

DEFINITIONS, SOURCES AND DATA CONSIDERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

For decades, UNHCR has collected annual statistical data through its country offices. The data published in the Yearbook has been derived from these surveys. Generally, the data is compiled by the UNHCR country office in consultation with the host government. This chapter discusses the various sources used by UNHCR, the role UNHCR activities play in collecting data and the definitions of the main concepts used in the Yearbook.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The statistics reported in the Yearbook were generally provided by governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection. Government data was often supplemented by information from UNHCR registration systems and implementing partners.

Registration is of primary importance in protecting and assisting refugees and thus a key source of refugee data. In many countries, registration systems are implemented by the government with the support of UNHCR, or by UNHCR at the request of the government. Often, different registration systems operate in different regions or for different segments of the population of concern. Surveys and estimates supplement data for groups which are not, or not fully, registered.

Broadly, three different data collection scenarios can be identified. First, in developing countries lacking the capacity to implement refugee registration, UNHCR manages the primary registration process in collaboration with the host government. In countries with a more developed statistical capacity, for instance in countries of the former USSR, former Yugoslavia, South-East Asia and Latin America, governments are often responsible for maintaining registration data with UNHCR providing varying degrees of financial

assistance or technical support. The third scenario concerns industrialised countries, where UNHCR has little or no involvement in the primary process of data collection. Here, its role focuses on collecting data from national authorities, monitoring trends, promoting international standards and sharing best practices.

Each data collection method has its own objectives, strengths and limitations. A register is created to establish a legal record, to administer entitlements or to deliver services. In a register, all persons are included and records are updated regularly. However, as pressures to register outweigh those to de-register, data from a register may become inflated, requiring periodic corrective action. Surveys and censuses provide excellent data for planning purposes, but do not allow for follow-up at the individual level. A census counts each individual, but provides only a “snap-shot” picture and becomes quickly outdated. Considering that the statistics are often based on a variety of sources, an overall assessment of the data quality in each country is difficult to establish. An overview of national data sources is provided in Table VI.1 (page 75).

Many factors influence data quality. During emergencies, data is often estimated, becoming more reliable

BOX VI.1. POPULATION DATA MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF ZAMBIA

In Zambia, 285,000 refugees are living in four different camps, two settlements, in several regions among nationals, as well as in the capital. In the camps, where recently arrived refugees are provided with international aid, registration systems are most up-to-date. In the settlements, where refugees have access to land, registration data is outdated and is currently being replaced. Self-settled refugees are not registered, but their number was determined in the 2001 national population census. In the capital, individual asylum-seekers are registered and ID cards are issued to genuine refugees. In all four scenarios (camps, settlements, dispersed, urban), the Government and UNHCR work in close partnership to improve registration and data collection.

with sustained effort over time. Registration data linked to voluntary repatriation is often better than data from camps in asylum countries, because refugees tend to provide more accurate information when returning to their own country. When refugees are interviewed for refugee status determination, data is more accurate than when collected during mass registration in camps. The highest data quality is achieved when refugees are screened for the purpose of resettlement to third countries. Due to the pressures involved, even resettlement statistics may be subject to inaccuracies.

There are various other pressures influencing refugee data. To raise the necessary funds, refugee figures are sometimes inflated. Host countries may benefit from higher figures as they may be linked to greater international assistance. Advocacy groups may use statistics selectively to capture the attention of the media. Operational agencies may be reluctant to reduce figures because of the implications for staffing and budgets.

Most industrialised countries do not maintain a refugee register. To ensure that these countries are nevertheless included in the global statistics, UNHCR estimates the refugee population by adding up reported entries (recognition of asylum-seekers, refugee resettlement arrivals) into the refugee population for a limited number of years. For countries of permanent settlement (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States), the estimate includes entries during the five most recent years, whereas for other industrialised countries a ten-year period is used. These time periods roughly coincide with the refugee naturalisation process in these countries. Most data on industrialised countries is reported by the competent national authorities. A summary of sources in these countries is provided in Table VI.2 (page 77).

Refugee data are generally more reliable than data on persons who are internally displaced. Reliable data collection among IDPs is challenged by a combination of factors, including lack of access due to insecurity, short-term population movements and the perceived limited benefits of registration. As they have not left the country where they were persecuted, internally displaced may also show reticence to register officially.

Whereas international population movements are closely scrutinised by receiving countries, internal movements are significantly less monitored.

STATISTICS AND UNHCR ACTIVITIES

UNHCR data collection is carried out in support of its mandated activities to protect and assist refugees and to find durable solutions. Considering the scope of UNHCR's mandate and the limited resources available, most attention is focused on groups in immediate need of support. Refugees who are living outside camps, sometimes unlawfully, are difficult to track and are under-represented. Nevertheless, estimates for a number of African countries include self-settled refugees.

In addition to protecting and assisting refugees, UNHCR promotes durable solutions. Both voluntary repatriation and resettlement to third countries are well documented, partly because these solutions require refugees to cross international borders. Measuring progress in achieving local integration is more problematic as the concept is sometimes limited to those who are no longer in need of international assistance. Statistics on the legal naturalisation of refugees are difficult to obtain.

DEFINITIONS

The Yearbook identifies six different categories of persons of concern, who form together the "Total population of concern to UNHCR". Before the mid-1990s, when this nomenclature was introduced, UNHCR statistical reporting focused primarily on refugees.

Population and changes

Refugees. Refugees are persons who are recognised as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, persons recognised as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a refugee-like, humanitarian status and those provided with temporary protection. Refugee status is normally granted on an individual basis. In situations of

mass displacement, where individual screening is not feasible or desirable, refugees are often admitted on a *prima facie* or group basis, on the basis of common characteristics, such as similar date of arrival, reasons for flight or place of origin. In a few instances, the Yearbook distinguishes between the total refugee population and those who are directly assisted by or through UNHCR.

Asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers are persons who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers. The main source for determining the number of asylum-seekers is the number of claimants whose application had not yet been decided at a particular date (pending cases or “backlog”).

Returned refugees. UNHCR extends protection or assistance to refugees who have recently returned (“returnees”). For statistical purposes, a cut-off period of 12 months is applied: persons who returned more than a year ago are no longer counted. Voluntary repatriation departures are often under-reported as many refugees return spontaneously, without informing the authorities of the asylum country or requesting UNHCR assistance. Therefore, in counting refugee returns, information from both countries of departure (asylum) and of return (origin) have been used.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDPs are persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection or assistance, generally pursuant to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

Returned IDPs. Internally displaced persons of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the past 12 months.

Others of concern. This category includes different groups considered of concern to UNHCR, which do not fit any of the above definitions.

UNHCR’s annual statistical survey requests country offices to report the population at the beginning as well as at the end of the year. The longitudinal population figures provided in Yearbook generally reflect the data reported as at end-year. However, the assessment of the most recent year is generally based on a comparison of the population reported at the beginning and at the end of 2001. In a few instances, the estimates at the beginning of 2001 could not always be fully recon-

ciled with the figures reported at the end of 2000. Population changes have a legal or demographic basis. The main increases in the refugee population result from new arrivals, recognition of asylum-seekers and births, whereas the main decreases are due to departures, loss of refugee status (naturalisation, cessation of refugee status) and deaths. Because not all events are immediately registered, refugee data is subject to retroactive changes or administrative corrections. Camp registration which is periodically repeated can lead to significant population adjustments.

The Yearbook reports refugee resettlement under increases as well as under decreases in the refugee population. The increases (arrivals) are based on statistics from the receiving countries, whereas the decreases (departures) are reported by UNHCR offices in first asylum countries.

The statistics in this report cover only the main population increases (*prima facie* arrivals, individual recognition, resettlement arrivals) and decreases (voluntary repatriation departures, resettlement departures). These changes are not only numerically important, but also central to UNHCR’s mandate. Although births and deaths are not separately analysed due to a lack of data, they may have a substantial impact on population figures.

Refugee status determination

Many States which have acceded to the 1951 Convention have introduced individual screening procedures to determine the refugee status of those who seek asylum. In a number of countries, UNHCR assists governments with screening asylum-seekers. UNHCR has also undertaken refugee status determination under its mandate in certain situations. The Yearbook uses the following terminology in describing this process.

Country of asylum. The country where the claim was filed.

Level of procedure. This refers to the different stages in the asylum procedure. Increasingly, with regard to applications and decisions, countries distinguish between first instance and appeal procedures.

Origin. This generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of the claimant.

Cases pending at the beginning of the year. The number of applications which have been submit-

ted at any point in time, but which are not yet decided on 1 January. In principle, this should equal the number of cases reported pending at the end of the previous year.

Applied. The number of applications submitted during the period.

Refugee status. The number of persons granted refugee status under the 1951 Convention or its 1967 Protocol, or those granted refugee status under the UNHCR mandate during the period.

Humanitarian status. This includes various national arrangements for complementary forms of protection granted during the period.

Rejected. The number of applications which is rejected on the basis of substantive considerations.

Otherwise closed. The number of applications closed (rejected) for other than substantive reasons during the period (“no-show”, death). In some countries, cases otherwise closed include asylum-seekers who came from a country considered to be safe or who could have found asylum elsewhere.

Total number of decisions. The total number of decisions taken during the period generally equals the total of the above four types of asylum decisions.

Cases pending at the end of the year. The number of asylum applications which has been submitted at any point in time, but not yet decided as at 31 December. In general, the number of pending cases at the end of the year equals the number of pending cases at the beginning of the year, plus the number of new applications, minus the total number of decisions taken during the year.

Change in pending cases. This concerns the relative change in cases pending during the period.

Gender, age and location

UNHCR population data are broken down by sex and age in accordance with international standards. UNHCR distinguishes four age groups for the purpose of international comparison: 0 to 4, 5 to 17, 18 to 59 and 60 and above. Furthermore, each age group is distinguished by sex.

Children under five are the best defined and documented age group as young children require special attention and care (health, food, etc.). The age group 5 to 17 can be roughly defined as children of school age. The age limit of 18 is particularly relevant for protection purposes, considering that the rights and obligations of minor refugees often differ from those of adult refugees. The age limit of 18 for refugee children is also consistent with the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The age group 18 to 59 can be roughly considered as persons of working age. The definition of older refugees (60 and above) is consistent with international standards.

Whilst the above age groups have been established for the purpose of global comparison and analysis, many refugee programmes have defined their own age groups for national purposes. Operations meeting the international standard of individual registration are able to establish any age distribution by sex. However, the difficulties in age reporting should not be underestimated. In many countries where UNHCR works, refugees do not have identity documents or do not know their exact age. In these situations, the more narrowly age groups are defined, the larger the margin of error will become. It should also be noted that a refugee programme is generally based on assessed needs rather than on exact age. Assistance to vulnerable refugees is not solely provided on the basis of objective characteristics such as age or gender.

Type of location. The Yearbook distinguishes three different types of locations: camps and centres, urban areas and rural or dispersed population.

Location name. The spelling of the location names is according to the information provided by the UNHCR country offices.

Box VI.2. FROM THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO GENDER AND AGE-SENSITIVE ANALYSIS

Many refugee reports include a reference to the “proportion of women and children”. These reports seldom explain (1) why these two groups are analyzed together, and (2) what the age definition for women or children is. The suggestion that all women are vulnerable is difficult to reconcile with today’s notions of gender equity and the empowerment of women. The confusion regarding the age boundaries has led many authors to state that “the majority of the refugees are women and children”. In the light of the statistical evidence presented in this report, this appears to be a truism at best, adding little information about the population profile.

Table VI.1 Sources and methods of data collection, 2001

See footnotes at the end of the table

Country	Refugee data		Basis for sex and age data ³	Type of procedure ⁴	Country	Refugee data		Basis for sex and age data ³	Type of procedure ⁴
	Source ¹	Basis ²				Source ¹	Basis ²		
Afghanistan	U	R	RE	U	Ghana	U	R	R	G
Albania	V	R	R	G	Greece	G	R	R	G
Algeria	V	V	RE	U	Guatemala	V	R	R	U
Angola	V	R	R	U	Guinea	V	V	RE	G
Argentina	N	R	R	G	Guinea-Bissau	V	E	R	G
Armenia	V	V	ES	G	Honduras	V	R	R	G
Australia	V	E	-	G	Hong Kong SAR, China	V	R	R	U
Austria	V	E	E	G	Hungary	G	R	R	G
Azerbaijan	U	R	RE	U	Iceland	V	E	-	G
Bahrain	U	R	R	U	India	V	V	R	U
Bangladesh	U	R	R	U	Indonesia	U	R	E	U
Belarus	G	R	R	G	Iraq	U	V	RE	U
Belgium	G	R	R	G	Ireland	V	E	-	G
Belize	V	E	E	G	Islamic Rep. of Iran	-	-	R	-
Benin	U	R	R	G	Israel	V	R	-	U
Bolivia	N	R	E	G	Italy	V	E	-	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	V	V	RE	U	Japan	V	V	E	G
Botswana	N	R	R	G	Jordan	U	R	R	U
Brazil	N	R	R	G	Kazakhstan	V	V	-	G/U
Bulgaria	G	R	R	G	Kenya	U	R	R	U
Burkina Faso	U	V	R	G	Kuwait	U	E	E	U
Burundi	V	V	RES	V	Kyrgyzstan	G	R	R	G
Cambodia	U	R	R	U	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	U
Cameroon	U	V	RE	U	Latvia	G	R	R	G
Canada	V	E	-	G	Lebanon	U	R	R	U
Central African Rep.	V	E	R	G	Lesotho	-	-	-	-
Chad	V	E	E	G	Liberia	U	R	RE	G
Chile	N	R	R	G	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	U	R	R	U
China	V	R	R	U	Liechtenstein	V	R	-	G
Colombia	U	R	R	U	Lithuania	U	V	E	G
Comoros	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg	V	V	-	G
Congo	V	V	R	U	Madagascar	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	V	V	RE	G	Malawi	-	-	R	-
Côte d'Ivoire	V	V	RE	G	Malaysia	U	R	R	U
Croatia	V	V	RES	G/U	Mali	V	E	E	G
Cuba	U	R	R	U	Malta	V	R	-	G
Cyprus	U	R	RE	U	Mauritania	N	R	R	U
Czech Rep.	G	R	E	G	Mauritius	-	-	-	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	V	V	RE	U	Mexico	V	R	R	U
Denmark	V	E	-	G	Morocco	V	V	R	U
Djibouti	U	R	R	G	Mozambique	G	V	R	G
East Timor	-	-	ES	U	Myanmar	-	-	R	-
Ecuador	U	E	R	G	Namibia	U	R	R	V
Egypt	U	R	R	U	Nepal	G	R	RE	G
El Salvador	N	R	R	U	Netherlands	V	E	-	G
Eritrea	G	R	R	-	New Zealand	V	E	-	G
Estonia	G	R	R	G	Nicaragua	V	R	R	G
Ethiopia	V	R	R	G	Niger	V	R	R	U
Finland	V	E	-	G	Nigeria	U	V	R	G
France	G	R	R	G	Norway	V	E	-	G
FYR Macedonia	V	V	R	G	Oman	-	-	R	U
Gabon	U	R	R	U	Pakistan	U	V	R	U
Gambia	V	V	E	V	Panama	G	R	R	G
Georgia	V	R	R	-	Papua New Guinea	G	S	E	-
Germany	G	E	-	G	Paraguay	N	R	R	U

Table VI.1 Sources and methods of data collection, 2001

(continued)

Country	Refugee data		Basis for sex and age data ³	Type of procedure ⁴	Country	Refugee data		Basis for sex and age data ³	Type of procedure ⁴
	Source ¹	Basis ²				Source ¹	Basis ²		
Peru	V	R	R	G	Sweden	V	E	-	G
Philippines	V	R	R	G	Switzerland	G	R	R	G
Poland	G	R	R	G	Syrian Arab Rep.	U	R	R	U
Portugal	V	E	-	G	Tajikistan	V	V	RE	G
Qatar	N	R	R	U	Thailand	V	R	R	U
Rep. of Korea	V	R	R	G	Togo	U	E	E	U
Rep. of Moldova	U	R	R	U	Tunisia	U	R	R	U
Romania	V	R	R	G	Turkey	U	R	R	U
Russian Federation	V	R	R	G	Turkmenistan	V	V	RE	U
Rwanda	U	V	E	U	Uganda	V	R	RE	V
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	Ukraine	G	R	R	G
Saudi Arabia	V	R	RE	U	United Arab Emirates	U	R	R	U
Senegal	V	E	E	G	United Kingdom	V	E	-	G
Sierra Leone	V	V	RE	U	United Rep. of Tanzania	V	V	R	G
Singapore	N	R	R	U	United States	V	E	-	G
Slovakia	G	R	-	G	Uruguay	N	R	R	U
Slovenia	G	R	R	G	Uzbekistan	U	R	R	U
Somalia	G	R	R	U	Venezuela	N	R	R	G
South Africa	V	E	E	G	Viet Nam	G	V	E	-
Spain	V	E	-	G	Yemen	U	R	R	U
Sri Lanka	V	V	R	U	Yugoslavia, FR	V	V	ES	G
Sudan	U	E	E	U/V	Zambia	V	V	RS	G
Swaziland	N	R	RE	G	Zimbabwe	G	R	R	G

Notes

¹ Source: G = Government, U = UNHCR, N = NGO, V = Various/other/unknown.

² Basis: R = Registration/census, E = Estimate, S = Survey, V = Various/other/unknown.

³ Basis: R = Registration, E = Estimate, S = Extrapolation from survey.

⁴ Type of refugee status determination procedure: G = Government, U = UNHCR, V = Government and UNHCR combined, unknown.

Table VI.2 Sources and classification of data in industrialised countries

See footnotes at the end of the table

Country	Level*	Source	Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherwise closed	Notes
Australia (asylum)	FI/AR	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA)	Granted, Remitted		Rejected, Affirmed	Closed otherwise	Data on appeal procedure 1997 and 1998 are not available.
Australia (resettlement)		DIMIA					Resettlement arrivals include "refugee arrivals", "special humanitarian programme" and "special assistance".
Austria		Ministry of Interior	Positive		Negative	Closed otherwise	
Belgium	FI	Commissariat général aux réfugiés et apatrides (CGRA)					Excludes applications and refugee status determination under UNHCR mandate (1988-1990).
Belgium	AR	Commission permanente de recours des réfugiés (CPRR)					
Canada (asylum)		Immigration and Refugee Board (annual data); Citizenship and Immigration Canada (monthly data)	Positive		Negative	Abandoned; Withdrawn and Other	
Canada (resettlement)		Government					Resettlement arrivals include "refugee landings" and "humanitarian landings".
Cyprus		UNHCR					
Czech Rep.		Ministry of Interior					
Denmark		Danish Immigration Service		De facto	Refusal		Excludes asylum applications lodged at embassies abroad. Data for 1982-1997 refers to "net application figure" thus excluding persons who are returned to a safe third country or processed under the Dublin procedure. Data for 1998-2001 refers to "gross application figure". Convention recognition for 1988 includes humanitarian status (no separate data available). Number of rejections for 1986-1987 and 1989-1994 are not available. Pending applications at end-2000 is an estimate. Resettlement arrivals include 7,626 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina who arrived during 1993-1996 (Source: UNHCR).
Estonia		Government					
Finland	FI	Government		De facto (B-) Status; Humanitarian; Other			Pending applications end-2000 estimated by UNHCR. Data on appeal procedure 2001 not available.
France	FI	Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)	Certificat de Réfugié		Rejet		Recognition of asylum-seekers refers to first instance and re-opened applications.
France	AR	Commission de Recours de Réfugiés	Annulations; Non-lieux		Irrécevabilités; Desistements; Rejets au fond		
France	RA	Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)	Certificat de Réfugié				
Germany	NA	Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees	Recognized under the German Constitution and the 1951 Convention (paragraph 51)	Recognized otherwise (paragraph 53)	Rejected	Otherwise closed	

Table VI.2 Sources and classification of data in industrialised countries

(continued)

Country	Level*	Source	Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherwise closed	Notes
Germany	RA	Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees	Recognized under the German Constitution and the 1951 Convention (paragraph 51)	Recognized otherwise (paragraph 53)	Rejected	Otherwise closed; repeat application not reopened	
Greece		Ministry of Public Order (Asylum Department)		Humanitarian status		No-show, revocation, withdrawals	Excludes applications and refugee status determination under the UNHCR mandate (1986-1992).
Hungary		Office for Immigration and Nationality		Tolerated			Excludes applications and refugee status determination under the UNHCR mandate (1992-1998).
Iceland		Government					
Ireland		Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner		Temporary leave to remain	Refused		Resettlement arrivals in 1994 include 1993 arrivals (no separate breakdown available).
Italy		Ministry of Interior					Excludes applications and refugee status determination under the UNHCR mandate (1982-1989). Number of applications submitted to the Government in 1988-1989 not available.
Japan		Government					Resettlement arrivals refer to settled Indochinese "boat people", resettled Indochinese refugees and arrivals under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP).
Latvia		Government					
Liechtenstein		Foreigner and Passport Office		Temporary protection	Rejected (substantive decisions)	Otherwise closed	
Lithuania		Government					
Luxembourg		Government		Residence permit for humanitarian reasons			No data on decisions taken during 1999.
Malta		Government					Applications in 1992 refer to number of cases. No data on applications available 1993-1994 and on decisions taken 1992-1994.
Netherlands		Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND)	A-Status	Residence permit on humanitarian grounds ("VTV"); provisional residence permit ("WTV")	Rejected	Manifestly unfounded; Inadmissible; Other	Data for 1982 refers to cases. Applications in 1999 include 3,434 applications submitted by persons from Kosovo under the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP).
New Zealand (asylum)	FI	Refugee Status Branch	Allowed		Declined		1998 data refer to July-December only.
New Zealand (asylum)	AR	Refugee Status Appeal Authority	Allowed		Declined		
New Zealand (resettlement)		Government					Resettlement arrivals refer to fiscal year.
Norway	FI	Government		Humanitarian status; Temporary Protection			Resettlement arrivals include 3,614 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-2000) and 2,462 from Kosovo granted special temporary protection. Data on 2001 appeal procedure not available.
Poland		Government					No data on decisions taken during 1992 (first instance) and 1999 (appeal).
Portugal		Foreigner and Border Service (SEF)	Granted	Granted (A.R. R.H.)	Rejected	Not admissible	Data for 1983 and 1984 refers to cases. Number of rejections 1985-1987 not available.
Rep. of Korea		Government					

Table VI.2 Sources and classification of data in industrialised countries
(continued)

Country	Level*	Source	Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherwise closed	Notes
Romania		Interior Ministry (National Refugee Office)					
Slovakia		Slovak Migration Office					
Slovenia		Interior Ministry (Asylum Department)					
Spain		Asylum and Refugee Office (OAR)	Convention status granted	Humanitarian status; Other protection	Negative eligibility decision	Inadmissions to procedure; withdrawals	Data on rejections 1987-1990 refers to cases.
Sweden		Swedish Migration Board		De facto; B-Status; Allowed to remain; Humanitarian status			No distinction between refugee and humanitarian status in 1982-1986 available. Number of rejections in 1988-1989 not available. Distinction between first instance and appeal only available since 1999. Pending applications end-1999 estimated by UNHCR.
Switzerland	FI	Federal Office for Refugees	Recognized	Temporary protection	Rejected	Otherwise closed, withdrawn, inadmissible	
Switzerland	AR	Asylum Appeal Commission	Approval, preliminary approval		Rejected	Otherwise closed	
Switzerland	CA	Cantons (Foreigner Police)		Humanitarian permits			
Turkey		UNHCR					Data refer to refugee status determination carried out under UNHCR mandate. Applications submitted in 1985-1986 and decisions taken in 1982-1986 are not available.
United Kingdom	FI	Home Office	Recognized	Exceptional leave to remain (ELR)	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration.	Refused on safe third country grounds; Refused under para. 340 of Immigration Rules (failure to provide evidence to support asylum claim within a reasonable period).	Data on rejections and otherwise closed are estimated by UNHCR based on an average of 1.3 persons per asylum case. Recognitions and rejections for 1999 and 2000 include the backlog clearance procedure.
United Kingdom	AR	Home Office (Immigration Appellate Authority)		Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn; Referred	Data refer to number of cases and includes decisions taken on reopened applications (2001).
United States (asylum)	IN	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	Granted		Denied; Rejected; Cases to Immigration Judges Interviewed	Cases closed; Cases to Immigration Judges Not Interviewed	Data exclude reopened applications. All data refer to number of cases (except when otherwise indicated) and reflect fiscal year.
United States (asylum)	EO	Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)	Granted		Denied	Abandoned; Withdrawn; Other	Figures refer to fiscal year.
United States (resettlement)		Department of State					Resettlement arrivals generally include family reunification and refer to fiscal year.

Notes

* Level in the procedure: FI=First instance; AR=Administrative Review, JR=Judicial Review; CA=Cantonal regulations; EO=Executive Office of Immigration Review; IN=Immigration and Naturalization Service; NA=New applications; RA=Repeat applications; BL=Backlog procedure.