

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED  
KINGDOM**

**REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI  
CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2011**

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## **SUMMARY FOR 2010-2011**

### *Migration flows*

In 2010, 252,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, the highest recorded net figure and 54,000 higher than in 2009. In 2010, the increased net gain was because fewer people – British and non-British - emigrated. The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 591,000 and 339,000 left. A net outflow of 43,000 British citizens was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 295,000 non-British. Although a majority of labour immigrants are in professional and managerial occupations, the proportion of manual and clerical workers has been increasing

### *Migrant stocks*

During the period 1994-2011 the number of foreign citizens living in the UK rose steadily to reach 4.785 million in 2011, 7.8 per cent of the total UK population. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole rose for the first time to over a million (1.106 m.), 23.2 per cent of all foreigners. The foreign workforce reached 2.58 million, 8.8 per cent of the UK total. In 2011 there were 7.430 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, 4.122 million of whom were working.

### *Settlement*

The number of people granted settlement reached a record 241,192 in 2010, the largest group being work-related.

### *Citizenship*

There were 195,046 grants in 2010, nearly half on the basis of residence.

### *Asylum*

There were just under 18,000 applications for asylum in 2010, the main source being Zimbabwe. Of 20,261 initial decisions, 17 per cent were to grant asylum, 8 per cent to grant a form of temporary protection and 74 per cent were refusals.

### *Recent policy developments in the UK*

A General Election was held in the UK on 6 May 2010 and a new Government was formed: a coalition between the Conservative Party and Liberal Democrats. The main policy focus was to control net immigration to “the tens of thousands”.

Interim limits on economic migration from third countries were implemented in July 2010 and aimed to keep the number of visas issued for Tier 1 and Tier 2 migrants five per cent below the number issued for the same period a year previously. The long-term limits, to be implemented from April 2011, were announced in November, setting an annual limit of 1,000 for Tier 1 (not including investors and entrepreneurs, who are not subject to a limit). The new Government also indicated its plans to try to break the link between temporary and permanent migration, to ensure migrants who are temporary (particularly students) return home at the end of their stay and only those with the most to contribute to the UK are allowed to remain permanently.

In April 2011 the Home Office announced that 20,700 visas would be made available to skilled workers applying through Tier 2 of the points-based system, as well as 1,000 visas under a new exceptional talent route. The annual limit of 20,700 certificate of sponsorship is 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. However, in the first few months of the new system the number of certificates was undersubscribed.

As part of its review of the immigration system, in February 2011 the government raised the threshold for Tier 2 visas to 'graduate level'. Among the occupations which would still qualify for entry under Tier 2 of the points-based system are nurses, teaching professionals, civil engineers and finance and investment analysts. In a further review in September 2011, the Migration Advisory Committee advised reducing the Shortage Occupation List

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 wish to work in the UK. Such migrants do not require sponsorship by an employer but will need the endorsement of an appropriate designated competent body for their particular field.

During the summer of 2011 the UKBA embarked on two consultations with the aim of tightening up on employment related settlement, Tier 5 and overseas domestic workers; and on family formation.

In July changes to the Tier 4 route 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.

The degree to which the UK has benefited fiscally from immigration in general and post-accession immigration in particular continues to be contentious. Overall, the research evidence suggests that the scale and nature of fiscal benefits to the economy are unclear but probably small.

# 1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS

## 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 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.

Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the adjusted statistics for 1993-2010, broken down by citizenship. In 2010, 252,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, the highest recorded net figure and 54,000 higher than in 2009.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 591,000 in 2010, 24,000 more than in 2009. Over the last seven years the estimated inflow has fluctuated in the region 567-596,000, suggesting that the upward trend from the mid-1990s has been halted and 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. In consequence, the overall increase in net gain from migration between 2008 and 2010 was mainly owing to substantially lower emigration.

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. Overall, a net outflow of 43,000 British citizens (about the same as in 2009 but half of the figure for 2008) was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 295,000 non-British, a rise of 53,000 on the year before. The inflow of British, at 93,000, was slightly less than in 2009 as was the estimated outflow of 136,000, well below the peak year of 2006. Non-British inflow rose by 27,000 and outflow fell by 25,000. Compared with 2009, in 2010 fewer British entered and fewer left, though the differences were slight; at the same time more non-British arrived and fewer left. Hence, unlike 2009, the main component of change increasing net immigration in 2010 was the behaviour of non-British people, more of whom came in and fewer 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, 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.

The summary picture of trends between 2009 and 2010 is as follows. For British migrants there was a small increase in inflow and decreased outflow leading to a similar net outflow in the two years. Among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions rose except for the EU(15). Outflows decreased from all regions apart from the EU(15). Net immigration increased for all foreign groups except the EU(15).

Over the longer term, gross migration flows have been increasing but this trend has now changed. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. It rose to 606,000 in 1997, 874,000 in 2003 and 994,000 in 2006. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, but fell back in 2009 to 935,000 and to 930,000 in 2010.

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 five 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 (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 and in 2009-10 inflow rose while outflow fell. 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, but falling back in the last four years. 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 standard errors 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 inflow of 553,000 recorded for 2010 was the highest since records began in 1964 and exceeded by 35,000 the figure for 2009. The total outflow in 2010 was well down on the year before, at 310,000. 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 2010, the total net gain was 243,000.

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).

Over the last few years, the net outflow of British has been higher than at any time since the early 1980s and, with the exception of 2006, it seemed to have stabilised. That changed in 2009 with a major drop in numbers leaving. Its relationship with the state of the UK economy is complex. While the economy was doing relatively well in the middle years of the present decade, numbers of Britons leaving matched those in the early 1980s when it was doing badly. In the first year of the present recession (2008) Britons continued to emigrate but in 2009 and 2010 the number fell to the lowest levels since 1999.

### **1.2.2 Flows by EU and non-EU citizens**

In recent years the UK's migration exchanges with its EU (15) neighbours appear to have plateaued, with annual inflows around 50-60,000 since 1997, but increasing in 2008-9 before falling again, outflows dipping after 2003 to 30-40,000 then rising in 2010 (Table 1.4). Overall, migration exchanges with EU (15) states, recorded by the IPS have been relatively stable, although net immigration halved between 2009 and 2010. In 2010 the outflow of EU (15) citizens rose to a record level. Hence, although the net balance remained relatively low, gross flow increased considerably, to reach 131,000 in 2010. The changes in inflow of EU (15) citizens are consistent with trends in National Insurance (NINO) data (see Section 4).

Enlargement of the EU has changed the situation with respect to those entitled to free movement. The inflow from EU (25/27) in 2010 was 160,000 – up from 2009 but still less than 172,000 in 2008; the outflow of 94,000 slipped back from 102,000 in 2009 and 133,000 in 2008 but was still much higher than 2007. These figures make it clear that the 'old' EU (15) and the 'new' (A12) EU behaved differently.

Flows between the UK and non-EU countries show more fluctuation than exchanges with EU (15) countries, over both the long and short term, almost always with a net inflow. The size of the net gain varies across the constituent geographical regions.



### **1.3 The situation in 2010**

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5 and 1.6 differs from the standard one historically used by ONS. 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.

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

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that the net overall gain was accounted for by 137,000 males and 106,000 females (Table 1.5). Men accounted for 55.3 per cent of the inflow, 54.5 per cent of the outflow and 56.4 per cent of the net gain (Table 1.5). Males made up 51.6 per cent of British and 56.1 per cent of non-British immigrants. British emigrants were more likely to be male (56.8 per cent), as were non-British emigrants (53 per cent). These figures, with minor fluctuations from year to year, are reasonably consistent with those of the recent period.

The inflow from the EU (15) in 2010 was male-dominated (54.9 per cent) but to a lesser extent than for the A12 countries from where 60.7 per cent were men.

There were some differences in the gender balance from other regions. The inflow from the ISC was predominantly male at 69.5 per cent – some ten percentage points higher than the year before. The inflows from the Old Commonwealth, the Other Foreign Developed group and the Rest of the World were fairly evenly balanced.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group (156,000), while the 25-44 group also gained by 68,000 (Table 1.6). Both of these numbers were larger than in 2009. 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 45s, although estimates for these groups are small and sampling errors high. This is an ongoing pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons are going abroad to retire but this seems no longer to be the case and as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. 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 48.3 per cent of the inflow of A12 nationals was in the 15-24 group and 42.7 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. Females were the majority in inflows of the 15-24 group from Other Foreign Developed Countries and the Rest of the World but not among the 25-44s.

#### **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 2004-10. In 2010, for all citizenships, 192,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, a small but not significant increase on 2009. This was about 35 per cent of all entrants, the same as in 2009, but well down on 2007 (43.6 per cent). A higher proportion of those leaving, 58.4 per cent, did so primarily for work reasons (60.3 per cent in 2009). Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. Among the British, 52.7 per cent entered for work reasons and 53.6 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British 143,000 (31 per cent – down from 33 per cent in 2009 and 43.2 per cent in 2007) said their main reason for coming was to a definite job or to look for work. A further 211,000 non-British came primarily to study (up from 190,000 in 2009). 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 53 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 32 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. Unlike OECD citizens, increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries come primarily to study. 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)**

A 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 2010, 48.8 per cent (51.5 per cent in 2009) of the inflow and 65.8 per cent (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 2010, 212,000 non-British citizens and 60,000 British entered the UK, having been in employment before moving, both levels similar to the year before. 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 114,000 in 2010. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country halved after 1999 to only 24,000 in 2006 before increasing to 30,000 in 2007, 40,000 in 2008, 36,000 in 2009 and 39,000 in 2010. Thus, in the first year of the recession, the number of highly skilled migrant workers entering the UK rose but as the downturn proceeded the number fell then

stabilised. However, in view of standard errors it is probable that in the last few years the trend has been flat. The number of professional and managerial British leaving in 2010 rose to an estimated 60,000 – up on 2009 but well down on 79,000 in 2008. Non-British highly skilled emigrant numbers rose from 45,000 in 2007, 68,000 in 2008 to 74,000 in 2009 but fell to 53,000 in 2010. The consequence of these trends was that in 2010 the country lost 21,000 highly skilled British workers and gained 60,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 39,000 (23,000 in 2009).

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 2010 the richer countries accounted for 60.5 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 88.7 per cent of the outflow (in 2009 the figures were 53.9 per cent and 83.8 per cent). In consequence, they were responsible for only 40 per cent of the net gain, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, ‘Rest of World’) 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 2010, 34,000 departing British workers were more than compensated for by 98,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 13,000 British manual and clerical workers, a net gain of 40,000 non-British and an overall net gain of 27,000.

The breakdown of manual and clerical workers by origin and destination reveals a clear distinction between richer and poorer regions. Net gains from the two poorer origin regions have continued over the period as inflow has risen or been maintained while very few have left. In consequence they are responsible for the majority of the increase.

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 60 per cent.

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

By combining the IPS results for two years it is possible to reduce sampling error and obtain a more detailed picture of the channels of migration. Table 1.9 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2009 and 2010 combined. India easily tops the list for all in-migrants, about twice the number of Poles and Australians. British citizens are more likely to be returning from

Australia or Spain, while the former is the top two destination for Britons leaving. For non-British citizens, India is the main country of last residence; Poland then Australia head the list of countries of next residence for this group. Six of the top 10 countries of last residence are OECD members, eight those of next residence.

Table 1.10 shows similar data for 2009 and 2010 combined, as well as data for 2010 alone, by citizenship, together with standard errors. For the former, Britons are the main immigrant nationality, followed by Indians then Poles. Not surprisingly Britons are the main emigrant nationality, followed by Poles and then Australians. For 2010 alone, after Britons Indians and Poles were the main immigrant nationalities, Poles the main emigrants, followed by Indians then Australians.

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 2009 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 2010, the increased net gain was because across the board fewer people – British and non-British - emigrated. 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.

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2010

*thousands*

	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
<b>Inflow to UK</b>										
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
<b>Outflow from UK</b>										
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

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2010, [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

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 – 2010

Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	Components			Adjustments <sup>4</sup>		<i>thousands</i>	
		International Passenger Survey (IPS) <sup>2</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>3</sup>	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment <sup>5</sup>	Visitor Switchers adjustment <sup>6</sup>	Migrant Switchers adjustment <sup>7</sup>	
<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
<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
<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

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, 1979 to 2010

thousands

	Inflow						Outflow						Balance		
	All		British		Non-British		All		British		Non-British		All	British	Non-British
	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	%	estimate	estimate	estimate
1979	195	3	78	5	117	4	189	4	126	5	63	6	+ 6	- 48	+ 54
1980	173	4	67	6	107	4	228	3	150	3	79	7	- 55	- 83	+ 28
1981	153	4	60	8	93	5	232	3	164	4	68	7	- 79	- 104	+ 24
1982	201	5	97	8	104	6	257	3	186	4	72	6	- 56	- 88	+ 32
1983	202	4	96	7	106	6	184	4	122	5	62	7	+ 17	- 26	+ 43
1984	201	5	95	7	106	6	164	4	102	6	61	7	+ 37	- 7	+ 44
1985	232	5	110	8	123	6	174	4	108	6	65	6	+ 58	+ 1	+ 57
1986	250	5	120	7	130	6	213	4	132	6	81	7	+ 37	- 11	+ 49
1987	211	4	98	7	113	6	209	5	130	6	79	7	+ 2	- 32	+ 34
1988	216	5	89	7	127	6	237	4	143	5	94	7	- 21	- 54	+ 33
1989	250	4	104	7	145	5	205	4	122	6	83	7	+ 44	- 18	+ 62
1990	267	4	106	8	161	5	231	5	135	6	95	8	+ 36	- 30	+ 66
1991	255	5	110	8	145	6	247	5	141	6	106	7	+ 8	- 31	+ 39
1992	207	5	94	9	113	6	235	5	137	6	98	7	- 28	- 43	+ 15
1993	204	5	86	8	118	6	223	5	130	6	93	6	- 19	- 44	+ 25
1994	243	5	111	8	132	6	197	5	111	7	86	8	+ 45	-	+ 46
1995	235	5	86	9	150	6	198	5	122	6	77	7	+ 37	- 36	+ 73
1996	261	5	97	9	164	6	223	6	143	9	80	7	+ 37	- 47	+ 84
1997	273	5	90	8	183	6	232	5	135	7	97	8	+ 40	- 45	+ 85
1998	318	4	104	8	214	5	206	5	114	8	91	7	+ 113	- 11	+ 123
1999	354	4	114	8	241	5	245	5	115	7	130	7	+ 109	- 1	+ 110
2000	359	4	98	9	261	5	278	5	141	7	137	7	+ 82	- 42	+ 124
2001	372	4	110	8	262	5	250	5	133	7	117	7	+ 122	- 23	+ 145
2002	386	4	96	10	290	5	305	5	164	7	141	7	+ 81	- 68	+ 149
2003	427	4	99	9	327	4	314	5	170	7	144	8	+ 113	- 70	+ 183
2004	518	4	84	8	434	4	310	5	184	6	126	7	+ 208	- 100	+ 308
2005	496	4	91	10	405	4	328	5	174	7	154	7	+ 168	- 83	+ 251
2006	529	4	77	11	452	4	369	5	196	7	173	6	+ 160	- 119	+ 278
2007	527	4	71	10	455	4	318	4	159	6	158	6	+ 209	- 88	+ 297
2008	538	4	82	10	456	4	409	5	166	7	243	7	+ 129	- 84	+ 213
2009	528	3	98	7	430	3	337	3	127	5	211	4	+ 191	- 29	+ 220
2010	553	3	93	8	460	3	310	3	125	5	185	4	+ 243	- 32	+ 275

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.

standard error

% = ----- x 100

estimate



Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2010

(a) Inflows and Outflows

thousands

Date	Total		British		Non-British		of which:											
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	EU15		EU25/EU27		Non-EU		of which:					
							In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	Old C'wlth		New C'wlth		Other Foreign	
In	Out	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

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2010, [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

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.

Standard errors are not available prior year 2003.

Standard errors for 2010 can be found in the Table 1.5

Table 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2010

	thousands														
	2010 In						Out						Net		
	All	SE %	M	SE %	F	SE %	All	SE %	M	SE %	F	SE %	All	M	F
All Citizenships	553	3	306	4	247	4	310	3	169	4	142	5	243	137	106
British	93	8	48	12	46	11	125	5	71	6	54	7	-32	-23	-9
Non British	460	3	258	4	202	4	185	4	98	6	88	7	275	161	114
EU27 & EFTA	160	7	93	9	66	10	94	8	48	11	46	12	66	45	20
EU15 & EFTA	71	9	39	14	32	11	60	10	28	14	32	14	12	11	0
Rest of Europe (25/27)	6	28	1	37	4	34	2	25	1	41	1	32	4	0	3
Rest of Europe (15)	94	9	56	12	38	14	36	12	21	16	15	18	58	35	23
Old Commonwealth	31	9	13	14	18	12	22	8	10	13	12	11	8	2	6
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	118	4	82	5	35	7	18	8	14	10	5	16	99	69	31
Other Foreign - developed countries	33	9	14	14	19	11	16	10	7	14	9	15	17	7	11
Rest of World	113	5	55	7	58	8	33	8	18	10	15	12	81	37	43
European Union 25/27	156	7	92	9	65	10	91	8	47	11	44	12	65	45	20
European Union 15	68	10	37	15	31	11	57	10	27	14	30	15	11	11	0
Old Commonwealth	31	9	13	14	18	12	22	8	10	13	12	11	8	2	6
New Commonwealth (25/27)	150	4	100	5	50	6	26	7	19	9	8	13	123	81	42
New Commonwealth (15)	154	4	103	5	50	6	28	7	19	9	8	13	126	84	42
Other Foreign (25/27)	124	5	54	7	69	7	46	6	22	8	23	9	78	32	46
Other foreign (15)	208	5	105	7	103	7	79	7	42	9	37	9	129	64	66

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

(15) or (25) after a grouping name indicates where Malta and Cyprus and the A8 countries have been assigned standard error

% = ----- x 100

estimate

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2010

Age-group and sex		thousands										
		All Citizenships	British	Non British	EU27 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (27)	Rest of Europe (15)	Old Commonwealth <sup>3</sup>	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
<b>Inflow</b>												
All ages	All	553	93	460	160	71	6	94	31	118	33	113
	SE %	3	8	3	7	9	28	9	9	4	9	5
	M	306	48	258	93	39	1	56	13	82	14	55
	SE %	4	12	4	9	14	37	12	14	5	14	7
	F	247	46	202	66	32	4	38	18	35	19	58
	SE %	4	11	4	10	11	34	14	12	7	11	8
Under 15	All	27	9	18	6	3	1	4	0	3	4	4
	SE %	14	30	15	36	47	61	45	61	24	28	30
	M	16	5	11	5	2	0	3	0	2	2	2
	SE %	17	29	22	44	65	73	54	71	33	40	33
	F	11	3	7	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2
	SE %	24	62	21	41	53	100	56	100	32	39	47
15-24	All	231	16	215	80	37	2	46	12	49	12	59
	SE %	4	15	5	10	13	35	14	16	6	15	7
	M	125	8	117	46	18	0	28	4	35	4	27
	SE %	6	20	7	14	20	53	19	27	7	29	10
	F	106	8	98	34	18	2	17	8	14	9	32
	SE %	6	22	6	13	15	41	20	20	11	17	9
25-44	All	254	42	212	68	30	3	41	16	63	15	47
	SE %	4	11	4	10	15	43	13	12	6	12	9
	M	140	18	122	40	17	1	24	7	44	7	24
	SE %	5	18	6	13	22	60	15	19	7	18	10
	F	114	24	89	28	13	3	17	9	19	8	23
	SE %	6	15	7	16	17	52	23	16	9	17	14
45-59/64	All	32	20	12	4	1	0	3	2	1	2	3
	SE %	15	22	17	42	43	0	52	29	35	35	32
	M	21	14	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	SE %	20	28	20	41	57	0	57	38	40	49	43
	F	11	6	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
	SE %	21	30	30	57	63	0	65	45	71	47	36
60/65 and over	All	10	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	SE %	21	25	39	63	85	0	63	0	76	0	38
	M	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	SE %	39	48	63	100	100	0	0	0	100	0	49
	F	6	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	SE %	23	28	39	54	100	0	63	0	100	0	62

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2010, [continued]

<b>Outflow</b>												
All ages	All	310	125	185	94	60	2	36	22	18	16	33
	SE %	3	5	4	8	10	25	12	8	8	10	8
	M	169	71	98	48	28	1	21	10	14	7	18
	SE %	4	6	6	11	14	41	16	13	10	14	10
	F	142	54	88	46	32	1	15	12	5	9	15
	SE %	5	7	7	12	14	32	18	11	16	15	12
Under 15	All	15	7	8	6	3	0	2	0	0	1	1
	SE %	16	20	25	34	37	0	65	71	59	40	34
	M	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	SE %	19	23	29	51	59	0	100	0	0	65	41
	F	9	3	6	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
	SE %	24	37	30	38	41	0	69	71	59	50	58
15-24	All	75	25	49	24	17	1	8	4	4	4	11
	SE %	7	10	10	18	24	47	22	16	17	22	12
	M	34	13	21	9	6	0	3	2	3	2	5
	SE %	9	14	12	24	34	77	28	22	21	29	17
	F	41	12	28	15	11	0	5	2	1	3	6
	SE %	11	14	15	25	32	58	32	23	31	30	16
25-44	All	186	69	117	59	35	1	25	16	13	9	18
	SE %	4	6	5	9	10	30	14	10	10	13	11
	M	107	39	68	34	18	1	17	8	11	4	10
	SE %	5	8	7	12	15	49	19	16	11	17	13
	F	79	30	49	25	17	1	8	9	3	5	8
	SE %	6	9	7	12	14	37	21	13	22	18	18
45-59/64	All	30	19	11	5	4	0	1	1	0	2	2
	SE %	10	11	19	38	46	0	51	34	46	30	28
	M	20	13	7	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
	SE %	14	15	26	45	52	0	77	45	60	39	33
	F	10	6	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	SE %	14	16	24	52	80	0	58	49	71	47	49
60/65 and over	All	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE %	22	23	50	71	71	0	0	100	100	0	0
	M	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE %	31	34	58	71	71	0	0	100	0	0	0
	F	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE %	30	31	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2010, [continued]

<b>Balance</b>												
All ages	All	243	-32	275	66	12	4	58	8	99	17	81
	M	137	-23	161	45	11	0	35	2	69	7	37
	F	106	-9	114	20	0	3	23	6	31	11	43
Under 15	All	12	2	10	0	-1	1	2	0	3	3	3
	M	10	1	9	4	1	0	3	0	2	2	1
	F	2	1	1	-4	-2	0	-1	0	1	2	2
15-24	All	156	-9	166	56	20	1	38	8	45	8	48
	M	91	-5	96	37	13	0	25	2	33	2	22
	F	65	-4	70	19	7	1	13	6	13	6	26
25-44	All	68	-27	95	9	-6	2	16	-1	50	7	29
	M	34	-21	55	6	-1	0	7	-1	33	3	13
	F	34	-6	40	3	-5	2	9	0	17	4	15
45-59/64	All	2	1	1	-1	-3	0	2	1	1	0	0
	M	1	2	-1	-3	-3	0	0	1	1	0	1
	F	1	-1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
60/65 and over	All	5	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	M	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

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

standard error

% = ----- x

100

estimate

Standard error percentages indicate the robustness of each estimate and conditional formatting has been applied to them. A migration figure with a standard error of >25% is not considered to be reliable. Where the standard error is >30% the estimate and standard error percentage are in italics. For any given estimate there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- 0.0196 x estimate x standard error %.

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2010

thousands

			Total		Definite job		Looking for work		Accompany / join		Study		Working holiday		Other		No reason stated		
			est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	
All citizenships	In	2004	518	-	143	-	72	-	102	-	134	-	-	-	38	-	29	-	
		2005	496	4	152	8	74	10	83	8	124	7	-	-	33	12	29	18	
		2006	529	4	149	7	65	11	104	8	142	6	-	-	26	21	42	17	
		2007	527	4	162	8	68	11	85	7	140	6	25	13	14	25	34	20	
		2008	538	4	137	8	70	10	87	9	172	6	20	17	14	32	39	17	
		2009	528	3	124	7	63	8	76	8	209	4	9	15	13	19	35	13	
		2010	553	3	114	7	78	8	78	7	234	4	10	15	9	18	30	17	
		Out	2004	310	-	76	-	69	-	49	-	13	-	-	-	31	-	73	-
			2005	328	5	93	8	73	10	53	12	13	24	-	-	19	14	78	12
			2006	369	5	102	8	84	8	50	11	18	25	-	-	24	13	92	12
	2007		318	4	98	7	75	8	42	10	13	18	12	24	22	22	56	13	
	2008		409	5	134	8	84	10	58	10	21	19	10	11	16	16	87	16	
	2009		337	3	113	6	90	6	43	8	19	11	10	11	15	12	46	10	
	Net	2010	310	3	108	5	73	6	37	8	26	17	9	12	11	12	46	10	
		2004	208		67		3		53		121		-		7		-43		
		2005	168		59		1		30		111		0		14		-48		
		2006	160		47		-19		54		124		0		2		-49		
		2007	209		65		-7		43		126		13		-8		-22		
		2008	129		3		-13		29		151		10		-2		-48		
	2009	191		11		-27		32		189		-2		-2		-11			
2010	243		7		5		41		208		1		-2		-16				
All OECD countries	In	2004	244	-	73	-	55	-	37	-	33	-	-	-	24	-	23	-	
		2005	274	6	105	10	57	12	26	17	40	16	-	-	19	15	27	19	
		2006	278	6	91	10	56	12	42	15	35	13	-	-	19	27	35	19	
		2007	290	6	121	10	57	12	29	15	39	14	15	17	6	39	22	21	
		2008	291	6	93	10	49	12	36	16	51	14	15	22	11	39	36	18	
		2009	274	5	91	9	45	9	34	13	60	8	6	19	7	25	32	14	
		2010	271	5	86	9	57	9	31	14	53	9	10	16	6	23	27	18	
		Out	2004	263	-	63	-	52	-	44	-	10	-	-	-	28	-	65	-
			2005	268	5	75	9	49	11	48	13	10	29	-	-	16	15	70	13
			2006	302	5	78	9	59	11	45	12	17	26	-	-	21	13	82	13
	2007		260	5	78	8	55	11	39	10	8	24	12	24	18	25	52	14	
	2008		335	5	113	9	63	12	51	11	17	21	10	11	14	18	68	15	
	2009		270	4	87	7	67	8	40	9	15	13	10	11	13	13	38	12	
	Net	2010	246	4	87	6	47	8	33	9	23	19	9	12	9	13	39	12	
		2004	-19		10		3		-8		23		-		-4		-42		
		2005	6		30		8		-22		30		0		2		-42		
		2006	-24		13		-3		-3		19		0		-2		-46		
		2007	30		43		2		-9		32		3		12		-29		
		2008	-44		-20		-14		-15		34		5		-3		-32		
	2009	4		4		-22		-6		45		-4		-6		-6			
2010	25		0		10		-2		31		0		-3		-11				
British	In	2004	84	-	15	-	22	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	19	-	
		2005	91	10	23	21	25	15	13	30	7	38	-	-	3	28	21	22	
		2006	77	11	16	18	15	21	21	24	5	31	-	-	1	49	19	25	
		2007	71	10	14	19	18	17	10	24	9	28	-	60	4	57	17	25	
		2008	82	10	23	17	18	17	7	25	6	23	1	74	7	61	19	25	
		2009	98	7	25	14	20	14	16	23	11	19	-	-	3	38	23	16	
		2010	93	8	23	16	26	13	14	22	8	23	-	100	3	30	20	22	
		Out	2004	184	-	40	-	22	-	36	-	7	-	-	-	26	-	52	-
			2005	174	7	52	10	20	15	38	15	4	43	-	-	14	16	46	16
			2006	196	7	57	11	24	14	34	13	5	37	-	-	17	16	59	17
	2007		159	6	53	10	21	17	33	12	3	37	10	26	13	32	27	19	
	2008		166	7	72	13	19	12	36	14	3	23	9	11	9	23	18	20	
	2009		127	5	42	8	22	13	28	10	7	20	10	12	7	16	11	16	
	Net	2010	125	5	49	7	18	13	22	11	8	21	9	13	7	16	13	17	
		2004	100		-25		0		-16		-2		-		24		-34		
		2005	-83		-29		5		-25		3		0		12		-26		
		2006	119		-42		-9		-12		0		0		16		-40		
		2007	-88		-40		-2		-23		6		-10		-9		-11		
		2008	-84		-49		0		-29		3		-8		-2		1		
	2009	-29		-17		-2		-12		5		10		-5		12			
2010	-32		-26		8		-7		0		-9		-4		7				

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2010, [continued]

Other OECD	In	2004	161	-	57	-	33	-	17	-	27	-	-	-	22	-	4	-	
		2005	183	7	83	11	32	17	14	18	33	17	-	-	16	17	6	40	
		2006	201	7	75	12	40	15	20	18	30	14	-	-	18	28	16	29	
		2007	219	7	107	11	39	16	19	19	30	17	15	17	2	37	6	36	
		2008	209	7	69	12	31	16	29	19	45	15	14	22	5	38	17	26	
		2009	176	6	66	11	25	11	18	15	48	9	6	19	4	32	8	30	
		2010	177	6	63	11	31	12	17	17	46	10	10	16	3	36	8	34	
		Out	2004	79	-	23	-	30	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	12	-
			2005	94	9	23	17	29	16	10	25	6	38	-	-	2	34	23	22
			2006	105	8	21	15	35	15	12	26	12	33	-	-	5	26	22	19
	2007		101	8	25	13	35	14	6	15	5	31	1	63	5	38	24	20	
	2008		169	8	41	12	45	17	14	17	14	25	-	43	5	29	50	18	
	2009		143	6	45	12	45	10	12	19	9	17	1	50	5	23	27	15	
	2010		121	6	37	10	29	10	12	17	15	26	1	46	2	24	26	15	
	Net		2004	82		35		3		8		24				20		-8	
			2005	89		59		2		3		27		0		14		-17	
			2006	95		55		6		9		19		0		14		-6	
		2007	118		83		4		14		26		13		-3		-18		
		2008	40		29		-14		14		31		13		-1		-33		
		2009	33		21		-20		6		40		5		-1		-18		
2010		56		26		2		5		31		9		1		-18			
Non OECD		In	2004	274	-	70	-	18	-	66	-	101	-	-	-	13	-	6	-
			2005	222	5	47	10	18	23	57	9	84	8	-	-	14	18	2	66
			2006	251	5	58	10	9	16	63	8	107	7	-	-	7	25	7	41
	2007		237	5	41	11	10	18	56	8	100	7	9	21	8	33	11	43	
	2008		247	5	44	11	21	20	51	9	120	7	5	18	3	35	3	50	
	2009		254	4	33	11	18	14	42	9	149	4	3	26	6	28	3	29	
	2010		283	3	28	10	21	18	47	8	181	4	1	43	3	25	2	32	
	Out		2004	48	-	13	-	17	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
			2005	60	11	18	18	24	19	5	32	3	38	-	-	3	50	8	33
			2006	68	10	24	17	25	14	5	34	1	62	-	-	3	44	10	32
		2007	57	7	20	13	20	9	4	23	6	28	-	74	4	44	4	34	
		2008	74	15	21	11	21	13	7	26	3	37	-	71	2	32	19	53	
		2009	67	5	26	9	23	8	3	21	4	22	-	-	3	24	8	17	
		2010	64	5	21	9	27	8	4	19	3	22	-	-	2	29	8	22	
		Net	2004	226		57		0		61		99				11		-2	
			2005	162		29		-7		52		81		0		12		-6	
			2006	183		34		-16		57		106		0		5		-3	
	2007		180		22		-9		52		94		9		4		7		
	2008		174		23		1		44		117		5		1		-16		
	2009		187		7		-5		39		145		3		3		-5		
2010	219			7		-5		43		177		1		1		-5			

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

estimates that have been published.

% = ----- x 100

Estimate

Standard error percentages indicate the robustness of each estimate and conditional formatting has been applied to them. A migration figure with a standard error of >25% is not considered to be reliable. For any given estimate there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- 0.0196 x estimate x standard error %.



Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2010

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	SE %	estimates	SE %	estimates	%	estimates	SE %
<i>thousands</i>								
<b>Inflow</b>								
All Citizenships	553	3	152	5	118	7	283	4
British	93	8	39	12	21	20	34	12
Non British	460	3	114	6	98	8	249	4
EU27 & EFTA	160	7	31	14	57	12	71	10
EU15 & EFTA	71	9	22	18	15	24	34	11
Rest of Europe (27)	6	28	2	59	1	71	3	27
Rest of Europe (15)	94	9	11	20	43	14	40	15
Old Commonwealth	31	9	15	12	8	18	7	21
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	118	4	31	8	14	14	73	5
Other Foreign - developed countries	33	9	10	15	3	31	20	11
Rest of World	113	5	23	10	15	16	76	7
<b>Outflow</b>								
All Citizenships	310	3	113	5	91	6	106	6
British	125	5	60	6	34	9	32	9
Non British	185	4	53	8	58	8	75	7
EU27 & EFTA	94	8	25	14	41	11	27	17
EU15 & EFTA	60	10	21	15	17	14	21	21
Rest of Europe (27)	2	25	-	64	-	60	1	31
Rest of Europe (15)	36	12	5	29	25	15	7	26
Old Commonwealth	22	8	13	12	7	14	3	18
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	18	8	5	15	4	20	9	11
Other Foreign - developed countries	16	10	4	18	2	26	9	14
Rest of World	33	8	5	19	4	33	24	8
<b>Balance</b>								
All Citizenships	243		40		27		177	
British	-32		-21		-13		2	
Non British	275		60		40		174	
EU27 & EFTA	66		6		16		43	
EU15 & EFTA	12		1		-2		12	
Rest of Europe (27)	4		2		0		1	
Rest of Europe (15)	58		7		18		32	
Old Commonwealth	8		3		2		4	
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	99		26		10		64	
Other Foreign - developed countries	17		6		0		11	
Rest of World	81		18		11		51	

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

% = ----- x 100

estimate

Standard error percentages indicate the robustness of each estimate and conditional formatting has been applied to them. A migration figure with a standard error of >25% is not considered to be reliable. For any given estimate there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- 0.0196 x estimate x standard error %.

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

a) Top 15 countries of last or next residence of all migrants, 2009-2010 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
India	129	4	Australia	95	4
Poland	62	11	USA	51	7
Australia	60	7	Poland	44	12
USA	53	9	France	40	15
China	52	7	Spain	30	11
Pakistan	50	6	India	30	7
France	40	12	Germany	24	14
Spain	36	14	China	24	10
Republic of Ireland	34	18	New Zealand	23	8
Germany	30	14	Canada	20	9
Nigeria	23	12	South Africa	13	11
Bangladesh	23	9	Hungary	12	23
Philippines	21	12	United Arab Emirates	12	12
Italy	20	14	Switzerland	12	19
New Zealand	19	14	Italy	11	17

b) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are British citizens, 2009-2010 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
Australia	28	11	Australia	64	5
Spain	19	19	USA	26	9
France	15	22	Canada	14	11
USA	14	19	France	14	20
New Zealand	11	22	Spain	14	15
<i>Germany</i>	8	33	New Zealand	13	10
<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	7	48	United Arab Emirates	10	13
South Africa	7	24	Switzerland	5	26
United Arab Emirates	6	24	Germany	5	27
Canada	5	23	<i>Belgium</i>	5	52

c) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are not British citizens, 2009-2010 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
India	127	4	Poland	43	13
Poland	61	11	Australia	31	7
China	49	7	France	27	20
Pakistan	46	7	India	26	7
USA	39	9	USA	25	10
Australia	33	9	China	19	10
Republic of Ireland	26	19	Germany	19	16
France	25	14	Spain	17	15
Bangladesh	22	9	Hungary	12	23
Germany	22	15	New Zealand	10	12

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 estimates that have been published.

% = ----- x 100

estimate

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

<b>End Years 2009-2010 combined</b>			<i>thousands</i>			<b>End Year 2010</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	SE %	Citizenship	Emigrants	SE %	Citizenship	Immigrants	SE %	Citizenship	Emigrants	SE %
United Kingdom	191	5	United Kingdom	252	3	United Kingdom	93	8	United Kingdom	125	5
India	132	4	Poland	45	12	India	68	5	Poland	18	17
Poland	66	11	Australia	30	8	Poland	34	14	India	14	9
China (exc. Taiwan)	50	7	India	30	7	Pakistan	30	7	Australia	12	12
Pakistan	47	6	France	23	20	China (exc. Taiwan)	28	10	Germany	11	25
United States of America (USA)	33	10	United States of America (USA)	22	10	Australia	18	12	China (exc. Taiwan)	11	15
Australia	30	9	China (exc. Taiwan)	21	10	United States of America (USA)	16	13	France	10	20
Republic of Ireland	25	19	Germany	19	16	Republic of Ireland	14	28	United States of America (USA)	9	15
France	25	14	Spain and Balearic Islands	15	19	Lithuania	13	29	Spain and Balearic Islands	9	25
Nigeria	22	12	Hungary	12	25	Sri Lanka	11	12	Italy	5	24
Bangladesh	22	9	New Zealand	11	11	France	11	19	South Africa	4	19
Philippines	21	12	Italy	10	17	Nigeria	10	16	New Zealand	4	17
Germany	19	16	Republic of Ireland	10	25	Philippines	9	18	Portugal	3	29
Lithuania	18	22	South Africa	8	14	Bangladesh	9	11	Japan	3	23
Sri Lanka	18	12	Portugal	7	24	Malaysia	9	22	Sweden	3	25
Romania	17	16	Pakistan	6	15	Italy	9	20	Pakistan	3	24
Italy	17	14	Japan	6	15	Latvia	8	23	Korea, South / Republic	2	21
Slovakia	17	29	Sweden	5	19	Germany	7	23	Canada	2	23
Spain and Balearic Islands	16	17	Canada	5	17	Romania	7	21	Malaysia	2	26
Malaysia	16	15	Greece	5	24	Nepal	6	14	Thailand	2	26
Nepal	14	11	Malaysia	5	17	Thailand	6	22			
Latvia	14	19	Korea, South / Republic	4	17	Canada	6	21			
Canada	11	18	Thailand	4	20	Saudi Arabia	6	23			
South Africa	11	20	Brazil	4	23	Spain and Balearic Islands	5	26			
Saudi Arabia	10	16	Nigeria	3	24	New Zealand	4	22			
Thailand	10	17	Hong Kong	2	24	Japan	4	19			
Japan	10	13	Turkey	2	26	Portugal	4	29			
Hungary	9	25	Romania	2	29	Korea, South / Republic	4	26			
New Zealand	9	16	Southern Cyprus	2	27	Taiwan (China)	4	22			
Korea, South / Republic	9	20	Saudi Arabia	2	27	Vietnam	3	27			
Portugal	8	21				Hong Kong	3	29			
Greece	7	27									
Taiwan (China)	7	17									
Netherlands	7	25									
Iran	6	20									

Table 1.10 - Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey , *[continued]*

**End Years 2009-2010 combined**

<b>Citizenship of Immigrants</b>		
Citizenship	Immigrants	SE %
Bulgaria	4	30
Brazil	4	29
Singapore	4	27
Norway	4	27
Vietnam	4	21
Hong Kong	4	23
Ghana	4	29
Colombia	3	28
Afghanistan	2	25
Mauritius	2	29
Egypt	2	27

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Note:  
This table contains only those citizenships for which our estimate has an associated standard error of no more than 30%

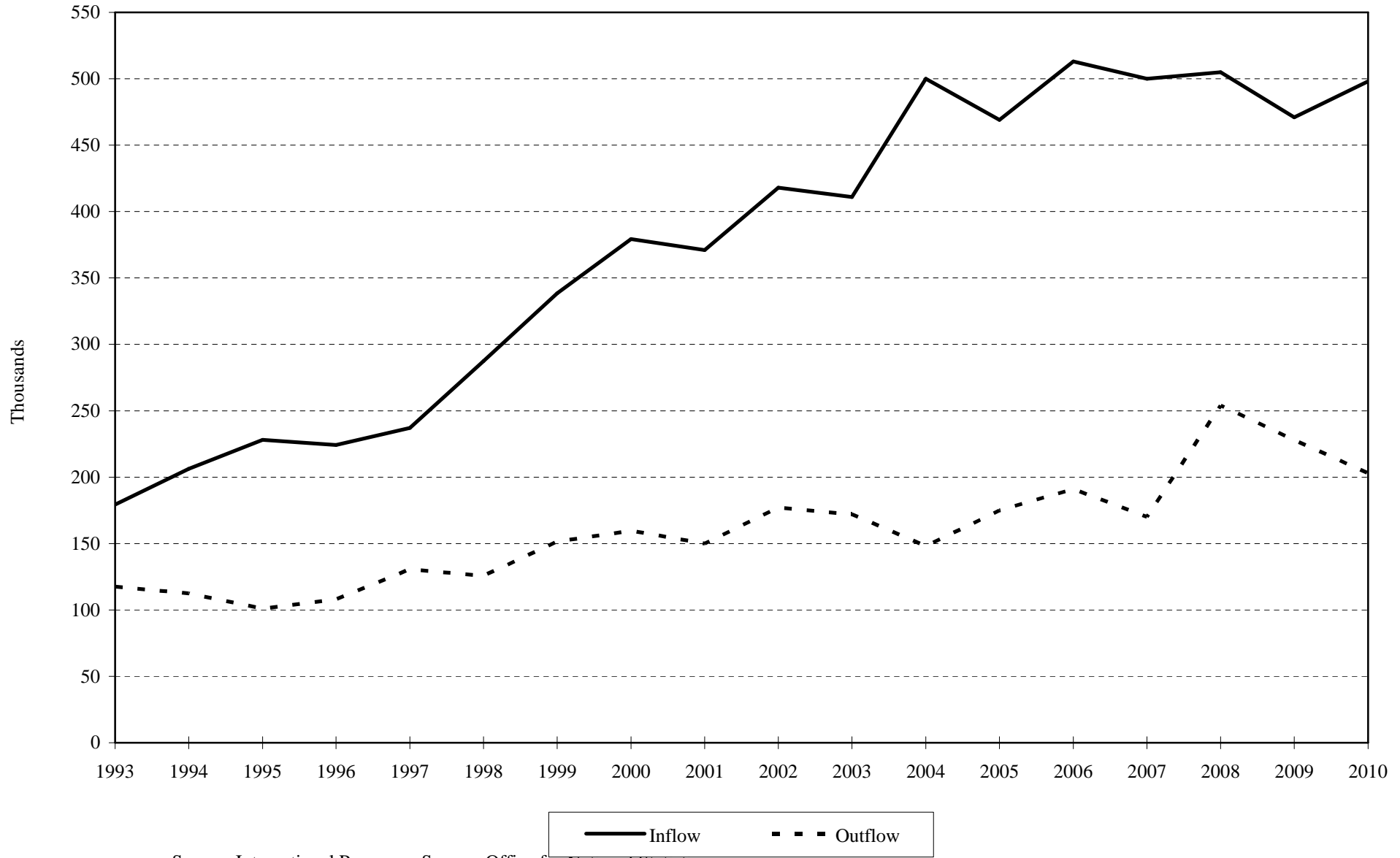
$$\% = \frac{\text{estimate}}{\text{estimate}} \times 100$$

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2010  
Total In- and Outflows



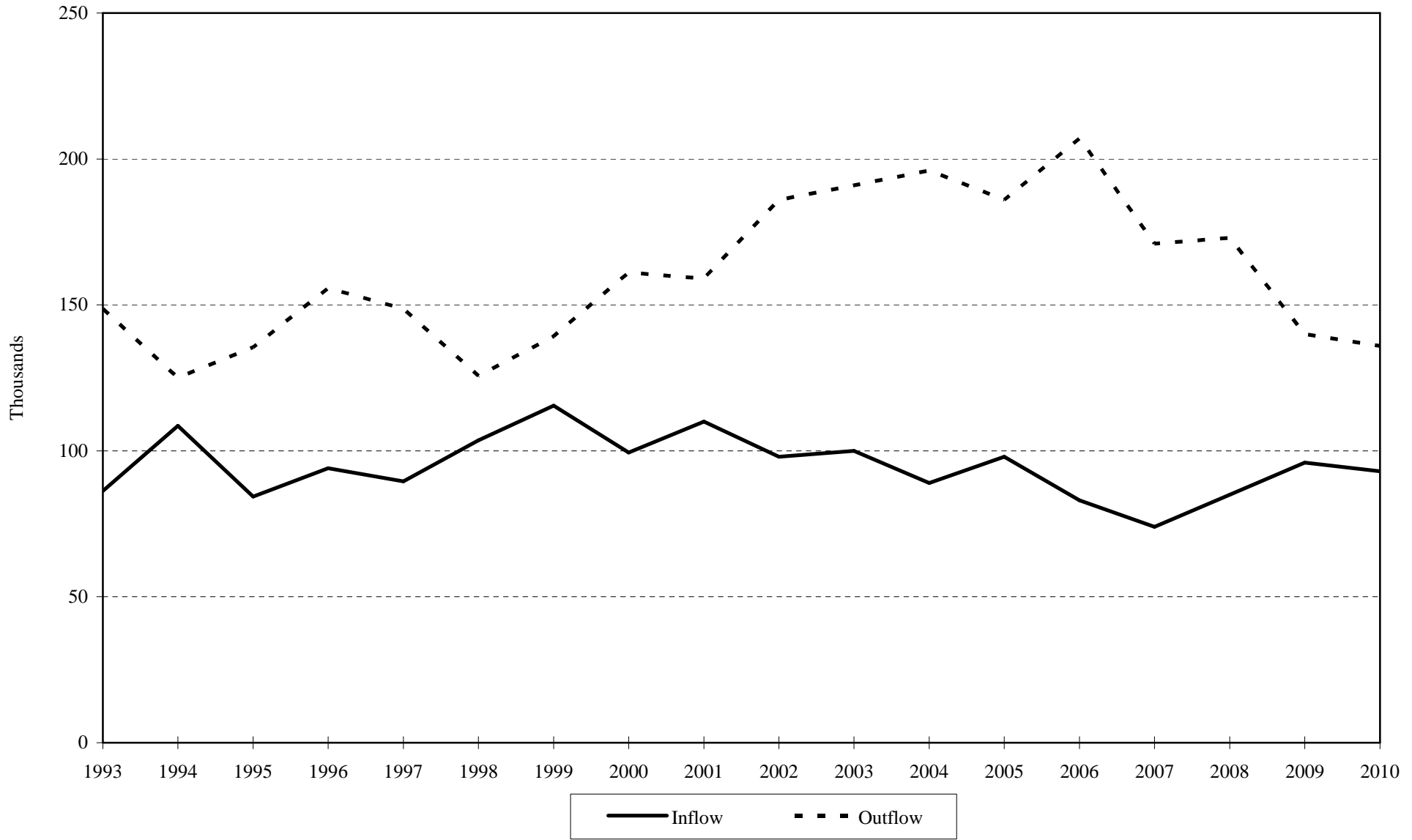
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2010  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



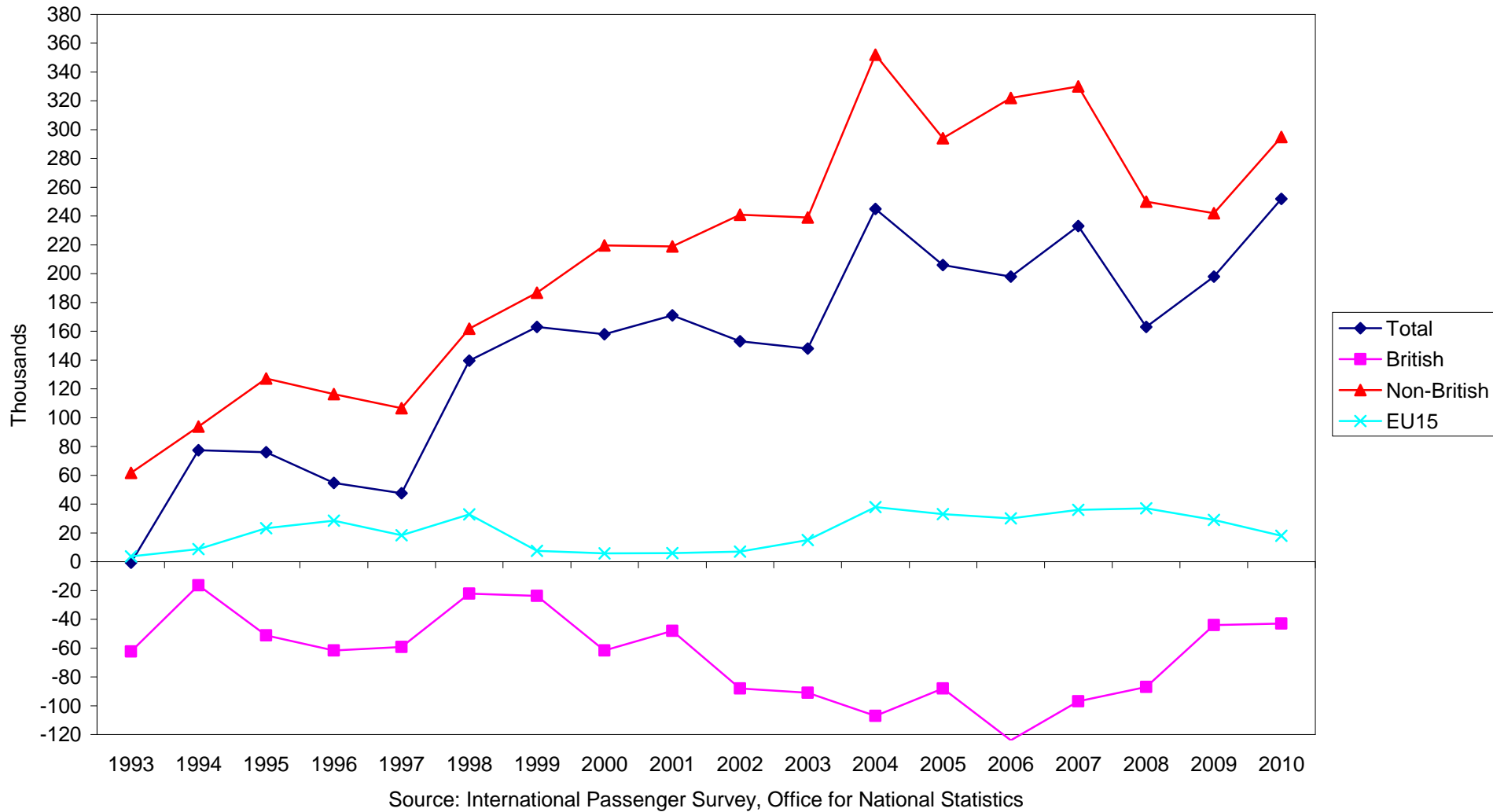
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2010  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2010 Net Flows By Citizenship





## 2. SETTLEMENT

The commentary below relates to both calendar year 2010 and year June 2010-2011.

### 2.1 Summary for 2010

#### *Total numbers*

The number of people granted settlement has increased significantly in recent years. It reached a record 241,192 in 2010 (Figure 2.1). This was particularly due to large numbers of grants on a discretionary basis (82,295 grants in 2010) mainly under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases, especially asylum backlog cases.

#### *Grants by category*

Work-related grants reached a record 84,347 in 2010 reflecting higher numbers admitted in work-related categories 5 years earlier (Table 2.1, Figure 2.2). The number of family related grants was 69,228 in 2010, slightly lower (-4 per cent) than the record 72,239 in 2009. The number of asylum-related grants, which exclude backlog cases, fell to 4,931 in 2010 from a peak of 67,810 in 2005, partly reflecting large falls in the levels of new asylum applications compared with earlier in the decade.

#### *Grants by nationality*

Over half (51 per cent or 121,812) of those granted settlement in 2010 were nationals from Asia and 27 per cent (64,875) were African nationals (Table 2.2, Figure 2.3). The 10 countries whose nationals accounted for the largest number of grants in 2010 were India (37,436); Pakistan (21,382); China (14,616); Nigeria (10,031); the Philippines (9,934); Zimbabwe (9,848); Sri Lanka (9,422); Iran (8,401); South Africa (7,532) and Iraq (7,066). These nationalities accounted for 56 per cent of the total grants.

#### *Family migration*

In 2010 26,251 husbands and 49,423 wives were granted settlement, both slightly fewer than the previous year. Numbers of children increased to 50,904. The total of spouses and dependants granted settlement was 134,580 (Table 2.3).

### 2.2 Summary for June 2010 – June 2011

#### *Decisions*

The number of decisions on applications for settlement fell by 8 per cent to 219,522 in the year to June 2011 compared with the 12 months earlier (239,426). Of the total decisions in the year to June 2011, 95 per cent (207,824) were grants and 5 per cent were refusals (11,698).

#### *Grants by category*

Comparing grants of settlement in the year to June 2010 with the year to June 2011, the proportion that were for family formation and reunion fell from 33 per cent to 27 per cent and the proportion of work-related grants fell from 41 per cent to 33 per cent. The proportion of other grants on a discretionary basis increased from 25 per cent to 35 per cent (this being influenced by measures to clear the backlog of cases) and the proportion of asylum-related grants increased from 1 per cent to 5 per cent.

Work-related grants of settlement fell by 25 per cent from 92,176 in the year to June 2010 to 69,569 in the year to June 2011. This decrease follows a broadly rising trend in work-related grants that partly reflected an increase in the number of people admitted in work categories 5 years earlier. The dip in the number of work-related grants in 2006 and 2007 reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.

Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 23 per cent from 73,830 in the year to June 2010 to 56,900 in the year to June 2011, a return to the levels in the year to March 2007 (58,926). The dip in the number of family formation and reunion grants in 2004 and 2005 reflect a change in the qualifying period for settlement, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.

'Discretionary and other' grants increased by 25 per cent from 57,265 in the year to June 2010 to 71,739 in the year to June 2011. The increase in these grants since 2007 can be attributed to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases.

Asylum-related grants of settlement more than trebled from 2,813 in the year to June 2010 to 9,616 in the year to June 2011. This increase is partly due to settlement grants that have been delayed following a change in the rules in August 2005 when immediate settlement for people granted refugee status was replaced with 5 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 due to grants of exceptional leave four years previously.

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2005-2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (R)	2010 (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
- spouses and dependants	27,340	12,340	18,065	30,580	36,810	31,665
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	:	:	:	5	1,993	6,613
- spouses and dependants	:	:	:	5	2,858	8,277
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,945	3,265	865	2,065	4,881	5,783
- spouses and dependants	1,570	2,315	700	1,790	6,276	5,999
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975	2,015
- spouses and dependants	1,895	740	730	970	967	942
<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>Asylum (1)</b>						
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,102	3,158
- spouses and dependants	33,960	11,580	3,940	830	1,008	1,773
<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>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>						
Husbands (4)	8,710	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,872	18,425
Wives (4)	15,585	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,728	34,722
Children	6,715	9,290	8,495	8,265	10,147	9,699
Parents and grandparents	1,450	1,470	1,000	975	1,003	1,766
Other and unspecified dependents	4,880	6,325	4,345	4,780	5,489	4,616
<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>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>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>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>

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 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009 (R)	2010 (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	14,158
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
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	63,015
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	118,135
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
Other nationalities	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	199
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	234,506

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 2010

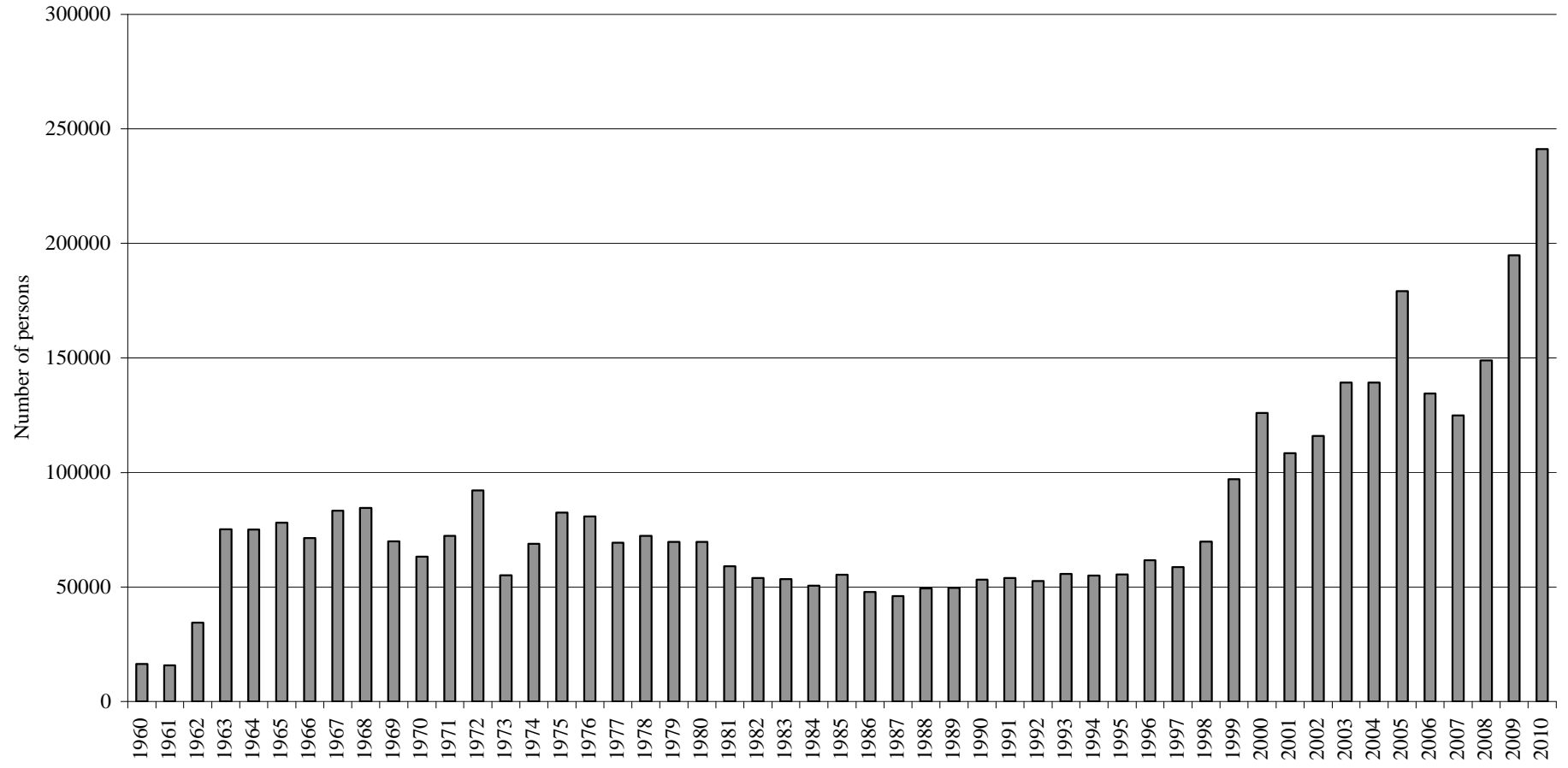
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (R)	2010 (P)
Spouses and dependants												
Husbands												
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169
settled on removal of time limit:	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182
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
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
<b>Total husbands</b>	<b>15,385</b>	<b>15,755</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>18,550</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>23,220</b>	<b>27,464</b>	<b>26,351</b>
Wives												
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600
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
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
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
<b>Total Wives</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>30,920</b>	<b>30,985</b>	<b>30,725</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>25,230</b>	<b>30,210</b>	<b>34,470</b>	<b>29,125</b>	<b>34,175</b>	<b>49,917</b>	<b>49,423</b>
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
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
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
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
<b>Total children</b>	<b>19,435</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>20,130</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>27,395</b>	<b>40,815</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>25,665</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>38,960</b>	<b>48,232</b>	<b>50,904</b>
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:												
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797
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
<b>Other and unspecified dependants (5)</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,136</b>
<b>Total spouses and dependants</b>	<b>66,225</b>	<b>85,265</b>	<b>77,305</b>	<b>77,335</b>	<b>93,910</b>	<b>89,080</b>	<b>104,380</b>	<b>88,205</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>102,785</b>	<b>132,984</b>	<b>134,580</b>

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 2010



Source: UKBA

Figure 2.2 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN 1993 TO 2010

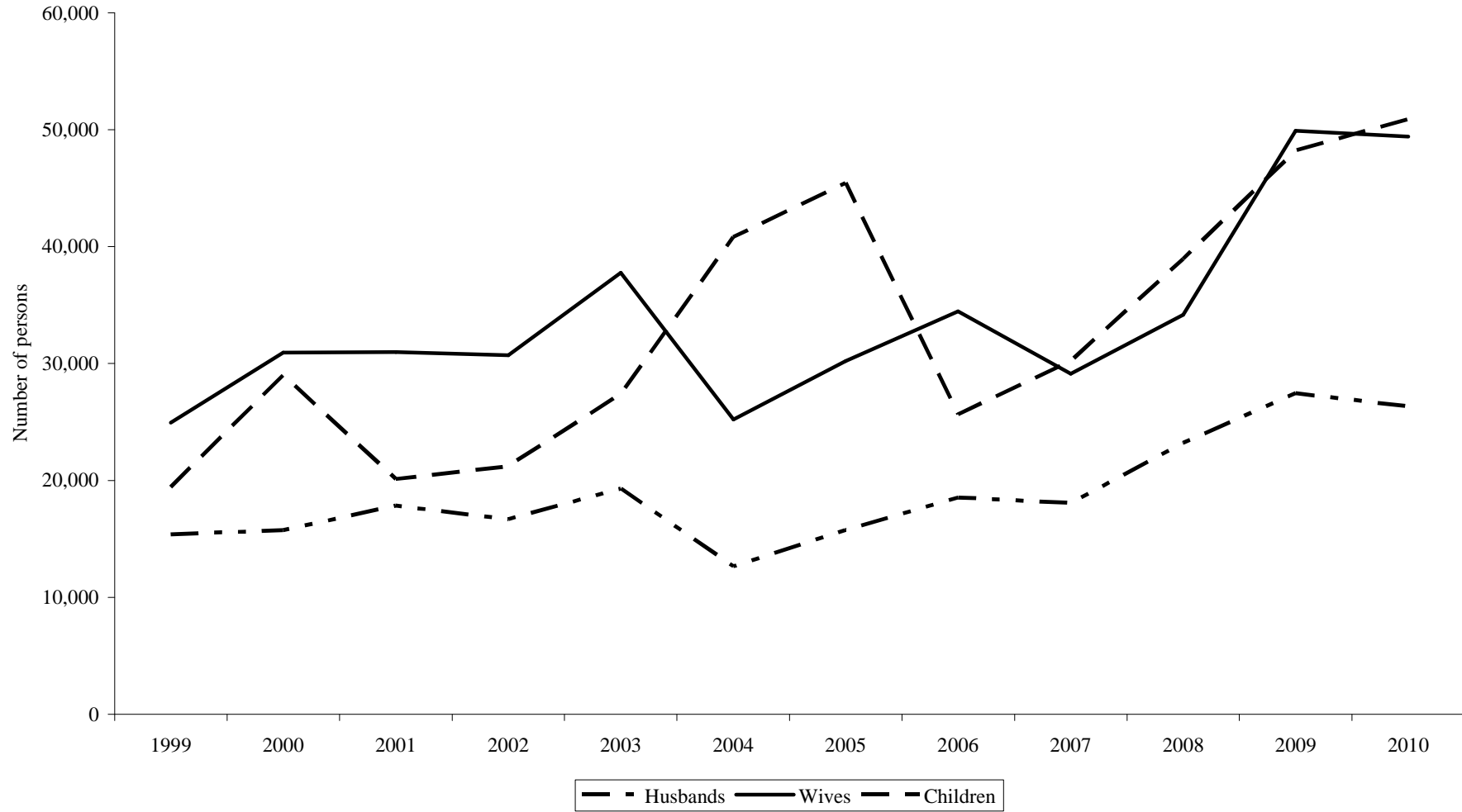
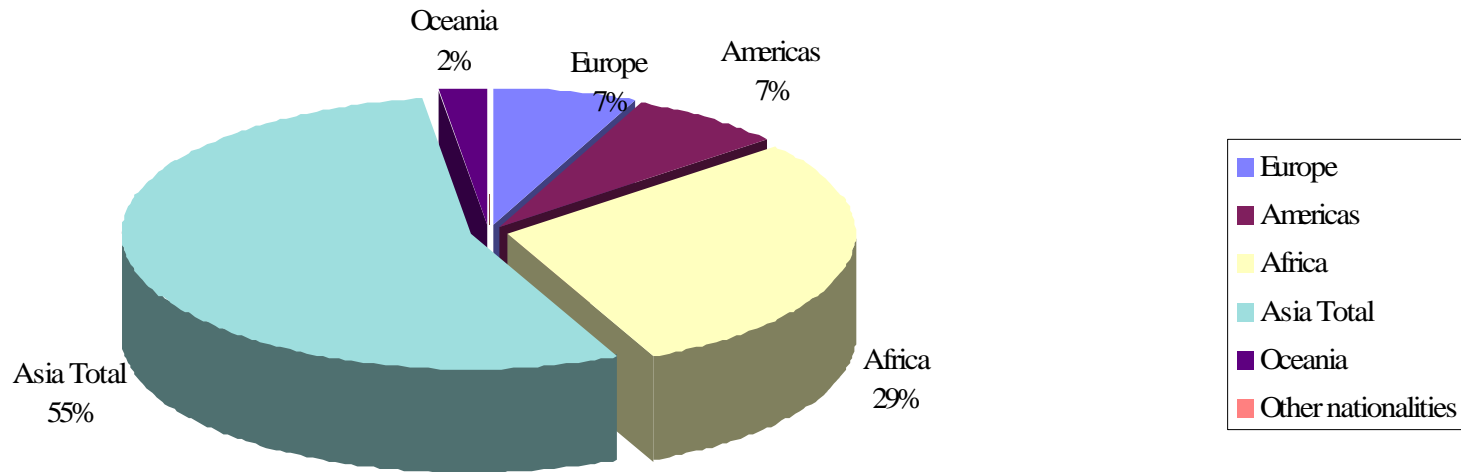


FIGURE 2.3 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2010





### **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. This increase is likely, in part, to reflect increased grants of settlement over the same period to non-European Economic Area nationals - after a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship. There were 195,046 grants in 2010, slightly lower than the record 203,789 in 2009, but the total remains more than double the level of a decade earlier (Table 3.1).

In 2010, nearly half (48 per cent) of the 195,000 grants were on the basis of residence; a quarter of grants were to children related to British citizens, and nearly a quarter (24 per cent) were based on marriage (Table 3.2).

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

Grants of citizenship by major world regions are in Table 3.3. Former Indian and Pakistani nationals have accounted for the largest numbers of grants in every year since 1998, except 2007 when it was former nationals of India, the Philippines and Afghanistan. Together, former Indian and Pakistani nationals accounted for a quarter (26 per cent) of grants in 2010 (29,405 and 22,054 grants respectively) followed by former nationals of the Philippines (9,429), Bangladesh (7,966), Nigeria (7,873), China (7,581) and South Africa (7,446) (Table 3.4).

#### **3.3 Refusals**

Refusals and withdrawals of British citizenship applications fell by 22 per cent in 2010 (7,974) compared with 2009 (10,251), reflecting a slight fall (-5 per cent) in numbers of decisions and a fall in the proportion refused or withdrawn from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. The proportion refused or withdrawn has been falling year on year since the period 2004 to 2007 when it stood at 9 per cent. The falling rate is thought to reflect the introduction of application checking services leading to fewer incomplete or inappropriate requests.

The most common reason for refusal in 2010 was on grounds that the applicant failed to fulfil a residence requirement (2,409 or a third of total refusals and withdrawals). Three in ten refusals (29 per cent or 2,168) were on the grounds that the applicant was considered not to be of good character. From 1 January 2008 a policy change meant that individuals were normally refused if they had been convicted of a criminal offence and the conviction had not yet become 'spent', in accordance with the

provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. This led to higher numbers of such refusals.

### **3.4 British citizenship ceremonies**

40 per cent (57,295) of the 143,045 individuals attending British citizenship ceremonies in 2010 attended ceremonies held by authorities in the London region. More people have attended ceremonies held in London than in other regions. However the proportion attending in London has been falling, from 54 per cent in 2005 to 40 per cent in 2010, while proportions attending increased in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and West Midlands regions.

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2010

	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 <sup>(P)</sup>	202,819	199,767	195,046	7,974

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), 1983-2010

	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 <sup>(P)</sup>	203,789	99,474	52,627	47,814	3,874
2010	195,046	93,681	47,028	48,611	5,726

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, 1992-2010

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

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

- 1 As constituted now; includes British Dependent Territories citizens from Gibraltar.
- 2 British Dependent Territories citizens (except from Gibraltar), British Overseas citizens  
British subjects, British Protected Persons, stateless and nationality uncertain.

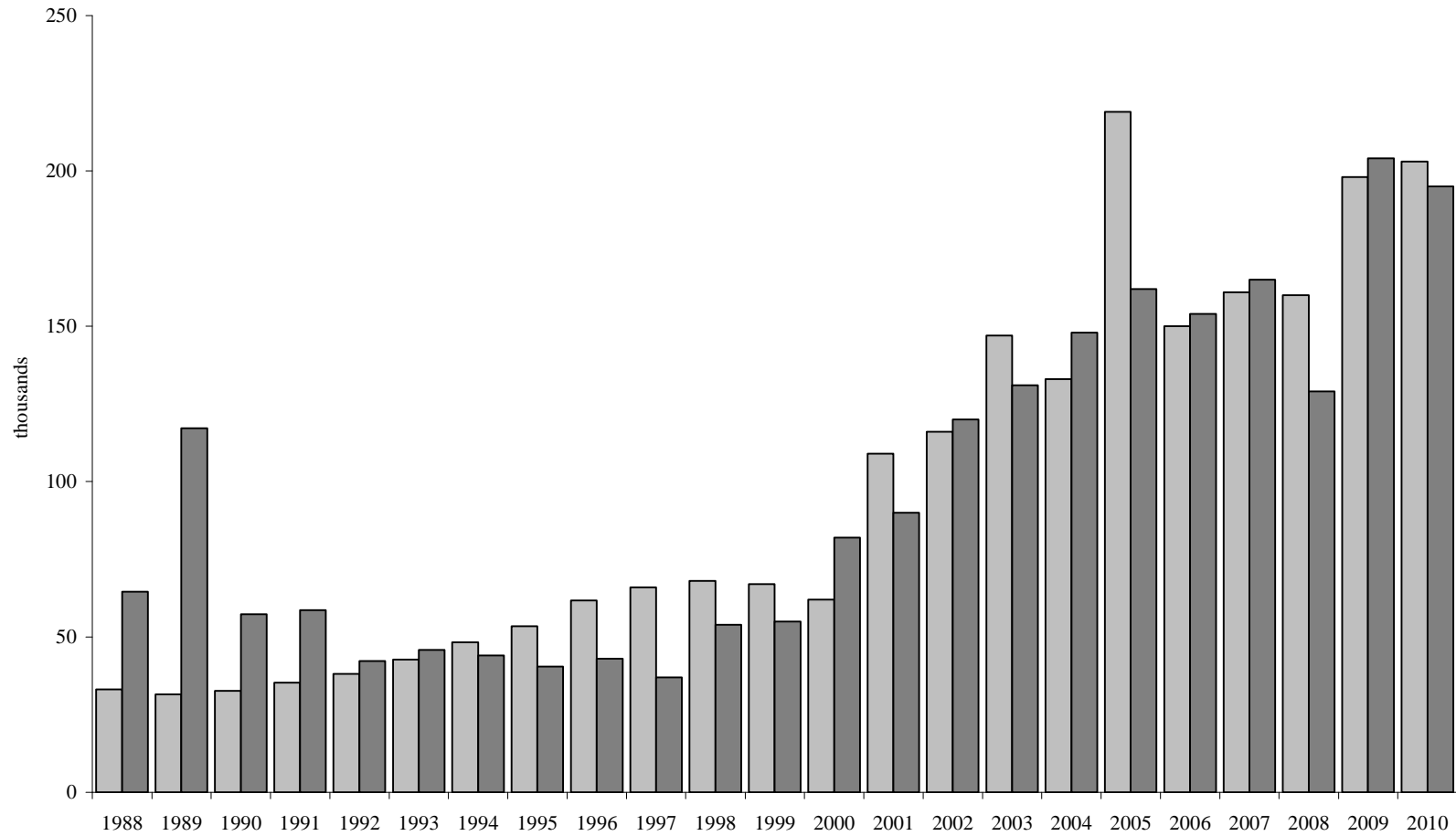
(P) - Provisional.

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2010

Country of previous nationality	2010
India	29,405
Pakistan	22,054
Philippines	9,429
Bangladesh	7,966
Nigeria	7,873
China	7,581
South Africa	7,446
Zimbabwe	6,301
Somalia	5,817
Afghanistan	5,281
Total All Nationalities	195,046

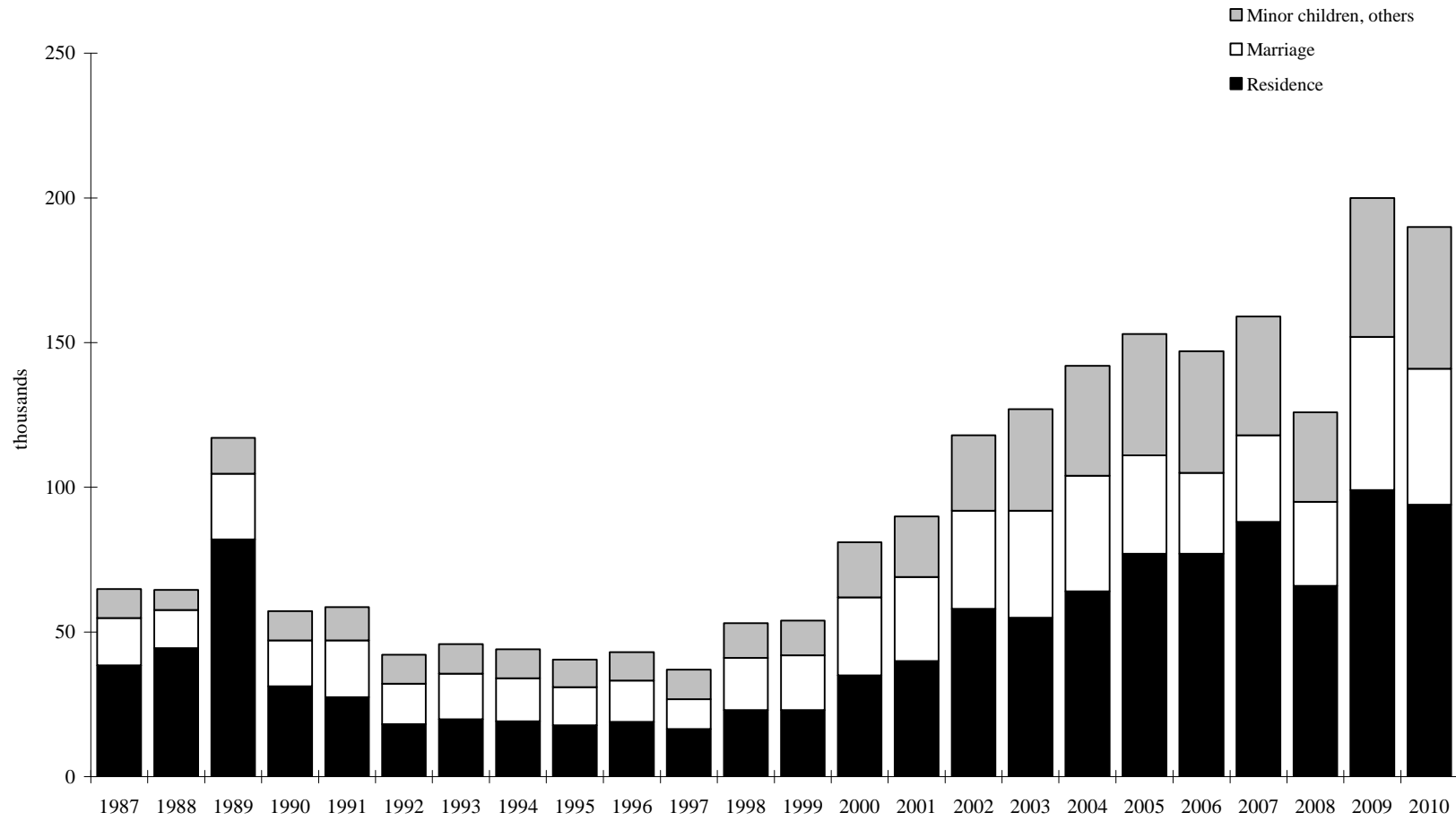
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

FIGURE 3.1 - APPLICATION FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP RECEIVED AND GRANTS MADE  
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1988-2010



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 2010



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. Partly for this reason, LFS data on international migration are not regularly published. Annual fluctuations may reflect sampling errors. Table 4.24 lists the sampling errors for those countries where the estimates are deemed acceptable by ONS.

Because the results of the 2001 census indicated a total population over 900,000 fewer than anticipated from the annual population estimates the Office for National Statistics decided to regress the LFS to meet the new census population figure. This resulted in a reduction in the total LFS population for 2004 compared with that for 2003 of over a million people. In order to obtain a time series, ONS regressed the LFS figures back over the last decade. In 2010 a new reweighting, backdated to 2008, resulted in further changes, although the resulting difference was small and has 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 2011**

During the period 1994-2011 the number of foreign citizens living and those living and working in the UK rose steadily (Figure 4.1). In 2011, the LFS recorded 61,530,000 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 with each succeeding year to reach 4.785 million in 2011. Foreign citizens now account for 7.8 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 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 2.471 million, over half of the total (51.6 per cent) in 2011 (Table 4.2) and an increase of 3.3 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, rising from 24.6 in 2010 to 25.5 per cent, though this is still well down on the 31.7 per cent of all foreigners in 2005. Nationals of EU (15)/EFTA states were 49.4 per cent of all Europeans, down from 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole rose for the first time to over a million (1.106 m.), 23.2 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. However, in 2010 the fall in the Irish population stopped and in 2011 rose to 386,000, an increase of 12 per cent. These changes reflect the effects of recession on the Irish economy and the traditional opening of the safety valve of emigration to the UK. After the Irish, the largest groups

among EU (15)/EFTA nationals were French, Italians Portuguese and Germans, all in the range of 114,000-153,000.

In 2009 and 2010 the Polish population was static at around 550,000, some 12.3 per cent of all foreigners in 2010. Data for 2011 show a major increase in the Polish stock, by about 100,000 to 658,000. Checks by the ONS confirm this figure. Reasons for the increase are unclear. It may in part be an artifact of the LFS and the weighting used to raise the sample to the published estimate. Overall, numbers of A8 nationals have continued to rise, from 805,000 in 2010 to 979,000 in 2011. Although Poles accounted for a large part of the increase, numbers of other A8 nationalities also rose, for example Latvians by 18,000 and Lithuanians by 30,000. These 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.

The foreign population continues to increase at a greater rate than that of UK citizens. Between 2010 and 2011, the UK population increased by 0.3 per cent, that of foreign nationals by 5.8 per cent, a higher rate than the year before. Numbers of EU (15)/EFTA nationals rose at the fastest rate – 9.6 per cent – for some time, with numbers of Irish going up by 12.2 per cent. Those from A8 countries rose in number by 22.2 per cent, well up on the 7.9 per cent of the year before although below the peak increase of 76 per cent in 2007. Numbers of A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) citizens rose 2010-11 by 19.7 per cent, slower than the 27.4 per cent the year before but still substantial. Numbers of foreign nationals from outside the EU (27)/EFTA (from countries subject to the points based system) fell by 1.5 per cent (36,000). Thus, population growth in the UK is largely accounted for by EU (27)/EFTA foreigners, mainly people from the A8 and A2 Eastern European countries.

Asians were again around a quarter (rising to 1.257 million) of all foreign citizens, Indians easily the most important national group with 6.9 per cent of the total (down from 7.8 per cent the year before). The rising trend in African numbers halted after 2009 and continued to fall to 565,000 in 2011; they now constitute 11.8 per cent of the total. Numbers from the Americas fell after a rise the previous year, as did those from Oceania.

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 51.3 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 especially the case for Germans (60.6 per cent); only the Belgians and Greeks were more likely to be male. Women were again more prevalent among A8 Eastern Europeans (52.9 per cent) whereas among the A2 group there was again a small male preponderance. Those from the Americas continue to show a female predominance but, in contrast to last year, there were slightly more African males than females. Asians were more likely to be male, but for the first time there were not more females than males among Filipinos. In contrast to last year, females were in the ascendant for Australians but not for New Zealanders. However, annual fluctuations in numbers of particular nationalities may result from sampling error in the LFS.

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 2010-11 stock increases were:

- UK total 0.7 per cent
- British citizens 0.3 per cent
- Foreign citizens 5.8 per cent
- EU(15)/EFTA 9.6 per cent
- EU(27) 14.4 per cent
- Non-EEA -1.5 per cent

#### **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2011**

The number of foreign nationals working in the UK fluctuated until 1996, after which it 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 percent 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.

Europeans account for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce (55.5 per cent in 2011 compared with 52.4 per cent the year before), rather more than their share (51.6 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU (15)/EFTA countries supplied 24 per cent of foreign workers a small increase on 23.3 per cent in 2010 and halting 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 6.9 per cent in 2011. Numbers of Irish workers actually grew in 2011, a reflection of the state of the Irish economy. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force grew rapidly after 2004 and, after three years of relatively stable numbers from 2008-10, rose in 2011 by 105,000 to 25.4 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, 442,000, but whereas their number appeared to have stabilised in 2010 it has now risen by 72,000. Poles now constitute 68 per cent of the A8 group. The Lithuanian, Latvian, Slovak and Hungarian workforces have also grown, as have those of Bulgarians and Romanians which increased from 69,000 in 2010 to 87,000 in 2011.

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 – Germans, Irish, Spaniards and Lithuanians - 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 the 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 the last few years confirm the trend of the last few years towards a foreign workforce in lower skilled. In 2011, 34.8 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 36.5 per cent in 2010 and 43.6 per cent in 2004. For the sixth 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 countries, only 12.6 per cent (15.8 per cent in 2006) of whom were in highly skilled occupations, while over half were in routine ones. However, many A8 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 (51.8 per cent in Group A) and this is especially true of those from France, Germany, Ireland and Sweden, as well as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the US. 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 and those from 'Other Europe'.

### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and industry group 2011**

The industry sectors in Table 4.6 for 2011 are not directly comparable with those before 2009 because of a new method of aggregation by the ONS.

The need to aggregate into a small number of major categories, because of sample size, remains and 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 couple of 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 several EU (15)/EFTA countries, are more likely than others to be in banking and finance (Group F). Those from the Americas (but excluding the US), Africans and Italians 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. The Irish, 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 2011**

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, continuing the steady rise in numbers that was halted in 2009. During the last five years the capital has 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 39.2 per cent in 2011. Overall, though, the evidence of the last four years is that London's proportion of the foreign population has stabilised, although it may still be too soon to say if this is a significant shift because of sampling error. The Rest of the South East accounted for another 457,000 foreign workers, up from 408,000 in 2010. Overall, 57.1 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 very stable. In the last few years the effects of the A8 immigration began to exercise a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. However, that redistribution now seems to have slowed, leading towards a new equilibrium. It remains to be seen if this will change during the current economic downturn.

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, West Indians, Australians and, especially, Russians are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Some from northern EU countries 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 Romanians, while the Irish and citizens of several A8 countries 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 2011**

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 292,000 in 2011, continuing the fall in recent years and the lowest figure since 2004. The LFS figure for 2011 (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 203,000 in 2011, down from 216,000 in 2010 and 272,000 in 2008. Foreign immigrants were 69.5 per cent of the total. Among foreign nationals, the female proportion was higher (52.2 per cent) than that for males.

Those outside the UK a year ago and now working in the UK numbered 120,000, down from 130,000 the year before but well down on the 183,000 of 2008; 68 per cent of 2011 employed entrants were foreign nationals. 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 39,000 labour immigrants, 47.6 per cent of the foreign total. As in previous years, foreign nationals coming in to work were more likely to be male (57.3 per cent) than total foreigners entering (52.2 per cent).

#### **4.7 Migrant worker inflows by nationality and socio-economic group 2011**

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). 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). In recent years, numbers in the routine group have increased as a result of the inflow of A8 nationals after May 2004. However, this does not mean that A8 citizens lack qualifications; indeed there is evidence that the reverse is the case and that many are doing jobs for which they are overqualified.

A comparison of inflows with resident stock shows some differences, although these appear to be less than in earlier years. A higher proportion of all UK residents (Table 4.5) than immigrants (Table 4.9) are in the professionals, employers and managers category (40.4 and 33.3 per cent respectively). 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, however, the figures were 34.8 and 25.6 per cent, indicating that the new inflow is less skilled than the existing foreign stock.

#### **4.8 Migrant workers inflows by nationality and region 2011**

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 28.8 per cent, up from 24.1 per cent in 2010. The proportion of those working who came to the capital was also higher at 34.2 per cent (27.7 per cent in 2010). Overall, 48.3 per cent of all immigrants (and 54.2 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 2010-11 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 2011, the number of people working abroad a year before and at the time of the survey was 70,000 (Table 4.11a). About 30,000 of them (17,000 in 2010, 23,000 in 2009, 35,000 in 2008) 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 1994-2011 provides more detail (Table 4.11b). Over the period, there were 458,000 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 (282,000) than UK (176,000) staff.

Table 4.11c uses the aggregate data for the period 1994-2011 to present the average annual number of corporate transfers. For all nationalities this has been 25,444, 61.6 per cent of whom (15,667) were foreign nationals. About six thousand EU (15) citizens were transferred in each year.

#### **4.10 Country of Birth 2011**

The LFS provides statistics on country of birth as well as nationality. In 2011 there were 7.430 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.12 – 4.13), a rise of 5.3 per cent on the previous year. The increase in the total foreign born population slowed, from 7.3 per cent in 2007-08, 3.7 per cent in 2008-09 and 2.2 per cent in 2009-10 but this trend has now been reversed. In 2011, 4.112 million (55.3 per cent of the foreign born population) were also working in the UK (Tables 4.14 – 4.15), a rise of only 7.4 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, 37.4 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 34.5 per cent in EU (27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.13). The comparable nationality figures were 51.6 and 49.3 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 14.2 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 23.2 per cent of foreign citizens. Indians and Poles were again the two largest foreign born groups, followed by the Irish and Pakistanis. Overall, Europe and Asia each account for about a third of the foreign population by country of birth, Africa just under one in six and the Americas just under one in ten. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were the largest group, followed by Indians (Table 4.15).

Tables 4.16-4.22 replicate, for country of birth, tables 4.5-4.11 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 (38.6 per cent) are highly skilled than those of foreign nationality (34.8 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. Overall, 64.4 percent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 4.9 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 Austria, Finland, Italy, 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.

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 (year running April-March) 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, 2010-11, there were 704,910 new registrations, a 23 per cent increase on the number the year before (Table 4.25a). The EU accession countries accounted for 224,760 new registrations, an increase of 41,990 from the previous year and a marked contrast to the reduction of 74,200 during 2009/10. The proportion from the accession countries was 31.9 per cent, lower than the 37.5 per cent the year before. The overall increase in numbers was shared by all the major world regions listed.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 38 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a similar proportion aged 25-34, both proportions little changed from 2010 (Table 4.25b). There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2003/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.25c). Poland regained its top spot from India, with Lithuania and Pakistan occupying the next two places.

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
UK	56040	27525	28515	56322	27657	28665	56545	27793	28752	56733	27940	28793
Foreign Nationals	4186	2044	2142	4348	2144	2204	4524	2218	2307	4785	2332	2453
Europe	1954	960	994	2059	1002	1057	2184	1048	1136	2471	1162	1309
EU2/EFTA	1824	891	933	1950	945	1005	2060	989	1071	2357	1105	1252
EU25/EFTA	1766	860	906	1866	901	965	1954	934	1020	2230	1038	1192
EU15/EFTA	1016	465	551	1080	508	572	1113	522	591	1220	560	660
Austria	14	:	:	15	:	10	22	:	15	12	:	:
Belgium	17	:	:	16	:	:	12	:	:	29	16	13
Denmark	21	:	12	19	:	11	24	12	13	17	:	10
Finland	:	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:	22	:	17
France	123	56	67	148	69	79	116	57	59	114	54	60
Germany	91	33	58	121	46	75	129	51	78	132	52	80
Greece	38	23	15	41	22	19	35	20	14	31	20	11
Ireland	359	157	202	344	161	183	344	160	184	386	187	199
Italy	96	57	39	107	60	47	117	56	61	153	74	79
Netherlands	41	20	21	35	18	17	58	34	24	56	27	29
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	11	30	14	17
Portugal	95	45	50	96	48	48	104	52	53	123	57	66
Spain	66	33	33	52	28	24	61	33	28	55	21	34
Sweden	16	:	12	25	:	16	43	17	26	40	18	22
Switzerland	11	:	:	16	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	13
A8 Accession	703	365	338	746	371	375	801	389	412	979	461	518
Czech Republic	28	15	13	29	15	14	24	10	14	29	11	18
Hungary	19	11	:	20	12	8	37	18	19	47	26	21
Latvia	29	12	17	19	:	11	44	23	21	62	23	39
Lithuania	73	36	37	67	27	40	99	46	53	129	59	70
Poland	498	266	232	549	279	270	550	274	277	658	321	337
Slovak Republic	51	24	27	55	26	29	32	14	18	54	21	33
A2 Accession	58	31	27	84	44	40	106	55	51	127	67	60
Bulgaria	26	13	13	32	14	18	34	17	16	47	24	23
Romania	32	18	14	52	30	22	72	37	35	79	42	37
Eur	47	30	17	40	22	18	40	23	17	31	17	14
Cyprus	40	27	13	35	19	16	34	20	14	29	15	14
C & E Europe	41	25	16	29	17	12	39	20	19	39	18	21
Albania	16	11	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	11	:	:
Eur Other	89	44	45	80	40	40	85	39	46	75	39	36
Russia	26	:	18	18	5	13	23	:	16	23	:	14
Turkey	43	26	17	39	22	17	45	23	22	35	21	14
Ukraine	15	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
Africa	574	274	300	608	299	309	592	284	308	565	291	274
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	15	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	17	10	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Eritrea	10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:
Ghana	66	33	33	48	22	26	47	23	24	45	22	23
Kenya	19	11	:	22	:	14	17	10	:	10	:	:
Libya	17	:	:	24	13	11	24	15	:	23	14	:
Mauritius	25	14	11	22	11	11	22	12	10	15	:	:
Nigeria	81	39	42	106	50	56	106	58	48	114	56	58
Sierra Leone	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia	68	28	40	72	31	41	71	25	46	53	26	27
South Africa	94	49	45	113	53	60	102	49	53	81	44	37
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Uganda	17	:	10	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Zimbabwe	61	25	36	78	39	39	53	26	27	67	32	35
Other Africa	52	24	28	86	52	34	76	35	41	97	52	45
Americas	377	173	204	350	164	186	385	174	211	372	163	209
Canada	43	23	20	41	21	20	58	25	33	54	20	34
Jamaica	52	24	28	42	21	21	44	23	21	48	28	20
US	117	49	68	112	49	63	133	60	73	109	44	65
Other Americas	165	77	88	155	73	82	150	66	84	161	71	90
Asia	1119	561	558	1174	601	573	1191	626	565	1257	661	596
Afghanistan	29	20	:	27	18	:	27	14	13	28	16	12
Bangladesh	66	35	31	77	42	35	74	41	33	66	41	25
China	109	51	58	76	40	36	107	55	52	106	51	55
India	294	156	138	293	154	139	354	190	164	332	185	147
Japan	28	12	16	34	13	21	29	:	21	59	23	36
Malaysia	34	12	22	41	19	22	37	16	21	20	:	11
Middle East	82	49	33	84	57	27	97	65	32	87	49	38
Iran	32	19	13	37	23	14	39	25	14	40	24	16
Iraq	35	22	13	36	25	11	34	24	10	33	18	15
Other Middle East	15	:	:	11	:	:	24	16	:	14	:	:
Pakistan	178	89	89	177	94	83	137	74	63	166	93	73
Philippines	64	28	36	93	37	56	58	21	37	86	43	43
Sri Lanka	36	21	15	43	24	19	57	31	26	69	37	32
Vietnam	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
Other Asia	187	84	103	229	103	126	214	111	103	224	108	116
Oceania	155	72	83	149	77	72	164	84	80	117	54	63
Australia	101	52	49	84	45	39	92	48	44	63	28	35
New Zealand	31	10	21	36	20	16	50	23	27	24	14	10
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	16	:	:	15	10	:	21	10	11	12	:	:

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 - 2011 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
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
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
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
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
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
Denmark	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	:	0.4
Finland	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7
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
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
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
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
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
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
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
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
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
Sweden	0.4	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	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
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
Hungary	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Latvia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	:	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Albania	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	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
Russia	0.6	:	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.6
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
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
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
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
Kenya	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:
Libya	0.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	:	0.5	0.6	:
Mauritius	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:	:
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
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
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
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Uganda	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Afghanistan	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
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
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
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
Japan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	:	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5
Malaysia	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	:	0.4
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
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
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
Other Middle East	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.3	:	:
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
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
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
Vietnam	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
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
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
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
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.4	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:

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 - 2011 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
UK	26884	14418	12466	26303	13982	12321	26269	13938	12331	26364	14093	12271
Foreign Nationals	2278	1304	974	2280	1274	1006	2393	1331	1062	2558	1387	1171
Europe	1167	657	510	1180	645	535	1252	673	579	1419	713	706
EU27/EFTA	1110	616	494	1129	619	510	1195	636	559	1364	682	682
EU25/EFTA	1071	592	479	1072	583	489	1126	595	531	1277	631	646
EU15/EFTA	551	295	256	550	289	261	565	299	266	614	301	313
Austria	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Denmark	11	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:
France	76	39	37	79	40	39	62	38	24	64	36	28
Germany	54	26	28	62	22	40	70	30	40	72	32	40
Greece	17	13	:	22	12	10	16	10	:	22	15	:
Ireland	165	83	82	163	93	70	162	89	73	176	82	94
Italy	61	42	19	61	38	23	64	33	31	68	40	28
Netherlands	21	12	:	17	10	:	28	17	11	25	12	13
Portugal	57	30	27	48	28	20	53	31	22	63	34	29
Spain	41	21	20	32	19	13	40	21	19	36	15	21
Sweden	10	:	:	12	:	:	21	:	12	27	12	15
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	8
A8 Accession	497	280	217	501	279	222	544	284	260	649	323	326
Czech Republic	17	10	:	14	10	:	17	:	10	13	:	:
Hungary	17	10	:	16	10	:	28	16	12	30	18	12
Latvia	18	:	10	13	:	:	30	17	13	34	16	18
Lithuania	51	26	25	48	20	28	71	34	37	93	42	51
Poland	357	208	149	371	212	159	368	199	169	442	228	214
Slovak Republic	36	18	18	33	19	14	22	:	13	36	15	21
A2 Accession	39	24	15	57	36	21	69	41	28	87	51	36
Bulgaria	19	10	:	22	11	11	24	13	11	34	18	16
Romania	21	14	:	35	25	10	45	28	17	54	33	21
Eur	23	17	:	21	15	:	17	12	:	14	:	:
Cyprus	19	14	:	19	14	:	14	10	:	13	:	:
C & E Europe	22	18	:	12	6	:	20	11	:	21	12	:
Eur Other	35	23	12	39	20	19	37	26	11	34	19	15
Russia	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
Turkey	15	13	:	13	10	:	18	15	:	11	11	0
Africa	280	156	124	273	156	117	276	142	134	280	158	122
Ghana	40	23	17	28	16	12	24	14	10	27	14	13
Kenya	10	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Mauritius	13	:	:	15	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:
Nigeria	47	27	20	48	24	24	51	29	22	54	29	25
South Africa	68	35	33	85	44	41	65	32	33	64	35	29
Zimbabwe	35	13	22	40	21	19	30	13	17	32	15	17
Other Africa	67	44	23	57	43	14	78	38	40	78	49	29
Americas	205	100	105	179	87	92	202	100	102	184	88	96
Canada	23	11	12	18	10	:	33	16	17	33	16	17
Jamaica	26	12	14	18	:	10	20	11	:	23	14	:
US	64	29	35	58	27	31	66	35	31	57	24	33
Other Americas	92	48	44	85	42	43	83	38	45	71	34	37
Asia	505	331	174	536	326	210	544	353	191	586	379	207
Bangladesh	26	23	:	32	28	:	33	26	:	39	30	:
China	46	25	21	33	17	16	41	25	16	37	19	18
India	171	114	57	152	102	50	200	125	75	188	125	63
Malaysia	16	:	:	21	:	12	17	:	:	12	:	:
Middle East	23	17	:	21	19	:	26	22	:	24	18	:
Iran	11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:
Pakistan	61	54	:	66	50	16	52	47	:	67	56	11
Philippines	41	20	21	63	23	40	44	19	25	54	28	26
Sri Lanka	18	14	:	20	14	:	29	21	:	33	23	10
Other Asia	103	57	46	128	64	64	102	60	42	132	74	58
Oceania	117	59	58	109	59	50	111	60	51	87	45	42
Australia	76	41	35	60	33	27	64	35	29	47	25	22
New Zealand	27	10	17	30	17	13	35	17	18	22	13	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 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
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
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
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
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
Austria	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	0.0
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
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
Greece	0.7	1.0	:	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	:
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
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
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
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
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
Sweden	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.9	:	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3
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
Czech Republic	0.7	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	:	0.9	0.5	:	:
Hungary	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
Latvia	0.8	:	1.0	0.6	:	:	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
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
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
Slovak Republic	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	:	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.8
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
Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Romania	0.9	1.1	:	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8
Eur	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.2	:	0.7	0.9	:	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	:
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
Russia	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:
Turkey	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.4	0.8	0.0
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
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
Kenya	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:
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
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
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
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
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
Canada	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	:	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5
Jamaica	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	:	1.0	0.8	0.8	:	0.9	1.0	:
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
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
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
Bangladesh	1.1	1.8	:	1.4	2.2	:	1.4	2.0	:	1.5	2.2	:
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
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
Malaysia	0.7	:	:	0.9	:	1.2	0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:
Middle East	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.5	:	1.1	1.7	:	0.9	1.3	:
Iran	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:
Pakistan	2.7	4.1	:	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.5	:	2.6	4.0	0.9
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
Sri Lanka	0.8	1.1	:	0.9	1.1	:	1.2	1.6	:	1.3	1.7	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
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
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
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
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, 2011

	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	11682	8952	7146	1149	28929	40.4	30.9	24.7	4.0	100.0
UK/GB	10790	8300	6273	1001	26364	40.9	31.5	23.8	3.8	100.0
Foreign nationals	891	650	869	148	2558	34.8	25.4	34.0	5.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	473	276	339	105	1194	39.6	23.1	28.4	8.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	318	150	126	22	614	51.8	24.4	20.5	3.6	100.0
EU27/EFTA	418	374	530	43	1364	30.6	27.4	38.9	3.2	100.0
of which:										
France	41	13	:	:	64	64.1	20.3	:	:	100.0
Germany	41	15	12	:	72	56.9	20.8	16.7	:	100.0
Irish Republic	95	47	31	:	176	54.0	26.7	17.6	:	100.0
Northern EU	48	20	16	:	89	53.9	22.5	18.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	10	:	:	:	25	40.0	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	17	:	:	:	27	63.0	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	77	56	61	:	202	38.1	27.7	30.2	:	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	13	0.0	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	16	:	:	:	22	72.7	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	29	20	17	:	68	42.6	29.4	25.0	:	100.0
Portugal	:	20	32	:	63	:	31.7	50.8	:	100.0
Spain	21	:	:	:	36	58.3	:	:	:	100.0
A8	82	180	371	16	649	12.6	27.7	57.2	2.5	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	15	30	:	:	:	50.0	100.0
Latvia	:	:	24	:	34	:	:	70.6	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	21	63	:	93	0.0	22.6	67.7	:	100.0
Poland	57	131	243	11	442	12.9	29.6	55.0	2.5	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	100.0
A2	14	39	31	:	87	16.1	44.8	35.6	0.0	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	14	11	:	34	:	41.2	32.4	:	100.0
Romania	:	24	21	:	54	:	44.4	38.9	:	100.0
Other Europe	17	17	14	:	55	30.9	30.9	25.5	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	95	68	94	23	280	33.9	24.3	33.6	8.2	100.0
Middle East					24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	120	65	99	41	326	36.8	19.9	30.4	12.6	100.0
South East Asia	95	56	65	21	236	40.3	23.7	27.5	8.9	100.0
Canada	20	:	:	:	33	60.6	:	:	:	100.0
United States	39	12	:	:	57	68.4	21.1	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	18	:	36	:	:	50.0	:	100.0
Other Americas	20	15	17	:	58	34.5	25.9	29.3	:	100.0
Australia	33	11	:	:	47	70.2	23.4	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	13	:	:	:	22	59.1	:	:	:	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

: 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, 2011

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	GroupA	GroupB	GroupC	GroupD	GroupE	GroupF	GroupG	Total	GroupA	GroupB	GroupC	GroupD	GroupE	GroupF	GroupG	Total
All nationalities	843	2837	2178	5441	2499	4620	10510	28929	2.9	9.8	7.5	18.8	8.6	16.0	36.3	100.0
UK/GB	789	2546	2022	4844	2251	4161	9750	26364	3.0	9.7	7.7	18.4	8.5	15.8	37.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	54	291	154	595	248	458	758	2558	2.1	11.4	6.0	23.3	9.7	17.9	29.6	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	14	86	37	284	113	233	427	1194	1.2	7.2	3.1	23.8	9.5	19.5	35.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	:	52	35	110	70	133	205	614	:	8.5	5.7	17.9	11.4	21.7	33.4	100.0
EU27/EFTA	40	205	117	311	135	225	331	1364	2.9	15.0	8.6	22.8	9.9	16.5	24.3	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	:	12	15	21	64	:	:	:	:	18.8	23.4	32.8	100.0
Germany	:	:	:	15		20	24	72	:	:	:	20.8	0.0	27.8	33.3	100.0
Irish Republic	:	13	19	25	18	26	74	176	:	7.4	10.8	14.2	10.2	14.8	42.0	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	16	13	18	35	89	:	:	:	18.0	14.6	20.2	39.3	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	52.0	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	:	23	11	49	16	50	50	202	:	11.4	5.4	24.3	7.9	24.8	24.8	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	18	:	18	16	68	:	:	:	26.5	:	26.5	23.5	100.0
Portugal	:	12	:	20	:	11	:	63	:	19.0	:	31.7	:	17.5	:	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	10	15	36	:	:	:	:	:	27.8	41.7	100.0
A8	31	151	63	172	61	73	99	649	4.8	23.3	9.7	26.5	9.4	11.2	15.3	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	12	:	12	:	:	:	34	:	35.3	:	35.3	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	30	11	25	:	:	:	93	:	32.3	11.8	26.9	:	:	:	100.0
Poland	19	96	48	116	41	47	75	442	4.3	21.7	10.9	26.2	9.3	10.6	17.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	36	:	30.6	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	19	24	:	17	24	87	:	:	21.8	27.6	:	19.5	27.6	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	13	15	:	:	15	54	:	:	24.1	27.8	:	:	27.8	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	19	:	:	11	55	:	:	:	34.5	:	:	20.0	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	:	19	:	39	24	65	124	280	:	6.8	:	13.9	8.6	23.2	44.3	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	24	15	117	42	48	79	326	0.0	7.4	4.6	35.9	12.9	14.7	24.2	100.0
South East Asia	:	15	:	67	18	41	90	236	:	6.4	:	28.4	7.6	17.4	38.1	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.5	100.0
United States	:	:	:	:	:	17	24	57	:	:	:	:	:	29.8	42.1	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	63.9	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	15	:	13	23	58	:	:	:	25.9	:	22.4	39.7	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	16	13	47	:	:	:	:	:	34.0	27.7	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, Gerogia, 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, 2011

	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	3818	5820	8075	11217	28929	13.2	20.1	27.9	38.8	100.0
UK/GB	2808	5363	7570	10622	26364	10.7	20.3	28.7	40.3	100.0
Foreign nationals	1004	457	504	595	2558	39.2	17.9	19.7	23.3	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	527	214	209	246	1194	44.1	17.9	17.5	20.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	260	110	109	135	614	42.3	17.9	17.8	22.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	477	243	295	349	1364	35.0	17.8	21.6	25.6	100.0
of which:										
France	35	13	:	:	64	54.7	20.3	:	:	100.0
Germany	30	14	11	17	72	41.7	19.4	15.3	23.6	100.0
Irish Republic	58	32	31	55	176	33.0	18.2	17.6	31.3	100.0
Northern EU	38	17	19	15	89	42.7	19.1	21.3	16.9	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	17	:	:	:	27	63.0	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	94	30	40	38	202	46.5	14.9	19.8	18.8	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	35	:	11	14	68	51.5	0.0	16.2	20.6	100.0
Portugal	25	:	23	:	63	39.7	:	36.5	:	100.0
Spain	16	:	:	:	36	44.4	:	:	:	100.0
A8	162	121	167	199	649	25.0	18.6	25.7	30.7	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic					13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hungary	:	10	10	:	30	:	33.3	33.3	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	10	12	34	:	:	29.4	35.3	100.0
Lithuania	32	11	19	32	93	34.4	11.8	20.4	34.4	100.0
Poland	105	84	118	135	442	23.8	19.0	26.7	30.5	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	14	36	:	:	:	38.9	100.0
A2	46	11	18	12	87	52.9	12.6	20.7	13.8	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	19	:	:	:	34	55.9	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	26	:	11	:	54	48.1	:	20.4	:	100.0
Other Europe	36	:	:	:	55	65.5	:	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	11	:	:	:	14	78.6	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	127	46	46	61	280	45.4	16.4	16.4	21.8	100.0
Middle East					24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	139	45	65	77	326	42.6	13.8	19.9	23.6	100.0
South East Asia	97	52	37	50	236	41.1	22.0	15.7	21.2	100.0
Canada	15	:	:	:	33	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
United States	22	15	:	:	57	38.6	26.3	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	18	:	10	:	36	50.0	:	27.8	:	100.0
Other Americas	21	17	:	12	58	36.2	29.3	:	20.7	100.0
Australia	27	10	:	:	47	57.4	21.3	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	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, 2011

	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	143	68	149	51	292	120	49.0	56.7	51.0	42.5	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	46	21	43	17	89	38	51.7	55.3	48.3	44.7	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	97	47	106	34	203	82	47.8	57.3	52.2	41.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	65	27	68	15	133	43	48.9	62.8	51.1	34.9	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	32	20	38	19	70	39	45.7	51.3	54.3	48.7	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	16	:	18	:	33	14	48.5	:	54.5	:	100.0	100.0
A8	14	13	15		29	21	48.3	61.9	51.7	0.0	100.0	100.0
France+Germany	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	27	18	33	18	60	36	45.0	50.0	55.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	48	19	46	:	94	25	51.1	76.0	48.9	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	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, 2011

	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	40	20	46	13	120	33.3	16.7	38.3	10.8	100.0
UK/GB	19	:	:	:	38	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	:	21	:	39	:	:	53.8	:	100.0
Foreign nationals	21	13	38	:	82	25.6	15.9	46.3	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	15	:	17	:	43	34.9	:	39.5	:	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, 2011

	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	84	41	57	24	58	27	93	28	292	120	28.8	34.2	19.5	20.0	19.9	22.5	31.8	23.3	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	14	:	22	12	14	:	28	13	89	38	15.7	:	24.7	31.6	15.7	:	31.5	34.2	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	70	35	35	12	44	20	65	15	203	82	34.5	42.7	17.2	14.6	21.7	24.4	32.0	18.3	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	49	21	22	:	24	:	49	:	133	43	36.8	48.8	16.5	:	18.0	:	36.8	:	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	21	14	13	:	20	11	16	:	70	39	30.0	35.9	18.6	:	28.6	28.2	22.9	:	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	10	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	33	14	30.3	:	:	:	33.3	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	29	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.9	:	100.0	100.0
France+Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Other EU	17	13	:	:	18	10	16	:	60	36	28.3	36.1	:	:	30.0	27.8	26.7	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	33	14	19		17		25		94	25	35.1	56.0	20.2	0.0	18.1	0.0	26.6	0.0	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	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. 2011

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
All nationalities	30	40	70	42.9	57.1	100.0
UK/GB	12	13	25	48.0	52.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	18	27	45	40.0	60.0	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	14	13	27	51.9	48.1	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	14	18	:	77.8	100.0

b. Totals for period 1994-2011

	Number (thousands)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Same	Different	All	Same	Different	All
All nationalities	458	961	1419	32.3	67.7	100.0
UK/GB	176	379	555	31.7	68.3	100.0
Foreign nationals	282	582	864	32.6	67.4	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	158	297	455	34.7	65.3	100.0
EU 15	107	245	354	30.2	69.2	100.0

c. Average number of transfers per annum 1994-2011

	Number
All nationalities	25.444
UK/GB	9.778
Foreign nationals	15.667
of which:	
Non-EU	8.778
EU 15	5.944

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 - 2011 (thousands)

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

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 – 2011 (thousands), [continued]

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: 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

R – Revised.

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
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
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
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
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
Austria	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.1	:	:
Belgium	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Denmark	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
Finland	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4
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
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
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
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
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
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
Norway	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
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
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
Sweden	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4
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
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Malta	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	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
Albania	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	:	:
Croatia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia	0.4	0.6	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
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
Russia	0.5	:	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
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
Ukraine	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
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
Algeria	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:
Angola	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	:	:
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	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
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
Libya	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:
Malawi	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
Morocco	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	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
Sierra Leone	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
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
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
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
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
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
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
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



Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (per cent), [continued]

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Korea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
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
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
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
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
Israel	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.1	:	:
Other Middle East	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	:
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: 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

R – Revised.

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
UK Born	25493	13638	11855	24883	13204	11679	24831	13143	11688	24807	13225	11582
Foreign Born	3670	2085	1585	3698	2050	1648	3827	2122	1705	4112	2243	1859
Europe	1421	788	633	1408	748	660	1475	776	699	1641	821	820
EU27/EFTA	1316	721	595	1313	696	617	1369	712	657	1536	766	770
EU25/EFTA	1268	694	574	1249	659	590	1292	669	623	1440	710	730
EU15/EFTA	708	379	329	682	344	338	697	360	337	748	369	379
Belgium	11	:	:	15	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:
Denmark	10	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
France	88	44	44	81	38	43	64	36	28	73	40	33
Germany	160	84	76	172	67	105	177	83	94	181	82	99
Greece	16	10	:	23	12	11	15	10	:	22	15	:
Ireland	176	88	88	171	98	73	170	93	77	180	90	90
Italy	66	45	21	59	39	20	67	35	32	71	40	31
Netherlands	33	17	16	25	14	11	36	20	16	28	15	13
Portugal	58	30	28	45	24	21	51	27	24	57	31	26
Spain	38	21	17	27	15	12	42	22	20	35	16	19
Sweden	10	:	:	10	:	:	20	:	12	23	:	15
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10
A8 Accession	502	284	218	515	286	229	549	283	266	657	326	331
Czech Republic	17	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	11	13	:	10
Hungary	20	13	:	21	11	10	29	15	14	29	17	12
Latvia	18	:	:	15	:	:	29	17	12	35	17	18
Lithuania	48	25	23	45	19	26	65	30	35	91	40	51
Poland	362	211	151	381	218	163	378	204	174	450	234	216
Slovak Republic	35	17	18	32	19	13	23	10	13	37	15	22
A2 Accession	48	27	21	64	37	27	77	43	34	96	56	40
Bulgaria	21	11	10	26	11	15	26	13	13	35	19	16
Romania	27	16	11	38	26	12	51	30	21	61	37	24
Eur	58	31	27	52	29	23	46	26	20	35	15	20
Cyprus	45	25	20	39	23	16	33	20	13	24	11	13
Malta	13	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
C & E Europe	39	26	13	24	14	10	31	18	13	31	18	13
Kosovo and Methonia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	66	41	25	71	38	33	75	46	29	74	37	37
Russia	15	:	:	21	:	15	21	:	14	24	:	16
Turkey	33	25	:	34	26	:	38	28	10	33	22	11
Ukraine	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Africa	704	391	313	669	364	305	699	371	328	773	410	363
Algeria	10	:	:	11	10	:	:	:	:	13	12	:
Egypt	20	16	:	10	8	:	11	:	:	10	:	:
Ethiopia	:	:	:	10	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	66	39	27	57	31	26	51	29	22	60	28	32
Kenya	96	57	39	81	45	:	82	46	36	82	44	38
Malawi	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	25	15	10	28	14	14	29	17	12	27	16	11
Morocco	12	:	:	16	11	:	:	:	:	12	10	:
Nigeria	93	50	43	89	43	46	94	51	43	123	66	57
Somalia	16	12	:	19	13	:	25	15	10	22	12	10
South Africa	148	71	77	151	78	73	148	55	93	150	79	71
Tanzania	22	11	11	32	18	14	19	:	10	23	14	:
Uganda	35	17	18	26	14	12	31	17	14	31	15	16
Zambia	17	10	:	13	:	:	19	:	10	21	:	12
Zimbabwe	69	35	34	74	33	41	73	30	43	77	32	45
Other Africa	64	39	25	52	33	19	117	86	31	122	65	57

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (per cent), [continued]

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: 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

R – Revised.

Table 4.15 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2011 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010 R			2011		
	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
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
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
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
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
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:	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
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
Greece	0.4	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	:	0.5	0.7	:
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
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
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
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
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
Sweden	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	:	0.8
										0.4	:	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
Czech Republic	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	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
Latvia	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Malta	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
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
Kosovo and Methonia	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
Russia	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.5	:	0.8	0.6	:	0.9
Turkey	0.9	1.2	:	0.9	1.3	:	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
Ukraine	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
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
Algeria	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:
Egypt	0.5	0.8	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
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
Kenya	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	:	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
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
Morocco	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
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
Somalia	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
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
Tanzania	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	:
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
Zambia	0.5	0.5	:	0.4	:	:	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Afghanistan	0.6	1.0	:	0.7	1.2	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:
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
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
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
Japan	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.7	0.9	:
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
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
Iran	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	0.8	0.9	0.7
Iraq	0.5	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	0.8	:
Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.1	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	0.5	:
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
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
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
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
Vietnam	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:
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
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
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
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
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; R – Revised.

Table 4.16 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2011

	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	11682	8952	7146	1149	28929	40.4	30.9	24.7	4.0	100.0
UK Born	10092	7824	5931	959	24807	40.7	31.5	23.9	3.9	100.0
Foreign Born	1589	1123	1212	189	4112	38.6	27.3	29.5	4.6	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1096	700	638	143	2576	42.5	27.2	24.8	5.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	375	188	158	27	748	50.1	25.1	21.1	3.6	100.0
EU27/EFTA	493	423	574	46	1536	32.1	27.5	37.4	3.0	100.0
of which:										
France	45	15	:	:	73	61.6	20.5	:	:	100.0
Germany	80	49	47	:	181	44.2	27.1	26.0	:	100.0
Irish Republic	95	51	31	:	180	52.8	28.3	17.2	:	100.0
Northern EU	56	19	12	:	92	60.9	20.7	13.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	15	:	:	:	28	53.6	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	14	:	:	:	23	60.9	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	92	54	68	:	220	41.8	24.5	30.9	:	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	11	:	:	:	24	45.8	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	17	:	:	:	22	77.3	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	32	18	19	:	71	45.1	25.4	26.8	:	100.0
Malta					11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	:	17	30	:	57	:	29.8	52.6	:	100.0
Spain					35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
A8	86	185	372	14	657	13.1	28.2	56.6	2.1	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic					13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hungary	:	10	13	:	29	:	34.5	44.8	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	24	:	35	:	:	68.6	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	22	62	:	91	:	24.2	68.1	:	100.0
Poland	59	135	246	:	450	13.1	30.0	54.7	:	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	19	:	37	:	:	51.4	:	100.0
A2	17	41	35	:	96	17.7	42.7	36.5	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	16	10	:	35	:	45.7	28.6	:	100.0
Romania	10	25	24	:	61	16.4	41.0	39.3	:	100.0
Other Europe	38	33	26	:	105	36.2	31.4	24.8	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	15	:	:	:	24	62.5	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	12	11	:	:	33	36.4	33.3	:	:	100.0
Africa	326	218	190	39	773	42.2	28.2	24.6	5.0	100.0
Middle East	32	17	18	:	71	45.1	23.9	25.4	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	285	208	220	49	762	37.4	27.3	28.9	6.4	100.0
South East Asia	191	122	101	26	440	43.4	27.7	23.0	5.9	100.0
Canada	35	10	:	:	55	63.6	18.2	:	:	100.0
United States	52	17	:	:	80	65.0	21.3	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	32	25	29	:	87	36.8	28.7	33.3	:	100.0
Other Americas	32	19	24	:	83	38.6	22.9	28.9	:	100.0
Australia	50	19	:	:	76	65.8	25.0	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	21	:	:	:	35	60.0	:	:	:	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, 2011

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Group G	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Group G	Total
Total	844	2837	2178	5442	2499	4620	10510	28929	2.9	9.8	7.5	18.8	8.6	16.0	36.3	100.0
UK Born	771	2442	1947	4511	2072	3891	9173	24807	3.1	9.8	7.8	18.2	8.4	15.7	37.0	100.0
Foreign Born	73	395	226	928	427	728	1336	4112	1.8	9.6	5.5	22.6	10.4	17.7	32.5	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	28	171	92	578	281	486	941	2576	1.1	6.6	3.6	22.4	10.9	18.9	36.5	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	12	65	48	143	80	147	253	748	1.6	8.7	6.4	19.1	10.7	19.7	33.8	100.0
EU27/EFTA	45	224	134	350	146	242	395	1536	2.9	14.6	8.7	22.8	9.5	15.8	25.7	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	10	14	16	24	73	:	:	:	13.7	19.2	21.9	32.9	100.0
Germany	:	17	:	41	16	33	63	181	:	9.4	:	22.7	8.8	18.2	34.8	100.0
Irish Republic	:	14	23	24	13	30	75	180	:	7.8	12.8	13.3	7.2	16.7	41.7	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	17	14	19	33	92	:	:	:	18.5	15.2	20.7	35.9	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.9	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	27	13	50	18	46	60	220	0.0	12.3	5.9	22.7	8.2	20.9	27.3	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	22	:	17	18	71	:	:	:	31.0	:	23.9	25.4	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	:	13	:	15	:	10	:	57	:	22.8	:	26.3	:	17.5	:	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.7	100.0
A8	32	153	65	176	59	73	101	657	4.9	23.3	9.9	26.8	9.0	11.1	15.4	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	11	:	12	:	:	:	35	:	31.4	:	34.3	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	30	11	27	:	:	:	91	:	33.0	12.1	29.7	:	:	:	100.0
Poland	21	98	49	117	40	49	76	450	4.7	21.8	10.9	26.0	8.9	10.9	16.9	100.0
Slovakia	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	37	:	29.7	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	20	24	:	17	29	96	:	:	20.8	25.0	:	17.7	30.2	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.6	100.0
Romania	:	:	14	15	:	10	19	61	:	:	23.0	24.6	:	16.4	31.1	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	33	10	23	26	105	:	:	:	31.4	9.5	21.9	24.8	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	48.5	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	12	45	28	120	71	171	327	773	1.6	5.8	3.6	15.5	9.2	22.1	42.3	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	16	:	11	25	71	:	:	:	22.5	:	15.5	35.2	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	53	31	232	129	97	217	762	0.0	7.0	4.1	30.4	16.9	12.7	28.5	100.0
South East Asia	:	30	:	115	28	80	176	440	:	6.8	:	26.1	6.4	18.2	40.0	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	29	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	52.7	100.0
United States	:	:	:	12	:	21	30	80	:	:	:	15.0	:	26.3	37.5	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	11	:	17	44	87	:	:	:	12.6	:	19.5	50.6	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	19	:	22	30	83	:	:	:	22.9	:	26.5	36.1	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	26	24	76	:	:	:	:	:	34.2	31.6	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	11	10	35	:	:	:	:	:	31.4	28.6	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, 2011

	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	3818	5820	8075	11217	28929	13.2	20.1	27.9	38.8	100.0
UK Born	2235	5016	7236	10320	24807	10.7	20.3	28.7	40.3	100.0
Foreign Born	1576	803	838	896	4112	39.2	17.9	19.7	23.3	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1114	501	472	491	2576	53.0	15.2	13.5	18.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	233	163	169	183	748	31.1	21.8	22.6	24.5	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	462	302	366	405	1536	30.1	19.7	23.8	26.4	100.0
of which:										
France	35	17	10	11	73	47.9	23.3	13.7	15.1	100.0
Germany	26	46	59	50	181	14.4	25.4	32.6	27.6	100.0
Irish Republic	53	33	32	62	180	29.4	18.3	17.8	34.4	100.0
Northern EU	28	21	22	20	92	30.4	22.8	23.9	21.7	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	12	:	:	:	23	52.2	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	85	44	48	42	220	38.6	20.0	21.8	19.1	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	10	:	:	:	24	41.7	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	15	:	:	:	22	68.2	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	35	12	12	12	71	49.3	16.9	16.9	16.9	100.0
Malta					11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	18	10	21	:	57	31.6	17.5	36.8	:	100.0
Spain	13	10	:	:	35	37.1	28.6	:	:	100.0
A8	168	121	168	200	657	25.6	18.4	25.6	30.4	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	10	10	:	29	:	34.5	34.5	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	12	35	:	:	:	34.3	100.0
Lithuania	31	10	19	30	91	34.1	11.0	20.9	33.0	100.0
Poland	111	82	120	137	450	24.7	18.2	26.7	30.4	100.0
Slovakia	:	10	:	14	37	:	27.0	:	37.8	100.0
A2	50	12	21	13	96	52.1	12.5	21.9	13.5	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	20	:	:	:	35	57.1	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	30	:	13	:	61	49.2	:	21.3	:	100.0
Other Europe	64	16	10	15	105	61.0	15.2	9.5	14.3	100.0
of which:										
Russia	16	:	:	:	24	66.7	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	19	:	:	:	33	57.6	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	365	159	120	130	773	47.2	20.6	15.5	16.8	100.0
Middle East	24	13	16	18	71	33.8	18.3	22.5	25.4	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	309	114	172	166	762	40.6	15.0	22.6	21.8	100.0
South East Asia	174	101	73	91	440	39.5	23.0	16.6	20.7	100.0
Canada	19	10	15	11	55	34.5	18.2	27.3	20.0	100.0
United States	27	26	14	13	80	33.8	32.5	17.5	16.3	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	46	12	21	:	87	52.9	13.8	24.1	:	100.0
Other Americas	37	16	13	16	83	44.6	19.3	15.7	19.3	100.0
Australia	33	19	10	14	76	43.4	25.0	13.2	18.4	100.0
New Zealand	14	12	:	:	35	40.0	34.3	:	:	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, 2011

	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	143	68	149	51	292	120	49.0	56.7	51.0	42.5	100.0	100.0
UK Born	38	19	35	17	72	36	52.8	52.8	48.6	47.2	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	105	49	114	34	220	84	47.7	58.3	51.8	40.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	71	30	78	16	150	47	47.3	63.8	52.0	34.0	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	34	19	36	18	70	37	48.6	51.4	51.4	48.6	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	17	:	15	:	32	12	53.1	:	46.9	:	100.0	100.0
A8	15	13	15	:	30	21	50.0	61.9	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	28	17	32	17	60	34	46.7	50.0	53.3	50.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	12	:	11	:	23	:	52.2	:	47.8	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	52	21	50		102	28	51.0	75.0	49.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	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, 2011

	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	40	20	46	13	120	33.3	16.7	38.3	10.8	100.0
UK Born	17	:	:	:	36	47.2	:	:	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	:	20	:	37	:	:	54.1	:	100.0
Foreign Born	23	13	38	:	84	27.4	15.5	45.2	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	16	:	18	:	47	34.0	:	38.3	:	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, 2011

	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	84	41	57	24	58	27	93	28	292	120	28.8	34.2	19.5	20.0	19.9	22.5	31.8	23.3	100.0	100.0
UK Born	10	:	19	12	12	:	32	12	72	36	13.9	:	26.4	33.3	16.7	:	44.4	33.3	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	74	36	38	12	46	20	61	16	220	84	33.6	42.9	17.3	14.3	20.9	23.8	27.7	19.0	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	54	23	26	:	27	10	43	:	150	47	36.0	48.9	17.3	:	18.0	21.3	28.7	:	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	20	13	12	:	19	10	18	:	70	37	28.6	35.1	17.1	:	27.1	27.0	25.7	:	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	30	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.7	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany									10	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	16	13	:	:	17	10	17	:	60	34	26.7	38.2	:	:	28.3	29.4	28.3	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	43.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	35	:	21	:	19	:	28	:	102	28	34.3	:	20.6	:	18.6	:	27.5	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	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, 2011

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
Total	30	40	70	42.9	57.1	100.0
UK Born	13	11	24	54.2	45.8	100.0
Foreign Born	17	29	46	37.0	63.0	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	13	17	30	43.3	56.7	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	12	16	:	75.0	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, 2011

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	61530	30280	31250	61530	30280	31250	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	56733	27940	28793	54079	26706	27373	104.9	104.6	105.2
Foreign Nationals	4785	2332	2453	7430	3559	3871	64.4	65.5	63.4
Europe	2471	1162	1309	2776	1291	1485	89.0	90.0	88.1
EU27/EFTA	2357	1105	1252	2567	1193	1374	91.8	92.6	91.1
EU25/EFTA	2230	1038	1192	2439	1126	1313	91.4	92.2	90.8
EU15/EFTA	1220	560	660	1437	659	778	84.9	85.0	84.8
Austria	12	:	:	10	:	:	120.0	:	:
Belgium	29	16	13	34	19	15	85.3	84.2	86.7
Denmark	17	:	10	17	:	10	100.0	:	100.0
Finland	22	:	17	20	:	16	110.0	:	106.3
France	114	54	60	132	63	69	86.4	85.7	87.0
Germany	132	52	80	292	119	173	45.2	43.7	46.2
Greece	31	20	11	33	21	12	93.9	95.2	91.7
Ireland	386	187	199	429	210	219	90.0	89.0	90.9
Italy	153	74	79	150	71	79	102.0	104.2	100.0
Netherlands	56	27	29	65	33	32	86.2	81.8	90.6
Norway	30	14	17	29	11	18	103.4	127.3	94.4
Portugal	123	57	66	104	46	58	118.3	123.9	113.8
Spain	55	21	34	52	21	31	105.8	100.0	109.7
Sweden	40	18	22	32	14	18	125.0	128.6	122.2
Switzerland	16	:	13	23	:	16	69.6	:	81.3
A8 Accession	979	461	518	926	435	491	105.7	106.0	105.5
Czech Republic	29	11	18	29	10	19	100.0	110.0	94.7
Hungary	47	26	21	43	25	18	109.3	104.0	116.7
Latvia	62	23	39	61	22	39	101.6	104.5	100.0
Lithuania	129	59	70	118	53	65	109.3	111.3	107.7
Poland	658	321	337	617	301	316	106.6	106.6	106.6
Slovak Republic	54	21	33	52	19	33	103.8	110.5	100.0
A2 Accession	127	67	60	128	67	61	99.2	100.0	98.4
Bulgaria	47	24	23	46	23	23	102.2	104.3	100.0
Romania	79	42	37	82	44	38	96.3	95.5	97.4
Eur	31	17	14	76	32	44	40.8	53.1	31.8
Cyprus	29	15	14	54	23	31	53.7	65.2	45.2
C & E Europe	39	18	21	58	29	29	67.2	62.1	72.4
Albania	11	:	:	12	:	:	91.7	:	:
Eur Other	75	39	36	151	69	82	49.7	56.5	43.9
Russia	23	:	14	45	17	28	51.1	:	50.0
Turkey	35	21	14	77	38	39	45.5	55.3	35.9
Ukraine	12	:	:	20	:	11	60.0	:	:
Africa	565	291	274	1355	640	715	41.7	45.5	38.3
Algeria	14	:	:	25	16	:	56.0	:	:
Eritrea	11	:	:	15	:	10	73.3	:	:
Gambia	11	:	:	16	:	:	68.8	:	:
Ghana	45	22	23	98	43	55	45.9	51.2	41.8
Kenya	10	:	:	129	58	71	7.8	:	:
Libya	23	14	:	18	:	:	127.8	:	:
Mauritius	15	:	:	37	21	16	40.5	:	:
Nigeria	114	56	58	203	101	102	56.2	55.4	56.9
Somalia	53	26	27	95	36	59	55.8	72.2	45.8
South Africa	81	44	37	208	102	106	38.9	43.1	34.9
Sudan	12	:	:	22	12	10	54.5	:	:
Zambia	12	:	:	36	16	20	33.3	:	:
Zimbabwe	67	32	35	137	60	77	48.9	53.3	45.5

Table 4.23 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2011, [continued]

Americas	372	163	209	644	286	358	57.8	57.0	58.4
Canada	54	20	34	87	31	56	62.1	64.5	60.7
Jamaica	48	28	20	123	57	66	39.0	49.1	30.3
US	109	44	65	159	72	87	68.6	61.1	74.7
Asia	1257	661	596	2485	1257	1228	50.6	52.6	48.5
Afghanistan	28	16	12	53	29	24	52.8	55.2	50.0
Bangladesh	66	41	25	219	118	101	30.1	34.7	24.8
China	106	51	55	148	69	79	71.6	73.9	69.6
India	332	185	147	686	355	331	48.4	52.1	44.4
Japan	59	23	36	62	25	37	95.2	92.0	97.3
Malaysia	20	:	11	57	22	35	35.1	:	31.4
Middle East	87	49	38	172	102	70	50.6	48.0	54.3
Iran	40	24	16	70	42	28	57.1	57.1	57.1
Iraq	33	18	15	63	36	27	52.4	50.0	55.6
Pakistan	166	93	73	441	235	206	37.6	39.6	35.4
Philippines	86	43	43	140	61	79	61.4	70.5	54.4
Sri Lanka	69	37	32	131	71	60	52.7	52.1	53.3
Vietnam	14	:	:	28	13	15	50.0	:	:
Oceania	117	54	63	164	81	83	71.3	66.7	75.9
Australia	63	28	35	109	51	58	57.8	54.9	60.3
New Zealand	24	14	10	46	25	21	52.2	56.0	47.6
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	12	:	:	21	15	:	57.1	:	:

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), 2010

thousands

	Nationality	By nationality <sup>3,4,5</sup>	CI +/-		Country	By country of birth <sup>3,4,5</sup>	CI +/-
1	Poland	555	32		India	693	36
2	Republic of Ireland	353	26		Poland	532	31
3	India	327	25		Pakistan	431	28
4	Pakistan	157	17		Republic of Ireland	405	27
5	United States of America	147	17		Germany	296	23
6	Germany	126	15		South Africa	236	21
7	Italy	108	14		Bangladesh	220	20
8	France	105	14		United States of America	200	19
9	Portugal	102	14		Nigeria	151	17
10	China	100	14		Jamaica	150	17
11	South Africa	96	13		Zimbabwe	130	16
12	Lithuania	95	13		Kenya	128	15
13	Nigeria	94	13		Philippines	123	15
14	Bangladesh	82	12		China	120	15
15	Australia	75	12		Italy	118	15
16	Romania	74	12		Sri Lanka	117	15
17	Philippines	72	12		Australia	112	14
18	Spain	66	11		France	111	14
19	Zimbabwe	64	11		Somalia	110	14
20	Somalia	55	10		Lithuania	87	13
21	Canada	53	10		Ghana	84	12
22	Slovakia	50	10		Portugal	83	12
23	Jamaica	49	10		Canada	81	12
24	Latvia	49	9		Romania	79	12
25	Sri Lanka	48	9		Hong Kong	75	12
26	New Zealand	47	9		New Zealand	72	12
27	Netherlands	47	9		Turkey	72	12
28	Bulgaria	44	9		Iran	70	11
29	Ghana	43	9		Iraq	69	11
30	Turkey	40	9		Spain	68	11
31	Iran	38	8		Malaysia	60	11
32	Libya	37	8		Cyprus (EU)	56	10
33	Hungary	37	8		Netherlands	55	10
34	Iraq	36	8		Afghanistan	54	10
35	Czech Republic	34	8		Bulgaria	52	10
36	Japan	34	8		Uganda	48	9
37	Nepal	34	8		Latvia	48	9
38	Sweden	33	8		Slovakia	48	9
39	Malaysia	33	8		Brazil	44	9
40	Brazil	33	8		Mauritius	43	9
41	Afghanistan	32	8		Singapore	42	9
42	British Indian Ocean Territory	31	8		Hungary	41	9
43	Greece	29	7		Russia	40	9
44	Russia	27	7		Japan	38	8
45	Thailand	26	7		Nepal	35	8
46	Denmark	22	6		Tanzania	35	8
47	Mauritius	21	6		Thailand	35	8
48	Austria	19	6		Czech Republic	32	8
49	East Timor	19	6		Greece	30	7
50	Kenya	18	6		Zambia	29	7

Table 4.24 - Estimated overseas and overseas-born population resident in the UK with standard errors (includes only countries where estimates are considered acceptable), 2010, [continued]

51	Belgium	17	6	Egypt	28	7
52	Cyprus (Non-European Union)	16	6	Sweden	28	7
53	South Korea	16	5	Libya	25	7
54	Colombia	14	5	Trinidad And Tobago	23	7
55	Norway	14	5	Malta	23	7
56	Albania	14	5	Guyana	22	6
57	Yeman	12	5	Morocco	22	6
58	Hong Kong	12	5	Belgium	22	6
59	French Guiana	12	5	South Korea	21	6
60	Finland	12	5	Algeria	21	6

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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>572.74</b>	<b>704.91</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.5	80.7	97.8	102.8	107.5	120.1	91.36	134.96
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	28.7	116.8	276.7	317.5	332.4	257.0	182.77	224.76
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.9	14.0	15.5	16.1	17.2	16.1	12.90	16.64
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3	48.14	59.72
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.0	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0	190.57	213.53
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	28.15	32.78
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	33.0	33.4	29.5	18.34	21.59
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.52	0.92

b) by Year of Registration and Age

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All	346.2	373.5	435.4	663.1	705.8	733.1	686.1	572.75	704.91
<18	4.8	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.9	8.8	9.53	8.19	8.2
18-24	108.0	116.7	150.7	240.5	264.7	279.9	265.59	228.66	267.57
25-34	169.2	174.5	203.8	297.4	312.2	307.7	279.63	227.10	288.69
35-44	47.8	52.4	55.4	79.4	85.3	88.3	82.93	67.67	88.41
45-54	15.6	17.8	21.1	33.0	37.2	39.3	37.53	29.45	36.08
55-59	2.8	2.9	3.4	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.23	6.18	7.45
60+	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.65	5.50	8.5

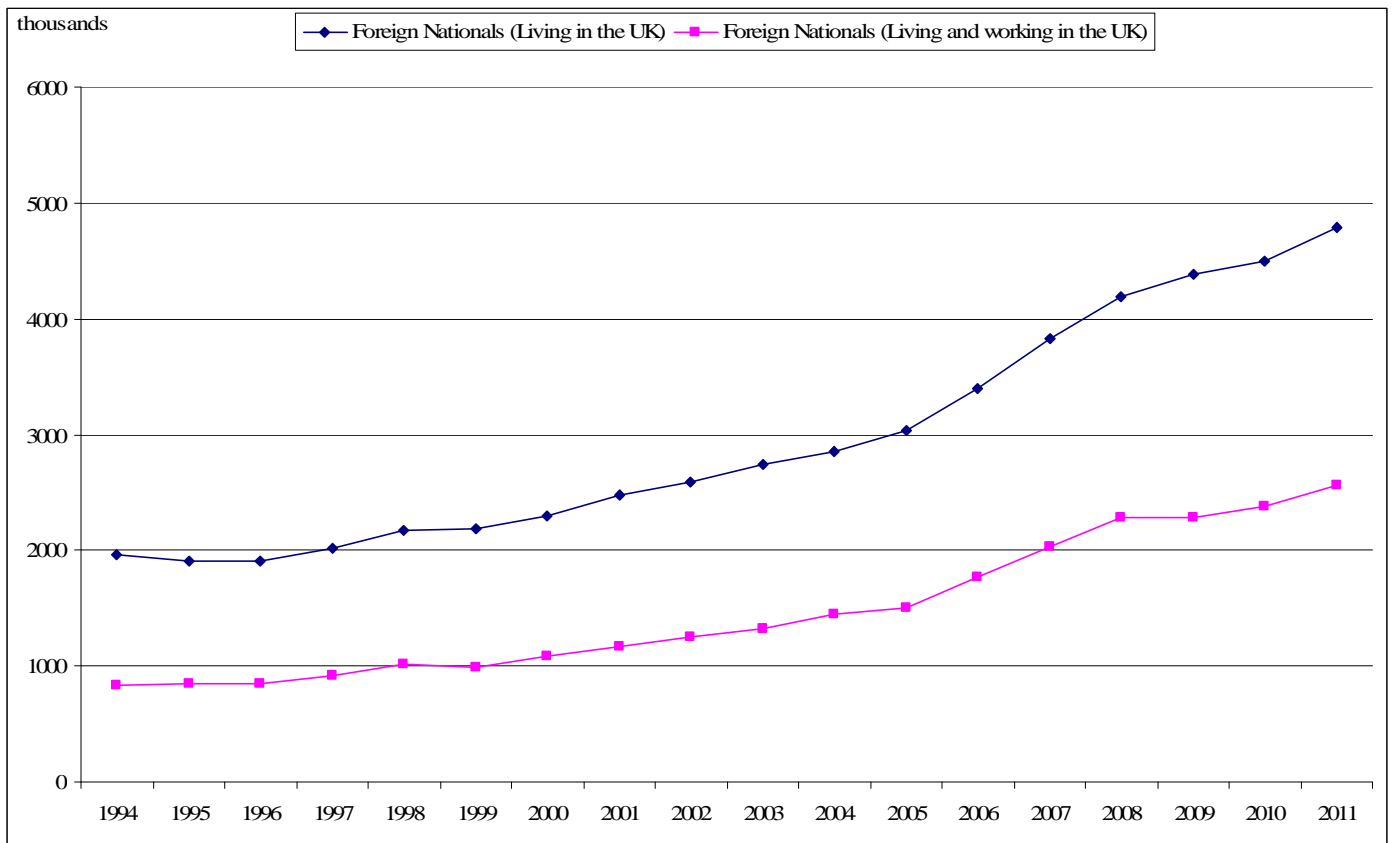
c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7	Poland	134.36	India	75.38	Poland	81.18
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8	India	59.39	Poland	69.94	India	74.41
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.09	Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8	France	24.01	Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1	Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8	Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68	France	22.55
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.63	France	16.45	Italy	22.10
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System



Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2011



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

### **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 lists the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-10. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. Overall, in 2010 there were 127,543 applications and 104,745 issues, both down on the numbers the year before.

The falls reflect the new government's policy to reduce and eventually phase out Tier 1 apart from a small number of very highly qualified people. In the first six months of 2011 (Table 5.9) numbers were running at about the same level as in 2010 when annualised for the whole year.

In 2010 about 40 per cent of both totals were accounted for by principal applicants, the rest by dependants. About 70 per cent of issues were 'general' migrants and most of the rest (27.8 per cent) were post-study graduates. Compared with 2009, the balance between these two groups had shifted considerably. Data for the first half of 2011 (Table 5.9) show a continuation of this trend, the proportion of post study migrants falling further.

In 2009, there are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Over three quarters of principal applicants were already in the country; half of them were post-study graduates. In 2010 the proportion of in-country principal applicants fell to 60 per cent, so the trend was towards more out of country issues. The change was especially manifest for post-study issues; the in-country proportion halved over the year while the out-country proportion rose from a fifth to a third. During the first half of 2011 government policy change was having a major effect. Post-study visas were no longer issued in country, but they represented almost two thirds of Tier I out of country issues.

Overall, principal applicants in 2010, in-country were accompanied by roughly twice their number of dependants. Compared with the year before, the number of in-country dependants rose substantially. Hence, there appears to have been a fall in numbers of principal applicants but an increase in those of dependants (Table 5.2). During the first half of 2011, each in-country applicant was accompanied by 2.2 dependants, out-country applicants by 1.4 dependants (Table 5.10).

The full effects of the government's decision to limit the number of Tier 1 visas to around a thousand will not be apparent until 2012. The indications from the data are that a substantial reduction in immigration from this source is already occurring.

The breakdown by nationality shows a fairly consistent pattern for 2009, 2010 and the first half of 2011 (Tables 5.3, 5.11). Easily the largest group is from India, followed by Pakistan, Nigeria and China. Over the two and a half year period, the relative importance of Bangladesh has increased.

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

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependants in 2009 and 2010 are summarised in Table 5.4 and for the first half of 2011 in Table 5.12. Most applications are approved and visas issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to rise, from 86 per cent in 2009 to 91 per cent in the first half of 2011. However, approval rates vary by category: 94 per cent for ICTs compared with 82 per cent for general migrants in 2010. On average, principal applicants in 2010 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 effects of the work permit system should have worked their way through. The number of issues to principal applicants rose to just over 60,000 (Table 5.4); however, for the first six months of 2011 the number was running at a lower level, suggesting around 52,000 for the year.

As with Tier 1, the balance of visa issues differs between approvals for those already in the UK and those for workers applying overseas and there are also differences between the tiers (Table 5.5). In contrast to Tier 1, in 2010 for Tier 2, there were more issues to principal applicants outside the UK (39,684) than to those already in the country (20,395). The main reason for this was intra-company transfers, the majority of whom came from overseas. Indeed, ICTs accounted for 73.5 per cent of the incoming group compared with 30.5 per cent of those in-country. The policy implication of this balance is that measures designed to reduce the number of Tier 2 entries should be aimed primarily at ICTs. However, the government has excluded ICTs from the Tier 2 quota.

Overall, the proportion of Tier 2 visa issues accounted for by ICTs has been increasing, from 55.2 per cent in 2009, 58.9 per cent in 2010 and 68 per cent in the first half of 2011 (Table 5.13).

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 100,341 dependants in 2010, making a total of 160,420 coming through this route. During the first half of 2011, the number was running at about 20,000 fewer on an annualised basis.

#### **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: 60,079 visa issues to principal applicants in 2010, 62,399 certificates of sponsorship.

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

Table 5.6 lists the top twenty nationalities by route of entry in 2010. ICTs accounted for 58 per cent of certificates, 29 per cent required a RLMT and only 13 per cent came through the shortage occupation route. A further reduction in the shortage route in the first half of 2011 (to only 8 per cent) may reflect changes in the shortage occupation list as defined by the MAC. More stringent controls on the RLMT route through the imposition of a quota cap may explain the reduced RLMT percentage. What is clear is the major role that ICTs now play in Tier 2 immigration.

Most striking is the importance of Indians, especially among ICTs. In 2010, as the year 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, 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.

Comparison of similar data for 2009 in last year's report with the equivalent statistics for work permits and first permissions under the old system in 2008 showed broadly similar patterns, so 2010 data are consistent with recent years. Data for the first half of 2011 continue existing trends (Table 5.14). The proportion of Indians rose further, to 52.6 per cent of the total, while that of Americans also rose. With minor variations the distribution of nationalities across routes of entry were broadly similar to the two previous years.

#### **5.4.2 Sector**

The sectoral breakdown (SIC) for 2010 shows the domination of the information and communication sector. Professional, scientific and technical activities; human health and social work activities and financial and insurance activities were also important (Table 5.7). Between them they accounted for almost three-quarters (73.4 per cent) of all certificates issued.

The importance of individual sectors varied according to route of entry. Almost all (92.4 per cent) of issues in information and communication were ICTs, a route also important (74 per cent) for professional etc. activities and finance and insurance (70 per cent). Shortage occupations were predominantly in two sectors, health and social work (44.2 per cent) and accommodation and food service (33.3 per cent). For the RLMT route health etc. and education were the two largest sectors, with finance and insurance and professional etc. services also important.

The sectoral breakdown in the first half of 2011 broadly replicated that for 2010 (Table 5.15).

#### **5.4.3 Occupation**

The occupational breakdown used is SOC2000. As in 2009, at the single digit level, three groups accounted for just under 90 per cent of issues in 2010: professional occupations (56.3 per cent of the total, about the same as the year before); associate professional and technical occupations (16.6 per cent, down from 19.9 per cent in 2009) and managers and senior officials (15.5 per cent, up from 14.6) (Table 5.8). The largest sub-groups at the three digit level were again IT occupations (32.1 per cent, an increase on 30.4 per cent of the overall total in 2009) and functional managers (9 per cent, compared with 7.9 per cent in 2009); health associate professionals (nurses and senior care workers) fell from 6.7 per cent to 4.6 per cent. Business and statistical service professionals increased to 6 per cent from 4.3 per cent.

During the first half of 2011, the proportion accounted for by the three main single digit groups rose to over 90 per cent (Table 5.16). Professional occupations rose to

60.9 per cent and corporate managers to 18.2 per cent; associate professional numbers fell to 13.5 per cent. There were notable shifts at the 3-digit level. IT occupations increased to 36.8 per cent and functional managers to 11.2 per cent, with business and statistical professionals continuing their increase to 6.3 per cent; however, health associate professionals continued their decline to two 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 (52.1 per cent) of ICTs in 2010 were IT professional occupations, with IT service delivery occupations a further 4.5 per cent. Functional managers accounted for 13.4 per cent of ICTs in 2010; these would mainly be corporate managers on career development or specialist expertise moves. Business and finance associate professional occupations accounted for 6 per cent of ICTs.

The predominant occupations coming through the shortage route in 2010 are quite different. In 2010, the major ones are in food preparation (34.2 per cent), healthcare personal service providers (28.1 per cent) and health professionals. Numbers are relatively small compared with the other two routes. The main subgroups for whom a RLMT was required were researchers (12.8 per cent of RLMT occupations), health professionals (10.3 per cent) and health associate professionals (7.5 per cent).

In the first half of 2011, the pattern was broadly similar (Table 5.16).

### **5.5 Worker Registration Scheme (WRS)**

The WRS was phased out in April 2011 (Table 5.17). In 2010, 119,595 people registered an increase of 10,670 on the year before. All nationalities except Poles and Slovaks increased their numbers.

### **5.6 Routes Of Entry**

In 2010, the total number of labour immigrants coming to the UK through all routes of entry was 301,473, lower than the two previous years (Table 5.18). Because of the incorporation of some schemes and other changes to the PBS it is not possible to produce a direct comparison from year to year.

### **5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS June 2010-June 2011.**

Table 5.19 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS for the year July 2010-June 2011. In total, 202,216 visas were issued to applicants who brought in 81,213 dependants, giving a total of 283,429 people.

### **5.8 Temporary workers and youth mobility – Tier 5**

17,100 people were allowed in through Tier 5 in 2010 (Table 5.20). Well over half were from Australia. In addition, over a thousand entered having previously been accepted under the Working Holidaymakers scheme.

Table 5.1 – Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 – 2010

	2009				2010			
	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
<b>a) Principal applicants</b>								
General	51122	49.5	40632	51.2	37775	72.8	28213	69.9
Post Study	48067	46.5	34958	44.1	12985	25.0	11223	27.8
Entrepreneur	318	0.3	193	0.2	511	1.0	370	0.9
Investor	335	0.3	289	0.4	394	0.8	357	0.9
MBA Provision	23	0.0	23	0.0	10	0.0	9	0.0
Gateway	3229	3.1	3026	3.8	192	0.4	161	0.4
HSMP IED Trans	230	0.2	163	0.2	46	0.1	30	0.1
Total PA	103324	100.0	79284	100.0	51913	100.0	40363	100.0
<b>b) Dependants</b>								
Dep Partner	25804	49.5	19867	50.8	54228	71.7	46617	72.4
Dep Child	21849	41.9	16097	41.2	16939	22.4	13758	21.4
Dep Over 18	463	0.9	188	0.5	244	0.3	141	0.2
(Investor) Partner	104	0.2	98	0.3	159	0.2	137	0.2
(Investor) Child	222	0.4	184	0.5	279	0.4	235	0.4
(Entrepreneur) Partner	91	0.2	71	0.2	123	0.2	99	0.2
(Entrepreneur) Child	142	0.3	110	0.3	183	0.2	142	0.2
(Post Study) Partner	2539	4.9	1894	4.8	2448	3.2	2413	3.7
(Post Study) Child	882	1.7	586	1.5	1016	1.3	832	1.3
(Sol Rep) Partner	3	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Total Dep	52101	100.0	39099	100.0	75630	100.0	64382	100.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>155425</b>		<b>118383</b>		<b>127543</b>		<b>104745</b>	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA



Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009 – 2010

a) In-Country

	2009		2010	
	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants				
General	26697	43.9	18084	73.9
Post Study	30714	50.5	5863	24.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	180	0.7
HS - Investor - Int	136	0.2	146	0.6
HS - MBA Provision	23	0.0	9	0.0
Gateway	3026	5.0	161	0.7
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1
Total In-C PA	60834	100.0	24473	100.0
Dependants				
Dep Partner	13754	53.4	38890	81.5
Dep Over 18	188	0.7	141	0.3
Dep Child	11823	45.9	8669	18.2
Total In-C Dep	25765	100.0	47700	100.0

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010	
	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants				
Investor	153	0.8	211	1.3
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0
Dependants				
Dep Child	4274	32.1	5089	30.5
(Entrepreneur) Child	110	0.8	142	0.9
(Investor) Child	184	1.4	235	1.4
(Post Study) Child	586	4.4	832	5.0
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0	6	0.0
<i>total child</i>	<i>5156</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>6304</i>	<i>37.8</i>
Dep Partner	6113	45.8	7727	46.3
(Investor) Partner	98	0.7	137	0.8
(Entrepreneur) Partner	71	0.5	99	0.6
(Post Study) Partner	1894	14.2	2413	14.5
(Sol Rep) Partner	2	0.0	2	0.0
<i>total partner</i>	<i>8178</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>10378</i>	<i>62.2</i>
Total Out-C Dep	13334	100.0	16682	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 - 2010

2009			2010		
	Iss	%	Iss		%
India	41833	35.3	India	35806	35.2
Pakistan	15237	12.9	Pakistan	13447	13.2
Nigeria	10007	8.5	Nigeria	10046	9.9
China	9211	7.8	China	8434	8.3
Australia	4723	4.0	United States	4631	4.5
United States	4465	3.8	Bangladesh	3565	3.5
Sri Lanka	3482	2.9	Sri Lanka	3328	3.3
South Africa	2683	2.3	Australia	2229	2.2
Bangladesh	2574	2.2	Russia	1735	1.7
New Zealand	2125	1.8	Malaysia	1635	1.6
Russia	1867	1.6	South Africa	1426	1.4
Malaysia	1826	1.5	Iran	1205	1.2
Canada	1220	1.0	Canada	1087	1.1
Iran	1054	0.9	New Zealand	1024	1.0
Nepal	1026	0.9	Ghana	963	0.9
Ghana	954	0.8	Nepal	884	0.9
Turkey	801	0.7	South Korea	792	0.8
Japan	721	0.6	Turkey	706	0.7
South Korea	708	0.6	Egypt	597	0.6
Mauritius	641	0.5	Taiwan	591	0.6
Total All Nat	118383	100.0	Total All Nat	101866	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.4 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 – 2010

	2009				2010			
	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
<b>a) Principal applicants</b>								
General Migrant	28135	46.0	22296	42.3	28595	42.2	23420	39.0
ICT	31133	50.9	29069	55.2	37480	55.3	35392	58.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1452	2.4	977	1.9	1339	2.0	934	1.6
Sportspeople Migrant	426	0.7	347	0.7	384	0.6	333	0.6
Total PA	61146	100.0	52689	100.0	67798	100.0	60079	100.0
<b>b) Dependants</b>								
Dep Child	18239	48.4	15337	47.9	21515	47.2	18206	45.2
Dep Partner	18762	49.8	16278	50.8	23552	51.7	21759	54.0
Dep Over 18	662	1.8	426	1.3	500	1.1	297	0.7
Total Dep	37663	100.0	32041	100.0	45567	100.0	40262	100.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98809</b>		<b>84730</b>		<b>113365</b>		<b>100341</b>	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.5- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2010

a) In-Country

	2009		2010	
	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants				
General Migrant	13739	64.0	13504	66.2
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	20395	100.0
Dependants				
Dep Partner	7841	47.4	7087	47.9
Dep Over 18	426	2.6	297	2.0
Dep Child	8269	50.0	7402	50.1
Total In-C Dep	16536	100.0	14786	100.0

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010	
	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants				
General Migrant	8557	27.4	9916	25.0
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6
Total In-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0
Dependants				
Dep Partner	7068	45.6	11119	45.2
Dep Child	8437	54.4	13490	54.8
Total In-C Dep	15505	100.0	24609	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2010

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4289	23.8	2814	33.5	23980	66.6	31083	49.8
United States	1791	10.0	306	3.6	4687	13.0	6784	10.9
China	1276	7.1	805	9.6	568	1.6	2649	4.2
Philippines	1008	5.6	1154	13.8	169	0.5	2331	3.7
Australia	860	4.8	198	2.4	798	2.2	1856	3.0
Japan	276	1.5	28	0.3	28	0.1	1730	2.8
Pakistan	1013	5.6	461	5.5	157	0.4	1631	2.6
South Africa	677	3.8	188	2.2	371	1.0	1236	2.0
Canada	551	3.1	110	1.3	538	1.5	1199	1.9
Nigeria	607	3.4	146	1.7	80	0.2	833	1.3
Malaysia	415	2.3	81	1.0	270	0.7	766	1.2
Russia	346	1.9	346	4.1	346	1.0	687	1.1
Nepal	120	0.7	445	5.3	5	0.0	570	0.9
Sri Lanka	318	1.8	142	1.7	59	0.2	519	0.8
New Zealand	272	1.5	80	1.0	120	0.3	472	0.8
Zimbabwe	364	2.0	84	1.0	15	0.0	463	0.7
Bangladesh	183	1.0	242	2.9	20	0.1	445	0.7
Thailand	127	0.7	127	1.5	127	0.4	439	0.7
South Korea	180	1.0	180	2.1	180	0.5	425	0.7
Brazil	161	0.9	31	0.4	210	0.6	402	0.6
Total	17987	100.0	8389	100.0	36023	100.0	62399	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.7 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 20010

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17987</b>	100.0	<b>8389</b>	100.0	<b>36023</b>	100.0	<b>62399</b>	100.0
J Information and Communication	1505	8.4	92	1.1	19323	53.6	20920	33.5
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1968	10.9	397	4.7	6724	18.7	9089	14.6
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	4728	26.3	3706	44.2	117	0.3	8551	13.7
K Financial and Insurance Activities	2186	12.2	6	0.1	5063	14.1	7255	11.6
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1087	6.0	2797	33.3	129	0.4	4013	6.4
P Education	3609	20.1	331	3.9	61	0.2	4001	6.4
C Manufacturing	468	2.6	134	1.6	2112	5.9	2714	4.3
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	500	2.8	21	0.3	758	2.1	1279	2.0
S Other Service Activities	718	4.0	47	0.6	158	0.4	923	1.5
B Mining and Quarrying	77	0.4	80	1.0	744	2.1	901	1.4
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	280	1.6	284	3.4	97	0.3	661	1.1
N Administrative and Support Activities	271	1.5	68	0.8	288	0.8	627	1.0
F Construction	187	1.0	38	0.5	298	0.8	523	0.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	196	1.1	264	3.1	2	0.0	462	0.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	77	0.4	56	0.7	112	0.3	245	0.4
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	75	0.4	66	0.8	9	0.0	150	0.2
L Real estate activities	33	0.2	1	0.0	25	0.1	59	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2010

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
TOTAL	17987	100.0	8389	100.0	36023	100.0	62399	100.0
1 Managers and senior officials	2358	13.1	56	0.7	7264	20.2	9678	15.5
11 Corporate managers	1566	8.7	33	0.4	7185	19.9	8784	14.1
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	158	0.9	3	0.0	834	2.3	995	1.6
112 Production managers	81	0.5	6	0.1	399	1.1	486	0.8
113 Functional managers	774	4.3	0	0.0	4811	13.4	5585	9.0
114 Quality and customer care managers	69	0.4	0	0.0	293	0.8	362	0.6
115 Financial institution and office managers	178	1.0	2	0.0	682	1.9	862	1.4
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	133	0.7	1	0.0	152	0.4	286	0.5
117 Protective service officers	21	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	25	0.0
118 Health and social service managers	152	0.8	21	0.3	10	0.0	183	0.3
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	792	4.4	23	0.3	79	0.2	894	1.4
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	17	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	20	0.0
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	705	3.9	22	0.3	41	0.1	768	1.2
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	70	0.4	1	0.0	35	0.1	106	0.2
2 Professional Occupations	9366	52.1	1877	22.4	23895	66.3	35138	56.3
21 Science and technology professionals	1814	10.1	340	4.1	20669	57.4	22823	36.6
211 Science professionals	113	0.6	103	1.2	160	0.4	376	0.6
212 Engineering professionals	433	2.4	232	2.8	1746	4.8	2411	3.9
213 Information and communication technology professionals	1268	7.0	5	0.1	18763	52.1	20036	32.1
22 Health professionals	1797	10.0	865	10.3	3	0.0	2665	4.3
221 Health professionals	1797	10.0	865	10.3	3	0.0	2665	4.3
23 Teaching and research professionals	3556	19.8	350	4.2	112	0.3	4018	6.4
231 Teaching professionals	1340	7.4	347	4.1	31	0.1	1718	2.8
232 Research professionals	2216	12.3	3	0.0	81	0.2	2300	3.7
24 Business and public service professionals	2199	12.2	322	3.8	3111	8.6	5632	9.0
241 Legal professionals	306	1.7	0	0.0	302	0.8	608	1.0
242 Business and statistical professionals	946	5.3	4	0.0	2787	7.7	3737	6.0
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	79	0.4	5	0.1	20	0.1	104	0.2
244 Public service professionals	858	4.8	313	3.7	1	0.0	1172	1.9
245 Librarians and related professionals	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	4920	27.4	871	10.4	4563	12.7	10354	16.6
31 Science and technology associate professions	357	2.0	20	0.2	1869	5.2	2246	3.6
311 Science and engineering technicians	172	1.0	18	0.2	154	0.4	344	0.6
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	24	0.1	0	0.0	93	0.3	117	0.2
313 IT service delivery occupations	161	0.9	2	0.0	1622	4.5	1785	2.9
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	2468	13.7	648	7.7	9	0.0	3125	5.0
321 Health associate professionals	2221	12.3	625	7.5	2	0.0	2848	4.6
322 Therapists	206	1.1	22	0.3	7	0.0	235	0.4
323 Social welfare associate professionals	41	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	42	0.1
33 Protective service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
331 Protective service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	321	1.8	198	2.4	161	0.4	680	1.1
341 Artistic and literary occupations	96	0.5	54	0.6	19	0.1	169	0.3
342 Design associate professionals	91	0.5	0	0.0	18	0.0	109	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	124	0.7	144	1.7	124	0.3	392	0.6
344 Sports and fitness occupations	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1774	9.9	5	0.1	2523	7.0	4302	6.9
351 Transport associate professionals	10	0.1	2	0.0	14	0.0	26	0.0
352 Legal associate professionals	26	0.1	0	0.0	30	0.1	56	0.1
353 Business and finance associate professionals	1425	7.9	2	0.0	2149	6.0	3576	5.7
354 Sales and related associate professionals	247	1.4	1	0.0	230	0.6	478	0.8
355 Conservation associate professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	64	0.4	0	0.0	97	0.3	161	0.3

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2010, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	90	0.5	3	0.0	34	0.1	127	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	53	0.3	3	0.0	19	0.1	75	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	29	0.2	3	0.0	6	0.0	38	0.1
412	Administrative occupations: finance	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	16	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	25	0.0
414	Administrative occupations: communications	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	37	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.0	52	0.1
421	Secretarial and related occupations	38	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.0	53	0.1
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	420	2.3	3141	37.4	142	0.4	3703	5.9
51	Skilled agricultural trades	61	0.3	171	2.0	0	0.0	232	0.4
511	Agricultural trades	61	0.3	171	2.0	0	0.0	232	0.4
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	80	0.4	101	1.2	105	0.3	286	0.5
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	2	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	20	0.1	27	0.3	9	0.0	56	0.1
523	Vehicle trades	11	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	19	0.0
524	Electrical trades	47	0.3	65	0.8	88	0.2	200	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	33	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.1	57	0.1
531	Construction trades	33	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.1	57	0.1
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	246	1.4	2869	34.2	13	0.0	3128	5.0
541	Textiles and garments trades	17	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0	20	0.0
542	Printing trades	8	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	201	1.1	2867	34.2	7	0.0	3075	4.9
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	20	0.1		0.0	4	0.0	24	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	358	2.0	2384	28.4	2	0.0	2744	4.4
61	Caring personal service occupations	353	2.0	2381	28.4	0	0.0	2734	4.4
611	Healthcare and related personal services	335	1.9	2358	28.1	0	0.0	2693	4.3
612	Childcare and related personal services	9	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0
613	Animal care services	9	0.1	20	0.2	0	0.0	29	0.0
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	17	0.1	0	0.0	18	0.0	35	0.1
71	Sales occupations	14	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	21	0.0
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	13	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	20	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	14	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	14	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	6	0.0	1	0.0	51	0.1	58	0.1
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	6	0.0	1	0.0	38	0.1	45	0.1
811	Process operatives	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
812	Plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.1	36	0.1
813	Assemblers and routine operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	13	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	13	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	452	2.5	56	0.7	54	0.1	562	0.9
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	4	0.0	27	0.3	0	0.0	31	0.0
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	4	0.0	27	0.3	0	0.0	31	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	89	0.5	12	0.1	6	0.0	107	0.2
922	Elementary personal services occupations	88	0.5	12	0.1	6	0.0	106	0.2
925	Elementary sales occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
99	Not stated	359	2.0	17	0.2	48	0.1	424	0.7
999	Not stated	359	2.0	17	0.2	48	0.1	424	0.7

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.9 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	16050	77.9	14823	78.8
Post Study	3793	18.4	3425	18.2
Entrepreneur	471	2.3	337	1.8
Investor	200	1.0	160	0.9
Sol Rep	5	0.0	0	0.0
MBA Provision	1	0.0	1	0.0
Gateway	64	0.3	57	0.3
HSMP IED Trans	10	0.0	6	0.0
Total PA	20594	100.0	18809	100.0

b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Partner	31044	74.2	27626	74.9
Dep Child	8272	19.8	7297	19.8
Dep Over 18	114	0.3	80	0.2
(Investor) Partner	94	0.2	76	0.2
(Investor) Child	156	0.4	112	0.3
(Entrepreneur) Partner	114	0.3	86	0.2
(Entrepreneur) Child	148	0.4	107	0.3
(Post Study) Partner	1429	3.4	1128	3.1
(Post Study) Child	482	1.2	376	1.0
(Sol Rep) Child	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total Dep	41853	100.0	36889	100.0

Grand Total	62447		55698	
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Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.10 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

a) In-Country	Iss	%	b) Out-Country	Iss	%
Principal applicants			Principal applicants		
General	12951	98.1	Investor	114	2.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	141	1.1	Entrepreneur	196	3.5
HS - Investor - Int	46	0.3	General	1872	33.4
HS - MBA Provision	1	0.0	Post Study	3425	61.1
Gateway	57	0.4	Total Out-C PA	5607	100.0
HS - HSMP IED Trans	6	0.0			
Total In-C PA	13202	100.0	Dependants		%
Dependants			Dep Child	2199	28.8
Dep Partner	24075	82.3	(Entrepreneur) Child	107	1.4
Dep Over 18	80	0.3	(Investor) Child	112	1.5
Dep Child	5098	17.4	(Post Study) Child	376	4.9
Total In-C Dep	29253	100.0	(Sol Rep) Child	1	0.0
			<i>total child</i>	2795	36.6
			Dep Partner	3551	46.5
			(Investor) Partner	76	1.0
			(Entrepreneur) Partner	86	1.1
			(Post Study) Partner	1128	14.8
			<i>total partner</i>	4841	63.4
			Total Out-C Dep	7636	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA



Table 5.11 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

	Iss	%
India	20639	37.1
Pakistan	8425	15.1
Nigeria	5340	9.6
China	3720	6.7
Bangladesh	2280	4.1
United States	1948	3.5
Sri Lanka	1896	3.4
Russia	899	1.6
Iran	656	1.2
Australia	648	1.2
Nepal	633	1.1
Malaysia	512	0.9
Canada	452	0.8
South Africa	433	0.8
Ghana	390	0.7
South Korea	385	0.7
Turkey	385	0.7
Mauritius	297	0.5
Egypt	289	0.5
Thailand	272	0.5
Total All Nat	55698	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.12 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	9280	32.2	7908	30.1
ICT	18920	65.6	17873	68.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	482	1.7	367	1.4
Sportspeople Migrant	153	0.5	140	0.5
Total PA	28835	100.0	26288	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Child	10188	47.3	9195	47.4
Dep Partner	11172	51.9	10072	52.0
Dep Over 18	168	0.8	114	0.6
Total Dep	21528	100.0	19381	100.0
Grand Total	50363		45669	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.13- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

a) In-Country			b) Out-Country		
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	4502	57.3	General Migrant	3406	18.5
ICT	3112	39.6	ICT	14761	80.1
Min. of Rel. Migrant	194	2.5	Min. of Rel. Migrant	173	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	49	0.6	Sportspeople Migrant	91	0.5
Total In-C PA	7857	100.0	Total In-C PA	18431	100.0
Dependants		%	Dependants	Iss	%
Dep Partner	2841	46.3	Dep Partner	7231	54.6
Dep Over 18	114	1.9	Dep Child	6009	45.4
Dep Child	3186	51.9	Total In-C Dep	13240	100.0
Total In-C Dep	6141	100.0			

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	1448	23.4	688	31.3	11315	65.8	13451	52.6
United States	783	12.7	69	3.1	2179	12.7	3031	11.9
Japan	99	1.6	4	0.2	896	5.2	999	3.9
China	493	8.0	173	7.9	310	1.8	976	3.8
Australia	367	5.9	92	4.2	366	2.1	825	3.2
Philippines	233	3.8	258	11.7	105	0.6	596	2.3
Pakistan	290	4.7	161	7.3	88	0.5	539	2.1
Canada	238	3.9	32	1.5	195	1.1	465	1.8
South Africa	168	2.7	45	2.0	168	1.0	381	1.5
Nigeria	203	3.3	44	2.0	42	0.2	289	1.1
Russia	138	2.2	138	6.3	138	0.8	287	1.1
Malaysia	120	1.9	32	1.5	125	0.7	277	1.1
South Korea	80	1.3	80	3.6	80	0.5	210	0.8
New Zealand	132	2.1	22	1.0	52	0.3	206	0.8
Sri Lanka	105	1.7	48	2.2	40	0.2	193	0.8
Nepal	47	0.8	132	6.0	3	0.0	182	0.7
Brazil	65	1.1	7	0.3	90	0.5	162	0.6
Egypt	71	1.1	28	1.3	57	0.3	156	0.6
Turkey	53	0.9	3	0.1	98	0.6	154	0.6
Singapore	40	0.6	40	1.8	40	0.2	139	0.5
Total	6180	100.0	2197	100.0	17196	100.0	25573	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.15 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, , Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6180</b>	100.0	<b>2197</b>	100.0	<b>17196</b>	100.0	<b>25573</b>	100.0
J Information and Communication	592	9.6	37	1.7	9115	53.0	9744	38.1
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	725	11.7	123	5.6	3203	18.6	4051	15.8
K Financial and Insurance Activities	999	16.2	3	0.1	2255	13.1	3257	12.7
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	1141	18.5	839	38.2	48	0.3	2028	7.9
P Education	1318	21.3	79	3.6	30	0.2	1427	5.6
C Manufacturing	171	2.8	57	2.6	1139	6.6	1367	5.3
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	359	5.8	780	35.5	60	0.3	1199	4.7
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	165	2.7	14	0.6	395	2.3	574	2.2
B Mining and Quarrying	35	0.6	31	1.4	413	2.4	479	1.9
S Other Service Activities	287	4.6	23	1.0	84	0.5	394	1.5
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	117	1.9	82	3.7	116	0.7	315	1.2
N Administrative and Support Activities	91	1.5	20	0.9	181	1.1	292	1.1
F Construction	66	1.1	25	1.1	123	0.7	214	0.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	64	1.0	63	2.9	0	0.0	127	0.5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	0.2	18	0.8	21	0.1	52	0.2
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.0	19	0.1
L Real estate activities	10	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.0	19	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	6	0.1		0.0	3	0.0	9	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
TOTAL	6180	100.0	2197	100.0	17196	100.0	25573	100.0
1 Managers and senior officials	895	14.5	15	0.7	3733	21.7	4643	18.2
11 Corporate managers	691	11.2	12	0.5	3695	21.5	4398	17.2
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	145	2.3	1	0.0	440	2.6	586	2.3
112 Production managers	21	0.3	3	0.1	208	1.2	232	0.9
113 Functional managers	345	5.6	4	0.2	2512	14.6	2861	11.2
114 Quality and customer care managers	35	0.6	0	0.0	148	0.9	183	0.7
115 Financial institution and office managers	74	1.2	1	0.0	304	1.8	379	1.5
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	24	0.4	0	0.0	74	0.4	98	0.4
117 Protective service officers	5	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	12	0.0
118 Health and social service managers	42	0.7	3	0.1	2	0.0	47	0.2
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	204	3.3	3	0.1	38	0.2	245	1.0
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	156	2.5	3	0.1	23	0.1	182	0.7
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	44	0.7	0	0.0	14	0.1	58	0.2
2 Professional Occupations	3463	56.0	713	32.5	11404	66.3	15580	60.9
21 Science and technology professionals	741	12.0	186	8.5	9978	58.0	10905	42.6
211 Science professionals	39	0.6	47	2.1	101	0.6	187	0.7
212 Engineering professionals	196	3.2	137	6.2	977	5.7	1310	5.1
213 Information and communication technology professionals	506	8.2	2	0.1	8900	51.8	9408	36.8
22 Health professionals	494	8.0	369	16.8	6	0.0	869	3.4
221 Health professionals	494	8.0	369	16.8	6	0.0	869	3.4
23 Teaching and research professionals	1312	21.2	86	3.9	49	0.3	1447	5.7
231 Teaching professionals	440	7.1	84	3.8	15	0.1	539	2.1
232 Research professionals	872	14.1	2	0.1	34	0.2	908	3.6
24 Business and public service professionals	916	14.8	72	3.3	1371	8.0	2359	9.2
241 Legal professionals	129	2.1	1	0.0	147	0.9	277	1.1
242 Business and statistical professionals	397	6.4	1	0.0	1214	7.1	1612	6.3
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	38	0.6	1	0.0	10	0.1	49	0.2
244 Public service professionals	347	5.6	69	3.1	0	0.0	416	1.6
245 Librarians and related professionals	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	1357	22.0	231	10.5	1865	10.8	3453	13.5
31 Science and technology associate professions	88	1.4	6	0.3	661	3.8	755	3.0
311 Science and engineering technicians	38	0.6	5	0.2	65	0.4	108	0.4
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	8	0.1	1	0.0	15	0.1	24	0.1
313 IT service delivery occupations	42	0.7	0	0.0	581	3.4	623	2.4
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	451	7.3	151	6.9	2	0.0	604	2.4
321 Health associate professionals	367	5.9	148	6.7	0	0.0	515	2.0
322 Therapists	70	1.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	74	0.3
323 Social welfare associate professionals	14	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	15	0.1
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	102	1.7	74	3.4	74	0.4	250	1.0
341 Artistic and literary occupations	28	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.0	46	0.2
342 Design associate professionals	27	0.4	0	0.0	12	0.1	39	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	46	0.7	64	2.9	53	0.3	163	0.6
344 Sports and fitness occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	716	11.6	0	0.0	1128	6.6	1844	7.2
351 Transport associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1	14	0.1
352 Legal associate professionals	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	12	0.0
353 Business and finance associate professionals	602	9.7	0	0.0	960	5.6	1562	6.1
354 Sales and related associate professionals	84	1.4	0	0.0	121	0.7	205	0.8
355 Conservation associate professionals	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	20	0.3	0	0.0	25	0.1	45	0.2

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2011 - Jun 2011, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	30	0.5	1	0.0	18	0.1	49	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	16	0.3	1	0.0	6	0.0	23	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	9	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	12	0.0
412	Administrative occupations: finance	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	14	0.2	0	0.0	12	0.1	26	0.1
421	Secretarial and related occupations	14	0.2	0	0.0	12	0.1	26	0.1
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	184	3.0	887	40.4	147	0.9	1218	4.8
51	Skilled agricultural trades	11	0.2	38	1.7	64	0.4	113	0.4
511	Agricultural trades	11	0.2	38	1.7	64	0.4	113	0.4
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	19	0.3	23	1.0	62	0.4	104	0.4
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	8	0.1	14	0.6	2	0.0	24	0.1
524	Electrical trades	9	0.1	9	0.4	59	0.3	77	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	10	0.0
531	Construction trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	10	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	151	2.4	826	37.6	14	0.1	991	3.9
541	Textiles and garments trades	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
542	Printing trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	134	2.2	826	37.6	12	0.1	972	3.8
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	11	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	12	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	134	2.2	348	15.8	0	0.0	482	1.9
61	Caring personal service occupations	131	2.1	348	15.8	0	0.0	479	1.9
611	Healthcare and related personal services	130	2.1	348	15.8	0	0.0	478	1.9
612	Childcare and related personal services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	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	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
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	6	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	9	0.0
71	Sales occupations	4	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	111	1.8	2	0.1	20	0.1	133	0.5
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	26	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0	27	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	25	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0	26	0.1
924	Elementary security occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
99	Not stated	85	1.4	1	0.0	17	0.1	103	0.4
999	Not stated	85	1.4	1	0.0	17	0.1	103	0.4

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.17 - WRS Applications Approved, 2004 – 2010

Nationality	<i>numbers</i>							
	2004	2005	2006	2007 (R)	2008 (R)	2009 (R)	2010 (P)	Total
Czech Rep	7,701	10,507	8,424	7,510	6,530	4,315	4,285	49,272
Estonia	1,742	2,525	1,549	965	945	1,155	1,340	10,221
Hungary	3,382	6,176	6,968	8,875	10,890	8,370	9,495	54,156
Latvia	8,080	12,865	9,755	6,285	6,980	15,880	18,890	78,735
Lithuania	18,110	22,789	17,463	14,270	11,565	15,210	24,540	123,947
Poland	66,047	122,313	160,112	150,260	103,115	55,845	53,520	711,212
Slovakia	12,054	21,522	21,808	22,450	18,330	8,010	7,375	111,549
Slovenia	148	166	187	190	195	140	150	1,176
Total	117,264	198,863	226,266	210,805	158,550	108,925	119,595	1,140,268

Source: Home Office

Notes:

R- Revised.

P – Provisional.

Table 5.18 - Foreign labour immigration by major routes of entry, 2010

	2010	
	number	per cent
WRS <sup>(1)</sup>	119,595	39.7
Tier 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	60,079	19.9
EU15&EFTA	37,000	12.3
Working holidaymakers <sup>(3)</sup>	1,050	0.3
Tier 1 Visas <sup>(2)</sup>	40,363	13.4
SAWS <sup>(2)</sup>	9,971	3.3
Domestic Servants <sup>(4)</sup>	15,350	5.1
UK Ancestry <sup>(5)</sup>	170	0.1
Ministers of Religion <sup>(6)</sup>	795	0.3
PBS Tier 5 <sup>(7)</sup>	17,100	5.7
TOTAL	301,473	100.0

Sources:

1. WRS = Approved applicants Table 4.4 - HO quarterly control of immigration bulletin - 2nd quarter

2. Home Office

3. Working Holiday maker = UK visas issued - Table 1.1 HO quarterly control of immigration bulletin - 2nd quarter

4. Domestic servant = Passenger arrivals as Domestic workers - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2010

5. UK Ancestry = Passenger arrivals as UK Ancestry - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2010

6. Ministers of religion = Passenger arrivals as Ministers of religion - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2010

7. PBS Tier 5 = Passenger arrivals as PBS T5 - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2010

Table 5.19 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, July 2010 - June 2011

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	7,314	12,666	19,980	20,123	12,372	32,495
Tier 1 - Investors	236	410	646	105	102	207
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	292	343	635	236	195	431
Tier 1 - Post Study	6,273	3,116	9,389	39,902	5,142	45,044
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tier 1 - Other	0	3	3	0	1	1
International Graduates Scheme	:	..	:	2	0	2
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	71	108	179	80	..	80
Sub-total	14,186	16,646	30,832	60,448	17,812	78,260
<b>Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>						
Tier 2 - General	7,746	:	7,746	11,495	7,135	18,630
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	29,390	3,016	32,406	6,231	5,452	11,683
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	378	:	378	503	519	1,022
Tier 2 - Sports person	228	:	228	110	96	206
Tier 2 - Dependants	:	23,210	23,210	:	:	:
Work Permit Holders	101	2,401	2,502	14	608	622
Ministers of religion/missionary	2	:	2	1	2	3
Other permit free employment - skilled	:	..	:	3	..	3
Sub-total	37,845	28,627	66,472	18,357	13,812	32,169
<b>Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>						
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	2,165	:	2,165	36	3	39
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	8,355	:	8,355	153	7	160
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	3,542	:	3,542	121	75	196
Tier 5 - International Agreement	412	:	412	102	49	151
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,625	:	1,625	107	12	119
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	20,890	:	20,890	:	:	:
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	1,318	1,318	:	:	:
Private servants in Diplomatic Households	:	:	:	24	1	25
Religious workers	3	..	3	0	0	0
Other permit free employment	99	..	99	15	..	15
Sub-total	37,091	1,318	38,409	558	147	705
<b>Non-PBS Categories</b>						
Domestic workers in Private Households	16,234	318	16,552	6,306	540	6,846
UK Ancestry	4,620	..	4,620	390	165	555
Other permit free employment	571	..	571	4,885	..	4,885
Sub-total	21,425	318	21,743	11,581	705	12,286
<b>Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-PBS categories</b>						
Main applicants	724	:	724	1	:	1
Dependants	:	..	..	:	1,828	1,828
<b>Total all work categories</b>	<b>111,271</b>	<b>46,909</b>	<b>158,180</b>	<b>90,945</b>	<b>34,304</b>	<b>125,249</b>

Source: Home Office

Table 5.20 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in employment categories by country of nationality, 2010

	PBS Tier 5 (Temporary Workers and Youth Mobility)	Working Holidaymakers. ( <i>Scheme ended 26 Nov 2008</i> )
Australia	10,000	200
Canada	2,610	35
Japan	865	-
New Zealand	2,940	50
Other	685	765
Total	17,100	1,050

Source: Home Office



## **6. ASYLUM**

### **6.1 Summary**

The number of asylum applications was relatively stable between 2005 and 2009, having fallen substantially from a peak in 2002. These falls coincide with: the introduction in 2002 of a process that prevents 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. Between 2009 and 2010 applications fell to 17,916. However, there have been small increases in the first half of 2011, mainly due to an increase in asylum applications from nationals of Pakistan and Libya.

### **6.2 Applications**

World events have an effect on which nationals are applying for asylum at any particular time. In 2010, nationals of Iran made the most asylum applications, accounting for 1,866 applications or 10 per cent of the 17,916 total; in 2009, it was nationals of Zimbabwe who made the most applications (23 per cent) (Table 6.1). Recent political unrest in Libya appears to have led to a substantial increase in asylum applications from Libyan nationals, with 366 applications for asylum in the second quarter of 2011 compared to just 15 in the second quarter of 2010. A similar trend has emerged for applications from nationals of Bahrain, albeit on a much smaller scale.

Most applications are made by those already in the country – 90 per cent of applications in 2010 – rather than people arriving at a port. Over half of applicants (55 per cent) in 2010 were in the 21 to 34 age bracket and 70 per cent were male.

### **6.3 Initial decisions**

Of the 20,261 initial decisions in 2010, 3,488 (17 per cent) were decisions to grant asylum, 1,707 (8 per cent) to grant a form of temporary protection (humanitarian protection or discretionary leave) and 15,066 (74 per cent) were refusals (Tables 6.2-6.4).

In 2010, nationals of Iran received the most initial decisions (2,293) and grants of asylum (569). The proportion of initial decisions for Iranian nationals that were grants of asylum had increased from 11 per cent in 2009 to 25 per cent in 2010 and this was the highest number of asylum grants for nationals of Iran since 2001 (577).

The proportion of applicants granted asylum or a form of temporary protection at initial decision has remained in the range of 22 per cent to 32 per cent since the first quarter of 2007, except for the first quarter of 2009 when the grant rate was 41 per cent. This followed a judicial review where it was ruled that any national of

Zimbabwe who could not demonstrate loyalty to the Mugabe regime could not be lawfully removed to that country and almost two-fifths were granted an initial decision were to Zimbabweans.

Considering the nationalities that had more than 10,000 initial decisions made between 2001 and 2010, Afghan nationals had the highest proportion of decisions granted asylum or a form of temporary protection (51 per cent), while Indian nationals had the lowest (2 per cent).

#### **6.4 Appeals**

In 2010, a total of 13,928 applicants requested asylum appeals, a 3 per cent decrease compared to 2009 (14,340) and 14,723 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges. Data from UK Border Agency sources are currently only available back to 2007, but data published by HM Courts and Tribunals Service suggest that 2010 saw the most cases determined since 2005.

The proportion of appeals dismissed in 2010 was 68 per cent, whilst 27 per cent of appeals were allowed. The remainder of appeal determinations were withdrawals. Nationals of Zimbabwe had the most appeals received (1,747), determined (2,235), and allowed (832); many of these appeals resulted from the large number of Zimbabwe nationals applications in early 2009, although a large proportion of appeals had already been determined in 2009.

#### **6.5 Asylum support**

As asylum seekers are not normally allowed to work for the first year while their application is being considered, support (known as Section 95 support) is available. There were 11,600 support applications in 2010, having fallen from a peak of 68,624 in 2002 (Table 6.5).

At the end of June 2011, 20,855 asylum seekers were in receipt of Section 95 support, of which 3,009 were receiving subsistence only support and 17,846 were supported in dispersed accommodation, with the largest nationality group currently supported being nationals of Pakistan. The numbers in receipt of support has fallen from 80,123 at the end of 2003.

The falls in support applications and numbers receiving support are in line with falling number of asylum applications and the clearance of a backlog of asylum claims from the early part of the decade. Failed asylum seekers who are destitute and have reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving are also eligible for support (called Section 4). In 2010, there were 6,621 decisions to grant Section 4 support and at the end of June 2011, there were 2,461 failed asylum seekers, excluding dependants, recorded as being in receipt of this support.

## **6.6 Dependants**

In 2010 the 17,916 asylum applications accounted for 22,644 individuals when dependants are included; an average of one dependant for every four main applicants. Most dependants (67 per cent) were under 18 and over half (56 per cent) were female. Nationals of Pakistan had the most asylum dependants (735) in 2010.

In 2010, initial decisions were made relating to 6,187 dependants. Of these, 968 (16 per cent) were granted asylum, 277 (4 per cent) were granted a form of temporary protection and 4,942 (80 per cent) were refused. The latest data suggests a decrease in refusals with 76 per cent of dependants refused at initial decision in the second quarter of 2011.

## **6.7 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children**

In 2010, 10 per cent (1,717) of main applicants were Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs). Almost a third (31 per cent) of UASC applications were made by male nationals of Afghanistan; and overall 81 per cent (1,398) of applications are from male applicants. UASC applications fell by 46 per cent between 2009 and 2010 and data from the second quarter of 2011 suggests a continued decrease. This decreasing trend has been influenced by falling applications from Afghan nationals.

In 2010, a total of 2,359 initial decisions were made on UASC applications. Despite UASCs only accounting for 12 per cent of all initial decisions, 68 per cent (1,096) of all grants of Discretionary Leave at initial decision were to UASCs aged 17 or under at the time of the decision. Over half (52 per cent) of these were to nationals of Afghanistan.

## **6.8 The relative importance of asylum flows**

Table 6.6 relates the scale of asylum seeking (including dependants) (column a) to total adjusted immigration by the non-British (column b) for the period 1993 to 2010. Column (c) presents the ratio of the two. Until a dramatic decline in proportion in 2003, asylum seekers were becoming an increasing larger proportion of total immigration over the period, accounting for just over a quarter of non-British immigrants in 2002. By 2007, a combination of a large decline in applications and a rise in other routes of entry led to the proportion falling to only 5.6 per cent. In 2008 the proportion rose to 6.2 per cent and to 6.5 per cent in 2009 but fell to 4.4 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.1 - Applications(1) received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2001 to 2010

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Albania	1,065	1,150	595	295	175	155	165	160	210	175
Macedonia	755	310	60	15	5	*	25	*	5	5
Moldova	425	820	380	170	115	45	30	20	15	5
Romania	1,400	1,210	550	295	115	75	-	-	-	5
Russia	450	295	280	190	130	115	80	50	65	70
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	3,230	2,265	815	290	155	70	:	:	:	:
Turkey	3,695	2,835	2,390	1,230	755	425	210	195	185	155
Ukraine	445	365	300	120	55	50	40	30	50	45
EU Accession States (4)	2,025	3,200	310	75	10	10	25	5	15	15
Other Europe (3)	245	175	85	35	35	45	95	95	45	175
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>13,235</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>650</b>
Colombia	365	420	220	120	70	60	30	25	20	15
Ecuador	255	315	150	35	10	15	10	15	5	5
Jamaica	525	1,310	965	455	325	215	240	240	200	235
Americas Other	170	240	230	130	100	95	115	130	140	170
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>425</b>
Algeria	1,140	1,060	550	490	255	225	260	345	235	275
Angola	1,015	1,420	850	400	145	95	95	80	45	55
Burundi	610	700	650	265	90	35	25	15	20	10
Cameroon	380	615	505	360	290	260	160	115	90	90
Congo	540	600	320	150	65	45	25	25	35	30
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475	1,080	570	370	335	205	190
Eritrea	620	1,180	950	1,105	1,760	2,585	1,810	2,255	1,350	710
Ethiopia	610	700	640	540	385	200	90	130	105	95
Gambia	65	130	95	100	90	110	100	125	210	245
Ghana	190	275	325	355	230	130	120	140	140	165
Ivory Coast	275	315	390	280	210	170	100	70	50	45
Kenya	305	350	220	145	100	95	115	150	100	115
Liberia	115	450	740	405	175	50	40	20	15	15
Libya	140	200	145	160	125	90	45	45	70	90
Nigeria	810	1,125	1,010	1,090	1,025	790	780	820	680	800
Rwanda	530	655	260	75	40	20	15	20	25	20
Sierra Leone	1,940	1,155	380	230	135	125	85	55	80	80
Somalia	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585	1,760	1,845	1,615	1,345	930	585
Sudan	390	655	930	1,305	885	670	330	265	215	575
Tanzania	80	40	30	20	20	15	20	25	35	25
Uganda	480	715	705	405	205	165	130	130	155	220
Zimbabwe	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065	1,075	1,650	1,800	3,165	5,600	1,445
Africa Other	665	970	985	1,050	735	555	510	600	765	720
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>29,710</b>	<b>20,605</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>6,600</b>
Iran	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455	3,150	2,375	2,210	2,270	1,835	1,865
Iraq	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695	1,415	945	1,825	1,850	845	380
Syria	110	70	110	350	330	160	155	155	140	125
Middle East Other	810	725	735	730	595	660	755	620	465	355
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>17,990</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>2,725</b>
Afghanistan	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395	1,580	2,400	2,500	3,505	3,330	1,595
Bangladesh	510	720	735	510	425	440	540	455	440	450
China	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365	1,730	1,945	2,100	1,400	1,185	995
India	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405	940	680	510	715	615	525
Pakistan	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710	1,145	965	1,030	1,230	1,300	1,415
Sri Lanka	5,510	3,130	705	330	395	525	990	1,475	1,115	1,355
Vietnam	400	840	1,125	755	380	90	165	230	465	450
Other Asia & Oceania	1,040	915	655	375	320	270	740	535	380	135
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>23,480</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>7,275</b>
Nationality not known	160	145	55	70	105	50	75	75	110	240
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,025</b>	<b>84,130</b>	<b>49,405</b>	<b>33,960</b>	<b>25,710</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>25,930</b>	<b>24,485</b>	<b>17,915</b>

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, \* = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

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

(3) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

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

Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

: Not applicable.

Table 6.2 - Cases (1)(2) recognised as refugees and granted asylum, excluding dependents, by nationality, 2001-2010

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Albania	25	20	*	–	*	–	*	–	5	10
Macedonia	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moldova	5	5	*	*	*	–	–	*	*	*
Romania	5	5	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	20	15	10	25	20	15	10	15	5	20
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	360	225	30	20	5	5	:	:	:	:
Turkey	210	150	90	85	35	10	25	15	10	25
Ukraine	10	*	–	5	–	–	–	–	*	–
EU Accession States (4)	35	10	5	*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Europe (3)	40	10	5	5	5	*	5	5	5	20
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>75</b>
Colombia	40	45	15	5	5	5	*	*	*	–
Ecuador	10	20	5	–	*	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	5	10	*	*	*	*	5	10	10	25
Americas Other	10	5	5	5	*	*	–	*	–	5
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
Algeria	65	20	5	10	5	*	*	5	*	5
Angola	100	65	25	10	10	10	25	10	5	10
Burundi	225	115	110	20	10	*	5	*	–	–
Cameroon	50	40	20	20	20	10	25	15	10	25
Congo	115	35	30	10	5	*	5	–	*	5
Dem. Rep. Congo	325	155	90	55	65	45	80	50	35	50
Eritrea	120	140	65	75	555	780	1,095	1,165	830	525
Ethiopia	90	50	15	15	10	20	30	15	30	30
Gambia	5	–	*	–	*	5	10	10	20	60
Ghana	50	15	5	5	*	–	–	–	*	–
Ivory Coast	20	10	20	5	20	5	10	–	*	5
Kenya	25	15	10	5	*	–	5	5	5	10
Liberia	10	5	15	5	*	*	*	–	–	–
Libya	60	30	15	10	10	5	5	5	10	10
Nigeria	25	25	15	5	*	*	*	5	10	20
Rwanda	205	125	30	10	–	*	*	*	*	5
Sierra Leone	165	55	15	5	*	–	5	*	5	5
Somalia	2,910	2,515	1,665	455	660	655	805	490	410	350
Sudan	120	70	130	120	65	30	65	45	85	365
Tanzania	5	5	*	5	*	–	–	–	*	*
Uganda	55	35	30	25	20	5	5	10	5	35

Table 6.2 - Cases (1)(2) recognised as refugees and granted asylum, excluding dependents, by nationality, 2001-2010, [continued]

Zimbabwe	120	2,240	875	220	80	140	255	530	1,640	355
Africa Other	95	65	30	20	15	10	30	35	25	45
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>1,915</b>
Iran	575	395	110	70	70	90	210	230	235	570
Iraq	830	715	70	10	5	30	145	180	95	55
Syria	20	15	10	10	10	15	25	20	30	30
Middle East Other	55	40	30	20	25	55	90	90	55	45
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>700</b>
Afghanistan	2,320	115	40	35	30	40	85	100	155	158
Bangladesh	10	5	5	–	5	*	5	*	5	5
China	20	15	20	15	10	15	60	55	50	60
India	20	5	10	5	*	–	*	5	*	*
Pakistan	225	135	80	60	50	50	65	65	65	90
Sri Lanka	1,440	340	20	10	5	5	65	145	135	185
Vietnam	15	25	10	5	*	*	5	–	*	10
Other Asia & Oceania	80	50	35	40	35	45	235	295	120	135
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>645</b>
Nationality not known	55	10	15	*	30	30	30	70	50	125
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,490</b>

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 ( - = 0, \* = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

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

(3) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

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

between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

: Not applicable.

Table 6.3 - Cases (1)(2) not recognised as refugees but granted exceptional leave, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave, excluding dependents, by nationality, 2001-2010

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants									
	2001	2002	2003 (5)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Albania	155	285	195	110	30	35	40	40	45	30
Macedonia	145	140	30	15	—	—	—	*	0	—
Moldova	45	110	60	35	15	10	5	—	*	*
Romania	70	70	45	80	40	10	—	—	—	—
Russia	40	20	15	5	*	*	*	—	*	*
Serbia & Montenegro	2,060	825	335	165	50	20	:	:	:	—
Turkey	275	200	140	95	65	35	30	10	10	10
Ukraine	30	10	10	5	*	5	*	5	—	5
EU Accession States (7)	85	25	15	*	*	—	*	—	—	—
Other Europe (6)	45	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	10	5
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>50</b>
Colombia	55	20	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecuador	10	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	15	15	10	10	10	5	10	*	10	20
Americas Other	30	5	10	5	5	5	5	*	5	10
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Algeria	75	35	30	25	25	30	15	15	15	15
Angola	515	700	385	100	40	15	20	15	*	15
Burundi	250	230	230	100	30	5	10	5	5	5
Cameroon	25	45	45	50	35	15	15	5	*	10
Congo	70	60	40	25	10	10	*	*	5	5
Dem. Rep. Congo	340	305	200	175	150	80	55	25	25	15
Eritrea	230	210	175	185	135	75	80	65	70	35
Ethiopia	240	170	135	130	40	20	10	5	5	5
Gambia	20	5	5	*	5	5	5	5	5	30
Ghana	45	10	10	5	15	5	5	*	5	5
Ivory Coast	25	15	25	15	20	20	5	5	10	5
Kenya	70	45	45	30	10	10	10	10	5	5
Liberia	90	125	95	65	15	5	*	5	—	5
Libya	85	80	10	5	5	5	5	*	5	—
Nigeria	130	75	55	45	70	50	35	40	30	35
Rwanda	330	245	65	25	5	*	5	*	5	*
Sierra Leone	1,425	185	70	45	25	20	20	5	10	10
Somalia	1,995	1,405	550	460	195	165	105	75	75	80
Sudan	55	40	25	40	25	40	15	10	5	10
Tanzania	20	5	10	5	—	—	*	—	5	5
Uganda	90	120	170	105	20	15	15	5	5	15
Zimbabwe	45	110	35	30	15	30	15	100	315	165
Africa Other	55	45	70	80	80	50	50	20	45	55
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>530</b>

Table 6.3 - Cases (1)(2) not recognised as refugees but granted exceptional leave, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave, excluding dependents, by nationality, 2001-2010, [continued]

Iran	305	145	115	230	385	270	215	220	165	135
Iraq	1,885	8,195	2,155	185	155	60	130	215	160	75
Syria	15	5	–	15	30	15	10	10	10	5
Middle East Other	75	45	65	50	40	25	25	25	30	25
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>240</b>
Afghanistan	7,500	4,765	560	420	465	765	800	890	1,225	605
Bangladesh	45	170	335	275	140	85	120	95	40	45
China	160	240	155	80	75	110	85	55	45	50
India	45	35	30	15	20	15	15	15	15	15
Pakistan	130	75	70	105	75	70	70	55	30	40
Sri Lanka	540	275	100	90	60	55	55	60	55	40
Vietnam	75	135	195	220	135	20	10	10	20	40
Other Asia & Oceania	35	20	20	15	20	20	40	25	25	15
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>850</b>
Nationality not known	65	10	30	*	*	–	5	5	5	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>1,705</b>

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

(2) Information relates to initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

(3) Exclude cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backchannel.

(4) May include some cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backchannel.

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

(6) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

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

Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).



Table 6.4 - Refusals(1)(2) of any form of protection or leave to remain, excluding dependants, by nationality, 2001 to 2010

Nationality	Number of refusals of principal applicants									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Albania	1,565	945	630	395	150	95	115	80	105	145
Macedonia	495	295	75	25	10	5	10	10	5	5
Moldova	360	595	415	170	85	40	30	10	5	5
Romania	2,130	1,095	645	300	125	45	-	-	-	5
Russia	840	320	340	215	115	85	85	35	45	55
Serbia & Montenegro (5)	9,010	2,450	1,625	960	415	110	:	:	:	:
Turkey	7,340	3,145	3,000	1,985	820	370	245	135	120	135
Ukraine	1,140	300	340	135	55	30	35	20	25	35
EU Accession States (6)	3,515	2,960	560	235	30	5	25	10	*	15
Other Europe (5)	680	230	185	85	50	35	105	45	35	150
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>550</b>
Colombia	675	415	315	150	65	45	30	10	10	15
Ecuador	495	290	220	50	20	10	15	10	5	5
Jamaica	470	890	1,105	500	305	160	225	170	155	195
Americas Other	245	170	195	110	75	55	80	75	95	140
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>355</b>
Algeria	2,590	1,075	700	590	270	170	230	175	145	195
Angola	675	580	685	470	160	55	55	50	45	50
Burundi	635	340	430	250	100	35	25	5	15	10
Cameroon	500	440	525	335	245	185	165	90	70	75
Congo	715	485	340	215	75	35	25	20	20	20
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,815	1,590	1,685	1,540	985	470	315	185	190	180
Eritrea	955	755	875	735	965	1,315	710	755	870	365
Ethiopia	845	485	590	515	345	185	80	60	75	90
Gambia	65	105	100	115	80	90	75	60	130	180
Ghana	330	230	320	315	190	85	95	95	95	155
Ivory Coast	455	200	470	270	165	130	130	50	40	55
Kenya	820	300	245	170	95	80	95	110	75	95
Liberia	95	225	650	435	195	40	35	15	20	10
Libya	215	75	185	155	130	80	40	25	45	80
Nigeria	1,110	1,010	1,040	990	805	560	595	560	515	700
Rwanda	455	315	360	170	50	15	25	10	15	20
Sierra Leone	1,125	1,255	610	320	145	85	80	35	50	65
Somalia	3,525	2,815	3,835	2,355	1,000	905	700	550	565	410
Sudan	595	455	595	1,305	900	510	305	140	160	210
Tanzania	110	35	40	20	20	15	20	20	25	25
Uganda	955	510	615	355	190	125	115	80	130	180
Zimbabwe	1,970	3,885	3,285	2,310	945	1,510	1,155	2,015	4,110	1,295
Africa Other	875	770	920	1,075	595	365	410	350	545	665
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>21,420</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>19,095</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>5,130</b>
Iran	5,120	2,420	2,930	3,590	2,850	1,850	1,665	1,355	1,700	1,585
Iraq	6,315	2,995	4,580	4,615	1,675	650	1,090	1,080	1,060	625
Syria	180	75	120	255	315	145	110	80	110	120
Middle East Other	915	535	1,670	835	585	480	520	345	365	330
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>2,660</b>
Afghanistan	2,545	3,300	3,375	2,225	1,050	1,310	1,490	1,355	1,855	1,380
Bangladesh	920	445	500	305	250	260	325	250	275	360
China	4,160	3,360	3,690	2,525	1,685	1,600	1,860	820	740	965
India	2,880	1,815	2,300	1,510	915	565	430	325	280	345
Pakistan	3,995	2,310	2,050	1,795	1,040	690	775	730	1,010	1,255
Sri Lanka	8,370	3,670	1,355	625	455	370	810	670	1,060	1,385
Vietnam	300	565	970	675	295	60	110	95	125	185
Other Asia & Oceania	1,845	955	715	580	265	150	180	230	230	390
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>25,010</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>14,960</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>6,265</b>
Nationality not known	360	105	230	80	75	35	35	15	60	105
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89,310</b>	<b>55,130</b>	<b>53,865</b>	<b>40,465</b>	<b>22,655</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>16,030</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>17,545</b>	<b>15,065</b>

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

(2) Information relates to initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

(3) Exclude cases where an application has been refused under the backlog criteria.

(4) May include some cases where an application has been refused under the backlog criteria.

(5) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

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

In 1999 and 2000 it excludes Malta but includes Cyprus (Northern part of).

Table 6.5 - Applications (1) for support, excluding dependants, by nationality and type of support applied for in 2008 to 2010

Nationality	2008				2009				2010			
	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total
Albania	20	20	10	50	60	25	15	100	39	21	6	66
Macedonia	5	-	*	5	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1
Moldova	5	5	*	10	5	*	*	10	1	1	0	2
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Russia	30	5	5	40	35	10	*	45	37	9	1	47
Serbia & Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:	:
Turkey	55	105	30	190	45	70	25	140	30	61	16	107
Ukraine	15	10	5	25	5	5	*	10	4	2	1	7
EU Accession States (3)	5	5	*	10	0	0	*	*	3	0	4	7
Europe Other	30	20	15	65	25	10	15	50	87	26	13	126
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>365</b>
Colombia	5	5	5	10	5	5	*	10	3	2	0	5
Ecuador	*	5	-	5	*	*	0	5	1	1	0	2
Jamaica	35	25	15	70	45	15	20	75	47	16	7	70
Americas Other	15	15	5	35	55	10	10	70	44	12	10	66
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>143</b>
Algeria	125	15	15	150	100	15	25	140	78	12	13	103
Angola	70	20	15	110	45	20	5	70	32	15	5	52
Burundi	10	5	*	20	25	*	5	30	14	0	2	16
Cameroon	95	10	10	115	65	5	10	85	56	17	9	82
Congo	90	20	20	135	90	20	5	115	86	6	4	96
Dem. Rep. Congo	185	40	20	245	110	25	10	145	111	16	10	137
Eritrea	1,830	50	35	1,915	1,190	50	20	1,260	672	33	19	724
Ethiopia	115	10	5	130	110	15	5	130	85	7	4	96
Gambia	60	5	10	75	105	5	20	130	132	13	15	160
Ghana	30	10	5	50	35	10	10	55	43	3	9	55
Ivory Coast	40	15	5	65	35	15	5	55	21	6	6	33
Kenya	60	15	20	95	55	10	15	80	58	11	8	77
Liberia	15	5	5	25	5	5	5	15	16	5	1	22
Libya	30	5	*	35	50	5	*	60	34	5	9	48
Nigeria	250	55	35	340	280	30	50	360	283	39	46	368
Rwanda	15	10	5	30	25	5	5	30	25	1	1	27
Sierra Leone	35	5	10	50	40	5	15	60	46	11	4	61
Somalia	730	425	130	1,290	465	290	100	850	295	178	65	538
Sudan	230	25	15	275	210	25	10	245	469	18	16	503
Tanzania	15	*	5	20	20	5	*	25	14	0	0	14
Uganda	85	25	15	130	110	20	20	150	120	21	4	145
Zimbabwe	1,185	300	375	1,860	1,555	320	570	2,445	732	151	140	1,023
Africa Other	250	40	35	320	390	35	55	480	343	50	38	431
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>4,811</b>

Table 6.5 - Applications (1) for support, excluding dependants, by nationality and type of support applied for in 2008 to 2010 ,  
[continued]

Nationality	2008				2009				2010			
	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total
Iran	1,720	310	115	2,145	1,340	275	95	1,710	1,361	257	100	1,718
Iraq	1,270	290	100	1,660	655	190	60	905	333	92	38	463
Syria	105	20	10	135	95	15	5	115	88	11	6	105
Middle East Other	435	120	65	620	330	90	55	470	299	74	39	412
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>2,698</b>
Afghanistan	875	270	155	1,295	960	310	180	1,455	648	255	100	1,003
Bangladesh	40	20	15	70	65	25	35	125	63	18	15	96
China	490	70	60	625	535	45	80	665	481	48	80	609
India	65	15	15	90	85	15	50	150	61	19	22	102
Pakistan	425	200	100	725	415	205	120	735	409	171	100	680
Sri Lanka	260	410	360	1,030	270	340	255	860	238	270	158	666
Vietnam	20	10	5	35	35	10	15	60	47	15	21	83
Asia Other	310	55	20	385	220	45	20	285	217	26	14	257
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>3,496</b>
Nationality not known	60	20	100	175	60	20	75	155	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,920</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>15,330</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>11,600</b>
of which:												
Family groups(4)	2,665	760	145	3,570	2,760	680	215	3,655	-	-	-	2,849
Single adults	9,260	2,390	1,870	13,520	7,785	2,000	1,890	11,675	-	-	-	8,751

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.

(2) If a case is deemed invalid or the case has not yet been assessed the case will not have a support type.

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

(4) A family, in this context, is defined as any principal applicant with at least one dependant.

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 6.6 – Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2010

	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	22.1	498.0	4.4

Source: Home Office; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

## **7. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UK**

### **7.1 Key developments in 2010**

The main policy developments in the UK during 2010 were discussed in detail in the UK response to the European Migration Network, published in May 2011<sup>1</sup>. These are summarised below.

#### **7.1.1 General political development**

A General Election was held in the UK on 6 May 2010. A new Government was formed: a coalition between the Conservative Party and Liberal Democrats. In general, the former, with the larger number of seats in Parliament, a more restrictive view of immigration, the latter holds a more liberal approach.

#### **7.1.2 Main policy and/or legislative debate)**

Immigration was heavily debated and featured prominently in the 2010 UK General Election. The economic downturn and a rise in unemployment contributed to increased public concern over the numbers of migrants entering the UK and the long-term effects of migration on public services, and a large amount of debate during the election campaign centered on reducing levels of migration. The main debates post-election focused on changes brought in by the new Government including: controlling net migration to sustainable levels; limiting third country economic migrants; minimising abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route; breaking the link between temporary and permanent residence; ending the detention of children for immigration purposes; the introduction of a new English language requirement for partners wishing to come to the UK; the abolition of Identity Cards and the National Identity Register for UK nationals; and stopping the deportation of asylum seekers who have had to leave particular countries because of their sexual orientation or gender identification.

#### **7.1.3 Economic migration**

In 2010, the UK continued to implement the Points-Based System (PBS) for managing migration. Key developments were (i) the implementation (by the previous Government prior to the General Election) of recommendations by the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) relating to Tiers 1 (for highly skilled workers) and 2 (skilled workers with a job offer) of the PBS and (ii) the development of policy (by the new Government) to limit numbers of economic migrants from outside the European Union (EU) as part of measures to control net migration. The new Government also started a review of non-economic routes, including the student route, and continued to support temporary migration. Interim limits on economic migration from third countries were implemented in July and aimed to keep the number of visas issued for Tier 1 and Tier 2 migrants five per cent below the number issued for the same period a year previously. The long-term limits, to be implemented from April 2011, were announced in November setting an annual limit of 1,000 for Tier 1 (not including investors and entrepreneurs, who are not subject to a limit).

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<http://emn.intrasoftintl.com/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do;jsessionid=0BCC7D55F2700495D93B1B798617D6F1?entryTitle=01.%20Annual%20Policy%20Report%202010>

A consultation on the reform of the student route of the PBS (Tier 4) was announced in December. The reforms aimed to identify ‘the brightest and the best’ who might make the greatest contribution to the UK whilst ensuring 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 new Government also indicated its plans to try to break the link between temporary and permanent migration, to ensure migrants who are temporary (particularly students) return home at the end of their stay and only those with the most to contribute to the UK are allowed to remain permanently.

#### **7.1.4 Family Reunification**

An English language requirement for migrants seeking to enter or remain in the UK as the spouse of a British citizen or permanent resident was introduced to promote integration and protect public services and ensure partners are equipped to play a full part in UK life.

#### **7.1.5 Integration**

The UK continued to utilise the European Integration Fund and the European Refugee Fund (ERF) to promote third country migrant and refugee integration. ERF funded projects included the Gateway Protection Programme (the UK’s resettlement programme). The UK used findings from the Trans-National UK-Ireland Project (TRUKI) to plan future revisions to the Gateway Protection Programme.

#### **7.1.6 Citizenship and Naturalisation**

The new Government announced that it would not implement the previous government’s policy of ‘earned citizenship’. A review of current routes to permanent residence in the UK was proposed which aims to break the link between temporary and permanent migration to the UK and restrict settlement to individuals who make the greatest contribution to the UK.

#### **7.1.7 Illegal Immigration**

The new Government committed to tackling illegal migrant working and its harmful social effects through continuation of Biometric Residence Permits (BRPs), civil penalties, PBS sponsors, guidance and support for UK employers and the UK’s policing and crime bill. BRPs were extended to cover those applying under Tier 2 of the PBS and to those applying to extend their leave in the UK in Tiers 1 and 5 (temporary workers). Applicants were able to enrol their biometrics at a greater number of locations, a major development that incorporated biometrics as a standard identity management tool in-country.

#### **7.1.8 Assisted Voluntary Return**

Assisted Voluntary Return for Families and Children (AVRFC) commenced in April 2010 and was for families and unaccompanied children (under 18) who had either sought asylum or who were in the UK illegally and wished to return home. The scheme offers flexibility of reintegration for the whole family and increasing emphasis is placed on the use of reintegration assistance for educational needs as well as income generation.

The UK also operated an Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) programme from 1 April to 31 August 2010. AVRIM was for migrants in the UK

illegally who wished to return home. The government explored alternatives to detention for families and began several pilots exploring new ways of engaging with families in the removals process. A new four-stage family returns process focuses on engagement with families during the decision-making process and giving parents the opportunity to engage in when and how they return when they have been found to have no legal right to stay in the UK.

From an EU perspective, the UK opted into two EU Readmission Agreements (EURA) in 2010, with Georgia and Pakistan, and negotiated a Bilateral Implementing Protocol to the EURA with Serbia (which has yet to come into force).

#### **7.1.9 Actions against human trafficking**

Combating human trafficking is a key priority for the new Government. A Child Trafficking Toolkit scheme was piloted which sought to raise awareness of the National Referral Mechanism (which was established to improve identification and protection of trafficking victims) and assist practitioners in identifying child trafficking victims.

#### **7.1.10 International Protection, including asylum**

The Asylum Improvement Project commenced, aiming to deliver improvements to the asylum system by speeding up the processing of applications, improving decision-making quality, achieving greater productivity and efficiency in the asylum process, and more sustainable decisions. New guidance to help determine asylum applications brought on the grounds of sexual orientation were produced.

### **7.2 Key developments in 2011**

#### **7.2.1 Labour immigration: Tier 2 Sponsorship**

In February 2011 the Home Office laid out the criteria for the annual limit on Tier 2 Certificates of Sponsorship, to take effect on 6 April. The Home Office also announced that 20,700 visas would be made available to skilled workers applying through Tier 2 of the points-based system, as well as 1,000 visas under a new exceptional talent route.

Under the new system, employers have to apply for a certificate of sponsorship from the UK Border Agency for a specific post if they wish to bring someone to the UK - this is a change from the existing system which gave businesses an annual allocation. The annual limit of 20,700 certificate of sponsorship is 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 places that are unused each month are rolled over to the following month. In the event that the monthly allocation is over subscribed, certificate of sponsorship applications are 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 has then been granted to an employer it must be assigned to the prospective employee within 3 months.

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

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

- the job has to be in an occupation on the graduate occupation list;
- only those paid £40,000 or more will be able to stay for more than a year. They will be granted for 3 years with the possibility of extending for a further 2; and
- those paid between £24,000 and £40,000 will be allowed to come to the UK for no longer than 12 months, at which point they must leave and will not be able to re-apply for 12 months.

### **7.2.2 Shortage occupations**

As part of its review of the immigration system, in February 2011 the government raised the threshold for Tier 2 visas to 'graduate level' and commissioned the MAC to examine which occupations should qualify. Among the occupations which would still qualify for entry under Tier 2 of the points-based system are nurses, teaching professionals, civil engineers and finance and investment analysts. Occupations which were qualified as skilled to the old level but are not to the new one include 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 revised to restrict migrants from outside the European Economic Area to a smaller proportion of occupations within the UK labour market. It recommended the list be reduced to cover 190,000 employees (not migrants) or well under 1 per cent of the UK workforce. In 2008, before the MAC recommended changes to it, that list covered over 1 million employees. The occupations in the list are the only positions open to migrants from outside the European Economic Area under the shortage occupation route of Tier 2 of the of Points Based System.

The latest MAC recommended list provides a more detailed breakdown of the sectors of the labour market affected by shortage. A total of 29 job titles were recommended for removal from the list. They include: secondary school biology teachers; consultants in obstetrics and gynaecology; paediatric surgery; nuclear medicine and paediatric dentistry; veterinary surgeons; and tutti orchestral musicians. 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. It is expected that the recommendations will have only a limited impact on migration volumes because overall migration through Tier 2 is limited.

### **7.2.3 Tier 2 outcomes**

Following the cap in April 2011, the numbers of certificates of sponsorship taken up by employers has been fewer than half those available each month. Reasons for this are unclear and may 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 referred to in Section 4 gives some support to the last point.

#### **7.2.4 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 wish to work in the UK. Such migrants do not require sponsorship by an employer but will need the endorsement of an appropriate designated competent body for their particular field.

#### **7.2.5 Consultations on settlement and on family migration**

During the summer of 2011 the UKBA embarked on two consultations.

The first was on employment related settlement, Tier 5 and overseas domestic workers. The main proposals would make it more difficult for Tier 2 migrants to obtain settlement, restrict the period of leave to remain for Tier 5 migrants to 12 months and close or reform routes for overseas domestic workers<sup>2</sup>.

The second was on proposals to tighten up family migration<sup>3</sup>. Much of the consultation focuses on measures to prevent abuse of the system through ‘sham marriages’ and also to curb forced marriage. Other proposals relate to the conditions of entry for family members, including those entering through the points based system.

#### **7.2.6 Students**

In July changes to the Tier 4 route 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 mean 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 UKBA announced in November 2011 that tightening of the rules and enforcement action had resulted in over 450 education providers being removed from sponsorship. It was estimated that this action resulted in up to 11,000 students being prevented from entering the UK

#### **7.2.7 Trafficking**

In July, the government announced its strategy on trafficking. It includes increased penalties for traffickers, a targeted focus on major source countries and closer relationships with overseas law enforcement agencies to carry out joint operations across borders.

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<sup>2</sup> Details can be found at <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/consultations/employment-related-settlement/>

<sup>3</sup> Details can be found at <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/consultations/family-migration/>

### 7.3 Fiscal effects of immigration to the UK

Government policy after 1997 was more favourably inclined towards labour migration as a key element in economic growth than hitherto. Much of the discussion about the impact of migration, particularly in the period immediately prior to the 2004 enlargement, focused on its overall economic effect and especially the fiscal balance. A lively political and academic debate began about the degree to which immigration benefited the economy and society more generally.

The first attempt to assess the net fiscal contribution of first generation immigrants to the UK was made by Gott and Johnston (2002)<sup>4</sup> for the period 1999 to 2000. They estimated that migrants in the UK made a net contribution to the economy of £2.5 billion but that the net fiscal contributions of migrants differ significantly between different groups. For example, on average migrants contribute more in taxes than they receive in public spending; however, low skill migrants may nevertheless be negative net fiscal contributors. Critics argued that the estimated net fiscal gain was meaningless unless seen in the context of the overall budgetary position and that as migrants age and retire they will become net recipients (Lilley, 2005)<sup>5</sup>. Meanwhile, Rowthorn (2004)<sup>6</sup> and Coleman and Rowthorn (2004)<sup>7</sup> argued that any assessment of the fiscal contribution of migrants should take account of its effect on GDP per head, on the cost of administering the immigration programme and providing for the special needs of immigrants so that a focus on net fiscal change could be misleading.

Sriskandarajah et al. (2005)<sup>8</sup> revisited the Gott and Johnston study, extending it to cover the period from 1999 to 2004, using the same basic methodology to achieve comparability but making changes to deal with some of the criticisms, including the treatment of dependants. They concluded that the contribution of immigrants to public finances was growing and was likely to continue to do so in the near future. Total revenue from immigrants grew in real terms from £33.8 billion in 1999/2000 to £41.2 billion in 2003/04, a 22 per cent increase compared with the six per cent increase for the UK-born. Sriskandarajah et al. found that migrants in the UK were positive net fiscal contributors in upturns of the economy but negative net fiscal contributors in downturns. Nevertheless, migrants are found to be greater net fiscal contributors than natives in both upturns and downturns. In one of the first studies to include A8 migrants, Riley and Weale (2006)<sup>9</sup> concluded that immigration since 1998 had raised GDP by 3.1 per cent and by one per cent during 2004-5.

A different view came from the major report by the House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs (2008)<sup>10</sup> on the economic impact of immigration, including that post-accession. It concluded that the main beneficiaries of migration were immigrants

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<sup>4</sup> The Migrant Population in the UK: Fiscal Effects. RDS Occasional Paper 77. Home Office, London.

<sup>5</sup> Too Much of a Good Thing? Towards a Balanced Approach to Immigration. Centre for Policy Studies, London.

<sup>6</sup> The Economic Impact of Immigration. Civitas Online Report.

[http://www.civitas.org.uk/pdf/Rowthorn\\_Immigration.pdf](http://www.civitas.org.uk/pdf/Rowthorn_Immigration.pdf). Last accessed 07/03/11

<sup>7</sup> The economic effects of immigration into the United Kingdom. *Population and Development Review*, vol.30 (4), pp 579–624.

<sup>8</sup> *Paying Their Way: The Fiscal Contribution of Immigrants in the UK*. Institute for Public Policy Research, London.

<sup>9</sup> Commentary: immigration and its effects. *National Institute Economic Review*, 4-9.

<sup>10</sup> *The Economic Impact of Immigration*. London.

and their families; immigration had a very small impact on GDP per capita; it was unlikely to create significant benefits for the resident UK population; and that while the overall fiscal impact of immigration was small, significant variations across different immigrant groups were masked. Further, a government inter-departmental paper presented to the House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs argued that even an additional 200,000 migrants in any one year would constitute a small proportionate increase in the overall population of the UK, so the direct impact of migration on GDP/head would inevitably be small. The paper also pointed to the absence of research on the impact of migration on components of GDP other than earnings and stressed the need for both a short- and long-term view and concluded that “in the long run, it is likely that the net fiscal contribution of an immigrant will be greater than that of a non-immigrant” (Home Office and Department of Work and Pensions, 2007, 9)<sup>11</sup>.

More recently, Dustmann et al. (2010)<sup>12</sup> assessed the fiscal consequences of migration to the UK from the A8 countries during the period 2004 to 2008. They showed that A8 immigrants who arrived after EU enlargement in 2004, who had at least one year of residence and were therefore legally eligible to claim benefits, were 59 per cent less likely than natives to receive state benefits or tax credits and 57 per cent less likely to live in social housing. Furthermore, even if they had the same demographic characteristics as natives, they would still be 13 per cent less likely to receive benefits and 29 per cent less likely to live in social housing. Comparison of the net fiscal contribution of A8 immigrants with that of individuals born in the UK, showed that in each fiscal year since enlargement in 2004, irrespective of the way that the net fiscal contribution is defined, A8 immigrants made a positive contribution to the public finances despite the fact that the UK had been running a budget deficit over the last few years. This is because they had a higher labour force participation rate, paid proportionately more in indirect taxes and made much less use of benefits and public services. In the longer term, the authors suggested that the balance might change as migrants settled in the UK and raised families, thus consuming more benefits. On the other hand, their overall better education than UK residents (35 per cent left school at or after the age of 21, compared with 17 per cent of natives) implied that they might pay more in taxes.

The degree to which the UK has benefited fiscally from immigration in general and post-accession immigration in particular continues to be contentious. Overall, the research evidence suggests that the scale and nature of fiscal benefits to the economy are unclear but probably small.

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<sup>11</sup> The Economic and fiscal Impact of Immigration. A Cross-Departmental Submission to the House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs. Home Office, London.

<sup>12</sup> Assessing the Fiscal Costs and Benefits of A8 Migration to the UK. *Fiscal Studies*, 31, 1-41.