



Unmanaged Migration – Appendix

1. The only source of information about the levels of net migration into this country is the International Passenger Survey, supplemented by information from the Home Office on visitor switchers and asylum claimants. This survey interviews, on a voluntary basis, a sample of people who are entering or leaving the UK. The decennial census, surveys such as the Labour Force Survey and data from the work permit and National Insurance system provide supplementary information.

2. The Home Office publication ‘Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom’ which is published in November each year does, however, give detailed information about immigrants and asylum seekers to the UK from outside the European Union. We have put migrants into two categories; long-term and short-term. We have categorised people as long-term migrants if they have been granted a type of permission for entering or staying in the UK which may lead directly to settlement at a later date. We have categorised short-term migrants as those who have come into the UK to either work or study but who will not be allowed to settle legally in the UK unless they first change their type of permission to remain in the UK, e.g. from student to long-term work-permit holder.

3. Asylum seekers, long-term work permit holders (including those granted a long-term permit in-country), spouses and fiancé(e)s, people of independent means, children seeking settlement and those with UK ancestry and their dependants have been classified as long-term migrants. Also included as long-term migrants are diplomats and officials and their dependants and dependants of students as the figures do not adequately separate these people out in the statistics.

4. Students, au pairs, seasonal workers, short-term work permit holders and working holidaymakers are all categorised as short-term migrants.

5. It should be noted that where people have switched from one of the short-term to one of the long-term migrant permissions they will appear in the following statistics twice – once in the year that they first entered the UK on a short-term migrant basis and once in the year in which they switched permissions.

6. Visitors to Britain – in 2000 there were nearly 9 million from outside the EEA – are not included in this table although there is no check on their departure.

7. This categorisation gave the following gross totals for non-EU long-term migrants for the period 1997-2001 and projected for 2002-4.

Year	WP Holders and dependants ¹	Asylum Seekers (and their dependants) ²	Accession countries to EU ³	Spouses and fiancé(e)s	UK ancestry ⁴	Other ⁵	Total
1997	28200	41500	0	26400	8400	81790	186290
1998	32100	58490	0	32200	10200	82280	215270
1999	39600	91200	0	30300	11800	84110	257010
2000	71700	98900	0	33000	10900	83300	297800
2001	104600	88300	0	29100	10700	107800	340500
2002	119600	110700	0	30200	10400	107800	378700
2003	143000	90800	0	30200	10400	107800	382200
2004	160500	70700	45000	30200	10400	107800	424600

8. The figures for non-EU short-term migrants are given in the following table:

	Students ⁶	Working holidaymakers ⁷	Au pairs ⁸	Short-term work permit holders ⁹	Seasonal workers ¹⁰	Total
1997	278,000	33300	15300	26907	9500	363,007
1998	266,000	40800	15900	30981	9500	363,181
1999	272,000	45800	14600	28424	9500	370,324
2000	313,000	38400	12900	39584	10000	413,884
2001	339,000	35800	12000	52325	15200	454,325
2002	339,000	38800	12000	59800	19400	469,000
2003	339,000	38800	12000	71500	45000	506,300
2004	339,000	38800	12000	80275	45000	515,075

¹ Source: 1997-2000 International Migration and the UK – long-term work permits issued. Figures for 2001 and 2002 based on total no. of work permits issued as provided in written answer no. 194 to Parliamentary Question raised by Mr. Julian Brazier MP – two-thirds of permits issued assumed to be long-term. Figure for 2003 based on target of 200,000 work permit applications, adjusted to allow for group permits and rejections giving an estimated 165,000 individual short-term and long-term WP issues of which two-thirds assumed to be long-term. Figures for 2004 calculated in similar manner to 2003 but assuming target for applications will be raised by 25,000 as it has been for the last three years. All figures include a 30% allowance for dependants.

² Figures for 1997-2001 from UNHCR, for 2002 from Asylum Statistics Q4,2002. Estimate for 2004 based on Governments target of reducing no. of principal applicants by half of October 2002 level of 8,900, i.e. 53,400 in full year plus an allowance of 30% for dependants to give 69,400. A further 1,300 has been added to this figure to allow for an intake of refugees of 1,000 plus 300 dependants direct from source countries. In 2003 we have assumed that the number of in-country asylum seekers will be half way between 2002 and 2004 levels and that there will be 500 refugees taken direct from source countries.

³ From 1997-2003 Accession country data is included in first 2 columns. In 2004 there is estimated to be a net inflow of 45,000 (i.e. two-thirds of a year to allow for arrangements coming into effect from 1st May 2004) rising to 67,000 in future years.

⁴ Figures for 1997-2001 from Control of Immigration Statistics 2001. 2002-4 figures assumed to be average of previous five years

⁵ Children seeking settlement, persons of independent means diplomats and officials and their dependants and those with UK ancestry and their dependants and dependants of students. Source: Control of Immigration: Statistics UK 2001 table 1.2 'Others given leave to enter' adjusted to take out seasonal workers (see short-term migrants table) and asylum seekers granted refugee status at ports. 2002-4 figures assumed to continue at 2001 levels.

⁶ Figures for 1997-2001 from Control of Immigration Statistics 2001. 2002-4 figures assumed to be same as 2001.

⁷ Figures for 1997-2001 from Control of Immigration Statistics 2001. 2002-4 figures assumed to be average of previous 5 years.

⁸ Figures for 1997-2001 from Control of Immigration Statistics 2001. 2002-4 figures assumed to be same as 2001.

⁹ Source: 1997-2000 International Migration and the UK: 2001-4 Assumed to be half of the long-term work permit estimates – see endnote 1.

¹⁰ Figure for 1999 obtained from International Migration and the UK. Figures for 1997 and 1998 assumed to be the same as 1999. Figures for 2000-1 and 2003-4 are quota levels – 10,000 in 2000 then increased to 15,200 and then to 25000 for seasonal agricultural workers in 2001 and 2002 respectively. The actual figure for 2002 of 19400 is from the SAWS review document on the HO IND web-site. New schemes for food processing and hospitality sectors introduced from 2003 each with a quota of 10,000.