)	(358,000)	765	50,400	35,900	37,700
Grand Total (excluding EEA)	12,700,000	5,540,000	1,740,000	346,000	765	50,400	35,900	37,700
Europe								
Albania	16,500	5,390	755	410	:	35	40	50
Croatia	53,000	30,200	8,900	745	50	75	60	20
Russia	258,000	99,200	57,700	21,500	:	745	1,670	365
Serbia and Montenegro (10)	35,400	13,300	5,500	1,480	:	120	105	60
Turkey	147,000	52,400	31,000	8,440	625	435	400	170
Ukraine	68,800	21,900	9,560	2,280	:	505	585	205
Other former USSR (11)	78,200	25,300	13,500	7,330	:	320	590	240
Other former Yugoslavia (12)	11,600	4,060	1,800	290	85	25	45	15
Other Europe (13)	3,670	2,170	435	90	:	5	-	*
Total Europe	672,000	254,000	129,000	42,500	765	2,270	3,500	1,130
Americas								
Argentina	52,600	29,500	6,350	1,010	:	165	875	85
Barbados	11,700	6,040	695	165	:	15	40	5
Brazil	205,000	113,000	20,800	9,810	:	380	545	275
Canada	1,080,000	611,000	96,200	5,560	:	1,210	1,850	600
Chile	28,700	14,900	4,000	990	:	70	75	45
Colombia	38,000	12,300	2,600	4,330	:	100	100	65
Guyana	5,130	1,670	125	70	:	20	15	40
Jamaica	21,500	4,890	390	225	:	135	380	125
Mexico	115,000	71,200	8,970	2,930	:	185	165	140
Peru	10,800	4,160	1,090	460	:	35	25	20
Trinidad and Tobago	33,000	13,000	1,770	500	:	80	90	85
USA	4,100,000	1,670,000	779,000	110,000	:	6,170	14,800	4,780
Venezuela	30,000	15,800	2,920	1,300	:	110	35	90
Other Americas	69,400	31,100	5,250	1,830	:	150	410	75
Total Americas	5,800,000	2,600,000	931,000	139,000	:	8,820	19,400	6,430

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

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

(3) Excludes such persons given temporary admission. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 24.

(4) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 24.

(5) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 25, for a list of the categories included. Also includes 29,600 journeys made in 2007 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) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, since 2004 removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and thus are not directly comparable with persons initially refused entry; and since 2005 persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(8) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19. Although figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

(9) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figures in brackets show the total including the estimate; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

(10) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(11) Other former USSR contains admissions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

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

(13) Other Europe contains admissions for Cyprus (Northern part of), Andorra, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City (Holy See) and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (7)(8)	Geographical region and country of nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Granted settlement on arrival (6)		
<b>14,700</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>(1,590,000)</b>	<b>(3,430,000)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>(277,000)</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>30,565</b>	<b>Grand Total (including estimates where data not available) (9)</b>
<b>14,700</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>1,530,000</b>	<b>3,160,000</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>259,000</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>30,565</b>	<b>Grand Total (excluding EEA)</b>
								<b>Europe</b>
420	190	1,490	7,090	5	580	15	325	Albania
15	30	5,380	7,030	25	470	5	245	Croatia
55	490	12,500	58,500	5	5,760	30	270	Russia
100	145	4,340	9,640	40	600	5	115	Serbia and Montenegro (10)
670	435	2,520	47,300	35	2,330	50	245	Turkey
40	315	6,240	21,800	15	5,410	15	365	Ukraine
25	260	3,720	23,600	5	3,330	20	260	Other former USSR (11)
25	45	1,010	3,810	5	350	-	50	Other former Yugoslavia (12)
5	5	370	520	5	60	-	5	Other Europe (13)
<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>Total Europe</b>
								<b>Americas</b>
20	55	4,550	9,210	-	715	*	145	Argentina
35	15	2,250	2,240	-	175	*	60	Barbados
150	380	15,200	41,300	-	3,590	35	4,770	Brazil
160	330	231,000	123,000	-	10,100	55	740	Canada
10	35	2,480	5,630	-	485	-	100	Chile
90	155	1,400	15,900	15	920	10	105	Colombia
30	30	1,040	1,920	-	170	5	25	Guyana
325	190	3,180	10,700	-	820	130	320	Jamaica
25	90	14,000	16,300	-	1,130	*	500	Mexico
35	90	800	3,740	-	355	5	60	Peru
50	45	7,270	9,410	-	660	5	255	Trinidad and Tobago
620	1,490	735,000	730,000	-	52,300	185	2,100	USA
10	45	1,930	7,420	-	430	*	225	Venezuela
220	225	11,300	17,100	30	1,810	15	1,260	Other Americas
<b>1,790</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>1,030,000</b>	<b>994,000</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>Total Americas</b>

**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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom					Number of journeys			
Geographical region and country of nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students (1)	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	
Africa								
Algeria	27,900	9,070	4,730	455	:	50	40	15
Angola	6,720	2,520	1,090	355	:	15	10	25
Congo (Dem. Rep.) (14)	2,700	1,090	180	35	:	5	10	-
Egypt	51,100	20,900	11,700	1,360	:	200	150	265
Ethiopia	6,780	2,730	900	120	:	15	20	10
Ghana	66,100	25,100	4,620	1,020	:	125	125	405
Kenya	44,500	15,400	4,230	850	:	185	105	205
Libya	15,000	3,620	1,470	2,300	:	25	10	85
Mauritius	37,400	18,100	1,750	955	:	135	20	75
Morocco	23,900	7,930	2,660	645	:	65	60	20
Nigeria	294,000	164,000	27,300	8,100	:	300	140	775
Sierra Leone	12,400	4,990	505	230	:	10	15	25
Somalia	3,150	370	65	5	:	-	-	*
South Africa	419,000	168,000	46,200	815	:	1,830	1,060	1,190
Sudan	13,100	6,460	1,800	410	:	20	5	15
Tanzania	15,300	5,990	1,840	890	:	15	20	45
Tunisia	11,500	3,060	1,780	535	:	15	25	15
Uganda	15,600	4,990	1,680	500	:	30	50	50
Zambia	13,100	3,900	1,110	495	:	60	30	250
Zimbabwe	39,300	11,600	1,500	375	:	190	100	580
Other Africa	73,300	27,900	6,860	2,850	:	160	300	235
Total Africa	1,190,000	508,000	124,000	23,300	:	3,460	2,290	4,280
Asia								
Indian sub-continent								
Bangladesh	55,300	18,500	2,350	3,490	:	440	110	340
India	910,000	294,000	115,000	22,100	:	21,200	5,020	13,500
Pakistan	255,000	111,000	13,200	10,600	:	1,260	385	820
Total Indian sub-continent	1,220,000	423,000	130,000	36,200	:	22,900	5,510	14,600
Middle East								
Iran	60,200	27,800	4,760	2,180	:	155	90	185
Iraq	9,260	3,040	1,400	380	:	35	5	50
Israel	141,000	67,500	38,100	975	:	215	215	205
Jordan	22,400	8,540	4,570	980	:	70	15	40
Kuwait	62,500	47,100	2,720	1,160	:	10	25	20
Lebanon	28,400	11,800	5,230	375	:	145	55	55
Saudi Arabia	79,000	43,000	6,960	5,640	:	110	15	335
Syria	12,500	4,160	1,950	670	:	25	15	40
Yemen	5,350	2,440	615	275	:	5	5	*
Other Middle East	106,000	66,900	7,890	4,230	:	45	30	40
Total Middle East	527,000	282,000	74,200	16,900	:	810	480	975

(14) 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							Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (7)(8)	Geographical region and country of nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Granted settlement on arrival (6)		
								<b>Africa</b>
160	260	1,080	11,200	5	855	5	120	Algeria
5	5	235	2,200	5	235	10	55	Angola
35	55	60	770	35	305	115	80	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (14)
170	75	3,000	11,800	-	1,480	15	60	Egypt
50	65	685	1,640	15	415	105	30	Ethiopia
270	320	2,480	28,600	10	2,920	110	380	Ghana
135	200	3,770	18,200	-	1,020	140	65	Kenya
20	35	1,490	4,300	20	1,640	-	40	Libya
80	130	3,000	12,300	-	775	25	370	Mauritius
145	200	1,400	10,100	10	670	10	100	Morocco
605	640	21,000	64,300	10	6,320	120	1,390	Nigeria
70	90	1,830	4,190	5	370	30	50	Sierra Leone
85	190	55	720	140	905	615	145	Somalia
475	620	52,800	132,000	*	13,700	215	1,190	South Africa
20	125	725	2,890	25	540	15	65	Sudan
50	85	1,310	4,640	5	390	30	25	Tanzania
150	35	1,050	4,640	-	210	5	50	Tunisia
40	75	1,700	5,930	10	505	40	45	Uganda
15	35	2,300	4,560	-	345	15	25	Zambia
80	100	2,280	20,800	35	1,520	115	50	Zimbabwe
360	370	6,350	24,200	95	3,440	160	1,830	Other Africa
<b>3,030</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>6,165</b>	<b>Total Africa</b>
								<b>Asia</b>
								<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
1,160	1,630	3,620	20,500	5	3,130	65	140	Bangladesh
1,740	3,370	61,100	348,000	*	24,700	465	1,505	India
3,380	5,190	11,000	88,000	30	9,430	230	1,440	Pakistan
<b>6,270</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>75,800</b>	<b>457,000</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>
								<b>Middle East</b>
90	250	2,580	20,600	65	1,360	35	900	Iran
90	705	210	2,330	180	770	65	1,235	Iraq
60	55	13,000	19,500	-	1,360	*	420	Israel
40	40	1,510	6,130	*	430	*	15	Jordan
5	10	4,550	5,920	20	1,000	*	25	Kuwait
25	55	2,120	8,030	-	435	15	40	Lebanon
15	15	3,870	16,200	-	2,890	*	25	Saudi Arabia
30	50	1,380	3,890	5	315	5	30	Syria
45	120	225	1,360	-	245	15	10	Yemen
15	20	4,480	20,500	5	2,270	5	255	Other Middle East
<b>420</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>Total Middle East</b>

**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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of journeys		
Geographical region and country of nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students (1)	Au pairs	Work permit holders		Dependants of work permit holders
		ordinary	business			Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	14,800	1,780	315	135	:	10	15	20
China (15)	371,000	101,000	67,700	32,600	:	2,450	645	2,060
Hong Kong (16)	124,000	58,900	13,900	4,540	:	220	100	145
Indonesia	27,000	11,300	3,940	650	:	100	110	95
Japan	521,000	217,000	101,000	15,100	:	1,730	695	1,790
Malaysia	182,000	75,100	17,000	7,220	:	645	220	240
Nepal	27,200	5,200	1,010	1,120	:	230	35	355
Philippines	116,000	22,000	4,830	1,140	:	1,740	205	2,760
Singapore	84,300	38,100	15,000	1,450	:	365	125	105
South Korea	265,000	156,000	30,400	10,300	:	460	195	580
Sri Lanka	61,000	23,800	3,430	2,450	:	355	190	425
Thailand	80,600	31,600	5,960	5,020	:	395	95	210
Other Asia	31,800	10,900	3,000	4,180	:	90	110	85
<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>752,000</b>	<b>268,000</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>8,860</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>3,650,000</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>	<b>472,000</b>	<b>139,000</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>24,500</b>
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	1,070,000	576,000	68,700	1,880	:	2,670	1,450	1,150
New Zealand	300,000	139,000	14,100	520	:	710	465	260
Other Oceania	5,480	1,820	395	40	:	15	15	15
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>717,000</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>1,420</b>
British Overseas citizens	7,750	2,230	470	60	:	5	*	5
Nationality unknown	44,500	8,950	1,830	200	:	15	20	5
<b>Grand Total (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>12,700,000</b>	<b>5,540,000</b>	<b>1,740,000</b>	<b>346,000</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>37,700</b>
<b>Grand Total (including estimates where data not available) (9)</b>	<b>(13,400,000)</b>	<b>(5,780,000)</b>	<b>(1,760,000)</b>	<b>(358,000)</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>37,700</b>

(15) Includes Taiwan

(16) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraph 9 for details of persons included under this nationality.



Table 2.3 (continued)

United Kingdom							Number of journeys	
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey							Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (7)(8)	Geographical region and country of nationality
Admitted as a husband or fiancé	Admitted as a wife or fiancée	Passengers in transit	Passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad	Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants (3)(4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	Granted settlement on arrival (6)		
								<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
70	1,060	370	8,080	65	2,610	260	480	Afghanistan
70	715	8,340	150,000	70	4,940	105	545	China (15)
25	105	11,300	34,000	-	1,110	20	230	Hong Kong (16)
20	90	2,530	6,570	-	1,690	5	35	Indonesia
15	335	31,000	148,000	-	3,400	20	240	Japan
35	195	10,700	66,500	-	3,860	25	1,345	Malaysia
120	320	930	10,400	-	4,190	3,240	35	Nepal
545	755	28,800	46,100	-	6,790	280	200	Philippines
20	60	5,020	23,200	-	835	10	95	Singapore
15	120	19,500	45,200	-	2,410	5	455	South Korea
135	570	2,740	24,200	40	2,630	95	135	Sri Lanka
50	1,720	2,180	31,400	-	1,800	130	115	Thailand
25	185	1,060	11,100	35	1,040	90	495	Other Asia
<b>1,140</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>605,000</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>
<b>7,840</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>234,000</b>	<b>1,170,000</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>85,700</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>Total Asia</b>
								<b>Oceania</b>
410	570	90,400	298,000	-	29,300	150	590	Australia
215	240	20,000	114,000	-	10,600	80	200	New Zealand
5	25	490	1,940	*	715	10	30	Other Oceania
<b>630</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>414,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>Total Oceania</b>
*	5	470	4,340	-	160	10	105	British Overseas citizens
55	85	2,640	29,100	15	1,530	45	500	Nationality unknown
<b>14,700</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>1,530,000</b>	<b>3,160,000</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>259,000</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>30,565</b>	<b>Grand total (excluding EEA)</b>
<b>14,700</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>(1,590,000)</b>	<b>(3,430,000)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>(277,000)</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>30,565</b>	<b>Grand Total (including estimates where data not available) (9)</b>

**Table 2.4 Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom by purpose of journey (1), and passengers refused entry at port and subsequently removed, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007**

United Kingdom		Number of journeys					
Year/ Geographical region of nationality	Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						
	Total admitted	Visitors		Students (2)		Work permit holders	Dependants of work permit holders
	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)		(000's)	(000's)
1997	10,900	7,760		278		43.7	19.3
1998	11,500	8,040		266		48.2	20.2
1999	12,000	8,370		272		53.6	22.6
2000 (6)	13,000	8,930		312		67.0	24.9
2001 (6)	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 (9)	12,000	7,220		294		82.7	41.5
2005	11,800	6,890		284		91.5	45.5
2006 (10)	12,900	7,450		309		96.6	48.5
2007 (11)(12)(P)	12,700 (13,400)	7,280	(7,550)	346	(358)	86.3	37.7
Geographical region of nationality							
1997							
Europe	1,500	1,110		74		5.9	1.3
Americas	4,940	3,660		73		21.0	7.7
Africa	705	421		16		2.8	1.4
Indian sub-continent	526	277		7		4.2	1.9
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,360	1,700		104		6.7	6.0
Oceania	848	552		2		2.8	1.0
Other nationalities	68	42		2		0.1	#
Grand Total	10,900	7,760		278		43.7	19.3
2007 (11)(12)							
Europe (1)	672	383		43		5.8	1.1
Americas	5,800	3,530		139		28.2	6.4
Africa	1,190	632		23		5.7	4.3
Indian sub-continent	1,220	554		36		28.4	14.6
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,430	1,380		103		12.8	9.8
Oceania	1,380	800		2		5.3	1.4
Other nationalities	52	13		#		0.0	#
Grand Total (11)(12)(P)	12,700 (13,400)	7,280	(7,550)	346	(358)	86.3	37.7

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

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

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

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

(5) Includes 'passengers in transit', 'au pairs', 'refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' and 29,600 journeys made in 2007 for which the category of admission is unknown.

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

(7) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, since 2004 removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and thus are not directly comparable with persons initially refused entry; and since 2005 persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(8) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures exclude all asylum removals, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19. Although Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.

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

(10) Due to some gaps in the data from ports, estimates have been used.

(11) Where administrative records on non-EEA nationals were unavailable for statistical analysis, estimates have been used. The figures in brackets show the total including the estimate; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 20 and 21.

(12) Excludes nationals of Bulgaria and Romania.

# Number is too small to be shown.

**Table 2.4 (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of journeys
Passengers admitted by purpose of journey						Year/ Geographical region of nationality
Admitted as a spouse or fiancé(e)	Granted settlement on arrival (3)	UK ancestry (4)	Others given leave to enter (5)	People returning after a temporary absence abroad (000's)	Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (7)(8) (number)	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			
26.4	2.4	8.4	1,250	1,560	••	1997
32.2	2.1	10.2	1,310	1,780	••	1998
30.3	2.5	11.9	1,340	1,910	••	1999
33.0	2.3	10.9	1,430	2,200	••	2000 (6)
29.1	2.9	10.7	1,510	2,620	••	2001 (6)
30.3	2.5	10.4	1,480	2,740	••	2002
31.4	2.7	9.2	1,390	2,780	34,850	2003
35.3	4.6	7.7	1,570	2,790	35,615	2004 (9)
41.6	6.1	8.3	1,600	2,880	29,240	2005
47.1	8.4	8.5	1,800	3,110	31,515	2006 (10)
42.2	7.9	7.2	1,780 (1,863)	3,160 (3,430)	30,565	2007 (11)(12)(P)
						<b>Geographical region of nationality</b>
						<b>1997</b>
2.4	0.1	#	131	175	••	Europe
3.4	0.3	0.7	658	521	••	Americas
2.7	0.6	1.0	104	155	••	Africa
12.9	0.6	#	82	140	••	Indian sub-continent
					••	Middle East and
3.2	0.5	#	188	353	••	Remainder of Asia
1.8	0.1	6.6	78	204	••	Oceania
0.1	0.4	#	6	17	••	Other nationalities
<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,560</b>	••	<b>Grand Total</b>
						<b>2007</b>
3.3	0.1	#	57	179	1,880	Europe (1)
5.0	0.5	0.4	1,110	994	10,665	Americas
6.7	1.9	1.8	146	370	6,165	Africa
16.5	0.8	#	113	457	3,085	Indian sub-continent
						Middle East and
9.1	4.4	#	207	710	7,355	Remainder of Asia
1.5	0.2	5.0	146	414	815	Oceania
0.1	0.1	-	5	33	600	Other nationalities
<b>42.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1,780 (1,863)</b>	<b>3,160 (3,430)</b>	<b>30,565</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>

**Table 2.5 Work permit holders and dependants given leave to enter, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007**

United Kingdom					Number of persons			
Year of admission	All nationalities (1)				Europe (1)			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders
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 (3)	92,050	36,290	30,785	24,970	9,880	2,815	5,190	1,875
2001 (3)	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	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
2006	145,120	57,540	39,060	48,515	12,185	4,990	5,050	2,145
2007	124,040	50,435	35,865	37,745	6,890	2,270	3,495	1,130
Year of admission	Indian sub-continent				Middle East and Remainder of Asia			
	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders
1997	6,105	1,455	2,725	1,920	12,620	3,935	2,685	6,000
1998	7,935	2,145	3,210	2,580	12,095	4,270	2,865	4,960
1999	8,715	2,535	2,970	3,210	14,025	5,930	2,710	5,385
2000 (3)	13,915	4,825	4,785	4,310	17,960	9,655	2,765	5,540
2001 (3)	19,750	7,905	5,610	6,235	23,645	14,205	2,620	6,820
2002	22,810	8,875	5,665	8,270	26,030	13,825	2,420	9,785
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
2006	50,595	23,055	7,055	20,485	27,595	11,870	3,390	12,335
2007	43,015	22,855	5,510	14,645	22,645	9,605	3,210	9,835

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

(2) Includes the majority of work permit trainees.

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

**Table 2.5 (continued)**

United Kingdom								Number of persons
Americas				Africa				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	
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 (3)
31,375	11,785	13,030	6,560	14,100	6,870	2,885	4,350	2001 (3)
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
32,495	8,335	18,000	6,160	13,530	4,805	2,460	6,260	2005
34,450	8,895	19,195	6,370	12,660	4,585	2,405	5,670	2006
34,660	8,825	19,405	6,430	10,025	3,460	2,290	4,275	2007
Oceania				Other nationalities				Year of admission
Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	Total	Employment for 12 months or more	Employment for less than 12 months (2)	Dependants of work permit holders	
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 (3)
9,785	5,720	1,940	2,125	125	65	30	25	2001 (3)
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
7,555	4,125	1,940	1,495	70	25	30	15	2006
6,750	3,400	1,930	1,420	55	20	20	10	2007

**Table 2.6 Passengers given limited leave to enter as husbands, wives, children, or for marriage (1), excluding EEA (2) and Swiss Nationals, 1997-2007**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category and geographical region	1997	1998	1999	2000 (3)	2001 (3)	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Husbands</b>											
Europe	605	620	645	660	495	715	1,085	1,280	1,380	1,705	1,175
Americas	975	1,090	1,150	1,000	610	720	825	1,035	1,190	1,370	1,205
Africa	1,085	1,490	1,615	1,515	1,310	1,470	1,480	2,140	2,375	3,025	2,775
Indian sub-continent	5,865	7,520	4,605	6,240	5,410	4,565	4,445	5,090	6,295	6,320	6,005
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	405	430	460	450	455	495	535	775	915	1,275	1,340
Oceania	630	730	835	725	560	500	470	460	535	545	445
Other nationalities	35	35	25	15	20	35	40	50	60	50	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>11,910</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>8,855</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>12,745</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>12,990</b>
<b>Male fiancés</b>											
Europe	130	105	120	100	60	135	205	275	425	370	185
Americas	195	175	145	160	105	185	165	185	375	530	580
Africa	105	140	130	100	85	100	110	125	205	300	255
Indian sub-continent	185	215	220	240	235	180	150	175	245	295	270
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	70	90	75	55	65	70	70	70	130	200	225
Oceania	95	125	100	90	60	55	65	60	150	210	190
Other nationalities	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,710</b>
<b>Wives</b>											
Europe	1,165	1,410	2,000	1,745	1,345	1,915	2,340	1,920	1,925	2,335	1,410
Americas	1,740	1,950	2,525	1,955	1,255	1,750	1,950	2,185	2,440	2,560	2,265
Africa	1,370	1,895	2,305	2,235	2,165	2,480	2,445	2,935	3,250	3,680	3,505
Indian sub-continent	6,645	8,010	6,540	8,700	8,495	7,695	7,260	8,095	10,260	10,045	9,905
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	2,250	2,665	2,990	3,310	3,480	4,055	4,435	5,355	5,435	7,215	6,325
Oceania	900	1,100	1,310	1,145	1,060	880	810	765	735	720	700
Other nationalities	50	35	50	45	60	95	125	115	95	115	80
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,120</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>19,140</b>	<b>17,860</b>	<b>18,870</b>	<b>19,365</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>24,135</b>	<b>26,665</b>	<b>24,195</b>
<b>Female fiancées</b>											
Europe	485	560	665	670	445	730	765	580	745	885	505
Americas	445	450	490	510	255	390	420	470	780	1,060	905
Africa	105	150	130	130	115	125	110	115	195	275	210
Indian sub-continent	200	305	285	310	295	265	195	245	295	325	280
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	520	710	740	725	595	645	785	750	995	1,500	1,225
Oceania	130	145	140	110	70	70	70	80	125	170	135
Other nationalities	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	10	15	10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>3,265</b>
<b>Children</b>											
Europe	145	190	235	245	265	375	435	345	250	390	280
Americas	195	225	315	285	265	345	365	480	515	685	665
Africa	205	295	335	500	915	965	895	915	840	800	1,025
Indian sub-continent	965	1,145	825	1,250	1,305	1,345	1,345	1,360	1,800	1,885	2,480
Middle East and Remainder of Asia	225	245	280	430	995	1,080	900	965	1,130	1,840	2,525
Oceania	135	150	210	115	240	235	185	175	125	165	155
Other nationalities	20	10	5	10	35	40	35	30	10	15	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>7,150</b>

(1) Excludes civil and unmarried partners.

(2) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

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

(4) 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) Includes nationals of Bulgaria and Romania

### SECTION 3: Asylum

Page

Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1999-2007

56

Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 26-35.

**Table 3.1 Applications, decisions and other information for those applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, 1999-2007 (1)**

		Number of principal applicants								
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
								(R)	(R)	(P)
<b>Applications received (2)</b>		71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610	23,430
<i>Of which:</i>	Applied at port	29,455	25,935	24,865	26,560	13,720	7,550	4,230	3,580	3,635
	Applied in-country	41,700	54,380	46,160	57,570	35,685	26,410	21,485	20,030	19,795
<b>Initial decisions in year</b>		33,720	109,205	120,950	83,540	64,940	46,020	27,395	20,930	21,775
Cases reconsidered (year of outcome)		:	1,160	11,260	4,715	3,825	4,965	2,855	1,160	1,450
<b>Decisions (year of outcome) (3)</b>		33,720	96,400	124,205	85,575	67,740	50,360	29,885	21,745	22,890
Granted asylum (3)		7,815	10,595	13,490	10,255	4,300	2,085	2,225	2,285	3,800
Granted exceptional leave to remain, HP or DL (3)(4)		2,465	11,420	21,600	21,015	7,550	4,205	2,930	2,410	2,335
Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL (3)		11,025	62,720	89,115	54,305	55,890	44,070	24,730	17,050	16,755
<i>Granted asylum % (3)(5)</i>		<i>(36)</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
<i>Granted ELR, HP or DL % (3)(4)(5)</i>		<i>(12)</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(25)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
<i>Refused asylum, ELR, HP and DL % (3)(5)</i>		<i>(52)</i>	<i>(74)</i>	<i>(72)</i>	<i>(63)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(88)</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(78)</i>	<i>(73)</i>
Granted asylum or exceptional leave under backlog criteria (6)		11,140	10,325	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Refused under backlog criteria (6)		1,275	1,335	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Applications withdrawn (3)</b>		730	1,755	2,720	1,530	1,905	2,560	2,770	1,995	1,295
<b>Adjudicator/Immigration Judge Appeals</b>										
Appeals received by the Home Office (7)		6,615	46,190	74,365	51,695	46,130	35,110	4,935	:	:
Appeals received by the IAA/AIT		7,775	28,935	47,905	64,125	70,575	47,000	24,835	14,920	14,055
Appeals determined by the IAA/AIT		19,460	19,395	43,415	64,405	81,725	55,975	33,440	15,955	14,935
Of which appeals allowed (8)		5,280	3,340	8,155	13,875	16,070	10,845	5,605	3,540	3,385
<i>appeals allowed %</i>		<i>(27)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(23)</i>
<b>Total granted asylum, ELR, HP, DL or appeal allowed (year of outcome) (3)</b>		26,700	35,680	43,245	45,145	27,920	17,135	10,760	8,235	9,520
<b>Removals and voluntary departures (9)</b>		7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330	12,705
<b>Cases awaiting initial decision outcome at end of year</b>		125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900	9,700	5,500	6,400	6,800
<b>Grants of settlement (10)</b>										
As recognised refugees		••	••	••	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230	40	30
With exceptional leave, HP or DL		••	••	••	7,280	7,310	8,580	21,865	14,565	8,895
Family ILR Exercise		:	:	:	:	:	9,235	11,245	4,115	220
Other asylum-related grants		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	500	1,165
<b>Total</b>		22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,190	19,510	34,340	19,225	10,310

(1) Figures (other than percentages) rounded to the nearest 5, except for cases awaiting outcome which are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

(3) Includes outcomes of cases reconsidered for which initial decision or withdrawal took place between 2000 and 2007. Outcomes relate to the date of reconsideration which may be a later year than the year of initial decision. A reconsideration case refers to an asylum decision by the Secretary of State which is later reconsidered as a result of additional information and/or significant changes in the applicant's current circumstances and the relevant country of origin information.

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

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

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

(7) Figures for 1998 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 UK Border Agency sources. From April 2005 appeals are lodged directly with the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT).

(8) Prior to 2005 based on data supplied from the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From 2005 based on information supplied by the AIT. Determinations do not necessarily relate to appeals received in the same period.

(9) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, since 1999 persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and since 2005 persons who it is established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(10) Data may be under-recorded due to 2,490 cases in 2002, 6,175 cases in 2003, 4,440 cases in 2004, 4,565 cases in 2005, 4,440 in 2006 and 3,880 cases in 2007 for which the settlement category is unknown.



## 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 country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	58
Table 4.2	Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2004-2007	64
Table 4.3	Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by country of nationality, 2007	65
Table 4.4	Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region of nationality and year 2005 to 2007	68

**Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain (1) in the United Kingdom and settlement (2), by category and country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (3)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>274,020</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>136,055</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>44,685</b>	<b>45,625</b>
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>							
Albania	720	10	:	185	—	25	20
Croatia	185	5	:	65	—	45	25
Russia	2,785	20	:	1,365	5	395	365
Serbia and Montenegro (7)	470	5	:	145	—	70	25
Turkey	5,210	45	:	2,860	*	270	285
Ukraine	1,460	35	:	645	5	235	165
Other former USSR (8)	4,685	25	:	3,860	5	235	265
Other former Yugoslavia (9)	230	15	:	90	—	30	30
Other Europe (10)	20	—	:	10	—	*	—
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>15,770</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,170</b>
<b>Americas</b>							
Argentina	285	5	:	75	*	105	35
Barbados	155	5	—	45	*	35	25
Brazil	4,210	45	:	3,095	*	170	190
Canada	2,175	15	—	265	10	745	355
Chile	215	5	:	95	—	45	30
Colombia	2,580	20	:	2,050	*	85	140
Guyana	300	15	—	105	—	100	10
Jamaica	4,145	35	—	2,140	*	325	95
Mexico	695	5	:	325	*	150	90
Peru	435	*	:	220	—	35	75
Trinidad and Tobago	915	20	—	385	5	210	105
USA	6,815	60	:	675	15	2,500	1,815
Venezuela	480	5	:	280	*	70	45
Other Americas	2,100	45	—	1,350	*	110	120
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>25,505</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>3,130</b>

(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.

(7) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(8) Other former USSR contains decisions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

(9) Other former Yugoslavia contains decisions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

(10) Other Europe contains decisions for the northern part of Cyprus, Andorra, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City (Holy See) and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

**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 country of nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
<b>1,090</b>	<b>27,150</b>	<b>12,195</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>77,845</b>	<b>35,435</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
—	435	30	20	1,070	145	<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>
*	30	15	5	115	40	Albania
20	540	35	35	945	235	Croatia
*	155	45	25	780	155	Russia
835	750	95	75	1,695	1,010	Serbia and Montenegro (7)
						Turkey
*	335	30	15	605	170	Ukraine
5	250	25	20	560	365	Other former USSR (8)
—	50	15	5	150	35	Other former Yugoslavia (9)
*	5	5	—	30	10	Other Europe (10)
<b>865</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>Total Europe</b>
						<b>Americas</b>
*	60	5	*	115	25	Argentina
—	30	10	5	65	25	Barbados
*	610	60	35	705	425	Brazil
5	455	300	20	795	90	Canada
—	30	15	*	65	20	Chile
—	235	35	15	465	190	Colombia
—	35	25	5	110	95	Guyana
—	765	595	185	1,805	2,435	Jamaica
—	115	5	5	165	60	Mexico
*	85	10	10	130	35	Peru
*	115	55	20	310	190	Trinidad and Tobago
35	1,470	190	60	2,475	320	USA
*	70	10	*	125	65	Venezuela
—	300	145	30	650	555	Other Americas
<b>50</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>Total Americas</b>

**Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain (1) in the United Kingdom and settlement (2), by category and country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (3)
<b>Africa</b>							
Algeria	580	10	:	305	*	50	25
Angola	205	15	:	135	*	15	10
Congo (Dem. Rep.) (11)	125	10	:	60	—	10	10
Egypt	805	50	:	180	*	160	220
Ethiopia	195	10	:	50	—	10	60
Ghana	5,790	285	*	2,910	10	585	590
Kenya	2,330	30	*	1,030	20	480	390
Libya	1,685	30	:	1,450	*	35	80
Mauritius	4,305	25	—	3,335	10	370	245
Morocco	450	5	:	115	*	50	60
Nigeria	14,395	195	—	8,480	15	1,090	3,220
Sierra Leone	790	10	—	540	5	20	45
Somalia	265	*	:	5	—	*	*
South Africa	8,945	680	*	1,780	5	2,280	1,190
Sudan	380	20	:	140	*	70	80
Tanzania	1,255	15	*	900	*	70	100
Tunisia	155	*	:	40	—	25	15
Uganda	1,825	15	—	1,310	*	100	145
Zambia	1,090	20	—	615	*	205	105
Zimbabwe	5,080	80	:	2,145	5	1,295	390
Other Africa	5,580	60	—	4,080	5	305	360
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>56,225</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29,615</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>7,330</b>
<b>Asia</b>							
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>							
Bangladesh	9,030	200	*	5,330	10	345	695
India	46,555	195	—	15,530	40	14,280	13,430
Pakistan	26,180	205	—	16,335	15	1,655	3,515
<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>81,765</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>37,195</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>17,640</b>
<b>Middle East</b>							
Iran	2,330	85	:	1,475	5	200	260
Iraq	1,235	90	:	155	*	45	40
Israel	460	5	:	140	*	115	85
Jordan	520	30	:	265	*	60	105
Kuwait	300	210	:	60	5	5	10
Lebanon	475	10	:	150	—	120	75
Saudi Arabia	1,020	15	:	935	*	15	15
Syria	980	10	:	705	*	65	100
Yemen	270	5	:	115	—	10	15
Other Middle East	385	40	:	215	*	40	35
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>740</b>

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

Table 4.1 (continued)

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Category of extension				Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and country of nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
—	105	55	25	480	175	<b>Africa</b>
—	5	15	5	815	65	Algeria
—	20	15	5	730	135	Angola
*	135	30	25	360	90	Congo (Dem. Rep.) (11)
—	50	10	5	240	40	Egypt
*	780	520	105	1,755	3,400	Ethiopia
5	200	125	40	895	570	Ghana
—	55	20	10	110	130	Kenya
—	220	70	25	510	740	Libya
—	160	40	20	335	100	Mauritius
15	840	425	110	2,455	3,120	Morocco
—	90	60	20	460	330	Nigeria
—	145	65	45	1,085	150	Sierra Leone
10	1,005	1,935	65	3,875	1,380	Somalia
—	55	5	5	205	55	South Africa
5	95	65	5	265	230	Sudan
*	60	5	5	150	20	Tanzania
—	165	65	25	335	485	Tunisia
—	75	60	10	260	320	Uganda
—	285	795	90	2,130	1,850	Zambia
—	485	205	80	1,985	1,430	Zimbabwe
<b>35</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>19,425</b>	<b>14,815</b>	Other Africa
						<b>Total Africa</b>
						<b>Asia</b>
5	1,995	285	165	2,820	2,060	<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
25	2,375	435	235	8,685	2,615	Bangladesh
30	3,560	520	345	7,895	2,950	India
<b>60</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>7,625</b>	Pakistan
						<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>
						<b>Middle East</b>
15	235	40	20	935	245	Iran
*	95	775	35	5,255	165	Iraq
5	90	15	*	220	45	Israel
*	35	20	5	110	50	Jordan
—	*	5	5	15	—	Kuwait
*	70	45	5	280	65	Lebanon
5	10	25	*	20	20	Saudi Arabia
—	75	20	5	135	60	Syria
—	100	10	15	185	45	Yemen
—	30	20	*	120	35	Other Middle East
<b>30</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>Total Middle East</b>

**Table 4.1 Grants and refusals of extensions of leave to remain (1) in the United Kingdom and settlement (2), by category and country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of decisions					
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total grants of extension	Category of extension					
		Visitors	Working holiday-makers	Students	Trainees	Work permit holders	Permit free employment (3)
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	355	5	:	30	*	10	10
China (12)	35,925	325	:	26,760	30	3,680	3,740
Hong Kong (13)	1,510	5	—	640	5	450	205
Indonesia	875	5	:	230	5	65	490
Japan	2,850	25	:	1,445	5	740	245
Malaysia	5,290	40	—	2,385	110	1,360	1,040
Nepal	3,020	10	:	1,380	5	440	425
Philippines	7,775	60	:	390	15	3,055	3,300
Singapore	575	10	—	110	15	225	155
South Korea	4,305	45	:	3,440	5	370	225
Sri Lanka	5,380	70	—	3,110	15	510	1,190
Thailand	4,710	30	:	2,445	*	525	215
Other Asia	2,810	80	—	2,045	15	175	235
<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>75,395</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>11,470</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>165,135</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>85,815</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>28,560</b>	<b>29,850</b>
<b>Oceania</b>							
Australia	7,615	195	5	170	5	2,160	2,860
New Zealand	3,425	85	*	65	—	715	1,255
Other Oceania	245	5	—	25	—	10	15
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>11,285</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>4,135</b>
British Overseas citizens	55	—	—	20	—	10	5
Nationality unknown	45	—	:	15	*	5	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>274,020</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>136,055</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>44,685</b>	<b>45,625</b>

(12) Includes Taiwan.

(13) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9, for details of persons included under this nationality.

**Table 4.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom					Numbers of decisions	
Category of extension				Grants of settlement (2)	Total refusals of extension or settlement	Geographical region and country of nationality
Independent means and business (4)	Spouse (probationary period applications) (5)	Other extensions (6)	Category Unknown			
—	160	90	55	1,695	125	<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
15	1,135	150	90	2,205	1,340	Afghanistan
5	150	45	10	500	235	China (12)
—	65	10	5	185	60	Hong Kong (13)
*	325	45	20	765	135	Indonesia
						Japan
5	280	50	20	1,235	545	Malaysia
—	115	635	15	520	460	Nepal
—	775	120	65	4,215	810	Philippines
—	55	5	*	170	35	Singapore
*	140	60	15	350	220	South Korea
5	345	95	50	1,455	700	Sri Lanka
*	1,365	60	70	1,250	270	Thailand
*	200	35	20	295	200	Other Asia
<b>35</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>
<b>125</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>41,515</b>	<b>13,490</b>	<b>Total Asia</b>
						<b>Oceania</b>
15	975	1,190	40	1,795	240	Australia
*	410	870	15	1,055	105	New Zealand
—	15	175	—	65	20	Other Oceania
<b>15</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>Total Oceania</b>
—	5	15	*	20	40	British Overseas
—	10	5	5	35	25	Nationality unknown
<b>1,090</b>	<b>27,150</b>	<b>12,195</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>77,845</b>	<b>35,435</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>

**Table 4.2 Decisions on applications for an extension of leave to remain (1) in the United Kingdom and settlement, by category, excluding EEA (2) and Swiss nationals, 2004-2007**

United Kingdom					Number of decisions			
Category	Number of decisions				Percentage refused			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(2)			(3)(P)	(2)			(3)(P)
<b>Main applicants</b>								
Visitors	12,870	10,450	7,695	4,690	10.0	9.3	9.6	12.5
Working holidaymakers	490	245	70	30	21.1	54.3	50.7	71.9
Students	156,110	136,525	142,115	145,095	4.3	7.0	5.5	6.2
Trainees	12,540	10,885	2,765	475	0.7	1.0	4.1	5.5
Au Pairs	225	220	230	30	27.1	18.7	12.6	53.3
Work permit holders	60,370	68,980	52,860	46,905	8.7	10.6	4.2	4.7
Permit free employment (5)	15,400	27,290	41,915	47,410	7.6	4.5	2.6	3.8
Independent means	5	10	25	45	60.0	25.0	11.1	13.6
Business (6)	17,510	2,715	10,360	1,605	12.5	47.3	19.7	34.7
Fiancé(e)s	120	95	130	125	21.3	17.9	14.7	21.1
Spouse (probationary period applications) (7)	19,070	18,020	21,450	29,440	9.9	7.0	5.1	7.8
Other limited leave	11,595	8,365	12,020	15,760	22.9	23.4	17.0	23.3
Settlement	70,975	96,270	96,480	89,725	9.2	6.5	8.7	13.2
Category Unknown	6,185	6,490	5,530	5,970	52.7	51.6	51.6	55.4
<b>Grand Total, (excluding dependants)</b>	<b>383,470</b>	<b>386,565</b>	<b>393,650</b>	<b>387,300</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Dependants</b>								
Visitors	340	230	205	145	38.8	47.8	34.3	29.3
Working holidaymakers	15	15	5	5	26.7	12.5	0.0	60.0
Students	22,350	21,575	24,815	27,770	4.2	6.5	5.5	6.8
Trainees	7,135	5,770	1,210	65	0.4	0.7	1.9	3.1
Au Pairs (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work permit holders	31,415	38,775	34,680	33,095	2.2	4.3	2.3	3.1
Permit free employment (5)	8,800	16,100	26,440	19,815	4.8	3.1	1.2	3.7
Independent means	5	5	15	25	100.0	0.0	6.3	12.5
Business (6)	3,320	705	2,920	575	6.8	17.4	9.5	22.4
Fiancé(e)s	25	15	20	20	8.0	18.8	10.0	13.6
Spouse (probationary period applications) (7)	1,685	1,380	2,020	2,940	18.8	12.7	6.5	8.2
Other limited leave	900	730	1,535	1,930	3.0	5.8	2.0	2.8
Settlement	34,625	49,630	27,245	37,530	2.3	1.5	5.3	4.3
Category Unknown	4,045	3,905	485	2,000	1.9	1.7	19.9	19.0
<b>Grand Total, (dependants only)</b>	<b>114,660</b>	<b>138,835</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>125,915</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>

(1) Excludes asylum related decisions and withdrawn applications.

(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.

(3) Excludes Bulgaria and Romania who acceded to the EU on 1st January 2007.

(4) The immigration rules do not allow Au Pairs to bring dependant relatives to the UK during their stay in this capacity.

(5) Includes writers and artists.

(6) Includes investors and innovators.

(7) Includes unmarried partners.



**Table 4.3 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by country of nationality, 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom		Number of decisions				
Geographical region and country of nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside <sup>(1)</sup>		Recognition of permanent residence <sup>(2)</sup>		Other outcome <sup>(3)</sup>	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,585</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>83,330</b>
<b>Europe</b>						
<b>European Economic Area</b>						
Austria	425	10	70	5	*	515
Belgium	230	15	65	5	*	325
Denmark	435	25	85	25	10	580
Finland	100	15	35	5	5	160
France	1,485	115	610	100	15	2,325
Germany	2,350	90	365	55	15	2,880
Greece	120	10	165	15	5	320
Iceland	5	—	5	—	—	10
Ireland	315	80	70	10	5	480
Italy	1,725	50	345	20	5	2,150
Luxembourg	10	—	*	—	—	15
Netherlands	2,680	290	325	105	25	3,425
Norway	165	10	35	10	*	225
Portugal	2,145	120	1,330	160	10	3,765
Spain	495	35	200	15	5	745
Sweden	315	40	105	25	—	490
Switzerland	115	5	20	—	—	140
<b>Total European Economic Area</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>18,545</b>
<b>European Economic Area Accession States <sup>(4)</sup></b>						
Bulgaria	30	*	10	—	*	45
Cyprus (Republic of)	60	5	5	*	*	75
Czech Republic	940	35	*	*	10	990
Estonia	235	*	*	*	*	240
Hungary	760	20	5	5	5	790
Latvia	1,300	20	5	10	5	1,335
Lithuania	2,835	35	20	10	15	2,920
Malta	15	—	—	—	—	15
Poland	26,930	235	70	70	50	27,355
Romania	55	*	10	5	—	70
Slovakia	1,725	55	5	*	5	1,790
Slovenia	30	*	—	—	—	30
<b>Total European Economic Area Accession States</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35,650</b>
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>						
Albania	505	25	25	*	—	555
Croatia	30	*	10	5	—	50
Russia	350	20	30	5	10	415
Serbia and Montenegro <sup>(5)</sup>	110	15	20	5	*	145
Turkey	250	30	55	5	*	345
Ukraine	470	25	25	5	5	530
Other former USSR <sup>(6)</sup>	295	10	10	5	10	335
Other former Yugoslavia <sup>(7)</sup>	45	5	15	5	—	70
Other Europe	5	*	*	—	—	10
<b>Total Remainder of Europe</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,445</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>50,095</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>56,640</b>

(1) Registration documents and residence cards issued to confirm a treaty right or confirm status as a family member of a EEA national - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 13 and 14.

(2) Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued for an indefinite period after 5 years living in the UK - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 15 and 16.

(3) Includes cases rejected or discontinued before a decision was made and some for which the decision type cannot be identified.

(4) States that became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004 and 1 January 2007 - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 11 and 12.

(5) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(6) Other former USSR contains decisions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

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

**Table 4.3 (continued)**

United Kingdom					Number of decisions	
Geographical region and country of nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside <sup>(1)</sup>		Recognition of permanent residence <sup>(2)</sup>		Other outcome <sup>(3)</sup>	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
<b>Americas</b>						
Argentina	115	5	25	*	—	145
Brazil	2,635	170	225	35	*	3,065
Canada	185	10	25	5	*	225
Chile	55	5	15	—	—	75
Colombia	260	35	90	15	5	405
Ecuador	115	15	25	5	—	160
Guyana	15	5	—	*	—	20
Jamaica	140	65	25	20	*	250
Mexico	110	5	20	—	—	140
Peru	55	*	20	5	—	80
Trinidad and Tobago	40	5	10	5	—	55
USA	570	35	145	10	*	760
Venezuela	135	10	30	5	*	185
Other Americas	160	15	25	5	5	210
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5,775</b>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	420	95	270	60	5	850
Angola	135	35	35	15	*	220
Cameroon	130	30	20	10	—	190
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(8)</sup>	35	25	5	*	—	65
Egypt	120	10	20	*	*	155
Ethiopia	85	15	15	10	—	130
Gambia	30	—	10	—	—	35
Ghana	1,230	2,750	125	70	15	4,195
Ivory Coast	235	50	60	30	5	375
Kenya	65	15	30	10	—	125
Libya	25	*	5	—	—	30
Mauritius	110	10	25	5	*	155
Morocco	140	25	40	20	—	225
Nigeria	1,120	275	260	170	15	1,840
Sierra Leone	60	10	10	—	*	80
Somalia	125	35	5	10	*	180
South Africa	875	35	220	15	10	1,155
Sudan	55	5	*	—	—	65
Tanzania	30	10	5	*	*	50
Tunisia	50	*	5	*	—	60
Uganda	70	20	15	20	—	125
Zambia	15	*	*	*	*	20
Zimbabwe	130	25	35	10	*	205
Other Africa	370	55	45	20	*	490
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11,005</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>						
Bangladesh	120	10	10	5	5	150
India	2,750	140	770	50	5	3,710
Pakistan	1,115	105	250	45	10	1,525
<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,385</b>

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

**Table 4.3 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of decisions				
Geographical region and country of nationality	Initial recognition of right to reside <sup>(1)</sup>		Recognition of permanent residence <sup>(2)</sup>		Other outcome <sup>(3)</sup>	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
<b>Middle East</b>						
Iran	130	10	25	5	—	170
Iraq	60	35	5	—	*	100
Israel	120	5	25	*	*	155
Jordan	25	5	10	*	—	40
Lebanon	70	10	15	—	—	95
Syria	40	5	10	5	—	60
Yemen	10	—	*	—	—	10
Other Middle East	20	5	5	*	—	35
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>665</b>
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	100	15	*	*	5	125
China <sup>(9)</sup>	270	35	35	5	15	360
Hong Kong <sup>(10)</sup>	30	5	15	—	—	45
Indonesia	40	*	10	—	—	55
Japan	165	5	50	5	*	225
Malaysia	90	10	40	10	10	150
Philippines	170	10	30	5	5	220
Singapore	30	*	10	—	—	45
South Korea	45	*	20	*	*	70
Sri Lanka	675	395	75	15	5	1,165
Thailand	120	5	10	*	*	140
Other Asia	100	5	10	*	—	115
<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,710</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8,760</b>
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	405	20	50	*	5	480
New Zealand	185	5	30	*	*	225
Other Oceania	5	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>710</b>
British Overseas citizens	*	—	*	—	—	*
Country of nationality unknown	340	70	5	15	*	435
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,585</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>83,330</b>

(9) Includes Taiwan.

(10) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9, for details of persons included under this nationality.

**Table 4.4 Issue and refusal of residence documentation (excluding Worker Registration Scheme) to EEA nationals and their family members, by geographical region of nationality and year, 2005 to 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom				Number of decisions		
Geographical region and year	Initial recognition of right to reside <sup>(1)</sup>		Recognition of permanent residence <sup>(2)</sup>		Other outcome <sup>(3)</sup>	Total decisions
	Issued	Refused	Issued	Refused		
2005						
Europe	26,605	2,995	6,945	1,545	455	38,545
Americas	3,245	290	545	170	110	4,355
Africa	4,760	1,245	1,245	680	245	8,170
Asia	5,075	530	1,550	385	270	7,810
Oceania	410	15	115	10	10	560
British Overseas citizens	*	—	*	—	—	5
Country of nationality unknown	65	25	20	15	5	130
Grand Total	40,160	5,095	10,425	2,800	1,090	59,575
2006						
Europe	51,755	1,500	5,680	915	145	60,000
Americas	3,780	190	495	90	20	4,570
Africa	5,030	765	1,105	440	90	7,430
Asia	5,640	670	1,370	320	110	8,105
Oceania	495	5	85	10	*	595
British Overseas citizens	*	—	*	—	—	5
Country of nationality unknown	355	40	35	5	*	435
Grand Total	67,055	3,165	8,775	1,775	365	81,140
2007 <sup>(P)</sup>						
Europe	50,095	1,460	4,160	700	230	56,640
Americas	4,590	385	680	105	20	5,775
Africa	5,665	3,540	1,260	480	60	11,005
Asia	6,300	815	1,430	155	60	8,760
Oceania	595	20	85	5	5	710
British Overseas citizens	*	—	*	—	—	*
Country of nationality unknown	340	70	5	15	*	435
Grand Total	67,585	6,295	7,625	1,455	370	83,330

(1) Registration documents and residence cards issued to confirm a treaty right or confirm status as a family member of a EEA national - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 13 and 14.

(2) Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued for an indefinite period after 5 years living in the UK - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 15 and 16.

(3) Includes cases rejected or discontinued before a decision was made and some for which the decision type cannot be identified.

## SECTION 5: Grants of settlement

	Page
Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by country of nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	70
Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by geographical region of nationality, sex and age, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2007	76
Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	77
Table 5.4 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2003-2007	78
Table 5.5 Grants of settlement to spouses on the basis of marriage, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2006-2007	79
Table 5.6 Grants of settlement, by main category and geographical region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	80
Table 5.7 Grants of settlement by country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 1997-2007	82
Table 5.8 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals, 1960–2007	85
Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 36-42	

**Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by country of nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1), 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom						Number of persons	
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total	5 years with work permit	5 years' permit free employment (2)	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave (3)	Other discretionary (4)	Others granted in own right
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>124,855</b>	<b>15,165</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>8,785</b>	<b>1,675</b>
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>							
Albania	1,220	10	—	—	50	45	—
Croatia	175	10	*	—	15	15	—
Russia	1,310	135	5	5	20	65	—
Serbia and Montenegro (7)	1,400	30	—	—	290	155	—
Turkey	2,545	100	5	30	135	330	—
Ukraine	865	70	*	—	20	45	—
Other former USSR (8)	855	75	5	—	25	70	—
Other former Yugoslavia (9)	225	20	*	—	30	20	—
Other Europe	65	—	—	—	10	10	—
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Americas</b>							
Argentina	155	35	*	*	—	5	—
Barbados	80	10	—	—	—	5	—
Brazil	865	35	10	*	*	25	—
Canada	1,015	165	5	*	—	20	65
Chile	80	10	—	—	—	5	—
Colombia	590	25	*	—	35	35	—
Guyana	140	20	*	—	*	15	—
Jamaica	2,440	135	5	—	40	220	—
Mexico	185	15	—	*	—	*	—
Peru	145	5	5	—	—	5	—
Trinidad and Tobago	405	105	*	—	—	20	5
USA	3,310	500	40	10	*	60	—
Venezuela	150	10	*	—	—	5	—
Other Americas	885	25	5	*	30	100	*
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>70</b>

(1) Also excludes dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

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

(3) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 42.

(4) Includes persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xvi).

(5) Granted settlement on the basis of marriage and granted settlement at the same time as the main applicant.

(6) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(7) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(8) Other former USSR contains decisions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

(9) Other former Yugoslavia contains decisions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

**Table 5.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)(6)	Wives (5)(6)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and country of nationality
<b>18,070</b>	<b>29,125</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
720	245	90	5	25	—	30	<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>
35	55	25	*	10	—	5	Albania
45	700	240	15	45	—	35	Croatia
145	270	395	*	65	—	45	Russia
575	555	560	10	130	—	115	Serbia and Montenegro (7)
							Turkey
50	440	175	—	25	—	35	Ukraine
45	370	200	5	35	—	25	Other former USSR (8)
35	65	45	—	10	—	5	Other former Yugoslavia (9)
10	10	15	—	5	—	10	Other Europe
<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>Total Europe</b>
25	60	15	5	5	—	5	<b>Americas</b>
30	15	10	—	*	*	5	Argentina
165	470	110	*	20	*	25	Barbados
145	415	145	5	25	—	20	Brazil
15	40	10	*	*	—	5	Canada
							Chile
145	240	80	*	15	—	15	Colombia
30	30	30	5	5	—	5	Guyana
560	590	505	15	175	—	200	Jamaica
50	105	10	—	*	*	5	Mexico
20	90	10	*	5	—	*	Peru
65	105	65	5	15	—	15	Trinidad and Tobago
480	1,445	555	15	110	10	90	USA
20	75	20	—	*	—	10	Venezuela
235	200	160	5	60	*	55	Other Americas
<b>1,990</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>Total Americas</b>

**Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by country of nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1), 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total	5 years with work permit	5 years' permit free employment (2)	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave (3)	Other discretionary (4)	Others granted in own right
<b>Africa</b>							
Algeria	750	10	*	—	30	125	—
Angola	1,590	5	—	—	615	175	—
Congo (Dem. Rep.) (10)	2,055	—	—	—	295	420	—
Egypt	485	45	5	*	*	55	—
Ethiopia	635	5	*	—	110	75	—
Ghana	2,560	215	5	—	40	305	5
Kenya	1,575	195	10	5	50	165	5
Libya	185	5	—	—	5	40	—
Mauritius	715	150	*	—	*	75	—
Morocco	360	10	5	—	—	10	—
Nigeria	3,965	470	20	*	100	415	5
Sierra Leone	725	15	—	—	175	110	—
Somalia	2,845	*	—	—	280	435	—
South Africa	5,805	1,495	20	5	5	80	730
Sudan	365	5	5	—	30	60	—
Tanzania	360	20	*	—	15	50	5
Tunisia	175	5	—	—	*	*	—
Uganda	530	20	*	—	40	70	*
Zambia	495	100	*	—	10	45	10
Zimbabwe	4,280	885	5	—	70	420	225
Other Africa	3,595	110	5	—	570	555	5
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>34,050</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Asia</b>							
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>							
Bangladesh	3,330	85	15	—	115	115	*
India	14,865	3,195	160	*	25	665	5
Pakistan	10,825	385	40	*	95	635	*
<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>29,020</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Middle East</b>							
Iran	1,755	50	5	5	150	395	—
Iraq	7,020	10	*	—	5,340	185	—
Israel	370	55	5	5	*	20	—
Jordan	150	25	5	—	*	10	—
Kuwait	20	*	—	—	5	5	—
Lebanon	450	45	*	*	5	60	—
Saudi Arabia	30	*	—	—	—	5	—
Syria	200	25	—	—	10	20	—
Yemen	325	—	—	—	15	30	—
Other Middle East	330	10	—	—	5	65	—
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>—</b>

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



**Table 5.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)(6)	Wives (5)(6)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and country of nationality
							<b>Africa</b>
120	225	175	*	35	—	25	Algeria
25	65	650	—	35	—	25	Angola
35	75	1,060	5	105	—	55	Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>(10)</sup>
145	115	85	5	10	—	15	Egypt
35	80	230	*	75	—	15	Ethiopia
565	580	570	5	125	—	145	Ghana
220	270	480	20	120	—	40	Kenya
20	35	55	—	10	—	5	Libya
115	185	125	10	30	—	30	Mauritius
135	160	15	*	5	—	25	Morocco
720	655	1,020	50	270	5	235	Nigeria
75	75	205	5	35	—	30	Sierra Leone
120	265	1,440	55	180	—	70	Somalia
935	1,180	1,030	25	185	*	115	South Africa
25	95	120	5	15	*	10	Sudan
55	110	65	10	15	—	10	Tanzania
115	30	15	*	—	—	5	Tunisia
50	105	160	*	35	—	40	Uganda
55	65	170	—	25	—	15	Zambia
370	420	1,550	15	230	—	95	Zimbabwe
385	400	1,330	15	120	—	105	Other Africa
<b>4,325</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>Total Africa</b>
							<b>Asia</b>
							<b>Indian sub-continent</b>
1,135	1,090	450	40	90	—	200	Bangladesh
2,770	3,675	3,415	180	370	*	405	India
2,870	3,440	2,205	170	345	*	635	Pakistan
<b>6,770</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>
							<b>Middle East</b>
100	370	530	20	80	—	45	Iran
85	495	735	25	75	*	60	Iraq
60	105	90	*	20	—	5	Israel
35	35	25	—	5	—	5	Jordan
*	5	*	—	*	—	*	Kuwait
65	115	130	5	15	—	5	Lebanon
5	5	10	—	—	—	*	Saudi Arabia
35	55	35	—	5	—	15	Syria
35	90	115	*	15	—	25	Yemen
30	45	155	—	10	—	5	Other Middle East
<b>460</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>Total Middle East</b>

**Table 5.1 Grants of settlement, by country of nationality and category, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1), 2007 (P) (continued)**

United Kingdom						Number of persons	
Geographical region and country of nationality	Total	5 years with work permit	5 years' permit free employment (2)	Businessmen and person of independent means	Recognised refugees and persons granted exceptional leave (3)	Other discretionary (4)	Others granted in own right
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	3,165	*	—	—	1,085	230	—
China (11)	3,440	720	10	—	60	245	—
Hong Kong (12)	785	225	*	*	*	75	—
Indonesia	225	20	15	—	—	15	—
Japan	925	165	5	*	—	60	—
Malaysia	1,635	650	5	*	*	175	—
Nepal	4,155	65	10	—	10	180	—
Philippines	8,485	2,930	255	—	—	25	*
Singapore	240	60	*	—	—	15	—
South Korea	565	90	10	—	—	85	—
Sri Lanka	2,440	145	25	—	110	350	*
Thailand	1,605	100	10	—	—	35	—
Other Asia	625	15	5	—	75	55	—
<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>67,955</b>	<b>9,080</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Oceania</b>							
Australia	2,215	495	15	*	*	15	325
New Zealand	1,280	260	5	—	—	5	275
Other Oceania	125	10	*	—	*	10	10
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>605</b>
British Overseas citizens	35	5	—	—	*	5	—
Nationality Unknown	100	*	—	—	5	5	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>124,855</b>	<b>15,165</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>8,785</b>	<b>1,675</b>

(11) Includes Taiwan.

(12) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9, for details of persons included under this nationality.

**Table 5.1 (continued)**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Husbands (5)(6)	Wives (5)(6)	Children	Parents and grandparents	Other and unspecified dependents	Other acceptances	Category Unknown	Geographical region and country of nationality
							<b>Remainder of Asia</b>
65	490	1,080	25	135	—	55	Afghanistan
180	1,330	665	45	110	—	80	China <sup>(11)</sup>
45	200	160	5	55	*	15	Hong Kong <sup>(12)</sup>
20	120	25	*	5	—	5	Indonesia
25	540	80	—	20	—	25	Japan
90	425	215	10	35	—	25	Malaysia
60	440	1,955	40	1,375	—	15	Nepal
1,475	935	2,520	30	205	—	105	Philippines
25	95	35	—	5	—	5	Singapore
25	190	125	—	20	—	15	South Korea
170	770	625	60	90	—	95	Sri Lanka
45	1,050	255	*	40	—	70	Thailand
30	200	180	*	60	—	5	Other Asia
<b>2,255</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>
<b>9,485</b>	<b>16,325</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>Total Asia</b>
							<b>Oceania</b>
360	665	195	5	80	*	55	Australia
235	315	100	5	45	*	35	New Zealand
20	25	30	—	15	—	—	Other Oceania
<b>615</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Total Oceania</b>
5	5	10	*	*	—	—	British Overseas
5	15	55	*	5	—	5	Nationality Unknown
<b>18,070</b>	<b>29,125</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>

**Table 5.2 Grants of settlement on removal of time limit, by geographical region of nationality, sex and age (1), excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (2), 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom							Number of persons
Geographical region	Children (under 16)	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+	Adults (16 and over)
<b>Grand Total</b>							
Male	12,705	6,985	20,360	10,735	3,965	760	42,805
Female	12,290	8,850	23,790	10,950	4,275	1,030	48,895
Total	24,990	15,835	44,150	21,685	8,240	1,790	91,705
<b>Europe (excluding EEA)</b>							
Male	860	590	1,720	580	180	25	3,090
Female	785	595	1,970	780	310	60	3,715
Total	1,645	1,185	3,690	1,360	490	80	6,805
<b>Americas</b>							
Male	765	345	1,435	950	440	95	3,265
Female	720	525	2,655	1,355	570	115	5,220
Total	1,480	870	4,090	2,305	1,010	210	8,480
<b>Africa</b>							
Male	4,505	1,615	4,200	2,885	1,330	225	10,255
Female	4,555	2,225	5,775	3,005	1,465	310	12,785
Total	9,060	3,845	9,975	5,890	2,795	535	23,040
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>							
Male	2,830	1,510	5,845	2,455	850	205	10,865
Female	2,715	3,815	5,525	1,595	630	265	11,830
Total	5,545	5,325	11,370	4,050	1,480	470	22,695
<b>Middle East</b>							
Male	880	2,050	3,275	1,015	280	55	6,675
Female	775	460	910	545	165	90	2,170
Total	1,655	2,510	4,190	1,560	445	145	8,845
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>							
Male	2,740	840	2,970	2,480	775	140	7,205
Female	2,610	1,160	5,730	3,345	1,015	180	11,425
Total	5,345	1,995	8,700	5,825	1,790	315	18,630
<b>Asia (total)</b>							
Male	6,445	4,400	12,095	5,950	1,900	400	24,745
Female	6,100	5,435	12,165	5,485	1,810	535	25,425
Total	12,545	9,835	24,260	11,435	3,710	930	50,170
<b>Oceania</b>							
Male	115	30	900	365	115	15	1,425
Female	120	65	1,205	320	115	10	1,720
Total	235	95	2,110	685	230	30	3,145
<b>British Overseas citizens and other countries</b>							
Male	15	5	15	10	*	—	30
Female	10	5	15	5	5	*	30
Total	25	5	30	15	5	*	60

(1) Excludes 8,145 persons given settlement on arrival and a further 15 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 12.

**Table 5.3 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2), 1997-2007**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Category of grant	1997 (3)	1998 (3)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Grants in own right or on a discretionary basis (excluding spouses and dependants)</b>											
On completion of four/five years: (6)											
in employment with a work permit	2,845	3,155	3,285	4,455	4,335	5,845	9,190	16,205	25,470	11,270	15,165
in permit free employment (7)	705	855	700	1,415	890	980	1,325	1,325	1,625	670	790
as business or self employed, or											
as persons of independent means	265	200	130	260	160	115	230	220	320	2,595	75
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom -											
born grandparent, taking or seeking employment	1,110	1,675	2,240	2,580	3,255	4,060	5,275	4,755	4,795	1,900	1,675
British Overseas citizens with special vouchers	220	170	220	160	140	60	*	5	*	*	-
Refugees and persons given											
exceptional leave to remain:	4,830	6,675	22,505	25,355	17,965	18,235	12,185	19,025	33,850	19,075	10,250
of which:											
recognised refugees (8)	2,405	4,270	22,505	25,355	17,965	10,955	4,875	1,695	1,230	40	30
persons given exceptional leave to remain	2,425	2,405				7,280	7,310	8,545	21,840	14,555	8,850
granted under the Family ILR exercise (9)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,785	10,780	3,975	215
other asylum-related grants	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	500	1,155
Other grants on a discretionary basis (10)	2,160	3,700	2,580	6,150	4,190	6,730	10,860	4,075	4,050	6,155	8,785
Total granted in own right or on a discretionary basis (11)	12,145	16,435	31,665	40,380	30,935	36,020	39,065	45,615	70,105	41,670	36,745
<b>Spouses and dependants</b>											
Husbands:											
settled on arrival	15	10	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325
settled on removal of time limit:	11,240	13,620	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750
of which:											
on basis of marriage (12)	10,700	13,010	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495
at same time as wife	540	610	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250
Total husbands	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070
Wives:											
settled on arrival	150	125	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795
settled on removal of time limit:	20,250	22,165	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330
of which:											
on basis of marriage (12)	16,160	18,390	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405
at same time as husband	4,090	3,775	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925
Total wives	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125
Children:											
settled on arrival	1,535	1,430	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390
settled on removal of time limit:	9,985	10,850	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830
of which:											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	1,395	1,615	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990
other	8,590	9,235	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840
Total children	11,520	12,280	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220
Parents and grandparents joining children											
or grandchildren:											
settled on arrival	295	285	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355
settled on removal of time limit:	885	1,050	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645
Other and unspecified dependants (13)	1,870	3,510	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785
Total spouses and dependants	46,230	53,045	65,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200
<b>Claim to right of abode upheld and other grants</b>	350	310	230	295	170	120	130	75	70	135	25
<b>Category unknown (14)</b>	:	:	:	:	:	2,490	6,175	4,440	4,565	4,440	3,880
<b>Grand Total</b>	58,725	69,790	97,115	125,945	108,410	115,965	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855

(1) Swiss nationals are excluded from 1 June 2002 - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 10.

(2) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

(3) Includes a small number of EEA nationals.

(4) 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) Excludes Bulgaria and Romania.

(6) In 2006, the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xv).

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

(8) Includes persons granted settlement under measures aimed at reducing the pre-July backlog as announced in the White Paper in July 1998.

(9) Included in "other asylum-related grants" from April 2007.

(10) Data for 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xvi).

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

(12) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

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

(14) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 3 and 4.

**Table 5.4 Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2), 2003-2007**

United Kingdom				Number of persons	
Broad category of grant	2003 (3)	2004 (4)(5)	2005 (4)	2006 (4)(R)	2007 (4)(6)(P)
<b>Employment (7)</b>					
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	9,190	16,205	25,470	11,270	15,165
- spouses and dependants	10,620	17,050	27,340	12,340	18,065
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,550	1,545	1,945	3,265	865
- spouses and dependants	1,050	1,020	1,570	2,315	700
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	5,275	4,755	4,795	1,900	1,675
- spouses and dependants	1,945	1,680	1,895	740	730
<b>Total employment-related grants</b>	<b>29,635</b>	<b>42,260</b>	<b>63,015</b>	<b>31,830</b>	<b>37,210</b>
<b>Asylum (8)</b>					
Refugees (9) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	12,185	19,025	33,850	19,075	10,250
- spouses and dependants	9,915	33,525	33,960	11,580	3,940
<b>Total asylum-related grants</b>	<b>22,105</b>	<b>52,555</b>	<b>67,810</b>	<b>30,655</b>	<b>14,190</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (10)</b>					
Husbands (11)	17,370	8,185	8,710	15,520	13,810
Wives (11)	30,790	12,920	15,585	27,200	23,175
Children	8,950	5,850	6,715	9,290	8,495
Parents and grandparents	3,090	1,985	1,450	1,470	1,000
Other and unspecified dependants	5,000	4,300	4,880	6,325	4,345
<b>Total family grants</b>	<b>65,200</b>	<b>33,240</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>50,820</b>
<b>Other grants on a discretionary basis (12)</b>	<b>16,160</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>18,750</b>
<b>Category unknown (13)</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,880</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>139,280</b>	<b>139,210</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>

(1) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

(2) Data from 2003 exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

(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) Excludes Bulgaria and Romania.

(7) In 2006 the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xv).

(8) Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2(xii).

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

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

(11) Includes civil and unmarried partners.

(12) Data for 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xvi).

(13) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 3 and 4.

**Table 5.5 Grants of settlement to spouses (1)(2) on the basis of marriage (3), excluding EEA and Swiss Nationals (4), 2006 - 2007**

United Kingdom	Number of persons	
Broad category of grant	2006 (R)(5)(6)	2007 (P)(5)(6)
<b>Husbands</b>		
Spouse already settled here but not British	865	915
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	*	5
Spouse a British citizen	13,645	11,925
Civil Partner a British citizen	20	25
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	5	10
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	15	20
Same-sex partner	335	280
Common-law spouse	240	265
Spouses (1)(2) granted settlement on arrival	330	310
Other spouses	55	45
<b>Total Husbands</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>13,810</b>
<b>Wives</b>		
Spouse already settled here but not British	2,080	1,905
Civil Partner already settled here but not British	*	5
Spouse a British citizen	23,090	19,235
Civil Partner a British citizen	10	20
Granted settlement due to domestic violence after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	300	265
Granted settlement due to death of spouse after leave to remain granted as a spouse (1)(2)	65	70
Same-sex partner	80	80
Common-law spouse	565	630
Spouses (1)(2) granted settlement on arrival	835	770
Other spouses	175	205
<b>Total Wives</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>23,175</b>
<b>Total Spouses (1)(2)</b>	<b>42,715</b>	<b>36,985</b>

(1) Includes unmarried partners.

(2) Includes civil partners.

(3) Spouses joining British citizens or persons granted settlement.

(4) Exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

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

(6) Data may be under-recorded due to 4,440 cases in 2006 and 3,880 cases in 2007 for which the settlement category is unknown - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraphs 3 and 4.

**Table 5.6 Grants of settlement, by main category and geographical region of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2)(3), 1997-2007**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographic region and category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Grand Total</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	3,450	3,765	3,945	5,840	5,185	6,800	10,515	17,530	27,090	11,945	15,955
Husbands (7)	11,215	13,585	15,335	15,715	17,805	16,670	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070
Wives (7)	20,305	22,150	24,870	30,830	30,895	30,670	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125
Children	11,480	12,215	19,405	28,975	20,095	21,215	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220
Other	11,970	17,550	33,345	44,365	34,210	40,465	44,325	42,990	60,615	43,815	31,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,420</b>	<b>69,275</b>	<b>96,895</b>	<b>125,715</b>	<b>108,190</b>	<b>115,825</b>	<b>139,280</b>	<b>139,210</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>
<b>Europe</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	300	335	300	460	400	550	800	910	1,240	455	470
Husbands (7)	950	1,085	1,075	1,310	1,460	1,295	1,835	1,520	1,515	2,170	1,650
Wives (7)	2,760	2,755	3,090	4,325	4,470	4,300	6,080	5,740	4,600	4,595	2,720
Children	1,830	1,180	2,695	3,515	2,335	1,605	2,570	10,065	5,955	2,710	1,745
Other	1,600	1,695	8,595	5,335	5,105	3,850	4,010	8,345	7,505	5,645	2,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>14,935</b>	<b>13,775</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>26,585</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>8,660</b>
<b>Americas</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	960	1,000	950	1,140	1,110	1,260	1,625	2,110	2,290	1,040	1,165
Husbands (7)	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,045	1,980	1,880	2,560	1,990
Wives (7)	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,925	2,990	3,395	4,490	3,870
Children	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,350	2,175	2,050	3,350	3,800	3,215	1,875	1,730
Other	875	2,950	1,410	2,090	1,715	2,315	3,515	3,245	3,125	2,115	1,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>11,975</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>16,465</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>13,905</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>10,435</b>
<b>Africa</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	450	630	680	1,090	910	1,265	2,315	3,715	5,860	3,060	3,860
Husbands (7)	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,535	2,995	3,485	4,430	4,325
Wives (7)	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,325	4,040	5,220	5,330	5,185
Children	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,605	8,570	9,720	11,715	13,195	16,135	8,545	10,545
Other	3,330	5,130	11,655	20,620	13,160	19,130	19,970	15,480	23,380	10,875	10,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>27,025</b>	<b>44,845</b>	<b>31,925</b>	<b>39,165</b>	<b>44,860</b>	<b>39,430</b>	<b>54,080</b>	<b>32,240</b>	<b>34,050</b>
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	380	370	520	945	975	1,410	1,915	3,550	5,695	2,210	3,880
Husbands (7)	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,070	3,505	4,480	6,240	6,770
Wives (7)	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,075	9,495	10,625	6,275	7,170	8,770	8,205
Children	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,160	3,050	3,965	5,310	6,410	3,635	6,070
Other	1,150	1,630	2,145	3,335	2,485	3,760	5,910	5,595	5,230	4,150	4,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>22,840</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>29,490</b>	<b>24,235</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>25,005</b>	<b>29,020</b>
<b>Middle East</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	105	110	105	140	130	160	170	280	415	135	240
Husbands (7)	360	370	355	450	445	415	530	305	370	465	460
Wives (7)	975	985	985	1,155	910	900	1,110	1,025	1,315	1,260	1,330
Children	1,200	1,105	1,390	1,840	805	1,020	1,160	2,000	2,190	1,085	1,830
Other	1,520	1,610	2,755	3,645	2,535	2,850	2,045	2,430	5,105	6,850	6,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>10,655</b>

(1) Members of the EEA prior to 2004 and Swiss nationals are excluded throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.8 before 2003.

(2) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

(3) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

(4) 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) Excludes Bulgaria and Romania.

(6) Work permit and permit free employment. In 2006, the qualifying period for settlement changed from 4 to 5 years. See Changes Affecting Statistics of Immigration Control, paragraph 2 (xv).

(7) Includes civil and unmarried partners.



**Table 5.6 (continued)**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographic region and category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	1,060	1,100	1,135	1,730	1,255	1,615	2,950	5,850	10,065	4,280	5,550
Husbands (7)	515	580	595	760	760	760	1,135	1,800	3,365	1,905	2,255
Wives (7)	3,330	3,690	4,280	5,255	5,215	5,355	6,965	4,240	7,475	8,845	6,790
Children	1,655	1,800	2,470	3,325	2,410	3,085	3,835	5,820	10,805	7,290	7,910
Other	1,810	2,355	4,580	6,790	6,665	5,760	5,545	5,105	13,645	12,925	5,780
Total	8,370	9,520	13,060	17,850	16,305	16,575	20,435	22,815	45,355	35,245	28,280
<b>Asia (total) (8)</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	1,540	1,580	1,755	2,815	2,360	3,185	5,040	9,680	16,175	6,625	9,670
Husbands (7)	5,430	7,105	8,965	7,485	8,540	8,115	8,740	5,610	8,215	8,610	9,485
Wives (7)	9,975	11,355	13,485	15,235	15,195	15,750	18,700	11,540	15,965	18,875	16,325
Children	4,185	4,480	6,405	8,615	6,375	7,160	8,965	13,130	19,405	12,010	15,810
Other	4,485	5,595	9,480	13,770	11,685	12,370	13,500	13,130	23,980	23,925	16,665
Total	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955
<b>Oceania</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	185	205	240	320	400	525	725	1,110	1,525	745	785
Husbands (7)	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,110	520	655	755	615
Wives (7)	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,655	885	995	1,135	1,005
Children	265	305	340	500	455	570	610	540	650	435	330
Other	1,020	1,280	1,460	1,680	2,030	2,485	3,030	2,640	2,510	1,140	885
Total	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615
<b>Others (9)</b>											
4/5 years' employment (6)	20	20	15	15	10	10	10	5	10	20	5
Husbands (7)	90	95	75	85	55	45	30	15	15	25	10
Wives (7)	220	195	185	200	150	80	65	35	30	45	20
Children	285	340	355	390	185	105	185	90	85	85	65
Other	665	895	745	870	510	305	305	140	120	110	35
Total	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140

(8) Includes the Indian sub-continent, the Middle East and the Remainder of Asia.

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

**Table 5.7 Grants of settlement by country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2)(3), 1997-2007**

United Kingdom										Number of persons	
Geographical region and country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58,420</b>	<b>69,275</b>	<b>96,895</b>	<b>125,715</b>	<b>108,190</b>	<b>115,825</b>	<b>139,280</b>	<b>139,210</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>
<b>Europe</b>											
<b>Accession States</b>											
Bulgaria	165	185	275	295	310	365	750	625	1,225	4,250	:
Cyprus	240	275	425	515	260	270	565	160	:	:	:
Estonia	••	15	25	25	40	50	75	165	:	:	:
Hungary	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	55	70	60	75	95	80	95	25	:	:	:
Poland	565	580	615	830	945	875	1,290	1,220	:	:	:
Romania	220	240	290	310	360	390	565	560	955	1,610	:
Slovenia	••	10	20	20	10	25	20	5	:	:	:
Former Czechoslovakia	285	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which:									:	:	:
Czech Republic	••	245	270	415	490	495	515	520	:	:	:
Slovakia	••	160	230	345	430	380	425	255	:	:	:
<b>Total Accession States</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>Remainder of Europe</b>											
Albania	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,105	1,015	1,185	1,220
Turkey	4,235	2,360	5,225	5,220	3,310	2,920	4,365	6,060	5,330	3,040	2,545
Former USSR (6)	870	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which:											
Russia	••	855	870	1,185	1,025	1,365	2,160	1,620	1,795	1,375	1,310
Ukraine	••	140	200	385	405	460	805	1,050	1,195	850	865
Other former USSR (7)	••	80	160	300	340	415	625	830	1,015	630	855
Former Yugoslavia (8)	595	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which:											
Croatia	••	185	315	660	710	310	280	985	625	180	175
Serbia and Montenegro (9)	••	870	5,760	2,640	2,785	1,540	1,165	9,590	6,805	2,070	1,400
Other former Yugoslavia (10)	••	440	550	1,130	1,575	955	510	285	385	290	225
Other Europe	30	55	130	135	255	190	315	595	470	110	65
<b>Total Remainder of Europe</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>13,210</b>	<b>11,645</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>8,155</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>22,125</b>	<b>18,630</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>8,660</b>
<b>Total Europe (excluding EEA)</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>14,935</b>	<b>13,775</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>26,585</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>8,660</b>
<b>Americas</b>											
Argentina	50	60	60	80	120	120	155	95	145	125	155
Barbados	55	100	65	95	115	100	160	145	120	130	80
Brazil	330	350	405	460	575	510	695	565	645	850	865
Canada	980	1,050	1,010	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,710	1,225	1,215	1,125	1,015
Chile	70	50	55	80	75	100	120	65	50	105	80
Colombia	240	365	650	820	785	805	1,000	1,745	1,555	855	590
Guyana	175	185	135	200	210	190	275	170	235	165	140
Jamaica	1,030	1,120	1,060	2,095	2,855	2,675	4,500	2,930	2,780	2,900	2,440
Mexico	125	120	90	125	130	160	245	130	140	220	185
Peru	110	105	140	160	150	155	180	110	220	200	145
Trinidad and Tobago	280	320	280	490	365	410	655	565	505	375	405
USA	3,905	3,945	3,760	4,585	4,385	4,355	5,620	4,120	4,350	3,845	3,310
Venezuela	45	65	65	80	85	80	120	85	155	145	150
Other Americas	395	2,945	750	945	810	720	1,025	2,175	1,790	1,055	885
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>11,975</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>16,465</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>13,905</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>10,435</b>

(1) Members of the EEA prior to 2004 and Swiss nationals are excluded throughout the period covered and hence the totals differ slightly from tables 5.3 and 5.8.

(2) Nationals of EU accession countries are included or excluded according to their accession date. See Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 11 and 12.

(3) Data from 2003 also exclude dependants of EEA and Swiss nationals in confirmed relationships granted permanent residence - see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 12.

(4) 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) Excludes Bulgaria and Romania.

(6) Data for 1997 include former Soviet republic Accession States.

(7) Other former USSR contains decisions for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

(8) Data for 1997 include former Yugoslavian Accession States.

(9) See Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(10) Other former Yugoslavia contains decisions for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

**Table 5.7 (continued)**

United Kingdom									Number of persons		
Geographical region and country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Africa</b>											
Algeria	370	710	1,130	1,015	775	855	945	1,005	940	735	750
Angola	60	95	520	320	280	660	620	1,090	1,695	965	1,590
Congo (Dem. Rep.) (11)	90	120	2,575	935	800	1,260	1,475	2,410	2,960	1,345	2,055
Egypt	330	360	385	485	420	500	615	485	615	510	485
Ethiopia	205	190	2,165	2,745	475	345	285	520	735	505	635
Ghana	1,285	1,550	3,475	3,140	2,440	2,585	4,015	2,305	2,880	2,870	2,560
Kenya	495	535	760	1,135	1,025	1,055	1,585	2,255	2,690	1,670	1,575
Libya	120	165	160	375	370	445	380	465	360	260	185
Mauritius	380	450	460	675	375	455	695	530	860	675	715
Morocco	405	425	430	590	575	520	660	305	390	390	360
Nigeria	2,535	2,955	3,185	6,525	5,045	5,325	7,570	4,620	5,310	4,440	3,965
Sierra Leone	465	545	1,060	1,075	875	855	1,375	1,805	3,420	1,145	725
Somalia	985	2,945	3,180	12,495	8,405	10,000	6,305	3,825	8,255	2,125	2,845
South Africa	1,290	2,260	2,955	4,300	4,755	6,135	8,805	7,560	9,385	5,665	5,805
Sudan	2,180	465	545	1,555	655	560	665	745	730	400	365
Tanzania	155	220	235	430	310	290	510	570	700	480	360
Tunisia	75	115	160	125	190	160	220	115	135	195	175
Uganda	695	500	1,400	3,445	755	745	830	960	1,065	670	530
Zambia	180	205	235	440	345	330	560	500	830	460	495
Zimbabwe	345	405	435	955	1,040	3,530	3,675	3,765	4,520	3,415	4,280
Other Africa	550	870	1,570	2,090	2,015	2,550	3,080	3,585	5,600	3,320	3,595
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>27,025</b>	<b>44,845</b>	<b>31,925</b>	<b>39,165</b>	<b>44,860</b>	<b>39,430</b>	<b>54,080</b>	<b>32,240</b>	<b>34,050</b>
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Indian sub-continent</b>											
Bangladesh	2,870	3,635	3,285	3,685	4,050	4,725	5,590	3,115	3,085	2,850	3,330
India	4,645	5,430	6,295	8,050	7,320	8,005	10,955	11,100	16,720	11,190	14,865
Pakistan	5,565	7,355	11,865	11,105	11,645	11,935	12,945	10,020	9,185	10,960	10,825
<b>Total Indian sub-continent</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>22,840</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>29,490</b>	<b>24,235</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>25,005</b>	<b>29,020</b>
<b>Middle East</b>											
Iran	1,060	930	1,560	1,985	1,560	1,715	1,585	1,725	2,055	1,035	1,755
Iraq	1,615	1,650	2,210	2,780	1,715	1,955	1,440	1,725	4,675	7,285	7,020
Israel	275	305	260	365	320	375	500	505	590	340	370
Jordan	150	130	145	255	175	170	180	250	310	150	150
Kuwait	40	55	60	60	30	65	75	90	70	20	20
Lebanon	635	595	760	990	265	365	310	490	535	265	450
Saudi Arabia	30	45	55	50	45	40	75	60	70	60	30
Syria	120	115	140	245	195	170	280	255	295	220	200
Yemen	150	225	260	295	380	300	405	420	410	315	325
Other Middle East	85	125	145	205	140	190	170	525	380	110	330
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>10,655</b>

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

**Table 5.7 Grants of settlement by country of nationality, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals (1)(2)(3), 1997-2007 (continued)**

United Kingdom									Number of persons		
Geographical region and country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (4)	2005	2006 (R)	2007 (5)(P)
<b>Remainder of Asia</b>											
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,405	9,215	7,395	3,165
China (12)	1,310	1,650	1,645	1,890	1,680	1,905	2,795	2,515	4,215	3,320	3,440
Hong Kong (13)	895	810	485	795	605	460	725	540	805	1,060	785
Indonesia	90	115	200	210	205	225	315	195	300	250	225
Japan	1,760	1,885	1,590	1,720	1,695	1,785	1,850	1,360	1,540	1,255	925
Malaysia	505	545	510	780	710	745	1,150	955	1,945	1,785	1,635
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	3,610	6,940	4,155
Philippines	890	950	1,190	1,915	1,355	1,505	3,810	8,200	14,710	6,315	8,485
Singapore	160	125	170	230	225	220	265	305	290	205	240
South Korea	220	275	305	485	480	485	735	570	815	620	565
Sri Lanka	1,625	2,105	5,365	7,615	4,240	2,935	2,555	4,870	5,475	3,080	2,440
Thailand	495	535	830	955	1,260	1,335	2,020	985	1,945	2,425	1,605
Other Asia	420	530	775	1,265	3,840	4,980	4,215	405	490	600	625
<b>Total Remainder of Asia</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>16,575</b>	<b>20,435</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>45,355</b>	<b>35,245</b>	<b>28,280</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>25,615</b>	<b>30,115</b>	<b>40,090</b>	<b>47,920</b>	<b>44,155</b>	<b>46,585</b>	<b>54,945</b>	<b>53,095</b>	<b>83,740</b>	<b>70,045</b>	<b>67,955</b>
<b>Oceania</b>											
Australia	1,915	2,195	2,410	2,925	3,205	3,500	4,120	3,240	3,740	2,645	2,215
New Zealand	1,155	1,440	1,670	1,925	2,185	2,645	2,920	2,370	2,505	1,405	1,280
Other Oceania	25	50	40	55	60	100	85	85	90	165	125
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>3,615</b>
British Overseas citizens	540	965	560	635	520	330	265	75	95	60	35
Nationality unknown	740	575	815	930	390	215	330	205	160	220	100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58,420</b>	<b>69,275</b>	<b>96,895</b>	<b>125,715</b>	<b>108,190</b>	<b>115,825</b>	<b>139,280</b>	<b>139,210</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>

(12) Includes Taiwan.

(13) Shortened from the full description of "Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)", also see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9, for details of persons included under this nationality.

**Table 5.8 Grants of settlement – Commonwealth (1) citizens and foreign nationals, 1960–2007 (2)(3)(4)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons			
Year of grant	Total grants	On removal of time limit		Settlement on arrival	
		Commonwealth citizens (5)	Foreign nationals	Commonwealth citizens (5)	Foreign nationals
<b>1960</b>	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
<b>1970</b>	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
<b>1980</b>	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
<b>1990</b>	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
<b>2000</b>	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 (R)	139,210	60,855	60,745	4,580	13,030
2005 (R)	179,120	73,625	89,535	5,020	10,935
2006 (R)	134,445	55,920	67,105	3,545	7,875
2007 (P)	124,855	57,625	59,085	2,175	5,970

(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, A10 Accession States from 1 May 2004 and A2 Accession States from 1 January 2007; hence the totals differ slightly from Tables 5.6 and 5.7 between 1997 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 12.

(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. Zimbabwe have been included in foreign from 2004 only.

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



## SECTION 6: Enforcement and compliance

		Page
Table 6.1	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, 1997-2007	88
Table 6.2	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, by country of nationality, 2005-2007	90
Table 6.3	Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, by country of nationality and destination, 2007	92
Table 6.4	Persons recorded as being removed from the United Kingdom on leaving detention, held solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by age, sex and place of last detention, 2007	94
Table 6.5	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by sex, length of detention and place of detention as at 29 December 2007	95
Table 6.6	Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by country of nationality as at 29 December 2007	96
Table 6.7	Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2006 in England and Wales, 2003-2007	98
Explanatory Notes and Definitions paragraphs 43-58		

**Table 6.1 Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom, 1997 to 2007**

United Kingdom					Number of removals	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Asylum cases, principal (1)</b>						
<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (2)(3)</i>	7,165	6,990	7,615	8,430	8,305	9,845
<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns (4)</i>	:	:	50	550	980	895
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>10,740</b>
<b>Asylum cases, dependants</b>						
<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (2)(3)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns (4)</i>	:	:	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>3,170</b>
<b>Asylum cases, total</b>						
<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (2)(3)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns (4)</i>	:	:	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>13,910</b>
<b>Non-asylum cases</b>						
<i>Removed from UK ports (5)(6)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Removed from juxtaposed controls (5)(6)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Refused entry at port and subsequently removed</b>	<b>20,430</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>26,435</b>	<b>32,835</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>46,630</b>
<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)</i>	3,555 (R)	3,865	3,680	4,835 (R)	6,160	8,090
<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns for Irregular Migrants (7)</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>	<b>3,555 (R)</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>4,835 (R)</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>8,090</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,985 (R)</b>	<b>27,930</b>	<b>30,115 (R)</b>	<b>37,665</b>	<b>39,850</b>	<b>54,720</b>
<b>Total removals</b>						
<b>Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (5)(6)</b>	<b>20,430</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>26,435</b>	<b>32,835</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>46,630</b>
<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (2)(3)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns (4)(7)</i>	:	:	..	..	..	..
<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>	<b>10,720 (R)</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>13,815 (R)</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31,150 (R)</b>	<b>34,920</b>	<b>37,780</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>50,625</b>	<b>68,630</b>

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

(2) Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures include asylum removals which have been performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal and a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19.

(3) Since January 2005 figures include persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities and since October 2006 figures include persons leaving under Facilitated Return Schemes.

(4) Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.

(5) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and since 2004 removals which have been performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers.

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

(7) Persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organization 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.



Table 6.1 (continued)

United Kingdom					Number of removals
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
(P)					
					<b>Asylum cases, principal <sup>(1)</sup></b>
11,250	10,300	10,820	11,700	10,165	<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated <sup>(2)(3)</sup></i>
1,755	2,300	2,905	4,630	2,540	<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns <sup>(4)</sup></i>
<b>13,005</b>	<b>12,595</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>Total</b>
					<b>Asylum cases, dependants</b>
..	1,910	1,630	1,240	675	<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated <sup>(2)(3)</sup></i>
..	405	330	710	325	<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns <sup>(4)</sup></i>
<b>4,890</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>Total</b>
					<b>Asylum cases, total</b>
..	12,210	12,450	12,940	10,840	<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated <sup>(2)(3)</sup></i>
..	2,705	3,235	5,340	2,865	<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns <sup>(4)</sup></i>
<b>17,895</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>15,685</b>	<b>18,280</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>Total</b>
					<b>Non-asylum cases</b>
..	..	..	..	20,635	<i>Removed from UK ports <sup>(5)(6)</sup></i>
..	..	..	..	10,510	<i>Removed from juxtaposed controls <sup>(5)(6)</sup></i>
<b>35,130</b>	<b>36,165</b>	<b>29,805</b>	<b>31,895</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>Refused entry at port and subsequently removed</b>
11,365	10,070	12,305	12,830	17,225	<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated <sup>(3)</sup></i>
:	10	420	860	1,290	<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns for Irregular Migrants <sup>(7)</sup></i>
<b>11,365</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>12,725</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>18,515</b>	<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>
<b>46,495</b>	<b>46,245</b>	<b>42,530</b>	<b>45,585</b>	<b>49,660</b>	<b>Total</b>
					<b>Total removals</b>
<b>35,130</b>	<b>36,165</b>	<b>29,805</b>	<b>31,895</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed <sup>(5)(6)</sup></b>
..	22,275	24,755	25,770	28,065	<i>Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated <sup>(2)(3)</sup></i>
..	2,715	3,655	6,200	4,155	<i>Assisted Voluntary Returns <sup>(4)(7)</sup></i>
<b>29,255</b>	<b>24,990</b>	<b>28,410</b>	<b>31,970</b>	<b>32,220</b>	<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>
<b>64,390</b>	<b>61,160</b>	<b>58,215</b>	<b>63,865</b>	<b>63,365</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>

**Table 6.2 Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom (1)(2), by country of nationality, 2005 to 2007**

United Kingdom							Number of removals		
Country of nationality	2005			2006			2007 (P)		
	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals
Albania	670	405	1,075	675	550	1,225	445	720	1,165
Macedonia	70	40	110	95	25	120	65	35	100
Moldova	95	255	355	70	215	285	60	330	390
Russia	105	455	560	100	375	475	70	365	435
Serbia & Montenegro (4)	1,870	270	2,140	1,525	270	1,790	1,090	235	1,320
Turkey	905	345	1,250	1,790	350	2,145	1,250	480	1,730
Ukraine	120	625	745	95	660	755	70	625	695
EU Accession States (5)	735	2,135	2,870	465	1,940	2,405	35	460	500
Other Former USSR	215	300	515	240	295	535	155	310	465
Other Europe	130	725	855	155	785	940	70	950	1,025
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>10,470</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>10,675</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>7,830</b>
Bolivia	55	740	790	65	745	810	20	745	770
Brazil	35	6,845	6,875	25	6,335	6,360	20	6,705	6,725
Canada	*	580	580	*	730	735	5	790	795
Colombia	270	205	475	220	285	500	145	260	405
Ecuador	180	160	340	105	175	280	80	185	265
Jamaica	410	1,600	2,005	440	1,205	1,640	310	1,260	1,570
Mexico	-	430	430	*	525	525	*	565	565
USA	10	1,700	1,710	15	1,980	1,995	15	2,230	2,245
Other Americas	65	1,765	1,835	80	1,850	1,930	80	1,990	2,070
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>15,405</b>
Algeria	270	240	510	350	200	550	300	240	540
Angola	190	95	285	140	60	200	100	80	185
Burundi	25	10	35	30	5	35	35	15	55
Cameroon	60	155	210	65	130	195	210	155	365
Congo	65	65	130	55	40	100	30	40	70
Dem. Rep. Congo	95	120	215	175	90	265	180	120	300
Eritrea	130	135	265	455	635	1,090	280	1,075	1,355
Ethiopia	55	30	85	125	40	160	95	55	150
Gambia	30	95	125	70	105	170	80	150	230
Ghana	240	1,135	1,375	165	850	1,015	135	910	1,040
Ivory Coast	25	115	140	50	80	130	50	90	145
Kenya	65	140	205	130	150	275	125	205	330
Liberia	50	40	95	30	30	55	45	25	75
Libya	40	50	90	55	80	130	35	100	135
Mauritius	10	495	505	20	555	575	10	650	660
Nigeria	645	3,250	3,895	750	2,890	3,640	650	2,850	3,500
Rwanda	15	10	25	25	10	40	25	10	35
Sierra Leone	90	75	170	115	80	195	165	90	255
Somalia	140	705	840	220	700	920	130	170	295
Sudan	245	85	330	200	60	255	110	80	185
Tanzania	40	75	115	45	75	120	50	105	155
Uganda	265	235	495	220	240	465	170	255	425
Zimbabwe	295	190	490	285	210	495	210	270	475
Other Africa	495	3,445	3,940	405	3,055	3,460	390	3,160	3,550
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>14,505</b>

(1) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(3) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage.

(4) For the consistency of the time series, Serbia and Montenegro continue to be shown as one entity for all years; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(5) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU on 1 January 2007. For the consistency of the time series, all countries have been included for all years shown.

**Table 6.2 (continued)**

United Kingdom							Number of removals		
Country of nationality	2005			2006			2007 (P)		
	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals	Asylum cases (3)	Non-asylum cases	Total removals
Iran	670	380	1,055	745	1,080	1,820	650	990	1,640
Iraq	1,080	925	2,005	1,830	960	2,790	610	1,295	1,905
Syria	65	75	140	75	105	180	40	75	110
Other Middle East	235	630	865	260	680	935	245	1,035	1,280
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>4,940</b>
Afghanistan	1,170	290	1,460	1,200	115	1,315	1,155	540	1,695
Bangladesh	295	450	745	285	505	785	315	995	1,310
China (6)	335	570	905	335	735	1,070	410	1,255	1,665
India	490	1,590	2,080	610	2,515	3,125	585	3,380	3,965
Malaysia	30	1,870	1,900	30	2,150	2,180	30	2,035	2,065
Pakistan	940	1,360	2,295	1,195	3,060	4,250	985	2,910	3,895
Philippines	10	315	320	15	325	340	10	560	570
South Korea	5	360	365	-	510	510	15	515	530
Sri Lanka	455	240	695	760	225	985	535	240	775
Thailand	10	250	255	10	245	260	5	365	370
Vietnam	75	140	210	155	185	335	245	525	770
Other Asia	295	1,050	1,340	420	1,125	1,545	260	1,215	1,475
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>8,475</b>	<b>12,575</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>11,695</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>19,080</b>
Australia	-	490	490	*	500	505	10	645	655
New Zealand	-	205	205	5	215	220	-	225	225
Other Oceania	*	30	30	*	20	25	-	50	50
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>930</b>
Other and not known	20	755	775	20	660	680	10	665	680
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,685</b>	<b>42,530</b>	<b>58,215</b>	<b>18,280</b>	<b>45,585</b>	<b>63,865</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>49,660</b>	<b>63,365</b>

(6) Includes Taiwan.

**Table 6.3 Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from the United Kingdom (1)(2), by country of nationality and destination (3), 2007 (P)**

United Kingdom					Number of removals				
Country of nationality	Asylum cases (4)				Non-asylum cases				Grand Total
	Home	EU Member State (if different)	Other and destination unknown	Total	Home	EU Member State (if different)	Other and destination unknown	Total	
Albania	405	10	30	445	380	315	25	720	1,165
Macedonia	25	*	35	65	15	15	5	35	100
Moldova	55	5	*	60	205	120	5	330	390
Russia	55	5	10	70	165	175	25	365	435
Serbia & Montenegro (5)	485	15	585	1,090	85	95	55	235	1,320
Turkey	1,220	20	5	1,250	320	145	15	480	1,730
Ukraine	70	5	*	70	345	250	30	625	695
EU Accession States (6)	30	5	5	35	205	240	15	460	500
Other Former USSR	140	10	5	155	210	80	25	310	465
Other Europe	55	5	15	70	545	315	90	950	1,025
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>7,830</b>
Bolivia	20	-	-	20	370	285	90	745	770
Brazil	20	*	-	20	3,635	2,930	145	6,705	6,725
Canada	5	*	-	5	530	160	100	790	795
Colombia	140	5	*	145	155	80	20	260	405
Ecuador	80	*	-	80	120	60	5	185	265
Jamaica	310	-	5	310	1,135	40	85	1,260	1,570
Mexico	*	-	-	*	250	265	50	565	565
USA	10	*	5	15	1,580	460	190	2,230	2,245
Other Americas	70	*	10	80	1,100	475	415	1,990	2,070
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>15,405</b>
Algeria	260	35	5	300	130	105	5	240	540
Angola	90	5	5	100	20	60	*	80	185
Burundi	20	5	15	35	5	10	*	15	55
Cameroon	200	10	-	210	55	75	20	155	365
Congo	20	5	5	30	5	30	5	40	70
Dem. Rep. Congo	140	15	25	180	35	70	15	120	300
Eritrea	5	260	10	280	*	1,070	5	1,075	1,355
Ethiopia	80	10	5	95	20	30	5	55	150
Gambia	75	*	*	80	115	20	15	150	230
Ghana	125	10	-	135	745	110	55	910	1,040
Ivory Coast	40	*	10	50	15	70	5	90	145
Kenya	115	5	-	125	180	15	10	205	330
Liberia	25	5	15	45	5	15	10	25	75
Libya	30	5	5	35	80	5	15	100	135
Mauritius	10	-	-	10	585	45	15	650	660
Nigeria	615	25	10	650	2,305	420	130	2,850	3,500
Rwanda	10	*	15	25	5	5	*	10	35
Sierra Leone	145	-	20	165	70	10	10	90	255
Somalia	35	70	25	130	5	155	10	170	295
Sudan	65	40	5	110	15	55	5	80	185
Tanzania	50	-	*	50	80	5	20	105	155
Uganda	170	-	5	170	200	10	40	255	425
Zimbabwe	190	5	10	210	215	35	20	270	475
Other Africa	335	25	25	390	2,495	400	265	3,160	3,550
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>14,505</b>

(1) Includes persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them and persons who it has been established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(3) Destination as recorded on source database.

(4) Persons who had sought asylum at some stage.

(5) Serbia and Montenegro continue to be shown as one entity; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(6) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

**Table 6.3 (continued)**

United Kingdom					Number of removals				
Country of nationality	Asylum cases (4)				Non-asylum cases				Grand Total
	Home	EU Member State (if different)	Other and destination unknown	Total	Home	EU Member State (if different)	Other and destination unknown	Total	
Iran	475	110	65	650	95	865	30	990	1,640
Iraq	470	95	40	610	30	1,250	20	1,295	1,905
Syria	25	5	5	40	50	10	10	75	110
Other Middle East	150	45	50	245	485	465	80	1,035	1,280
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>4,940</b>
Afghanistan	955	155	45	1,155	30	495	15	540	1,695
Bangladesh	295	15	10	315	865	35	95	995	1,310
China (7)	340	55	15	410	740	350	165	1,255	1,665
India	540	35	10	585	2,275	925	180	3,380	3,965
Malaysia	30	-	-	30	1,495	340	200	2,035	2,065
Pakistan	950	15	15	985	1,955	790	165	2,910	3,895
Philippines	10	-	-	10	410	60	90	560	570
South Korea	10	*	5	15	310	165	40	515	530
Sri Lanka	475	30	25	535	135	85	20	240	775
Thailand	5	-	-	5	310	30	20	365	370
Vietnam	220	15	10	245	160	340	30	525	770
Other Asia	220	10	30	260	710	250	255	1,215	1,475
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>19,080</b>
Australia	10	-	-	10	345	200	100	645	655
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	110	55	60	225	225
Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	25	5	20	50	50
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>930</b>
Other and not known	-	10	*	10	-	545	125	665	680
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>29,280</b>	<b>16,590</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>49,660</b>	<b>63,365</b>

(7) Includes Taiwan.

**Table 6.4 Persons recorded as being removed from the United Kingdom on leaving detention (1), held solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by age (2), sex and place of last detention, 2007 (3)(4)(5)(P)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons				
Sex	Adults <sup>(2)</sup>	Children <sup>(2)</sup>				Total
		Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs	
Male	12,245	155	100	60	15	12,575
Female	3,250	150	95	50	5	3,545
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16,120</b>
<i>of which: asylum seekers <sup>(6)</sup></i>	<i>6,970</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7,355</i>

Place of last detention	Adults <sup>(2)</sup>	Children <sup>(2)</sup>				Total
		Under 5 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-16 yrs	17 yrs	
<b>Immigration Service Removal Centres</b>						
Tinsley House	2,905	80	70	55	10	3,115
Yarl's Wood	2,260	205	120	50	15	2,645
Oakington Reception Centre	2,185	-	-	-	-	2,185
Campsfield House	1,385	-	-	-	-	1,385
Harmondsworth	975	-	-	-	-	975
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	745	-	-	-	-	745
Dungavel	255	10	5	5	*	275
Colnbrook Long Term	135	-	-	-	-	135
Haslar	125	-	-	-	-	125
Lindholme	65	-	-	-	-	65
<b>Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities</b>						
Colnbrook Short Term	3,795	-	-	-	-	3,795
Manchester Airport	445	-	-	-	-	445
Dover Harbour	220	5	5	*	*	230
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16,120</b>

(1) 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, such as a person who has left detention for the purpose of a removal, but who has subsequently been re-detained.

(2) Recorded age at the end of their period of detention. Figures for children will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(3) Figures exclude persons recorded as leaving detention from police cells, Harwich Short Term Holding Facility and Prison Service establishments, those recorded as detained under both criminal and immigration powers at time of removal and their children.

(4) Not necessarily removed in the same year as leaving detention.

(5) Figures include dependants.

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

**Table 6.5 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by sex, length of detention and place of detention as at 29 December 2007 (1)(2)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons	
Sex	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (3)	children (4)
Male	1,820	1,255	20
Female	275	200	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>35</b>
Length of detention (5)(6)	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (3)	children (4)
7 days or less	..	..	5
8-14 days	..	..	5
15-28 days	..	..	15
29 days to less than 2 months	..	..	10
2 months to less than 3 months	..	..	5
3 months to less than 4 months	..	..	-
4 months to less than 6 months	..	..	-
6 months to less than 1 year	..	..	-
1 year or more	..	..	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>35</b>
Place of detention	Total detainees	Of whom: asylum seekers (3)	children (4)
<b>Immigration Service Removal Centres</b>			
Oakington Reception Centre	320	250	-
Dover Immigration Removal Centre	305	195	-
Colnbrook Long Term	305	175	-
Yarl's Wood	285	210	35
Harmondsworth	255	190	-
Dungavel	165	120	-
Haslar	110	85	-
Lindholme	110	80	-
Tinsley House	105	60	-
Campsfield House	95	70	-
<b>Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities</b>			
Colnbrook Short Term	35	15	-
Manchester Airport	5	-	-
Dover Harbour	*	*	-
Harwich	*	*	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>35</b>

(1) Excludes persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(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 29 December 2007. These figures will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(5) Relates to most recent period of sole detention.

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

**Table 6.6 Persons recorded as being in detention in the United Kingdom solely under Immigration Act powers (including asylum seekers and children), by country of nationality as at 29 December 2007 (1)(2)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons	
Country of nationality	Total detainees	Of whom:	
		asylum seekers (3)	children (4)
Albania	5	5	-
Macedonia	-	-	-
Moldova	5	5	-
Russia	10	5	-
Serbia & Montenegro (5)	15	10	-
Turkey	40	35	*
Ukraine	10	5	-
EU Accession States (6)	10	*	-
Other Former USSR	15	15	-
Other Europe	15	5	-
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>*</b>
Bolivia	5	*	-
Brazil	5	*	-
Canada	*	-	-
Colombia	5	5	-
Ecuador	5	5	-
Jamaica	205	85	-
Mexico	5	*	-
USA	5	-	-
Other Americas	15	5	-
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	90	65	-
Angola	30	20	-
Burundi	10	10	-
Cameroon	30	25	*
Congo	5	5	-
Dem. Rep. Congo	35	20	*
Eritrea	70	65	-
Ethiopia	15	10	-
Gambia	30	20	-
Ghana	40	20	*
Ivory Coast	15	15	-
Kenya	25	20	-
Liberia	15	15	-
Libya	10	5	-
Mauritius	5	*	-
Nigeria	230	120	20
Rwanda	5	5	-
Sierra Leone	30	20	-
Somalia	80	50	-
Sudan	20	20	-
Tanzania	5	*	-
Uganda	25	20	*
Zimbabwe	35	30	-
Other Africa	80	55	-
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>25</b>

(1) Excludes persons detained in police cells, Prison Service establishments and those detained under both criminal and immigration powers.

(2) Figures include dependants.

(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 29 December 2007. These figures will overstate if any applicants aged 18 or over claim to be younger.

(5) Serbia and Montenegro continue to be shown as one entity; see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 9.

(6) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.



**Table 6.6 (continued)**

United Kingdom		Number of persons	
Country of nationality	Total detainees	Of whom:	
		asylum seekers (3)	children (4)
Iran	70	60	-
Iraq	100	85	-
Syria	5	5	-
Other Middle East	30	20	-
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	65	65	-
Bangladesh	40	20	-
China (7)	160	140	-
India	85	60	-
Malaysia	5	*	-
Pakistan	115	85	5
Philippines	5	5	-
South Korea	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	55	50	*
Thailand	*	-	-
Vietnam	50	35	-
Other Asia	10	5	*
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>10</b>
Australia	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-
Other Oceania	*	-	-
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other and not known	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>35</b>

(7) Includes Taiwan.

**Table 6.7 Persons proceeded against for offences under Immigration Acts 1971 to 2006 in England and Wales, 2003-2007 (1)**

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence (2) description	Proceeded against					Found guilty				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					(P)	(P)				(P)	(P)
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>											
<b>Immigration Act 1971</b>											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	17	12	12	9	17	12	10	8	7	9
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	99	80	69	94	70	70	58	45	71	32
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	20	37	20	16	37	15	24	13	9	5
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	6	5	4	2	5	4	4	2	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	8	6	5	7	2	4	4	1	2	1
24A (3)	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	218	248	240	119	124	140	148	147	73	49
25(1)(a) (4)	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	226	19	4	3	1	58	2	1	1	-
25(1)(b) (4)	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	15	3	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-
25(1)(c) (4)	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	9	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
25(2) (4)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	10	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	1
25 (5)	Assisting unlawful immigration to member state	40	145	105	78	64	13	36	25	12	11
25A (5)	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	9	41	18	21	11	2	5	2	1	1
25B (5)	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	-	2	5	6	3	-	-	1	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	2	2	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
26(1)(c)	Making false statements to an Immigration Officer	3	10	7	1	-	3	9	5	1	-
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	18	25	25	23	27	8	7	11	9	7
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	2	4	3	4	2	-	1	-	2	2
26(1)(f)	Failing to keep records of persons staying at hotels etc	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
26(1)(f)	Failing to supply necessary information when staying at hotels etc	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
26(1)(f)	Other offences in connection with police registration	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26A(3)(a-h) (6)	Making/having false registration card	4	4	10	24	34	2	3	3	12	16
26B (7)	Immigration stamp offences	3	11	2	3	1	3	3	1	-	1
24(1)(f) and (g), 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	1	3	3	4	7	-	2	3	2	4
<b>Asylum and Immigration Act 1996</b>											
8 (8)	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	2	11	23	10	38	1	8	13	6	25
<b>Immigration and Asylum Act 1999</b>											
Various	All offences	34	26	21	20	48	18	14	12	14	9
<b>Nationality, Immigration &amp; Asylum Act 2002</b>											
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	-	-	1	-	-	-
137(1)	Without reasonable excuse failing to provide the Secretary of State with the information specified in the 'Notice'	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
145 (9)	Trafficking in prostitution	1	4	1	-	:	-	-	-	-	:
<b>Asylum and Immigration Act 2004</b>											
2(1)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself	:	:	475	492	272	:	:	373	475	252
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependent child	:	:	14	14	5	:	:	12	14	5
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	-	-	1	:	:	-	-	-
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	1	2	1	:	:	-	-	-
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	-	1	-	:	:	-	1	-
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	:	:	9	14	12	:	:	4	7	7
<b>Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 (10)</b>											
21	Employing a person knowing that they are an adult subject to immigration control	:	:	:	-	1	:	:	:	-	-
<b>Total Magistrates' Courts</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>440</b>

(1) Between 2004 and 2007 there is known to be an under recording of immigration offences at magistrates courts only. This is due to inconsistencies in data recording which have now been resolved. From 2005 a number of offences at the Crown Court under Section 25 have been erroneously assigned to Section 25(1)(a). This will be resolved for 2008.

(2) Principal immigration offence.

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

(4) Repealed under Section 143 of the Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002.

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

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

Table 6.7 (continued)

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Act and Section	Offence (2) description	For trial					Found guilty				
		2003	2004	2005	2006 (P)	2007 (P)	2003	2004	2005	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
The Crown Court											
Immigration Act 1971											
24(1)(a)	Entering UK in breach of deportation order	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	2
24(1)(a)	Entering UK without leave	3	4	3	5	4	2	2	2	3	1
24(1)(b)(i), 24(1)(c)	Overstaying time limit of leave	1	1	-	4	13	1	1	-	2	11
24(1)(b)(ii), 24(1)(d)	Failure to observe conditions of leave	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
24A (3)	Seeking leave to enter or remain or postponement of revocation by deception	37	82	79	46	86	28	61	63	33	76
25(1)(a) (4)	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an illegal entrant	145	140	116	73	44	107	103	88	58	31
25(1)(b) (4)	Knowingly facilitating the entry of an asylum claimant	8	10	3	-	-	5	4	3	-	-
25(1)(c) (4)	Knowingly facilitating leave to remain of persons by means of deception	9	10	4	1	3	7	6	2	1	2
25(2) (4)	Knowingly harbouring an illegal entrant or person who is in breach of the conditions of his leave	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
25 (5)	Assisting unlawful immigration to member state	-	25	42	55	34	-	21	33	42	22
25A (5)	Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK	-	4	6	1	5	-	3	5	1	1
25B (5)	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation or exclusion order	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	2
26(1)(a) and (b)	Refusing to submit to an examination or to produce documents or information to an Immigration Officer or Medical Inspector	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
26(1)(d)	Having possession of forged passport or other documents, or without authority altering documents	-	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	12	20
26(1)(f)	Foreign national failing to register with police or to produce documents etc	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
26A(3)(a-h) (6)	Making/having false registration card	-	4	5	10	15	-	2	5	9	15
26B (7)	Immigration stamp offences	1	12	17	6	2	1	9	16	4	2
24(1)(f) and (g), 26(1)(e), (g) and 27	Other Immigration Act offences	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
Asylum and Immigration Act 1996											
8 (8)	Employing a person aged 16 and above subject to immigration control	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999											
Various	All offences	12	8	7	13	23	5	8	6	10	21
Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002											
106(5)	Failure to attend before an adjudicator or the Tribunal, to give evidence or to produce a document	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
145 (9)	Trafficking in prostitution	-	1	2	1	:	-	-	1	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	26	16	:	:	57	24	16
2(2)(9)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependent child	:	:	10	-	-	:	:	10	-	-
4(1)(5)	Trafficking people into the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	-	3	1	:	:	-	3	1
4(2)(5)	Trafficking people within the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	-	3	-	:	:	-	2	-
4(3)(5)	Trafficking people out of the UK for the purpose of exploitation	:	:	-	-	9	:	:	-	-	8
35(1)(3)(4)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required	:	:	3	-	5	:	:	1	-	2
Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 (10)											
34	Failure to comply with a requirement to provide information	:	:	:	-	1	:	:	:	-	1
Total Crown Court		218	302	364	264	297	157	220	293	209	242

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

(8) As amended by Section 6 of the Asylum &amp; Immigration Act 2004.

(9) Repealed and replaced by Sections 57-58 of the Sexual Offenders Act.

(10) New offences have been introduced under the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

## SECTION 7: Appeals

Page

Table 7.1	Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/ Judges, by broad category, 1997-2007
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101

**Table 7.1 Outcomes of appeals determinations by Immigration Adjudicators/Judges (1),  
by broad category, 1997-2007 (2)(3)**

United Kingdom		Number of principal appellants (cases)		
Appeal category	Total determined	Outcome		
		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>All appeals</b>				
1997	34,960	4,320	25,850	4,780
1998	38,200	5,200	29,200	3,700
1999	28,610	7,630	17,350	3,630
2000	27,130	5,960	20,040	1,120
2001	56,815	13,335	42,160	1,320
2002	84,260	21,910	59,870	2,480
2003	108,350	29,025	76,330	2,995
2004	109,220	34,245	72,600	2,375
2005 <sup>(R)</sup>	100,250	30,400	62,645	7,205
2006 <sup>(R)</sup>	167,310	54,860	93,170	19,275
2007 <sup>(P)</sup>	154,740	48,365	90,845	15,535
<i>of which:</i>				
<b>Refusal of entry clearance <sup>(5)</sup></b>				
1997	8,760	2,670	4,110	1,970
1998	7,600	2,200	4,100	1,200
1999	5,800	2,070	3,280	450
2000	6,650	2,360	3,690	600
2001	10,755	4,415	5,910	430
2002	16,295	6,980	8,630	685
2003	21,045	11,090	9,070	890
2004	44,375	20,825	22,780	770
2005 <sup>(R)</sup>	51,265	20,935	26,400	3,930
2006 <sup>(R)</sup>	130,880	45,490	69,445	15,945
2007 <sup>(P)</sup>	119,765	38,670	68,280	12,815
<b>Asylum related-appeals</b>				
1997	21,050	1,180	18,150	1,720
1998	25,300	2,400	21,200	1,800
1999	19,460	5,280	11,130	3,050
2000	19,400	3,340	15,580	480
2001	43,415	8,155	34,440	825
2002	64,405	13,875	48,845	1,685
2003	81,725	16,070	63,810	1,845
2004	55,975	10,845	43,760	1,370
2005 <sup>(R)</sup>	33,440	5,605	26,555	1,285
2006 <sup>(R)</sup>	15,955	3,540	11,595	820
2007 <sup>(P)</sup>	14,935	3,385	10,735	820
<b>Other non-asylum <sup>(6)</sup></b>				
1997	5,150	480	3,580	1,100
1998	5,300	500	3,900	700
1999	3,350	280	2,940	130
2000	1,080	260	770	40
2001	2,640	765	1,810	65
2002	3,560	1,060	2,395	105
2003	5,580	1,865	3,455	260
2004	8,870	2,575	6,060	235
2005 <sup>(R)</sup>	15,540	3,860	9,690	1,990
2006 <sup>(R)</sup>	20,475	5,830	12,135	2,510
2007 <sup>(P)</sup>	20,040	6,310	11,835	1,895

(1) The unification of the appeals system came into effect on the 4th 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 for 1997, 1999, and 2000 rounded to the nearest 10, figures for 1998 rounded to the nearest 100, and figures for 2001 onwards are rounded to the nearest 5.

(3) Prior to April 2005, based on data supplied by the Presenting Officers Unit within the Home Office. From April 2005 based on information supplied by the Ministry of Justice.

(4) 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.

(5) Including refusal of certificate of entitlement and family visit visa appeals.

(6) After-entry control cases.

1. The statistics in this publication reflect the operation of immigration control, which is based on the Immigration Act 1971 that 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, 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 and Definitions, paragraph 8). 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, which provided that Commonwealth Citizens settled in the UK and their wives and children should not, as a result of the coming into force of the Act be less free to come into or go from the UK than if the Act had not been passed. The effect of the repeal of Section 1(5) was 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 and restricted the right of those resident in the U.K. for less than seven years to argue against a decision to make a administrative deportation order against them to the existence of the power in law to make the order.

(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 a 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 (EU) and other countries so designated.

(v) On 2 October 2000, Part IV of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 came into force; this superseded all previous legislation on asylum appeals. It introduced a comprehensive 'one-stop' appeals process replacing the old system of multiple appeals. Applicants are 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/she 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.

(vi) The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 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 that the adjudicator would consider. This act also introduced Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) 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/she is obliged to consider whether the claim is clearly unfounded and to certify it as such where he/she 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/she is not obliged to do so.

(vii) Since November 2002: under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, the Secretary of State has designated various countries as generally safe. Asylum applications from nationals of these countries must be certified as "clearly unfounded" unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are not clearly unfounded. The countries currently on the NSA list are: Albania, Jamaica, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Nigeria (males only), Ghana (males only), Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, South Africa, India and Ukraine. In addition Bosnia, Mauritius, Montenegro and Peru were added to the list in 2007 along with male asylum seekers with clearly unfounded claims from the Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali and Sierra Leone.

(viii) The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 received Royal Assent in July 2004. One of the Act's key aims was 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 Appeals Tribunal (IAT). From April 2005, these stages were effectively combined, with appeals heard by an Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (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. The Act introduced two new offences from September 2004, one of being undocumented without reasonable explanation, and another of failing to comply with the re-documentation process.

(ix) In March 2006 The Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 gained Royal Assent, to boost Government powers to tackle illegal working and strengthen UK borders. The Act, which will be fully implemented by 2008, restricts appeals for those refused entry to the UK to work or study; introduces a new civil penalties scheme for employers found knowingly to use or exploit illegal workers; allows data sharing between the Immigration Service, police and customs to strengthen the Border as part of the e-Borders programme; and improves our ability to strip citizenship from and deport those who pose a serious risk to the UK's interests.

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) 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.

(iii) The primary purpose rule, which sought to establish that entry was not being sought for a purpose that would lead to the marriage being abandoned shortly after, was abolished on 5 June 1997.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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 grants 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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. In 2002, the VARP became the: the Voluntary Assisted Returns and Reintegration Programme (VARRP).

(viii) 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.

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

(x) 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 by an Entry Clearance Office (ECO), 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 who 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, by an ECO, 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.

(xi) On 1 April 2003, Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR) was replaced by Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL). 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.

(xii) 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.

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

(xiv) In February 2005 the Government announced a 5 year strategy for asylum and immigration: 'Controlling our borders: Making migration work for Britain'. This has since been built upon by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND)<sup>31</sup> Review (Fair, Effective, Transparent and Trusted) in July 2006. Both outlined how asylum claims would be managed more closely under the New Asylum Model. The IND Review gave details of how we would be tackling a legacy of old asylum cases that had arisen. The Strategy included granting refugees temporary leave rather than permanent status.

(xv) In April 2006, a requirement was introduced for those seeking settlement in the employment related categories to have spent a minimum of five years in the United Kingdom in this category whereas previously this was four years.

(xvi) In July 2006, the Home Secretary announced to Parliament that the backlog of outstanding cases would be resolved within the next five years in accordance with the following priorities:

(a) Those who may pose a risk to the public;

(b) Those who can be removed more easily;

(c) Those receiving support;

(d) Those who may be allowed to stay in the UK.

Cases are judged on an individual basis according to the legal framework in place. If someone has no right to remain in the UK, we will work to remove them.

(xvii) Romania and Bulgaria became part of the EEA on 1 January 2007.

(xviii) From 2 April 2007, adults aged 18 or over but under the age of 65 who apply for settlement (indefinite leave to remain or indefinite leave to enter) need to provide evidence that they have passed either the Life in the UK test or an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) course which includes citizenship materials, unless they are applying under one of the categories which does not contain this requirement. Further information can be found at

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/ukresidency/settlement/languageandlifeinuk/> .

(xix) In April 2007, new immigration fees were introduced for those coming to work, study or applying to remain in the UK.

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<sup>31</sup> The Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2008, then part of the UK Border Agency (UKBA).

(xx) In September 2007, the immigration rules were amended to provide a new category of student visitors in the rules relating to visitors. This category provides for short term students who wish to study in the UK for six months or less but who do not wish to take part-time employment or seek an extension to their student visitor leave. It can also be used by visitors who want to undertake a short course of study in the UK which will be completed during their period of leave.

(xxi) A mandatory requirement for all students and prospective students intending to take employment or wishing to seek an extension of stay beyond their initial grant of leave to apply for entry clearance before travelling to the UK was introduced in September 2007. At the same time, the ability of those already in the UK in another capacity to switch into the student category was restricted.

(xxii) A list of the all “Statements of Changes in Immigration Rules” laid since May 2003 can be found at

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/statementsofchanges/> .

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. Statement of changes in Immigration Rules (HC 1224) took effect on 13 November 2003 that required all non-EEA nationals to obtain entry clearance issued overseas for stays in the United Kingdom in excess of six months. HC 1224 further prevented Immigration Officers from granting in excess of six months entry at the United Kingdom border. Visa requirements were lifted for nationals of Bulgaria and Romania on 1 January 2007.

1. This is the latest in an annual series of Control of Immigration Statistics. It presents information for 2007 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). This statistical bulletin replaces the annual Command Paper 'Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom' the previous volume being 'Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2006' (Cm 7197). This change has been made to comply with the Science and Research Group (SRG) policy on electronic data dissemination and accessibility and the Home Office aim to improve efficiency and reduce costs.
2. 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*

3. During the first half of 2002, a new integrated database was implemented by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND)<sup>32</sup> 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.
4. The most significant of the data quality issues concern grants of extensions of leave to remain and grants of settlement. There are 2,660 cases of grants of leave to remain (excluding dependants) and 3,880 cases of grants of settlement in 2007 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 5.6. There is no reason to believe that any of these cases fall disproportionately into any of the individual extension or settlement categories.
5. Further data quality issues are identified in paragraphs 21, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55.

### *Coverage*

6. The statistics in this publication (apart from Tables 2.1, 4.3, 4.4, 5.3, 5.8) 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 and, 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

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<sup>32</sup> The Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2008, then part of the UK Border Agency (UKBA).

passengers in direct transit, comprised 88 per cent of the 109 million total passenger arrivals from outside the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 10) in 2007.

7. 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 or removal of persons. The administration of immigration control is governed by the immigration rules which are laid before Parliament by the Home Secretary. The immigration rules current in 2006 are 'Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules' HC 395, which took effect from 1 October 1994, (consolidating previous rule changes) and subsequent amendments to the rules. 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.

8. Persons who emigrate from the UK are not included in this publication. It is not possible for the UKBA 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](http://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 121.

#### *Classification of countries and nationalities*

9. 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. Additionally, for the purposes of this publication, the term 'foreign' means 'non-Commonwealth' to 1998 and 'non-Commonwealth and non-EEA' from 1999. The state union of Serbia and Montenegro came to an end after Montenegro's formal declaration of independence on 3 June 2006 and Serbia's formal declaration of independence on 5 June 2006. Serbia and Montenegro continue to be counted together due to the use of a single (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) passport.

#### *EEA nationals*

10. 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 entitled to free movement and do not require leave to enter or remain in the UK (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 (Tables 2.1, 4.3 and 4.4 are exceptions 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.

11. On 1 May 2004 the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia (the A8) and Cyprus and Malta all joined the European Union (EU). Tables in sections 2, 4 and 5 (other than tables 4.3 and 4.4) within this Command Paper have been compiled to include data on these countries up to 1 May 2004. The northern part of Cyprus is included in 'Other Europe' from 2004.

12. The 2000 European Economic Area Regulations were replaced on the 30 April 2006 by the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 – the 'EEA Regulations'. This transposes Directive 2004/38/EC into UK legislation. Under the EEA Regulations, EEA nationals (and their family members) have the right to reside in the UK for 3 months. To have a right to reside beyond that period they must be exercising a treaty right, described in domestic regulations as being a qualified person. To be considered a qualified person, they must be a worker, self-employed person, self-sufficient or a student. After residing in the UK for a period of five years in accordance with the EEA Regulations, an EEA national or their family member will acquire the right of permanent residence in the UK.

Nationals from the A8 States are required to register as workers under the terms of the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) and obtain full free movement rights as workers on completion of twelve months continuous lawful employment. A8 nationals are entitled, from date of entry, to seek documentation confirming their status as a qualified person if exercising any other treaty right (Self employment, Self sufficiency or Student) should they wish to.

Further information on Worker Registration Scheme applications and decisions in the period May 2004-June 2008 is published in the latest "Accession Monitoring Report" (see Other Sources of Information on Immigration).

On 1 January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania (the A2) joined the EU. Access to the UK labour market is being opened gradually to workers from the A2. The Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 give effect to the transitional arrangements requiring A2 nationals to gain authorisation to work in the UK, as confirmed by their holding of an accession worker card or registration certificates as students (if working whilst they study) or highly skilled persons, unless they are exempt from those requirements.

Access for lower skilled workers is quota limited and restricted to those accessing existing schemes (the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme – SAWS – and the Sectors Based Scheme – SBS) for the agricultural and food processing sectors. These low-skilled schemes are restricted to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals.

Following 12 months legal employment in the UK A2 national workers obtain full free movement rights.

Other A2 nationals exercising a Treaty right in the United Kingdom may seek a registration certificate. This includes those exempt from worker authorisation requirements; students; the self-employed; self-sufficient persons; and A2 family members of main applicants.

13. A **registration certificate** is issued to an EEA national to confirm that they are exercising a treaty right. They are not obliged to apply for a registration certificate.

14. A **residence card** 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.

15. A **document certifying permanent residence** is issued to EEA nationals to confirm their right of permanent residence in the UK which they acquire after 5 years of living in the UK as an EEA national exercising a treaty right. They are not obliged to apply for a permanent residence card.

16. A **permanent residence card** is issued for non-EEA family members of EEA nationals on the provision that they have a right to such a card. To acquire that right the non-EEA national must be a family member of an EEA national and must have been living in accordance with the EEA Regulations for 5 years.

Further information on applications for documentation by Bulgarian and Romanian nationals is published in the quarterly "Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics" (see Other Sources of Information on Immigration).

#### *Passenger admissions and refusals (Tables 2.1 to 2.6)*

17. 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 based on information collected from the landing cards non-EEA nationals are required to complete on-entry to the UK; 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.

18. 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 nationals of the A10 accession countries from 1 May 2004 and A2 accession countries from 1 January 2007.

19. All asylum removals (except for assisted voluntary returns) are now included in 'Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated'. 'Refused leave to enter' now includes only non-asylum cases dealt with at Ports of Entry. All previous years have been reclassified so that the data are comparable. Tables 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 6.1 have been altered to reflect this change. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals recorded.

20. The processing of landing cards occurs after a passengers' right to enter the UK has been determined and does not form part of the border control/security process. The cards are processed using two separate methods depending on the arrival type. The type of arrival, non-controlled or controlled, is determined by the conditions a passenger is granted leave to enter under. Non-controlled admissions relate to those passengers entered on standard conditions of entry (e.g. visitors; passengers in transit; passengers returning after a temporary absence abroad; and short-term students). Since February 2006, estimates have been temporarily used to count non-controlled arrivals into Stansted from outside the EEA rather than processing individual landing cards. Data relating to controlled arrivals (e.g. work permit holders and their

dependants, working holiday makers, UK ancestry, domestic workers, au pairs, spouses, fiancé(e)s etc.) were processed in the normal way.

21. For 2006 this estimate by category and nationality, was based on 2005 actual figures, but this method cannot be used to estimate 2007 data. Instead a very broad estimate has been produced for non-controlled non-EEA arrivals at Stansted that shows total arrivals and the category a passenger was granted leave to enter in. This does not, however, allow us to estimate the greater detail needed for some of the tables, for example nationality by reason of entry. Data for non-controlled non-EEA nationals admitted to the UK via Stansted Airport in 2006 and 2007 have been estimated by examining changes in 'total passenger arrivals' recorded by the Civil Aviation Authority and applying those changes to the available, or estimated immigration control data. Where applicable, data by category in 2007 were estimated by applying the ratios as recorded in 2005 to the estimated 2007 total.

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

23. '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 2.3 in the year in question.

24. 'Refugees, exceptional leave cases and their dependants' covers persons who have applied for asylum at ports (and their accompanying dependants) and who have been granted asylum, 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(xii)), 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 Table 3.1 since they exclude grants to in-country asylum applicants and include dependants.

25. 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) unmarried partners;
- (h) civil partners and proposed civil partners;
- (i) working holidaymakers;



- (j) UK ancestry cases (i.e. Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent, who are taking or seeking employment);
- (k) entrants under the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme; and
- (l) dependants of (b) to (k) where applicable, of students and NATO forces.

#### *Asylum (Table 3.1)*

26. 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."

27. 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).

28. 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, nearly 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. The cases of those considered to be vulnerable under Article 20(3) of the European Qualification Directive (2004/83/EC) are considered on an individual basis in the light of an individual assessment of their needs. 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.

29. 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.

30. Non-compliance refusals are for failure to cooperate with the process to examine and decide the asylum claim within a reasonable period. This includes refusals for failure to respond to invitations to interview to establish identity.

31. There is no provision in the Immigration Rules to seek asylum in the UK from abroad. However, under certain specified exceptional circumstances, cases can be 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 applications are recorded as having been lodged under these circumstances in the UK since 1992.

32. 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 and the grounds on which such an appeal may be made are set out in Section 84 of that Act.

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 Ministry of Justice. 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 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).

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. Further information on asylum applications and decisions in the years 1998-2007 is published in the latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 2007' which is obtainable from the RDS website (pdf format):  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html> .

#### *Grants of settlement (Tables 5.1 to 5.8)*

36. 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 that 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.

37. 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 be counted in more than one year's figures of settlement, or the person might be re-admitted with limited leave.

38. The term 'Granted settlement in own right' in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 means that the individual was eligible to apply for settlement under one of the provisions of the immigration rules and this was not dependent on their relationship to another person (for example, a spouse or parent) already settled or settling at the same time.

39. 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. 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.

40. 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.

41. Table 5.2 shows an analysis by gender and age of grants to non-EEA nationals on removal of time limit. These comprise around 93 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 grants to non-EEA nationals of a younger age.

42. The figures in Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 of grants of settlement to refugees and exceptional leave cases are of those granted settlement after a period of residence in the UK (see paragraph 28). Information on applications for asylum and decisions is shown in Tables 3.1.

#### *Enforcement and compliance (Tables 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 6.1 to 6.7)*

43. Individuals seeking to enter the UK present themselves, on arrival at a "port of entry" (either by air, sea or land ports), to an Immigration Officer (IO). IOs have the power to conduct further examination on passengers who arrive in the UK. The powers are in accordance with paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971. An IO may examine a person who has arrived in the UK in order to determine the following: whether or not they are a British Citizen; whether or not they may enter without leave; whether

- they have been given leave to enter which is still in force;
- they should be given leave to enter and for what period and on what conditions, (if any); or
- they should be refused leave to enter.

A person who is initially refused entry may then be allowed to enter. This may be due to: an asylum claim; an appeal against the refusal; or to allow travel arrangements to be made.

44. The United Kingdom has several bilateral agreements with France to allow UK authorities to carry out immigration and other controls on French territory, and for French authorities to do the same in the UK. A tripartite agreement with the French and Belgian authorities signed at the end of October 2004 provided a legal basis for juxtaposed controls at Brussels Gare du Midi. Controls are carried out by UK officers in a defined geographical area known as a control zone and are for specified purposes only. These juxtaposed controls provide

the UK with an important opportunity to carry out immigration controls before a person physically enters the country and are essential to our ongoing efforts to secure the border. They have existed at the Channel Tunnel sites in Coquelles and Cheriton since the opening of the Tunnel System in 1994. The data quality of persons removed at juxtaposed controls is now suitable for them to be published separately as National Statistics for the first time this year.

45. The UK Border Agency seeks to remove persons who do not have any legal right to stay in the UK. This includes persons who:

- enter, or attempt to enter, the UK illegally (including persons entering clandestinely and by means of deception on-entry);
- overstay their period of legal right to remain in the UK;
- breach their conditions of leave;
- are subject to deportation action; and
- persons who have been refused asylum.

Some may depart under Assisted Voluntary Return programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. They could also return voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them. From 2005 onwards, figures on removals include persons who it is established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

46. Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) refers to a range of schemes that are available to those who no longer have a legal right to remain in the UK and wish to return permanently to their country of origin. The UK Border Agency has been funding AVR programmes since 1999. They are delivered by an implementing agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM). There are two main programmes available: Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Programme (VARRP) is the voluntary return programme designed to assist asylum seekers at any stage of the process, or failed asylum seekers. This also includes those who have been granted time-limited exceptional leave to remain or discretionary leave. Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) is the voluntary return programme designed to assist irregular migrants. This includes victims of trafficking or smuggling, illegal entrants and those who have overstayed on their visa.

47. Facilitated Return Scheme (FRS) is a separate voluntary scheme designed to help non-EEA foreign national prisoners return home. This is an incentive scheme to facilitate foreign prisoner returns to their home countries. The scheme will cover time expired prisoners and those who wish to benefit from the early removal scheme or to serve the remainder of their custodial sentence in a Prison in their home country.

48. Since 2002, it has not been possible to produce information on persons against whom enforcement action has been initiated. Consequently, Table 6.1 has been redesigned to show the number of asylum and non-asylum cases removed from the United Kingdom by type of removal and Table 6.2 has been replaced. Table 6.2 now shows information on the country of nationality of persons removed from the United Kingdom from 2005 to 2007, broken down into asylum and non-asylum cases.

49. Persons who have claimed asylum and whose claims have been refused, and any rights of appeal which would suspend removal exhausted, can be:

- refused entry at port and subsequently removed, see Explanatory Notes and Definitions, paragraph 19;
- removed as a result of enforcement action (by deportation, administrative or illegal entry powers);
- removed under Third Country provisions without substantive consideration of their asylum claim – see paragraph 52 below.

Persons who have claimed asylum may also depart at any stage of the asylum process under Assisted Voluntary Return programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. They could also return voluntarily after enforcement action has been initiated against them and from 2005 onwards removals include persons who it is established have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.

50. A new table 6.3 shows information on the country of nationality of persons removed from the United Kingdom in 2007, broken down by destination.

51. Since 2006, cases that had initially been refused leave to enter at ports but were subsequently dealt with in country are classified as 'Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated' and no longer classified as 'Refused entry at port and subsequently removed'. This reclassification effects figures displayed in table 6.1, therefore figures since 2006 are not directly comparable with previous years. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals recorded.

52. Since 2007, Third Country cases are no longer automatically defined as asylum cases unless the person has claimed asylum in the United Kingdom. A Third Country case is an application from a person who can be returned to a safe third country. A safe third country is not the applicant's country of origin. It is one where the UK Border Agency are satisfied a person will be neither persecuted nor subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, or punishment and one which would not remove a person in breach of the principles of the UN Refugee Convention or the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). This change affects a small number of cases. This reclassification has no effect on the total removals recorded.

53. Immigration legislation provides powers of detention. People are detained under Immigration Act powers in Immigration Service Removal Centres, Immigration Short Term Holding Facilities, Prison Service establishments and police cells. Detention may be used whilst identity and basis of claim are established, where there is a risk of absconding, as part of fast-track asylum procedures (in the case of straightforward asylum claims that can be decided quickly) and in support of the removal of failed asylum seekers and others who have no legal right to be in the UK.

54. Statistics have been produced on those who have left detention in order to avoid double counting immigration detainees who are moved between different removal centres and other detention facilities during the period of detention. However, statistics on all persons leaving detention (solely under powers contained in the Immigration 1971 Act) during 2007 are not of a high enough standard to comply with National Statistics following a change in the system in which information is collected. Table 6.4 shows the number of people recorded as being removed from the United Kingdom upon leaving detention held solely under Immigration Act powers during 2007 broken down by age, sex and place of last detention.

55. The statistics on those recorded as being removed from the United Kingdom upon leaving detention held solely under Immigration Act powers during 2007 are of a high enough standard to comply with National Statistics, but there are some quality assurance issues with producing these data. These can be summarised as follows:

- Detainees in Harwich Short Term Holding Facility are not included in the tables due to data quality concerns. UK Border Agency is working to resolve this issue and we hope to include these detainees in the statistics in due course.
- Detainees in police cells or Prison Service establishments at the time of removal are excluded from the statistics. Reliable data are not readily available for these individuals.

56. Data on removals from Oakington Immigration Service Removal Centre are of a high enough standard to comply with National Statistics and are now included in Table 6.4 for the first time.

57. Snapshots of the situation of those detained on particular days of the year are taken. The figures shown in Tables 6.5 and 6.6 are for those persons recorded as being held in detention solely under Immigration Act powers on 29 December 2007. Due to data quality issues, this information excludes persons detained in police cells and Prison Service establishments, and so is not directly comparable with published snapshots taken on and before 25 March 2006 (which included persons detained in prison establishments under sole immigration powers).

58. Following a change in the system in which information is collected, statistics on all persons detained solely under Immigration Act powers by length of detention were not available for 29 December 2007. Information on children was made available through the examination of individual cases, which would only be possible for adult detainees at disproportionate cost.

#### *Conventions used in the tables*

59. 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. Most data have been rounded to the nearest five or three significant figures. Settlement data prior to 1997 are rounded to the nearest ten. The components in some of the tables in this report may not add to the totals shown because they have been rounded independently.

60. Symbols used in tables:

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

### *Enquiries and other information*

61. 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, Apollo House, 36 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 3RR (Tel: 020 8760 8074). Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF (Tel: 020 7035 4381).

Other sources of information about immigration control and international migration may be found on pages 120-123.

### Home Office publications

1. Previous issues of "Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom" were published in the form of Command Paper and are available online from The Stationery Office website at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/menu/browseDocuments.htm> .

2. Quarterly information on "Control of Immigration" is published for the first time on August 21<sup>st</sup> 2008 in the Home Office quarterly Statistical Bulletin, 'Control of Immigration: quarterly statistical summary, United Kingdom', available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html> .

This is the initial outcome of the Border and Immigration Agency (now UKBA) review of statistics on "control of immigration". The final report is available at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/bia-immig-stat-review-07.pdf> .

This review follows the National Statistics Quality Review (NSQR) of "Control of Immigration United Kingdom" publications. The final report and the Home Office's implementation plan can be found on the National Statistics website

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/reviews/population.asp> .

3. Statistical information on Asylum applications and decisions which sets the figures in this bulletin in a wider context is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Issue 11/08 "Asylum statistics United Kingdom 2007" is available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html> .

4. Statistical information on grants of British citizenship is published annually in Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Issue 05/08 "Persons granted British citizenship, United Kingdom, 2007", available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html> .

5. 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.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession\\_monitoring\\_report/](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession_monitoring_report/) ;

'Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics', a quarterly report on the schemes for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals. The latest report may be found at:

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/bulgarianromanian/> ;

The two publications above are management information and not National Statistics.

6. Research reports on immigration control are published by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate (RDS) as online reports and occasional papers available online from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/horrrpubs.html> .



## Other publications

### **7. 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> .

### **8. 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> .

### **9. 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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp) and  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=348&More=Y> .

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> .

### **10. 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/niall/nino\\_allocation.asp](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/nino_allocation.asp) .

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

#### **11. 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.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/workpermits/> .

#### **12. UKvisas**

UK visas, which is part of the UK Border Agency since 1 April 2008, 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> .

#### **13. 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](http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/migration/UN_Migrant_Stock_Documentation_2005.pdf) .

#### **14. 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](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL) .

#### **15. 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](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/asylum/statistics/doc_asylum_statistics_en.htm) .

**16. 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> .

**17. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

The OECD was established in 1961. Since then, its mission has been to help its member countries to achieve sustainable economic growth and employment and to raise the standard of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability. The OECD collects statistics needed for the analysis of economic and social developments by its in-house analysts, committees, working parties, and member country governments from statistical agencies and other institutions of its member countries. OECD databases and publications of migration statistics may be found at the following website:

[http://www.oecd.org/statsportal/0,3352,en\\_2825\\_293564\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/statsportal/0,3352,en_2825_293564_1_1_1_1_1,00.html) .

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Research, Development and Statistics Directorate (RDS)  
Mission Statement

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 Research and Development issues.

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

Therefore –

**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 the information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.**

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