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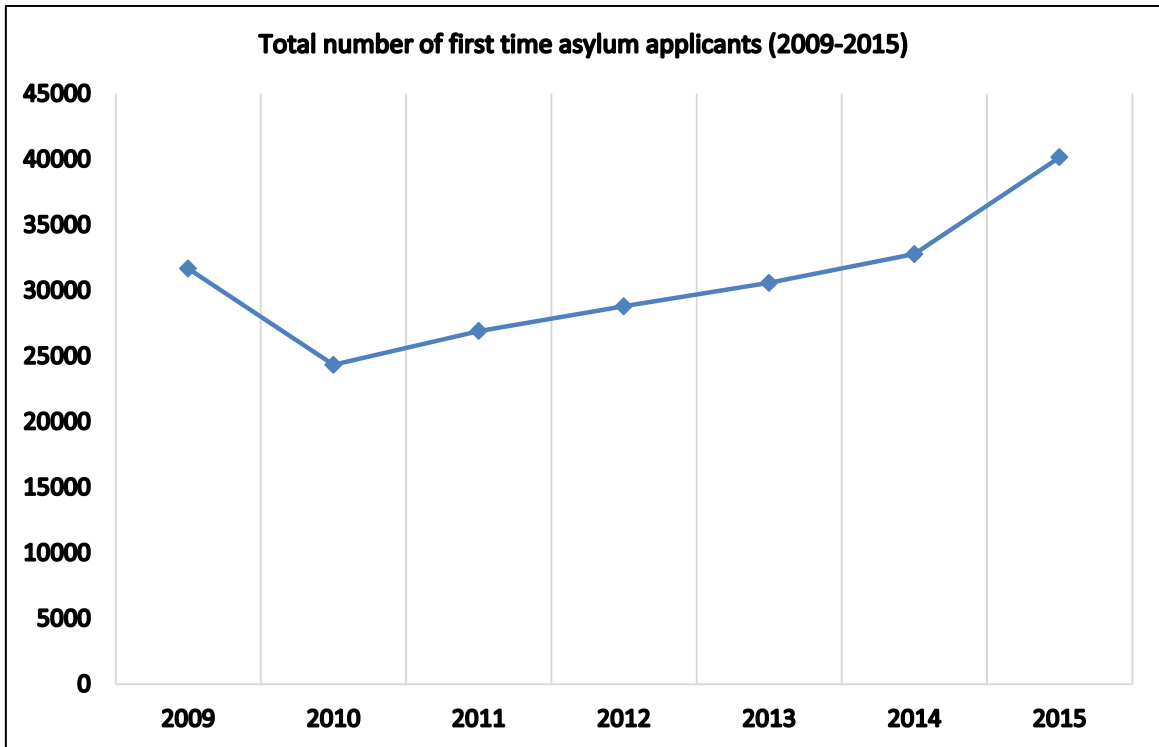
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Figure 1: Total number of first-time asylum applicants to the UK, by year (2009-2015)

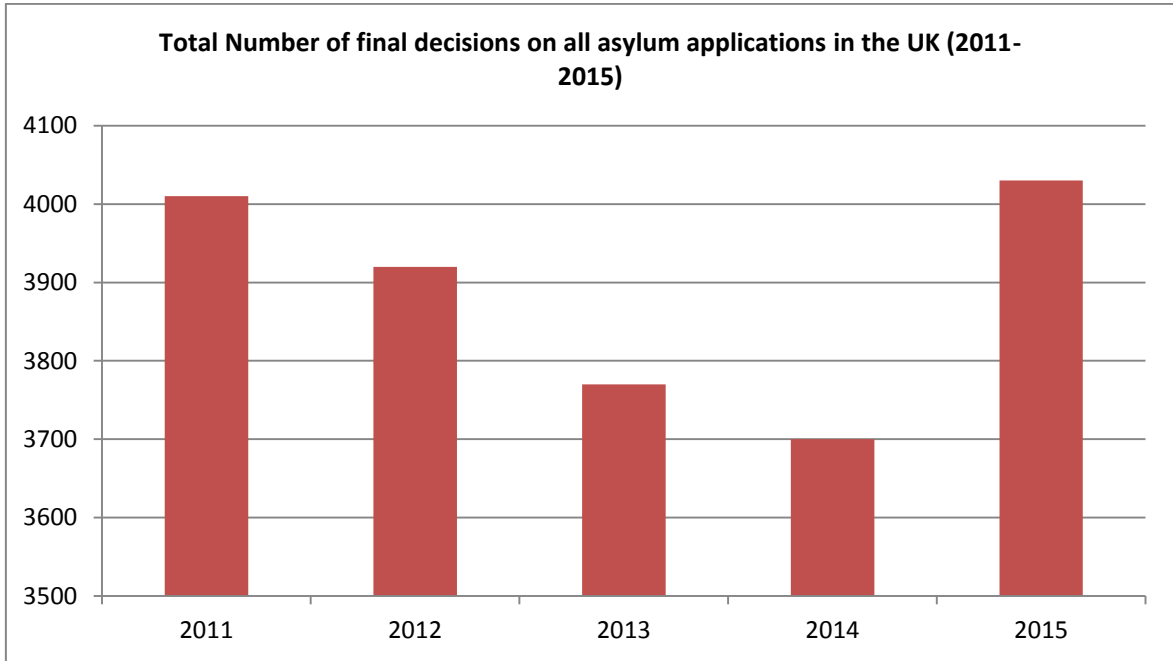


Summary This graph shows the total number of people who have applied for asylum in the UK for the first time. According to the EU Migration Statistics website (see link below) an asylum applicant is someone who has “submitted an application for internal protection”. The graph shows that the numbers of first-time applicants in the UK have increased steadily from 2009 to 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 2: Total number of final decisions on asylum applications in the UK (2011-2015)

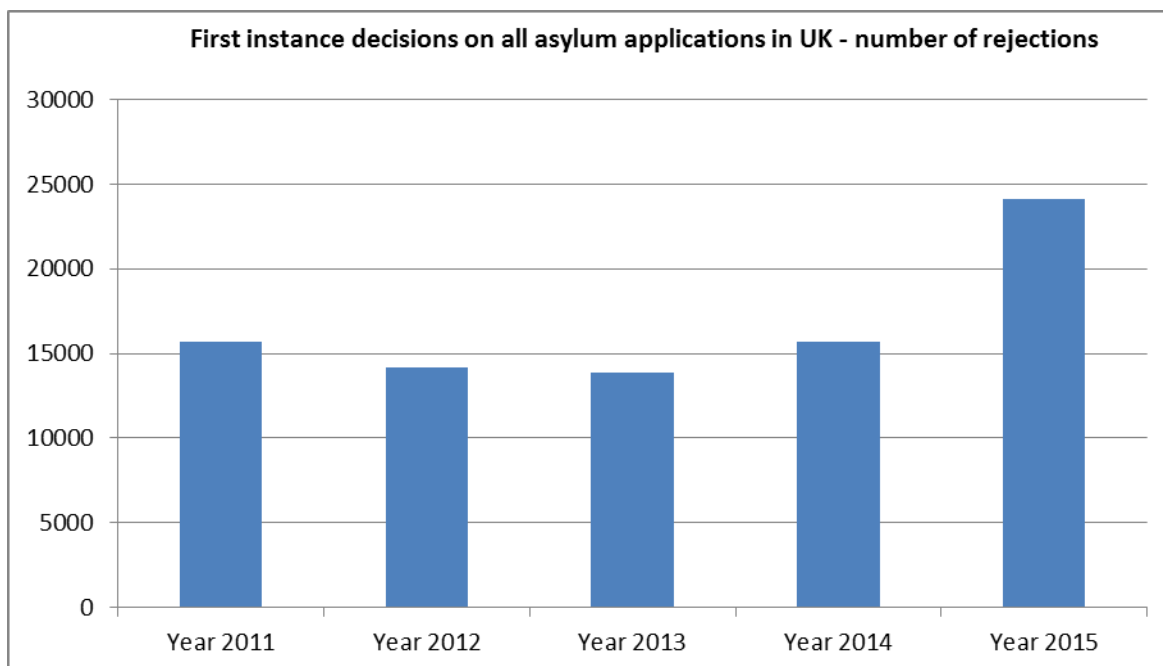


Summary This graph shows the number of final decisions on asylum applications in the UK. According to Eurostat (see link below) “a final decision on an appeal means a decision granted at the first instance of administrative/judicial asylum procedure and which results from the appeal lodged by the asylum seeker rejected in the preceding stage of the procedure”. The graph shows that number of final decisions on asylum applications decreased between 2012 and 2014 then increased in 2015 again.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 3: Number of rejections of applications for asylum in the UK (at first-instance) from 2011-2015

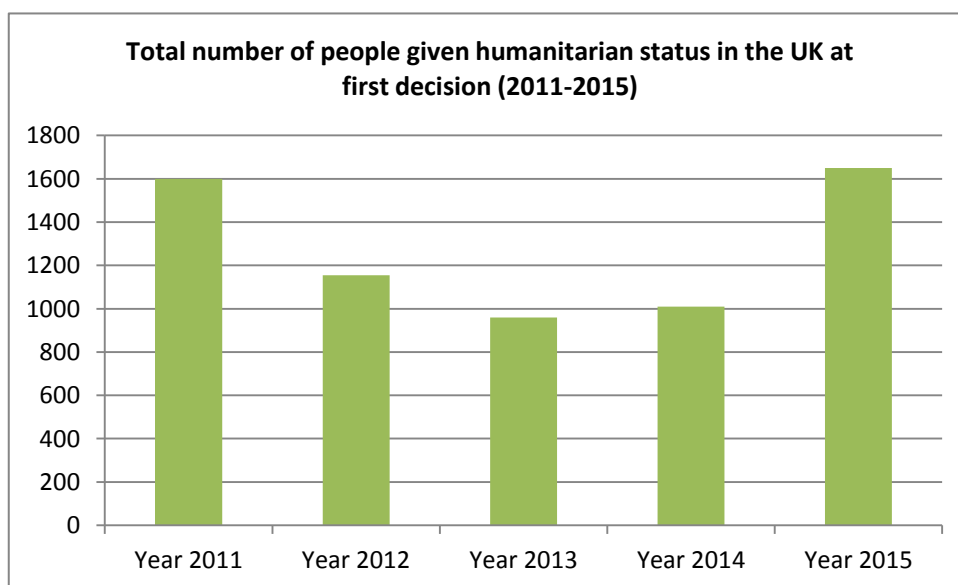


Summary The graph shows that the number rejected applications increased steadily from 2011 to 2014 then rose sharply in 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 4: Total number of people given humanitarian status in the UK at first decision (2011-2015)

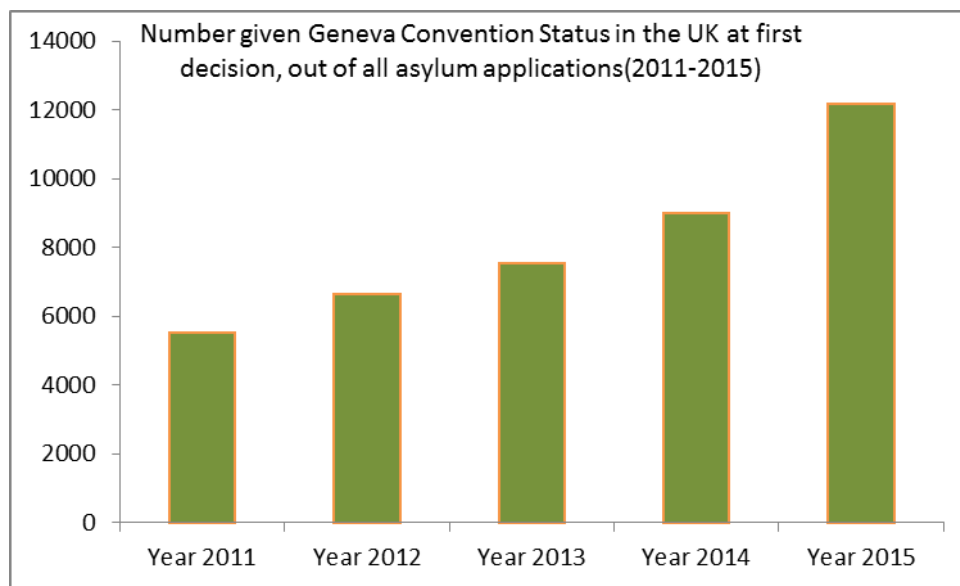


Summary The graph shows that the number of people given humanitarian status in the UK decreased from 2011 to 2012 then gradually increased until 2014, with a sharp rise from 2014 to 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 5: Number of people given Geneva Convention status in the UK at first decision, out of all asylum applications in the UK, from 2011-2015

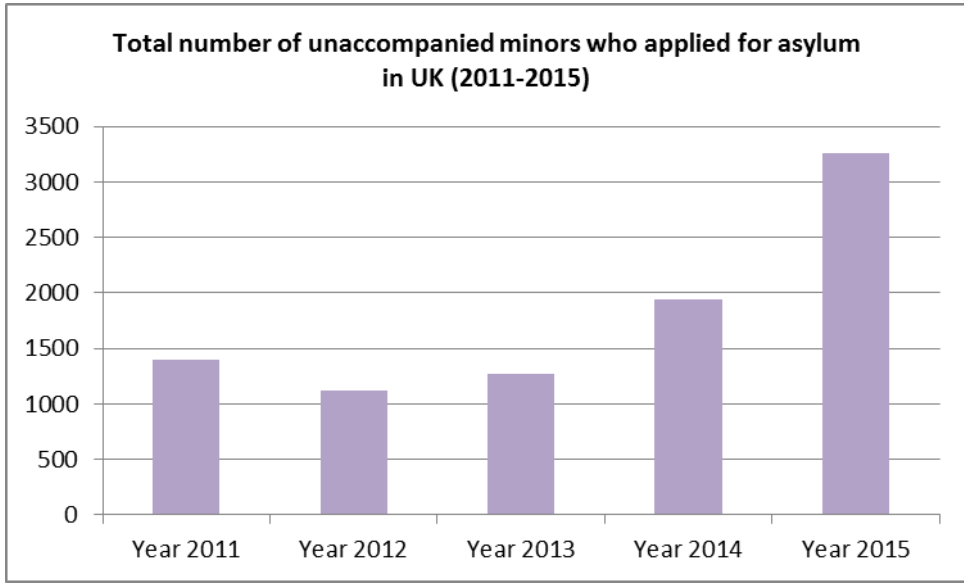


Summary The graph shows that the number of people given Geneva convention status has risen from 2011 to 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 6: Total number of unaccompanied minors who applied for asylum in the UK (2011-2015)

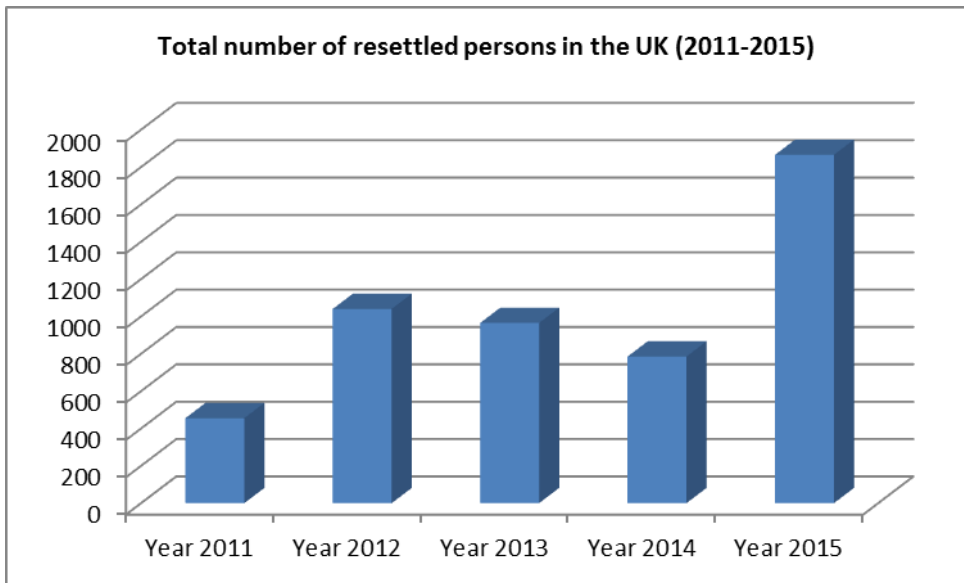


Summary The graph shows that the number of unaccompanied minors has increased dramatically in 2015 compared to 2011.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

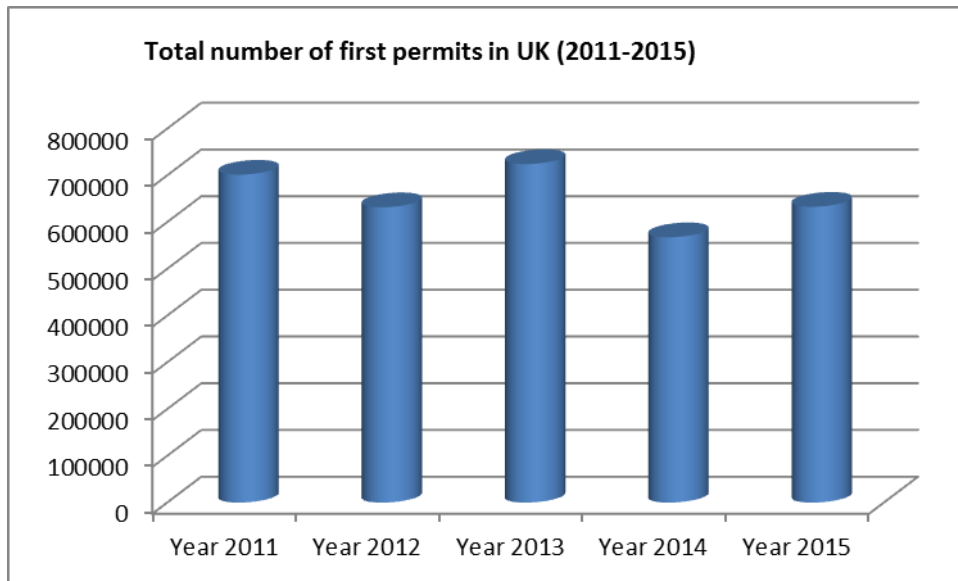
Figure 7: Total number of resettled persons in the UK (2011-2015)



Summary According to Eurostat (see link below) Resettled refugees are “Persons who have been granted an authorisation to reside in a member state within the framework of a national or community resettlement scheme”. This graph shows that the number of resettled persons rose from 2011 to 2014 then increased dramatically from 2014 to 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)
Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 8: Total number of first permits granted in the UK (2011-2015)



Summary According to Eurostat (see link below) “a residence permit means any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a member state allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. First permit means the residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit”. The graph shows that the number of first permits has remained at a similar level from 2011 to 2015 with slight dips in 2012 and 2014.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)
Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 9: Total number of valid permits granted in the UK (2012-2015)

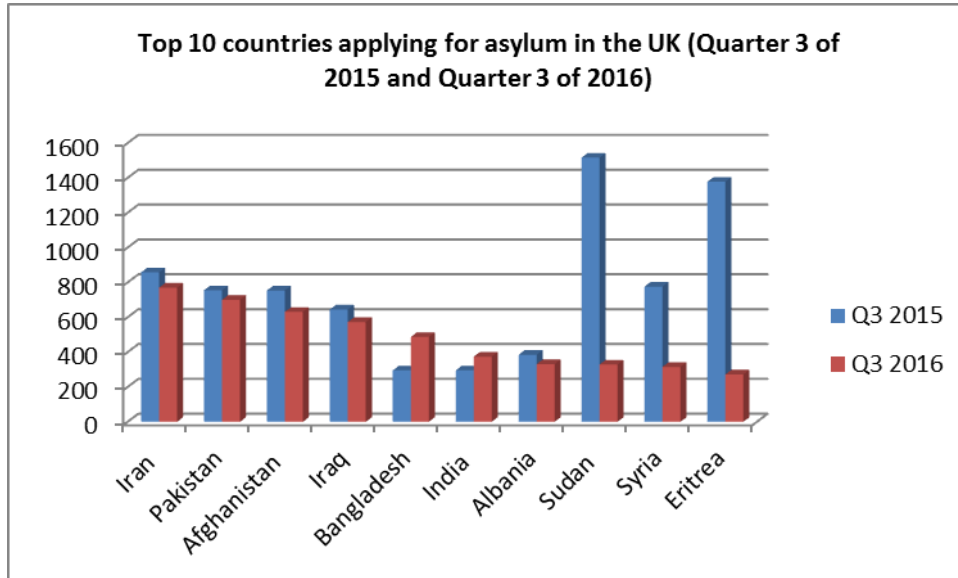


Summary According to Eurostat (see link below) “Residence permit means any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a member state allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. All valid permits... [at the] end of the year. This data include statistics on all valid permits by the end of reference period, therefore including first permits, change of status or reasons to stay and renewed permits.” The total number of valid permits has decreased from 2012 to 2015.

Source Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables>

Figure 10: Top 10 countries applying for asylum in the UK (Quarter 3 of 2015 and Quarter 3 of 2016)



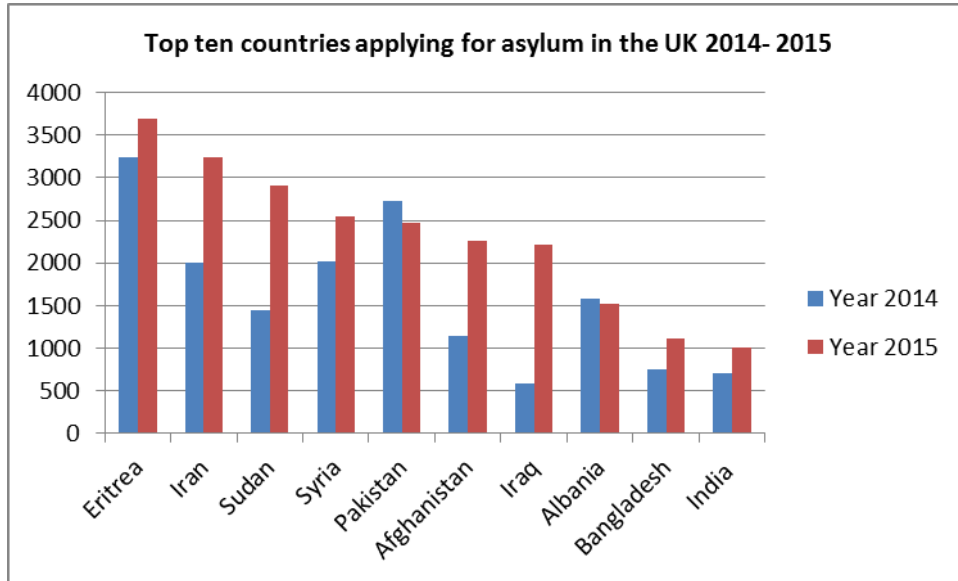
Summary This graph shows the top ten countries producing applications for asylum in the UK in the third quarter of 2015 (Q3 2015) and the third quarter of 2016 (Q3 2016). It is a snapshot of how many people from different nationalities applied for asylum in the UK towards the end of 2016, and the corresponding part of the year in 2015. The highest number of applications was from Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. From the graph we can see that Sudan, Syria and Eritrea showed a sharp decrease in the number of applications from Q3 of 2015 to Q3 of 2016.

Note: A quarter refers to a quarter of a year, which is three months. The graph compares the top ten asylum producing countries in the third quarter of 2015 compared to the third quarter of 2016.

Source Refugee Council – Statistics

Link: <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/stats>

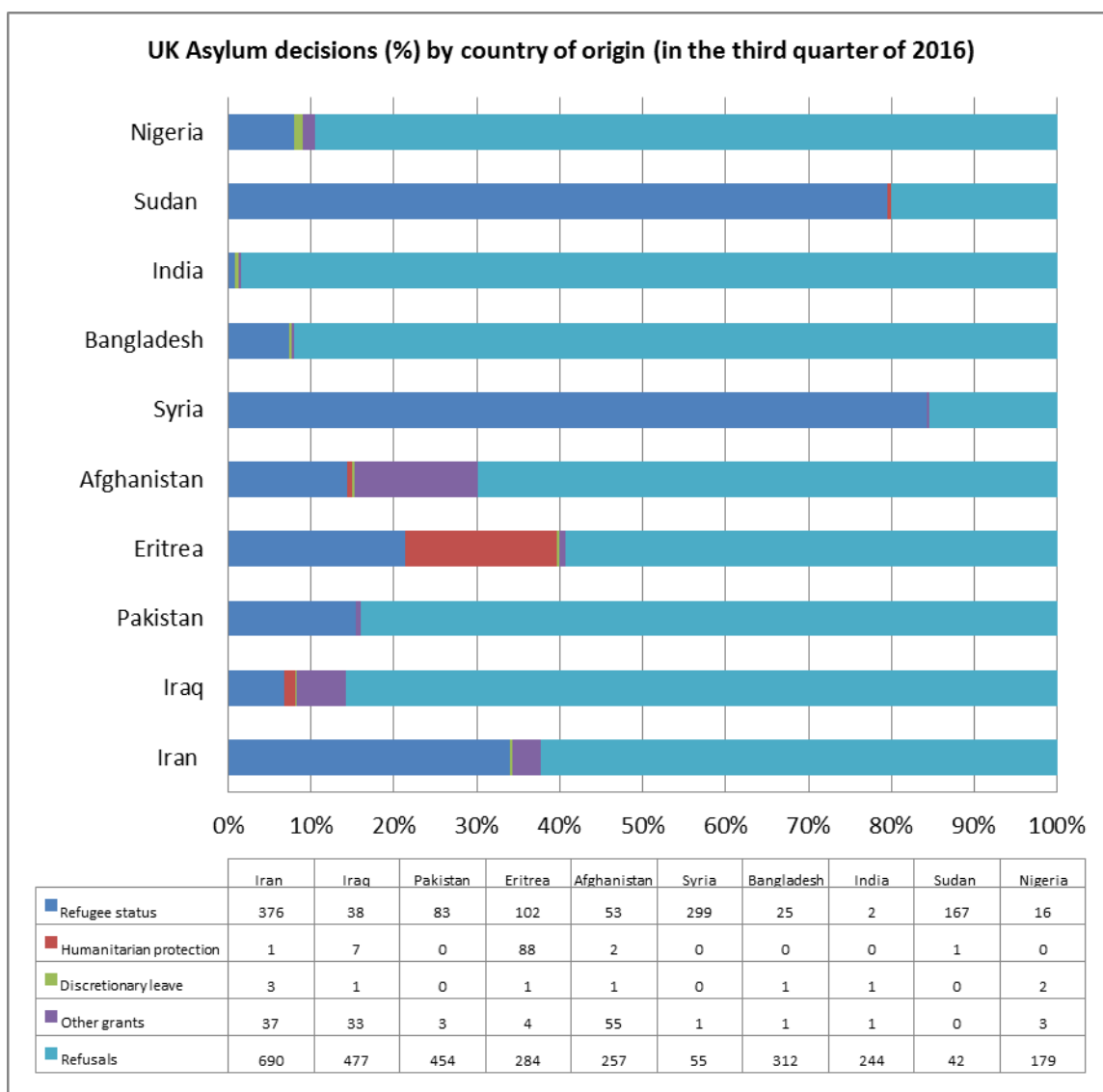
Figure 11: Top ten countries applying for asylum in the UK (2014-2015)



Summary This graph shows the top ten countries from which the UK received applications for asylum, for the years 2014 and 2015. As can be seen in the graph, in 2015 the most applications originated from Eritrea, Iran, Sudan, Syria and Pakistan. Eritrea produced the most applications by far, and this increased in 2015.

Source Refugee Council – Statistics
Link: https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0003/9435/Asylum_Statistics_Annual_Trends_December_2016.pdf

Figure 12: UK asylum decisions by country of origin (Quarter 3 of 2016)



Summary This graph shows the asylum decisions for the top ten nationalities applying for protection (e.g. refugee status, humanitarian protection) in the UK. The bars are colour coded and show the percentage of each decision that was made as a proportion of the total number of decisions for that country. The table underneath shows the number of decisions made, by nationality.

As can be seen in the graph, the countries with the highest percentage of applicants granted refugee status were Sudan, Syria and Iran. Many of the countries had high refusal rates.

Source Refugee council

Link <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/stats>

Table 1: Asylum decisions by nationality – top 10 countries for number of decisions in the UK (for year 2015)

Country	Decisions	Refugee status	Humanitarian protection	Discretionary leave	Family or Private life/UASC leave	Refusals
Eritrea	3191	1319	40	5	167	1660
Iran	2790	1483	8	5	36	1258
Sudan	2695	2290	3	0	3	399
Pakistan	2358	460	1	7	21	1869
Syria	2081	1756	6	1	33	285
Sri Lanka	1537	156	0	9	14	1358
Afghanistan	1429	321	1	24	166	917
Albania	1416	7	0	35	305	1069
Iraq	1054	144	13	18	41	838
Nigeria	918	85	1	23	26	783

Summary The table shows the top ten countries for the number of decisions made about asylum applications in the UK in 2015.

As compared to the other countries, the countries with the highest number of applicants that were given protection (refugee status, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave) were Eritrea, Iran, Sudan and Syria.

As seen in the table, a large number of people from Afghanistan, Albania and Eritrea received UASC leave. This is because there were higher numbers of unaccompanied children from these countries.

Source Refugee council

Link https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0003/9435/Asylum_Statistics_Annual_Trends_December_2016.pdf

Table 2: Total number of appeals determined in the UK (2011 to 2015)

	Year									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Determined	10597		8285		8325		6178		9224	
Allowed	2779	26%	2208	27%	2078	25%	1758	28%	3260	35%
Dismissed	7139	67%	5472	66%	5681	68%	4081	66%	5511	60%
Withdrawn	679	6%	605	7%	566	7%	339	6%	453	5%

Summary The table shows the number of appeals in the UK. The proportion of appeals allowed increased from 2011 to 2015, however a high percentage are still being dismissed.

Source Refugee council

Link https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0003/9435/Asylum_Statistics_Annual_Trends_December_2016.pdf