

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED  
KINGDOM**

**REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI  
CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2012**

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## **SUMMARY**

### **Migration flows**

The estimated number of people arriving during 2011 to live in the UK for at least a year was 566,000; those leaving numbered 351,000. 215,000 more people entered than left, a 15 per cent reduction on 2010 which was the highest recorded net figure. The fall in net migration was a combination of falling inflow and rising outflow, the former having the larger effect. There was a net outflow of 70,000 British citizens, which was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 285,000 non-British.

### **Settlement and citizenship**

The number of people granted settlement in 2011 fell by a third to 163,477, compared with 2010. The main category of grants was work related. The data for 2011 suggest that the total number of spouses and dependants was 101,444, a 25 per cent reduction on 2010.

There were 177,785 grants of citizenship in 2011, lower than the record 203,789 in 2009, but remaining nearly double the level seen in 2001.

### **Stocks of foreign nationals**

For the first time for some years, the number of foreign nationals in the UK stopped growing in 2012 and their proportion of the total population fell slightly, though well within the margins of sampling error. The number recorded in 2012, 4.788 million, was about the same as in 2011. Foreign citizens now account for 7.7 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 4.5 per cent in 2002. The foreign workforce totalled 2.558 million, the same as in 2011. In 2012 there were 7.588 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, a rise of 2.1 per cent on the previous year.

During 2011-12, there were 601,000 new national insurance registrations for foreign workers, well down on the year before (705,000). The EU accession countries accounted for 206,000 new registrations, a slight decrease from the previous year.

### **Labour immigration for non-EEA workers**

In Tier 1 there were 110,937 visa issues in 2011, with a similar level for the first six months of 2012 when annualised. Almost three quarters of principal applicants were post-study students. Entrepreneurs and investors totalled just over a thousand, with only 25 in the exceptional talent category. Tier 2 visas for principal applicants totalled 57,111. During the first six months of 2012, the number was 31,525 issues, a rate slightly higher than that of the same period the year before. Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 40,359 dependants in 2011, making a total of 97,470 coming through this route. During the first half of 2012, the number was running at about 10,000 more on an annualised basis.

ICTs accounted for nearly a third of certificates of sponsorship obtained by employers (up from 58 per cent in 2010), between a quarter and a third required a Resident Labour Market Test and only one in twelve came through the shortage occupation route.

During the year July 2011-June 2012, a total of 196,923 visas were issued to PBS applicants in all tiers, who brought in 84,663 dependants, giving a total of 281,586 people. These numbers are similar to those of the last couple of years.

### **Asylum**

Compared with 2010, asylum applications were up 11 per cent in 2011 to 19,865, although the annual number of applications remains low relative to the 2002 peak. With dependants, the number rose to 25,898. During 2011, initial decisions were made on 22,792 cases of which 24.1 per cent were grants of asylum and a further 7.4 per cent were granted leave to remain on humanitarian grounds.

### **New policy developments**

Migration policy in the UK since May 2010 has been driven by the Coalition Government's aim to reduce net migration to "the tens of thousands". From April 2011, an annual limit of 20,700 certificate of sponsorship was set for employers wishing to recruit a non-EEA worker. Such workers had to have a graduate level job, speak an intermediate level of English, and meet specific salary and employment requirements. The intra-company transfer (ICT) route, which was not part of the annual limit, was also changed so that the job had to be in an occupation on the graduate occupation list, only those paid £40,000 or more would be able to stay for more than a year and those paid between £24,000 and £40,000 would be allowed to come to the UK for no longer than 12 months. In 2012, the skill level was increased so that a number of middle level management jobs were no longer open to non-EEA migrant workers. However, to reduce bureaucracy the rules for businesses with respect to advertising highly paid and PhD jobs were relaxed, but the funds required for those entering under all tiers (except 3) were increased.

In 2011, significant changes to student visa system were announced. They included closure of the post-study work route, tightening of accreditation and inspection regime for colleges, a rise in the standard of English required for international students enrolling on degree courses and a 5-year limit on student visas for most university students. Restrictions were introduced on work entitlements; on rights to bring in dependants; requiring institutions to provide courses with academic progression; and the creation of a streamlined application process for 'low risk', nationals sponsored by highly trusted sponsors. Further measures in 2012 restricted work placements and the time students can spend at degree level institutions. The Tier 1 post-study work was closed although a route into sponsored graduate employment through Tier 2 of the points-based system was maintained.

Following a consultation in 2011, measures were introduced by the Government in 2012 to restrict family immigration. Those using the family route to come to the UK must be capable of being independently being supported by their sponsor and/or by their joint cash savings or non-employment income, with a minimum gross annual income threshold of £18,600 required. From October 2013, all applicants for settlement will be required to pass the Life in the UK test and present an English language speaking and listening qualification at B1 level or above, unless they are exempt from the requirement to do so.

**Postscript**

Since the Sopemi report was submitted the first results from the 2011 Census relating to international migrants for England and Wales (not the UK) have become available. The full bulletin is available on <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rpt-international-migrants.html>

The key points are in the appendix on page 129.

## 1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2011

### 1.1 Total movement

The only source of both immigration and emigration data is the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey of passengers arriving at and departing from UK air and sea ports and the Channel Tunnel. The number of migrant contacts in the sample is around 4,400. Immigrants and emigrants are defined as those intending to stay in the UK or be away from there for a year or more, having lived out of the UK (for immigrants) or in the UK (for emigrants) for a year or more.

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted. IPS data are based on intentions and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these. Further adjustments are made for other people who intend to be migrants but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year and for those who state an initial intention to stay for more than a year but actually leave before this. These adjustments are used to produce Long-Term International Migration (LTIM). Details of them are in Table 1.2. However, it is not possible to provide breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

Confidence intervals are provided for most of the data. Numerical differences between years, even for total numbers, may result from sampling error. More detailed breakdowns typically have wide confidence intervals and should be treated with caution.

Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the adjusted statistics for 1993-2011, broken down by citizenship. In 2011, 215,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 15 per cent reduction on 2010 which was the highest recorded net figure.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 566,000 in 2011, 25,000 fewer than in 2010 but within the margin of sampling error. Over the last eight years the estimated inflow has fluctuated in the region 566-596,000, suggesting that the trend in inflows is fairly flat. Fluctuations in outflow have been more pronounced. 2008 saw the largest ever recorded outflow of 427,000; in 2009 this fell to 368,000 and to 339,000 in 2010 before rising in 2011 to 351,000. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2008 and 2010 was mainly owing to substantially lower emigration. In 2011 the fall in net migration was a combination of falling inflow and rising outflow, the former having the larger effect.

These trends have particular significance in light of the Coalitions Government's principal objective which is to reduce net immigration. It is easier to manage inflows than outflows.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed. There was a net outflow of 70,000 British citizens, well up on the two previous years, but which was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 285,000 non-British, slightly fewer than the year before. The inflow of British, at 78,000, was lower than in 2010, while the

estimated outflow of 149,000 was up by 13,000 on 2010 but still well below the peak year of 2006. Non-British inflow fell by 10,000 while outflow was the same as in 2010. Compared with 2010, in 2011 fewer British entered and more left; at the same time fewer non-British arrived and the same number left. Hence, unlike 2010, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2010-11 was the behaviour of British people, fewer of whom came in and more left.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the New Commonwealth. Net immigration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased from 71,000 in 2006 to 87,000 in 2007 but then collapsed to 20,000 in 2008 and 16,000 in 2009. 2010 saw a sharp change in trend, with a rise to 49,000. This was because of a rise in inflow (up 18,000) and a fall in outflow (15,000) on the year before. Unlike 2009, in 2010 the pattern for EU (15) was different from that for the A8 countries: inflow fell and outflow rose, although both changes were low. Net immigration of New Commonwealth citizens rose to 126,000, owing to a combination of higher inflow and slightly smaller outflow. The Other Foreign population saw a small increase in immigration and stable emigration, leading to a smaller net gain, well within standard error. In 2011 there were further changes. Net immigration from the EU(15) rose as more of them entered and fewer left. In contrast, A8 net immigration fell because fewer entered while the same number as the year before left. Flows involving the Old Commonwealth changed little over the year; those of the New Commonwealth and Other Foreign nationals were also fairly stable, with small decreases in estimated entry and small increases in outflow.

The summary picture of trends between 2010 and 2011 is as follows. For British migrants there was a decrease in inflow and increase in outflow leading to an increased net outflow. Among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions except for the EU(15) changed little. Outflows tended to be stable or increase slightly in all regions apart from the EU(15). Hence, the relative stability over the year in net migration among the non-British was that the net inflow of EU(15) citizens compensated for the net outflow elsewhere, especially among those from the New Commonwealth.

Over the longer term, gross migration flows increased but this trend has now changed. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, but fell back subsequently to 917,000 in 2011.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. Total in-and outflows have both generally risen, with minor fluctuations, the difference between them tending to increase (Figure 1.1). The number of non-British coming to the UK has also risen, although in six years since 2000 it fell. The number of non-British leaving also tended to rise, although much less steeply, until 2008 but in both 2009 and 2010 it fell before rising in 2011 (Figure 1.2). Fluctuations in flows of non-British do not always synchronise: both inflows and outflows fell in 2000-1, 2002-3, 2006-7 and 2008-9 but in 2004-5 inflow fell while outflows rose, in 2007-8 both flows rose, in 2009-10 inflow rose while outflow fell, the reverse happening in 2010-11. The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British (Figure 1.3). Inflow has tended to fluctuate around the 100,000 mark for most of the period,



dipping 2005-7 then rising. The main trend of British outflow has been upward for most of the period, then falling back in recent years before rising again in 2011. The net result of these trends is in Figure 1.4. Fluctuating total net gains have tended generally to mirror those of the non-British population, although during the present decade the behaviour of the British population has increased in importance as net losses among this group increased before falling after 2006. This was particularly the case in 2009 and 2010. The trend of low net positive migration from the EU (15) has been remarkably consistent throughout the period.

## **1.2 Recent trends in the flow pattern**

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than those discussed in section 1.1. The gap between the IPS and adjusted statistics has reduced since the early 2000s, mainly because of the inclusion of a smaller asylum adjustment (Table 1.2). Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals included in individual tables.

### **1.2.1 Total flows**

The long term trend in overall inflow is one of fluctuating increase (Table 1.3). Inflows of non-nationals have consistently run ahead of those of the British, especially during the 1990s. The IPS inflow of 553,000 recorded for 2010 was the highest since records began in 1964 and exceeded by 35,000 the figure for 2009. That for 2011 fell to 531,000. The total outflow in 2011 was 332,000, up from 310,000 in 2010. Net total flows were frequently negative in the recession years of the early 1980s and 1990s but since then have been positive in all years. Since 1996 the net flow graph has been generally upward, though with some fluctuations. In 2011, the total net IPS gain was 200,000.

In 2010, the net loss of British people (32,000) was similar to the year before. Among the non-British, the net gain was of 275,000 was well up on the two previous years. Overall in 2009, the British were 40 per cent of all outflows, compared with only 17 per cent of all inflows. Overall, the major determinant of shifts in net migration change for the period since 2006 has been the behaviour of emigration (Table 1.3). The pattern of flows by citizenship (Table 1.4) largely mirrors that of Table 1.1.

## **1.3 The situation in 2011**

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5 and 1.6 differs from the standard one historically used by ONS and seen in Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4. The four Indian sub-continental countries are grouped together as are all foreign developed countries beyond Europe. The Rest of the World group thus contains the less developed countries, excluding the ISC. In Table 1.5 the traditional regional breakdown is also included for comparative purposes.

### **1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship**

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that the net overall gain was balanced between males and females, in contrast to 2010 when men predominated. Men accounted for 54 per cent of the inflow and 56 per cent of the outflow (Table 1.5). They made up 53.8 per cent of British and 54.1 per cent of non-British immigrants. British emigrants were again more likely to be male (59.2 per cent), as were non-British emigrants (53.7

per cent). These figures, with minor fluctuations from year to year, are reasonably consistent with those of the recent period. They suggest that men are more likely to come and go than women.

The inflow from the EU (15) and EFTA in 2011 was slightly female-dominated, unlike that from the A12 countries from where 63.2 per cent were men. There were some differences in the gender balance from other regions. Two thirds of the inflow from the ISC was male. Those from the Old Commonwealth, the Other Foreign Developed group and the Rest of the World were mainly fairly evenly balanced.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group (148,000), while the 25-44 group also gained by 40,000 (Table 1.6), both figures being down on 2010. As last year, among 15-24 year olds, males were responsible for the majority of the net gain; in contrast, among 25-44 olds year there was a balance between the sexes.

When analysed by citizenship, age and sex the situation becomes more complicated. There were net losses of British citizens across the board with the exception of under-15s and over 60/65s, although estimates for these groups are small and confidence intervals wide. This is an ongoing pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons are going abroad to retire but for some years this is no longer to be the case and almost as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. The data for British over 60/65s do not suggest large numbers who may have emigrated to retire previously coming back in old age. The overall gain of non-British citizens was accounted for by all age/sex groups. Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error.

Some 49 per cent of the inflow of A12 nationals was in the 15-24 group and 41.5 per cent were aged 25-44 (Table 1.6). In the latter group, men were predominant. They were also preponderant in these two age groups among inflows of ISC citizens. There was a gender balance in inflows of both the 15-24 and 25-44 groups from Other Foreign Developed Countries; for the Rest of the World the estimates suggest more females among the 15-24s but not among the 25-44s. However, differences are generally small and within the bounds of sampling error.

### **1.3.2 Reason for moving**

There is uncertainty over the size of labour flows. The IPS gives us two measurements. The first is based on the main reason given for movement in or out of the country. However, because the survey asks only for the priority reason, it underestimates the size of the real migrant worker flow. Hence, the data should be taken as indicative rather than definitive.

Table 1.7 shows the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2005-11. In 2011, for all citizenships, 176,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, a reduction on 2010 (192,000). This was about a third of all entrants, a similar proportion to the two previous years, but well down on the pre-recession 2007 (43.6 per cent). A higher proportion of those leaving, 59 per cent, did so primarily for work reasons. Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes. Among the

British, 46.2 per cent entered for work reasons and 54.9 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British 56 per cent said their main reason for coming was to a definite job or to look for work but the figure for those leaving was 63 per cent. A further 221,000 non-British came primarily to study (up from 211,000 in 2010). This confirms the trend in recent years for more non-British to come for study, fewer for employment.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 51.7 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 18 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. Unlike OECD citizens, increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries come primarily to study – 62.2 per cent in 2011. The latter were much more likely than the former to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK.

### **1.3.3 Usual occupation (prior to migration)**

An alternative and in some ways better measurement of the scale of labour migration is occupation prior to moving since it records whether or not a person was in the labour market at that time. In 2011, 46.5 per cent (48.8 per cent in 2010 and 51.5 per cent in 2009) of the inflow and 68.4 per cent (65.8 per cent in 2010 and 70.6 per cent in 2009) of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.8). This again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave.

In 2011, 199,000 non-British citizens and 49,000 British, both lower than in 2010, entered the UK, having been in employment before moving. The IPS identifies two categories of these people: professional and managerial; manual and clerical.

Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed migrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999 to fluctuate around 140,000 during most of the 2000s before falling to 110,000 in 2011. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early years of this decade before rising from 2007 to reach 39,000 in 2010, then falling to 33,000 in 2011. However, in view of standard errors it is probable that in the last few years the trend has been fairly flat. The number of professional and managerial British leaving in 2011 rose to an estimated 67,000 – the highest figure since 2008. Non-British highly skilled emigrant numbers rose after 2007 but fell to 58,000 in 2011. The consequence of these trends was that in 2011 the country lost 35,000 highly skilled British workers and gained 52,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 17,000, the smallest gain in recent years.

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination. Traditionally, the richer countries (Europe, Old Commonwealth and Other Developed Regions) have tended to fulfil the role of ‘turnover regions’. Experience in recent years suggests that those professional and managerial workers who come to the UK

from more developed countries are more likely to go again, those from elsewhere are more likely to stay. In 2011 the richer countries accounted for 64.5 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 84.5 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for only 42.3 per cent of the net gain, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World'), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for the majority.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut. Since 1999 there has been no clear trend in inflow by the British and while outflow has tended to rise, the trend is not as obvious as among professional and managerial workers. Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have risen steadily while the outflow has fluctuated at a relatively low level. By 2011, 40,000 departing British workers were more than compensated for by 89,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a balance with a net loss of 25,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 27,000 non-British. The fall in the net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is consistent with government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration.

The breakdown of manual and clerical workers by origin and destination reveals a less clear distinction between richer and poorer regions than has hitherto been the case. Net gains from Europe are the main ones while those from the two poorer origin regions are now very low.

In sum, the UK has seen rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population. However, there seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers, but by 2010 this proportion had fallen to 65.8 per cent.

#### **1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship**

Table 1.9 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2011. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. India easily tops the list for all in-migrants, followed by China and Pakistan. British citizens are more likely to be returning from Australia, Germany or Spain, while Australia, the US and New Zealand are their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, India is the main country of last residence, then China and Pakistan. India and Poland head the list of countries of next residence for this group.

Table 1.10 injects a little more accuracy by combining data for two years, although even then in many cases the estimates and confidence intervals are the same. Its main virtue is in providing some indication of the small flow size of migrants.

The data in Tables 1.9 and 1.10 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/next residence. For example, Britons go to the US and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, most notably between the UK and India. Some flows reflect labour market policy (see Section 5), such as immigration of nurses from the Philippines. Others, notably with

Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population.

## **1.5 Summary**

The LTIM and IPS data for 2011 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level, although the long-term rise now seems to be halted. Immigration seems to have more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations. Outflows, too, have fluctuated, albeit over a rather wider range. In several recent years, overall net flow has been more affected by emigration than immigration. In 2011 the fall in net migration was a combination of falling inflow and rising outflow. The behaviour of British people was particularly significant: fewer of whom came in and more left.

The behaviour of the different origin and destination groups varies although there have been some shifts. Particularly noticeable in 2008 was the difference between EU (15) and EU (A8) citizens. Inflows of the former increased, those of the latter fell; although both sets of outflows increased, those of A8 citizens were proportionately much higher. In consequence, the net gain of EU (15) citizens was unchanged while that of A8 citizens fell sharply. In 2009 inflows from both regions fell, although much less from the EU(15); outflow from the EU(15) was stable but that from the A8 fell. There was a higher net gain from the EU(15) than from the A8. In 2010 inflow from the EU(15) fell as did the net gain; inflow from the A12 rose, outflow fell and net gain increased. In 2011, among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions except for the EU(15) changed little. Outflows tended to be stable or increase slightly in all regions apart from the EU(15). Hence, the relative stability over the year in net migration among the non-British was that the net inflow of EU(15) citizens compensated for the net outflow elsewhere, especially among those from the New Commonwealth.

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2011

	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
<i>thousands</i>										
Inflow to UK										
1993	266	86	179	44	-	-	-	23	47	65
1994	315	109	206	50	-	-	-	21	59	76
1995	312	84	228	61	-	-	-	27	58	82
1996	318	94	224	72	-	-	-	29	49	74
1997	327	90	237	71	-	-	-	31	59	76
1998	391	104	287	82	-	-	-	54	51	101
1999	454	115	338	66	-	-	-	55	68	150
2000	479	99	379	63	-	-	-	56	91	169
2001	481	110	370	58	-	-	-	65	84	164
2002	516	98	418	61	-	-	-	63	92	201
2003	511	100	411	66	-	-	-	62	105	177
2004	589	89	500	77	130	0	53	73	141	155
2005	567	98	469	73	152	3	76	62	117	137
2006	596	83	513	74	170	4	92	62	139	143
2007	574	74	500	77	195	1	112	45	129	131
2008	590	85	505	90	198	3	89	44	121	142
2009	567	96	471	82	167	4	68	30	141	132
2010	591	93	498	76	176	-	86	31	156	135
2011	566	78	488	83	174	-	77	29	151	135
Outflow from UK										
1993	-266	-149	-118	-40	-	-	-	-17	-17	-43
1994	-238	-125	-113	-42	-	-	-	-14	-17	-40
1995	-236	-135	-101	-38	-	-	-	-18	-12	-34
1996	-264	-156	-108	-44	-	-	-	-17	-14	-32
1997	-279	-149	-131	-53	-	-	-	-20	-20	-37
1998	-251	-126	-126	-49	-	-	-	-20	-13	-44
1999	-291	-139	-152	-59	-	-	-	-29	-12	-52
2000	-321	-161	-160	-57	-	-	-	-32	-15	-55
2001	-309	-159	-150	-51	-	-	-	-32	-19	-49
2002	-363	-186	-177	-54	-	-	-	-42	-16	-64
2003	-363	-191	-172	-51	-	-	-	-42	-17	-62
2004	-344	-196	-148	-39	-43	-1	-3	-33	-19	-52
2005	-361	-186	-175	-40	-56	-1	-15	-37	-23	-59
2006	-398	-207	-192	-44	-66	0	-22	-42	-24	-60
2007	-341	-171	-169	-41	-69	-2	-25	-31	-26	-43
2008	-427	-173	-255	-54	-134	0	-69	-35	-31	-55
2009	-368	-140	-228	-53	-109	-2	-52	-32	-34	-53
2010	-339	-136	-203	-58	-99	-	-37	-22	-30	-52
2011	-351	-149	-202	-49	-92	-	-37	-21	-39	-50

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2011, [continued]

Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	171	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	153	-88	241	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	148	-91	239	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	245	-107	352	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	206	-88	294	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	198	-124	322	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	233	-97	330	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	163	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87
2009	198	-44	242	29	58	2	16	-2	107	79
2010	252	-43	295	18	77	-	49	9	126	83
2011	215	-70	285	34	82	-	40	8	111	85

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These estimates have been revised following changes to the source data. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; 2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland up to 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU 25 (EU15 and A8 grouping plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007 onwards, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004. From 2007 onwards, Other foreign excludes Bulgaria and Romania which joined the EU in January 2007.

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 – 2011

Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	Components			Adjustments		<i>thousands</i>	
		International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic <sup>3</sup>	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment <sup>5</sup>	Visitor Switchers adjustment	Migrant Switchers adjustment	
<b>Inflow to UK</b>								
1996	318	261	15		31	25		-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23		-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28		-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29		-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40		-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36		-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45		-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44		-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43		-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51		-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50		-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37		-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35		-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28		-18
2010	591	547	-	12	19	30		-17
2011	566	525	-	11	20	25		-15
<b>Outflow from UK</b>								
1996	-264	-223	-19		-7	-17		+2
1997	-279	-232	-21		-10	-18		+2
1998	-251	-206	-21		-10	-16		+2
1999	-291	-245	-19		-8	-21		+2
2000	-321	-278	-16		-10	-19		+3
2001	-309	-250	-17		-18	-26		+2
2002	-363	-305	-17		-21	-22		+3
2003	-363	-314	-15		-17	-21		+3
2004	-344	-310	-15		-16	-16		+13
2005	-361	-328	-17		-15	-15		+14
2006	-398	-369	-16		-15	-16		+17
2007	-341	-318	-14		-11	-13		+14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10	-10	-16		+13
2009	-368	-334	0	-13	-9	-21		+9
2010	-339	-308	-	-12	-8	-19		+8
2011	-351	-328	-	-13	-6	-14		+11
<b>Net Flow</b>								
1996	55	37	-3		24	8		-11
1997	48	40	-10		24	5		-11
1998	140	113	-12		41	12		-14
1999	163	109	-11		72	8		-15
2000	158	82	-10		81	20		-15
2001	171	122	-11		66	10		-16
2002	153	81	-9		75	23		-16
2003	148	113	-7		37	23		-18
2004	245	208	-8		21	27		-2
2005	206	168	-8		11	36		-1
2006	198	160	-6		9	35		1
2007	233	209	-5		12	25		-8
2008	163	125	0	8	17	19		-7
2009	198	185	0	-1	17	7		-9
2010	252	239	-	0	11	11		-9
2011	215	197	-	-3	14	11		-3

Source: International Migration - Series MN, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

These estimates have been revised following changes to the source data. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland upto 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU 25 (EU15 and A8 grouping plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007 onwards, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004. From 2007 onwards, Other foreign excludes Bulgaria and Romania which joined the EU in January 2007



Table 1.3 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2011

	All citizenships						British citizens						Non-British citizens					
	Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance	
	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI
1975	197	10	238	11	- 41	15	85	7	169	9	- 84	11	112	8	69	7	+ 43	11
1976	191	12	210	11	- 19	17	87	8	137	8	- 50	12	104	9	73	7	+ 31	12
1977	162	12	208	12	- 46	17	73	7	143	10	- 71	12	89	10	65	7	+ 25	12
1978	187	14	192	12	- 5	18	73	8	126	10	- 53	12	113	11	66	8	+ 47	13
1979	195	13	189	14	+ 6	19	78	8	126	11	- 48	14	117	10	63	8	+ 54	12
1980	173	12	228	15	- 55	19	67	8	150	10	- 83	13	107	9	79	11	+ 28	14
1981	153	13	232	15	- 79	19	60	9	164	11	- 104	14	93	9	68	9	+ 24	13
1982	201	20	257	16	- 56	26	97	15	186	14	- 88	21	104	13	72	8	+ 32	16
1983	202	18	184	14	+ 17	23	96	13	122	12	- 26	17	106	12	62	8	+ 43	14
1984	201	19	164	14	+ 37	23	95	14	102	11	- 7	17	106	13	61	8	+ 44	15
1985	232	22	174	15	+ 58	26	110	16	108	12	+ 1	21	123	14	65	8	+ 57	17
1986	250	22	213	19	+ 37	29	120	16	132	15	- 11	22	130	15	81	11	+ 49	19
1987	211	18	209	19	+ 2	26	98	13	130	15	- 32	20	113	12	79	11	+ 34	17
1988	216	19	237	20	- 21	28	89	12	143	15	- 54	20	127	15	94	13	+ 33	20
1989	250	21	205	17	+ 44	27	104	15	122	13	- 18	20	145	15	83	11	+ 62	18
1990	267	23	231	21	+ 36	31	106	16	135	15	- 30	22	161	17	95	15	+ 66	22
1991	255	23	247	23	+ 8	33	110	17	141	18	- 31	24	145	16	106	15	+ 39	22
1992	207	20	235	21	- 28	29	94	16	137	17	- 43	23	113	13	98	13	+ 15	18
1993	204	19	223	20	- 19	27	86	13	130	16	- 44	21	118	13	93	11	+ 25	17
1994	243	23	197	20	+ 45	30	111	17	111	15	0	23	132	15	86	13	+ 46	20
1995	235	22	198	19	+ 37	29	86	14	122	15	- 36	21	150	17	77	11	+ 73	20
1996	261	25	223	28	+ 37	37	97	17	143	25	- 47	30	164	18	80	11	+ 84	21
1997	273	27	232	24	+ 40	36	90	15	135	19	- 45	24	183	23	97	15	+ 85	27
1998	318	27	206	22	+ 113	35	104	16	114	18	- 11	24	214	22	91	12	+ 123	25
1999	354	31	245	24	+ 109	39	114	18	115	16	- 1	24	241	25	130	18	+ 110	31
2000	359	31	278	27	+ 82	41	98	17	141	19	- 42	25	261	26	137	19	+ 124	32
2001	372	30	250	25	+ 122	40	110	18	133	19	- 23	26	262	25	117	17	+ 145	30
2002	386	32	305	29	+ 81	43	96	19	164	23	- 68	29	290	26	141	19	+ 149	32
2003	427	33	314	32	+ 113	46	99	18	170	23	- 70	29	327	27	144	22	+ 183	35
2004	518	40	310	28	+ 208	49	84	14	184	23	- 100	27	434	38	126	16	+ 308	41
2005	496	37	328	31	+ 168	49	91	18	174	22	- 83	29	405	33	154	21	+ 251	39
2006	529	39	369	34	+ 160	52	77	17	196	26	- 119	31	452	35	173	22	+ 278	41
2007	527	40	318	27	+ 209	48	71	14	159	20	- 88	24	455	37	158	18	+ 297	41
2008	538	39	409	41	+ 129	57	82	16	166	22	- 84	28	456	36	243	34	+ 213	50
2009	528	30	337	22	+ 191	37	98	14	127	11	- 29	18	430	26	211	18	+ 220	32
2010	553	31	310	20	+ 243	37	93	15	125	11	- 32	18	460	27	185	16	+ 275	32
2011	531	28	332	22	+ 200	35	78	12	142	13	- 64	18	453	25	190	17	+ 263	31

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes: Migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland is included in IPS estimates for 2008 onwards but excluded for previous years.

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2011, thousands

(a) Inflows and Outflows

Date	Total		British		Non-British		of which:											
							EU15		EU25/EU27		Non-EU		of which:					
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		
1981	153	233	60	164	93	68	11	15	-	-	83	54	11	13	36	16	36	25
1982	202	259	97	186	104	72	18	11	-	-	87	60	12	13	38	19	37	28
1983	202	185	96	122	106	62	14	12	-	-	94	52	11	11	43	16	40	25
1984	201	164	95	102	106	61	19	10	-	-	87	52	15	10	35	15	37	27
1985	232	174	110	108	123	65	21	12	-	-	101	54	19	12	35	16	47	26
1986	250	213	120	132	130	81	35	10	-	-	96	72	16	19	34	13	46	40
1987	212	210	98	130	113	79	25	19	-	-	88	61	19	18	34	13	35	30
1988	216	237	89	143	127	94	27	22	-	-	101	72	21	15	27	19	53	38
1989	250	205	104	122	145	83	29	21	-	-	116	62	24	11	43	15	49	36
1990	267	231	106	135	161	95	35	28	-	-	127	68	32	16	38	14	57	38
1991	255	247	110	141	145	106	33	32	-	-	112	74	25	18	35	15	51	41
1992	207	235	94	137	113	98	25	17	-	-	88	81	17	16	29	12	41	53
1993	204	223	86	130	118	93	26	24	-	-	92	69	22	17	26	15	44	38
1994	243	197	111	111	132	86	31	23	-	-	100	63	19	13	29	15	52	35
1995	235	198	86	122	150	77	42	20	-	-	107	57	26	17	29	10	52	30
1996	261	223	97	143	164	80	55	24	-	-	108	56	29	17	31	12	49	27
1997	273	232	90	135	182	97	62	32	-	-	120	65	31	19	45	17	45	29
1998	318	206	104	114	214	91	70	26	-	-	145	65	55	19	34	10	56	35
1999	354	245	115	115	239	130	59	47	-	-	180	83	55	29	46	10	79	45
2000	359	278	99	141	260	137	59	46	-	-	202	91	56	31	57	12	89	48
2001	372	250	110	133	262	117	53	40	-	-	209	77	60	31	60	13	89	33
2002	386	305	97	164	289	141	55	42	-	-	234	99	56	41	64	10	113	47
2003	427	314	99	170	327	144	61	42	-	-	266	102	55	41	88	12	124	48
2004	518	310	84	184	434	126	56	31	106	34	329	92	72	34	132	16	125	42
2005	496	328	91	174	405	154	48	31	118	47	287	107	61	39	111	20	115	49
2006	529	369	77	196	452	173	52	36	136	59	315	115	60	44	133	21	122	50
2007	527	318	71	159	455	158	63	37	172	65	284	94	44	33	125	24	115	37
2008	538	409	82	166	456	243	83	54	178	133	278	110	44	36	113	28	121	46
2009	528	337	98	127	430	211	76	52	150	102	280	108	30	32	131	31	119	45
2010	553	310	93	125	460	185	71	60	160	94	305	94	31	22	150	26	124	46
2011	531	332	78	142	453	190	80	53	162	92	296	103	30	21	146	37	120	45

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2011, [continued]

(b) Net flows

Date	Total	British	Non-British of which:						
			EU15	EU25/EU27	Non-EU	of which:			
						Old CW	New CW	Oth. For.*	
1981	<b>-80</b>	-104	24	-4	-	29	-2	20	11
1982	<b>-57</b>	-89	32	7	-	27	-1	19	9
1983	<b>17</b>	-27	44	2	-	42	0	27	15
1984	<b>37</b>	-8	45	9	-	35	5	20	10
1985	<b>58</b>	1	57	9	-	47	7	19	21
1986	<b>37</b>	-12	49	25	-	24	-3	21	6
1987	<b>2</b>	-31	33	6	-	27	1	21	5
1988	<b>-21</b>	-54	33	5	-	27	6	7	14
1989	<b>44</b>	-18	62	9	-	54	13	28	13
1990	<b>36</b>	-30	66	7	-	59	16	24	19
1991	<b>8</b>	-30	39	0	-	38	8	20	10
1992	<b>-28</b>	-43	15	8	-	7	2	18	-13
1993	<b>-19</b>	-44	25	2	-	23	6	11	7
1994	<b>45</b>	0	46	8	-	37	6	14	17
1995	<b>37</b>	-36	73	22	-	51	9	20	22
1996	<b>37</b>	-46	84	31	-	53	12	18	22
1997	<b>40</b>	-45	85	30	-	55	11	28	16
1998	<b>113</b>	-10	123	44	-	79	35	23	21
1999	<b>109</b>	0	109	12	-	97	27	36	34
2000	<b>82</b>	-42	124	13	-	111	25	45	41
2001	<b>122</b>	-23	145	13	-	132	29	48	56
2002	<b>81</b>	-66	147	13	-	135	15	54	66
2003	<b>113</b>	-70	183	19	-	164	14	75	76
2004	<b>208</b>	-100	308	26	72	236	38	116	83
2005	<b>168</b>	-83	251	17	72	179	22	91	66
2006	<b>160</b>	-119	278	16	78	201	16	112	72
2007	<b>209</b>	-88	297	26	107	190	11	101	78
2008	<b>129</b>	-84	213	29	46	168	8	84	76
2009	<b>191</b>	-29	220	24	48	172	-2	100	74
2010	<b>243</b>	-32	275	12	66	209	8	123	78
2011	<b>200</b>	-64	264	26	70	193	9	109	75

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published.

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and, for 2005 and 2006, the EU25 (EU15 and A8 groupings plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

Table 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2011

thousands

	In						Out						Net					
	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI
All Citizenships	<b>531</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>+ 200</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>+ 101</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>+ 99</b>	<b>24</b>
British	78	12	42	8	36	9	142	13	84	10	58	8	- 64	18	- 42	13	- 22	12
Non British	453	25	245	18	208	17	190	17	102	13	87	11	+ 263	31	+ 143	23	+ 120	21
EU27 & EFTA	162	18	86	13	76	12	92	15	46	12	46	10	+ 70	24	+ 39	18	+ 30	16
EU15 & EFTA	80	12	38	8	42	9	53	12	23	8	30	8	+ 26	17	+ 14	12	+ 12	12
Rest of Europe (25/27)	5	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	+ 2	3	- 1	1	+ 3	2
Rest of Europe (15)	87	13	49	10	37	8	41	10	25	8	16	5	+ 46	16	+ 25	13	+ 21	10
Old Commonwealth	30	6	13	4	17	5	21	4	10	2	11	3	+ 9	7	+ 3	4	+ 6	6
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	120	10	80	8	40	6	26	4	20	4	6	2	+ 94	11	+ 60	9	+ 35	6
Other Foreign - developed countries	30	5	14	4	16	4	15	4	8	3	7	2	+ 15	7	+ 6	5	+ 9	4
Rest of World	106	12	52	8	54	8	33	5	16	3	17	3	+ 73	13	+ 36	9	+ 38	9
European Union 25/27	158	18	83	13	74	12	87	14	42	10	45	10	+ 71	23	+ 41	17	+ 29	16
European Union 15	76	12	35	8	40	9	48	10	19	6	29	8	+ 27	16	+ 16	10	+ 11	12
Old Commonwealth	30	6	13	4	17	5	21	4	10	2	11	3	+ 9	7	+ 3	4	+ 6	6
New Commonwealth (25/27)	146	12	94	9	51	7	37	5	26	4	10	3	+ 109	13	+ 68	10	+ 41	7
New Commonwealth (15)	147	12	94	9	52	7	38	5	27	4	11	3	+ 108	13	+ 67	10	+ 41	7
Other Foreign (25/27)	120	12	55	8	65	9	45	8	24	7	21	4	+ 75	14	+ 31	11	+ 44	10
Other foreign (15)	201	18	103	13	98	12	82	12	46	10	36	7	+ 119	22	+ 57	17	+ 62	14

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published.

Shading is where standard error exceeds acceptable level

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and, for 2005 and 2006, the EU25 (EU15 and A8 groupings plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2011

Age-group and sex		thousands										
		All	British	Non British	EU27 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (27)	Rest of Europe (15)	Commonwealth <sup>3</sup>	Old	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries
<b>Inflow</b>												
All ages	All	531	78	453	162	80	5	87	30	120	30	106
	+/-CI	28	12	25	18	12	2	13	6	10	5	12
	M	287	42	245	86	38	1	49	13	80	14	52
	+/-CI	20	8	18	13	8	1	10	4	8	4	8
	F	244	36	208	76	42	4	37	17	40	16	54
	+/-CI	19	9	17	12	9	2	8	5	6	4	8
Under 15	All	21	7	14	6	2	.	3	1	3	1	3
	+/-CI	6	4	4	3	2	.	3	1	2	1	2
	M	9	3	6	3	1	.	3	.	1	0	2
	+/-CI	4	2	3	3	1	.	2	.	0	0	1
	F	12	5	8	2	2	.	1	1	3	0	1
	+/-CI	5	4	3	2	1	.	1	1	2	0	1
15-24	All	228	11	217	76	36	3	43	11	52	13	62
	+/-CI	17	3	17	12	7	2	10	3	6	4	9
	M	118	6	113	35	14	1	22	3	39	7	28
	+/-CI	13	3	12	8	4	1	7	2	6	3	6
	F	110	5	104	41	22	2	21	7	13	7	34
	+/-CI	12	2	12	9	6	2	6	3	3	2	7
25-44	All	233	31	201	70	36	2	36	16	63	14	37
	+/-CI	18	6	17	12	9	1	8	5	8	4	7
	M	133	19	114	41	20	0	21	8	39	6	20
	+/-CI	14	5	13	9	7	0	7	3	6	2	5
	F	100	13	87	29	16	1	14	8	23	8	17
	+/-CI	12	4	12	8	6	1	5	4	5	3	5
45-59/64	All	38	20	18	9	6	0	4	2	2	2	3
	+/-CI	9	7	5	4	3	0	3	1	1	1	2
	M	22	11	11	6	3	0	3	1	1	1	2
	+/-CI	6	4	4	4	3	0	3	1	1	1	2
	F	16	9	7	3	3	.	1	0	1	1	2
	+/-CI	6	6	3	3	2	.	1	0	1	1	1
60/65 and over	All	12	9	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	+/-CI	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
	M	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	0
	+/-CI	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	0
	F	7	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	+/-CI	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2011, [continued]

Outflow												
All ages	All	332	142	190	92	53	2	41	21	26	15	33
	+/-CI	22	13	17	15	12	1	10	4	4	4	5
	M	186	84	102	46	23	2	25	10	20	8	16
	+/-CI	17	10	13	12	8	1	8	2	4	3	3
	F	145	58	87	46	30	1	16	11	6	7	17
+/-CI	14	8	11	10	8	1	5	3	2	2	3	
Under 15	All	15	8	7	4	2	.	2	1	0	1	1
	+/-CI	6	3	5	5	4	.	2	1	0	1	1
	M	5	3	2	0	0	.	0	0	.	1	0
	+/-CI	2	2	1	0	0	.	0	0	.	1	1
	F	9	4	5	4	2	.	1	0	0	0	0
+/-CI	5	2	5	5	4	.	2	0	0	0	0	
15-24	All	80	29	51	25	16	0	9	5	8	3	11
	+/-CI	10	6	8	7	6	1	4	2	2	1	3
	M	39	16	23	9	5	0	5	2	6	1	4
	+/-CI	6	4	5	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	2
	F	41	13	28	16	11	0	4	2	1	2	7
+/-CI	8	5	6	5	5	0	3	1	1	1	2	
25-44	All	193	76	117	54	29	2	27	14	17	9	21
	+/-CI	16	9	13	11	8	1	8	3	3	3	4
	M	114	47	67	30	14	1	17	6	13	5	12
	+/-CI	13	7	11	9	5	1	7	2	3	3	3
	F	79	29	50	25	15	0	10	7	4	4	9
+/-CI	9	5	8	7	5	1	4	2	2	2	3	
45-59/64	All	36	24	12	7	5	0	2	2	1	2	1
	+/-CI	9	7	6	6	5	0	2	1	1	1	1
	M	24	15	9	6	4	0	2	1	1	1	0
	+/-CI	8	6	6	6	5	0	2	1	1	1	0
	F	12	9	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1
+/-CI	4	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	0	1	
60/65 and over	All	8	6	2	2	1	.	1	0	.	0	0
	+/-CI	4	3	2	2	1	.	2	0	.	0	1
	M	4	4	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	.	.
	+/-CI	3	3	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	.	.
	F	4	3	2	1	.	.	1	0	.	0	0
+/-CI	3	1	2	2	.	.	2	0	.	0	1	

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2011, [continued]

<b>Balance</b>												
All ages	All	200	-64	263	70	26	2	46	9	94	15	73
	+/-CI	35	18	31	24	17	3	16	7	11	7	13
	M	101	-42	143	39	14	-1	25	3	60	6	36
	+/-CI	26	13	23	18	12	1	13	4	9	5	9
	F	99	-22	120	30	12	3	21	6	35	9	38
	+/-CI	24	12	21	16	12	2	10	6	6	4	9
Under 15	All	7	0	7	2	0	.	2	1	3	-1	2
	+/-CI	8	5	7	6	4	.	3	1	2	1	2
	M	4	0	4	3	1	.	2	0	1	-1	2
	+/-CI	4	2	3	3	1	.	2	0	0	1	1
	F	3	0	3	-1	-1	.	-1	1	3	0	1
	+/-CI	7	4	6	5	4	.	2	1	2	1	1
15-24	All	148	-18	166	51	20	2	34	6	44	11	52
	+/-CI	20	7	19	14	9	2	10	3	7	4	10
	M	79	-10	89	26	9	0	17	1	32	6	24
	+/-CI	14	5	13	9	6	1	8	2	6	3	6
	F	69	-7	76	25	11	2	16	5	12	5	28
	+/-CI	14	5	13	10	8	2	7	3	3	2	7
25-44	All	40	-45	84	15	6	0	9	2	45	5	16
	+/-CI	24	11	22	17	12	2	12	6	8	5	8
	M	19	-28	47	11	6	-1	4	2	26	1	8
	+/-CI	19	9	17	13	9	1	10	4	7	4	6
	F	20	-17	37	4	0	1	5	1	19	4	8
	+/-CI	15	6	14	10	8	1	6	5	5	4	5
45-59/64	All	2	-4	6	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
	+/-CI	13	10	8	7	6	0	3	1	1	1	2
	M	-2	-4	2	0	-1	0	1	0	1	0	2
	+/-CI	10	7	7	7	6	0	3	1	1	1	2
	F	4	0	4	2	2	.	1	-1	1	0	1
	+/-CI	8	7	3	3	2	.	1	1	1	1	1
60/65 and over	All	3	3	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0
	+/-CI	7	6	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	1
	M	1	0	0	-1	-1	.	.	0	0	.	0
	+/-CI	5	5	1	1	1	.	.	1	0	.	0
	F	3	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0
	+/-CI	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published.

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

(15) or (27) after a grouping name indicates where Malta and Cyprus and the A8 countries have been assigned

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2011

Citizenship	<i>thousands</i>																
	Total		Definite job		Looking for work		Accompany / join		Study		Working holiday		Other		No reason stated		
	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	
<i>All citizenships</i>																	
Inflow	2005	496	37	152	22	74	15	83	13	124	18	.	.	33	8	29	11
	2006	529	39	149	21	65	14	104	16	142	17	.	.	26	11	42	14
	2007	527	40	162	25	68	14	85	12	140	17	25	6	14	7	34	13
	2008	538	39	137	21	70	14	87	15	172	21	20	7	14	9	39	13
	2009	528	30	124	17	63	9	76	12	209	16	9	3	13	5	35	9
	2010	553	31	114	16	78	12	78	11	234	17	10	3	9	3	30	10
	2011	531	28	110	13	66	11	75	11	226	16	6	2	11	4	37	10
Outflow	2005	328	31	93	15	73	14	53	12	13	6	.	.	19	5	78	18
	2006	369	34	102	16	84	14	50	11	18	9	.	.	24	6	92	22
	2007	318	27	98	13	75	12	42	8	13	5	12	6	22	9	56	14
	2008	409	41	134	20	84	16	58	12	21	8	10	2	16	5	87	28
	2009	337	22	113	13	90	11	43	7	19	4	10	2	15	4	46	9
	2010	310	20	108	11	73	8	37	6	26	9	9	2	15	3	46	9
	2011	332	22	120	12	76	9	31	5	17	5	10	2	15	6	59	12
Balance	2005	+ 168	49	+ 59	27	+ 1	21	+ 30	18	+ 111	19	.	.	15	9	- 48	21
	2006	+ 160	52	+ 47	27	- 19	19	+ 54	19	+ 124	19	.	.	15	12	- 49	26
	2007	+ 209	48	+ 65	29	- 7	19	+ 43	14	+ 126	18	+ 13	8	15	12	- 22	20
	2008	+ 129	57	+ 3	29	- 13	21	+ 29	19	+ 151	22	+ 10	7	15	10	- 48	31
	2009	+ 191	37	+ 11	22	- 27	15	+ 32	14	+ 189	17	- 2	3	15	6	- 11	13
	2010	+ 243	37	+ 7	19	+ 5	15	+ 41	13	+ 208	19	+ 1	4	15	4	- 16	14
	2011	+ 200	35	- 10	18	- 11	14	+ 44	12	+ 210	17	- 4	3	15	7	- 21	16
<i>All OECD countries</i>																	
Inflow	2005	274	31	105	21	57	13	26	9	40	12	.	.	19	6	27	10
	2006	278	32	91	18	56	13	42	12	35	9	.	.	19	10	35	13
	2007	290	33	121	24	57	14	29	8	39	11	15	5	6	4	22	9
	2008	291	32	93	18	49	11	36	11	51	14	15	6	11	9	36	13
	2009	274	24	91	16	45	8	34	9	60	10	6	2	7	3	32	9
	2010	271	25	86	15	57	10	31	8	53	10	10	3	6	3	27	10
	2011	252	21	76	11	50	9	31	8	54	9	6	2	6	3	29	9
Outflow	2005	268	28	75	13	49	11	48	12	10	6	.	.	16	5	70	17
	2006	302	31	78	14	59	12	45	10	17	8	.	.	21	6	82	21
	2007	260	26	78	12	55	12	39	8	8	4	12	6	18	9	52	14
	2008	335	35	113	20	63	15	51	11	17	7	10	2	14	5	68	19
	2009	270	21	87	13	67	11	40	7	15	4	10	2	13	3	38	9
	2010	246	18	87	10	47	7	33	6	23	8	9	2	9	2	39	9
	2011	256	20	96	12	46	7	27	4	13	4	10	2	15	6	49	12
Balance	2005	+ 6	42	+ 30	24	+ 8	17	- 22	15	+ 30	14	.	.	+ 2	7	- 42	20
	2006	- 24	45	+ 13	22	- 3	18	- 3	16	+ 19	12	.	.	- 2	12	- 46	25
	2007	+ 30	42	+ 43	27	+ 2	18	- 9	11	+ 32	12	+ 3	7	- 12	10	- 29	17
	2008	- 44	48	- 20	27	- 14	19	- 15	16	+ 34	15	+ 5	7	- 3	10	- 32	23
	2009	+ 4	32	+ 4	20	- 22	13	- 6	11	+ 45	11	- 4	3	- 6	5	- 6	12
	2010	+ 25	31	0	18	+ 10	12	- 2	10	+ 31	13	0	4	- 3	4	- 11	13
	2011	- 4	29	- 20	16	+ 4	12	+ 4	9	+ 41	10	- 4	3	- 9	6	- 20	15
<i>British</i>																	
Inflow	2005	91	18	23	9	25	7	13	8	7	5	.	.	3	1	21	9
	2006	77	17	16	5	15	6	21	10	5	3	.	.	1	1	19	9
	2007	71	14	14	5	18	6	10	5	9	5	0	0	4	4	17	8
	2008	82	16	23	8	18	6	7	4	6	3	1	2	7	8	19	9
	2009	98	14	25	7	20	6	16	7	11	4	.	.	3	2	23	7
	2010	93	15	23	7	26	7	14	6	8	3	0	0	3	2	20	8
	2011	78	12	18	5	18	5	13	6	5	2	1	1	3	2	21	7
Outflow	2005	174	22	52	11	20	6	38	11	4	3	.	.	14	5	46	14
	2006	196	26	57	12	24	7	34	8	5	4	.	.	17	5	59	19
	2007	159	20	53	10	21	7	33	8	3	2	10	5	13	8	27	10
	2008	166	22	72	18	19	4	36	10	3	1	9	2	9	4	18	7
	2009	127	11	42	7	22	5	28	5	7	3	10	2	7	2	11	4
	2010	125	11	49	7	18	4	22	4	8	3	9	2	7	2	13	4
	2011	142	13	59	8	19	4	22	4	6	2	10	2	10	3	17	7
Balance	2005	- 83	29	- 29	14	+ 5	9	- 25	13	+ 3	6	.	.	- 12	5	- 26	17
	2006	- 119	31	- 42	13	- 9	9	- 12	13	0	5	.	.	- 16	5	- 40	21
	2007	- 88	24	- 40	11	- 2	9	- 23	9	+ 6	5	- 10	5	- 9	9	- 11	13
	2008	- 84	28	- 49	19	0	7	- 29	11	+ 3	3	- 8	3	- 2	9	+ 1	12
	2009	- 29	18	- 17	10	- 2	8	- 12	9	+ 5	5	- 10	2	- 5	3	+ 12	8
	2010	- 32	18	- 26	10	+ 8	8	- 7	8	0	5	- 9	2	- 4	3	+ 7	9
	2011	- 64	18	- 42	10	- 1	6	- 8	7	- 1	3	- 9	3	- 7	4	+ 4	10



Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2011, [continued]

<i>Other OECD</i>																		
Inflow	2005	183	25	83	18	32	11	14	5	33	11	.	.	16	5	6	5	
	2006	201	27	75	17	40	12	20	7	30	8	.	.	18	10	16	9	
	2007	219	30	107	23	39	12	19	7	30	10	15	5	2	1	6	4	
	2008	209	28	69	16	31	10	29	11	45	13	14	6	5	3	17	9	
	2009	176	20	66	15	25	6	18	5	48	9	6	2	4	3	8	5	
	2010	177	20	63	13	31	7	17	6	46	9	10	3	3	2	8	5	
	2011	174	17	58	10	32	8	18	6	49	8	6	2	4	2	8	5	
	Outflow	2005	94	17	23	8	29	9	10	5	6	5	.	.	2	1	23	10
		2006	105	17	21	6	35	10	12	6	12	8	.	.	5	2	22	8
		2007	101	16	25	6	35	10	6	2	5	3	1	2	5	4	24	9
		2008	169	27	41	9	45	15	14	5	14	7	0	0	5	3	50	18
2009		143	17	45	11	45	9	12	5	9	3	1	1	5	2	27	8	
2010		121	15	37	7	29	6	12	4	15	8	1	0	2	1	26	8	
2011		114	15	37	8	27	6	5	2	7	3	0	0	6	5	32	9	
Balance	2005	+ 89	31	+ 59	20	+ 2	14	+ 3	7	+ 27	12	.	.	+ 14	5	- 17	11	
	2006	+ 95	32	+ 55	18	+ 6	16	+ 9	9	+ 19	11	.	.	+ 14	10	- 6	12	
	2007	+ 118	34	+ 83	24	+ 4	16	+ 14	7	+ 26	10	+ 13	5	- 3	4	- 18	10	
	2008	+ 40	39	+ 29	19	- 14	18	+ 14	12	+ 31	15	+ 13	6	- 1	4	- 33	20	
	2009	+ 33	26	+ 21	18	- 20	11	+ 6	7	+ 40	9	+ 5	2	- 1	4	- 18	9	
	2010	+ 56	25	+ 26	15	+ 2	9	+ 5	7	+ 31	12	+ 9	3	+ 1	2	- 18	9	
	2011	+ 60	23	+ 21	13	+ 5	10	+ 13	6	+ 42	9	+ 5	2	- 2	5	- 24	11	
<i>Non OECD</i>																		
Inflow	2005	222	21	47	9	18	8	57	10	84	13	.	.	14	5	2	3	
	2006	251	23	58	12	9	3	63	10	107	15	.	.	7	4	7	6	
	2007	237	22	41	8	10	4	56	9	100	13	9	4	8	5	11	10	
	2008	247	23	44	10	21	8	51	9	120	16	5	2	3	2	3	3	
	2009	254	18	33	7	18	5	42	7	149	13	3	1	6	3	3	2	
	2010	283	19	28	5	21	7	47	7	181	14	1	0	3	1	2	2	
	2011	279	18	34	7	16	6	44	7	173	14	.	.	5	2	8	5	
Outflow	2005	60	13	18	6	24	9	5	3	3	2	.	.	3	2	8	5	
	2006	68	13	24	8	25	7	5	3	1	1	.	.	3	2	10	6	
	2007	57	8	20	5	20	3	4	2	6	3	0	0	4	3	4	3	
	2008	74	22	21	5	21	5	7	4	3	3	0	0	2	1	19	20	
	2009	67	7	26	4	23	4	3	1	4	2	.	.	3	1	8	3	
	2010	64	7	21	4	27	4	4	1	3	1	.	.	2	1	8	3	
	2011	76	8	24	4	30	5	4	2	4	2	.	.	4	3	10	4	
Balance	2005	+ 162	25	+ 29	11	- 7	12	+ 52	11	+ 81	13	.	.	+ 12	6	- 6	6	
	2006	+ 183	26	+ 34	14	- 16	7	+ 57	10	+ 106	15	.	.	+ 5	4	- 3	9	
	2007	+ 180	23	+ 22	10	- 9	5	+ 52	9	+ 94	14	+ 9	4	+ 4	6	+ 7	10	
	2008	+ 174	31	+ 23	11	+ 1	10	+ 44	10	+ 117	16	+ 5	2	+ 1	2	- 16	20	
	2009	+ 187	19	+ 7	8	- 5	6	+ 39	8	+ 145	13	+ 3	1	+ 3	4	- 5	3	
	2010	+ 219	20	+ 7	7	- 5	8	+ 43	7	+ 177	14	+ 1	0	+ 1	2	- 5	4	
	2011	+ 203	20	+ 11	8	- 15	8	+ 40	7	+ 169	14	.	.	+ 1	4	- 2	6	

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Note:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous

." - No contact.

Migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland is included in IPS estimates for 2008 onwards but excluded for previous years.

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2011

*thousands*

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI
<b>Inflow</b>								
All Citizenships	531	28	142	14	105	14	284	20
British	78	12	33	7	15	6	30	8
Non British	453	25	110	12	89	12	254	19
EU27 & EFTA	162	18	35	8	55	11	71	12
EU15 & EFTA	80	12	24	7	19	7	37	7
Rest of Europe (27)	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	87	13	13	5	37	9	36	9
Old Commonwealth	30	6	12	3	8	2	10	5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	120	10	30	5	11	3	79	8
Other Foreign - developed countries	30	5	9	3	4	2	17	4
Rest of World	106	12	21	5	10	4	76	10
<b>Outflow</b>								
All Citizenships	332	22	125	14	102	12	104	11
British	142	13	67	10	40	6	35	6
Non British	190	17	58	10	63	11	69	9
EU27 & EFTA	92	15	30	9	41	10	21	7
EU15 & EFTA	53	12	26	9	14	5	13	6
Rest of Europe (27)	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	41	10	4	2	28	9	9	4
Old Commonwealth	21	4	10	3	8	2	3	1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	26	4	8	2	5	2	13	3
Other Foreign - developed countries	15	4	5	3	2	1	8	2
Rest of World	33	5	5	2	5	2	23	4
<b>Balance</b>								
All Citizenships	200	35	17	20	2	19	180	23
British	-64	18	-35	12	-25	9	-4	10
Non British	263	31	52	16	27	16	185	21
EU27 & EFTA	70	24	5	12	14	15	50	13
EU15 & EFTA	26	17	-2	11	5	8	24	9
Rest of Europe (27)	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	1
Rest of Europe (15)	46	16	9	5	9	12	27	10
Old Commonwealth	9	7	2	4	0	3	7	5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	94	11	23	6	5	3	66	9
Other Foreign - developed countries	15	7	4	4	3	3	9	5
Rest of World	73	13	16	5	5	4	52	11

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

(15) or (27) after a grouping name indicates where Malta and Cyprus and the A8 countries have been assigned

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.9 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey, 2011, *thousands*

a) Top 15 countries of last or next residence of all migrants

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
India	61	8	Australia	49	5
China	44	8	India	23	4
Pakistan	43	6	USA	23	4
Poland	34	9	Poland	20	8
Australia	26	5	France	20	7
Germany	22	7	Germany	15	5
USA	22	5	Spain	14	5
France	20	7	New Zealand	14	5
Spain	17	5	China	13	3
Lithuania	15	7	Canada	8	2
Canada	11	5	United Arab Emirates	8	2
Italy	10	4	Switzerland	7	5
Bangladesh	10	3	Netherlands	6	4
Republic of Ireland	10	6	Singapore	5	2
South Africa	8	3	Malaysia	5	2

b) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are British citizens

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
Australia	12	4	Australia	36	5
Germany	8	6	USA	13	3
Spain	7	4	New Zealand	10	5
France	5	3	France	9	5
USA	5	2	United Arab Emirates	7	2
New Zealand	4	2	Switzerland	6	5
South Africa	4	2	Spain	6	3
Southern Cyprus	3	4	Germany	5	3
United Arab Emirates	2	2	Canada	5	2
Canada	2	1	Singapore	4	1

c) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are not British citizens

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
India	59	7	India	21	3
China	43	8	Poland	20	8
Pakistan	42	6	Australia	12	3
Poland	34	9	China	11	3
USA	17	4	France	11	5
Lithuania	15	7	USA	10	3
France	15	6	Germany	9	4
Australia	14	3	Spain	8	5
Germany	14	5	Malaysia	4	2
Spain	10	4	Republic of Ireland	4	4

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.10 - Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey, top 20

<b>End Years 2010-2011 combined</b>			<i>thousands</i>			<b>End Year 2011</b>			<i>thousands</i>		
<b>Citizenship of Immigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Emigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Immigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Emigrants</b>		
Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI
British	172	19	British	267	17	British	78	12	British	142	13
India	129	10	Poland	39	10	India	61	8	India	22	4
Pakistan	73	7	India	36	5	China (exc. Taiwan)	45	8	Poland	20	8
China (exc. Taiwan)	73	10	Australia	23	4	Pakistan	43	6	France	11	5
Poland	67	12	France	22	6	Poland	33	9	Australia	11	3
USA	32	6	China (exc. Taiwan)	22	4	Lithuania	17	8	China (exc. Taiwan)	11	3
Australia	31	5	Germany	18	6	France	17	6	USA	8	3
Lithuania	30	10	USA	17	4	USA	16	4	Spain	8	5
France	27	7	Spain	16	6	Germany	13	5	Germany	7	3
Ireland - Eire	25	10	Ireland - Eire	10	5	Australia	13	3	Ireland - Eire	6	4
Germany	21	6	Italy	9	3	Ireland - Eire	10	6	New Zealand	5	2
Italy	19	5	New Zealand	9	2	Italy	10	4	Malaysia	4	2
Nigeria	19	5	Hungary	8	4	Bangladesh	9	3	Romania	4	3
Bangladesh	19	4	South Africa	6	2	Canada	9	5	Italy	4	2
Sri Lanka	18	3	Lithuania	6	4	Spain	8	3	Norway	3	5
Slovakia	15	9	Malaysia	6	2	Nigeria	8	3	Finland	3	4
Romania	15	4	Netherlands	5	4	Romania	8	3	Lithuania	3	3
Canada	14	5	Canada	5	2	Sri Lanka	6	2	Netherlands	3	3
Spain	14	4	Japan	5	2	Latvia	6	3	Canada	3	1
Philippines	14	4	Korea, South / Republic	5	2	Greece	6	3	Czech Republic	3	2

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.

For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.

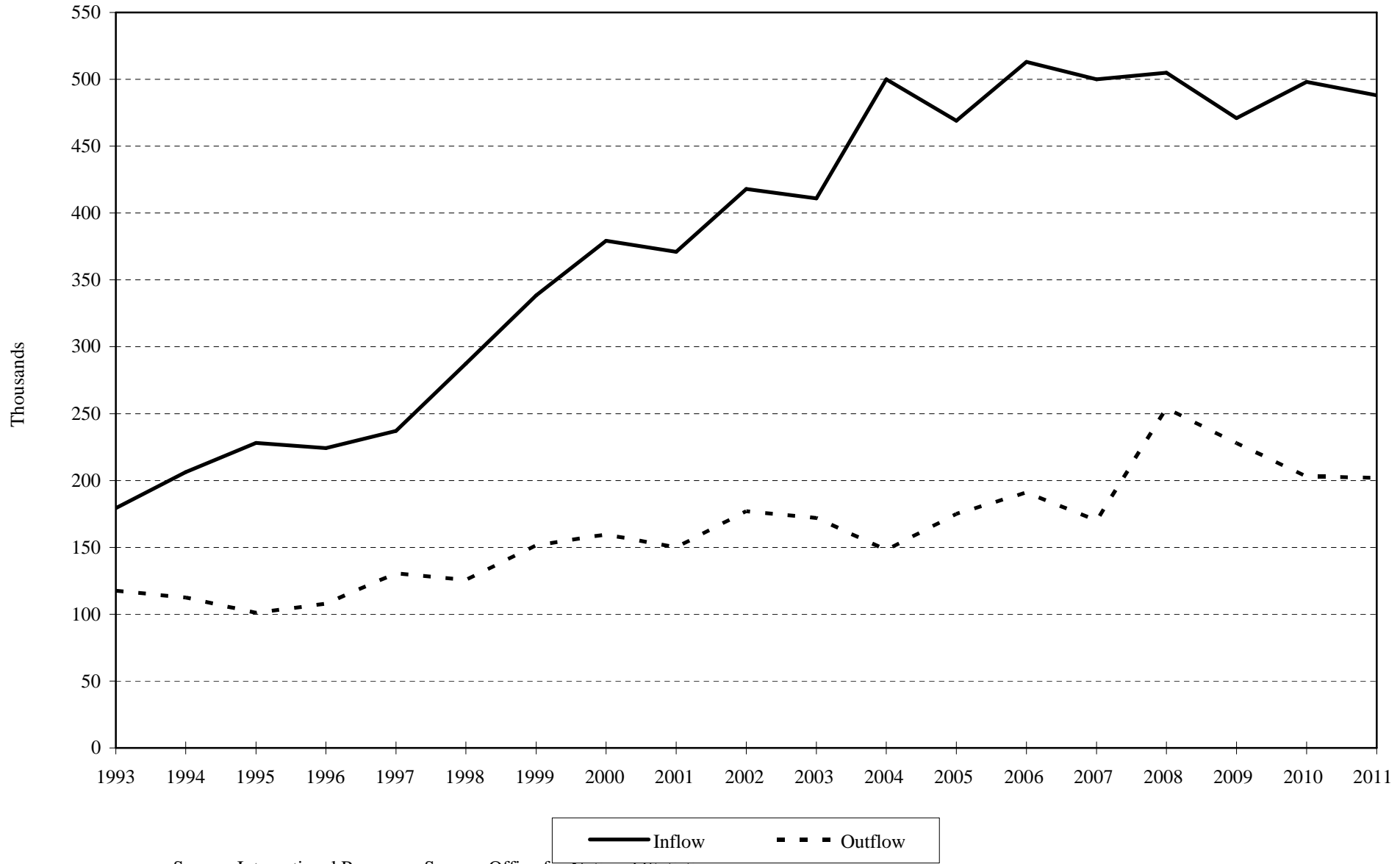
Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2011  
Total In- and Outflows



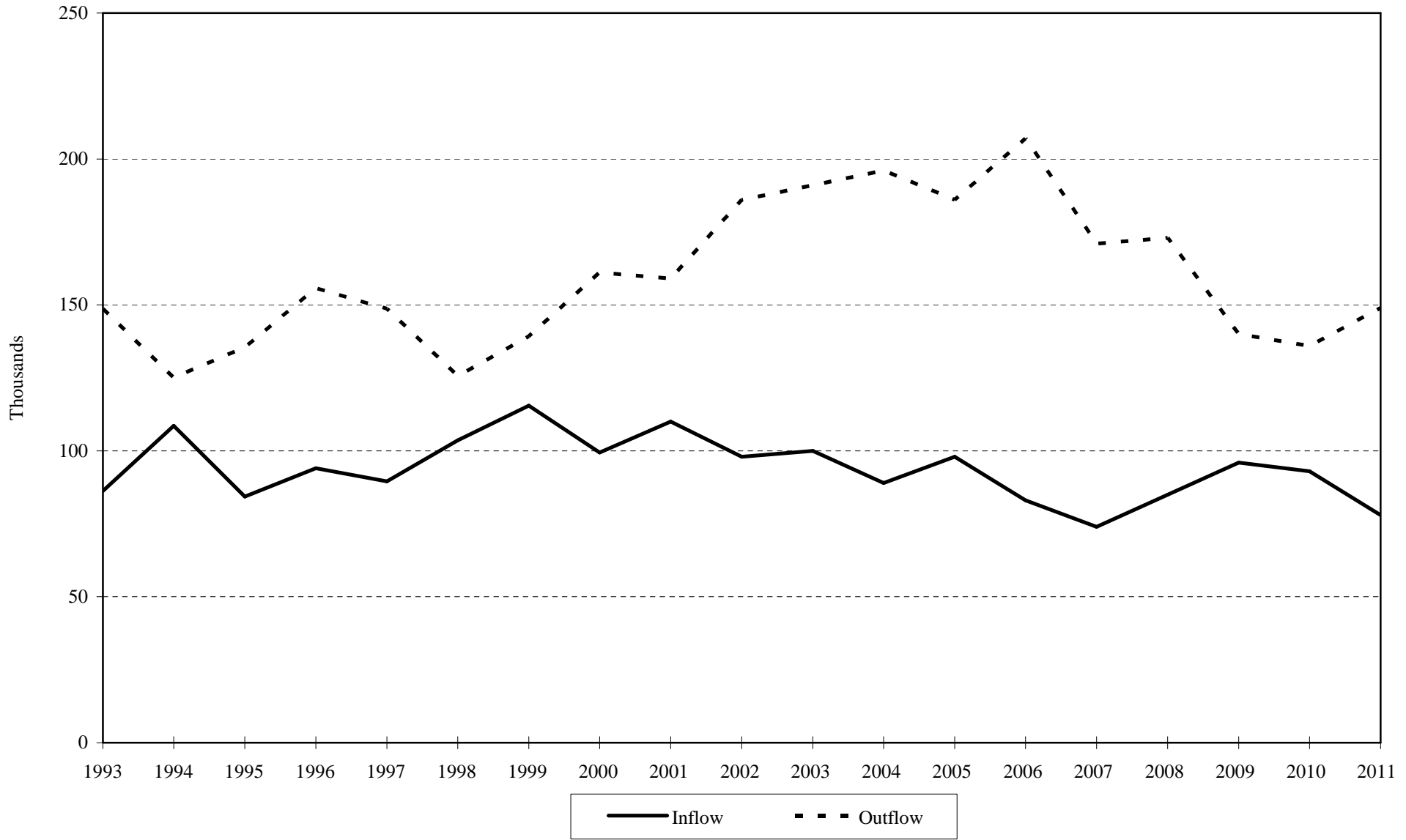
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2011  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



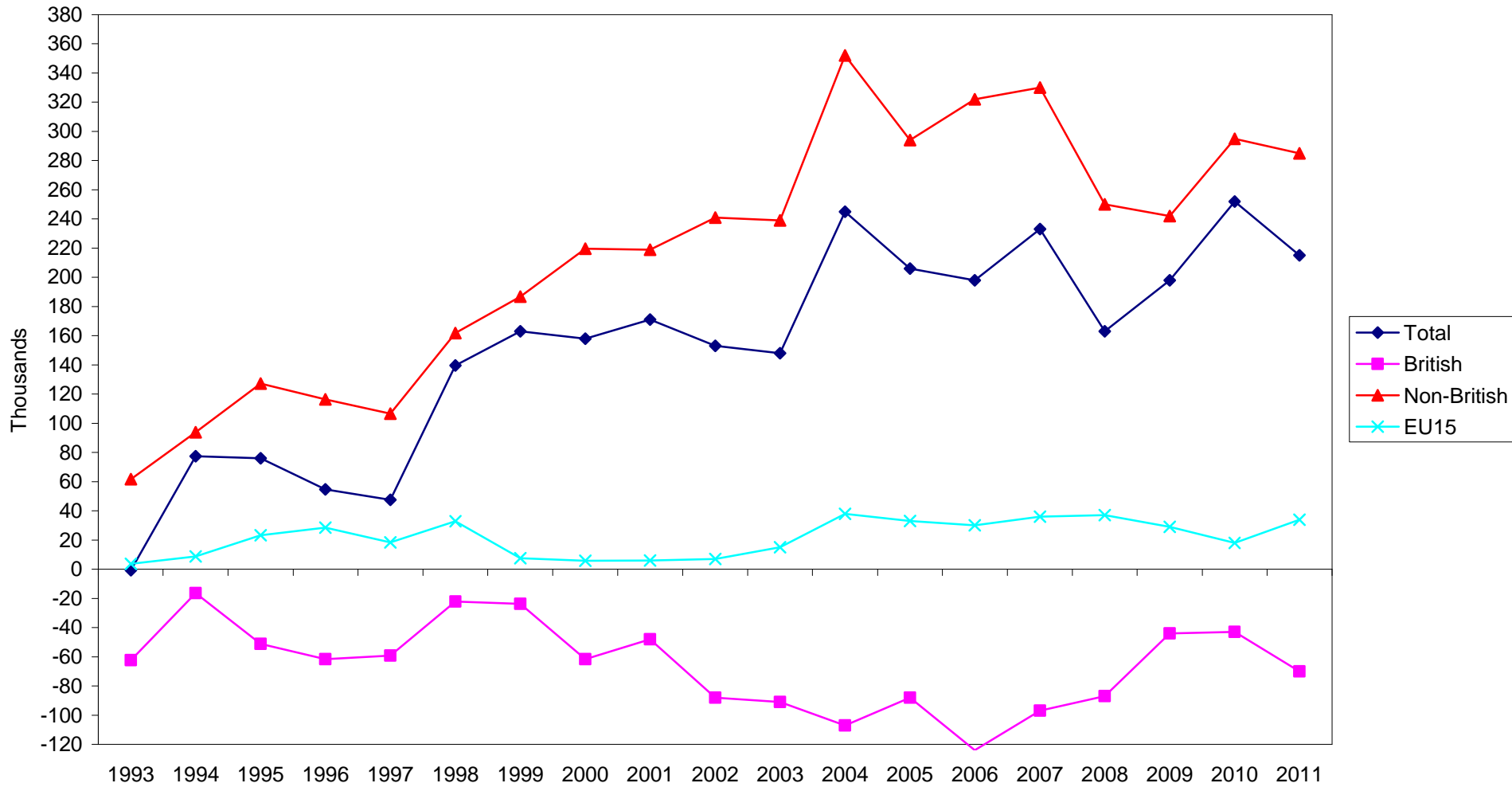
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2011  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2011 Net Flows By Citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics



## **2. SETTLEMENT**

The statistics in this section show the number of people, subject to immigration control, who were granted or refused permission to stay indefinitely. The numbers of applications and decisions made reflect changes over time in levels of those entering the country, as well as policy and legislative changes, which, for example, may affect the number of people potentially eligible for settlement. The availability and allocation of resources within the UK Border Agency can also affect the numbers of decisions.

### **2.1 Summary for 2011**

The number of people granted settlement in 2011 fell by a third to 163,477, compared with 2010 (241,192), although still the fourth highest year on record behind 2010, 2009 and 2005 (Figure 2.1).

The largest part of the fall in 2011 can be accounted for by grants on a discretionary or other basis, which fell 64 per cent to 29,892 (from a record 82,686 in 2010) (Table 2.1). In addition, there was a 27 per cent fall in family related grants to 50,793 (69,228 in 2010) and a 17 per cent fall in work-related grants to 69,904 (from the record 84,347 in 2010).

In previous years there have been significant increases in the numbers of grants. These were particularly due to a large number of grants on a discretionary basis (82,295 grants in 2010) mainly under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases. The 2011 figures suggest the peak has been passed.

The number of asylum-related grants, which exclude cases in the asylum backlog case review, increased from 4,931 in 2010 to 12,888 in 2011. This increase is partly due to settlement grants being delayed following a change in the rules in August 2005 when immediate settlement for people granted refugee status was replaced with five years' limited leave.

### **2.2 Grants by category (Table 2.1)**

Comparing grants of settlement in 2010 with 2011, the proportion of grants on a discretionary basis fell from 34 per cent to 18 per cent. Previously the proportion of grants on a discretionary basis had been high due to measures to clear the backlog of unresolved cases. Purely as a result of this fall in grants on a discretionary basis, the proportion of work-related grants increased from 35 per cent to 43 per cent and the proportion that were for family formation and reunion increased from 29 per cent to 31 per cent.

Work-related grants of settlement fell by 17 per cent from 84,347 in 2010 to 69,904 in 2011. This decrease follows a broadly rising trend in work-related grants that partly reflect the trends in the number of people admitted in work categories five years earlier. The dip in the number of work-related grants in 2006 and 2007 reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement from 4 to 5 years, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.

Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 27 per cent from 69,228 in 2010 to 50,793 in 2011, a return to the levels in 2007 (50,822). The dip in the number

of family formation and reunion grants in 2004 and 2005 reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement, mostly from 1 to 2 years, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier. 'Discretionary and other' grants fell by 64 per cent from 82,686 in 2010 to 29,892 in 2011. This reverses the trend of year-on-year increases in these grants since 2007 which were attributable to people being granted indefinite leave outside the Immigration Rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases and the fall coincides with the completion of the asylum backlog case review.

Asylum-related grants of settlement nearly trebled from 4,931 in 2010 to 12,888 in 2011. This increase is partly due to settlement grants being delayed following a change in the rules in August 2005 when immediate settlement for people granted refugee status was replaced with five years' limited leave. Asylum-related grants showed a decreasing trend from a peak of 67,810 in 2005 until 2008. Asylum-related grants of settlement were at high levels between 2004 and 2007 due to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain exercise and to grants of exceptional leave four years previously.

### **2.3 Nationalities granted settlement**

Provisional data for grants by nationality in 2011 Over half (53 per cent) were from Asia and 25.2 per cent were African nationals (Figure 2.3, Table 2.2).

### **2.4 Family migration**

Provisional data for 2011 suggest that the total number of spouses and dependants was 101,444, a 25 per cent reduction on 2010 (Table 2.3). Husband numbers fell faster (25 per cent) than those of wives (19 per cent) while those of children fell by 30 per cent (Figure 2.2).

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (P)
<b>Employment (5)</b>							
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	25,470	11,270	15,165	23,275	25,425	23,053	<b>15,056</b>
- spouses and dependants	27,340	12,340	18,065	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	:	:	:	5	1,993	6,613	13,253
- spouses and dependants	:	:	:	5	2,858	8,277	15,054
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,945	3,265	865	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737
- spouses and dependants	1,570	2,315	700	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556
- spouses and dependants	1,895	740	730	970	967	942	845
<b>Total employment-related grants</b>	<b>63,015</b>	<b>31,830</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>60,770</b>	<b>81,185</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>69,892</b>
<b>Asylum (1)</b>							
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493
- spouses and dependants	33,960	11,580	3,940	830	1,008	1,773	5,510
<b>Total asylum-related grants</b>	<b>67,810</b>	<b>30,655</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>13,003</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>							
Husbands (4)	8,710	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188
Wives (4)	15,585	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496
Children	6,715	9,290	8,495	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501
Parents and grandparents	1,450	1,470	1,000	975	1,003	1,766	1,783
Other and unspecified dependents	4,880	6,325	4,345	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118
<b>Total family grants</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>55,350</b>	<b>72,239</b>	<b>69,228</b>	<b>54,086</b>
<b>Other grants on discretionary basis (7)</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>37,940</b>	<b>82,295</b>	<b>29,547</b>
<b>Category unknown</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>All grants of settlement (8)</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>	<b>148,935</b>	<b>194,781</b>	<b>241,192</b>	<b>166,878</b>

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.
2. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.
3. Spouses and dependants joining British citizens or persons previously granted settlement.
4. Includes unmarried partners.
5. In 2006 the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years
6. Grants of settlement that combine qualifying periods of residence in PBS Tier 1 or Tier 2 and other pre PBS categories.
7. Data from 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measurements aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases
8. Relates to in-country refusals of settlement.

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1997 to 2011

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010 ( R )	2011 ( P )
Europe	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580	14,160	9,533
Americas	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120	15,781	13,069
Africa	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730	63,059	40,536
Asia															
Indian sub-continent	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,005	29,020	39,805	67,090		
Rest of Asia	12,530	13,695	18,650	25,080	21,135	21,920	25,455	28,860	54,750	45,040	38,935	42,975	49,650		
Asia Total	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740	118,256	85,266
Middle east														18,330	7,397
Oceania	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365	4,843	4,855
Other nationalities	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338
All nationalities	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780	234,707	160,994

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

3. Excludes those previously recognised as refugees, or given exceptional leave to remain, but accepted for settlement on other groups;

also excludes dependants.

4. Data may be under-recorded due to 2,490 cases in 2002, 6,150 cases in 2003, 4,710 cases in 2004 and 4565 cases in 2005 for which the settlement category is unknown.

5. Figures in italics exclude nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia

(countries which became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004) for the whole of 2003 and 2004.

6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures.

Table 2.3 - Family migration, 1999 to 2011

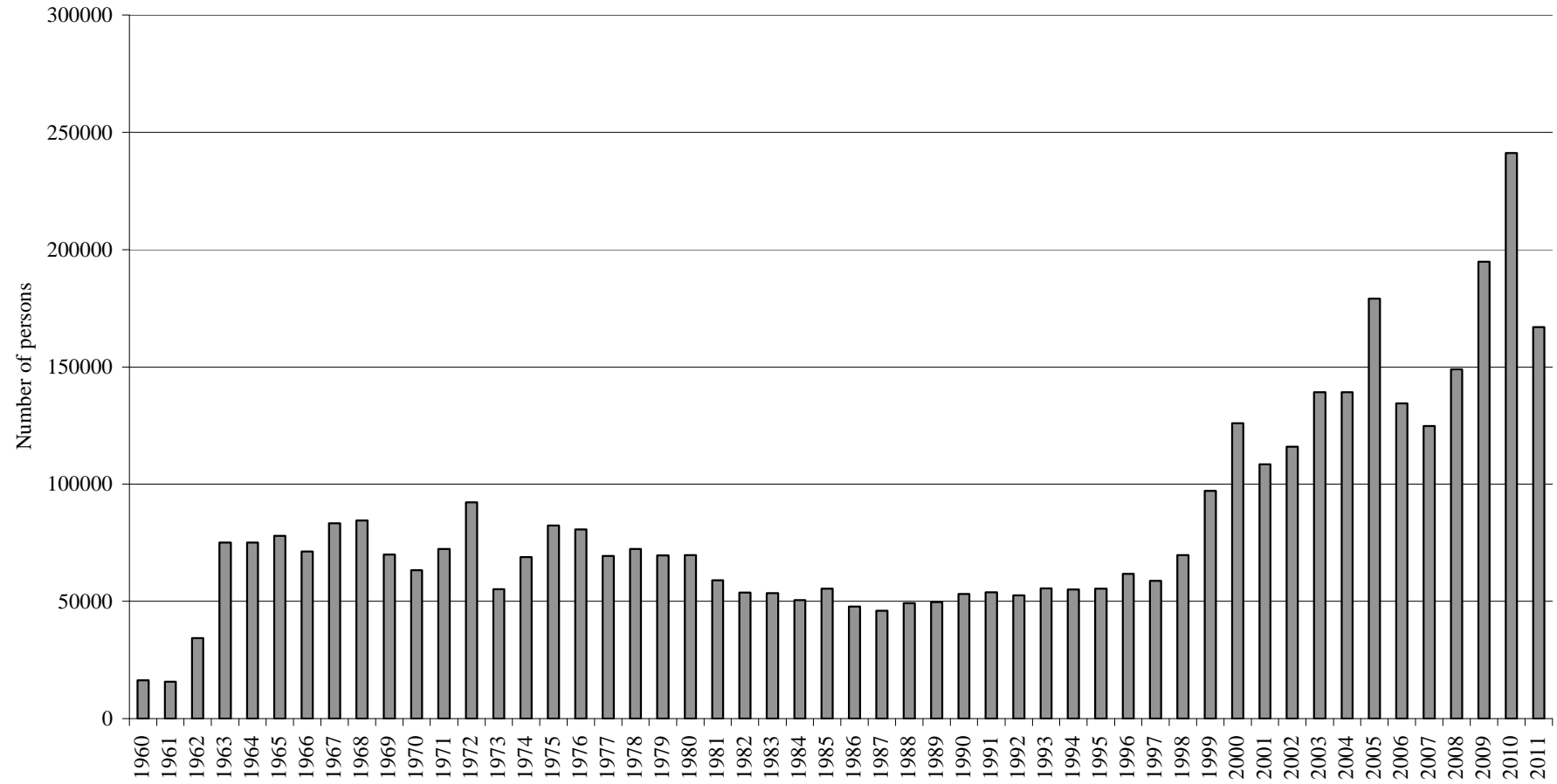
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
							(2)	(3)					(P)
Spouses and dependants													
Husbands													
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241
settled on removal of time limit:	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182	19,349
of which													
on basis of marriage (4)	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,693	18,256	13,947
at same time as wife	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,592	7,926	5,402
Total husbands	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,464	26,351	19,590
Wives													
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669
settled on removal of time limit:	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,569	48,823	39,397
of which													
on basis of marriage (4)	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380	34,122	26,827
at same time as husband	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,189	14,701	12,570
Total Wives	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,917	49,423	40,066
Children													
settled on arrival	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,408	2,464	2,354
settled on removal of time limit:	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,824	48,440	33,344
of which													
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,438	5,740	4,115
other	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,386	42,700	29,229
Total children	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,232	50,904	35,698
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:													
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	562	969	991
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,368	6,136	4,307
Total spouses and dependants	66,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,984	134,580	101,444

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals
  2. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.
  3. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania
  4. Includes civil and unmarried partners
  5. Data from 1999 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to remain
- (P) Provisional figures. (R) Revised figures.

FIGURE 2.1 - TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT, 1960 TO 2011



Source: UKBA

Figure 2.2 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN 1993 TO 2011

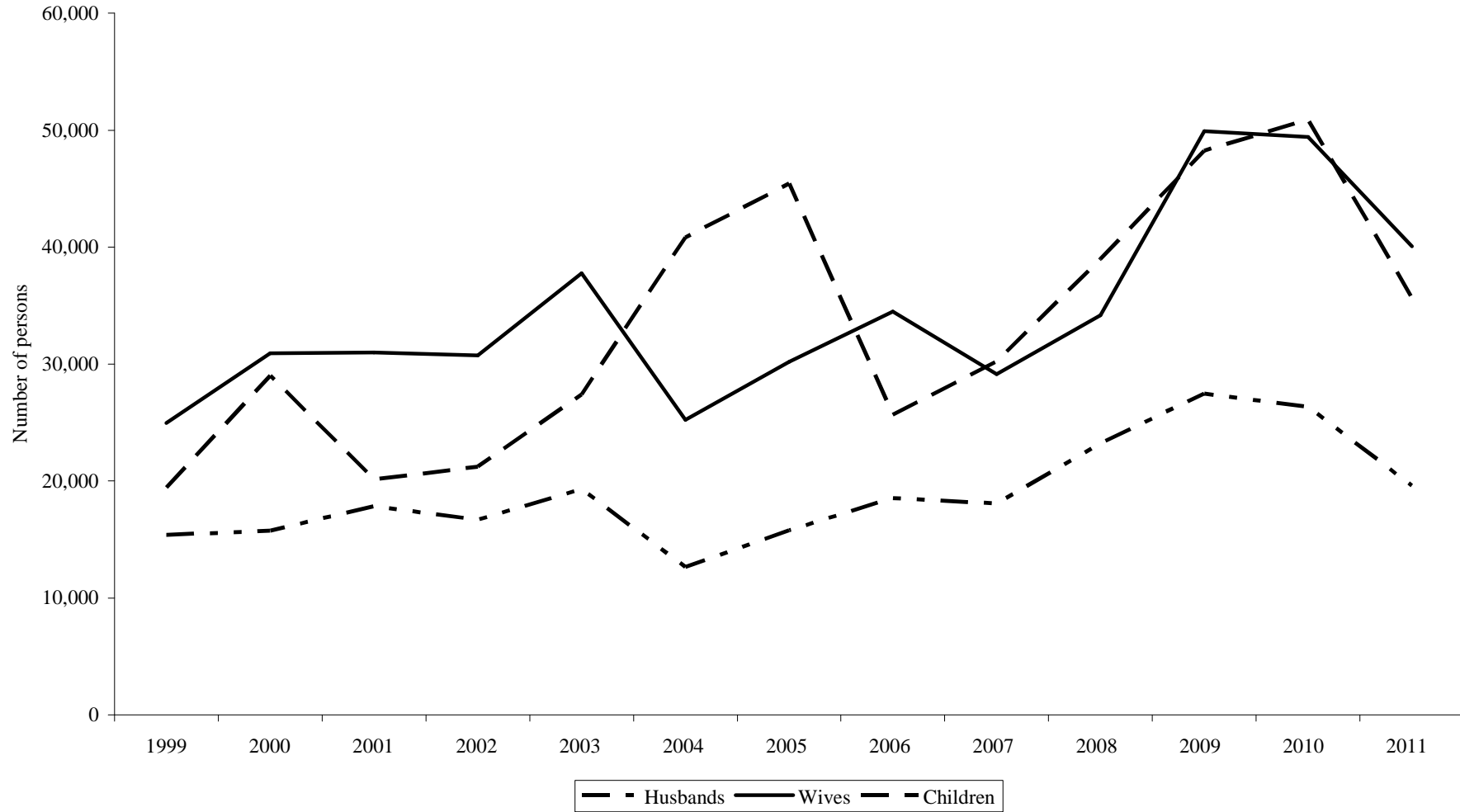
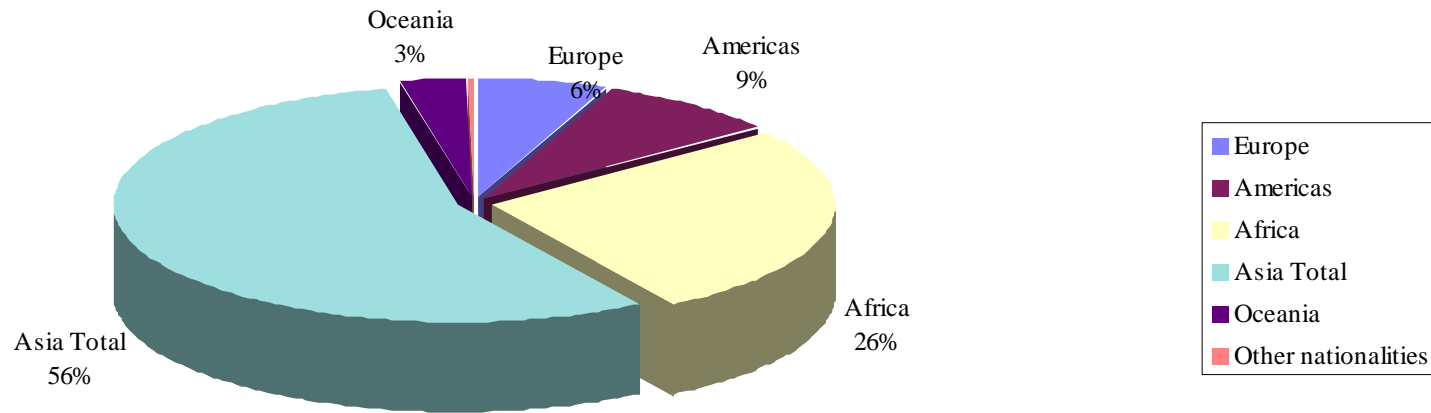


FIGURE 2.3 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2011





### **3. CITIZENSHIP**

The statistics relate to applications, grants and refusals of citizenship (number of people). Citizenship is granted under the British Nationality Act 1981 which came into force on 1 January 1983, subsequently amended by the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002. The numbers of applications and decisions made reflect changes over time in levels of those entering the country, as well as policy and legislative changes which, for example, may affect the numbers of people potentially eligible to apply. The numbers of decisions can also be affected by the availability and allocation of resources within the UK Border Agency.

#### **3.1 Summary**

The number of applications and grants has risen significantly since the mid-1990s (Figure 3.1), although grants have fallen in the last two years. The overall increase in the last decade is likely, in part, to reflect increased grants of permission to stay permanently (known as settlement). After a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship. Grants in 2008 were reduced when staff resources were temporarily transferred from decision-making to deal with administration of new applications. There were 177,785 grants in 2011, lower than the record 203,789 in 2009, but remaining nearly double the level seen in 2001 (Table 3.1). In 2011, over half (53.2 per cent) of the grants were on the basis of residence; 23.6 per cent were to children related to British citizens, and 20 per cent were based on marriage (Table 3.2; Figure 3.2)..

#### **3.2 Grants by previous nationality**

Grants of citizenship by major world regions are in Table 3.3. Almost half (46.7 per cent) previously had the nationality of an Asian country, just over a quarter were from Africa and 10 per cent were European.

Former Indian and Pakistani nationals have accounted for the largest numbers of grants in almost every year, (the exception was 2007, when former nationals of Pakistan accounted for the fifth highest number of grants). Together, former Indian and Pakistani nationals accounted for a quarter of grants in 2011 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2011

	Applications received	Applications for British citizenship (2)	Decisions taken	
			Grants	Refusals (1)
1988	33,147	:	64,584	5,272
1989	31,449	:	117,129	8,801
1990	32,569	:	57,271	9,149
1991	35,279	:	58,642	8,985
1992	38,068	:	42,243	9,253
1993	42,682	:	45,793	8,041
1994	48,277	:	44,033	5,855
1995	53,391	:	40,516	5,032
1996	61,800	:	43,069	4,770
1997	66,000	:	37,010	4,745
1998	68,030	:	53,935	3,750
1999	67,400	:	54,900	3,995
2000	62,475	:	82,210	6,785
2001	109,005	:	90,295	9,530
2002	115,500	:	120,125	8,455
2003	147,345	:	130,535	10,555
2004	132,630	:	148,275	13,820
2005	219,115	211,910	161,700	19,905
2006	149,695	140,925	154,020	15,310
2007	160,980	157,055	164,635	15,630
2008	159,865	156,015	129,375	9,085
2009	197,955	193,810	203,789	10,251
2010	202,819	199,767	195,046	7,974
2011 <sup>(P)</sup>	210,470	207,797	177,785	6,884

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

\* Includes 5,630 persons who have been approved for a citizenship ceremony.

A small number of these will not attend and will be counted as a refusal in revised figures next year.

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant(1), 1983-2011

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other <sup>2</sup>
1983	60,691	31,729	12,191	11,441	5,330
1984	73,982	37,164	22,301	13,826	691
1985	53,765	26,997	15,056	11,034	678
1986	45,872	23,263	12,702	9,447	460
1987	64,876	38,555	16,352	9,502	467
1988	64,584	44,505	13,120	6,423	536
1989	117,129	82,026	22,740	11,830	533
1990	57,271	31,328	15,734	9,534	675
1991	58,642	27,534	19,513	10,646	949
1992	42,243	18,203	13,915	9,346	779
1993	45,793	19,866	15,688	9,376	863
1994	44,033	19,097	14,974	9,219	743
1995	40,516	17,807	13,131	8,992	586
1996	43,069	18,970	14,285	9,272	542
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625
2002	120,125	57,595	34,415	26,320	1,795
2003	130,535	54,965	36,755	30,345	3,465
2004	148,275	64,105	40,405	38,415	5,350
2005	161,700	77,335	34,495	41,640	8,230
2006	154,020	77,080	27,585	42,445	6,905
2007	164,635	87,785	30,425	40,535	5,895
2008	129,375	65,715	29,075	30,830	3,755
2009	203,789	99,474	52,627	47,814	3,874
2010	195,046	93,681	47,028	48,611	5,726
2011 <sup>(P)</sup>	177,785	94,660	35,616	41,993	5,516

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

1. Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

2. Includes British Dependant Territories citizens from Gibraltar registered as British

Citizens under s.5 of the British Nationality Act of 1981.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2011

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Economic Area <sup>1</sup>	2,257	2,177	2,058	1,755	1,722	1,546	1,699	1,710	2,075	1,680
Remainder of Europe	2,996	3,298	3,107	2,860	2,928	2,784	4,647	5,575	9,370	9,405
Total Europe	5,253	5,475	5,165	4,615	4,650	4,330	6,346	7,285	11,445	11,085
Americas	4,562	4,828	4,531	4,096	4,266	3,544	5,224	5,415	6,965	7,245
Africa	6,304	7,452	7,877	7,940	9,162	8,018	12,941	12,863	21,925	29,790
Indian sub-continent	10,528	12,246	11,263	9,879	10,792	8,465	14,619	14,786	22,145	23,745
Middle East	3,821	4,330	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,620	5,330
Remainder of Asia	5,176	5,690	5,144	4,817	5,207	4,102	6,395	6,154	9,150	8,630
Total Asia	19,525	22,266	20,729	18,239	19,534	15,400	25,302	25,653	37,915	37,705
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,670	1,515
Other <sup>2</sup>	5,137	4,318	4,192	3,960	3,915	4,275	2,475	2,162	2,290	2,565
All Grants	42,243	45,791	44,033	40,516	43,069	37,010	53,935	54,902	82,210	90,295
Previous Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (P)
European Economic Area	1,575	4,245	4,180	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885	6,750		
Remainder of Europe	17,755	15,255	15,950	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875	15,955		
Total Europe	19,330	19,500	20,130	28,690	24,035	20,395	14,760	22,719	20,637	17,791
Americas	8,035	10,455	12,080	13,605	12,015	12,530	10,050	12,895	11,885	10,545
Africa	37,560	40,145	45,255	47,235	46,270	51,255	40,910	55,284	51,251	46,854
Indian sub-continent	26,685	29,700	33,455	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900	59,520		
Middle East	9,440	6,250	6,985	10,185	10,230	12,685	12,880	11,614	9,765	14,155
Remainder of Asia	15,355	13,330	16,125	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085	34,900		
Total Asia	51,480	49,280	56,565	62,615	63,615	73,210	58,865	95,189	95,884	83,018
Oceania	1,740	3,875	4,620	4,985	4,980	4,285	3,060	4,406	4,025	3,751
Other	1,985	7,280	9,625	4,570	3,100	2,965	1,660	1,682	1,599	1,671
All Grants	120,125	130,535	148,275	161,700	154,020	164,635	129,310	203,789	195,046	177,785

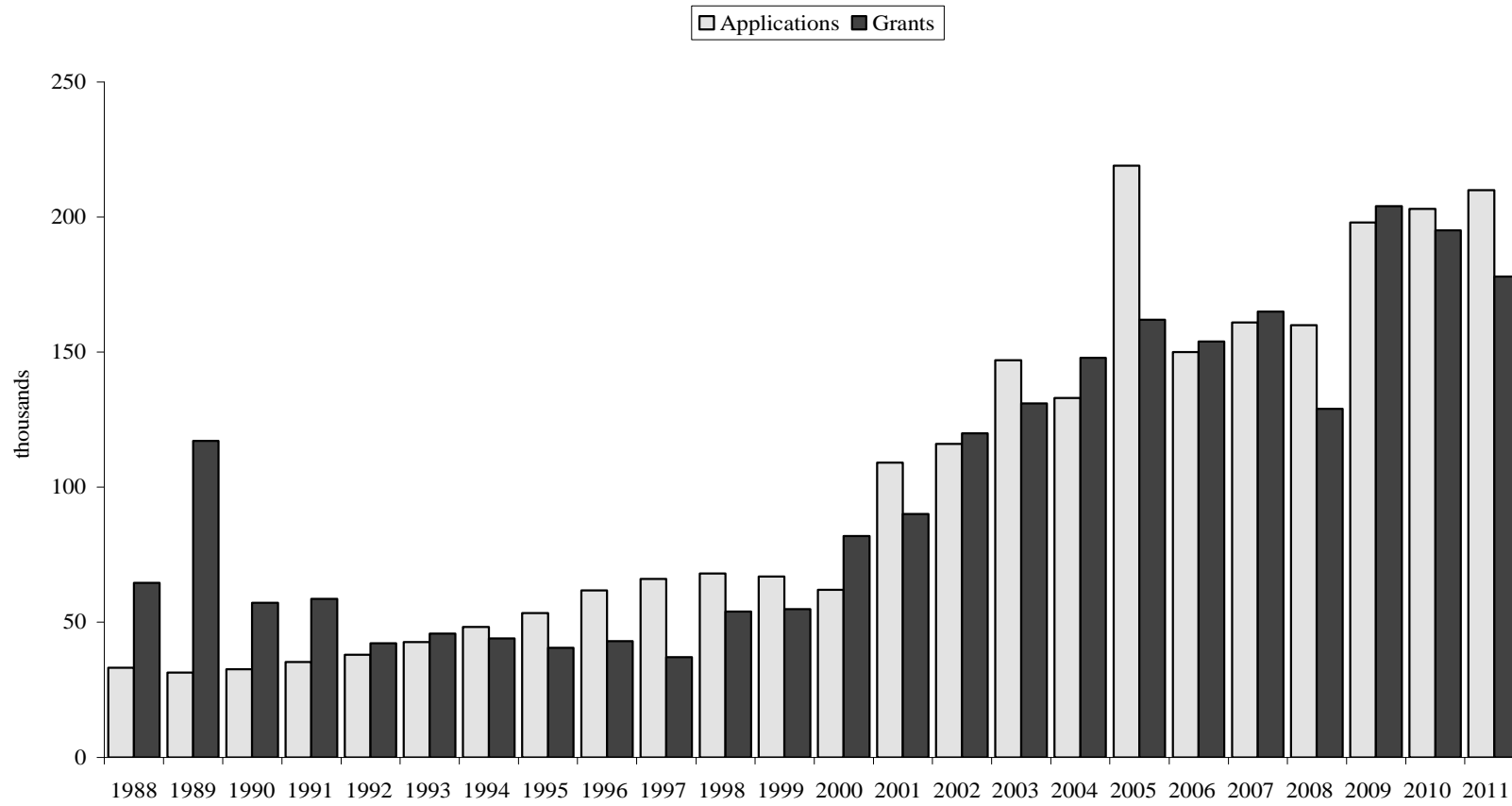
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2011

Country of previous nationality	2011
India	26,290
Pakistan	17,641
Nigeria	7,932
Philippines	7,133
China	6,966
South Africa	6,351
Sri Lanka	5,886
Iraq	5,742
Iran	5,540
Bangladesh	5,149
Total All Nationalities	177,785

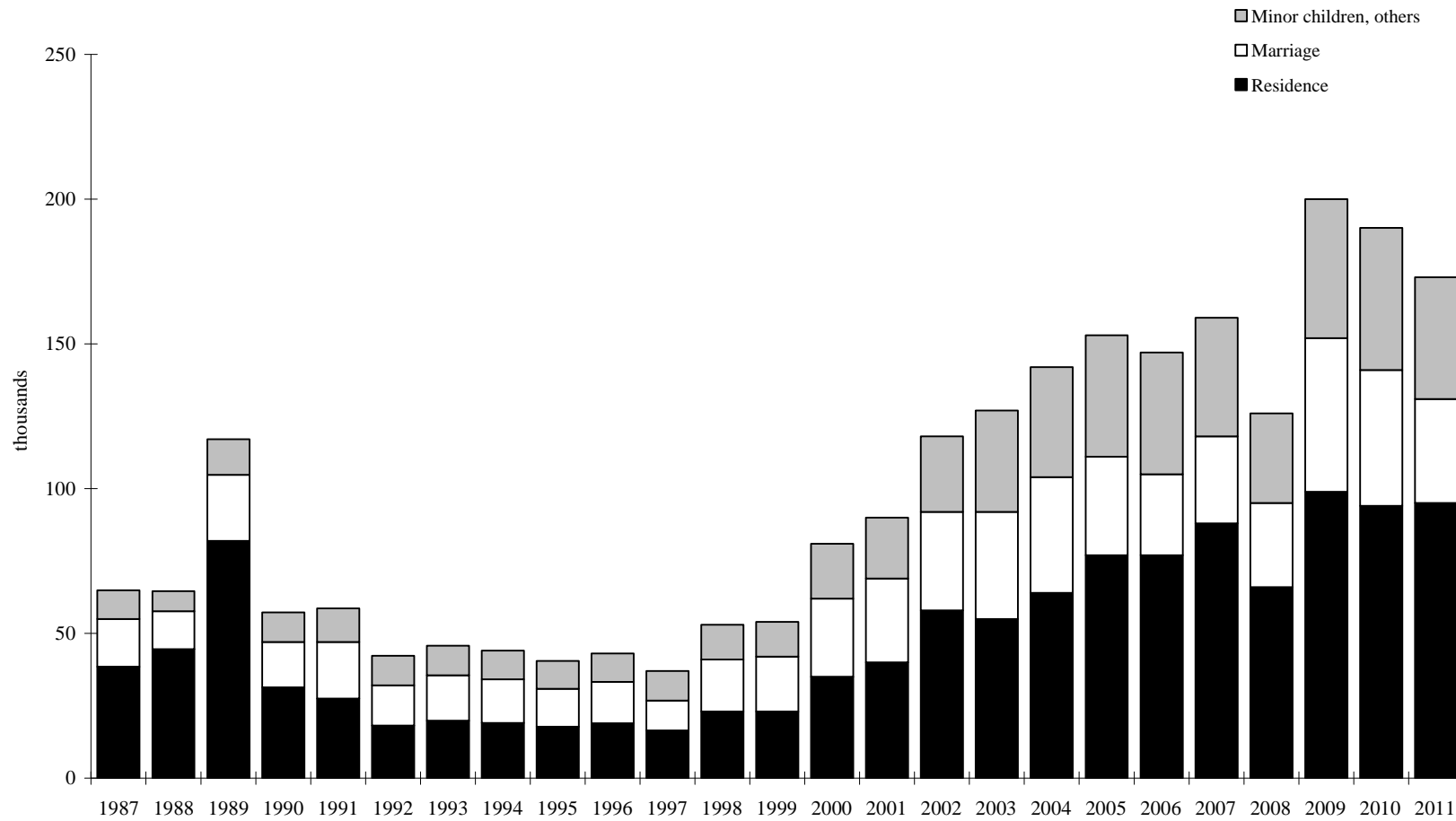
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

FIGURE 3.1 - APPLICATION FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP RECEIVED AND GRANTS MADE  
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1988-2011



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

FIGURE 3.2 - GRANTS OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY BASIS OF GRANT, 1987 TO 2011



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

## **4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET**

The Labour Force Survey is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population and workforce in the UK. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens, but the relatively small size of the sample (broadly speaking, one sample interviewee is weighted up to 300 people in total) means that disaggregation by nationality and migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. Annual reweighting of the figures, usually backdated two years, may lead to small differences between years but which have little effect on the overall trend.

The data presented here refer to the spring quarter (April-June) of each year. Those on foreigners in employment exclude armed forces and unpaid family workers.

### **4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2012**

For the first time for some years, the number of foreign nationals in the UK stopped growing in 2012 and their proportion of the total population fell marginally, though well within the margins of sampling error. During the period 1994-2012 the number of foreign citizens living and those living and working in the UK rose steadily (Figure 4.1). In 2012, the LFS recorded 61,900,000 people in the UK (Table 4.1). During the period 1992-97 stocks of foreign nationals in the UK fluctuated around the 2 million mark, then rose steadily to reach 4.788 million in 2012, about the same number as in 2011. Foreign citizens now account for 7.7 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 7.8 per cent in 2011, 7.4 per cent in 2010 and 4.5 per cent in 2002.

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, continuing its increasing trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 2.554 million, over half of the total (53.3 per cent) in 2012, (Table 4.2) and an increase of 1.7 percentage points on the year before. The falling trend in the relative importance of foreign citizens from the EU (15)/EFTA states halted in 2011, but continued in 2012, well down on the 31.7 per cent of all foreigners in 2005. The proportion of nationals of EU (15)/EFTA states continued to decrease, to 45.1 per cent of all Europeans, down from 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. In 2011, citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole rose for the first time to over a million (1.106 m.); the rise continued in 2012 when they comprised 25.6 per cent of all foreigners.

The dominance of the Irish has been waning for some time and in 2007, for the first time, they lost their dominance as Poland took that position. In 2010 the fall in the Irish population stopped and in 2011 rose to 386,000, an increase of 12 per cent. However, in 2012 the number fell by 30,000 to 7.4 per cent of the foreign total, the lowest recorded. After the Irish, the largest groups among EU (15)/EFTA nationals were French, Italians Portuguese and Germans, all in the range of 106,000-137,000.

In 2009 and 2010 the Polish population was static at around 550,000 but in 2011 rose by 100,000 to 658,000. The rise continued in 2012 to 713,000, 14.9 per cent of total foreign citizens. Although Poles accounted for a large part of the increase, numbers of other A10 nationalities also rose, for example Romanians by 38,000, Latvians by 19,000 and Slovaks by 17,000. Numbers for other A10 countries went down or were relatively static. Overall, the statistics do not suggest that the recession in the UK has



resulted in a net return home by Polish and other A10 citizens; indeed, the reverse is the case.

In recent years, the foreign population has increased at a greater rate than that of UK citizens. Between 2011 and 2012 this changed. While the UK population increased by 0.6 per cent, the number of foreign nationals was unchanged. Numbers of EU (15)/EFTA nationals fell by 68,000, non-EEA nationals fell by 61,000 but these losses were compensated by a rise of 123,000 from the A10 Eastern European countries.

Asian numbers and proportion both fell, as did those of Africans. Numbers and the proportion from the Americas rose after a fall the previous year. A slight fall in numbers from Oceania left their proportion of the total more or less the same.

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 51.6 per cent, about the same as the last few years. However, the balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (53 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities. Bulgarians and Romanians in contrast had a small male preponderance. There were more males than females from Africa and Oceania, while the reverse was the case for Asia and the Americas.

There is no doubt that the last few years have seen fundamental shifts in the national breakdown of the UK population. While the British population has largely stagnated, the foreign population has risen strongly. This trend has been accompanied by shifts in the nationalities involved. Poles are now a major force in the foreign stock but other national groups have also become visible, notably Lithuanians, Bulgarians and Romanians. However, there are anomalies. Some A8 citizens, especially Slovenians and Estonians, are marked by their absence.

In sum, during 2011-12 stock increases were:

- UK total 0.6 per cent
- British citizens 0.6 per cent
- Foreign citizens 0 per cent
- EU(15)/EFTA -8.8 per cent
- EU(27) 3.4 per cent
- Non-EEA -2.5 per cent

#### **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2012**

Numbers of foreign nationals working in the UK fluctuated until 1996, after which they rose strongly, to top a million for the first time in 1998 (3.9 per cent of the total in employment), continuing this trend in subsequent years (Table 4.3). By 2007, 2.035 million were recorded, up from 1.746 million in 2006, and representing 7.2 per cent of the total workforce. Continuing increase took the figure for 2008 to 2.283 million, 7.8 per cent of the total. By 2009, the rate of increase had slowed markedly. The number rose by only 10,000 to 2.293 million; however, the proportion continued its increasing trend to reach 8 per cent of the total in employment. In 2010, the rise was 98,000 (4.3 per cent), to reach 2.378 million, 8.3 per cent of the total. This was in marked contrast to the UK domestic workforce, the number of which was unchanged from the year before. This implied that as the UK began its tentative emergence from recession, the foreign workforce experienced a greater rise in employment than the domestic one.

The trend continued and by 2011 the foreign workforce had risen by a further 165,000 to 8.8 per cent of the UK total, while the domestic workforce increased by only 95,000. In 2012 the increase in the foreign workforce stopped, the number being the same as in 2011, while the domestic workforce rose by 0.9 per cent.

Over the last decade, Europeans have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2012 (57.4 per cent, up from 55.5 per cent in 2011), rather more than their share (53.3 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU (15)/EFTA countries supplied 24.6 per cent of foreign workers a small increase on 24 per cent in 2011 which saw a halt to the declining proportion of recent years. The Irish continue to be the clear leaders in this group, but their dominance has been falling, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 7 per cent in 2012. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force grew rapidly after 2004 to reach 776,000 in 2012, 30 per cent of all foreign workers. The data do not suggest a net return home of A8 workers and comparison of tables 4.1 and 4.3 suggests that their growth was mainly of employees and not dependants, although the number of the latter has been increasing. Polish workers continue to be the largest A8 national group, 449,000, almost the same as the year before. Most of the A10 workforces grew in 2012, the main exceptions being Lithuanians and Bulgarians.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (55.2 per cent - about the same as the last few years) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. In only a few cases, notably Irish and Americans, were women a majority.

### **4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2011**

For the purposes of Table 4.5, the working population has been grouped into three major categories, based on the standard classification by socio-economic group. The information is not comparable with years before 2001 because of a fundamental change in the classification used by the Office for National Statistics, the effect of which was to increase considerably the proportion of the workforce in professional, employer and managerial category at the expense of the other two. The 'other non-manual' category was redefined as 'Intermediate' and the 'manual' category as 'Routine'. The 'Other' category includes those for whom a breakdown was not available.

Data for 2012 suggest that the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce may have halted. In 2012, 37.2 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 34.8 per cent in 2011, 36.5 per cent in 2010 and 43.6 per cent in 2004. Even then, for the seventh year in succession, a lower proportion of foreign nationals were in highly skilled occupations than was the case for the domestic workforce. In addition, a higher proportion of foreign nationals were in the least skilled (routine) group. This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 and A2 countries, only 14.7 per cent and 16.3 per cent of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2012, though this was a small rise on 2011, while over half were in routine ones. However, many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15) EFTA nationals are generally more skilled (52.6 per cent in Group A) and this is especially true of those from France, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, as well as Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada. This has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from the Indian sub-continent (ISC) and Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category. Those from the A8, A2 and 'Other Europe' countries continue to be under-represented in highly skilled employment. Most non-British groups are under-represented in the 'intermediate' sector, the exceptions being Bulgarians and Romanians.

#### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and industry group 2012**

The need to aggregate into a small number of major categories, because of sample size, prevents the drawing of a detailed picture of the industrial distribution of the foreign labour force. It would appear that foreign nationals as a whole continue to be more likely than Britons to work in more labour intensive sectors, but to a lesser extent than hitherto. A smaller proportion of foreigners than UK citizens work in primary industries (Group A), construction (Group C) and in the service-dominated Group G. The reverse is the case for distribution, hotels and catering (Group D), transport and communications (Group E) and banking and finance (Group F). Despite the different statistical categorisation there appears to have been little change in distributions over the last few years. In general, the data indicate a relatively stable sectoral distribution.

As in previous years, the different national groups are not evenly spread across industries. Americans and Australians, along with those from several EU (15)/EFTA countries, are more likely than others to be in banking and finance (Group F). Those from the Americas, Africans and Spaniards are over-represented in Group G. Both of these groups generally require higher level skills. Asians and several east European country citizens are over-represented in transport and communications (Group D), many perhaps as taxi drivers. Romanians, Lithuanians and Poles are over-represented in construction (Group C) while workers from southern EU states and especially A8 nationals are strongly represented in manufacturing (Group B).

#### **4.5 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2012**

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (Table 4.7). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, but fell back in 2012 to 967,000. During the last five years the capital had become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 37.8 per cent in 2012. The Rest of the South East accounted for another 457,000 foreign workers, the same as in 2011. Overall, 55.7 per cent of foreign workers are in South East England. In comparison, only 10.7 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 31 per cent in the South East as a whole.

Over the last two decades, this heavy concentration of foreign labour in the capital city and its surrounding region has been fairly stable. In the last few years, however, the effects of the A8 immigration began to exercise a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. Although that redistribution has slowed, it remains to be seen if a new equilibrium has been reached.

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. At least half of the French, Italians, Swedes, Greeks, Romanians, West Indians and Australians are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Some from northern EU countries, the Irish and some A8 citizens are overrepresented in the South East. Among those with concentrations in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia, are Portuguese and several A8 nationalities. The Irish, citizens of several A8 countries and those from the ISC have more than their 'share' in the rest of the UK. This pattern for the most part reflects that of recent years, with some minor variations. Although fluctuations from year to year are probably due to relatively small sample numbers, there is an emerging overall trend towards a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour across the UK as a whole. This is accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups.

#### **4.6 Flows of migrant workers by nationality and sex 2012**

The LFS can be used to indicate the scale of annual labour migration into the UK. The survey asks for address the year before and the number of international migrants is derived from those reporting an address abroad at that time. Table 4.8 records both total migrants into the UK (living abroad a year ago and living in the UK at the time of the survey) and labour migrants (living abroad one year before the survey, and living and working in the UK at the time of the survey). The small overall sample size means that a detailed breakdown by nationality is not possible.

Total immigration on this measurement was 338,000 in 2012, an increase of 46,000 on 2011 and thus halting the fall in numbers of recent years. The LFS figure for 2012 (measuring inflow between Spring quarters) is considerably less than the unadjusted inflow derived from the IPS (Section 1). Part of the explanation for this is the difference in timing, part is because of the exclusion of some people living in institutional accommodation, but most is because the LFS figure is a transitional one and not a continuous record. The inflow of foreign nationals measured by the LFS was 267,000 in 2012, well up on the last few years and approaching the 272,000 of 2008. Foreign immigrants were 79 per cent of the total in 2012, a big increase on 69.5 per cent the year before. Among foreign nationals, the female proportion was higher (53.9 per cent) than that for males.

Those outside the UK a year ago and now working in the UK numbered 101,000, continuing the fall in recent years 183,000 in 2008; 73 per cent of employed entrants were foreign nationals (68 per cent in 2011). The small sample size makes it impossible to identify the national origins of these labour immigrants at anything but the most aggregate scale. Countries of the EU (27) provided about 28,000 labour immigrants, 56.4 per cent of the foreign total. As in previous years, foreign nationals coming in to work were more likely to be male (61.4 per cent) than total foreigners entering (46.1 per cent).

#### **4.7 Migrant worker inflows by nationality and socio-economic group 2012**

Small sample size hinders comparison between years. In 2009, more or less equal numbers of immigrants were either highly skilled or in routine operations, with about half as many classed as intermediate. In 2010 the highly skilled were the largest group with 35.4 per cent of the total but by 2011 their proportion had been exceeded by that in routine occupations (38.3 per cent). By 2012 that position was reversed, the figures being 38.6 per cent highly skilled, 33.7 per cent routine. Incoming British were more likely to be highly skilled than foreign nationals, many returning from expatriate contracts abroad. Traditionally, those from non-EU countries were more likely to be in highly skilled occupations, coming in as they did through the work permit system, now the Points Based System (Section 5). That is the case in 2012, with 45.5 per cent of them being highly skilled. In recent years, numbers in the routine group have increased as a result of the inflow of A8 nationals after May 2004.

A comparison of inflows with resident stock shows some differences, although these appear to be less than in earlier years (Tables 4.5 and 4.9). In 2011, a higher proportion of all UK residents than immigrants were in the professionals, employers and managers category. This changed in 2012, when the flow was more skilled. In recent years the stock of foreign national immigrants has been less likely to be highly skilled than the foreign national inflow, although the trend has fluctuated. For 2011, the figures were 34.8 and 25.6 per cent, indicating that the new inflow was less skilled than the existing foreign stock. By 2012, a shift had taken place, with the flow more skilled than the stock. This may indicate that the government's policy of greater selection (see Chapter 7) is having some success.

#### **4.8 Migrant workers inflows by nationality and region 2012**

Table 4.10 records the destination regions in the UK of all immigrants (those 'living', i.e. including those working and not working), and of those currently working at the time of the survey. The domination of London and South East England is again clear, although recent trends mean this is less than in the past. The proportion of all immigrants going to London was 27.2 per cent, down from 28.8 per cent in 2011. The proportion of those working who came to the capital was also higher at 38.1 per cent (34.2 per cent in 2011). Overall, 43.2 per cent of all immigrants (and 54.6 per cent of labour immigrants) came to the South-East (including London) region. This does not mean that they settled in the region; the data indicate that the South-east, and especially London, was the first port of call.

There are significant regional differences by nationality. Foreign nationals are more likely than UK citizens to come to London, both to live and to work, although the difference has been narrowing. However, in contrast to the mid-1990s, but similar to the last few years, this is no longer true for the rest of South East England. As in most recent years, foreign labour immigrants in 2011-12 were more likely to go to the Rest of UK region than to the Rest of the South East.

#### **4.9 Corporate transfers**

One of the main features of labour immigration into the UK is the high proportion accounted for by corporate transfers. Survey evidence and administrative data on

work permit and PBS visa issues and sponsorship certificates show that almost all of those transferred are professional, managerial or highly skilled technical staff. These are discussed in more detail in Section 5. Survey evidence suggests that substantial numbers of work permits and PBS issues go to short term corporate transferees who would not form part of the LFS sample but would appear in work permit data.

An estimate of the scale of longer term corporate transfer may be derived from the LFS, which records whether or not an immigrant who was working abroad the year before is now working in the UK for the same employer, and is thus a corporate transferee.

In 2012, the number of people working abroad a year before and at the time of the survey was 78,000 (Table 4.11a). About 26,000 of them (30,000 in 2011) worked for the same employer at both times and may be assumed to be corporate transferees. The majority of this group were foreign nationals.

The relatively small number of foreign national transfers recorded here, compared with PBS data, suggests that LFS underrecords the flow, probably because of sampling error. Aggregation of the data for the period 1994-2012 provides more detail (Table 4.11b). Over the period, there were 484,000 corporate transferees (defined in this case as working at the time of the survey and one year before) entering the UK, about a third of the total. More of them were foreign nationals (301,000) than UK (183,000) staff.

Table 4.11c uses the aggregate data for the period 1994-2012 to present the average annual number of corporate transfers. For all nationalities this has been 25,474, 62.2 per cent of whom (15,842) were foreign nationals. About six thousand EU (15) citizens were transferred in each year and nearly 9,000 non-EU.

#### **4.10 Country of Birth 2012**

The LFS provides statistics on country of birth as well as nationality. In 2012 there were 7.588 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.12 – 4.13), a rise of 2.1 per cent on the previous year. This continued the slowing increase in the total foreign born population, from 7.3 per cent in 2007-08. In 2012, 4.161 million (54.8 per cent of the foreign born population) were also working in the UK (Tables 4.14 – 4.15), a rise of only 1.2 per cent on the year before.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK, 38.6 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 35.6 per cent in EU (27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.13). The comparable nationality figures were 50.4 and 47.3 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 15.3 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 25.6 per cent of foreign citizens. Indians and Poles were again the two largest foreign born groups, followed by the Irish and Pakistanis. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were the largest group, followed by Indians (Table 4.15).

Tables 4.16-4.21 replicate, for country of birth, tables 4.5-4.10 for nationality. The larger sample size means that more detail can be shown. In many respects the picture

presented by the two datasets is similar but there are some differences in detail. For example, a higher proportion of the foreign born (40.8 per cent) are highly skilled than those of foreign nationality (37.2 per cent) (Tables 4.16 and 4.5).

Table 4.23 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth for both males and females. Overall, 63.5 percent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.2 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last few of years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some countries, mainly European - examples include Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and several A8 countries - there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast in others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace. Many countries recorded substantial gender differences, usually with males more likely to have the nationality of their country of birth, although there some major exceptions (including the US).

The reasons for these differences are complex, reflecting amongst other things the entitlement of people born in former colonies to take the nationality of mother countries (e.g. Portugal) or the effects of Armed Forces stationed abroad (e.g. British in Germany). Most important are differential rates of naturalisation, related in part to the maturity of the immigration stream. There are systematic differences between some groups of countries. Most of those born in the A8 countries have their nationality. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth.

The implications of Table 4.23 are considerable. Notably, they reflect the degree to which people born abroad have naturalised to British citizenship or, in some cases, retained a British citizenship already held before immigration. As a generalisation, naturalisation has been low among the European born and those from other OECD countries, much higher among those from much of Africa and Asia. Changing citizenship is one measure of intent towards permanent settlement, including attaining voting rights. One major conclusion from Table 4.23 is that detailed analysis of the patterns, trends and implications of immigration may vary considerably, depending upon whether the data are of country of birth or citizenship. Unfortunately, the LFS sample size is too small to provide many answers.

#### **4.11 National Insurance statistics**

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year with those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary

nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. The data in Table 4.24 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

In the most recent year, 2011-12, there were 601,000 new registrations, well down on the year before (705,000) (Table 4.24a). The EU accession countries accounted for 206,000 new registrations, a slight decrease from the previous year. The overall increase in numbers was shared by all the major world regions listed.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, about 39 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a similar proportion aged 25-34, both proportions little changed from 2011 (Table 4.24b). There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2003/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.24c). Poland maintained its top spot, followed by India, Pakistan and Lithuania.



Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2012, (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60242	29578	30664	60685	29811	30874	61090	30021	31070	61530	30280	31250	61900	30482	31418
UK	56040	27525	28515	56322	27657	28665	56545	27793	28752	56733	27940	28793	57083	28148	28935
Foreign Nationals	4186	2044	2142	4348	2144	2204	4524	2218	2307	4785	2332	2453	4788	2319	2469
Europe	1954	960	994	2059	1002	1057	2184	1048	1136	2471	1162	1309	2554	1215	1339
EU27/EFTA	1824	891	933	1950	945	1005	2060	989	1071	2357	1105	1252	2415	1145	1270
EU25/EFTA	1766	860	906	1866	901	965	1954	934	1020	2230	1038	1192	2265	1066	1199
EU15/EFTA	1016	465	551	1080	508	572	1113	522	591	1220	560	660	1152	522	630
Austria	14	:	:	15	:	10	22	:	15	12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	17	:	:	16	:	:	12	:	:	29	16	13	20	:	12
Denmark	21	:	12	19	:	11	24	12	13	17	:	10	16	:	10
Finland	:	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:	22	:	17	13	:	13
France	123	56	67	148	69	79	116	57	59	114	54	60	132	64	68
Germany	91	33	58	121	46	75	129	51	78	132	52	80	137	57	80
Greece	38	23	15	41	22	19	35	20	14	31	20	11	40	17	23
Ireland	359	157	202	344	161	183	344	160	184	386	187	199	356	152	204
Italy	96	57	39	107	60	47	117	56	61	153	74	79	125	63	62
Netherlands	41	20	21	35	18	17	58	34	24	56	27	29	59	29	30
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	11	30	14	17	17	:	10
Portugal	95	45	50	96	48	48	104	52	53	123	57	66	106	53	53
Spain	66	33	33	52	28	24	61	33	28	55	21	34	82	42	40
Sweden	16	:	12	25	:	16	43	17	26	40	18	22	26	10	16
Switzerland	11	:	:	16	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	13	12	:	12
A8 Accession	703	365	338	746	371	375	801	389	412	979	461	518	1079	526	553
Czech Republic	28	15	13	29	15	14	24	10	14	29	11	18	32	17	15
Hungary	19	11	:	20	12	8	37	18	19	47	26	21	48	24	24
Latvia	29	12	17	19	:	11	44	23	21	62	23	39	81	40	41
Lithuania	73	36	37	67	27	40	99	46	53	129	59	70	126	62	64
Poland	498	266	232	549	279	270	550	274	277	658	321	337	713	346	367
Slovak Republic	51	24	27	55	26	29	32	14	18	54	21	33	71	35	36
A2 Accession	58	31	27	84	44	40	106	55	51	127	67	60	150	79	71
Bulgaria	26	13	13	32	14	18	34	17	16	47	24	23	33	18	15
Romania	32	18	14	52	30	22	72	37	35	79	42	37	117	61	56
Eur	47	30	17	40	22	18	40	23	17	31	17	14	34	18	16
Cyprus	40	27	13	35	19	16	34	20	14	29	15	14	24	13	11
C & E Europe	41	25	16	29	17	12	39	20	19	39	18	21	38	20	18
Albania	16	11	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:
Eur Other	89	44	45	80	40	40	85	39	46	75	39	36	101	50	51
Russia	26	:	18	18	5	13	23	:	16	23	:	14	33	14	19
Turkey	43	26	17	39	22	17	45	23	22	35	21	14	42	24	18
Ukraine	15	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	574	274	300	608	299	309	592	284	308	565	291	274	538	280	258
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	15	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	17	10	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	20	10	10
Eritrea	10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	66	33	33	48	22	26	47	23	24	45	22	23	36	18	18
Kenya	19	11	:	22	:	14	17	10	:	10	:	:	20	:	13
Libya	17	:	:	24	13	11	24	15	:	23	14	:	42	25	17
Mauritius	25	14	11	22	11	11	22	12	10	15	:	:	11	:	:
Nigeria	81	39	42	106	50	56	106	58	48	114	56	58	102	55	47
Sierra Leone	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia	68	28	40	72	31	41	71	25	46	53	26	27	36	19	16
South Africa	94	49	45	113	53	60	102	49	53	81	44	37	67	38	29
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda	17	:	10	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:
Zimbabwe	61	25	36	78	39	39	53	26	27	67	32	35	59	32	27
Other Africa	52	24	28	86	52	34	76	35	41	97	52	45	69	31	38

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2012, (thousands), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	377	173	204	350	164	186	385	174	211	372	163	209	391	177	214
Canada	43	23	20	41	21	20	58	25	33	54	20	34	63	30	33
Jamaica	52	24	28	42	21	21	44	23	21	48	28	20	54	32	22
US	117	49	68	112	49	63	133	60	73	109	44	65	146	55	91
Other Americas	165	77	88	155	73	82	150	66	84	161	71	90	128	60	68
Asia	1119	561	558	1174	601	573	1191	626	565	1257	661	596	1177	581	596
Afghanistan	29	20	:	27	18	:	27	14	13	28	16	12	17	10	:
Bangladesh	66	35	31	77	42	35	74	41	33	66	41	25	70	42	28
China	109	51	58	76	40	36	107	55	52	106	51	55	87	42	45
India	294	156	138	293	154	139	354	190	164	332	185	147	360	194	166
Japan	28	12	16	34	13	21	29	:	21	59	23	36	31	:	24
Malaysia	34	12	22	41	19	22	37	16	21	20	:	11	26	13	13
Middle East	82	49	33	84	57	27	97	65	32	87	49	38	69	39	30
Iran	32	19	13	37	23	14	39	25	14	40	24	16	33	18	15
Iraq	35	22	13	36	25	11	34	24	10	33	18	15	26	14	12
Other Middle East	15	:	:	11	:	:	24	16	:	14	:	:	10	:	:
Pakistan	178	89	89	177	94	83	137	74	63	166	93	73	163	91	72
Philippines	64	28	36	93	37	56	58	21	37	86	43	43	78	33	45
Sri Lanka	36	21	15	43	24	19	57	31	26	69	37	32	50	22	28
Vietnam	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
Other Asia	187	84	103	229	103	126	214	111	103	224	108	116	213	82	131
Oceania	155	72	83	149	77	72	164	84	80	117	54	63	120	63	57
Australia	101	52	49	84	45	39	92	48	44	63	28	35	69	37	32
New Zealand	31	10	21	36	20	16	50	23	27	24	14	10	30	15	15
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	16	:	:	15	10	:	21	10	11	12	:	:	29	15	14

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008-2012 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Nationals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	46.7	47.0	46.4	47.4	46.7	48.0	48.3	47.2	49.2	51.6	49.8	53.4	53.3	52.4	54.2
EU27/EFTA	43.6	43.6	43.6	44.8	44.1	45.6	45.5	44.6	46.4	49.3	47.4	51.0	50.4	49.4	51.4
EU25/EFTA	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.9	42.0	43.8	43.2	42.1	44.2	46.6	44.5	48.6	47.3	46.0	48.6
EU15/EFTA	24.3	22.7	25.7	24.8	23.7	26.0	24.6	23.5	25.6	25.5	24.0	26.9	24.1	22.5	25.5
Austria	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	:	0.5
Denmark	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
Finland	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5
France	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Germany	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.2
Greece	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9
Ireland	8.6	7.7	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.3	7.6	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.6	8.3
Italy	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5
Netherlands	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.4
Portugal	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1
Spain	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Sweden	0.4	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	0.5
A8 Accession	16.8	17.9	15.8	17.2	17.3	17.0	17.7	17.5	17.9	20.5	19.8	21.1	22.5	22.7	22.4
Czech Republic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Hungary	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Latvia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	:	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lithuania	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Poland	11.9	13.0	10.8	12.6	13.0	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.9	14.9	14.9
Slovak Republic	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
A2 Accession	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.9
Bulgaria	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Romania	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Eur	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Cyprus	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
C & E Europe	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Albania	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Eur Other	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
Russia	0.6	:	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Turkey	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7
Ukraine	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	13.7	13.4	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.4	11.8	12.5	11.2	11.2	12.1	10.4
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Kenya	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
Libya	0.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9	1.1	0.7
Mauritius	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9
Sierra Leone	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
South Africa	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
Other Africa	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008-2012 (per cent), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.0	8.5	9.5	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.8	9.1	7.8	7.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.7
Canada	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Jamaica	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.9
US	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.7
Other Americas	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
Asia	26.7	27.4	26.1	27.0	28.0	26.0	26.3	28.2	24.5	26.2	28.3	24.3	24.6	25.1	24.1
Afghanistan	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	:
Bangladesh	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.2
China	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
India	7.0	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.9	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.7
Japan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	:	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.7	:	1.0
Malaysia	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Middle East	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Iran	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Iraq	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other Middle East	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Pakistan	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.9
Philippines	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
Sri Lanka	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.5	5.3
Oceania	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3
Australia	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
New Zealand	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.4	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29166	15725	13441	28586	15259	13327	28664	15270	13394	28929	15484	13445	29158	15632	13526
UK	26884	14418	12466	26303	13982	12321	26269	13938	12331	26364	14093	12271	26599	14205	12394
Foreign Nationals	2278	1304	974	2280	1274	1006	2393	1331	1062	2558	1387	1171	2557	1425	1132
Europe	1167	657	510	1180	645	535	1252	673	579	1419	713	706	1468	779	689
EU27/EFTA	1110	616	494	1129	619	510	1195	636	559	1364	682	682	1406	741	665
EU25/EFTA	1071	592	479	1072	583	489	1126	595	531	1277	631	646	1315	686	629
EU15/EFTA	551	295	256	550	289	261	565	299	266	614	301	313	628	316	312
Austria	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
Denmark	11	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	76	39	37	79	40	39	62	38	24	64	36	28	81	45	36
Germany	54	26	28	62	22	40	70	30	40	72	32	40	67	34	33
Greece	17	13	:	22	12	10	16	10	:	22	15	:	26	12	14
Ireland	165	83	82	163	93	70	162	89	73	176	82	94	180	86	94
Italy	61	42	19	61	38	23	64	33	31	68	40	28	71	40	31
Netherlands	21	12	:	17	10	:	28	17	11	25	12	13	29	14	16
Portugal	57	30	27	48	28	20	53	31	22	63	34	29	61	36	25
Spain	41	21	20	32	19	13	40	21	19	36	15	21	49	24	25
Sweden	10	:	:	12	:	:	21	:	12	27	12	15	17	:	12
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	8	:	:	:
A8 Accession	497	280	217	501	279	222	544	284	260	649	323	326	675	364	311
Czech Republic	17	10	:	14	10	:	17	:	10	13	:	:	23	13	10
Hungary	17	10	:	16	10	:	28	16	12	30	18	12	31	16	15
Latvia	18	:	10	13	:	:	30	17	13	34	16	18	52	29	22
Lithuania	51	26	25	48	20	28	71	34	37	93	42	51	76	39	37
Poland	357	208	149	371	212	159	368	199	169	442	228	214	449	242	207
Slovak Republic	36	18	18	33	19	14	22	:	13	36	15	21	38	22	16
A2 Accession	39	24	15	57	36	21	69	41	28	87	51	36	91	55	36
Bulgaria	19	10	:	22	11	11	24	13	11	34	18	16	25	15	10
Romania	21	14	:	35	25	10	45	28	17	54	33	21	66	40	26
Eur	23	17	:	21	15	:	17	12	:	14	:	:	12	:	:
Cyprus	19	14	:	19	14	:	14	10	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe	22	18	:	12	6	:	20	11	:	21	12	:	19	12	:
Eur Other	35	23	12	39	20	19	37	26	11	34	19	15	43	26	17
Russia	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	10
Turkey	15	13	:	13	10	:	18	15	:	11	11	0	16	11	:
Africa	280	156	124	273	156	117	276	142	134	280	158	122	252	147	105
Ghana	40	23	17	28	16	12	24	14	10	27	14	13	23	12	11
Kenya	10	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	18	14	:
Mauritius	13	:	:	15	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	47	27	20	48	24	24	51	29	22	54	29	25	50	28	22
South Africa	68	35	33	85	44	41	65	32	33	64	35	29	45	25	19
Zimbabwe	35	13	22	40	21	19	30	13	17	32	15	17	27	14	12
Other Africa	67	44	23	57	43	14	78	38	40	78	49	29	74	44	29
Americas	205	100	105	179	87	92	202	100	102	184	88	96	205	104	101
Canada	23	11	12	18	10	:	33	16	17	33	16	17	32	17	15
Jamaica	26	12	14	18	:	10	20	11	:	23	14	:	25	15	10
US	64	29	35	58	27	31	66	35	31	57	24	33	78	32	46
Other Americas	92	48	44	85	42	43	83	38	45	71	34	37	70	40	30
Asia	505	331	174	536	326	210	544	353	191	586	379	207	537	341	196
Bangladesh	26	23	:	32	28	:	33	26	:	39	30	:	31	28	:
China	46	25	21	33	17	16	41	25	16	37	19	18	24	15	10
India	171	114	57	152	102	50	200	125	75	188	125	63	198	131	67
Malaysia	16	:	:	21	:	12	17	:	:	12	:	:	14	:	:
Middle East	23	17	:	21	19	:	26	22	:	24	18	:	22	16	:
Iran	11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
Pakistan	61	54	:	66	50	16	52	47	:	67	56	11	63	57	:
Philippines	41	20	21	63	23	40	44	19	25	54	28	26	51	23	28
Sri Lanka	18	14	:	20	14	:	29	21	:	33	23	10	20	13	:
Other Asia	103	57	46	128	64	64	102	60	42	132	74	58	113	51	61
Oceania	117	59	58	109	59	50	111	60	51	87	45	42	87	49	38
Australia	76	41	35	60	33	27	64	35	29	47	25	22	55	31	24
New Zealand	27	10	17	30	17	13	35	17	18	22	13	9	22	12	10
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Nationals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	51.2	50.4	52.4	51.8	50.6	53.2	52.3	50.6	54.5	55.5	51.4	60.3	57.4	54.7	60.9
EU27/EFTA	48.7	47.2	50.7	49.5	48.6	50.7	49.9	47.8	52.6	53.3	49.2	58.2	55.0	52.0	58.7
EU25/EFTA	47.0	45.4	49.2	47.0	45.8	48.6	47.1	44.7	50.0	49.9	45.5	55.2	51.4	48.1	55.6
EU15/EFTA	24.2	22.6	26.3	24.1	22.7	25.9	23.6	22.5	25.0	24.0	21.7	26.7	24.6	22.2	27.6
Austria	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	0.0	0.4	:	:
Denmark	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Germany	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.7	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.9
Greece	0.7	1.0	:	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	:	1.0	0.9	1.2
Ireland	7.2	6.4	8.4	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.9	8.0	7.0	6.0	8.3
Italy	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
Portugal	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2
Spain	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2
Sweden	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.9	:	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	:	1.1
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.7	:	:	:
A8 Accession	21.8	21.5	22.3	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.7	21.3	24.5	25.4	23.3	27.8	26.4	25.5	27.5
Czech Republic	0.7	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	:	0.9	0.5	:	:	0.9	0.9	0.8
Hungary	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Latvia	0.8	:	1.0	0.6	:	:	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.7	3.3
Poland	15.7	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.6	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.9	17.3	16.4	18.3	17.6	17.0	18.3
Slovak Republic	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	:	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
A2 Accession	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.2
Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Romania	0.9	1.1	:	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.3
Eur	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.2	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:
Cyprus	0.8	1.1	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe	1.0	1.4	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.8	0.8	:	0.8	0.9	:	0.7	0.8	0.0
Eur Other	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
Russia	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.6	:	0.9
Turkey	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	:
Africa	12.3	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.2	11.6	11.5	10.7	12.6	10.9	11.4	10.4	9.9	10.3	9.3
Ghana	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kenya	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.7	1.0	:
Mauritius	0.6	:	:	0.7	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
South Africa	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other Africa	2.9	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.4	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.6
Americas	9.0	7.7	10.8	7.9	6.8	9.1	8.4	7.5	9.6	7.2	6.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	8.9
Canada	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	:	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
Jamaica	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	:	1.0	0.8	0.8	:	0.9	1.0	:	1.0	1.1	0.9
US	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.1
Other Americas	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7
Asia	22.2	25.4	17.9	23.5	25.6	20.9	22.7	26.5	18.0	22.9	27.3	17.6	21.0	23.9	17.3
Bangladesh	1.1	1.8	:	1.4	2.2	:	1.4	2.0	:	1.5	2.2	:	1.2	1.9	:
China	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
India	7.5	8.7	5.9	6.7	8.0	5.0	8.4	9.4	7.1	7.3	9.0	5.4	7.8	9.2	6.0
Malaysia	0.7	:	:	0.9	:	1.2	0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:
Middle East	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.5	:	1.1	1.7	:	0.9	1.3	:	0.9	1.1	0.0
Iran	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:
Pakistan	2.7	4.1	:	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.5	:	2.6	4.0	0.9	2.5	4.0	:
Philippines	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.5
Sri Lanka	0.8	1.1	:	0.9	1.1	:	1.2	1.6	:	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	:
Other Asia	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.4
Oceania	5.1	4.5	6.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Australia	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
New Zealand	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2012

	Absolute Figures (thousands)					Proportion of Total (per cent)				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total
All nationalities	12121	9173	6621	1243	29158	41.6	31.5	22.7	4.3	100.0
UK/GB	11168	8458	5871	1103	26599	42.0	31.8	22.1	4.1	100.0
Foreign nationals	952	716	749	140	2557	37.2	28.0	29.3	5.5	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	502	290	278	80	1151	43.6	25.2	24.2	6.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	330	166	100	32	628	52.6	26.4	16.0	5.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	450	426	471	60	1406	32.0	30.3	33.5	4.3	100.0
of which:										
France	52	20	:	:	81	64.2	24.7	:	:	100.0
Germany	41	16	:	:	67	61.2	23.9	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	98	48	24	10	180	54.2	26.6	13.4	5.7	100.0
Northern EU	44	17	11	:	78	56.3	21.5	13.7	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	16	:	:	:	29	55.2	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden					17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	94	63	50	11	219	42.9	28.9	23.0	5.2	100.0
of which:										
Greece	18	:	:	:	26	69.2	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	34	22	12	:	71	47.6	31.6	16.5	:	100.0
Portugal	13	21	25	:	61	21.3	33.9	40.4	:	100.0
Spain	24	11	10	:	49	48.0	21.7	21.3	:	100.0
A8	99	206	347	23	675	14.7	30.5	51.4	3.4	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	15	:	23	:	:	65.2	:	100.0
Hungary	11	:	11	:	31	35.5	:	35.5	:	100.0
Latvia	:	14	30	:	52	:	26.9	57.7	:	100.0
Lithuania	10	22	40	:	76	13.2	28.9	52.6	:	100.0
Poland	62	149	223	15	449	13.8	33.2	49.8	3.4	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	25	:	38	:	:	65.8	:	100.0
A2	15	50	21	:	91	16.3	55.3	23.1	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	12	:	:	25	:	48.0	:	:	100.0
Romania	11	38	16	:	66	16.7	57.6	24.2	:	100.0
Other Europe	26	19	18	:	62	41.6	30.3	28.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	100	59	73	20	252	39.6	23.3	29.1	7.9	100.0
Middle East	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	127	76	81	29	313	40.5	24.3	25.9	9.3	100.0
South East Asia	77	50	59	17	202	38.3	24.5	29.0	8.4	100.0
Canada	17	:	:	:	32	53.1	:	:	:	100.0
United States	54	16	:	:	78	69.2	20.5	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	10	19	14	:	45	22.8	41.1	30.2	:	100.0
Other Americas	19	21	:	:	51	37.3	41.2	:	:	100.0
Australia	39	10	:	:	55	70.9	18.2	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	16	:	:	:	22	72.7	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland and Sweden

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other Yugoslavia,

Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.6 – Living and Working in UK, by Industry, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Total	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
All nationalities	871	2902	2154	5534	2490	4812	10394	29158	3.0	10.0	7.4	19.0	8.5	16.5	35.6	100.0
UK/GB	819	2622	1989	4932	2218	4337	9683	26599	3.1	9.9	7.5	18.5	8.3	16.3	36.4	100.0
Foreign nationals	53	281	165	600	271	475	711	2557	2.1	11.0	6.5	23.5	10.6	18.6	27.8	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	12	80	44	283	137	225	368	1151	1.0	6.9	3.9	24.6	11.9	19.6	32.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	9	47	30	113	61	155	214	628	1.5	7.5	4.7	18.0	9.7	24.7	34.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	41	201	120	317	134	250	343	1406	2.9	14.3	8.6	22.5	9.5	17.8	24.4	100.0
of which:																
France	:	10	:	11	10	26	22	81	:	12.4	:	13.1	11.9	32.3	27.4	100.0
Germany	:	:	:	10	:	17	25	67	:	:	0.0	15.3	:	26.1	37.8	100.0
Irish Republic	:	11	:	23	12	38	75	180	:	6.0	0.0	12.6	6.5	21.3	41.8	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	14	10	21	28	78	:	:	:	17.6	12.8	26.8	36.4	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.5	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	16	:	57	25	51	60	219	:	7.1	:	25.9	11.3	23.2	27.6	100.0
of which:																
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	46.2	:	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	20	:	17	20	71	:	:	:	27.7	:	24.0	27.9	100.0
Portugal	:	:	:	20	:	:	14	61	:	:	:	32.4	:	:	23.4	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	12	:	12	16	49	:	:	:	23.5	:	25.3	31.7	100.0
A8	30	146	66	181	62	80	110	675	4.4	21.6	9.7	26.9	9.2	11.9	16.3	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	31	:	:	:	35.5	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	16	:	12	:	:	:	52	:	30.8	:	23.1	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	16	14	14	:	10	12	76	:	21.7	18.5	19.0	:	13.2	16.4	100.0
Poland	15	105	45	121	41	56	65	449	3.4	23.4	10.1	27.1	9.2	12.4	14.5	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	15	:	:	10	38	:	:	:	39.5	:	:	26.3	100.0
A2	:	:	25	19	:	13	16	91	:	:	27.8	20.9	:	14.8	17.2	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	22	12	:	10	14	66	:	:	32.6	17.7	:	14.6	21.1	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	20	:	16	10	62	:	:	:	32.3	:	26.0	16.2	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	68.8	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	:	23	:	41	19	57	105	252	:	9.0	:	16.1	7.6	22.6	41.8	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	26	10	99	64	44	69	313	:	8.3	3.3	31.5	20.4	14.2	22.1	100.0
South East Asia	:	14	:	64	14	26	74	202	:	7.0	:	31.9	6.8	13.0	36.6	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	50.0	100.0
United States	:	:	:	11	:	24	30	78	:	:	:	14.1	:	31.3	38.9	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	10	:	:	20	45	:	:	:	22.7	:	:	44.0	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	17	:	12	:	51	:	:	:	33.9	:	23.6	:	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	21	17	55	:	:	:	:	:	38.2	30.9	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Industry divisions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980)

Group A: Agriculture forestry and fishing; Energy and water

Group B: Manufacturing

Group C: Construction

Group D: Distribution hotels and restaurants

Group E: Transport and communication

Group F: Banking and finance

Group G: Public admin education and health; Other services; N/A,DNA

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland and Sweden

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other Yugoslavia,

Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA



Table 4.7 – Living and Working in UK, by Region of Residence, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)					Proportion of total (per cent)				
	Region A	Region B	Region C	Rest of UK	All of UK	Region A	Region B	Region C	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	3813	5859	8139	11346	29158	13.1	20.1	27.9	38.9	100.0
UK/GB	2845	5402	7580	10772	26599	10.7	20.3	28.5	40.5	100.0
Foreign nationals	967	457	559	574	2557	37.8	17.9	21.9	22.5	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	499	204	213	235	1151	43.4	17.7	18.5	20.4	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	265	132	110	120	628	42.3	21.1	17.6	19.2	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	468	253	346	339	1406	33.3	18.0	24.6	24.1	100.0
of which:										
France	45	12	15	:	81	55.6	14.5	18.7	:	100.0
Germany	29	13	11	14	67	43.5	19.0	16.9	20.7	100.0
Irish Republic	59	42	35	44	180	32.7	23.4	19.4	24.3	100.0
Northern EU	31	17	12	18	78	39.6	22.1	14.9	23.0	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	11	:	:	:	29	37.9	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	11	:	:	:	17	64.7	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	103	45	36	35	219	46.9	20.7	16.4	16.0	100.0
of which:										
Greece	15	:	:	:	26	57.7	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	36	12	11	13	71	50.7	16.4	15.0	18.5	100.0
Portugal	25	14	15	6	61	40.3	23.7	25.3	10.1	100.0
Spain	22	11	6	10	49	44.9	22.3	12.9	20.4	100.0
A8	148	107	217	202	675	22.0	15.8	32.2	30.0	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	10	:	23	:	:	43.5	:	100.0
Hungary	11	12	:	:	31	35.5	38.7	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	23	17	52	:	:	44.2	32.7	100.0
Lithuania	35	7	18	16	76	45.6	9.0	23.4	21.6	100.0
Poland	88	70	150	140	449	19.7	15.7	33.5	31.2	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	13	12	38	:	:	34.2	31.6	100.0
A2	50	12	17	13	91	54.4	13.3	18.9	13.8	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	10	:	:	:	25	40.0	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	39	10	12	:	66	59.3	15.9	18.4	:	100.0
Other Europe	28	16	10	:	62	45.4	25.6	15.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	91	46	54	60	252	36.2	18.4	21.5	23.8	100.0
Middle East	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	137	41	58	77	313	43.8	13.0	18.6	24.7	100.0
South East Asia	80	45	38	39	202	39.8	22.5	18.7	19.2	100.0
Canada	13	:	:	:	32	40.6	:	:	:	100.0
United States	34	17	11	16	78	43.5	21.4	14.7	20.1	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	25	:	12	:	45	56.3	:	25.7	:	100.0
Other Americas	28	:	10	:	51	54.9	:	19.6	:	100.0
Australia	35	:	:	:	55	63.6	:	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Department of Employment

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

C: East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, Sweden.

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other Yugoslavia, Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.8 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and sex, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
All nationalities	166	88	172	51	338	139	49.1	63.3	50.9	36.7	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	43	26	30	12	73	38	58.9	68.4	41.1	31.6	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	123	62	142	39	267	101	46.1	61.4	53.9	38.6	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	67	28	79	16	148	44	45.3	63.6	54.7	36.4	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	56	34	63	23	119	57	47.1	59.6	52.9	40.4	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	26	14	31	14	57	28	45.6	50.0	54.4	50.0	100.0	100.0
A8	23	16	23	:	46	24	50.0	66.7	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
France+Germany	:	:	10	:	17	:	:	:	58.8	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	49	30	53	22	102	52	48.0	57.7	52.0	42.3	100.0	100.0
Africa	14	:	14	:	28	:	50.0	:	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	30	:	39	:	69	13	43.5	:	56.5	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	9	:	16	:	:	:	56.3	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

: indicates/refers to figures less than 10,000.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Non-EU = FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.9 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and SEG, 2012

	Absolute Figures (thousands)					Proportion of Total (per cent)				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total
All nationalities	62	30	40	:	139	44.6	21.6	28.8	:	100.0
UK/GB	23	:	:	:	38	60.5	:	:	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	19	13	25	:	57	33.3	22.8	43.9	:	100.0
Foreign nationals	39	23	34	:	101	38.6	22.8	33.7	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	20	10	:	:	44	45.5	22.7	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Socio-economic groups based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), defined by ONS:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.10 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and region of residence, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)										Proportion of total (per cent)									
	Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK		Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK	
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W
All nationalities	92	53	54	23	75	21	117	42	338	139	27.2	38.1	16.0	16.5	22.2	15.1	34.6	30.2	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	14	11	13	:	15	:	31	15	73	38	19.2	28.9	17.8	:	20.5	:	42.5	39.5	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	78	42	41	16	60	16	88	27	267	101	29.2	41.6	15.4	15.8	22.5	15.8	33.0	26.7	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	46	24	23	:	32	:	47	:	148	44	31.1	54.5	15.5	:	21.6	:	31.8	:	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	32	18	18	:	28	13	41	18	119	57	26.9	31.6	15.1	:	23.5	22.8	34.5	31.6	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	25	15	:	:	16	:	13	:	57	28	43.9	53.6	:	:	28.1	:	22.8	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	12	10	26	10	46	24	:	:	:	:	26.1	41.7	56.5	41.7	100.0	100.0
France+Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Other EU	27	15	17	:	19	13	39	17	102	52	26.5	28.8	16.7	:	18.6	25.0	38.2	32.7	100.0	100.0
Africa	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	:	50.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	16	:	11	:	15	:	27	:	69	13	23.2	:	15.9	:	21.7	:	39.1	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Department of Employment

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

C: East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and working in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and whether for same or different employer

a. 2012

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
All nationalities	26	52	78	33.3	66.7	100.0
UK/GB	:	20	27	:	74.1	100.0
Foreign nationals	19	32	51	37.3	62.7	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	10	16	26	38.5	61.5	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	16	25	:	64.0	100.0

b. Totals for period 1994-2012

	Number (thousands)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Same	Different	All	Same	Different	All
All nationalities	484	1013	1497	32.3	67.7	100.0
UK/GB	183	399	582	31.4	68.6	100.0
Foreign nationals	301	614	915	32.9	67.1	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	168	313	481	34.9	65.1	100.0
EU 15	116	261	379	30.6	68.9	100.0

c. Average number of transfers per annum 1994-2012

	Number
All nationalities	25.474
UK/GB	9.632
Foreign nationals	15.842
of which:	
Non-EU	8.842
EU 15	6.105

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: Less than 10,000

Figures for parts (a) and (b) rounded to nearest '000 - part (c) unrounded.

Figures in section c are calculated using the following formula: All Same / number of years (from section b)

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60242	29578	30664	60685	29811	30874	61090	30021	31070	61530	30280	31250	61900	30482	31418
UK Born	53597	26351	27246	53761	26466	27295	54012	26580	27432	54079	26706	27373	54286	26832	27454
Foreign Born	6633	3221	3412	6899	3331	3568	7056	3429	3627	7430	3559	3871	7588	3638	3950
Europe	2401	1159	1242	2459	1144	1315	2571	1206	1365	2776	1291	1485	2927	1360	1567
EU27/EFTA	2190	1054	1136	2274	1055	1219	2359	1109	1250	2567	1193	1374	2704	1252	1452
EU25/EFTA	2122	1019	1103	2182	1009	1173	2245	1053	1192	2439	1126	1313	2545	1173	1372
EU15/EFTA	1309	593	716	1332	589	743	1371	626	745	1437	659	778	1431	630	801
Austria	16	:	10	20	:	14	20	:	15	10	:	:	17	:	13
Belgium	22	:	13	27	13	14	19	:	10	34	19	15	32	14	19
Denmark	20	:	12	19	:	11	23	12	11	17	:	10	17	:	:
Finland	10	:	:	11	:	:	14	:	:	20	:	16	10	:	:
France	129	57	72	144	64	80	122	53	69	132	63	69	146	68	78
Germany	273	122	151	296	107	189	301	129	172	292	119	173	303	137	166
Greece	29	16	13	35	19	16	34	20	14	33	21	12	47	21	26
Ireland	420	178	242	401	181	220	401	186	215	429	210	219	429	171	257
Italy	108	60	48	117	65	52	130	59	71	150	71	79	135	66	69
Netherlands	58	28	30	53	26	27	67	35	32	65	33	32	51	24	27
Norway	15	:	:	24	10	14	19	:	11	29	11	18	15	:	:
Portugal	91	42	49	81	36	45	91	43	48	104	46	58	84	41	43
Spain	65	32	33	50	25	25	67	37	30	52	21	31	85	40	44
Sweden	17	:	12	20	:	13	34	12	22	32	14	18	23	:	15
Switzerland	18	:	:	23	:	14	19	:	12	23	:	16	17	:	:
A8 Accession	703	370	333	743	370	373	773	373	400	926	435	491	1011	491	520
Czech Republic	29	14	15	26	13	13	23	:	14	29	10	19	36	18	17
Hungary	25	15	10	28	14	14	41	19	22	43	25	18	49	27	22
Latvia	30	13	17	21	11	10	41	22	19	61	22	39	76	36	41
Lithuania	70	35	35	62	25	37	91	41	50	118	53	65	117	56	61
Poland	495	269	226	540	275	265	534	267	267	617	301	316	658	319	339
Slovak Republic	50	23	27	54	26	28	31	13	18	52	19	33	66	31	34
A2 Accession	68	35	33	92	46	46	114	56	58	128	67	61	159	79	80
Bulgaria	29	14	15	37	15	22	37	17	20	46	23	23	40	20	21
Romania	39	21	18	55	30	25	77	39	38	82	44	38	118	59	59
Eur	110	56	54	107	50	57	101	54	47	76	32	44	103	52	51
Cyprus	87	47	40	83	40	43	73	40	33	54	23	31	71	35	36
Malta	23	:	14	24	10	14	28	14	14	23	:	14	32	17	15
C & E Europe	74	38	36	53	27	26	62	31	31	58	29	29	67	35	32
Albania	:	:	:	15	10	:	18	11	:	12	:	:	16	11	:
Kosovo	29	18	11	:	:	:	15	:	:	20	13	:	23	13	10
Eur Other	137	67	70	132	62	70	150	66	84	151	69	82	156	73	83
Russia	33	:	24	30	8	22	45	16	29	45	17	28	41	16	25
Turkey	69	41	28	71	41	30	80	39	41	77	38	39	62	35	27
Ukraine	22	:	13	15	:	:	14	:	:	20	:	11	23	:	17
Africa	1185	581	604	1250	599	651	1284	617	667	1355	640	715	1298	646	652
Algeria	16	11	:	26	16	10	15	13	:	25	16	:	25	17	8
Angola	10	:	:	14	:	:	25	11	14	:	:	:	14	:	:
Cameroon	18	:	:	10	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	20	:	13	17	:	11	16	:	:	19	:	12	16	:	:
Egypt	37	22	15	23	14	:	28	14	14	23	13	10	47	26	21
Eritrea	12	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10	20	:	13
Ethiopia	14	:	:	17	:	:	12	:	:	20	:	14	17	:	10
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	16	:	:	11	:	:
Ghana	106	55	51	94	49	45	87	43	44	98	43	55	83	35	47
Kenya	140	76	64	134	61	73	118	66	52	129	58	71	139	67	72
Libya	11	:	:	19	:	10	17	10	:	18	:	:	22	13	10
Malawi	14	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:
Mauritius	47	24	23	46	23	23	47	26	21	37	21	16	37	18	19
Morocco	20	8	12	25	14	11	19	10	:	18	11	:	21	:	12
Nigeria	137	65	72	166	73	93	167	84	83	203	101	102	162	85	76
Sierra Leone	15	:	10	21	:	12	23	11	12	22	10	12	17	:	:
Somalia	97	39	58	105	45	60	132	47	85	95	36	59	80	38	42
South Africa	204	96	108	220	112	108	227	104	123	208	102	106	208	107	101
Sudan	17	:	:	22	15	:	26	14	12	22	12	10	:	:	:
Tanzania	36	19	17	39	19	20	35	20	15	39	20	19	32	16	16
Uganda	60	28	32	48	23	25	45	23	22	54	23	31	66	29	37
Zambia	24	12	12	24	10	14	31	13	18	36	16	20	30	11	19
Zimbabwe	101	48	53	126	57	69	111	50	61	137	60	77	125	63	62
Other Africa	29	14	15	28	15	13	78	33	45	107	53	54	93	50	43

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (thousands), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	642	287	355	636	291	345	657	298	359	644	286	358	704	314	390
Canada	72	37	35	76	36	40	82	37	45	87	31	56	83	38	45
Jamaica	142	61	81	130	57	73	134	62	72	123	57	66	151	71	80
US	173	77	96	160	72	88	193	89	104	159	72	87	203	87	116
Other Americas	255	112	143	270	126	144	248	110	138	275	126	149	267	118	149
Asia	2196	1099	1097	2349	1186	1163	2326	1198	1128	2485	1257	1228	2483	1229	1254
Afghanistan	55	37	18	52	34	18	49	29	20	53	29	24	54	32	23
Bangladesh	193	102	91	199	110	89	193	102	91	219	118	101	191	101	91
China	120	52	68	86	44	42	118	57	61	148	69	79	99	41	58
India	601	307	294	661	330	331	687	360	327	686	355	331	750	393	357
Japan	30	11	19	38	16	22	30	12	18	62	25	37	38	15	23
Korea	12	:	:	14	:	:	23	13	10	27	13	14	15	:	10
Malaysia	62	26	36	65	28	37	61	26	35	57	22	35	63	29	34
Middle East	157	92	65	177	104	73	194	115	79	172	102	70	201	110	91
Iran	63	38	25	63	35	28	66	39	27	70	42	28	68	34	34
Iraq	58	34	24	62	39	23	68	45	23	63	36	27	77	43	34
Israel	13	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	10	:	:	20	:	12
Lebanon	:	:	:	22	13	:	21	12	:	11	:	:	14	:	:
Other Middle East	23	11	12	18	10	:	29	15	14	18	12	:	22	16	:
Pakistan	422	213	209	427	227	200	382	199	183	441	235	206	432	231	201
Philippines	101	38	63	134	46	88	110	38	72	140	61	79	134	47	87
Singapore	42	21	21	41	16	25	46	21	25	36	14	22	39	17	22
Sri Lanka	96	51	45	105	58	47	118	66	52	131	71	60	127	66	61
Vietnam	27	11	16	23	10	13	21	10	11	28	13	15	19	10	:
Other Asia	278	132	146	327	157	170	294	150	144	285	130	155	319	132	188
Oceania	197	92	105	196	108	88	212	107	105	164	81	83	169	87	82
Australia	139	68	71	123	67	56	124	65	59	109	51	58	106	59	47
New Zealand	44	16	28	55	30	25	74	34	40	46	25	21	50	23	27
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	12	:	:	25	14	11	22	12	10	21	15	:	26	12	14

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

C &amp; E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Croatia

Europe Other: Russia, Former USSR, Turkey, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	36.2	36.0	36.4	35.6	34.3	36.9	36.4	35.2	37.6	37.4	36.3	38.4	38.6	37.4	39.7
EU27/EFTA	33.0	32.7	33.3	33.0	31.7	34.2	33.4	32.3	34.5	34.5	33.5	35.5	35.6	34.4	36.8
EU25/EFTA	32.0	31.6	32.3	31.6	30.3	32.9	31.8	30.7	32.9	32.8	31.6	33.9	33.5	32.2	34.7
EU15/EFTA	19.7	18.4	21.0	19.3	17.7	20.8	19.4	18.3	20.5	19.3	18.5	20.1	18.9	17.3	20.3
Austria	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
Belgium	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Denmark	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
Finland	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.1	:	:
France	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Germany	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.2
Greece	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Ireland	6.3	5.5	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.7	6.5
Italy	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Norway	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	:	:
Portugal	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Spain	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sweden	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	0.4
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:
A8 Accession	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.8	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.0	12.5	12.2	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.2
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hungary	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Latvia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lithuania	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Poland	7.5	8.4	6.6	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.6
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
A2 Accession	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Bulgaria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Romania	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Eur	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Cyprus	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Malta	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
C & E Europe	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Albania	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Kosovo	0.4	0.6	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3
Eur Other	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Russia	0.5	:	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Turkey	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Ukraine	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4
Africa	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.5	17.1	17.8	16.5
Algeria	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.5	0.2
Angola	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.2
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Kenya	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Libya	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.2
Malawi	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Morocco	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	:	0.3
Nigeria	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9
Sierra Leone	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:
Somalia	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
South Africa	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
Sudan	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	:	:
Tanzania	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Uganda	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Zambia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other Africa	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1



Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (per cent), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.7	8.9	10.4	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.9	8.7	8.0	9.2	9.3	8.6	9.9
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Jamaica	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
US	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9
Other Americas	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8
Asia	33.1	34.1	32.2	34.0	35.6	32.6	33.0	34.9	31.1	33.4	35.3	31.7	32.7	33.8	31.7
Afghanistan	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
Bangladesh	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.3
China	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5
India	9.1	9.5	8.6	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.7	10.5	9.0	9.2	10.0	8.6	9.9	10.8	9.0
Japan	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
Korea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	:	0.2
Malaysia	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Middle East	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.3
Iran	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Iraq	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
Israel	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Lebanon	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:
Other Middle East	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:
Pakistan	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.1
Philippines	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.2
Singapore	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Vietnam	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	:
Other Asia	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.7
Oceania	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1
Australia	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia

Europe Other: Russia, Former USSR, Turkey, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29166	15725	13441	28586	15259	13327	28664	15270	13394	28929	15484	13445	29158	15632	13526
UK Born	25493	13638	11855	24883	13204	11679	24831	13143	11688	24807	13225	11582	24989	13295	11694
Foreign Born	3670	2085	1585	3698	2050	1648	3827	2122	1705	#REF!	2243	1859	4161	2332	1829
Europe	1421	788	633	1408	748	660	1475	776	699	1641	821	820	1704	899	805
EU27/EFTA	1316	721	595	1313	696	617	1369	712	657	1536	766	770	1589	832	757
EU25/EFTA	1268	694	574	1249	659	590	1292	669	623	1440	710	730	1485	773	712
EU15/EFTA	708	379	329	682	344	338	697	360	337	748	369	379	754	380	374
Belgium	11	:	:	15	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
Denmark	10	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	88	44	44	81	38	43	64	36	28	73	40	33	91	49	42
Germany	160	84	76	172	67	105	177	83	94	181	82	99	173	94	79
Greece	16	10	:	23	12	11	15	10	:	22	15	:	30	16	14
Ireland	176	88	88	171	98	73	170	93	77	180	90	90	187	84	103
Italy	66	45	21	59	39	20	67	35	32	71	40	31	67	38	29
Netherlands	33	17	16	25	14	11	36	20	16	28	15	13	29	14	15
Portugal	58	30	28	45	24	21	51	27	24	57	31	26	49	28	21
Spain	38	21	17	27	15	12	42	22	20	35	16	19	47	22	26
Sweden	10	:	:	10	:	:	20	:	12	23	:	15	14	:	10
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10	10	:	:
A8 Accession	502	284	218	515	286	229	549	283	266	657	326	331	690	371	319
Czech Republic	17	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	11	13	:	10	22	13	:
Hungary	20	13	:	21	11	10	29	15	14	29	17	12	34	20	14
Latvia	18	:	:	15	:	:	29	17	12	35	17	18	50	27	23
Lithuania	48	25	23	45	19	26	65	30	35	91	40	51	74	39	36
Poland	362	211	151	381	218	163	378	204	174	450	234	216	461	247	214
Slovak Republic	35	17	18	32	19	13	23	10	13	37	15	22	38	22	16
A2 Accession	48	27	21	64	37	27	77	43	34	96	56	40	104	59	45
Bulgaria	21	11	10	26	11	15	26	13	13	35	19	16	30	16	14
Romania	27	16	11	38	26	12	51	30	21	61	37	24	74	43	31
Eur	58	31	27	52	29	23	46	26	20	35	15	20	41	22	19
Cyprus	45	25	20	39	23	16	33	20	13	24	11	13	23	13	10
Malta	13	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	18	:	10
C & E Europe	39	26	13	24	14	10	31	18	13	31	18	13	35	23	12
Kosovo and Methonia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Eur Other	66	41	25	71	38	33	75	46	29	74	37	37	80	44	36
Russia	15	:	:	21	:	15	21	:	14	24	:	16	24	:	15
Turkey	33	25	:	34	26	:	38	28	10	33	22	11	30	20	10
Ukraine	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:
Africa	704	391	313	669	364	305	699	371	328	773	410	363	732	408	324
Algeria	10	:	:	11	10	:	:	:	:	13	12	:	16	13	:
Egypt	20	16	:	10	8	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	20	15	:
Ethiopia	:	:	:	10	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	66	39	27	57	31	26	51	29	22	60	28	32	59	28	31
Kenya	96	57	39	81	45	:	82	46	36	82	44	38	87	46	41
Malawi	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	25	15	10	28	14	14	29	17	12	27	16	11	19	:	10
Morocco	12	:	:	16	11	:	:	:	:	12	10	:	11	:	:
Nigeria	93	50	43	89	43	46	94	51	43	123	66	57	95	50	45
Somalia	16	12	:	19	13	:	25	15	10	22	12	10	23	17	:
South Africa	148	71	77	151	78	73	148	55	93	150	79	71	134	74	59
Tanzania	22	11	11	32	18	14	19	:	10	23	14	:	18	10	:
Uganda	35	17	18	26	14	12	31	17	14	31	15	16	42	20	21
Zambia	17	10	:	13	:	:	19	:	10	21	:	12	20	:	12
Zimbabwe	69	35	34	74	33	41	73	30	43	77	32	45	73	41	32
Other Africa	64	39	25	52	33	19	117	86	31	122	65	57	101	64	38

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (thousands), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	340	161	179	331	147	184	339	165	174	305	148	157	366	182	184
Canada	42	21	21	44	19	25	47	22	25	55	23	32	52	27	25
Jamaica	65	28	37	58	22	36	57	29	28	48	26	22	72	32	40
US	89	42	47	84	39	45	96	48	48	80	39	41	109	52	57
Other Americas	144	70	74	145	67	78	139	66	73	122	60	62	133	71	62
Asia	1059	676	383	1151	712	439	1167	733	434	1273	806	467	1234	775	459
Afghanistan	23	20	:	27	25	:	15	12	:	25	17	:	18	15	:
Bangladesh	81	65	16	90	73	17	80	63	17	109	85	24	88	72	16
China	53	29	24	41	20	21	48	27	21	62	32	30	33	16	17
India	322	203	119	337	204	133	399	243	156	397	249	148	412	260	151
Japan	17	:	:	17	:	10	13	:	:	29	21	:	25	:	17
Malaysia	31	15	16	34	14	20	33	17	16	34	16	18	34	17	17
Middle East	58	40	18	67	51	16	75	55	20	71	49	22	89	64	25
Iran	24	14	10	25	16	:	25	16	:	34	21	13	33	19	13
Iraq	20	16	:	16	13	:	22	18	:	19	17	:	25	22	:
Other Middle East	14	10	:	26	22	:	28	21	:	18	11	:	31	22	:
Pakistan	161	134	27	172	137	35	157	128	29	181	154	27	186	153	33
Philippines	70	27	43	96	33	63	81	30	51	105	43	62	94	37	57
Singapore	29	14	15	28	11	17	34	17	17	26	12	14	23	:	14
Sri Lanka	57	40	17	59	40	19	66	45	21	74	50	24	75	51	24
Vietnam	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	15	:	:	10	:	:
Other Asia	157	80	77	183	97	86	154	81	73	145	71	74	148	69	79
Oceania	138	66	72	131	75	56	143	76	67	116	64	52	122	67	55
Australia	100	50	50	83	46	37	83	46	37	76	40	36	78	45	33
New Zealand	34	14	20	41	24	17	50	24	26	35	21	14	38	20	18
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia

Europe Other: Russia, Former USSR, Turkey, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	38.7	37.8	39.9	38.1	36.5	40.0	38.5	36.6	41.0	39.9	36.6	44.1	41.0	38.6	44.0
EU27/EFTA	35.9	34.6	37.5	35.5	34.0	37.4	35.8	33.6	38.5	37.4	34.0	41.4	38.2	35.7	41.4
EU25/EFTA	34.6	33.3	36.2	33.8	32.1	35.8	33.8	31.5	36.5	35.0	31.5	39.2	35.7	33.1	38.9
EU15/EFTA	19.3	18.2	20.8	18.4	16.8	20.5	18.2	17.0	19.8	18.2	16.4	20.4	18.1	16.3	20.4
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3
Germany	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.7	3.3	6.4	4.6	3.9	5.5	4.4	3.6	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.3
Greece	0.4	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.7	0.7	0.8
Ireland	4.8	4.2	5.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.6	5.6
Italy	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Netherlands	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Portugal	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Spain	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
Sweden	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	0.5
A8 Accession	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.3	13.3	15.6	16.0	14.5	17.8	16.6	15.9	17.4
Czech Republic	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	:
Hungary	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latvia	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Lithuania	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Poland	9.9	10.1	9.5	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.9	10.4	11.6	11.1	10.6	11.7
Slovak Republic	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
A2 Accession	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Romania	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Eur	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Cyprus	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Malta	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
C & E Europe	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Kosovo and Methonia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Eur Other	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russia	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.5	:	0.8	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	0.8
Turkey	0.9	1.2	:	0.9	1.3	:	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Ukraine	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Africa	19.2	18.8	19.7	18.1	17.8	18.5	18.3	17.5	19.2	18.8	18.2	19.5	17.6	17.5	17.7
Algeria	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.4	0.6	:
Egypt	0.5	0.8	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.6	:
Ethiopia	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.7
Kenya	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	:	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Malawi	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	:	0.6
Morocco	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:
Nigeria	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.5
Somalia	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	:
South Africa	4.0	3.4	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	2.6	5.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tanzania	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	0.4	0.4	:
Uganda	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2
Zambia	0.5	0.5	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6
Zimbabwe	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other Africa	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.1	4.1	1.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1

Table 4.15 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2012 (per cent), [continued]

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.3	7.7	11.3	9.0	7.2	11.2	8.9	7.8	10.2	7.4	6.6	8.4	8.8	7.8	10.1
Canada	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
Jamaica	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.2
US	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1
Other Americas	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4
Asia	28.9	32.4	24.2	31.1	34.7	26.6	30.5	34.5	25.5	31.0	35.8	25.1	29.7	33.2	25.1
Afghanistan	0.6	1.0	:	0.7	1.2	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:
Bangladesh	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.4	3.6	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.7	3.8	1.3	2.1	3.1	0.9
China	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
India	8.8	9.7	7.5	9.1	10.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	9.1	9.7	11.1	8.0	9.9	11.2	8.3
Japan	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	:	1.0
Malaysia	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Middle East	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4
Iran	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Iraq	0.5	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.6	1.0	:
Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.1	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.0	:
Pakistan	4.4	6.4	1.7	4.7	6.7	2.1	4.1	6.0	1.7	4.4	6.8	1.5	4.5	6.6	1.8
Philippines	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.6	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.6	3.1
Singapore	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	:	0.8
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3
Vietnam	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.2	:	:
Other Asia	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.3
Oceania	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Australia	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
New Zealand	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised

Table 4.16 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2012

	Absolute Figures (thousands)					Proportion of Total (per cent)				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total
Total	12121	9173	6621	1243	29158	41.6	31.5	22.7	4.3	100.0
UK Born	10420	7990	5528	1050	24989	41.7	32.0	22.1	4.2	100.0
Foreign Born	1698	1181	1090	191	4161	40.8	28.4	26.2	4.6	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1142	705	594	131	2572	44.4	27.4	23.1	5.1	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	408	194	123	29	754	54.1	25.7	16.3	3.9	100.0
EU27/EFTA	556	476	496	60	1589	35.0	29.9	31.2	3.8	100.0
of which:										
France	60	21	:	:	91	65.9	23.1	:	:	100.0
Germany	94	42	33	:	173	54.1	24.3	19.0	:	100.0
Irish Republic	96	51	30	10	187	51.5	27.0	16.0	5.5	100.0
Northern EU	48	17	12	:	81	59.5	20.6	14.4	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	19	:	:	:	29	65.5	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	114	68	43	:	234	48.8	29.3	18.3	:	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	22	:	:	:	30	73.3	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	35	22	:	:	67	52.2	32.8	:	:	100.0
Malta	10	:	:	:	18	55.6	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	12	16	20	:	49	24.5	32.7	40.8	0.0	100.0
Spain	27	10	:	:	47	57.4	21.3	:	:	100.0
A8	109	212	345	23	690	15.8	30.7	50.0	3.4	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	13	:	22	:	:	59.1	:	100.0
Hungary	15	:	11	:	34	44.1	:	32.4	:	100.0
Latvia	:	14	29	:	50	:	28.0	58.0	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	23	39	:	74	:	31.1	52.7	:	100.0
Poland	67	154	225	15	461	14.6	33.4	48.8	3.3	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	25	:	38	:	:	65.8	:	100.0
A2	21	55	22	6	104	20.1	52.8	21.3	5.9	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	14	:	:	30	:	46.7	:	:	100.0
Romania	15	41	17	:	74	20.3	55.4	23.0	:	100.0
Other Europe	48	33	33	:	115	42.2	28.4	28.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	12	:	:	:	24	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	12	10	:	:	30	40.0	33.3	:	:	100.0
Africa	333	184	172	43	732	45.5	25.2	23.4	5.9	100.0
Middle East	39	23	25	:	89	44.4	26.1	28.1	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	295	237	189	41	760	38.8	31.1	24.8	5.3	100.0
South East Asia	161	99	102	23	385	41.8	25.6	26.4	6.0	100.0
Canada	29	13	:	:	52	55.8	25.0	:	:	100.0
United States	73	24	:	:	109	67.0	22.0	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	49	38	27	:	119	41.0	31.6	22.3	:	100.0
Other Americas	34	26	20	:	86	39.6	30.7	23.5	:	100.0
Australia	52	18	:	:	78	66.7	23.1	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	27	:	:	:	38	71.1	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland and Sweden

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other

Yugoslavia, Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Table 4.17 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Industry, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F:	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F:	Other	Total
Total	871	2902	2154	5534	2490	4812	10394	29158	3.0	10.0	7.4	19.0	8.5	16.5	35.6	100.0
UK Born	799	2521	1929	4611	2017	4051	9062	24989	3.2	10.1	7.7	18.5	8.1	16.2	36.3	100.0
Foreign Born	72	382	225	920	473	759	1330	4161	1.7	9.2	5.4	22.1	11.4	18.2	32.0	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	26	167	98	581	321	459	920	2572	1.0	6.5	3.8	22.6	12.5	17.9	35.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	13	56	34	126	74	185	265	754	1.8	7.4	4.6	16.7	9.8	24.6	35.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	47	214	127	339	152	300	410	1589	2.9	13.5	8.0	21.3	9.6	18.9	25.8	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	11	12	32	27	91	:	:	:	12.4	12.8	34.6	29.4	100.0
Germany	:	18	7	29	15	37	63	173	:	10.3	3.9	16.7	8.8	21.6	36.5	100.0
Irish Republic	:	9	19	25	11	39	81	187	:	5.0	10.2	13.3	6.0	20.8	43.2	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	14	11	22	27	81	:	:	:	17.1	13.4	26.5	33.8	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	5	16	9	51	29	53	72	234	2.0	6.8	3.7	21.8	12.4	22.5	30.8	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	11	10	30	:	:	:	:	:	36.7	33.3	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	17	:	21	17	67	:	:	:	24.9	:	30.6	25.6	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	:	:	:	15	:	12	:	49	:	:	:	30.6	:	24.5	:	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	10	17	47	:	:	:	:	:	21.3	36.2	100.0
A8	30	148	65	183	63	91	110	690	4.3	21.5	9.4	26.5	9.1	13.2	16.0	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	29.4	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	50	:	:	:	24.0	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	16	14	14	:	11	11	74	:	21.5	18.9	18.7	:	14.8	15.3	100.0
Poland	15	107	45	124	42	60	68	461	3.3	23.1	9.9	26.9	9.1	12.9	14.8	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	38	:	:	:	39.5	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	27	22	:	18	19	104	:	:	25.5	20.9	:	17.6	18.4	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	23	14	:	11	16	74	:	:	30.7	19.6	:	15.2	21.1	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	10	35	13	28	24	115	:	:	9.1	30.1	11.5	24.2	21.1	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	:	50	20	128	81	135	311	732	:	6.8	2.7	17.5	11.1	18.4	42.5	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	25	11	15	26	89	:	:	:	27.9	12.2	17.4	29.6	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	61	22	219	139	105	212	760	:	8.0	2.9	28.9	18.3	13.8	27.9	100.0
South East Asia	:	25	13	103	32	54	154	385	:	6.5	3.4	26.7	8.4	14.1	40.1	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	12	24	52	:	:	:	:	:	23.1	46.2	100.0
United States	:	:	:	16	:	32	42	109	:	:	:	14.7	:	29.4	38.5	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	17	:	22	62	119	:	:	:	14.5	:	18.5	51.7	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	21	10	20	20	86	:	:	:	24.6	12.2	22.9	23.4	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	25	28	78	:	:	:	:	:	32.1	35.9	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	11	13	38	:	:	:	:	:	28.9	34.2	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Industry divisions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980)

Group A: Agriculture forestry and fishing; Energy and water

Group B: Manufacturing

Group C: Construction

Group D: Distribution hotels and restaurants

Group E: Transport and communication

Group F: Banking and finance

Group G: Public admin education and health; Other services; N/A,DNA

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland and Sweden

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other Yugoslavia,

Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.18 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)					Proportion of total (per cent)				
	Region A	Region B	Region C	Rest of UK	All of UK	Region A	Region B	Region C	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	3813	5859	8139	11346	29158	13.1	20.1	27.9	38.9	100.0
UK Born	2245	5079	7239	10424	24989	9.0	20.3	29.0	41.7	100.0
Foreign Born	1562	779	899	922	4161	37.5	18.7	21.6	22.2	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1083	477	500	513	2572	42.1	18.6	19.4	19.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	250	172	150	182	754	33.1	22.8	19.9	24.1	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	479	302	399	409	1589	30.1	19.0	25.1	25.7	100.0
of which:										
France	44	15	22	10	91	48.3	16.8	23.6	11.1	100.0
Germany	32	47	46	47	173	18.6	27.4	26.8	27.2	100.0
Irish Republic	59	40	37	52	187	31.5	21.1	19.5	27.9	100.0
Northern EU	20	22	15	23	81	24.9	27.5	18.2	29.0	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	98	49	39	48	234	41.9	21.0	16.8	20.5	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	14	:	:	:	30	46.7	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	35	:	:	14	67	52.0	:	:	21.2	100.0
Malta					18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	17	12	12	:	49	34.4	25.4	23.9	:	100.0
Spain	21	11	:	12	47	44.7	23.6	:	25.4	100.0
A8	160	106	219	205	690	23.2	15.3	31.7	29.7	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	10	:	22	:	:	45.5	:	100.0
Hungary	16	10	:	:	34	47.1	29.4	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	22	17	50	:	:	44.0	34.0	100.0
Lithuania	36	:	17	16	74	48.1	:	22.4	21.4	100.0
Poland	94	71	153	143	461	20.5	15.4	33.2	31.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	13	13	38	:	:	34.2	34.2	100.0
A2	57	16	18	13	104	55.3	15.4	16.9	12.6	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	15	:	:	:	30	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	43	15	12	:	74	57.5	20.3	16.4	:	100.0
Other Europe	55	24	21	16	115	47.7	21.2	17.9	13.6	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	17	:	:	:	30	56.7	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	302	145	158	127	732	41.2	19.8	21.5	17.4	100.0
Middle East	37	11	15	26	89	41.9	12.4	17.0	28.8	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	314	110	156	181	760	41.3	14.4	20.6	23.8	100.0
South East Asia	143	94	69	79	385	37.0	24.4	17.9	20.6	100.0
Canada	17	:	12	14	52	32.8	:	23.3	26.4	100.0
United States	45	25	16	23	109	41.3	23.1	14.3	21.2	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	65	15	26	13	119	54.8	12.6	21.7	11.0	100.0
Other Americas	49	16	:	12	86	56.5	18.7	:	13.4	100.0
Australia	37	16	10	15	78	47.7	21.1	12.8	18.7	100.0
New Zealand	17	10	:	:	38	44.7	26.3	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Department of Employment

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

C: East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

Northern EU: Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, Sweden.

Southern EU: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and Cyprus

Other Europe: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Former Soviet Union, Other Yugoslavia,

Other Czechoslovakia Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania



Table 4.19 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and sex, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
Total	166	88	172	51	338	139	49.1	63.3	50.9	36.7	100.0	100.0
UK Born	37	24	25	10	62	34	59.7	70.6	40.3	29.4	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	128	64	147	41	275	105	46.5	61.0	53.5	39.0	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	69	28	81	16	150	44	46.0	63.6	54.0	36.4	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	59	36	66	25	125	61	47.2	59.0	52.8	41.0	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	29	16	35	16	64	32	45.3	50.0	54.7	50.0	100.0	100.0
A8	23	16	22	:	45	24	51.1	66.7	48.9	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	53	33	57	23	110	56	48.2	58.9	51.8	41.1	100.0	100.0
Africa	11	:	11	:	22	:	50.0	:	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	35	11	44	:	79	15	44.3	73.3	55.7	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	11	:	16	:	:	:	68.8	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

: indicates/refers to figures less than 10,000.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

Table 4.20 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and SEG, 2012

	Absolute Figures (thousands)					Proportion of Total (per cent)				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Other	Total
Total	62	30	40	:	139	44.6	21.6	28.8	:	100.0
UK Born	22	:	:	:	34	64.7	:	:	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	18	18	24	:	61	29.5	29.5	39.3	:	100.0
Foreign Born	40	25	35	:	105	38.1	23.8	33.3	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	22	:	11	:	44	50.0	:	25.0	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Socio-economic groups based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), defined by ONS:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.21 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and region of residence, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)										Proportion of total (per cent)									
	Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK		Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK	
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W
Total	92	53	54	23	75	21	117	42	338	139	27.2	38.1	16.0	16.5	22.2	15.1	34.6	30.2	100.0	100.0
UK Born	12	:	11	:	12	:	27	14	62	34	19.4	:	17.7	:	19.4	:	43.5	41.2	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	80	44	43	17	63	16	89	28	275	105	29.1	41.9	15.6	16.2	22.9	15.2	32.4	26.7	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	42	23	24	:	37	:	47	:	150	44	28.0	52.3	16.0	:	24.7	:	31.3	:	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	38	21	19	:	26	12	42	20	125	61	30.4	34.4	15.2	:	20.8	19.7	33.6	32.8	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	31	18	:	:	13	:	16	:	64	32	48.4	56.3	:	:	20.3	:	25.0	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	12	10	25	10	45	24	:	:	:	:	26.7	41.7	55.6	41.7	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	34	18	18	:	19	11	39	20	110	56	30.9	32.1	16.4	:	17.3	19.6	35.5	35.7	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	21	:	11	:	17	:	30	15	79	15	26.6	:	13.9	:	21.5	:	38.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Department of Employment

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

C: East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

Table 4.22 - Living and working in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and whether for same or different employer, 2012

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
Total	26	52	78	33.3	66.7	100.0
UK Born	:	18	24	:	75.0	100.0
Foreign Born	20	34	54	37.0	63.0	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	11	16	27	40.7	59.3	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	18	27	:	66.7	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: Less than 10,000

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.23 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2012

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	61900	30482	31418	61900	30482	31418	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	57083	28148	28935	54286	26832	27454	105.2	104.9	105.4
Foreign Nationals	4817	2334	2483	7588	3638	3950	63.5	64.2	62.9
Europe	2554	1215	1339	2927	1360	1567	87.3	89.3	85.4
EU27/EFTA	2415	1145	1270	2704	1252	1452	89.3	91.5	87.5
EU25/EFTA	2265	1066	1199	2545	1173	1372	89.0	90.9	87.4
EU15/EFTA	1152	522	630	1431	630	801	80.5	82.9	78.7
Belgium	20	:	12	32	14	19	62.3	:	64.7
Denmark	16	:	10	17	:	:	97.0	:	:
Finland	13	:	13	10	:	:	124.0	:	:
France	132	64	68	146	68	78	90.6	94.7	87.1
Germany	137	57	80	303	137	166	45.2	41.5	48.2
Greece	40	17	23	47	21	26	85.0	80.6	88.5
Ireland	356	152	204	429	171	257	83.0	88.7	79.3
Italy	125	63	62	135	66	69	92.4	95.1	89.8
Netherlands	59	29	30	51	24	27	115.6	120.0	111.5
Norway	17	:	10	15	:	:	113.6	:	:
Portugal	106	53	53	84	41	43	125.6	128.5	122.8
Spain	82	42	40	85	40	44	96.9	104.3	90.2
Sweden	26	10	16	23	:	15	112.4	:	103.8
Switzerland	12	:	12	17	:	:	69.2	:	:
A8 Accession	1079	526	553	1011	491	520	106.7	107.1	106.3
Czech Republic	32	17	15	36	18	17	89.9	93.0	86.6
Hungary	48	24	24	49	27	22	98.1	88.8	109.5
Latvia	81	40	41	76	36	41	106.3	112.4	100.9
Lithuania	126	62	64	117	56	61	107.6	109.8	105.6
Poland	713	346	367	658	319	339	108.4	108.6	108.2
Slovak Republic	71	35	36	66	31	34	107.8	111.5	104.4
A2 Accession	150	79	71	159	79	80	94.3	100.0	88.8
Bulgaria	33	18	15	40	20	21	81.7	90.6	73.1
Romania	117	61	56	118	59	59	99.0	104.0	94.1
Eur	34	18	16	103	52	51	33.0	34.6	31.4
Cyprus	24	13	11	71	35	36	33.8	37.1	30.6
C & E Europe	38	20	18	67	35	32	56.7	57.1	56.3
Albania	10	:	:	16	11	:	62.5	:	:
Eur Other	101	50	51	156	73	83	64.7	68.5	61.4
Russia	33	14	19	41	16	25	80.7	:	77.5
Turkey	42	24	18	62	35	27	67.5	68.6	66.1
Africa	538	280	258	1298	646	652	41.4	43.3	39.6
Algeria	14	:	:	25	17	8	56.4	:	:
Egypt	20	10	10	47	26	21	42.0	:	:
Eritrea	12	:	:	20	:	13	59.0	:	:
Ghana	36	18	18	83	35	47	43.4	51.6	37.3
Kenya	20	:	13	139	67	72	14.7	:	:
Libya	42	25	17	22	13	10	187.6	:	:
Nigeria	102	55	47	162	85	76	62.9	:	:
Somalia	36	19	16	80	38	42	44.3	51.2	38.3
South Africa	67	38	29	208	107	101	32.1	35.5	28.5
Zambia	10	:	:	30	11	19	32.5	:	:
Zimbabwe	59	32	27	125	63	62	47.4	:	:

Table 4.23 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2012, [continued]

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	391	177	214	704	314	390	55.5	56.4	54.9
Canada	63	30	33	83	38	45	75.5	77.9	73.4
Jamaica	54	32	22	151	71	80	35.8	45.3	27.5
US	146	55	91	203	87	116	71.9	63.2	78.4
Asia	1177	581	596	2483	1229	1254	47.4	47.3	47.5
Afghanistan	17	10	:	54	32	23	30.7	31.1	:
Bangladesh	70	42	28	191	101	91	36.8	41.7	31.4
China	87	42	45	99	41	58	87.5	100.9	78.0
India	360	194	166	750	393	357	48.0	49.2	46.6
Japan	31	:	24	38	15	23	81.5	:	103.6
Malaysia	26	13	13	63	29	34	40.7	:	37.7
Middle East	69	39	30	201	110	91	34.3	35.5	33.0
Iran	33	18	15	68	34	34	48.7	53.7	43.8
Iraq	26	14	12	77	43	34	33.6	32.5	34.9
Pakistan	163	91	72	432	231	201	37.7	39.3	35.7
Philippines	78	33	45	134	47	87	58.3	70.9	51.5
Sri Lanka	50	22	28	127	66	61	39.3	33.5	45.6
Vietnam	14	:	:	19	10	:	70.7	:	:
Oceania	120	63	57	169	87	82	71.0	72.4	69.5
Australia	69	37	32	106	59	47	65.0	61.8	69.1
New Zealand	30	15	15	50	23	27	59.9	63.7	56.6
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	29	15	14	26	12	14	111.5	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 4.24 - Estimated overseas and overseas-born population resident in the UK with standard errors (includes only countries where estimates are considered acceptable), 2011

			thousands		
Country	By country of birth <sup>3,4,5</sup>	CI +/-	Country	By nationality <sup>3,4,5</sup>	CI +/-
India	729	37	Poland	687	36
Poland	643	35	Republic of Ireland	351	26
Pakistan	457	30	India	337	25
Republic of Ireland	397	28	Pakistan	172	18
Germany	297	24	United States of America	139	16
Bangladesh	230	21	Lithuania	134	16
South Africa	211	20	France	132	16
Nigeria	190	19	Italy	122	15
United States of America	189	19	Germany	119	15
Jamaica	143	17	China	109	14
France	137	16	Nigeria	105	14
Philippines	137	16	Portugal	105	14
China	136	16	Romania	93	13
Kenya	133	16	South Africa	83	13
Lithuania	125	16	Philippines	82	13
Zimbabwe	125	16	Bangladesh	76	12
Italy	124	15	Australia	72	12
Sri Lanka	120	15	Spain	71	12
Australia	107	14	Latvia	64	11
Somalia	102	14	Slovakia	63	11
Romania	94	13	Netherlands	60	11
Canada	84	13	Sri Lanka	57	10
Portugal	84	13	Zimbabwe	53	10
Iran	83	13	Canada	52	10
Hong Kong	82	13	Jamaica	52	10
Ghana	80	12	Hungary	47	9
Turkey	72	12	Iran	45	9
Spain	71	12	Somalia	44	9
Iraq	63	11	Bulgaria	42	9
Malaysia	62	11	New Zealand	41	9
Latvia	61	11	Brazil	40	9
Slovakia	60	11	British Indian Ocean Territory	40	9
New Zealand	58	11	Turkey	40	9
Netherlands	56	10	Ghana	39	9
Brazil	55	10	Japan	39	9
Afghanistan	54	10	Sweden	37	8
Cyprus (EU)	54	10	Nepal	35	8
Uganda	52	10	Czech Republic	34	8
Hungary	48	10	Greece	32	8
Bulgaria	47	10	Malaysia	30	8
Japan	43	9	Afghanistan	29	7
Mauritius	42	9	Russia	27	7
Russia	41	9	Thailand	27	7
Singapore	38	8	Libya	25	7
Greece	36	8	Iraq	24	7
Nepal	35	8	Belgium	21	6
Tanzania	35	8	South Korea	20	6
Thailand	35	8	Mauritius	18	6
Zambia	35	8	Denmark	17	6
Czech Republic	33	8	Saudi Arabia	17	6
Egypt	31	8	East Timor	15	5
Belgium	29	7	Kenya	15	5
Sweden	29	7	Norway	14	5
Saudi Arabia	28	7	Taiwan	14	5
Malta	26	7	Ukraine	14	5
Vietnam	26	7	Albania	13	5
Algeria	22	6	Austria	13	5
South Korea	22	7	Cyprus (Non-European Union)	13	5
Morocco	21	6	Eritrea	12	5
Congo (Democratic Republic)	20	6	Finland	12	5

Table 4.24 - Estimated overseas and overseas-born population resident in the UK with standard errors (includes only countries where estimates are considered acceptable), 2011, [continued]

Barbados	19	6	Hong Kong	12	5
Denmark	19	6	Algeria	11	5
Sudan	19	6	Cyprus (EU)	11	5
Trinidad And Tobago	19	6	French Guiana	11	5
Austria	18	6	Vietnam	11	5
Colombia	18	6	Gambia The	10	4
Ukraine	18	6	Indonesia	10	4
Eritrea	17	6	Switzerland	10	4
Guyana	17	6	Yeman	10	4
Sierra Leone	17	6	Zambia	10	4

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS

Notes:

1. Standard error is an estimate of the margin of error associated with a sample survey.
2. CI+/- is the upper (+) and lower (-) 95% confidence limits. It is defined as: 1.96 x standard error
3. Estimates are based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. APS and LFS data has now been grossed to 2010-based population estimates and projections. Tables published from the year ending December 2010 have been weighted using these estimates. Tables published prior to this were weighted using the 2008 and 2006-based estimates and projections and have not been revised. Analysis shows that there is no discernable discontinuity in these tables.
4. It should be noted that the LFS :-
  - \* excludes students in halls who do not have a UK resident parent
  - \* excludes people in most other types of communal establishments (eg hotels, boarding houses, hostels, mobile home sites, etc)
  - \* is grossed to population estimates of those living in private households that only include migrants staying for 12 months or more.
5. The LFS weighting does not adjust for non-response bias by the nationality variable.



Table 4.25 - Overseas Nationals entering the UK and allocated a NINO [National Insurance Number]

a) by Year of Registration and Continent of Origin

	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>704.91</b>	<b>601.0</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	80.7	97.8	107.5	120.1	134.96	144.0
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	116.8	276.7	332.4	257.0	224.76	206.0
Europe - non-EU	14.7	14.0	15.5	17.2	16.1	16.64	13.0
Africa	66.0	64.1	74.0	59.6	63.3	59.72	41.0
Asia and Middle East	113.6	109.4	134.4	149.9	163.0	213.53	150.0
The Americas	26.3	26.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	32.78	28.0
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	23.2	32.5	33.4	29.5	21.59	20.0
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.92	

b) Calendar Year Of Registration Date

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	311.34	362.21	412.78	618.56	633.1	796.88	669.56	613.21	667.5	671.05
Age At Registration Less than 18	3.94	5.41	4.19	4.76	4.99	8.92	8.87	8.99	7.96	8.39
18-24	94.61	115.01	138.61	222.38	233	304.4	256.48	239.59	258.86	260.31
25-34	152.89	170.18	191.99	279.81	279.6	337.48	275.29	245.66	271.2	270.41
35-44	42.63	50.57	53.82	74.43	76.1	94.51	81.75	74.18	81.32	82.95
45-54	13.74	16.93	19.56	30.57	32.41	42.15	37.13	32.89	33.51	33.42
55-59	2.51	2.85	3.23	4.7	5	6.59	6.86	6.88	6.94	7.2
60 and over	1.03	1.25	1.39	1.9	1.98	2.83	3.18	5.02	7.72	8.35

c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

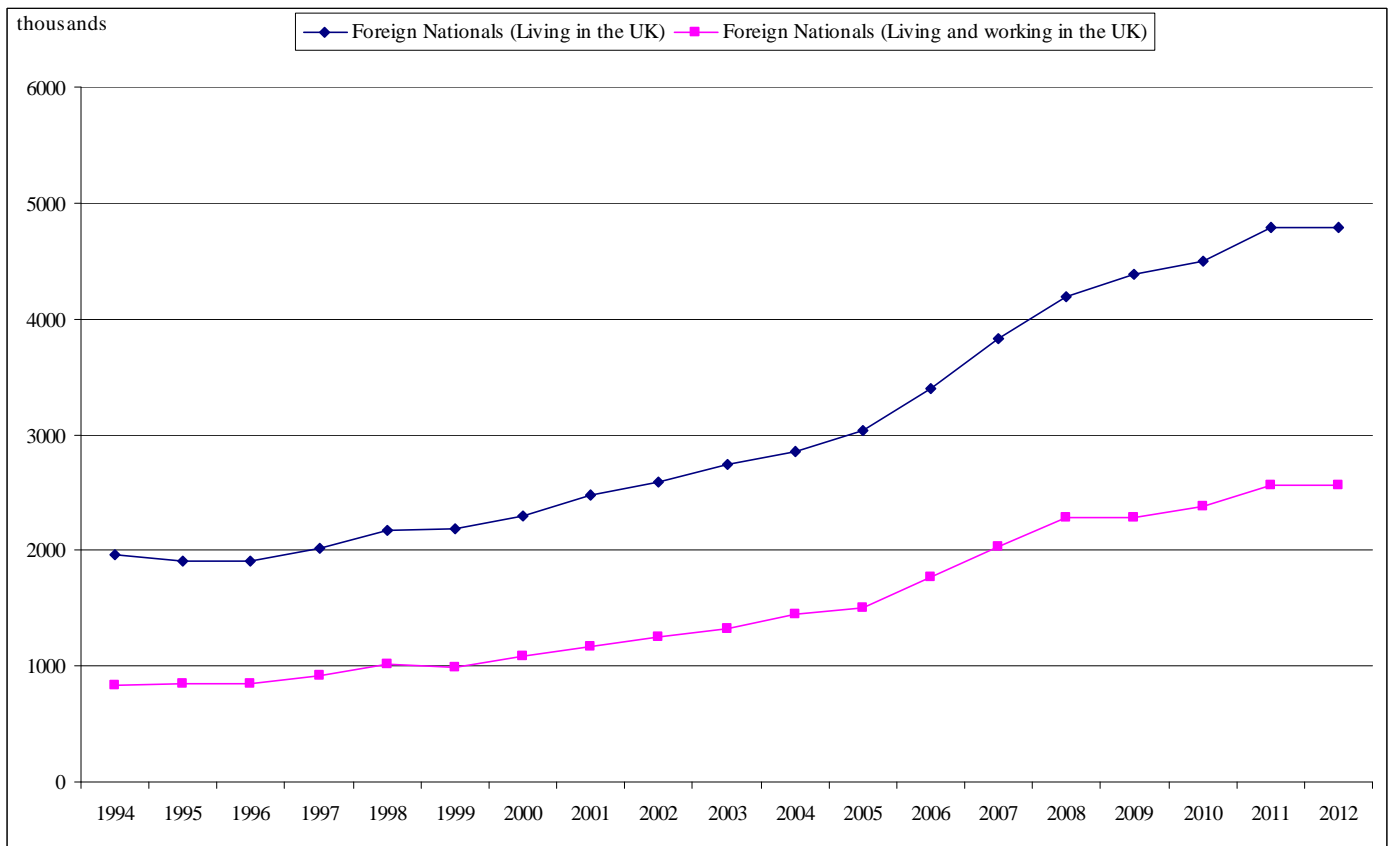
2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0

2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
Poland	210.7	Poland	134.36	India	75.38	Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1
India	49.8	India	59.39	Poland	69.94	India	74.41	India	47.3
Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.09	Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3
Pakistan	24.8	France	24.01	Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2
Australia	24.1	Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4
Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3
France	21.8	Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68	France	22.55	Romania	22.9
Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.63	France	16.45	Italy	22.10	France	21.6
Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6
Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2012



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## **5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2012**

### **5.1 Data availability**

Labour immigration to the UK from non-EEA countries is now managed through the points-based system(PBS).

Statistics for Tier 1 in the PBS are derived from UKBA visa records and relate to individual migrants. For non-EEA migrants living outside the UK, the data record visas issued to individuals approved under Tier 1. However, this does not necessarily mean that the person used the visa and came to the UK. The assumption is that they did. The database for these visas is in London although decisions are made abroad and sent to the London database. Those applying under Tier 1 who were already in the UK are dealt with separately in Sheffield. These include a wide range of people allowed to switch between immigration statuses, or who wish to extend their stay including post-study graduates, other students, work permit holders, people who originally came under the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) and who transferred to Tier 1, self-employed lawyers, writers and other artists. The two sources use broadly the same categories but there are minor variations. The data in Table 5.1 are an amalgam of the London and Sheffield sources. Tier 1 visa data record nationality and category (investor, entrepreneur, post-study, migrant) but, as with the previous HSMP statistics, do not record occupation or sector entered. They also distinguish between prime applicant and dependants.

Statistics for Tier 2 are available from two sources. The first is visa issues and suffers the same constraints as with Tier 1. The second is the issue of certificates of sponsorship to employers. A non-EEA worker needs a certificate of sponsorship when applying for a visa to come to or stay in the UK. They will also need to pass a points-based assessment before they can come to or stay here. The second type of data flows from the certificates of sponsorship issued by employers through the online sponsor management system. These data do not necessarily correspond with approved applications, as they do not record whether or not an immigrant's application has been approved. As with visas, there is no guarantee that a used certificate means that the individual it is issued for actually arrives in the UK and takes up work. Thus the data may exaggerate the level of labour immigration but the assumption is that any effect is marginal. The data on certificates of sponsorship do, however, contain information about the job into which an immigrant is recruited, such as the industry of the employer, and occupational group into which the job falls. They also record the pay and allowances offered. The information is provided by employers when they assign a certificate of sponsorship and the accuracy of the information provided is only checked by UKBA during consideration of a migrant's application. Certificate data may be used to categorise migrants according to their route of entry: shortage occupations (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee); other occupations, requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT); and intra-company transfers.

### **5.2 Tier 1**

Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-11. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. Overall, in 2011 there were 121,799 applications and 110,937 issues,

fewer applications but more issues than the year before. The continuing fall in numbers of general principal applicants partly reflects the new government's policy to reduce and eventually phase out Tier 1 apart from a small number of very highly qualified people. In part, too, the rise in post study numbers suggests a 'beat the ban' rush, so characteristic of much UK immigration history, to enter before closure of the route.

In the first six months of 2012 (Table 5.9) levels were still similar to 2011 when annualised for the whole year. However, this number can be expected to drop sharply during the rest of the year as new quotas and route closure come into play (see Chapter 7). Almost three quarters of principal applicants were post-study students. Entrepreneurs and investors totalled just over a thousand, with only 25 in the exceptional talent category.

In each of the three years recorded, around two thirds of Tier 1 visa issues were for principal applicants, the rest for dependants. The proportion of issues to general principal applicants fell steadily, from 51.2 per cent in 2009 to 29.9 per cent in 2011. In contrast, the post study route increased both numerically and proportionately, to account for 68 per cent in 2011. These trends continued in the first half of 2012 (Table 5.9). The changes reflect the phasing out of the general element of Tier 1 and a similar fall in post study numbers may be expected as this route is closed. On average, in 2011 each principal applicant was accompanied by 0.5 dependants, each general principal applicant by 0.8 dependants and 0.3 for each post study applicant.

There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Overall, in 2011 88.5 per cent of principal applicants were already in the country. For both groups, around two-thirds of principal applicants were post-study graduates. During the first half of 2012 government policy change was having a major effect. Post-study visas were 69 per cent of in country issues but 90 per cent of Tier I out of country issues. For both groups, investors and entrepreneurs accounted for only about 500 issues, and the 'exceptionally talented' numbered only 25. These data thus suggest that, in contrast to recent years, the phasing out of the general and post study routes will result in very low Tier 1 numbers.

The breakdown by nationality shows a fairly consistent pattern for the period (Tables 5.3, 5.11). Easily the largest group is from India, followed by Pakistan, Nigeria and China. Over the period, the relative importance of Bangladesh has increased. In 2011, only seven of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

### **5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues**

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependants in 2009-11 are summarised in Table 5.4 and for the first half of 2012 in Table 5.12. Most applications are approved and visas issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 91 per cent. However, approval rates vary by category: 96.5 per cent for ICTs compared with 86.7 per cent for general migrants in 2011. On average, principal applicants in 2011 were accompanied by 0.7 dependants.

The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 was well down on the total (including extensions and changes of employment) number of work permits issued the year before and on the 77,660 work permits and first permissions alone. Considerable caution is needed in interpreting these figures. It is thought that some employers brought forward their applications in anticipation of the demise of the work permit system and of the uncertainties of the new PBS. This would have inflated the numbers for 2008. It is also impossible to distinguish the extent to which the reduced number in 2009 was because of the effects of recession or of the operation of the PBS. By 2010 the number of issues to principal applicants had risen to 60,079 (Table 5.4). Continuing recession, along with the effects of government policy to reduce skilled immigration, saw the total for 2011 fall to 57,111. During the first six months of 2012, the number held up well, with a total of 31,525 issues to principal applicants, a rate slightly higher than that of the same period the year before. Numbers of dependants showed a similar trend.

As with Tier 1, the balance of visa issues differs between approvals for those already in the UK and those for workers applying overseas. The main reason for this was intra-company transfers, the majority of whom came from overseas. Indeed, in 2011 ICTs accounted for 78 per cent (up from 73.5 per cent in 2010) of the incoming group compared with 34.4 per cent (30.5 per cent in 2010) of those in-country. ICTs are excluded from the government-imposed Tier 2 quota. The dominance of ICTs among out-country issues continued during the first half of 2012 (Table 5.13).

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 40,359 dependants in 2011, making a total of 97,470 coming through this route. During the first half of 2012, the number was running at about 10,000 more on an annualised basis.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 do not suggest that in the period since 2009 there has been a substantial reduction in numbers entering through the route, mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs.

#### **5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2010 and 2011**

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship issued to companies. These provide information on sector (of the company), occupation and nationality (of the designated foreign employee). They also identify the Tier 2 route of entry: shortage occupation (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee), intra-company transfer (ICT) and occupations requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT). By definition, they exclude dependants. Because the data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 57,111 visa issues to principal applicants in 2011, 56,806 certificates of sponsorship.

##### **5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry**

Table 5.6 lists the top twenty nationalities by route of entry in 2011. ICTs accounted for 63.7 per cent of certificates (up from 58 per cent in 2010), 29.1 per cent required a RLMT, about the same proportion as in 2010, and only 7.2 per cent came through the shortage occupation route (compared with 13 per cent in 2010). The first half of 2012 saw another change in the balance, the RLMT proportion rising to 36.1 per cent, those of ICTs and the shortage route falling to 59 and 4.9 per cent respectively. The data

suggest that the currently defined shortage occupation list is now responsible for relatively few labour immigrants and that the much less controlled ICTs play the major role in Tier 2 immigration. However, substantial numbers are still entering in response to skills gaps that employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs.

Most striking is the importance of Indians, especially among ICTs. In 2011, as in the two years before, about half of all certificates of sponsorship were for Indians, followed by Americans. Proportions varied by route of entry. Two thirds of ICTs were Indian, the same as in 2009 and 2010, around one in eight Americans. Japanese were also proportionately more important among ICTs than in the other routes. Although still the largest group, Indians were much less important in the shortage and resident labour market test (RLMT) routes. Filipinos were again relatively over-represented in shortage occupations, as were Chinese; Americans were the reverse. Between a fifth and a quarter of the RLMT route were Indians, followed by Americans and Chinese. A striking feature of the Chinese is their relative importance in the RLMT and shortage routes, compared with ICTs. In the first half of 2012 these trends continued (Table 5.14). With minor variations the distribution of nationalities across routes of entry were broadly similar to the two previous years, although a smaller proportion of Chinese entered through the shortage route.

#### **5.4.2 Sector**

The sectoral breakdown (SIC) for 2011 shows the continuing domination of the information and communication sector. Professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and human health and social work activities were also important (Table 5.7). Between them these four accounted for three quarters of all certificates issued in 2011 and a similar proportion in the first half of 2012. In contrast, only 5.3 per cent went to the manufacturing sector in 2011 (5.5 per cent in the first half of 2012).

The importance of individual sectors varied according to route of entry in 2011 (Table 5.7). Almost all (92 per cent) of issues in information and communication were ICTs, a route also important (72.3 per cent) for professional etc. activities and finance and insurance (64.3 per cent). Shortage occupations were predominantly in two sectors, health and social work (39.7 per cent) and accommodation and food service (24.1 per cent), both proportions down on the year before. For the RLMT route health etc. and education were the two largest sectors, with finance and insurance and professional etc. services also important: these four accounted for two-thirds entering by this route.

The sectoral breakdown in the first half of 2012 broadly replicated that for 2011 (Table 5.15). Overall, it appears that there is a consistent pattern of labour immigration by sector across the UK economy.

#### **5.4.3 Occupation**

The occupational breakdown used is SOC2000. As in 2009 and 2010, at the single digit level, three groups accounted for the vast majority of issues – 94 per cent - in 2011: professional occupations (63.2 per cent of the total, up from 56.3 per cent the year before); associate professional and technical occupations (16.6 per cent, down from 19.9 per cent in 2010); and managers and senior officials (13.4 per cent, down from 15.5 per cent in 2010) (Table 5.8). The largest sub-groups at the three digit level

were again IT occupations which continued their rise in the proportion of the overall total to 36 per cent from 32.1 per cent in 2010 and 30.4 per cent in 2009) and functional managers (10.7 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in 2010 and 7.9 per cent in 2009). Numbers of health associate professionals (nurses and senior care workers) continued to fall, to 2.1 per cent (6.7 per cent in 2009 and 4.6 per cent in 2010). In contrast, business and statistical service professionals increased to 7.4 per cent (6 per cent in 2010 and 4.3 per cent in 2009).

The first half of 2012 saw a similar pattern (Table 5.16) as the proportion accounted for by the three main single digit groups rose to 95.1 per cent. IT occupations accounted for 34 per cent and functional managers 11.3 per cent, with business and statistical professionals 6.3 per cent; numbers of health associate professionals remained low at 2.7 per cent.

What seems to be happening is an increasing concentration of certificates on a small group of occupations relating to IT, corporate management and business services. The health sector is now much less important than it was in the early years of the decade.

The importance of individual occupations varies by route of entry. Not surprisingly, over half (52.4 per cent) of ICTs in 2011 were IT professional occupations, with IT service delivery occupations a further 2.1 per cent. Functional managers accounted for 14 per cent of ICTs in 2011; these would mainly be corporate managers on career development or specialist expertise moves. Business and finance associate professional occupations accounted for 6.3 per cent of ICTs.

The predominant occupations coming through the shortage route in 2011 are quite different. In 2011, the major ones were health professionals (27 per cent), food preparation (25.6 per cent), healthcare personal service providers (10.1 per cent). Numbers are relatively small compared with the other two routes. The RLMT route saw a more diverse set of occupations than the other two. The main subgroups were researchers (12.4 per cent of RLMT occupations), business and finance associate professionals (8.8 per cent), health professionals (8.1 per cent) and health associate professionals (5.7 per cent).

In the first half of 2012, the pattern was broadly similar (Table 5.16).

### **5.5 Youth mobility and temporary workers – Tier 5**

16,100 people were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2011 (Table 5.17). Well over half were from Australia, with most of the rest coming from Canada and New Zealand.

During the year July 2011-June 2012, a total of 37,486 Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and 1,494 to their dependants, a total of 38,980 (Table 5.19).

### **5.6 Students and Tier 4.**

During the past decade students have become the largest group of immigrants, numbering 250-300,000 (Figure 5.1). Tier 4 data for the year ending June 2012 show 307,000 visa issues and extensions, including dependants (Table 5.18).



### **5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS July 2011-June 2012.**

Table 5.19 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS for the year July 2011-June 2012. In total, 196,923 visas were issued to applicants who brought in 84,663 dependants, giving a total of 281,586 people. These numbers are similar to those of 2010-11: 202,216, 81,213 and 283,429 respectively.

Table 5.1 – Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 – 2011

	2009				2010				2011			
	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
<b>a) Principal applicants</b>												
General	39358	45.4	40646	51.2	49552	48.1	28246	40.0	23638	29.0	22389	29.9
Post Study	46230	53.4	34970	44.1	49111	47.7	41481	58.7	55770	68.3	50881	68.0
Entrepreneur	433	0.5	193	0.2	397	0.4	371	0.5	1324	1.6	881	1.2
Investor	334	0.4	290	0.4	396	0.4	357	0.5	565	0.7	488	0.7
MBA Provision	10	0.0	23	0.0	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Gateway	193	0.2	3027	3.8	3229	3.1	162	0.2	230	0.3	216	0.3
HSMP IED Trans	45	0.1	163	0.2	230	0.2	30	0.0	17	0.0	11	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1	7	0.0
<b>Total PA</b>	<b>86603</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102942</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81620</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74880</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>b) Dependants</b>												
Dep Partner	18247	47.0	19882	57.0	27525	50.0	16374	56.3	19568	48.7	17694	49.1
Dep Child	16367	42.1	11837	34.0	22433	40.8	8679	29.9	15354	38.2	14095	39.1
Dep Over 18	243	0.6	193	0.6	464	0.8	141	0.5	241	0.6	197	0.5
(Investor) Partner	104	0.3	98	0.3	159	0.3	137	0.5	234	0.6	204	0.6
(Investor) Child	222	0.6	184	0.5	279	0.5	235	0.8	389	1.0	325	0.9
(Entrepreneur) Partner	91	0.2	71	0.2	123	0.2	99	0.3	275	0.7	209	0.6
(Entrepreneur) Child	142	0.4	110	0.3	183	0.3	142	0.5	388	1.0	281	0.8
(Post Study) Partner	2539	6.5	1894	5.4	2848	5.2	2413	8.3	2792	6.9	2286	6.3
(Post Study) Child	882	2.3	586	1.7	1016	1.8	832	2.9	929	2.3	764	2.1
(Sol Rep) Partner	3	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
(Exceptional Talent) Partner	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
(Exceptional Talent) Child	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total Dep</b>	<b>38842</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34859</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29060</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36057</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>125445</b>		<b>114171</b>		<b>157983</b>		<b>99716</b>		<b>121799</b>		<b>110937</b>	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009 – 2011

a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011	
	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants						
General	26711	43.9	18117	33.1	20494	30.9
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	181	0.3	461	0.7
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	137	0.2	146	0.3	157	0.2
MBA Provision	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0
Total In-C PA	60862	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0
Dependants						
Dep Partner	13769	53.4	8647	49.5	11374	51.8
Dep Over 18	193	0.7	141	0.8	197	0.9
Dep Child	11837	45.9	8679	49.7	10391	47.3
Total In-C Dep	25799	100.0	17467	100.0	21962	100.0

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011	
	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants						
Investor	153	0.8	211	1.3	331	3.9
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2	420	4.9
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7	1895	22.1
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7	5925	69.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.1
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0	8584	100.0
Dep Child	0	0.0	0	0.0	3704	26.3
(Entrepreneur) Child	110	1.2	142	1.2	281	2.0
(Investor) Child	184	2.0	235	2.0	325	2.3
(Post Study) Child	586	6.5	832	7.2	764	5.4
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0
<i>total child</i>	882	9.7	1215	10.5	5075	36.0
Dep Partner	6113	67.5	7727	66.7	6320	44.8
(Investor) Partner	98	1.1	137	1.2	204	1.4
(Entrepreneur) Partner	71	0.8	99	0.9	209	1.5
(Post Study) Partner	1894	20.9	2413	20.8	2286	16.2
(Sol Rep) Partner	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
<i>total partner</i>	8178	90.3	10378	89.5	9020	64.0
Total Out-C Dep	9060	100.0	11593	100.0	14095	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 - 2011

2009			2010			2011		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	41833	36.6	India	35806	35.9	India	38695	34.9
Pakistan	15237	13.3	Pakistan	13447	13.5	Pakistan	15509	14.0
Nigeria	10007	8.8	Nigeria	10046	10.1	Nigeria	10463	9.4
China	9211	8.1	China	8434	8.5	China	9148	8.2
Australia	4723	4.1	United States	4631	4.6	Bangladesh	4463	4.0
United States	4465	3.9	Bangladesh	3565	3.6	Sri Lanka	3943	3.6
Sri Lanka	3482	3.0	Sri Lanka	3328	3.3	United States	3510	3.2
South Africa	2683	2.3	Australia	2229	2.2	Russian Federation	1892	1.7
Bangladesh	2574	2.3	Russia	1735	1.7	Nepal	1482	1.3
New Zealand	2125	1.9	Malaysia	1635	1.6	Malaysia	1480	1.3
Russia	1867	1.6	South Africa	1426	1.4	Australia	1464	1.3
Malaysia	1826	1.6	Iran	1205	1.2	Iran	1336	1.2
Canada	1220	1.1	Canada	1087	1.1	South Africa	1200	1.1
Iran	1054	0.9	New Zealand	1024	1.0	Canada	888	0.8
Nepal	1026	0.9	Ghana	963	1.0	South Korea	804	0.7
Ghana	954	0.8	Nepal	884	0.9	Ghana	731	0.7
Turkey	801	0.7	South Korea	792	0.8	New Zealand	699	0.6
Japan	721	0.6	Turkey	706	0.7	Turkey	682	0.6
South Korea	708	0.6	Egypt	597	0.6	Mauritius	630	0.6
Mauritius	641	0.6	Taiwan	591	0.6	Japan	602	0.5
Total All Nat	114171	100.0	Total All Nat	99716	100.0	Total All Nat	110937	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.4 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 – 2011

	2009				2010				2011			
	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
<b>a) Principal applicants</b>												
General Migrant	28135	46.0	22296	42.3	28595	42.2	23420	39.0	22768	36.9	19738	34.6
ICT	31133	50.9	29069	55.2	37480	55.3	35392	58.9	37571	60.9	36254	63.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1452	2.4	977	1.9	1339	2.0	934	1.6	992	1.6	795	1.4
Sportspeople Migrant	426	0.7	347	0.7	384	0.6	333	0.6	353	0.6	324	0.6
Total PA	61146	100.0	52689	100.0	67798	100.0	60079	100.0	61684	100.0	57111	100.0
<b>b) Dependants</b>												
Dep Child	18239	48.4	15337	47.9	21515	47.2	18206	45.2	20688	47.0	19044	47.2
Dep Partner	18762	49.8	16278	50.8	23552	51.7	21759	54.0	23002	52.3	21065	52.2
Dep Over 18	662	1.8	426	1.3	500	1.1	297	0.7	319	0.7	250	0.6
Total Dep	37663	100.0	32041	100.0	45567	100.0	40262	100.0	44009	100.0	40359	100.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98809</b>		<b>84730</b>		<b>113365</b>		<b>100341</b>		<b>105693</b>		<b>97470</b>	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.5- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2011

a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011	
	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants						
General Migrant	13739	64.0	13504	66.2	11954	62.7
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5	6568	34.4
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8	453	2.4
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5	92	0.5
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	20395	100.0	19067	100.0
Dependants						
Dep Partner	7841	47.4	7087	47.9	6429	47.4
Dep Over 18	426	2.6	297	2.0	250	1.8
Dep Child	8269	50.0	7402	50.1	6881	50.7
Total In-C Dep	16536	100.0	14786	100.0	13560	100.0

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011	
	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants						
General Migrant	8557	27.4	9916	25.0	7784	20.5
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5	29686	78.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9	342	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6	232	0.6
Total In-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0	38044	100.0
Dependants						
Dep Partner*	7068	45.6	11119	45.2	14636	54.6
Dep Child*	8437	54.4	13490	54.8	12163	45.4
Total In-C Dep	15505	100.0	24609	100.0	26799	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Notes:

\* In 2011 ICT Partner figure was 5883, ICT Child figure was 5040

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	3974	24.1	1107	27.1	24180	66.8	29261	51.5
United States	2061	12.5	156	3.8	4554	12.6	6771	11.9
China	1281	7.8	247	6.0	645	1.8	2173	3.8
Japan	243	1.5	13	0.3	1616	4.5	1872	3.3
Australia	859	5.2	169	4.1	702	1.9	1730	3.0
Pakistan	916	5.5	368	9.0	141	0.4	1425	2.5
Philippines	689	4.2	400	9.8	227	0.6	1316	2.3
Canada	639	3.9	121	3.0	481	1.3	1241	2.2
South Africa	342	2.1	85	2.1	345	1.0	772	1.4
Russian Federation	386	2.3	32	0.8	335	0.9	753	1.3
Nigeria	523	3.2	125	3.1	76	0.2	724	1.3
Malaysia	356	2.2	89	2.2	239	0.7	684	1.2
Sri Lanka	274	1.7	117	2.9	77	0.2	468	0.8
New Zealand	282	1.7	49	1.2	116	0.3	447	0.8
Korea, Republic of	173	1.0	12	0.3	228	0.6	413	0.7
Egypt	163	1.0	77	1.9	147	0.4	387	0.7
Nepal	211	1.3	161	3.9	4	0.0	376	0.7
Turkey	152	0.9	9	0.2	206	0.6	367	0.6
Brazil	148	0.9	15	0.4	200	0.6	363	0.6
Singapore	135	0.8	7	0.2	205	0.6	347	0.6
Total	16514	100.0	4089	100.0	36203	100.0	56806	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.7 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16514</b>	100.0	<b>4089</b>	100.0	<b>36203</b>	100.0	<b>56806</b>	100.0
J Information and Communication	1589	9.6	101	2.5	19370	53.5	21060	37.1
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2331	14.1	312	7.6	6902	19.1	9545	16.8
K Financial and Insurance Activities	2567	15.5	6	0.1	4626	12.8	7199	12.7
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	3071	18.6	1623	39.7	98	0.3	4792	8.4
P Education	3127	18.9	230	5.6	50	0.1	3407	6.0
C Manufacturing	608	3.7	96	2.3	2288	6.3	2992	5.3
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1105	6.7	985	24.1	122	0.3	2212	3.9
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	418	2.5	89	2.2	763	2.1	1270	2.2
B Mining and Quarrying	127	0.8	106	2.6	935	2.6	1168	2.1
S Other Service Activities	611	3.7	49	1.2	181	0.5	841	1.5
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	289	1.8	190	4.6	167	0.5	646	1.1
N Administrative and Support Activities	266	1.6	32	0.8	347	1.0	645	1.1
F Construction	140	0.8	77	1.9	253	0.7	470	0.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	140	0.8	124	3.0	3	0.0	267	0.5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	0.3	65	1.6	61	0.2	178	0.3
L Real estate activities	30	0.2	2	0.0	20	0.1	52	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	20	0.1	0	0.0	12	0.0	32	0.1
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.0	30	0.1

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	16514	100	4089	100	36203	100	56806	100
1 Managers and senior officials	2439	14.8	37	0.9	7478	20.7	9954	17.5
11 Corporate managers	2010	12.2	34	0.8	7402	20.4	9446	16.6
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	370	2.2	4	0.1	832	2.3	1206	2.1
112 Production managers	75	0.5	9	0.2	435	1.2	519	0.9
113 Functional managers	988	6.0	8	0.2	5064	14.0	6060	10.7
114 Quality and customer care managers	111	0.7	0	0.0	331	0.9	442	0.8
115 Financial institution and office managers	215	1.3	2	0.0	597	1.6	814	1.4
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	59	0.4	0	0.0	127	0.4	186	0.3
117 Protective service officers	9	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.0	20	0.0
118 Health and social service managers	183	1.1	11	0.3	5	0.0	199	0.4
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	429	2.6	3	0.1	76	0.2	508	0.9
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	10	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	13	0.0
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	317	1.9	3	0.1	32	0.1	352	0.6
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	102	0.6	0	0.0	41	0.1	143	0.3
2 Professional Occupations	9280	56.2	1970	48.2	24678	68.2	35928	63.2
21 Science and technology professionals	2191	13.3	497	12.2	21344	59.0	24032	42.3
211 Science professionals	85	0.5	118	2.9	215	0.6	418	0.7
212 Engineering professionals	653	4.0	365	8.9	2142	5.9	3160	5.6
213 Information and communication technology professionals	1453	8.8	14	0.3	18987	52.4	20454	36.0
22 Health professionals	1337	8.1	1104	27.0	7	0.0	2448	4.3
221 Health professionals	1337	8.1	1104	27.0	7	0.0	2448	4.3
23 Teaching and research professionals	3125	18.9	247	6.0	97	0.3	3469	6.1
231 Teaching professionals	1085	6.6	238	5.8	37	0.1	1360	2.4
232 Research professionals	2040	12.4	9	0.2	60	0.2	2109	3.7
24 Business and public service professionals	2627	15.9	122	3.0	3230	8.9	5979	10.5
241 Legal professionals	403	2.4	1	0.0	348	1.0	752	1.3
242 Business and statistical professionals	1359	8.2	2	0.0	2863	7.9	4224	7.4
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	85	0.5	1	0.0	18	0.0	104	0.2
244 Public service professionals	766	4.6	118	2.9	0	0.0	884	1.6
245 Librarians and related professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	15	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	3367	20.4	482	11.8	3765	10.4	7614	13.4
31 Science and technology associate professions	225	1.4	16	0.4	1172	3.2	1413	2.5
311 Science and engineering technicians	83	0.5	9	0.2	93	0.3	185	0.3
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	23	0.1	1	0.0	22	0.1	46	0.1
313 IT service delivery occupations	119	0.7	6	0.1	1057	2.9	1182	2.1
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	1091	6.6	259	6.3	4	0.0	1354	2.4
321 Health associate professionals	943	5.7	253	6.2	0	0.0	1196	2.1
322 Therapists	124	0.8	6	0.1	3	0.0	133	0.2
323 Social welfare associate professionals	24	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	25	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	248	1.5	204	5.0	153	0.4	605	1.1
341 Artistic and literary occupations	61	0.4	25	0.6	15	0.0	101	0.2
342 Design associate professionals	70	0.4	1	0.0	22	0.1	93	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	114	0.7	178	4.4	115	0.3	407	0.7
344 Sports and fitness occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1803	10.9	3	0.1	2436	6.7	4242	7.5
351 Transport associate professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	30	0.1
352 Legal associate professionals	8	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	18	0.0
353 Business and finance associate professionals	1460	8.8	3	0.1	2090	5.8	3553	6.3
354 Sales and related associate professionals	281	1.7	0	0.0	239	0.7	520	0.9
355 Conservation associate professionals	5	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	12	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	47	0.3	0	0.0	62	0.2	109	0.2



Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2011, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	56	0.3	2	0.0	28	0.1	86	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	39	0.2	1	0.0	15	0.0	55	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	17	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	25	0.0
412	Administrative occupations: finance	7	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	9	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.0	14	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	17	0.1	1	0.0	13	0.0	31	0.1
421	Secretarial and related occupations	17	0.1	1	0.0	13	0.0	31	0.1
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	750	4.5	1183	28.9	216	0.6	2149	3.8
51	Skilled agricultural trades	77	0.5	42	1.0	64	0.2	183	0.3
511	Agricultural trades	77	0.5	42	1.0	64	0.2	183	0.3
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	49	0.3	96	2.3	104	0.3	249	0.4
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	24	0.1	41	1.0	3	0.0	68	0.1
523	Vehicle trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
524	Electrical trades	21	0.1	54	1.3	100	0.3	175	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	15	0.0
531	Construction trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	15	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	620	3.8	1045	25.6	37	0.1	1702	3.0
541	Textiles and garments trades	10	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	13	0.0
542	Printing trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	592	3.6	1045	25.6	33	0.1	1670	2.9
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	16	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	17	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	464	2.8	412	10.1	0	0.0	876	1.5
61	Caring personal service occupations	460	2.8	411	10.1	0	0.0	871	1.5
611	Healthcare and related personal services	457	2.8	411	10.1	0	0.0	868	1.5
612	Childcare and related personal services	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
613	Animal care services	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
629	Personal services occupations n.e.c.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	10	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	15	0.0
71	Sales occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
811	Process operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
813	Assemblers and routine operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	147	0.9	3	0.1	22	0.1	172	0.3
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
914	Elementary goods storage occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	58	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0	60	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	56	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	58	0.1
913	Elementary process plant occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
924	Elementary security occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
99	Not stated	89	0.5	1	0.0	19	0.1	109	0.2
999	Not stated	89	0.5	1	0.0	19	0.1	109	0.2

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.9 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	12474	25.6	10606	25.3
Post Study	34300	70.3	30186	72.0
Entrepreneur	1500	3.1	703	1.7
Investor	375	0.8	333	0.8
Sol Rep	1	0.0	1	0.0
MBA Provision	58	0.1	0	0.0
Gateway	12	0.0	51	0.1
HSMP IED Trans	4	0.0	4	0.0
Exceptional Talent	64	0.1	25	0.1
Total PA	48788	100.0	41909	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Partner	11230	47.1	9408	47.4
Dep Child	8908	37.4	7322	36.9
Dep Over 18	199	0.8	146	0.7
(Investor) Partner	162	0.7	147	0.7
(Investor) Child	309	1.3	255	1.3
(Entrepreneur) Partner	225	0.9	191	1.0
(Entrepreneur) Child	275	1.2	246	1.2
(Post Study) Partner	1905	8.0	1588	8.0
(Post Study) Child	591	2.5	520	2.6
(Sol Rep) Child	1	0.0	2	0.0
(Sol Rep) Partner	3	0.0	0	0.0
(Exceptional Talent) Partner	8	0.0	3	0.0
(Exceptional Talent) Child	6	0.0	1	0.0
Total Dep	23822	100.0	19829	100.0
Grand Total	72610		61738	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.10 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	10586	29.0
Post Study	25286	69.3
Gateway	51	0.1
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	406	1.1
HS - HSMP IED Trans	4	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	131	0.4
Total In-C PA	36464	100.0
Dependants	Iss	%
Dep Partner	7114	53.1
Dep Over 18	146	1.1
Dep Child	6126	45.8
Total In-C Dep	13386	100.0

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	202	3.7
Entrepreneur	297	5.5
General	20	0.4
Post Study	4900	90.0
Exceptional Talent	25	0.5
Sole rep	1	0.0
Total Out-C PA	5445	100.0
Dependants		%
Dep Child	1196	18.6
(Entrepreneur) Child	246	3.8
(Investor) Child	255	4.0
(Post Study) Child	520	8.1
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0
(Exceptional Talent) Child	1	0.0
<i>total child</i>	2220	34.5
Dep Partner	2294	35.6
(Investor) Partner	147	2.3
(Entrepreneur) Partner	191	3.0
(Post Study) Partner	1588	24.6
(Exceptional Talent) Partner	3	0.0
<i>total partner</i>	4223	65.5
Total Out-C Dep	6443	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.11 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

	Iss	%
India	19222	31.1
Pakistan	7272	11.8
China	5399	8.7
Nigeria	4928	8.0
Bangladesh	2134	3.5
United States of America	1963	3.2
JAPAN	1889	3.1
Sri Lanka	1570	2.5
Russian Federation	1128	1.8
Nepal	1056	1.7
Australia	982	1.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	712	1.2
South Africa	638	1.0
Malaysia	549	0.9
New Zealand	478	0.8
Canada	460	0.7
Philippines	433	0.7
Turkey	367	0.6
South Korea (Rep of Korea)	325	0.5
Thailand	321	0.5
Total All Nat	61738	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.12 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	14083	41.0	12317	39.1
ICT	19655	57.2	18724	59.4
Min. of Rel. Migrant	485	1.4	370	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	128	0.4	114	0.4
Total PA	34351	100.0	31525	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Child	12129	47.1	10913	47.1
Dep Partner	13452	52.2	12098	52.3
Dep Over 18	174	0.7	138	0.6
Total Dep	25755	100.0	23149	100.0
Grand Total	60106		54674	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.13- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

a) In-Country			b) Out-Country		
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	7756	64.1	General Migrant	4561	23.5
ICT	4067	33.6	ICT	14657	75.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	233	1.9	Min. of Rel. Migrant	137	0.7
Sportspeople Migrant	44	0.4	Sportspeople Migrant	70	0.4
Total In-C PA	12100	100.0	Total In-C PA	19425	100.0
Dependants		%	Dependants	Iss	%
Dep Partner	4307	48.2	Dep Partner*	7791	54.8
Dep Over 18	138	1.5	Dep Child*	6416	45.2
Dep Child	4497	50.3	Total In-C Dep	14207	100.0
Total In-C Dep	8942	100.0			

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Notes:

\* In 2012 ICT Partner figure was 4946 ICT Child figure was 4116

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	3213	27.9	383	24.6	12746	67.6	16342	51.2
United States	1379	12.0	72	4.6	2372	12.6	3823	12.0
China	886	7.7	35	2.2	333	1.8	1254	3.9
Japan	164	1.4	10	0.6	1057	5.6	1231	3.9
Australia	629	5.5	82	5.3	354	1.9	1065	3.3
Philippines	561	4.9	190	12.2	92	0.5	843	2.6
Pakistan	521	4.5	159	10.2	66	0.4	746	2.3
Canada	358	3.1	37	2.4	238	1.3	633	2.0
Nigeria	391	3.4	58	3.7	53	0.3	502	1.6
South Africa	243	2.1	32	2.1	167	0.9	443	1.4
Russian Federation	225	2.0	14	0.9	116	0.6	355	1.1
Malaysia	187	1.6	28	1.8	100	0.5	315	1.0
New Zealand	226	2.0	28	1.8	43	0.2	297	0.9
Nepal	235	2.0	25	1.6	4	0.0	264	0.8
Korea, Republic of	109	0.9	5	0.3	117	0.6	231	0.7
Sri Lanka	149	1.3	46	3.0	23	0.1	218	0.7
Brazil	84	0.7	9	0.6	106	0.6	199	0.6
Egypt	86	0.7	36	2.3	72	0.4	194	0.6
Bangladesh	125	1.1	49	3.1	12	0.1	186	0.6
Turkey	103	0.9	6	0.4	76	0.4	185	0.6
Total	11530	100.0	1557	100.0	18843	100.0	31930	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.15 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, , Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11530</b>	100.0	<b>1557</b>	100.0	<b>18843</b>	100.0	<b>31930</b>	100.0
J Information and Communication	1365	11.8	83	5.3	10146	53.8	11594	36.3
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1710	14.8	260	16.7	3465	18.4	5435	17.0
K Financial and Insurance Activities	1433	12.4	9	0.6	2319	12.3	3761	11.8
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	2049	17.8	561	36.0	69	0.4	2679	8.4
P Education	1926	16.7	59	3.8	13	0.1	1998	6.3
C Manufacturing	485	4.2	84	5.4	1177	6.2	1746	5.5
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	985	8.5	176	11.3	119	0.6	1280	4.0
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	349	3.0	8	0.5	522	2.8	879	2.8
B Mining and Quarrying	111	1.0	65	4.2	417	2.2	593	1.9
S Other Service Activities	324	2.8	2	0.1	155	0.8	481	1.5
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	262	2.3	61	3.9	60	0.3	383	1.2
N Administrative and Support Activities	240	2.1	5	0.3	137	0.7	382	1.2
F Construction	107	0.9	95	6.1	147	0.8	349	1.1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51	0.4	46	3.0	70	0.4	167	0.5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	54	0.5	43	2.8	8	0.0	105	0.3
L Real estate activities	29	0.3	0	0.0	15	0.1	44	0.1
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	33	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	17	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	21	0.1

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	11530	100	1557	100	18843	100	31930	100
1 Managers and senior officials	2236	19.4	26	1.7	4288	22.8	6550	20.5
11 Corporate managers	1921	16.7	26	1.7	4226	22.4	6173	19.3
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	303	2.6	3	0.2	484	2.6	790	2.5
112 Production managers	61	0.5	22	1.4	248	1.3	331	1.0
113 Functional managers	804	7.0	0	0.0	2805	14.9	3609	11.3
114 Quality and customer care managers	117	1.0	0	0.0	214	1.1	331	1.0
115 Financial institution and office managers	228	2.0	0	0.0	362	1.9	590	1.8
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	51	0.4	0	0.0	79	0.4	130	0.4
117 Protective service officers	8	0.1	0	0.0	30	0.2	38	0.1
118 Health and social service managers	349	3.0	1	0.1	4	0.0	354	1.1
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	315	2.7	0	0.0	62	0.3	377	1.2
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	14	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	15	0.0
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	219	1.9	0	0.0	23	0.1	242	0.8
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	82	0.7	0	0.0	38	0.2	120	0.4
2 Professional Occupations	5704	49.5	969	62.2	12490	66.3	19163	60.0
21 Science and technology professionals	1754	15.2	422	27.1	10969	58.2	13145	41.2
211 Science professionals	72	0.6	68	4.4	80	0.4	220	0.7
212 Engineering professionals	536	4.6	331	21.3	1207	6.4	2074	6.5
213 Information and communication technology professionals	1146	9.9	23	1.5	9682	51.4	10851	34.0
22 Health professionals	522	4.5	418	26.8	7	0.0	947	3.0
221 Health professionals	522	4.5	418	26.8	7	0.0	947	3.0
23 Teaching and research professionals	1959	17.0	73	4.7	61	0.3	2093	6.6
231 Teaching professionals	586	5.1	73	4.7	15	0.1	674	2.1
232 Research professionals	1373	11.9	0	0.0	46	0.2	1419	4.4
24 Business and public service professionals	1469	12.7	56	3.6	1453	7.7	2978	9.3
241 Legal professionals	243	2.1	0	0.0	177	0.9	420	1.3
242 Business and statistical professionals	728	6.3	14	0.9	1261	6.7	2003	6.3
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	68	0.6	0	0.0	13	0.1	81	0.3
244 Public service professionals	420	3.6	42	2.7	0	0.0	462	1.4
245 Librarians and related professionals	10	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2449	21.2	230	14.8	1989	10.6	4668	14.6
31 Science and technology associate professions	189	1.6	4	0.3	740	3.9	933	2.9
311 Science and engineering technicians	34	0.3	4	0.3	15	0.1	53	0.2
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	25	0.2	0	0.0	28	0.1	53	0.2
313 IT service delivery occupations	130	1.1	0	0.0	697	3.7	827	2.6
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	801	6.9	150	9.6	1	0.0	952	3.0
321 Health associate professionals	711	6.2	149	9.6	0	0.0	860	2.7
322 Therapists	84	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.0	86	0.3
323 Social welfare associate professionals	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	245	2.1	75	4.8	97	0.5	417	1.3
341 Artistic and literary occupations	78	0.7	40	2.6	10	0.1	128	0.4
342 Design associate professionals	46	0.4	25	1.6	8	0.0	79	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	119	1.0	10	0.6	79	0.4	208	0.7
344 Sports and fitness occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1214	10.5	1	0.1	1151	6.1	2366	7.4
351 Transport associate professionals	9	0.1	0	0.0	19	0.1	28	0.1
352 Legal associate professionals	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
353 Business and finance associate professionals	863	7.5	0	0.0	1004	5.3	1867	5.8
354 Sales and related associate professionals	293	2.5	1	0.1	115	0.6	409	1.3
355 Conservation associate professionals	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	36	0.3	0	0.0	12	0.1	48	0.2

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2012 - Jun 2012, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	16	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	24	0.1
41	Administrative occupations	15	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	21	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	11	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	14	0.0
412	Administrative occupations: finance	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
421	Secretarial and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	714	6.2	317	20.4	61	0.3	1092	3.4
51	Skilled agricultural trades	72	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	0.2
511	Agricultural trades	72	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	0.2
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	20	0.2	123	7.9	45	0.2	188	0.6
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
523	Vehicle trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
524	Electrical trades	7	0.1	121	7.8	45	0.2	173	0.5
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
531	Construction trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	620	5.4	194	12.5	16	0.1	830	2.6
541	Textiles and garments trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
542	Printing trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	614	5.3	194	12.5	14	0.1	822	2.6
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	356	3.1	15	1.0	0	0.0	371	1.2
61	Caring personal service occupations	353	3.1	15	1.0	0	0.0	368	1.2
611	Healthcare and related personal services	347	3.0	15	1.0	0	0.0	362	1.1
612	Childcare and related personal services	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
613	Animal care services	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
623	Housekeeping occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
629	Personal services occupations n.e.c.	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0
71	Sales occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	8	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	12	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
811	Process operatives	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
813	Assemblers and routine operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	44	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	0.1
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
914	Elementary goods storage occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	43	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	43	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.1
913	Elementary process plant occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
924	Elementary security occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
99	Not stated	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
999	Not stated	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA



Table 5.17 - Youth mobility by country of nationality, 2011

	PBS Tier 5 (Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility)
Australia	9810
Canada	2450
Japan	860
New Zealand	2960
Other	20
Total	16100

Source: Home Office

Table 5.18 - Out of country visas issued and in country extensions of stay by study categories, year ending June 2012

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants of extensions		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
Student Visitors	68997	:	68997	:	:	:
Tier 4 (Students) & pre-PBS equivalents						
Tier 4	196859	16687	213546	80856	12450	93306
Students	218	72	290	39	31	70
Trainees - doctors & dentists	:	:	:	0	1	1
Total study (excluding Student Visitors)	197077	16759	213836	80895	12482	93377

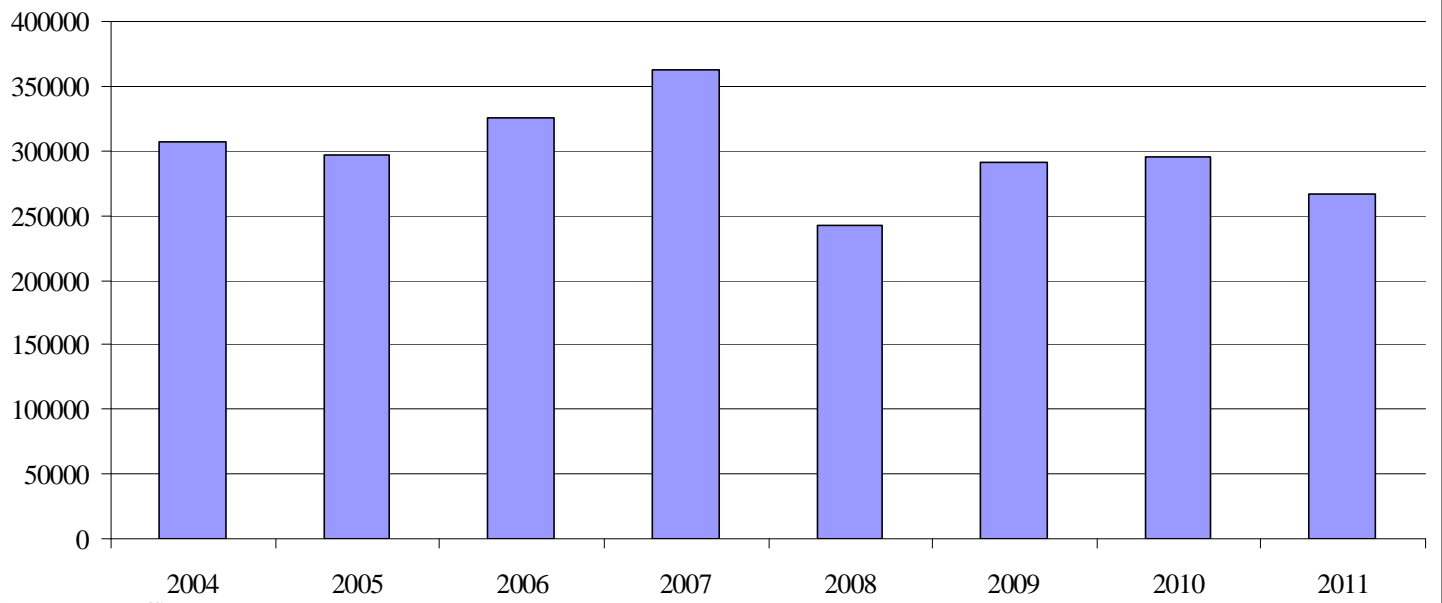
Source: Home Office

Table 5.19 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, July 2011 - June 2012

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
<b>PBS Categories</b>						
Tier 1 (Highly Skilled Migrants) & pre-PBS equivalents						
Tier 1 - General	43	7762	7805	19033	17626	36659
Tier 1 - Investors	419	744	1163	232	260	492
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	521	732	1253	610	397	1007
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	0	2	2	0	5	5
Tier 1 - Post Study	7395	3653	11048	41490	5352	46842
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	32	4	36	0	1	1
Tier 1 - Other	7	3	10	0	3	3
International Graduates Scheme	:	:	:	1	1	2
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	63	20	83	37	..	37
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8480</b>	<b>12920</b>	<b>21400</b>	<b>61403</b>	<b>23645</b>	<b>85048</b>
<b>Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>						
Tier 2 - General	8927	:	8927	14709	8524	23233
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	29571	16965	46536	7369	6961	14330
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	306	:	306	487	487	974
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	211	:	211	88	95	183
Tier 2 - Dependants	:	10755	10755	:	:	0
Work Permit Holders	31	967	998	5	209	214
Ministers of religion/missionary	0	..	0	1	2	3
Other permit free employment - skilled	0	..	0	0	..	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>39046</b>	<b>28687</b>	<b>67733</b>	<b>22659</b>	<b>16278</b>	<b>38937</b>
<b>Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>						
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	2223	:	2223	32	0	32
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	8470	:	8470	157	8	165
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	4330	:	4330	134	80	214
Tier 5 - International Agreement	463	:	463	185	99	284
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1698	:	1698	124	15	139
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	19655	:	19655	:	:	:
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	1291	1291	:	:	:
Private servants in Diplomatic Households	2	..	2	4	1	5
Working holidaymakers	9	:	9	:	:	:
Other permit free employment	0	..	0	0	..	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36850</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>38141</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>Non-PBS Categories</b>						
Domestic workers in Private Households	14779	215	14994	4384	359	4743
UK Ancestry	3891	..	3891	828	238	1066
Other permit free employment	657	..	657	2741	..	2741
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19327</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>19542</b>	<b>7953</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>8550</b>
<b>Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-PBS categories</b>						
Main applicants	569	:	569	0	:	0
Dependants	:	..	..	:	827	827
<b>Total all work categories</b>	<b>104272</b>	<b>43113</b>	<b>147385</b>	<b>92651</b>	<b>41550</b>	<b>134201</b>

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Students given leave to enter the UK, 2004 - 2011, thousands



Source: Home Office

## **6. ASYLUM**

### **6.1 Main trends**

A full summary of asylum trends in 2011, together with detailed tables, is available from a Home Office briefing paper published in August 2012 at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-q2-2012/asylum1-q2-2012>

The numbers of asylum applications have been relatively stable since 2005, having fallen substantially from a peak in 2002 (Figure 6.1). These falls coincide with: the introduction in 2002 of a process preventing certain nationalities from appealing a decision while in the country; the opening of juxtaposed controls in France and Belgium in 2002 and 2004; and the introduction of fast-track facilities in 2003. Asylum applications were up 11 per cent in 2011 (19,865) compared with 2010 (17,916), although the annual number of applications remains low relative to the 2002 peak. When dependants are included, the number rises to 25,898. During 2011, initial decisions were made on 22,792 cases of which 24.1 per cent were grants of asylum and a further 7.4 per cent were granted leave to remain on humanitarian grounds.

### **6.2 Applications by nationality**

The top ten nationalities by application are in Table 6.2. Pakistan heads the list, followed by Iran and Sri Lanka. Political unrest in Libya led to a substantial increase in asylum applications from Libyan nationals in 2011. Iranians were the largest recipients of grants (including humanitarian) of asylum and Pakistanis of refusals.

### **6.3 Asylum ratio**

Table 6.3 shows the ratio of asylum applications as a proportion of total non-British immigration in recent years. From a peak of 27 per cent in 1999, the proportion had fallen to 5.3 per cent in 2011.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2011

Category	Number
Total applications	25,898
Total initial decisions	22,792
Grants of asylum	5,493
Humanitarian (1)	1,689
Total refusals	15,610

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (including dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2011

a) Total applications		b) Grants and humanitarian (1)		c) Total refusals	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Pakistan	4,005	Iran	1,273	Pakistan	2,687
Iran	3,051	Eritrea	677	Sri Lanka	1,563
Sri Lanka	2,142	Sudan	545	Iran	1,465
Afghanistan	1,529	Somalia	470	Afghanistan	1,157
Libya	1,204	Pakistan	455	Nigeria	843
Nigeria	1,105	Afghanistan	451	China	838
China	1,023	Sri Lanka	388	Libya	728
Eritrea	827	Zimbabwe	253	Zimbabwe	579
Sudan	793	China	228	Bangladesh	437
Zimbabwe	757	Libya	187	India	387

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes

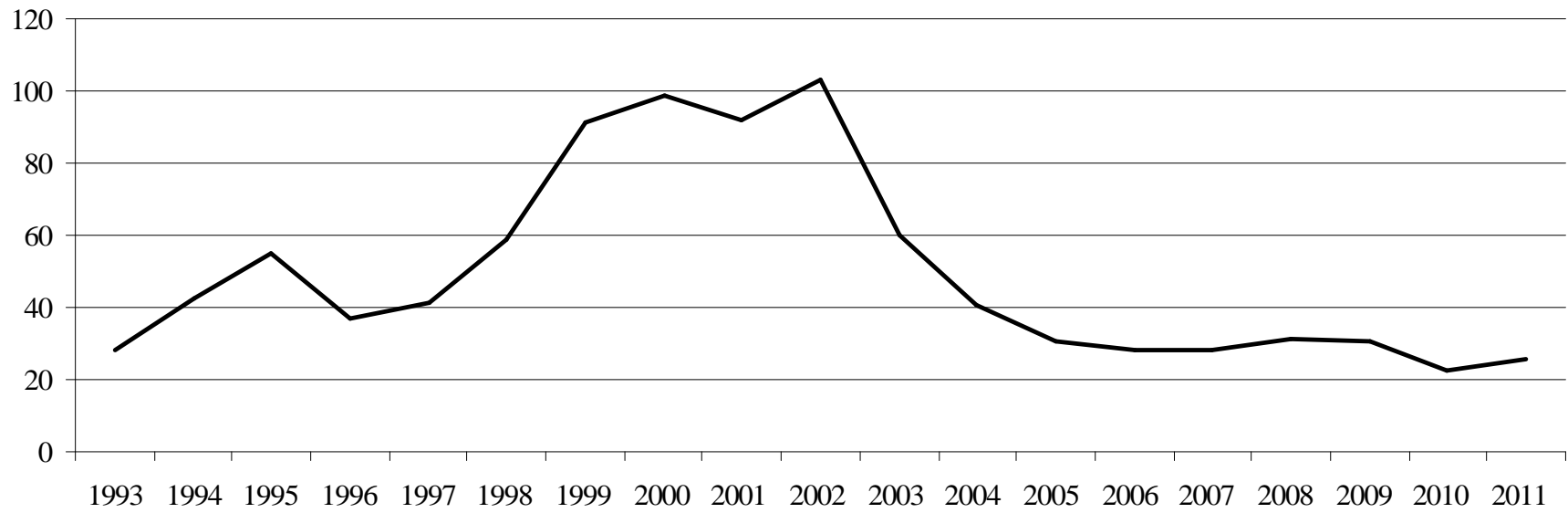
1) - Includes grants of asylum, grants of HP and DL

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2011

	Asylum Applications (thousands)	Non-British Immigration (thousands)	Ratio (per cent)
	(a)	(b)	a/b = (c)
1993	28.0	179.3	15.6
1994	42.2	206.4	20.5
1995	55.0	228.1	24.1
1996	37.0	224.3	16.5
1997	41.5	237.2	17.5
1998	58.5	287.4	20.4
1999	91.2	338.4	27.0
2000	98.9	379.3	26.1
2001	91.6	371.0	24.7
2002	103.1	418.0	24.7
2003	60.0	411.0	14.6
2004	40.6	500.0	8.1
2005	30.8	469.0	6.6
2006	28.3	513.0	5.5
2007	28.3	500.0	5.7
2008	31.3	505.0	6.2
2009	30.7	471.0	6.5
2010	22.6	498.0	4.5
2011	25.9	488.0	5.3

Source: UK Border Agency; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2011, thousands



## **7. UK MIGRATION POLICY**

Migration policy in the UK since May 2010 has been driven by the Coalition Government's aim to reduce net migration to "the tens of thousands". The consequence of this strategy is that policy with respect to a highly complex process, involving a wide range of types of movement, population characteristics and impacts, is theoretically reduced to meeting a single numerical target – albeit an imprecise one. To achieve this objective, measures have been taken in turn to reduce inflows through three of the main routes of entry: economic; family; students. During this time no new initiatives to reduce asylum claims have been put forward. A detailed review of UK migration policy during 2011 may be found in the UK annual policy report to the EMN, available at

<http://emn.intrasoft->

[intl.com/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do;jsessionid=F5D6789A2B8D083BDA062B357D279532?entryTitle=01](http://intl.com/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do;jsessionid=F5D6789A2B8D083BDA062B357D279532?entryTitle=01). Annual Policy Report 2011

### **7.1 Economic migration**

The Coalition Government inherited from the Labour government a Points Based System advised by the Migration Advisory Committee. The principle of the system was that the details of its operation could be flexible, dependent on labour market conditions. The PBS allows the government to administer the entry of third country nationals for the purposes of work and study. It consists of five Tiers:

Tier 1 (launched from February 2008) – highly-skilled migrants;

Tier 2 (launched in November 2008) – skilled workers with a job offer;

Tier 3 (suspended) – low skilled workers;

Tier 4 (launched in March 2009) – students;

Tier 5 (launched in November 2008) – temporary workers and the youth mobility scheme

(categories include those covered by Government authorised exchange, international agreements and charity workers).

Tier 1 is for highly-skilled workers, and migrants do not require a job offer before they arrive. Tier 2 is for skilled workers filling a specific vacancy. It includes those on Intra-Company Transfers, those taking up vacancies employers have been unable to be fill from the resident labour force, and those taking up occupations on the shortage occupation list. All applicants, except for those entering under Tier 1, require a sponsor prior to arriving in the UK. For Tier 2, a shortage occupation list facilitates entry for third country nationals into skilled occupations that are deemed to be experiencing a labour shortage.

The UK also operates two strictly temporary labour migration schemes in the low-skilled sector: the Seasonal and Agricultural Work Scheme (SAWS) and the Sectors-based Scheme (SBS). The schemes were introduced prior to the launch of the PBS. A progressive phasing out of non-EU participation in these schemes has been undertaken since EU enlargement in 2004 and participation since 2010 is limited to Romanian and Bulgarian nationals. Provision for low skilled migration from outside the EU under Tier 3 of the PBS remains suspended.



### **7.1.1 Developments in 2010**

The new Government, in a speech by the Home Secretary (Home Office, 2010), announced the UK's drive to break the link between temporary and permanent migration amid concerns that it was too easy to obtain permanent status having been in the UK on a temporary basis. The Government's stated aim was to ensure that migrants who are temporary (particularly students) do actually return home at the end of their stay and only those with the most to contribute are allowed to remain permanently.

The first stage of the Government's attempt to hit its net migration target was directed at skilled labour (Tiers 1 and 2). This was a surprising choice for several reasons. First, it was done very soon after taking office and before the Government had chance to discuss with the range of interested parties how the policy would operate and what its consequences might be. Second, skilled migration was already restricted under the PBS and before that through the work permit system which had operated since WWII. Thirdly, it occurred at a time when, despite the recession, there was competition between OECD states for skills to alleviate labour shortages and contribute skills and innovation to the economy as a whole. In fact, the policy had little direct effect on numbers of labour migrants under Tier 2 which were already falling because of the recession. What it did do was introduce more bureaucracy and restrictions on global companies seeking to invest in the UK. The restrictions on Tier 2 that would follow had more effect on numbers.

During 2010, the UK continued to implement the PBS as a means of attracting "the brightest and best people who are able to contribute most productively to the UK" while implementing its commitment to limit numbers of economic migrants from outside the EU. The new Government also started a review of non-economic routes, including the student route (with a view to bringing forward proposals in due course) and continued to support some temporary migration. While its stated aim was to reduce the number of longer term migrants coming to the UK its policy was to continue to attract high quality migrants for shorter periods, to ensure that only the most skilled migrants were allowed to come to the UK and to seek a better matching of skills to job vacancies or specialist needs. This meant having tight control on entries and exits because at the end of the visa period temporary migrants would be required to leave. For the first time, a UK government was intending to implement a temporary labour programme with a fixed turnover period without the possibility of visa extension.

#### *Introduction of limits for economic migrants from outside the EU*

On 28 June 2010, the Government announced the launch of a consultation exercise on proposals to implement annual limits on numbers of economic migrants under Tiers 1 and 2 of the PBS from April 2011 and its intention to introduce interim limits on applications under Tiers 1 and 2 of the PBS. The interim limits were implemented from 19 July 2010 and aimed to keep the number of visas issued at five per cent below the number issued for the same period a year previously. It was proposed, first, to limit the number of Tier 1 (General) out-of-country grants to then current levels and also raise the number of points needed to ensure that those who did qualify under the route were of a higher calibre. Second, to limit the number of Certificates of Sponsorship that licensed employers could issue to those who wished to come to fill

skilled job vacancies, thus reducing the number of people entering through Tier 2 (General) by 1,300.

On 23 November 2010, after analysis of the consultation responses, the Home Secretary announced long-term measures to be implemented from April 2011. There was to be an annual limit of 21,700 across Tiers 1 and 2 of the PBS in 2011-12. Some 20,700 of these were under Tier 2, all graduate level jobs. Tier 1, which included the post-study work route, was reduced to only 1,000, excluding entrepreneurs and investors who were not subject to a limit, effectively closing the route.

ICTs were not included in the Tier 2 limit but were subject to a new salary threshold of £40,000 where they were coming for longer than 12 months; the threshold was £24,000 for those coming for less than 12 months. In addition, a model for operating the Tier 2 limit where Certificates of Sponsorship would be prioritised according to a points table was to be distributed to employers on a monthly basis;

The decision to close Tier 1 was supported by an operational assessment in October 2010, based on a sample (1,184 records) of Tier 1 visa holders who had applied to have dependants join them, in the process of which their current employment was recorded. Only 25 per cent were in skilled jobs, 29 per cent were in unskilled jobs while the rest (46 per cent) were unclear, though most of this group had been in the UK for less than six months. These figures are at odds with a survey of Tier 1 visa holders by UKBA in 2009 which found that 70 per cent of respondents reported being in skilled work, 20 per cent in unskilled work and 10 per cent were not working.

The largest group of Tier 1 visa holders were in the post-study work route (PSWR) which was wound down so that applicants for a job following graduation had to go through the Tier 2 route. A government assessment of the impact of this suggested that only half of those coming through PSWR would qualify for Tier 2<sup>1</sup>.

### **7.1.2 Developments in labour immigration in 2011**

#### *Tier 2 Sponsorship*

Under the new system from April 2011, employers had to apply for a certificate of sponsorship from the UK Border Agency for a specific post if they wished to bring someone to the UK. The annual limit of 20,700 certificate of sponsorship was divided into 12 monthly allocations. Due to the likely demand in the first month, 4,200 certificate of sponsorship were made available in April. After that the limit was set at 1,500 places per month. Any unused places were rolled over to the following month. In the event that the monthly allocation was over subscribed, certificate of sponsorship applications were ranked using a points system designed to favour jobs on the shortage occupation list, scientific researchers and those with a higher salary. Once a certificate of sponsorship had been granted to an employer it had to be assigned to the prospective employee within 3 months.

Workers from outside the EU had to have a graduate level job, speak an intermediate level of English, and meet specific salary and employment requirements.

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/ia/reform-students-pbs/ia-students-.pdf?view=Binary>

The intra-company transfer (ICT) route, which was not part of the annual limit, was also changed in 3 ways:

- the job had to be in an occupation on the graduate occupation list;
- only those paid £40,000 or more would be able to stay for more than a year; they would be granted for three years initially with the possibility of extending for a further two;
- those paid between £24,000 and £40,000 would be allowed to come to the UK for no longer than 12 months, at which point they must leave and would not be able to re-apply for 12 months.

Following its decision to raise the threshold for Tier 2 visas to 'graduate level' it commissioned the MAC to examine which occupations should qualify. The result was that among the occupations which would still qualify for entry under Tier 2 were nurses, teaching professionals, civil engineers and finance and investment analysts. Occupations which were qualified as skilled to the old level but not to the new one included retail managers, hairdressing and beauty salon managers, laboratory technicians and estate agents.

In September 2011, the Migration Advisory Committee further advised that the Shortage Occupation List be further reduced to cover 190,000 employees (not migrants) or well under 1 per cent of the UK workforce. A total of 29 job titles were recommended for removal from the list, including secondary school biology teachers; consultants in obstetrics and gynaecology; paediatric surgery; nuclear medicine and paediatric dentistry; veterinary surgeons; and tutti orchestral musicians. However, reflecting the variability in the labour market there were 33 recommended additions to the list including: consultants in emergency medicine; actuaries; specific roles within the visual effects and 2D/3D computer animation for film; television and the video games sectors; high integrity pipe welders; environmental scientists; and operations managers in the decommissioning areas of the nuclear industry and geochemists. In October 2011, the government accepted the MAC recommendations.

#### *Tier 2 outcomes*

Following the cap in April 2011, the numbers of certificates of sponsorship taken up by employers fell to fewer than half those available each month during 2011. Reasons for this include the more stringent language and skills conditions; the downward revision in the shortage occupation list; better training of the existing workforce; a combination of global recession and a sluggish UK economy; and more recruitment from within the EU. The rise in numbers from eastern Europe and Ireland gave some support to the last point.

#### *Tier 1*

In July 2011 the government launched a new route for exceptionally talented migrants ("internationally recognised as world leaders in their field") in science, humanities, engineering and the arts who wished to work in the UK. Such migrants do not require sponsorship by an employer but do require the endorsement of an appropriate designated competent body for their particular field.

### **7.1.3 Changes in 2012**

The government announced further developments to labour immigration policy, designed to increase selectivity. Prospective workers need to have a graduate level job, speak an intermediate level of English and meet specific salary requirements – unless they earned over £150k p.a. The Tier 2 limit was left at 20,700 for two years until April 2014. However, the skill level was increased so that a number of middle level management jobs such as IT technicians and security managers were no longer open to non-EEA migrant workers. The rules for businesses with respect to advertising highly paid and PhD jobs were relaxed. This was to reduce bureaucracy and allow companies not to have to advertise jobs through JobCentrePlus when they were unlikely to get applicants for these types of jobs, though they will still have to advertise more widely. Companies were also able to select the best candidate for PhD level jobs even if they required Tier 2 sponsorship.

An additional hurdle was that funds required for those entering under all tiers (except 3) were increased. Maintenance requirements for Tier 1 entrepreneurs and Tier 1 legacy cases, Tier 2 and Tier 5, were increased from April 2012 by between £100 and £300. The increases reflected inflation since they were set in 2008. Other changes were: curtailment (cutting short the leave a migrant has if they fail to start or have ceased to work or study); a new visitor route for small groups of professionals, artists, entertainers or sportspeople coming to undertake short-term remunerated activities (up to a month) without formal sponsorship; extension of ELR for Tier 2 migrants who can now extend their stay for up to a maximum of 6 years.

In August 2012 the Minister for Immigration commissioned the MAC to undertake a further review of the shortage occupation list for the UK and for Scotland and also to assess whether creative occupations should continue to be included within Tier 2 of the points-based system. The MAC review is due in January 2013.

In November 2012 the government announced that transitional arrangements for Bulgarians and Romanians will be ended in December 2013. This will allow them free access to the labour market from then onwards. The MAC was also asked to undertake a review of the impact of ending the restrictions on workers from Bulgaria and Romania. The report is due in March 2013.

In October 2012 the government announced its policy on immigration by Croats on the accession of Croatia to the EU in 2013. Croats will have to obtain a ‘work authorisation visa’ as is the case currently for Bulgarians and Romanians doing skilled jobs. These will count against CoS quotas. They will not be eligible for the seasonal agricultural or sector based schemes which will be wound up when the EU2 restrictions end. However, the Home office has asked the MAC to look at the impact on the sector of not having a successor scheme in place. This means that A8s, A2s and Croats will have been treated differently as far as access to the UK labour market is concerned.

## **7.2 Students**

Over the last decade or so the number of international students coming to the UK increased substantially. UK Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) were encouraged by government to attract high fee-paying under- and post-graduates. In addition, other education providers, such as language and vocational colleges and public schools also attracted large numbers of students. In the face of growing evidence that in some

cases international students were being admitted for courses which did not exist and were instead entering the labour market illegally, it was inevitable that the government should take steps to bring the entry route under closer control. This process was begun under the Labour government as part of the PBS and continued more robustly by the Coalition. Overall, student policy under the Coalition government has been to bear down on those types of colleges, courses and students that the Agency's evidence indicates are more prone to abuse than others.

Prior to the PBS there was no limit on the number of non-EEA students whom a college could enrol and students were free to move college and course as they wished without notifying UKBA. The Agency's entry clearance officers judged visa applicants' intentions against supporting documents, background checks and, in a small minority of cases, interview responses. Under Tier 4 each student must be sponsored by an educational institution licensed by UKBA and cannot change college without applying to the Agency. Sponsors are responsible for judging students' intentions to study. A National Audit Office (NAO) report (March 2012) estimated that in its first year 40-50k individuals might have entered through Tier 4 to work rather than to study. The estimate was based on college enrolment rates and changes in patterns of application rates and refusals.

### **7.2.1 Policy developments in 2010**

In September 2010 the Minister for Immigration described the number of international students allowed into the UK as "unsustainable" and that only half of student visas were for university courses. He expressed particular concern about sub-degree courses which needed to be examined closely. A review of the student route was announced which would ensure that the brightest and best, who make the greatest contribution to the UK, would be favoured while ensuring that the right balance was struck between providing a user-friendly system for bona fide students and education providers and keeping out those who would seek to abuse it.

The theme was reiterated in November 2010 by the Home Secretary in proposing a more robust student visa system: "While we need to preserve our world-class universities we need to stop abuses."

In December 2010 the government launched a public consultation with the objective of tougher entrance criteria for students, limits on their right to work and an end to students staying in the UK to look for a job. The Minister stated:

*"I believe attracting talented students from abroad is vital to the UK, but we must be more selective about who can come here and how long they can stay. People imagine students to be those who come here for a few years to study at university and then go home – that is not always the case. Too many students coming to study below degree level have been coming here to live and work, rather than studying. We need to stop this abuse."*

(UK Border Agency, 2010i) .

It was proposed to reduce the number coming to study below degree level, introduce tougher English language requirement, ensure that students wishing to extend their studies showed evidence of academic progression, limit their entitlement to work and ability to bring in dependants and change the accreditation process for education providers alongside more rigorous inspections.

### **7.2.2 Policy developments in 2011**

Following the consultation, which resulted in little change from the earlier proposals, in March 2011 the Home Secretary announced significant changes to student visa system. They included closure of the post-study work route, tightening of accreditation and inspection regime for colleges, a rise in the standard of English required for international students enrolling on degree courses and a 5-year limit on student visas for most university students.

Further changes to the Tier 4 route announced in July 2011 meant restrictions on work entitlements; on rights to bring in dependants; requiring institutions to provide courses with academic progression; and the creation of a streamlined application process for 'low risk', nationals sponsored by highly trusted sponsors. Subsequent changes to the educational oversight arrangements for Tier 4 sponsors meant that all student sponsors must obtain highly trusted sponsor status and receive a satisfactory review or inspection by one of the publicly recognised inspection bodies approved for Tier 4.

The new regulations significantly raised the standards education providers must meet. Those not meeting the standards were removed from the register. In consequence, by November 2011, almost 500 independent institutions had been banned from recruiting abroad under the new regulations, hundreds more failed to sign up for the new inspection system. It was estimated that this action resulted in up to 11,000 students being prevented from entering the UK.

### **7.2.3 Policy developments in 2012**

In April 2012 a number of changes were introduced, designed to reduce international student numbers. The changes were contentious with strong opposition coming from HEIs which have come to rely increasingly on fees paid by international students. There was also opposition from 'feeder' colleges, mainly language institutions, which provided pre-undergraduate foundation courses. The new measures were:

- Work placements were restricted to one-third of the course, unless the course is at degree level and the sponsor is a higher education institution or the student is on a study abroad programme;
- the time students can spend at degree level is limited to 5 years, with certain exemptions for longer courses and doctorates at higher education institutions;
- the Tier 1 post-study work was closed although a route into sponsored graduate employment through Tier 2 of the points-based system was maintained.

The profile of student migration policy was raised in the summer of 2012 when one university (London Metropolitan) had its sponsorship licence withdrawn, rendering it unable to recruit new international students or continue teaching those already registered.

### **7.2.4 Review of the student route: Pilot survey 2012**

A Tier 4 pilot carried out by the Home Office was designed to analyse the value of interviewing to the current Points Based System (PBS) application process for Tier 4 student visas, using risk profiling. Results showed that those coming from 'high risk' countries were more likely to be refused than those from low risk countries. Just over a sixth of applicants interviewed were refused using existing Tier 4 PBS rules. The most common reasons for refusal were maintenance and English language. The pilot

enabled staff to test the intentions of some applicants. Indicators of potentially less credible students included: a poor academic background (including elongated gaps in studies); a lack of knowledge about the course or institution; lack of academic progression offered by the course; and any undue influence from third parties when choosing courses or institutions.

### **7.3 Family migration**

#### **7.3.1 Policy changes in 2010**

In November 2010, a new English language requirement was introduced for migrants who wanted to enter or remain in the UK as the partner of a British citizen or a person settled here. Prior to this, no such requirement existed. Henceforth, the partner should be able to demonstrate a basic level of ability to speak and understand English (Common European Framework of Reference level A1). The purpose of the requirement was explained as being “to promote integration, remove cultural barriers and protect public services and ensure that those who benefit from being in Britain contribute to UK society.” There were exemptions for exceptional compassionate circumstances such as disability and old age.

With support from the European Integration Fund, the UK Border Agency began delivering English language training abroad to assist spouses needing to meet this new requirement. Nevertheless, it seemed likely to operate as a barrier to entry for partners from non-anglophone countries, particularly to the least educated and those unable, for reasons of income or geography, to get access to language classes.

#### **7.3.2 Policy changes in 2011 and 2012**

A wide-ranging document entitled ‘Family Migration: a Consultation’ was issued by UKBA in July 2011. In the foreword the Home Secretary, Theresa May, explicitly referred to the government’s determination to bring immigration numbers down and to its anticipation of net migration in the tens of thousands in the future. This involved taking action across all routes of entry, including the family route.

The consultation proposed: the introduction of a minimum income threshold for those sponsoring a foreign spouse, partner or dependants; the extension of the probationary period before spouses and partners can apply for settlement in the UK from two to five years; ending the immediate settlement and access to welfare benefits on entry for spouses and partners who have been married or in a relationship for at least four years before entering the UK – they would be required to complete a five year probationary period; ending immediate access to welfare benefits on enter for adult dependants, including those aged 65 and over; requiring spouses, partners and dependants aged over 65 applying for settlement to demonstrate they can understand everyday English.

After the consultation period, the ‘Statement of Intent: Family Migration’ was published by Home Office in June 2012. It highlighted two things. Firstly, it emphasised the intention to clarify how, in the future, the right to enter or remain in the UK on the basis of ECHR Article 8 – the right to respect for private and family life – should be weighed against public interest considerations. Secondly, “in defining the basis on which a person can enter or remain in the UK on the basis of their family life, our approach.....will ensure that there is a clear focus on whether the relationship

is genuine, that the sponsor can properly support their partner and any dependants financially, and that the partner is able to integrate into British society.”

#### *The new financial requirements*

The proposals likely to have the greatest effect from the point of view of restricting numbers entering or settling in the UK appeared to be the introduction of new requirements regarding financial circumstances.

The Migration Advisory Committee had been asked to advise on a minimum income threshold that would ensure that the sponsor could support his/her partner and any dependants without them becoming ‘a burden on the state’. The MAC considered different ways of defining and measuring this, finally calculating a gross income figure “at the point at which the family is not entitled to receive any income-related benefits (including Tax Credits)”. The MAC cited an analysis of a sample of applications in 2009 indicating that 45 per cent of applicants would not meet the £18,600 level but specifically stated that it had identified no reason to favour one option rather than another in respect of likely integration outcomes. However, the Government asserted in the Statement of Intent that at the £18,600 level of income “we can be reasonably assured that the sponsor or the couple have sufficient means to support themselves independently and to enable the migrant partner’s integration”.

In consequence, the Government declared its intention to set a minimum gross annual income threshold of £18,600 for a person sponsoring the settlement in the UK of a non-EEA partner. There would be a higher threshold to sponsor a child under the age of 18 before the partner reached settlement: £22,400 for one child in addition to the partner and an additional £2,400 for each further child. The relevant minimum income level would apply at every application stage: entry clearance/leave to remain, further leave to remain and indefinite leave to remain (settlement). Those using the family route to come to the UK must be capable of being independently being supported by their sponsor and/or by their joint cash savings or non-employment income.

#### *The new rules concerning language and life in the UK*

From October 2013, all applicants for settlement will be required to pass the Life in the UK test and present an English language speaking and listening qualification at B1 level or above, unless they are exempt from the requirement to do so. Until October 2013, applicants for settlement will be required to meet the current knowledge of life and language criteria, by passing the Life in the UK test or an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) course using Citizenship materials.

The English language requirement established in November 2010 will continue to apply to those entering the country as a partner; the more stringent requirements set out above relate to settlement. However, it appears that those applying for settlement will be able to remain in the UK and keep on trying to meet the knowledge of life and language criteria provided they meet all other requirements. It is not obvious, therefore, that the new rules will affect inflows or outflow figures.

#### *Other changes*

The Statement of Intent covers a range of issues, such as forced marriages, sham marriages and deportation of criminals. The general theme is tighter control and elimination of abuse. For example, the minimum probationary period for a non-EEA



partner is to be five years instead of two on the grounds that this will give time to test the genuineness of the relationship.

#### **7.4 Asylum**

There was no new asylum legislation nor significant changes in the treatment of asylum cases during the period.

In November 2012 the government's Home Affairs Select Committee commented on the rise in backlog of asylum cases (now 74,000) to be dealt with by the UKBA. It also called attention to the 'refusal pool' (around 170,000) of cases where the applicant had been refused either asylum or leave to remain in the UK but where there was no record of them having left the country.

## APPENDIX

### Key points

The current picture of international migrants in England and Wales using 2011 Census data is presented; analyses by country of birth and passports held are reported at national, regional and local levels.

- Two key variables have been used to define international migrants: country of birth and passports held (to determine nationality).
- In 2011 13 per cent (7.5 million) of usual residents of England and Wales were born outside the UK; in 2001 this was 9 per cent (4.6 million).
- The most common non-UK countries of birth for usual residents of England and Wales in 2011 were India, Poland and Pakistan. Poland showed by far the largest percentage increase in the top ten countries of birth, with a nine-fold rise over the last decade and following its accession to the EU in 2004.
- There were 4.8 million non-UK passports held by usual residents of England and Wales in 2011, accounting for 9 per cent of the resident population. Of these, 2.3 million were EU (non-UK) passports.
- Around half (3.8 million) of all usual residents of England and Wales on census day who were born outside the UK last arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011.
- All regions in England and Wales showed an increase in usual residents born outside the UK between 2001 and 2011; the largest numerical increases were in London and the South East. London had both the largest proportion of usual residents born outside the UK (37 per cent of its resident population) and non-UK nationals (24 per cent of its resident population).
- Some people born abroad will be UK citizens, either because their parents were UK citizens overseas at the time of their birth, or because they have been granted UK citizenship since arriving.
- Across England and Wales, the ten local authorities with the highest proportions of both non-UK born and non-UK nationals in their resident population were all London boroughs.