

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2018

**Prof. John Salt
Migration Research Unit
Department of Geography
University College London
26 Bedford Way
London WC1H 0AP**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2017-18

Migration Flows

In 2017 there was an increase in the estimated net long-term migration: 282,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 13 per cent increase on 2016. The estimated inflow of people to the UK, with the intention to remain for at least one year, was 631,000, an increase of 42,000 on the previous year. Estimated outflow was 349,000, up 9,000 from the previous year. Both British and especially non-British inflows rose, by 5,000 and 37,000 respectively.

Net migration of EU citizens fell by 33,000 to 100,000, just over half of the total for 2015 (184,000). Non-EU net migration was 229,000, considerably above that of the year before (176,000), of which 151,000 was attributed to Asian net migration. The estimate of immigration for EU citizens was 239,000, similar to the 2016 estimate of 250,000. Immigration of non-EU citizens saw a statistically significant increase from 265,000 to 313,000. The data therefore indicate that, in 2017, EEA migration fell substantially, but this was offset by a larger rise in non-EEA migration, resulting in an increase in overall net migration.

The proportion of the overall net migration accounted for by men continued its upward trend, from a low of 35.8% in 2013, to reach 50.4% in 2017.

Stocks of foreign population and workers

Between 2017 and 2018 the total population of the UK rose by 0.7 per cent, similar to the last year, to 65.328 million. That of UK nationals rose by one per cent, twice the increase of the previous year, to 59.300 million.¹ For the first time in many years, the population of foreign citizens fell, by 2.4 per cent to 5.991 million, accounting for 9.2 per cent of the national total (down from 9.5 per cent). This followed a marked slowdown in the growth of the foreign population over the previous year.

The proportion of foreign citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA states was relatively stable over the past 4 years, at around 28 per cent of the total foreign citizen population, following a steady rise since 2011. However, in 2018 the number fell by 66,000, to 1.679 million.

In 2017, the number of citizens of the A8 accession countries fell for the first time, by 24,000 to 1.533 million. This trend continued more rapidly in 2018, with a further fall of 246,000, to 1.287 million. This is the smallest A8 population since 2013, reducing their proportion of the total foreign population from 26.2 to 21.5 per cent.

Conversely, the number of A2 citizens (Bulgarians and Romanians) continued to rise—an increase of 92,000 to 583,000 meaning this group now comprise 9.7 per cent of the foreign population, compared with 6.8 per cent in 2017.

In 2018, the number of foreign nationals working in the UK fell slightly, for the first time in decades, by 0.4 per cent over the year. The total workforce increased by 1 per cent, similarly

¹ The number of UK nationals has risen steadily in the last few years but the rise in 2018 is particularly high. It cannot be accounted for by greater numbers acquiring UK citizenship nor by increased births. It seems year-on-year sampling error may be responsible.

to the previous year, to 32.062 million. The UK domestic workforce grew by 1.2 per cent over the period, and accounted for all of the workforce growth for the year.

Over the last decade, the proportion of the foreign workforce accounted for by EU/EFTA countries has increased, to 69 per cent of the total in 2017. In 2018, this fell sharply to 64.8 per cent, 2.293 million workers. Nationals of EU15/EFTA countries numbered 1.012 million (down from 1.036 million), accounting for 28.6 per cent of all foreign workers; nationals of A8 accession countries numbered 879,000 (down from 996,000), 24.8 per cent and those of A2 accession countries numbered 390,000 (up from 336,000), 11 per cent.

There has been a trend over the last decade, in which the proportion of the foreign workforce in highly skilled jobs has fallen. Since 2015, this proportion has fluctuated, and was 36.7 per cent in 2018. For the thirteenth successive year, a smaller proportion of the foreign workforce were in highly skilled occupations than for the domestic workforce. In addition, a higher proportion (29.9 per cent) of foreign nationals were in the least skilled (routine) group, compared to 21 per cent of domestic workers. The EU15/EFTA, and non-EU sources except Africa, continue to be over-represented in highly-skilled occupations. Those from the A8, A2 and Africa were less likely to be in highly-skilled work.

Foreign nationals had a higher unemployment rate (4.4 per cent) than the UK domestic workforce (3.9 per cent). EU15/EFTA citizens had a lower unemployment rate (3.8 per cent) than that of all foreign citizens, and also of domestic citizens. Unemployment rate amongst A8 citizens was very low (2 per cent) on a very small number. Unemployment rate among non-EU/EFTA citizens was higher at 6.7 per cent. Africans and those from the Indian Sub Continent and South East Asia had relatively high unemployment rates.

In 2018 there were 9.183 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, down 2 per cent from 9.369 in 2017, following a decline in growth rate in 2016. The foreign born population now constitutes 14 per cent of the total UK population. In 2018, 5.585 million foreign born people, 17.4 per cent of the UK total, were also working, similar to the previous year, and following a prolonged period of increase.

Overall, 60.8 per cent of the foreign born population living in the UK were also working, similar to 2017, and a smaller increase than in recent years. Among the foreign born working population, Poles remained the largest national group (588,000), although this constituted an 11.7 per cent fall over the year, and the second consecutive annual fall; Indians were the second largest group, their number increasing by 14.8 per cent after several years of little change.

National Insurance (NINo) data suggest a change may be under way in labour migration to the UK with a general fall in the number of new registrations of foreign workers. In 2016-17 there was a substantial fall from 826,500 to 785,700 new registrations, and a continued fall to 669,800 in 2017-18. The fall over the last year was particularly marked in registrations from the EU accession countries, down 20 per cent from 368,500 to 294,100. The number from the EU(15) fell by 18.5 per cent, a substantially larger fall than the previous year (3.2 per cent). There was no change in the number of NINo registrations from non-EU/EFTA countries, after a fall of 7.8 per cent in the preceding year.

Managed labour migration through the points based system

Tier 1 is now largely the domain of entrepreneurs and investors as the UK seeks to attract 'high net worth' immigrants. There were substantial increases in numbers of both in-country and out-

country visas issued in 2017 compared to 2016, from 2,824 to 4,228 and 2,027 to 2,711, respectively. In 2017, entrepreneurs and investors were again major routes for Tier 1 migrants, accounting for 93.8 per cent of in-country issues and 57.7 per cent of out-country. A major shift in 2016 and 2017 was the rise in 'other permit free employment - high value' category for out-country visa issues, down slightly this year to 27.2 per cent of the total, compared to 33.9 per cent in 2016, although this does correspond to a slight increase in the number of visas issued in this category. There was a substantial increase in the 'Exceptional talent' category in 2016, from 7.5 to 15.1 per cent of all out-country visas, and remained steady at 15.1 per cent in 2017.

In 2017 there were 156,062 Tier 2 visa issues, similar to the 156,732 in 2016. Of these, 87,139 were to principal applicants, down from 89,825 in 2016, and the second highest number since the PBS began. In addition, 68,923 visas were issued to dependents compared to 66,907 in 2016, which is the highest recorded number. The number of general issues exceeded those for intra-company transfers (ICTs) for the first time in 2016, and this continued in 2017, with general issues comprising 52.9 per cent of the total *vs.* 45.8 for ICTs. The short-term ICT route was closed in April 2017, and salary threshold for long-term ICTs raised, which may have impacted the number of ICT issues. This suggests a growing general shortage of skills which is being met through labour immigration from non-EEA sources. Data for the first six months of 2018 suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues, the total number similar to the same period in 2017, down 1.6 per cent to 41,988. The data for this period suggest a similar distribution between general migrants and ICTs—both around 49 per cent of the total.

The total number of Certificates of Sponsorship (CoS) issued in 2017 was 86,685, less than the 89,167 issued in 2016. Indians remained the largest group, but the total number fell from 42,026 to 38,867, their proportion consequently falling from 47.1 to 44.8 per cent. Americans were the second largest group, their proportion stable at around 10 per cent. The number and proportion of ICTs has fallen in recent years, falling from 43,520 in 2016 to 39,305 in 2017. Indians continue to dominate this route, accounting for 70.1 per cent of the total. The Resident Labour Market Test (RLMT) route overtook ICTs as the principal route of entry in 2017, comprising 48.2 per cent of the total (up from 43.8 per cent in 2016). Of these, Indians were again the largest group, at 23 per cent of the total.

Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2017, information and communication technology professionals (IT) remained the largest group with 37.7 per cent of the total (32,697), a decrease from 39.7 per cent in 2016, and the first decrease since 2009. The main demand for foreign IT workers came from two occupations: programmers and software development professionals (34 per cent of IT workers), closely followed by business analysts, architects and systems designers (33 per cent). Business, research and administrative professionals were the second largest group (9,383 issues, 10.8 per cent of the total). The largest occupational group among these was management consultants and business analysts, comprising 51 per cent, followed by chartered and certified accountants (26 per cent).

The pattern of issues during the first six months of 2018 was similar to that for calendar year 2017. 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.

Students

In 2017, 179,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, more than the year before (170,000) accompanied by 9,000 dependents. In addition, there were 229,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year, 21,000 fewer than the year before.

Family and settlement

There were 65,102 grants of settlement in the UK in 2017, up 7.3 per cent on the previous year (60,670), but this is still considerably below the number granted settlement in 2015 (90,839), and is the second lowest level observed since 1998. This slight increase was driven by a 30 per cent increase in the number of asylum-related grants, to 18,730.

There were 40,131 family-related visas granted in 2017, an increase of 6 per cent compared with 2016 (37,792). In addition, 66,510 visas were granted to dependants (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK, a 4 per cent increase over the year. Just over two thirds of these were granted to other dependants of workers; the bulk of the remainder were with students. The largest nationality group granted family visas in 2017 was Pakistan, with 7,199 visas issued in 2017.

Citizenship

Applications for British citizenship increased by 10,799 (8.2 per cent) to 141,794 in 2017. There were 131,547 British citizenship decisions (including withdrawals) in 2017, 19 per cent less than in 2016 (162,729), and consequently grants of British citizenship decreased by 26,306 (18 per cent) to 123,115.

Asylum

Asylum applications in the UK from main applicants decreased by 14 per cent to 26,547 in 2017, the second consecutive annual fall in asylum applications, following year-on-year increases since 2010. The largest number of applications for asylum came from long-standing national sources: Iran (2,570), followed by Pakistan (2,495), Iraq (2,379), Bangladesh (1,712) and Sudan (1,685). Of the 21,269 initial decisions on asylum applications from main applicants, 32 per cent were grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection, compared to 34 per cent in the previous year. The largest numbers of grants went to nationals of Iran (1,260), Eritrea (1,145), Sudan (816), Syria (689) and Afghanistan (525).

Policy

The UK Government reached an agreement with the EU, guaranteeing the rights of EU citizens living in the UK, and of UK nationals living in the EU. Further details and guidance about how EU citizens and their families can obtain settled status in the UK were published in June 2018, in the policy paper: *EU Settlement Scheme: statement of intent*.

The EU Settlement Scheme will grant eligibility for ‘settled status’ to EU citizens and their family members who, by 31 December 2020, have been continuously resident in the UK for five years. Settled status will enable those eligible to stay in the UK indefinitely. EU citizens who arrive in the UK by 31 December 2020 will be able to stay in the UK until they reach the five-year threshold, at which point they may also apply for settled status. Close family members living overseas will still be able to join their family in the UK after 31 December 2020, and future children will also be protected.

The UK Government published its migration White Paper on 19 December 2018², which sets out its intentions for the future border and immigration system.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uks-future-skills-based-immigration-system>

1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2017-18

1.1 Total movement

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

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted to produce Long Term International Migration (LTIM) statistics. The adjustments generally result in a higher LTIM total than that derived directly from the IPS. Details of the adjustments are in Table 1.1. 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 (31,000 in the immigration data for 2017). Further adjustments are made for other people: visitor switchers - those who intend to enter, or leave, the UK for less than 12 months but will actually stay or stay away for longer, numbering 24,000 in 2017; and migrant switchers - those who intend to enter, or leave, the UK for at least 12 months without those intentions being realised, numbering 20,000 in 2017. It is not possible to provide some breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

ONS revised its net migration estimates for 2001 to 2011 in light of the results of the 2011 Census, which showed that net migration over this period was higher than suggested by previously published Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates. The revised net migration estimates are for the whole of the UK and are for all citizenship groups combined. Only LTIM net migration estimates have been revised. Research has shown that it is likely that the International Passenger Survey (IPS) missed migrants during the middle part of the decade, following EU Accession in 2004. Since 2009, the coverage of the IPS sample has been improved, but prior to 2009, the IPS did not adequately cover regional airports and would have missed immigrants to the UK and emigrants leaving the UK. Therefore users should refer to the revised LTIM net migration estimates when analysing net migration during 2001-11.

The Census allows us to estimate net migration across the decade by comparing population estimates at the start and end of the decade and by accounting for other components of change such as births and deaths. Other data sources can be used to distribute net migration across the decade in order to produce the revised estimates. Estimates for immigration and emigration for 2001 to 2011 have not been revised. This is because there are no data sources which can provide robust revised estimates of immigration and emigration across the decade. The Census, for example, would not include any people who immigrated after the 2001 Census and subsequently emigrated before the 2011 Census.

More information on the revised estimates is in the ONS report on the 'Quality of Long-Term International Migration Estimates from 2001-2011' and the related Guidance Note for users on the revised net migration series.

Confidence intervals at the 95 per cent level are provided for most of the data. Numerical differences between years, even for total numbers, may result from sampling error. More detailed breakdowns typically have wide confidence intervals and should be treated with caution. Thus for 2017 the total inflow is estimated at 631,000 +/- 39,000, giving a range of 592,000-670,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 26,000, with a range of 323,000-375,000. Net migration is in the range of 235,000-329,000 (Table 1.2).

When the Coalition government came to power in May 2010 it stated its principal migration policy objective was to reduce net migration to the UK to “the tens of thousands”. Upon election in 2015, the new Conservative government reiterated this policy, as did the minority Conservative government after the 2017 general election. Because the only measurement of net migration is derived from the IPS, it has therefore assumed considerable political importance.

Table 1.2 for 2007-2017 and Figures 1.1-1.4 for 1993-2017 summarise the Long Term International Migration (LTIM) adjusted statistics, broken down by citizenship. The tables include confidence intervals. In the year ending (YE) December 2017:

- Net Long-Term International Migration was + 282,000 (up 33,000 from 2016, but not a statistically significant increase)
- Immigration was 631,000 (up 42,000 from 2016, a statistically significant increase)
- Emigration was 349,000 (up 9,000 from 2016, not a statistically significant change)

The increase in net migration was the result of an increase in immigration with little change in emigration, in contrast to the year before when immigration fell and emigration rose.

Unlike 2016, both British and especially non-British inflows rose, in the former case by 5,000 (not statistically significant) and in the latter by 37,000 (not statistically significant) to 552,000, a historic high. Emigration by British people fell by 8,000 (not statistically significant), that by the non-British rose by 17,000 (again, not statistically significant). Net migration of British citizens fell to -47,000 (not statistically significant); net migration of EU citizens fell by 33,000 (not statistically significant) to 100,000. Non-EU net migration rose by 53,000 to 229,000, a statistically significant increase. The estimate of immigration for EU citizens was 239,000, compared with 250,000 in 2016 (not a statistically significant difference). Immigration of non-EU citizens rose from 265,000 to 313,000 (a statistically significant change).

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU and by a change in the regional presentations for non-EEA countries. 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. From 2016 a new regional breakdown (Table 1.2) has replaced the older groupings (Old and New Commonwealths, Other Foreign).

Net migration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year has fluctuated, peaking at 87,000 in 2007 (Table 1.2). In 2015, it was 46,000, a similar level to recent years (except 2012). However, in 2016 and 2017 there was a sharp fall to an increase of only 5-6,000, the result of a large fall in inflow and rise in outflow. Recorded net flows of Bulgarians and Romanians (A2) rose to a peak of 58,000 in 2015 before falling to 40,000 in 2017 as inflow fell and outflow rose. The trend in flows from EU(15) has also changed. Net inflow rose steadily from 2010 to 80,000 in 2015, falling to 46,000 in 2017, again as inflow fell and outflow rose. Overall, in 2017 the UK had a net gain of 229,000 non-EU citizens, up from 176,000 in

2016 (a statistically significant shift) and 100,000 EU citizens, down from 133,000 (not statistically significant).

Asian net migration to the UK, which had been stable for a few years rose significantly from 113,000 to 151,000 (Table 1.2). Net migration from Africa was almost unchanged over the year at 30,000 in 2017; that from the Americas was 18,000, with 20,000 from Oceania.

Compared with 2016, in 2017 more British entered and fewer left, although the differences were small; at the same time more non-British arrived and more left. Hence, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2016-17 was the increased inflow of non-British which comfortably exceeded the rise in outflow. The main source for this increased net migration was the non-EU population.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. For most of the period, total in- and outflow rose, with minor fluctuations. After 2008 outflow fell, with inflow following suit after 2010 but in 2013 the two flows began to diverge again, a trend continued in 2014 and to a lesser extent in 2015 but reversed in 2016 before continuing upwards in 2017 (Figure 1.1). With minor fluctuations, the number of non-British coming to the UK rose steadily from the early 1990s and was relatively stable from 2004 until 2012 since when fluctuations have been more pronounced but with a general upward trajectory (Figure 1.2). The trend in the number of non-British leaving has been fairly flat, tending to rise slightly until 2009, followed by a slow fall until 2015 since when numbers emigrating have risen.

The picture for the British population is quite different with emigration consistently exceeding immigration, although after a widening gap in the early years of the millennium recent years show some convergence (Figure 1.3). The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British. Inflow has fluctuated but over the last 15 years or so has gently trended downwards. The main trend of British outflow was upward until 2006, followed by a fall in most 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 after the turn of the century the behaviour of the British population increased in importance as net losses among this group increased, contributing to the overall net population gain. The trend of low net positive migration from the EU(15) was remarkably consistent for much of the period until rising after 2010 to its highest level of the period in 2015, since when it has been falling.

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 most of those discussed in section 1.1. The gap between the IPS and adjusted statistics was reduced after the early 2000s, mainly because of the inclusion of a smaller asylum adjustment. In 2012 the difference in net flow was 22,000; however, it then rose to reach 54,000 in 2015, falling to 44,000 in 2016 and 18,000 in 2017 (Tables 1.1, 1.3). Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals included in individual tables.

1.2.1 Total flows

Table 1.3, using IPS data and not LTIM, takes the long view, over a period of 40 years. In the early years net emigration was characteristic with the emigration peak (-80,000) in 1981. Not since 1993 has the country suffered net emigration. 1997 saw the beginning of a major increase in net immigration while 2017 saw the highest recorded immigration. The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed (Table 1.3). Net emigration characterised

British flows in virtually every year, reaching 100,000 or more in 1981, 2004 and 2006, but in recent years has fallen. For around 20 years after 1975 foreign net immigration was in the region of 30-50,000 after which it rose and since 2004 has been consistently between 200,000 and 350,000.

1.3 The situation in 2017

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5-1.7 differs from the standard one historically used by ONS and seen in Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4. It is designed to relate the UK flow pattern more closely with levels of economic development as well as traditional links. The four Indian sub-continental countries (ISC) 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, now superseded (see Table 1.2) is also included for comparative purposes with past SOPEMI reports.

1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship

Previous reports have suggested that the proportions of men and women in the flows have fluctuated. Because of sampling error there are likely to be variations from year to year. The proportion of the overall net gain accounted for by men fell from 56.4% in 2010, to 35.8% in 2013. This trend reversed thereafter and by 2017 there was parity between the sexes (Table 1.5).

There were differences in the sex balance of net flows between British and non-British citizens, although in both cases men were generally preponderant. Since 2005 they have accounted for the bulk of the net loss of British citizens. On average annually, they were responsible for two thirds of the net loss, ranging from 51.7 per cent in 2009 to 82.1 per cent in 2017 (Table 1.6). For the non-British the average annual gain was 51.9 per cent male, ranging from 42.6 per cent in 2013 to 58.5 per cent in 2010 (53.5 per cent in 2017).

Total inflow was again fairly equally balanced between the sexes with a slight preponderance of men, averaging 52.6 per cent since 2005 (Table 1.6). There are some differences by nationality. British and non-British males are equally likely to enter (averaging 52.7 and 52.6 per cent respectively) but the former are more likely to leave (57.7 and 53.4 per cent respectively). Given their predominance in the outward flow, the data suggest they are a little more likely than women to stay abroad. The consistency of this pattern indicates that the explanation is not a lag effect. Among the non-British, males were slightly more predominant in the outflow suggesting that they are more likely than women to come and go and that the latter are more likely to come and stay.

The breakdown of gender balance for the non-British between in and out migration reveals geographical differences but proportions vary from year to year (Table 1.6). For the EU and EFTA countries, proportions have fluctuated from year to year with no obvious trend. Flows to and from the ISC are heavily male dominated: 60.2 per cent of immigrants and 69.8 per cent of emigrants. However, in the last three years for the ISC this male domination has been less. The longer term trends show considerable annual fluctuations but there does seem to be a pattern emerging with inflows from the Other Foreign Developed and Rest of the World groups female dominated.

The rise in net migration overall in 2017 impacted differently on the various age groups. Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group, the number of whom, at

170,000 was statistically significantly higher than the 2016 figure of 114,000 (Table 1.7). In contrast, the net gain in the 25-44 group of 68,000 in 2017 was down on 83,000 the year before although the difference was not statistically significant.

The downward trend in the 15-24 group before 2016 followed the constraints introduced by the government on those coming in to study. Figures 1.5-1.7 show the trend in flows for the 15-24 age group since 2005 by region of origin. The inflow of British people has been fairly flat in recent years, while outflow rose after 2009 before peaking in 2014 then falling for the next three years; net outflow was mostly flat. The trend for EU15 and EFTA 15-24 year olds was a small net gain in the last couple of years. The net gain for this age group from the rest of Europe rose in 2017, with more arrivals and a slight fall in departures. The major change was a large net gain for the age group from other parts of the world as inflow rose sharply. As will be seen below, this rise coincides with a substantial increase in the number entering for study purposes.

When analysed by citizenship, age and sex the situation becomes more complicated (Table 1.7). Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error. In 2017, as in most recent years, there were net losses of British citizens across the board except for the over 60/65s. Although the estimate for this group is small and the confidence interval wide, the pattern is ongoing. The data for British over 60/65s do not suggest large numbers who may have previously emigrated to retire coming back in old age. However, 2017 recorded the highest number of returning Britons over the last 20 years. This may, of course, change if Brexit results in retired Britons deciding to return to the UK.

Figures 1.8-1.9 take a broader view, including all those aged over 45. Allowing for annual fluctuations there does seem to be a long term upward growth trend of inflows for both Britons and non-Britons (Figure 1.8). For emigration there is a different pattern, with a slight upward trend for the non-British; however, the significant element in Figure 1.9 is the rise in emigration by British over 45s in the first years of the millennium, followed by a sustained fall. Thus far, the reasons for these trends are unexplained. It might be suggested that before the recession British citizens were emigrating for retirement but afterwards this changed. Any secular growth in immigration by this age group may then be a 'trickle back'.

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. In 2013, the ONS introduced a new question to the IPS on reason for original entry for those leaving the UK.

Table 1.8 shows the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for 2017. For all citizenships, 194,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job and a further 77,000 to look for work, giving a total of 271,000 coming for work-related reasons, 8,000 more than the year before. These changes were not statistically significant. The number leaving for work reasons totalled 183,000 in 2017, slightly more than 171,000 in 2016. Of these, 123,000 had a definite job to go to while 60,000 left to look for work. Overall, 45 per cent of arrivals were for work reasons (down from 50 per cent the year before) and 55 per cent of departures (similar to the year before). Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants

leaving for work, a pattern common in recent years. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes (below).

Figures 1.10 and 1.11 show the trends since 2004. After a period of growth in work-related movement the recent trend is downward. In contrast the fall in inflow for formal study appears to have been reversed while the graph for family movement (accompany/join) has changed little. Work-related movement has dominated emigration and the pattern across reasons has changed little over the period.

Britons were a little more likely to leave for work reasons than to enter: 46.9 per cent (38,000) entered for work reasons, down from 48.6 per cent in 2016, and 50.4 per cent (55,000) left for work reasons, down from 53.7 per cent in 2016. Among the non-British, 233,000 (similar to the year before) entered for work reasons in 2017, 44.8 per cent of the total (down from 50 per cent in 2016); 128,000 (57.7 per cent) left for work (106,000 in 2016). A further 188,000 non-British came primarily to study, up from 125,000 in 2016 and similar to the levels in 2009-14. These data reinforce what is now a clear trend for a higher proportion of non-British to come for employment, a lower one for study.

Reasons for coming to the UK continue to vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Overall, the data suggest that those from richer (OECD) countries continue to be predominantly work motivated while those from elsewhere, although still more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK, are also increasingly likely to come for work reasons. Whereas 56.4 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, down from 64.5 in 2016 and lower than in recent years, only 35.8 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, a similar proportion 2016 but still higher than most recent years and suggesting that employment is now a more important reason for immigration for this group. Unlike OECD citizens, until recently increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries came primarily to study, peaking at 63 per cent in 2012, then falling annually to 36.2 per cent in 2016 before rising to 45 per cent in 2017. The fall is a response to government policy tightening up on student recruitment, especially in the Further Education sector, and the demise of the Post-Study Work Route. However, this trend has now stopped. Non-OECD citizens were also more likely than those from OECD countries to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else, although in 2017 the difference (15 and 12 per cent) was lower than in previous years.

1.3.3 Labour migration: usual occupation (prior to migration)

An alternative and in some ways better measurement of the scale of labour migration is occupation prior to moving since it records whether or not a person was in the labour market at that time.

The data give a further indication of the primary role of employment status in UK immigration. In 2017, a net 298,000 non-British citizens entered the UK, having been in employment before moving, up from 275,000 in 2016. A further 81,000 (up from 52,000 in 2016) British entered. In 2017, 60.2 per cent of the total inflow and 75.2 per cent of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.9). The inflow figure has increased in recent years, that of the outflow now seems to be rising after a period of stability. The difference 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, although this difference has been narrowing.

There are differences between the behaviour of the British and non-British, consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave, although this might now be changing with a higher proportion already in employment before coming to the UK. A higher proportion of British people had been in employment prior to entering, 79 per cent compared with 57.3 per cent of the foreign population. For both groups, higher proportions of those leaving, 80 and 72.5 per cent respectively, had worked before emigration. These proportionate differences are consistent over recent years

The main virtue of these data is that they provide an indication of the skill breakdown of labour flows. 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 immigrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999, fluctuated around 140,000 during most of the 2000s, fell to 87,000 in 2012, then rose to 152,000 in 2017, 29 per cent of non-British labour immigrants. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early 2000s, rose after 2007 with minor fluctuations to 41,000 in 2017. The number of professional and managerial British leaving has fluctuated since the recession but has generally fallen, to 50,000 in 2017. Non-British professional and managerial emigrant numbers have fluctuated in recent years around 50,000, but rising to 67,000 in 2017. The consequence of these trends was that in 2017 the country had a net loss of 9,000 professional and managerial British workers, and gained 85,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of around 80,000. On this evidence, foreign labour immigration leads in aggregate to a substantial net gain in high level skills.

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination (Table 1.9). 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 2017 the richer countries accounted for 60.5 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 85 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for 58.8 per cent of the net gain of non-British, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, ‘Rest of World’), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for the rest.

Figures 1.12-1.14 show the recent trends in the inflow, outflow and net flow of non-British professional and managerial workers by regions of origin and destination. Fluctuations from year to year reflect sampling error but some patterns emerge. The largest source of highly skilled is the EU(15)/EFTA. Overall, differences in the scale of inflows vary by region (Figure 1.12). After several years of generally rising inflows after the recession, 2015 and 2016 saw a reversal in trend. This was followed in 2017 by increases from most sources except for the EU(15)/EFTA where there was a fall. There was limited regional differentiation in outflows, but the general pattern was one of increased outflow except among those from the ISC (Figure 1.13). In 2017 the major change was the rise in outflows of European citizens, especially of citizens of the EU(15)/EFTA. Following the recession the UK sucked in high level skills from all sources. More recently the trend is of decreasing net gains from European sources with, in contrast, increase from the ISC and the Rest of the World (Figure 1.14).

The situation for manual and clerical workers is somewhat different (Figures 1.15-1.17). Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have tended to rise while outflows have been fairly stable at a relatively low level, except for those from Europe where they have recently risen. By 2017, 37,000 departing British manual and clerical workers were more than compensated for by 146,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 14,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 52,000 non-British. The large net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is despite government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration and reflects the appetite of British employers for lower skilled workers.

The breakdown of non-British manual and clerical worker inflows by origin suggests less annual fluctuation than that for professional and managerial workers (Figure 1.15). The broad picture is of continued immigration by Europeans. The inflow from the rest of Europe (mainly A12) fell as the recession began and was then fairly stable before rising steeply in 2013 and 2014, but from 2015 the increase has been slight. The flow from the EU(15)/EFTA was generally flatter, falling in 2017. The selectivity of managed migration beyond Europe means that the trend for the other regions is generally flat. The regional pattern of outflows has also generally been more stable (Figure 1.16). However, both European groups showed an increase in emigration in 2016 and 2017. In consequence, their net immigration fell, in contrast to the other regions (Figure 1.17).

What these data suggest is that in 2016 and 2017 there was a shift in the flows of more and less skilled labour, measured in terms of their work status and the skill levels of the jobs taken. The recent pattern of rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population has continued but at a lower level. There also 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; by 2013 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent, since when it has risen to 62 per cent in 2017. The geographical pattern has also changed in the last two years, with fewer professional and managerial workers and manual and clerical workers coming from Europe. It seems that the UK labour market appears less attractive to highly skilled workers already doing those jobs elsewhere and that this particularly affects Europeans. With 18 months' worth of post-Brexit referendum data now available it appears that the decision is now substantially affecting skill flows.

1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship

Table 1.10 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2017. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. Recent years have seen some jockeying for positions, with China, India and Romania being the main sources. For all migrants (Table 1.10a) China was the lead source in 2017. British citizens (Table 1.10b) were again more likely to be returning from Australia, USA or France; the same countries plus Spain and Canada were their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, China, India and Romania were the main countries of last residence, significantly ahead of Poland (Table 1.10c). Poland was the lead country of next residence for non-British citizens, followed by Spain, Germany and China.

Table 1.11 combines data relating to citizenship for two years, 2016 and 2017, in order to reduce confidence intervals and allow more countries to be listed, as well as data for 2017 alone. Among foreign immigrants the dominance of Romanians, Chinese and Indians is clear but other European countries are well represented.

The data in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 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 America 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 that were important a few years ago are no longer so, such as immigration (mainly nurses) from the Philippines. Other flows, 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 is less important than it was: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population. Romanians still tend to come and stay. Perhaps the most significant trend over the last decade is the growth of flows between the UK and China, while India retains its role as a major flow partner. For 2015 and 2016 the most notable trend was the rise in importance of Romania as a source but this was less so in 2017.

1.5 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2018

The information here is taken from the Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2018. (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/november2018>)

The reporting period for the International Passenger Survey data in this release is for year ending (YE) June 2018 and therefore these data cover two years after the EU Referendum. The data suggest that Brexit has had some impact on the migration behaviour of EU citizens.

Table 1.12 summarises flows over recent years by major citizenship groups for years ending June. Long-Term International Migration estimates in the YE June 2018 (data for YE June 2017 in parenthesis) were:

net migration = 273,000 (226,000)

immigration = 625,000 (566,000)

emigration = 351,000 (340,000)

Net migration of EU citizens was 74,000, the lowest estimate since 2012 and the lowest immigration level since 2014 (Table 1.12). Net migration for EU8 citizens has seen a sharp decrease over the last two years and it is now estimated that in YE June 2018 14,000 more EU8 citizens left the UK than arrived. This has been driven by a decrease in EU8 immigration, particularly for work, and an increase in emigration over the last two years. However, none of the changes in net migration of EU citizens were statistically significant.

For non-EU citizens there was a statistically significant increase of 76,000 over the year. Asians accounted for the majority of this increase, again statistically significant.

Immigration to the UK for all types of work increased between 2012 and the year ending June 2016 to a peak of 312,000, but has been lower since and was 242,000 in year ending June 2018. The decrease was largely accounted for by a fall in the number of EU citizens arriving looking for work, with 37,000 in the year ending June 2018, down from 82,000 at the peak two years earlier. The overall number of EU citizens coming to the UK for a definite job has also fallen, particularly from the EU(15) and at 77,000 was now back to a level similar to those seen in

2013 and 2014. Immigration of non-EU citizens coming to work has been broadly stable since 2015.

Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 - 2017

thousands

Components			Adjustments				
Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic ³	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment ⁵	Visitor Switchers adjustment	Migrant Switchers adjustment
Inflow to UK					All		
1996	318	261	15		31	25	-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23	-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28	-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29	-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40	-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36	-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45	-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44	-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43	-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51	-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50	-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37	-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35	-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28	-18
2010	591	547	-	12	19	30	-17
2011	566	525	-	11	20	25	-15
2012	498	452	-	12	22	24	-13
2013	526	472	-	13	24	30	-13
2014	632	570	-	13	26	36	-13
2015	631	558	-	13	33	40	-14
2016	589	521	-	13	35	29	-14
2017	644	593	-	11	31	24	-20

Components			Adjustments				
Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic ³	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment ⁵	Visitor Switchers adjustment	Migrant Switchers adjustment
Outflow from UK					All		
1996	- 264	- 223	- 19		- 7	- 17	+ 2
1997	- 279	- 232	- 21		- 10	- 18	+ 2
1998	- 251	- 206	- 21		- 10	- 16	+ 2
1999	- 291	- 245	- 19		- 8	- 21	+ 2
2000	- 321	- 278	- 16		- 10	- 19	+ 3
2001	-309	-250	-17		-18	-26	+ 2
2002	-363	-305	-17		-21	-22	+ 3
2003	-363	-314	-15		-17	-21	+ 3
2004	-344	-310	-15		-16	-16	+ 13
2005	-361	-328	-17		-15	-15	+ 14
2006	-398	-369	-16		-15	-16	+ 17
2007	-341	-318	-14		-11	-13	+ 14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10	-10	-16	+ 13
2009	-368	-334	0	-13	-9	-21	+ 9
2010	-339	-308	-	-12	-8	-19	+ 8
2011	-351	-328	-	-13	-6	-14	+ 11
2012	-321	-298	-	-14	-5	-14	+ 10
2013	-314	-294	-	-11	-5	-14	+ 9
2014	-320	-297	-	-12	-4	-16	+ 9
2015	-298	-278	-	-10	-3	-16	+ 9
2016	-340	-315	-	-11	-4	-19	+ 10
2017	-360	-327	-	-10	-5	-32	+ 14

Components			Adjustments				
Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic ³	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment ⁵	Visitor Switchers adjustment	Migrant Switchers adjustment
Net Flow					All		
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	179	122	-11		66	10	-16
2002	172	81	-9		75	23	-16
2003	185	113	-7		37	23	-18
2004	268	208	-8		21	27	-2
2005	267	168	-8		11	36	-1
2006	265	160	-6		9	35	1
2007	273	209	-5		12	25	-8
2008	229	125	0	8	17	19	-7
2009	229	185	0	-1	17	7	-9
2010	256	239	-	0	11	11	-9
2011	205	197	-	-3	14	11	-3
2012	177	155	-	-2	17	10	-3
2013	212	178	-	2	19	16	-3
2014	312	273	-	2	21	20	-4
2015	334	280	-	3	30	24	-5
2016	249	205	-	2	31	10	-4
2017	285	267	-	1	26	-8	-6

Table 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 2007 - 2017

Year	All citizenships		British (Including Overseas Territories)		Non-British		European Union ²																	
							European Union ²		European Union EU15		European Union EU8		European Union EU2		European Union Other									
	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI								
Inflow																								
2007	574	40	74	14	500	37	195	29	77	17	112	24	5	4	1	1								
2008	590	39	85	16	505	36	198	28	90	19	89	19	15	9	3	3								
2009	567	30	96	14	471	26	167	19	82	13	68	13	13	5	4	3								
2010	591	31	93	15	498	27	176	21	76	13	86	16	10	3	4	3								
2011	566	28	78	12	488	25	174	18	83	12	77	12	13	4	1	1								
2012	498	27	80	12	418	25	158	18	85	12	60	13	11	4	2	2								
2013	526	29	77	12	449	27	201	20	104	13	70	12	25	10	3	3								
2014	632	36	81	14	551	34	264	25	129	17	80	15	49	10	5	3								
2015	631	33	84	12	548	30	269	24	130	15	73	12	65	14	2	2								
2016	589	34	74	14	515	31	250	24	132	17	48	10	67	13	3	3								
2017	631	39	79	16	552	36	239	27	118	18	52	12	59	14	10	9								
Outflow																								
2007	341	27	171	20	169	18	69	15	41	11	25	10	0~	0~	2	3								
2008	427	41	173	22	255	34	134	32	54	15	69	21	12	19	0~	1								
2009	368	22	140	11	228	18	109	16	53	11	52	12	3	1	1	1								
2010	339	20	136	11	203	16	99	14	58	12	37	8	2	2	1	1								
2011	351	22	149	13	202	17	92	14	49	10	37	9	5	3	1	1								
2012	321	20	143	14	179	14	75	11	41	8	30	8	3	2	1	1								
2013	317	19	134	12	183	15	78	12	47	10	26	7	3	2	2	1								
2014	319	22	137	13	182	18	89	15	51	12	32	9	5	3	1	1								
2015	299	20	124	13	175	16	86	13	50	10	27	7	7	5	1	1								
2016	340	23	134	13	206	19	117	16	59	11	43	10	14	6	2	1								
2017	349	26	126	13	223	22	139	20	71	15	46	11	19	7	3	2								
Balance																								
2007	+	273	:	-	97	24	+	330	41	+	127	33	+	36	20	+	87	26	+	4	4	-	1	3
2008	+	229	:	-	87	28	+	250	50	+	63	43	+	37	24	+	20	28	+	4	21	+	3	3
2009	+	229	:	-	44	18	+	242	32	+	58	25	+	29	17	+	16	18	+	11	5	+	2	3
2010	+	256	:	-	43	18	+	294	32	+	77	25	+	18	17	+	49	18	+	7	4	+	3	4
2011	+	205	:	-	70	18	+	286	31	+	82	23	+	34	16	+	40	15	+	8	5	0~		2
2012	+	177	34	-	63	19	+	239	28	+	82	21	+	44	14	+	30	15	+	8	4	+	1	2
2013	+	209	35	-	57	17	+	266	31	+	123	24	+	58	16	+	44	14	+	21	10	+	1	3
2014	+	313	43	-	55	19	+	368	38	+	174	29	+	79	21	+	48	18	+	44	11	+	4	4
2015	+	332	38	-	40	18	+	372	34	+	184	27	+	80	18	+	46	14	+	58	15	+	1	2
2016	+	249	41	-	60	19	+	309	37	+	133	29	+	73	20	+	5	14	+	54	14	+	1	3
2017	+	282	47	-	47	20	+	329	42	+	100	33	+	46	24	+	6	16	+	40	15	+	8	9

Year	Non-European Union ³																											
	All ³		Other Europe ³		Asia								Rest of the World												Stateless			
					All		Middle East and Central		East		South		South East		All		Sub-Saharan Africa		North Africa		North America		Central and South America				Oceania	
	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI	Est	+/-CI
Inflow																												
2007	305	23	13	6	187	18	21	4	37	8	102	13	27	9	105	12	42	7	6	5	19	5	10	5	27	5	0~	0~
2008	307	22	12	5	177	16	28	6	35	8	83	9	31	8	118	15	48	9	8	4	26	7	14	6	23	5	0~	0~
2009	303	18	10	4	202	14	24	4	39	6	110	10	29	5	90	10	39	7	3	3	23	6	8	3	17	4	0~	0~
2010	322	17	10	4	221	13	20	4	43	6	126	9	32	6	90	10	29	5	7	5	21	5	10	4	22	5	0~	0~
2011	314	18	10	3	226	15	21	4	56	9	129	10	20	4	76	9	25	5	4	1	23	6	6	2	18	4	1	0~
2012	260	17	14	4	165	13	17	3	55	8	71	8	22	5	81	11	24	5	6	4	23	6	7	3	21	5	0~	0~
2013	248	17	15	5	156	14	20	4	64	11	53	6	20	5	77	10	20	4	14	7	19	5	8	3	15	3	0~	0~
2014	287	22	15	6	168	17	26	5	53	10	67	12	23	6	104	13	25	5	9	3	31	8	17	7	22	4	0~	0~
2015	279	19	15	5	168	14	29	4	62	9	55	8	23	5	95	11	28	5	8	1	25	6	12	6	22	6	1	0~
2016	265	20	16	5	163	16	33	5	55	12	58	8	17	4	85	12	25	8	7	2	21	5	15	7	17	4	1	0~
2017	313	23	16	7	199	17	26	4	75	11	75	10	23	6	98	15	30	7	7	4	25	8	7	3	29	10	0~	0~
Outflow																												
2007	101	10	8	3	43	7	4	1	15	4	18	5	6	2	50	6	15	3	1	1	8	2	5	3	21	3	0~	0~
2008	120	12	11	5	47	7	5	1	16	4	20	5	6	1	62	8	14	5	2	2	13	4	7	3	25	4	0~	0~
2009	119	9	5	2	55	5	6	1	19	3	23	3	7	2	59	7	13	3	1	1	16	4	4	2	26	4	0~	0~
2010	104	8	6	2	53	5	7	2	19	4	21	3	6	2	46	5	12	3	1	1	12	3	5	2	16	3	0~	0~
2011	110	10	8	6	61	6	6	2	17	3	29	4	9	2	41	6	9	3	1	1	12	3	3	2	16	3	0~	0~
2012	103	8	5	2	63	6	5	2	21	4	26	4	11	3	36	5	8	2	1	1	11	3	4	2	12	3	0~	0~
2013	105	9	7	3	59	6	5	2	21	4	26	4	8	2	39	6	8	2	2	1	13	4	4	2	13	3	0~	0~
2014	93	10	6	3	59	9	5	2	27	8	21	3	7	3	27	4	6	2	1	1	9	3	1	1	10	3	0~	0~
2015	90	9	4	2	53	6	4	2	20	4	20	4	9	3	33	5	7	2	2	1	10	3	5	2	9	3	0~	0~
2016	89	10	3	2	50	7	7	4	18	4	18	4	8	3	35	7	4	3	2	2	16	5	4	2	9	3	0~	0~
2017	84	10	6	3	47	7	9	4	21	4	12	3	6	3	30	7	5	3	2	1	10	5	4	3	9	3	0~	0~
Balance																												
2007	+204	25	+5	7	+144	20	+17	4	+22	9	+84	14	+21	9	+55	13	+27	7	+5	5	+12	5	+5	5	+7	6	+0	0~
2008	+187	25	+1	7	+130	17	+23	6	+18	9	+63	11	+26	8	+56	17	+33	10	+5	4	+13	8	+7	7	+2	7	+0	0~
2009	+184	20	+5	4	+147	15	+18	4	+20	7	+87	11	+23	6	+31	12	+26	7	+2	3	+8	7	+4	3	+8	6	+0	0~
2010	+217	19	+5	4	+168	14	+12	4	+24	7	+106	10	+25	6	+45	11	+17	5	+6	5	+10	6	+5	4	+7	5	+0	0~
2011	+204	20	+2	6	+165	16	+16	5	+39	9	+99	11	+12	5	+36	11	+16	6	+3	1	+12	7	+3	3	+2	5	+0	0~
2012	+157	19	+9	5	+103	14	+12	4	+35	9	+45	9	+11	6	+45	12	+16	6	+5	4	+13	6	+2	4	+9	6	+0	0~
2013	+142	19	+8	5	+97	15	+15	4	+43	11	+27	7	+12	5	+38	11	+13	4	+12	7	+6	6	+5	4	+2	4	+0	0~
2014	+194	25	+9	7	+109	19	+21	5	+26	13	+47	12	+15	6	+76	14	+19	5	+8	3	+23	8	+15	7	+11	5	+0	0~
2015	+189	20	+11	5	+115	15	+24	5	+42	10	+35	9	+14	6	+61	13	+22	6	+6	2	+14	6	+7	6	+13	6	+1	0~
2016	+176	23	+13	5	+113	17	+26	6	+38	12	+40	9	+9	5	+49	14	+21	8	+5	3	+5	7	+11	7	+8	5	+1	0~
2017	+229	26	+10	7	+151	18	+17	6	+54	12	+63	11	+17	6	+68	16	+25	7	+5	4	+15	9	+3	4	+20	10	+0	0~

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2017, thousands

(a) Inflows and Outflows

Date	Total		British		Non-British		of which:											
							EU15		EU25/EU28		Non-EU		of which:					
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	Old C'wlth				New C'wlth		Other Foreign			
1981	153	233	60	164	93	68	11	15	-	-	83	54	11	13	36	16	36	25
1982	202	259	97	186	104	72	18	11	-	-	87	60	12	13	38	19	37	28
1983	202	185	96	122	106	62	14	12	-	-	94	52	11	11	43	16	40	25
1984	201	164	95	102	106	61	19	10	-	-	87	52	15	10	35	15	37	27
1985	232	174	110	108	123	65	21	12	-	-	101	54	19	12	35	16	47	26
1986	250	213	120	132	130	81	35	10	-	-	96	72	16	19	34	13	46	40
1987	212	210	98	130	113	79	25	19	-	-	88	61	19	18	34	13	35	30
1988	216	237	89	143	127	94	27	22	-	-	101	72	21	15	27	19	53	38
1989	250	205	104	122	145	83	29	21	-	-	116	62	24	11	43	15	49	36
1990	267	231	106	135	161	95	35	28	-	-	127	68	32	16	38	14	57	38
1991	255	247	110	141	145	106	33	32	-	-	112	74	25	18	35	15	51	41
1992	207	235	94	137	113	98	25	17	-	-	88	81	17	16	29	12	41	53
1993	204	223	86	130	118	93	26	24	-	-	92	69	22	17	26	15	44	38
1994	243	197	111	111	132	86	31	23	-	-	100	63	19	13	29	15	52	35
1995	235	198	86	122	150	77	42	20	-	-	107	57	26	17	29	10	52	30
1996	261	223	97	143	164	80	55	24	-	-	108	56	29	17	31	12	49	27
1997	273	232	90	135	182	97	62	32	-	-	120	65	31	19	45	17	45	29
1998	318	206	104	114	214	91	70	26	-	-	145	65	55	19	34	10	56	35
1999	354	245	115	115	239	130	59	47	-	-	180	83	55	29	46	10	79	45
2000	359	278	99	141	260	137	59	46	-	-	202	91	56	31	57	12	89	48
2001	372	250	110	133	262	117	53	40	-	-	209	77	60	31	60	13	89	33
2002	386	305	97	164	289	141	55	42	-	-	234	99	56	41	64	10	113	47
2003	427	314	99	170	327	144	61	42	-	-	266	102	55	41	88	12	124	48
2004	518	310	84	184	434	126	56	31	106	34	329	92	72	34	132	16	125	42
2005	496	328	91	174	405	154	48	31	118	47	287	107	61	39	111	20	115	49
2006	529	369	77	196	452	173	52	36	136	59	315	115	60	44	133	21	122	50
2007	527	318	71	159	455	158	63	37	172	65	284	94	44	33	125	24	115	37
2008	538	409	82	166	456	243	83	54	178	133	278	110	44	36	113	28	121	46
2009	528	337	98	127	430	211	76	52	150	102	280	108	30	32	131	31	119	45
2010	553	310	93	125	460	185	71	60	160	94	305	94	31	22	150	26	124	46
2011	531	332	78	142	453	190	80	53	162	92	296	103	30	21	146	37	120	45
2012	462	298	79	134	383	165	80	39	147	69	236	96	31	16	88	34	117	46
2013	485	295	79	125	406	170	99	45	186	73	220	97	23	18	68	32	129	48
2014	583	297	79	127	504	171	122	53	244	87	263	56	36	14	84	25	143	17
2015	565	279	83	114	482	165	124	51	251	82	238	85	32	13	76	27	130	45
2016	527	316	72	121	455	195	127	58	235	112	224	84	26	17	69	23	129	44
2017	601	331	81	109	520	222	118	76	237	143	286	82	40	13	101	17	145	52

(b) Net flows

Date	Total	British	Non-British of which:						
				EU15	EU25/EU27	Non-EU	of which:		
							Old CW	New CW	Oth. For. *
1981	-80	-104	24	-4	-	29	-2	20	11
1982	-57	-89	32	7	-	27	-1	19	9
1983	17	-27	44	2	-	42	0	27	15
1984	37	-8	45	9	-	35	5	20	10
1985	58	1	57	9	-	47	7	19	21
1986	37	-12	49	25	-	24	-3	21	6
1987	2	-31	33	6	-	27	1	21	5
1988	-21	-54	33	5	-	27	6	7	14
1989	44	-18	62	9	-	54	13	28	13
1990	36	-30	66	7	-	59	16	24	19
1991	8	-30	39	0	-	38	8	20	10
1992	-28	-43	15	8	-	7	2	18	-13
1993	-19	-44	25	2	-	23	6	11	7
1994	45	0	46	8	-	37	6	14	17
1995	37	-36	73	22	-	51	9	20	22
1996	37	-46	84	31	-	53	12	18	22
1997	40	-45	85	30	-	55	11	28	16
1998	113	-10	123	44	-	79	35	23	21
1999	109	0	109	12	-	97	27	36	34
2000	82	-42	124	13	-	111	25	45	41
2001	122	-23	145	13	-	132	29	48	56
2002	81	-66	147	13	-	135	15	54	66
2003	113	-70	183	19	-	164	14	75	76
2004	208	-100	308	26	72	236	38	116	83
2005	168	-83	251	17	72	179	22	91	66
2006	160	-119	278	16	78	201	16	112	72
2007	209	-88	297	26	107	190	11	101	78
2008	129	-84	213	29	46	168	8	84	76
2009	191	-29	220	24	48	172	-2	100	74
2010	243	-32	275	12	66	209	8	123	78
2011	200	-64	264	26	70	193	9	109	75
2012	164	-55	219	40	78	140	15	54	72
2013	189	-46	235	54	113	122	5	36	81
2014	286	-47	333	69	157	176	22	59	95
2015	287	-31	318	74	169	153	19	49	85
2016	211	-49	260	69	123	140	10	45	85
2017	270	-28	298	42	94	204	27	85	92

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), for 2007 onwards, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania), for 2013, the EU28 (EU 27 plus Croatia).

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

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

Table 1.4 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2017

Year	All citizenships						British citizens						Non-British citizens								
	Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance				
	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI	estimate	+/-CI			
1975	197	10	238	11	-	41	15	85	7	169	9	-	84	11	112	8	69	7	+	43	11
1976	191	12	210	11	-	19	17	87	8	137	8	-	50	12	104	9	73	7	+	31	12
1977	162	12	208	12	-	46	17	73	7	143	10	-	71	12	89	10	65	7	+	25	12
1978	187	14	192	12	-	5	18	73	8	126	10	-	53	12	113	11	66	8	+	47	13
1979	195	13	189	14	+	6	19	78	8	126	11	-	48	14	117	10	63	8	+	54	13
1980	173	12	228	15	-	55	19	67	8	150	10	-	83	13	107	9	79	11	+	28	14
1981	153	13	232	15	-	79	19	60	9	164	11	-	104	14	93	9	68	9	+	24	14
1982	201	20	257	16	-	56	26	97	15	186	14	-	88	21	104	13	72	8	+	32	16
1983	202	18	184	14	+	17	23	96	13	122	12	-	26	17	106	12	62	8	+	43	14
1984	201	19	164	14	+	37	23	95	14	102	11	-	7	17	106	13	61	8	+	44	15
1985	232	22	174	15	+	58	26	110	16	108	12	+	1	21	123	14	65	8	+	57	17
1986	250	22	213	19	+	37	29	120	16	132	15	-	11	22	130	15	81	11	+	49	19
1987	211	18	209	19	+	2	26	98	13	130	15	-	32	20	113	12	79	11	+	34	17
1988	216	19	237	20	-	21	28	89	12	143	15	-	54	20	127	15	94	13	+	33	20
1989	250	21	205	17	+	44	27	104	15	122	13	-	18	20	145	15	83	11	+	62	18
1990	267	23	231	21	+	36	31	106	16	135	15	-	30	22	161	17	95	15	+	66	22
1991	255	23	247	23	+	8	33	110	17	141	18	-	31	24	145	16	106	15	+	39	22
1992	207	20	235	21	-	28	29	94	16	137	17	-	43	23	113	13	98	13	+	15	18
1993	204	19	223	20	-	19	27	86	13	130	16	-	44	21	118	13	93	11	+	25	17
1994	243	23	197	20	+	45	30	111	17	111	15	-	0	23	132	15	86	13	+	46	20
1995	235	22	198	19	+	37	29	86	14	122	15	-	36	21	150	17	77	11	+	73	20
1996	261	25	223	28	+	37	37	97	17	143	25	-	47	30	164	18	80	11	+	84	21
1997	273	27	232	24	+	40	36	90	15	135	19	-	45	24	183	23	97	15	+	85	27
1998	318	27	206	22	+	113	35	104	16	114	18	-	11	24	214	22	91	12	+	123	25
1999	354	31	245	24	+	109	39	114	18	115	16	-	1	24	241	25	130	18	+	110	31
2000	359	31	278	27	+	82	41	98	17	141	19	-	42	25	261	26	137	19	+	124	32
2001	372	30	250	25	+	122	40	110	18	133	19	-	23	26	262	25	117	17	+	145	30
2002	386	32	305	29	+	81	43	96	19	164	23	-	68	29	290	26	141	19	+	149	32
2003	427	33	314	32	+	113	46	99	18	170	23	-	70	29	327	27	144	22	+	183	35
2004	518	40	310	28	+	208	49	84	14	184	23	-	100	27	434	38	126	16	+	308	41
2005	496	37	328	31	+	168	49	91	18	174	22	-	83	29	405	33	154	21	+	251	39
2006	529	39	369	34	+	160	52	77	17	196	26	-	119	31	452	35	173	22	+	278	41
2007	527	40	318	27	+	209	48	71	14	159	20	-	88	24	455	37	158	18	+	297	41
2008	538	39	409	41	+	129	57	82	16	166	22	-	84	28	456	36	243	34	+	213	50
2009	528	30	337	22	+	191	37	98	14	127	11	-	29	18	430	26	211	18	+	220	32
2010	553	31	310	20	+	243	37	93	15	125	11	-	32	18	460	27	185	16	+	275	32
2011	531	28	332	22	+	200	35	78	12	142	13	-	64	18	453	25	190	17	+	263	31
2012	462	27	298	20	+	164	34	79	12	134	14	-	55	19	383	25	165	14	+	218	28
2013	485	29	295	19	+	189	35	79	12	125	12	-	46	16	406	27	170	15	+	235	31
2014	583	36	297	22	+	286	43	79	14	127	13	-	47	19	504	34	171	18	+	333	38
2015	564	33	277	20	+	286	38	83	12	113	13	-	30	17	481	30	164	16	+	317	34
2016	527	34	316	23	+	211		73	14	121	13	-	48		454	31	195	19	+	259	
2017	586	39	321	26	+	265		78	16	106	13	-	28		508	36	214	22	+	294	

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

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

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

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

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

Table 1.5 - Overall International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2017

thousands

	In						Out						Net					
	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI
All Citizenships	601	40	321	29	280	27	331	26	185	20	146	17	+ 270	48	+ 136	35	+ 134	32
British	81	16	38	9	43	13	109	13	61	10	47	8	- 28	21	- 23	13	- 4	16
Non British	520	36	283	28	237	23	222	23	124	17	98	15	+ 298	43	+ 159	33	+ 138	28
EU28 & EFTA	237	28	147	22	90	17	143	20	78	15	65	14	+ 94	34	+ 69	27	+ 25	21
EU15 & EFTA	118	19	70	15	48	12	76	15	40	11	37	11	+ 42	24	+ 30	18	+ 11	16
Rest of Europe (28)	11	6	5	5	6	4	3	2	2	2	0	1	+ 8	7	+ 3	5	+ 5	4
Rest of Europe (15)	129	21	82	18	47	12	70	13	41	10	29	8	+ 60	25	+ 41	20	+ 18	14
Old Commonwealth	40	11	21	8	19	8	13	4	7	3	6	3	+ 27	12	+ 14	8	+ 13	8
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	70	10	38	8	32	7	10	3	8	3	2	1	+ 60	11	+ 30	8	+ 30	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	44	9	18	6	26	7	14	5	8	4	6	3	+ 30	10	+ 10	7	+ 20	7
Rest of World	119	14	55	10	64	10	39	7	21	5	18	5	+ 80	16	+ 34	12	+ 46	11
European Union 28	234	28	144	22	90	17	140	20	77	15	63	13	+ 94	34	+ 68	27	+ 26	21
European Union 15	115	19	67	14	48	12	73	15	38	11	35	11	+ 42	24	+ 29	18	+ 13	16
Old Commonwealth	40	11	21	8	19	8	13	4	7	3	6	3	+ 27	12	+ 14	8	+ 13	8
New Commonwealth (28)	101	13	51	9	51	9	17	4	12	4	5	2	+ 85	14	+ 39	10	+ 46	9
New Commonwealth (15)	110	15	56	12	54	10	19	5	13	4	6	2	+ 92	16	+ 44	12	+ 48	10
Other Foreign (28)	145	17	68	12	77	11	52	9	29	7	23	6	+ 92	19	+ 39	14	+ 54	13
Other foreign (15)	254	25	139	20	115	15	117	16	66	12	51	10	+ 137	29	+ 73	23	+ 64	18

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 level exceeds acceptable level

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

(15) or (28) after a grouping name indicates where Malta, Cyprus, Croatia and the A8 countries have been assigned

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

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

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

Table 1.6 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2005 - 2017, percent

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Inflow	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All citizenships	55.0	45.0	52.9	47.1	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	53.8	46.2	55.3	44.7	54.0	46.0	49.4	50.6	49.5	50.5	50.3	49.7	50.4	49.6	52.6	47.2	53.4	46.6
British	56.0	45.1	50.6	50.6	49.3	50.7	54.9	45.1	53.1	46.9	51.6	49.5	53.8	46.2	53.2	46.8	54.4	46.8	46.8	54.4	55.4	44.6	58.3	41.7	46.9	53.1
Non British	54.8	45.2	53.5	46.5	55.2	44.8	52.0	48.0	54.0	46.0	56.1	43.9	54.1	45.9	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	50.8	49.2	49.6	50.4	51.6	48.4	54.4	45.6
EU28 & EFTA	59.8	40.2	53.2	46.8	62.1	37.9	54.7	45.3	51.3	48.7	58.1	41.3	53.1	46.9	47.4	52.0	52.6	47.4	53.3	46.7	53.0	47.4	55.3	44.7	62.0	38.0
EU15 & EFTA	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	53.8	46.2	48.2	51.8	51.3	48.7	54.9	45.1	47.5	52.5	43.5	55.3	54.4	46.6	46.7	52.5	44.4	55.6	48.0	51.2	59.3	40.7
Rest of Europe (15)	65.8	34.2	52.6	47.4	64.4	35.6	60.2	40.8	53.1	46.9	59.6	40.4	56.3	42.5	50.7	49.3	50.0	50.0	58.0	42.0	75.0	25.0	66.7	33.3	63.6	36.4
Old Commonwealth	45.9	54.1	43.3	58.3	50.0	50.0	45.5	52.3	46.7	53.3	41.9	58.1	43.3	56.7	41.9	58.1	47.8	52.2	36.1	63.9	61.1	38.9	64.1	36.8	52.5	47.5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	62.8	37.2	68.0	32.0	60.2	40.9	59.2	39.5	69.3	31.7	69.5	29.7	66.7	33.3	59.7	40.3	56.8	40.9	62.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	42.3	57.7	54.3	45.7
Other Foreign - developed countries	51.4	45.9	40.0	60.0	55.2	41.4	37.5	62.5	44.4	52.8	42.4	57.6	46.7	53.3	44.1	55.9	40.0	56.7	50.0	50.0	54.2	47.9	54.2	45.8	40.9	59.1
Rest of the world	48.5	51.5	49.5	50.5	42.5	56.6	49.1	51.7	48.1	51.9	48.7	51.3	49.1	50.9	46.9	53.1	41.1	58.9	45.1	54.9	45.7	54.3	45.9	54.1	46.2	53.8
Outflow																										
All citizenships	57.0	43.0	56.4	43.9	56.0	43.7	51.1	48.7	56.7	43.6	54.5	45.8	56.0	43.7	54.4	45.6	58.3	41.7	53.2	46.8	54.8	45.2	56.3	43.7	55.9	44.1
British	63.2	37.4	58.2	42.3	61.0	39.0	54.2	45.2	52.8	47.2	56.8	43.2	59.2	40.8	56.0	43.3	60.0	40.0	58.3	40.9	57.0	43.0	57.0	43.0	56.0	43.1
Non British	50.6	50.0	54.3	45.7	51.3	48.7	49.0	51.0	58.3	41.2	53.0	47.6	53.7	45.8	52.7	47.3	57.1	42.9	49.1	50.9	53.3	46.7	55.4	44.1	55.9	44.1
EU28 & EFTA	34.0	66.0	54.8	45.2	48.5	51.5	47.8	52.2	63.1	36.9	51.1	48.9	50.0	50.0	52.1	47.9	57.9	42.1	49.4	50.6	56.1	43.9	57.1	42.9	54.5	45.5
EU15 & EFTA	35.3	64.7	48.7	51.3	52.5	50.0	37.3	62.7	60.4	39.6	46.7	53.3	43.4	56.6	52.4	45.2	54.2	45.8	45.3	54.7	56.9	43.1	50.0	50.0	52.6	48.7
Rest of Europe (15)	26.3	73.7	57.1	42.9	43.3	60.0	54.2	44.6	64.2	35.8	58.3	41.7	61.0	39.0	48.4	51.6	66.7	36.7	58.3	41.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	58.6	41.4
Old Commonwealth	48.7	51.3	47.7	52.3	48.5	51.5	44.4	55.6	53.1	46.9	45.5	54.5	47.6	52.4	37.5	62.5	38.9	55.6	42.9	57.1	56.3	46.9	64.3	33.9	53.8	46.2
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.3	42.9	84.6	23.1	87.5	12.5	57.9	42.1	76.2	19.0	77.8	27.8	76.9	23.1	78.3	21.7	77.3	18.2	72.2	22.2	38.5	61.5	35.3	58.8	80.0	20.0
Other Foreign - developed countries	77.3	27.3	52.2	47.8	40.0	60.0	56.3	43.8	38.1	57.1	43.8	56.3	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	52.9	47.1	31.3	68.8	77.8	16.7	75.0	18.8	57.1	42.9
Rest of the world	61.5	38.5	59.3	40.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	51.6	48.4	54.5	45.5	48.5	51.5	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	44.1	55.9	37.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	53.8	46.2
Balance																										
All citizenships	51.2	48.8	45.0	54.4	51.7	48.3	56.6	43.4	49.2	50.8	56.4	43.6	50.5	49.5	40.2	59.8	36.0	64.6	47.2	53.1	46.0	53.7	47.4	52.6	50.4	49.6
British	71.1	28.9	63.0	37.0	70.5	29.5	54.8	46.4	51.7	48.3	71.9	28.1	65.6	34.4	61.8	38.2	69.6	30.4	80.9	19.1	61.3	38.7	55.1	44.9	82.1	14.3
Non British	57.8	42.2	52.9	47.1	57.2	42.8	55.4	44.6	49.5	50.5	58.5	41.5	54.4	45.6	45.4	54.6	42.6	57.4	51.7	48.3	47.5	52.5	48.8	51.2	53.4	46.3
EU28 & EFTA	77.8	22.2	51.9	48.1	71.7	28.3	76.7	23.3	26.5	73.5	68.2	30.3	55.7	42.9	43.2	55.6	49.1	50.9	55.4	44.6	51.5	48.5	53.7	45.5	73.4	26.6
EU15 & EFTA	76.5	23.5	66.7	33.3	60.0	40.0	70.4	29.6	28.0	72.0	91.7	-	53.8	46.2	34.9	65.1	52.7	47.3	49.3	50.7	36.5	63.5	47.8	52.2	71.4	26.2
Rest of Europe (15)	78.3	21.7	51.4	48.6	72.7	27.3	80.0	20.0	32.1	67.9	60.3	39.7	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	43.8	56.3	57.9	42.1	66.7	33.3	62.5	37.5	68.3	30.0
Old Commonwealth	40.9	59.1	25.0	75.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	-	-	25.0	75.0	33.3	66.7	46.7	53.3	60.0	40.0	31.8	68.2	62.6	37.4	62.9	37.1	51.9	48.1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.1	35.9	65.6	33.3	53.2	46.8	59.6	40.4	66.7	33.3	69.7	31.3	63.8	37.2	48.7	51.3	36.4	63.6	58.7	43.5	57.9	42.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Other Foreign - developed countries	21.4	78.6	12.5	87.5	71.4	28.6	18.8	81.3	53.3	46.7	41.2	64.7	40.0	60.0	42.1	57.9	33.3	75.0	59.1	36.4	35.5	61.3	43.8	59.4	33.3	66.7
Rest of the world	43.8	56.2	46.3	53.8	41.5	58.5	48.8	51.2	46.6	53.4	45.7	53.1	49.3	52.1	46.7	55.0	36.4	63.6	46.8	53.2	52.6	47.4	42.9	57.1	42.5	57.5

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

(15) or (28) after a grouping name indicates where Malta, Cyprus, Croatia and the A8 countries have been assigned

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2017

thousands

Age-group and sex		All	British	Non British	EU28 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (28)	Rest of Europe (15)	Commonwealth ³	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
Inflow												
All ages	All	601	81	520	237	118	11	129	40	70	44	119
	+/-CI	40	16	36	28	19	6	21	11	10	9	14
	M	321	38	283	147	70	5	82	21	38	18	55
	+/-CI	29	9	28	22	15	5	18	8	8	6	10
	F	280	43	237	90	48	6	47	19	32	26	64
	+/-CI	27	13	23	17	12	4	12	8	7	7	10
Under 15	All	23	5	19	11	5	1	7	.	3	1	2
	+/-CI	7	3	6	6	4	1	4	.	2	2	1
	M	12	3	9	7	5	0~	3	.	1	0~	0~
	+/-CI	6	3	5	5	4	1	2	.	1	0~	0~
	F	11	2	9	4	0~	1	5	.	2	1	1
	+/-CI	4	1	4	3	0~	1	3	.	2	2	1
15-24	All	252	12	239	105	51	3	56	14	18	24	75
	+/-CI	26	5	25	20	13	3	15	6	6	7	11
	M	127	5	122	65	28	1	38	6	7	9	34
	+/-CI	20	3	19	16	10	1	13	4	3	5	8
	F	125	8	117	40	24	2	19	8	11	15	41
	+/-CI	17	4	16	11	9	2	7	4	5	5	8
25-44	All	270	34	236	105	56	6	55	21	47	17	40
	+/-CI	25	9	24	17	13	5	13	9	8	5	9
	M	157	19	138	68	33	3	38	11	29	8	20
	+/-CI	20	7	19	14	9	4	11	6	7	3	7
	F	113	15	98	38	23	3	17	10	18	9	20
	+/-CI	16	5	15	11	8	3	7	6	5	4	6
45-59/64	All	39	17	22	13	5	1	9	3	1	2	2
	+/-CI	13	10	8	7	3	2	6	2	1	1	1
	M	19	7	12	7	4	1	4	1	1	1	1
	+/-CI	6	4	5	4	3	1	4	2	1	1	1
	F	19	10	9	6	1	0~	5	1	1	0~	1
	+/-CI	11	10	6	5	2	1	5	1	1	0~	1
60/65 and over	All	17	13	4	2	0~	.	2	2	0~	0~	0~
	+/-CI	7	6	3	1	0~	.	1	3	0~	0~	0~
	M	6	4	2	0~	0~	.	.	1	.	0~	0~
	+/-CI	4	3	3	0~	0~	.	.	3	.	0~	0~
	F	11	9	2	2	.	.	2	1	0~	.	0~
	+/-CI	6	6	2	1	.	.	1	1	0~	.	0~

Outflow All ages	All	331	109	222	143	76	3	70	13	10	14	39
	+/-CI	26	13	23	20	15	2	13	4	3	5	7
	M	185	61	124	78	40	2	41	7	8	8	21
	+/-CI	20	10	17	15	11	2	10	3	3	4	5
	F	146	47	98	65	37	0~	29	6	2	6	18
	+/-CI	17	8	15	14	11	1	8	3	1	3	5
Under 15	All	13	7	6	4	2	.	3	0~	0~	0~	0~
	+/-CI	4	3	3	3	2	.	2	1	0~	1	0~
	M	8	5	3	2	1	.	1	0~	0~	.	0~
	+/-CI	3	3	2	2	1	.	1	1	0~	.	0~
	F	5	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	3	1	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	1	.
15-24	All	81	26	56	29	17	1	13	2	1	3	19
	+/-CI	11	6	10	8	6	1	5	1	1	2	5
	M	40	12	27	14	8	1	7	1	1	1	9
	+/-CI	8	4	7	6	4	1	4	1	1	1	4
	F	42	13	28	15	9	.	6	1	0~	2	10
	+/-CI	8	5	7	5	4	.	3	1	0~	1	4
25-44	All	203	55	147	101	53	2	49	9	8	9	18
	+/-CI	22	9	20	18	14	2	11	4	3	4	5
	M	115	31	84	56	27	1	30	5	6	6	11
	+/-CI	16	7	15	13	10	1	9	2	2	4	4
	F	87	25	63	45	26	0~	19	5	2	4	8
	+/-CI	14	6	13	12	10	1	7	3	1	2	3
45-59/64	All	26	16	10	6	3	1	3	1	0~	1	1
	+/-CI	7	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	0~	1	1
	M	20	12	8	5	3	1	2	1	0~	1	1
	+/-CI	6	5	3	3	2	1	2	1	0~	1	1
	F	5	4	2	1	1	.	0~	0~	.	.	0~
	+/-CI	2	2	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	0~
60/65 and over	All	8	5	4	3	1	.	2	.	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	5	3	4	4	1	.	3	.	.	1	.
	M	2	1	1	1	.	.	1
	+/-CI	2	1	1	1	.	.	1
	F	6	3	3	3	1	.	2	.	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	4	2	3	3	1	.	3	.	.	1	.

Balance												
All ages	All	270	-28	298	94	42	8	60	27	60	30	80
	+/-CI	48	21	43	34	24	7	25	12	11	10	16
	M	136	-23	159	69	30	3	41	14	30	10	34
	+/-CI	35	13	33	27	18	5	20	8	8	7	12
	F	134	-4	138	25	11	5	18	13	30	20	46
	+/-CI	32	16	28	21	16	4	14	8	7	7	11
Under 15	All	11	-2	13	7	3	1	5	0	3	1	1
	+/-CI	8	4	7	6	5	1	4	1	2	2	1
	M	4	-2	6	5	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
	+/-CI	6	4	5	5	4	1	3	1	1	0	0
	F	7	0	7	2	-1	1	4	.	2	1	1
	+/-CI	5	2	5	4	2	1	4	.	2	2	1
15-24	All	170	-13	184	76	34	2	44	12	17	21	56
	+/-CI	28	8	27	21	14	3	16	6	6	7	12
	M	87	-7	95	51	19	0	31	6	6	8	25
	+/-CI	21	5	21	17	11	2	14	4	4	5	8
	F	83	-6	89	25	15	2	12	7	11	13	31
	+/-CI	19	6	18	12	10	2	8	4	5	5	9
25-44	All	68	-21	89	5	3	4	6	12	39	7	22
	+/-CI	33	12	31	25	19	6	17	10	9	6	10
	M	42	-12	54	11	6	2	8	7	22	2	9
	+/-CI	26	9	24	19	14	5	14	7	7	5	8
	F	26	-10	35	-7	-3	2	-2	5	16	6	13
	+/-CI	22	8	20	16	13	3	10	7	5	4	6
45-59/64	All	13	1	12	7	2	0	6	2	1	1	1
	+/-CI	14	12	9	8	4	2	7	2	1	1	2
	M	-1	-5	4	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
	+/-CI	9	6	6	5	3	2	4	2	1	1	2
	F	14	6	8	5	1	0	5	1	1	0	1
	+/-CI	11	10	6	6	2	1	5	1	1	0	1
60/65 and over	All	8	8	0	-2	-1	.	-1	2	0	0	0
	+/-CI	8	7	5	4	1	.	4	3	0	1	0
	M	3	3	1	-1	0	.	-1	1	.	0	0
	+/-CI	4	3	3	2	0	.	1	3	.	0	0
	F	5	5	-1	-1	-1	.	0	1	0	0	0
	+/-CI	7	6	4	4	1	.	3	1	0	1	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. - No contact. "0~" - rounded to zero.

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

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

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

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 - 2017

Citizenship		Total		Definite job		Looking for work		Accompany / join		Study		Working holiday		Other		No reason stated		
		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		estimate +/-CI		
All citizenships																		
Inflow	2005	496	37	152	22	74	15	83	13	124	18	.	.	33	8	29	11	
	2006	529	39	149	21	65	14	104	16	142	17	.	.	26	11	42	14	
	2007	527	40	162	25	68	14	85	12	140	17	25	6	14	7	34	13	
	2008	538	39	137	21	70	14	87	15	172	21	20	7	14	9	39	13	
	2009	528	30	124	17	63	9	76	12	209	16	9	3	13	5	35	9	
	2010	553	31	114	16	78	12	78	11	234	17	10	3	9	3	30	10	
	2011	531	28	110	13	66	11	75	11	226	16	6	2	11	4	37	10	
	2012	462	27	108	13	67	11	61	9	175	16	8	4	10	4	33	10	
	2013	485	29	128	16	77	11	69	10	171	17	4	2	11	5	23	8	
	2014	583	36	171	22	96	14	86	12	187	20	4	2	31	9	8	4	
	2015	565	33	171	19	123	17	71	9	157	16	4	2	29	9	11	5	
	2016	527	34	172	19	91	14	83	12	132	18	5	2	32	10	12	6	
2017	601	40	194	23	77	14	81	14	194	21	5	3	33	12	15	7		
Outflow	2005	328	31	93	15	73	14	53	12	13	6	.	.	19	5	78	18	
	2006	369	34	102	16	84	14	50	11	18	9	.	.	24	6	92	22	
	2007	318	27	98	13	75	12	42	8	13	5	12	6	22	9	56	14	
	2008	409	41	134	20	84	16	58	12	21	8	10	2	16	5	87	28	
	2009	337	22	113	13	90	11	43	7	19	4	10	2	15	4	46	9	
	2010	310	20	108	11	73	8	37	6	26	9	9	2	15	3	46	9	
	2011	332	22	120	12	76	9	31	5	17	5	10	2	15	6	59	12	
	2012	298	20	110	10	65	7	33	6	18	5	11	2	19	9	43	10	
	2013	295	19	107	11	74	8	27	5	21	5	12	3	12	3	42	10	
	2014	297	22	104	11	67	11	26	5	21	6	12	3	49	12	18	6	
	2015	279	20	94	11	65	9	25	6	22	6	14	5	39	9	20	7	
	2016	316	23	110	13	61	8	24	6	20	6	10	3	66	13	25	7	
2017	331	26	123	16	60	9	22	5	15	4	14	5	75	15	22	7		
Balance	2005	+	168	49	+	59	27	+	1	21	+	30	18	+	111	19	.	.
	2006	+	160	52	+	47	27	-	19	19	+	54	19	+	124	19	.	.
	2007	+	209	48	+	65	29	-	7	19	+	43	14	+	126	18	+	13
	2008	+	129	57	+	3	29	-	13	21	+	29	19	+	151	22	+	10
	2009	+	191	37	+	11	22	-	27	15	+	32	14	+	189	17	-	2
	2010	+	243	37	+	7	19	+	5	15	+	41	13	+	208	19	+	1
	2011	+	200	35	-	10	18	-	11	14	+	44	12	+	210	17	-	4
	2012	+	164	34	-	2	16	+	2	14	+	28	11	+	157	16	-	2
	2013	+	189	35	+	22	20	+	3	14	+	42	11	+	151	17	-	8
	2014	+	286	43	+	67	25	+	29	18	+	60	13	+	166	21	-	7
	2015	+	287	38	+	77	21	+	58	19	+	46	11	+	135	17	-	10
	2016	+	211	41	+	62	23	+	30	16	+	59	14	+	112	19	-	6
2017	+	270	48	+	71	28	+	17	16	+	60	15	+	179	21	-	8	

All OECD countries																										
Inflow	2005	274	31	105	21	57	13	26	9	40	12	.	.	19	6	27	10									
	2006	278	32	91	18	56	13	42	12	35	9	.	.	19	10	35	13									
	2007	290	33	121	24	57	14	29	8	39	11	15	5	6	4	22	9									
	2008	291	32	93	18	49	11	36	11	51	14	15	6	11	9	36	13									
	2009	274	24	91	16	45	8	34	9	60	10	6	2	7	3	32	9									
	2010	271	25	86	15	57	10	31	8	53	10	10	3	6	3	27	10									
	2011	252	21	76	11	50	9	31	8	54	9	6	2	6	3	29	9									
	2012	259	22	84	11	53	10	28	7	47	9	8	4	8	4	31	10									
	2013	272	21	84	11	66	10	29	6	58	10	4	2	9	4	22	8									
	2014	320	28	115	19	66	11	38	9	69	13	4	2	23	8	4	2									
	2015	322	25	106	14	91	13	30	6	57	11	4	2	25	9	8	4									
	2016	292	26	114	16	62	11	29	7	47	10	3	2	29	10	7	5									
	2017	308	30	111	18	55	11	37	12	62	13	5	3	30	12	9	6									
Outflow	2005	268	28	75	13	49	11	48	12	10	6	.	.	16	5	70	17									
	2006	302	31	78	14	59	12	45	10	17	8	.	.	21	6	82	21									
	2007	260	26	78	12	55	12	39	8	8	4	12	6	18	9	52	14									
	2008	335	35	113	20	63	15	51	11	17	7	10	2	14	5	68	19									
	2009	270	21	87	13	67	11	40	7	15	4	10	2	13	3	38	9									
	2010	246	18	87	10	47	7	33	6	23	8	9	2	9	2	39	9									
	2011	256	20	96	12	46	7	27	4	13	4	10	2	15	6	49	12									
	2012	222	18	86	10	35	6	29	6	15	4	10	2	15	9	31	9									
	2013	222	17	86	11	42	6	23	5	15	5	12	3	10	3	34	9									
	2014	227	20	83	10	41	10	23	5	17	5	12	3	34	9	17	6									
	2015	210	18	73	10	39	7	22	6	15	5	14	5	29	8	18	7									
	2016	240	20	86	11	37	7	21	6	16	5	10	3	48	11	23	7									
	2017	251	23	94	14	40	8	19	5	11	4	13	5	53	13	22	7									
Balance	2005	+	6	42	+	30	24	+	8	17	-	22	15	+	30	14	.	.	+	2	7	-	42	20		
	2006	-	24	45	+	13	22	-	3	18	-	3	16	+	19	12	.	.	-	2	12	-	46	25		
	2007	+	30	42	+	43	27	+	2	18	-	9	11	+	32	12	+	3	7	-	12	10	-	29	17	
	2008	-	44	48	-	20	27	-	14	19	-	15	16	+	34	15	+	5	7	-	3	10	-	32	23	
	2009	+	4	32	+	4	20	-	22	13	-	6	11	+	45	11	-	4	3	-	6	5	-	6	12	
	2010	+	25	31	0	18	+	10	12	-	2	10	+	31	13	0	4	-	3	4	-	3	4	-	11	13
	2011	-	4	29	-	20	16	+	4	12	+	4	9	+	41	10	-	4	3	-	9	6	-	20	15	
	2012	+	37	29	-	2	15	+	17	12	-	1	9	+	32	10	-	3	4	-	7	10	0	14		
	2013	+	50	27	-	2	16	+	24	12	+	6	8	+	43	11	-	8	3	-	1	5	-	12	12	
	2014	+	94	34	+	32	21	+	25	15	+	15	10	+	52	14	-	7	4	-	11	12	-	12	6	
	2015	+	112	31	+	33	17	+	52	15	+	8	8	+	42	12	-	10	5	-	4	12	-	10	8	
	2016	+	52	32	+	28	19	+	25	13	+	8	9	+	32	11	-	7	3	-	19	15	-	16	9	
	2017	+	57	38	+	16	23	+	15	14	+	18	13	+	51	14	-	8	6	-	23	17	-	13	9	

British Inflow	2005	91	18	23	9	25	7	13	8	7	5	.	.	3	1	21	9
	2006	77	17	16	5	15	6	21	10	5	3	.	.	1	1	19	9
	2007	71	14	14	5	18	6	10	5	9	5	0	0	4	4	17	8
	2008	82	16	23	8	18	6	7	4	6	3	1	2	7	8	19	9
	2009	98	14	25	7	20	6	16	7	11	4	.	.	3	2	23	7
	2010	93	15	23	7	26	7	14	6	8	3	0	0	3	2	20	8
	2011	78	12	18	5	18	5	13	6	5	2	1	1	3	2	21	7
	2012	79	12	21	5	15	4	10	4	8	3	1	1	3	3	22	8
	2013	79	12	20	5	17	5	10	4	9	4	0~	0~	4	2	19	7
	2014	79	14	23	10	22	6	10	4	5	3	0	0	17	6	2	2
	2015	83	12	20	6	24	6	10	4	9	4	0	1	19	6	1	1
	2016	72	14	19	6	16	5	6	3	7	5	0	1	22	10	1	1
	2017	81	16	20	7	18	6	10	6	6	3	1	2	23	11	3	3
Outflow	2005	174	22	52	11	20	6	38	11	4	3	.	.	14	5	46	14
	2006	196	26	57	12	24	7	34	8	5	4	.	.	17	5	59	19
	2007	159	20	53	10	21	7	33	8	3	2	10	5	13	8	27	10
	2008	166	22	72	18	19	4	36	10	3	1	9	2	9	4	18	7
	2009	127	11	42	7	22	5	28	5	7	3	10	2	7	2	11	4
	2010	125	11	49	7	18	4	22	4	8	3	9	2	7	2	13	4
	2011	142	13	59	8	19	4	22	4	6	2	10	2	10	3	17	7
	2012	134	14	57	7	15	3	22	5	6	2	10	2	12	8	11	6
	2013	125	12	53	8	21	5	15	3	6	3	11	3	6	2	14	5
	2014	127	13	51	8	16	4	17	3	8	3	11	3	11	6	13	5
	2015	114	13	43	7	13	3	15	5	8	3	14	5	6	3	15	6
	2016	121	13	52	8	13	4	14	4	7	3	9	2	9	4	16	6
	2017	109	13	45	8	10	3	15	4	5	2	13	5	9	4	13	6
Balance	2005	- 83	29	- 29	14	+ 5	9	- 25	13	+ 3	6	.	.	- 12	5	- 26	17
	2006	- 119	31	- 42	13	- 9	9	- 12	13	0	5	.	.	- 16	5	- 40	21
	2007	- 88	24	- 40	11	- 2	9	- 23	9	+ 6	5	- 10	5	- 9	9	- 11	13
	2008	- 84	28	- 49	19	0	7	- 29	11	+ 3	3	- 8	3	- 2	9	+ 1	12
	2009	- 29	18	- 17	10	- 2	8	- 12	9	+ 5	5	- 10	2	- 5	3	+ 12	8
	2010	- 32	18	- 26	10	+ 8	8	- 7	8	0	5	- 9	2	- 4	3	+ 7	9
	2011	- 64	18	- 42	10	- 1	6	- 8	7	- 1	3	- 9	3	- 7	4	+ 4	10
	2012	- 55	19	- 36	9	- 1	5	- 12	7	+ 2	4	- 9	3	- 9	9	+ 11	9
	2013	- 46	16	- 33	9	- 4	7	- 4	5	+ 3	4	- 11	3	- 2	3	+ 5	9
	2014	- 47	19	- 28	12	+ 5	7	- 6	5	- 2	4	- 11	3	+ 6	9	- 11	5
	2015	- 31	18	- 24	10	+ 11	7	- 5	6	+ 1	5	- 13	5	+ 13	7	- 14	6
	2016	- 49	19	- 33	10	+ 3	6	- 8	5	0	6	- 9	3	+ 13	10	- 15	6
	2017	- 28	21	- 25	11	+ 8	7	- 5	7	+ 1	4	- 12	5	+ 14	12	- 10	6

Other OECD																									
Inflow	2005	183	25	83	18	32	11	14	5	33	11	.	.	16	5	6	5								
	2006	201	27	75	17	40	12	20	7	30	8	.	.	18	10	16	9								
	2007	219	30	107	23	39	12	19	7	30	10	15	5	2	1	6	4								
	2008	209	28	69	16	31	10	29	11	45	13	14	6	5	3	17	9								
	2009	176	20	66	15	25	6	18	5	48	9	6	2	4	3	8	5								
	2010	177	20	63	13	31	7	17	6	46	9	10	3	3	2	8	5								
	2011	174	17	58	10	32	8	18	6	49	8	6	2	4	2	8	5								
	2012	180	19	63	10	38	9	18	5	39	8	7	4	5	3	9	6								
	2013	193	17	64	10	49	9	19	5	49	9	4	2	5	4	3	2								
	2014	241	24	92	16	44	9	28	8	63	13	4	2	6	4	2	2								
	2015	239	21	86	12	67	11	20	5	48	10	4	2	7	6	7	4								
	2016	220	22	95	15	47	10	23	6	40	9	3	1	8	4	6	5								
	2017	227	26	91	16	37	10	27	10	56	13	4	3	6	4	6	5								
Outflow	2005	94	17	23	8	29	9	10	5	6	5	.	.	2	1	23	10								
	2006	105	17	21	6	35	10	12	6	12	8	.	.	5	2	22	8								
	2007	101	16	25	6	35	10	6	2	5	3	1	2	5	4	24	9								
	2008	169	27	41	9	45	15	14	5	14	7	0	0	5	3	50	18								
	2009	143	17	45	11	45	9	12	5	9	3	1	1	5	2	27	8								
	2010	121	15	37	7	29	6	12	4	15	8	1	0	2	1	26	8								
	2011	114	15	37	8	27	6	5	2	7	3	0	0	6	5	32	9								
	2012	88	12	30	6	20	5	8	3	8	4	0	1	3	2	20	7								
	2013	97	13	33	8	21	4	8	3	9	4	1	1	4	2	20	7								
	2014	100	15	32	6	25	10	6	3	9	4	1	2	23	7	3	3								
	2015	96	13	30	7	26	6	7	3	7	3	0	0	23	8	4	3								
	2016	119	15	33	7	24	5	7	4	8	4	1	1	39	10	7	4								
	2017	143	19	50	11	30	7	4	2	6	3	1	1	44	12	9	4								
Balance	2005	+	89	31	+	59	20	+	2	14	+	3	7	+	27	12	.	.	+	14	5	-	17	11	
	2006	+	95	32	+	55	18	+	6	16	+	9	9	+	19	11	.	.	+	14	10	-	6	12	
	2007	+	118	34	+	83	24	+	4	16	+	14	7	+	26	10	+	13	5	-	3	4	-	18	10
	2008	+	40	39	+	29	19	-	14	18	+	14	12	+	31	15	+	13	6	-	1	4	-	33	20
	2009	+	33	26	+	21	18	-	20	11	+	6	7	+	40	9	+	5	2	-	1	4	-	18	9
	2010	+	56	25	+	26	15	+	2	9	+	5	7	+	31	12	+	9	3	+	1	2	-	18	9
	2011	+	60	23	+	21	13	+	5	10	+	13	6	+	42	9	+	5	2	-	2	5	-	24	11
	2012	+	91	22	+	34	12	+	18	10	+	10	6	+	31	9	+	7	4	+	2	4	-	10	10
	2013	+	96	21	+	31	13	+	28	10	+	11	6	+	40	10	+	3	2	+	1	4	-	17	7
	2014	+	141	28	+	60	17	+	19	13	+	22	8	+	54	14	+	3	3	-	17	8	-	1	3
	2015	+	143	25	+	57	14	+	41	13	+	13	6	+	41	10	+	3	2	-	17	10	+	3	5
	2016	+	101	26	+	62	16	+	23	11	+	16	7	+	31	10	+	2	2	-	31	11	-	1	6
	2017	+	84	32	+	42	20	+	7	12	+	23	10	+	50	13	+	3	3	-	38	13	-	3	7

Non OECD																									
Inflow	2005	222	21	47	9	18	8	57	10	84	13	.	.	14	5	2	3								
	2006	251	23	58	12	9	3	63	10	107	15	.	.	7	4	7	6								
	2007	237	22	41	8	10	4	56	9	100	13	9	4	8	5	11	10								
	2008	247	23	44	10	21	8	51	9	120	16	5	2	3	2	3	3								
	2009	254	18	33	7	18	5	42	7	149	13	3	1	6	3	3	2								
	2010	283	19	28	5	21	7	47	7	181	14	1	0	3	1	2	2								
	2011	279	18	34	7	16	6	44	7	173	14	.	.	5	2	8	5								
	2012	203	16	24	6	14	5	33	6	128	13	0	0	2	1	2	1								
	2013	212	20	44	12	11	5	40	8	113	13	0~	0~	3	2	1	1								
	2014	263	24	56	12	30	8	48	9	118	15	0	0	7	5	4	4								
	2015	243	21	65	12	32	11	40	7	100	12	.	.	3	2	3	2								
	2016	235	23	59	10	28	8	54	10	85	15	2	2	2	1	5	4								
	2017	293	26	83	15	22	8	45	8	132	17	0	0	4	3	6	4								
Outflow	2005	60	13	18	6	24	9	5	3	3	2	.	.	3	2	8	5								
	2006	68	13	24	8	25	7	5	3	1	1	.	.	3	2	10	6								
	2007	57	8	20	5	20	3	4	2	6	3	0	0	4	3	4	3								
	2008	74	22	21	5	21	5	7	4	3	3	0	0	2	1	19	20								
	2009	67	7	26	4	23	4	3	1	4	2	.	.	3	1	8	3								
	2010	64	7	21	4	27	4	4	1	3	1	.	.	2	1	8	3								
	2011	76	8	24	4	30	5	4	2	4	2	.	.	4	3	10	4								
	2012	76	8	24	4	29	4	4	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	12	3								
	2013	73	8	21	4	32	5	4	2	6	3	.	.	2	1	8	4								
	2014	70	11	21	5	26	4	3	2	4	2	0	0	15	8	1	1								
	2015	69	9	21	4	26	5	3	2	8	3	.	.	10	4	1	1								
	2016	75	12	24	7	24	5	3	2	4	3	0	0	18	8	2	1								
	2017	79	12	29	7	20	5	2	2	4	2	0	1	22	8	1	1								
Balance	2005	+	162	25	+	29	11	-	7	12	+	52	11	+	81	13	.	.	+	12	6	-	6	6	
	2006	+	183	26	+	34	14	-	16	7	+	57	10	+	106	15	.	.	+	5	4	-	3	9	
	2007	+	180	23	+	22	10	-	9	5	+	52	9	+	94	14	+	9	4	+	4	6	+	7	10
	2008	+	174	31	+	23	11	+	1	10	+	44	10	+	117	16	+	5	2	+	1	2	-	16	20
	2009	+	187	19	+	7	8	-	5	6	+	39	8	+	145	13	+	3	1	+	3	4	-	5	3
	2010	+	219	20	+	7	7	-	5	8	+	43	7	+	177	14	+	1	0	+	1	2	-	5	4
	2011	+	203	20	+	11	8	-	15	8	+	40	7	+	169	14	.	.	+	1	4	-	2	6	
	2012	+	127	18	0	7	-	15	7	+	29	6	+	125	13	0	0	-	2	2	-	10	4		
	2013	+	139	22	+	23	13	-	21	7	+	36	8	+	107	14	0~	0~	+	1	2	-	7	4	
	2014	+	193	26	+	35	13	+	4	9	+	45	9	+	114	16	0	0	-	8	9	+	3	4	
	2015	+	175	23	+	44	13	+	6	12	+	37	7	+	92	12	.	.	-	6	4	+	1	2	
	2016	+	159	26	+	34	12	+	4	9	+	52	10	+	81	15	+	1	2	-	16	8	+	3	4
	2017	+	214	28	+	55	17	+	2	9	+	42	8	+	128	17	0	1	-	18	8	+	6	5	

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Notes:

"." - No contact.

Migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland is included in IPS estimates for 2008

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

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

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

Table 1.9 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation and citizenship, 2017

	<i>thousands</i>							
	Total estimates	+/- CI	Professional/Managerial estimates	+/- CI	Manual and clerical estimates	+/- CI	Others estimates	+/- CI
Inflow								
All Citizenships	601	40	193	21	169	25	239	24
British	81	16	41	10	23	11	17	6
Non British	520	36	152	18	146	22	222	23
EU28 & EFTA	237	28	55	12	100	19	81	17
EU15 & EFTA	118	19	39	10	32	10	47	13
Rest of Europe (28)	11	6	6	5	3	3	2	2
Rest of Europe (15)	129	21	22	9	71	16	36	11
Old Commonwealth	40	11	16	6	17	9	7	3
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	70	10	33	7	10	4	27	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	44	9	15	5	6	3	23	6
Rest of World	119	14	27	7	10	5	82	12
Outflow								
All Citizenships	331	26	117	15	132	19	82	11
British	109	13	50	8	37	9	22	6
Non British	222	23	67	12	94	17	61	9
EU28 & EFTA	143	20	43	11	81	16	20	6
EU15 & EFTA	76	15	30	9	33	11	13	4
Rest of Europe (28)	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	70	13	14	6	48	12	8	4
Old Commonwealth	13	4	7	3	5	3	1	1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	10	3	4	2	2	1	4	2
Other Foreign - developed countries	14	5	6	4	3	2	6	2
Rest of World	39	7	6	3	3	2	30	6
Balance								
All Citizenships	270	48	76	25	37	31	157	26
British	-28	21	-9	13	-14	14	-5	8
Non British	298	43	85	22	52	28	161	24
EU28 & EFTA	94	34	12	16	20	25	61	18
EU15 & EFTA	42	24	8	13	-1	15	35	14
Rest of Europe (28)	8	7	4	5	2	3	1	2
Rest of Europe (15)	60	25	8	10	23	20	28	11
Old Commonwealth	27	12	9	7	12	9	6	3
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	60	11	29	7	8	4	23	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	30	10	9	7	3	4	18	7
Rest of World	80	16	21	7	7	6	52	13

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

EU15 countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

EU28 countries are EU15 plus the 13 countries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Croatia.

Other citizenships are those not included in British or in EU15.

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

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

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

Table 1.10 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey, 2017, thousands

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
China	57	10	Spain	29	8
India	48	9	Australia	26	6
Romania	48	13	Poland	24	7
USA	32	8	USA	20	6
Australia	30	8	Germany	17	7
Spain	27	8	France	16	6
France	24	11	China	15	4
Poland	23	8	Romania	11	6
Italy	19	7	Italy	11	5
New Zealand	16	8	India	11	3
Germany	16	6	Republic of Ireland	11	8
Pakistan	16	5	Canada	10	4
Portugal	15	8	New Zealand	7	2
Greece	13	7	Greece	6	6
Republic of Ireland	12	9	Portugal	6	4

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
Australia	11	5	Australia	19	5
USA	10	5	Spain	11	4
France	9	10	USA	11	4
Spain	8	4	Canada	6	3
United Arab Emirates	4	4	France	6	3
New Zealand	4	3	New Zealand	5	2
Germany	3	2	India	3	2
Greece	3	3	Germany	3	2
Hong Kong	2	2	Thailand	3	2
Pakistan	2	2	Portugal	3	3

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
China	55	10	Poland	23	7
India	48	9	Spain	18	6
Romania	48	13	Germany	15	7
Poland	23	8	China	14	4
USA	22	7	Romania	11	6
Australia	19	6	France	10	5
Spain	19	7	Italy	10	5
Italy	18	6	Republic of Ireland	10	8
Portugal	15	8	USA	9	4
France	15	5	India	8	3

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

Table 1.11 - Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey, top 20

End Years 2016-2017 combined			<i>thousands</i>			End Year 2017			<i>thousands</i>		
Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants			Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants		
Citizenship	Immigrants	+/- CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/- CI	Citizenship	Immigrants	+/- CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/- CI
British	152	21	British	230	18	British	81	16	British	109	13
Romania	106	18	Poland	47	10	China	58	10	Poland	25	7
China	93	14	China	26	5	Romania	51	13	Spain	15	6
India	85	11	Spain	25	7	India	50	9	Romania	15	7
Poland	54	12	Romania	25	9	Poland	25	9	China	14	4
Italy	45	9	Italy	23	6	USA	19	6	Italy	13	5
France	39	9	France	21	7	Italy	19	6	France	12	5
Spain	36	11	India	19	4	Spain	18	7	Republic of Ireland	10	8
USA	36	8	Republic of Ireland	17	9	Australia	18	6	India	8	3
Australia	31	7	USA	16	5	Pakistan	15	5	Germany	8	5
Portugal	27	10	Germany	16	7	Portugal	15	8	USA	8	4
Pakistan	26	6	Australia	14	4	France	14	5	Australia	8	3
Germany	21	7	Canada	10	5	Germany	12	5	Hungary	6	4
Republic of Ireland	21	10	Lithuania	10	6	New Zealand	12	8	Portugal	5	3
Nigeria	16	6	Portugal	9	4	Greece	11	7	Czech Republic	5	5
New Zealand	15	8	Czech Republic	9	5	Nigeria	10	5	Greece	5	6
Greece	15	7	Hungary	8	4	Republic of Ireland	10	8	Slovakia	5	4
Turkey	13	7	Slovakia	8	4	Cyprus, Southern	9	8	Bulgaria	4	3
Hong Kong	13	5	Bulgaria	6	3	Hong Kong	8	4	Japan	3	2
Netherlands	13	6	Malaysia	6	3	Hungary	8	4	Canada	3	2

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

Table 1.12 - Long-Term International Migration, by
citizenship, Years ending June 2012-18

	British	EU	Non_EU	Total
<i>Inflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	77	158	282	517
Ye Jun 13	77	183	242	502
Ye Jun 14	83	223	268	574
Ye Jun 15	85	265	288	639
Ye Jun 16	77	284	291	652
Ye Jun 17	79	226	262	566
Ye Jun 18	80	219	326	625
<i>Outflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	153	86	110	349
Ye Jun 13	141	78	102	320
Ye Jun 14	131	85	105	320
Ye Jun 15	131	85	86	303
Ye Jun 16	127	95	95	316
Ye Jun 17	127	123	90	340
Ye Jun 18	128	145	78	351
<i>Balance</i>				
Ye Jun 12	- 76	+ 72	+ 172	+ 167
Ye Jun 13	- 64	+ 106	+ 140	+ 182
Ye Jun 14	- 48	+ 138	+ 164	+ 254
Ye Jun 15	- 46	+ 180	+ 202	+ 336
Ye Jun 16	- 45	+ 189	+ 196	+ 336
Ye Jun 17	- 48	+ 103	+ 172	+ 226
Ye Jun 18	- 49	+ 74	+ 248	+ 273

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.13 - Latest changes in net migration by citizenship, thousands

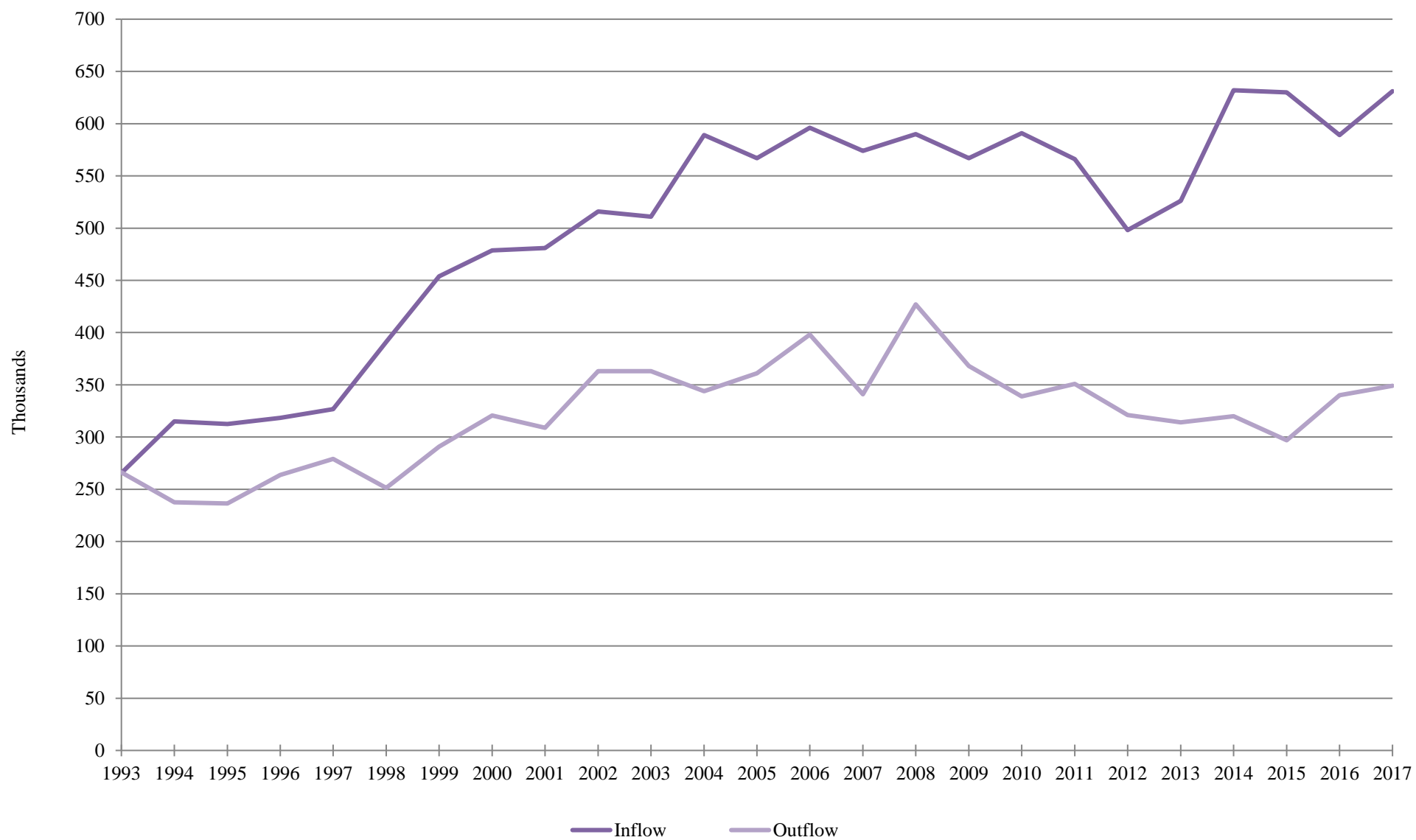
	Ye Jun 17	95% CI	Ye Jun 18	95% CI	Difference
Total	+ 226	+/-42	+ 273	+/-49	47
British	- 48	+/-20	- 49	+/-23	-1
EU	+ 103	+/-29	+ 74	+/-34	-29
(of which) EU15	+ 54	+/-20	+ 47	+/-24	-7
(of which) EU8	+ 7	+/-14	- 14	+/-18	-7
(of which) EU2	+ 40	+/-14	+ 34	+/-15	-6
Non-EU	+ 172	+/-23	+ 248	+/-27	76
(of which) Asia	+ 109	+/-17	+ 164	+/-19	55
(of which) Rest of World	+ 51	+/-15	+ 76	+/-18	25

Source: Office for National Statistics, Long-Term International Migration

Notes:

1. EU other and Other Europe citizenship groupings are not included as separate groups in the table but are included under the EU and non-EU totals.
2. 2017 estimates are provisional.
3. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
4. CI is Confidence Interval. Further information on confidence intervals can be found in the Migration Statistics Quarterly Report Information for Users.
5. YE is year ending.
6. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by an asterisk.

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2017
Total In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2017
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



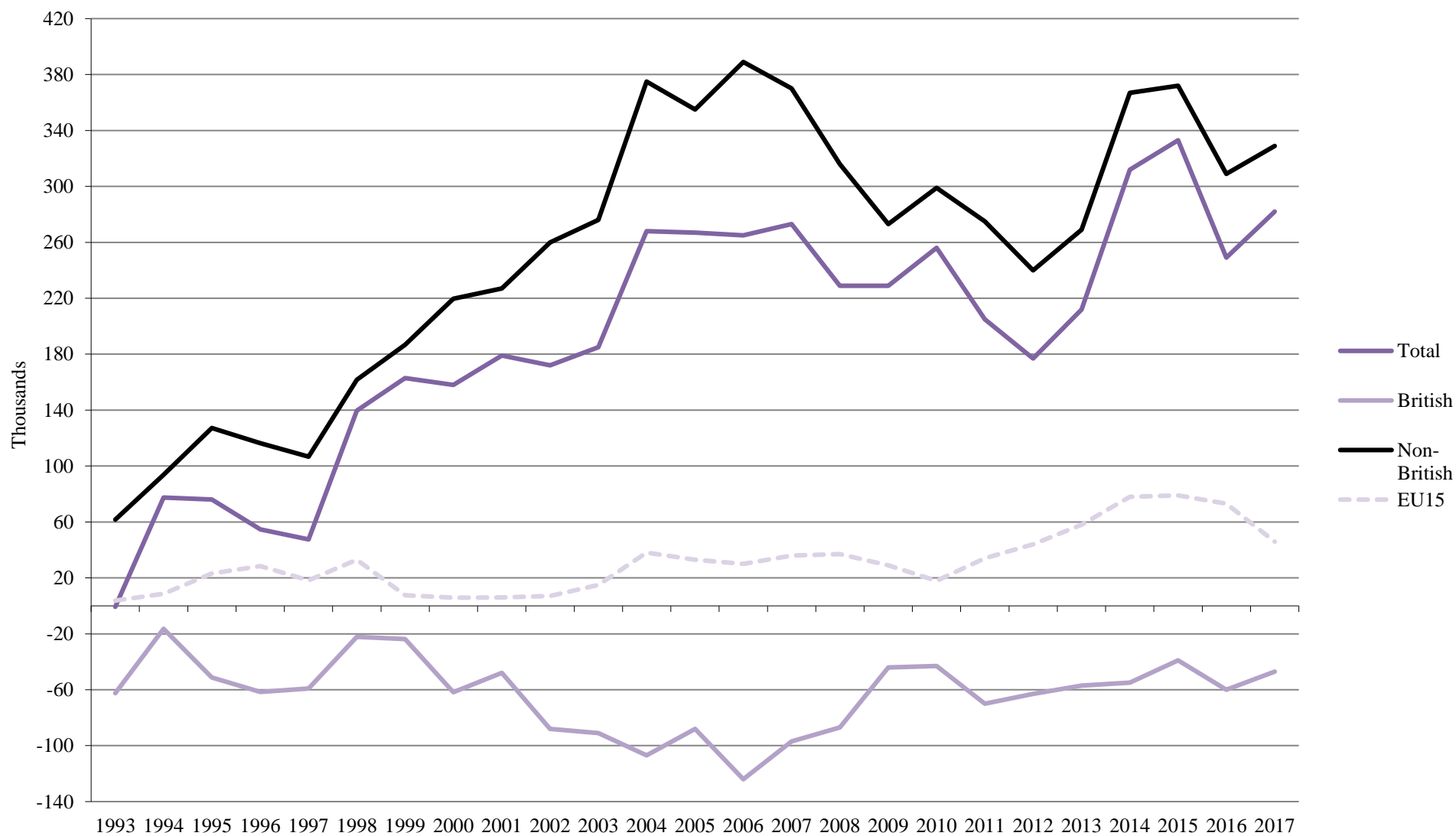
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2017
British Citizens In- and Outflows



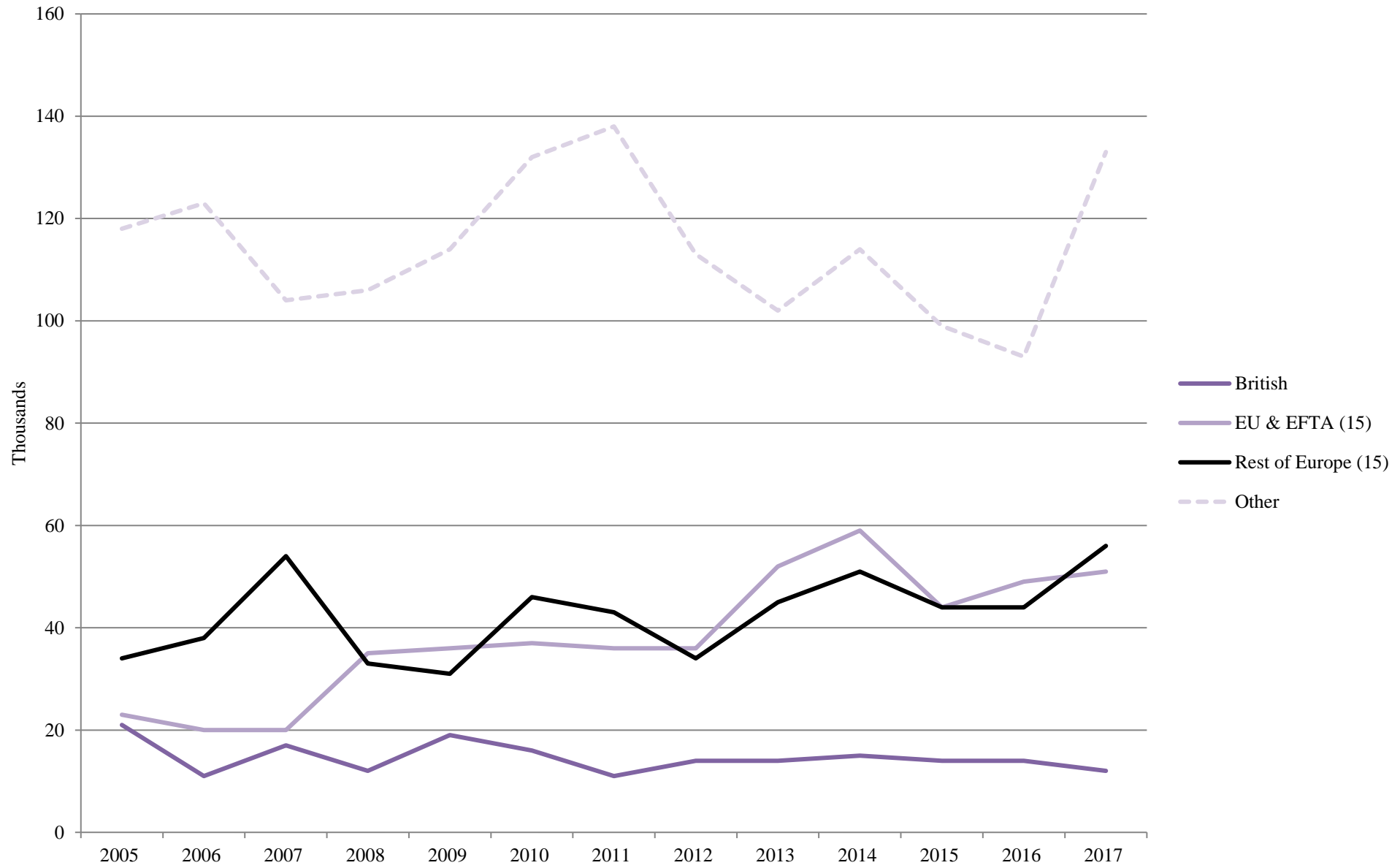
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2017 Net Flows By Citizenship



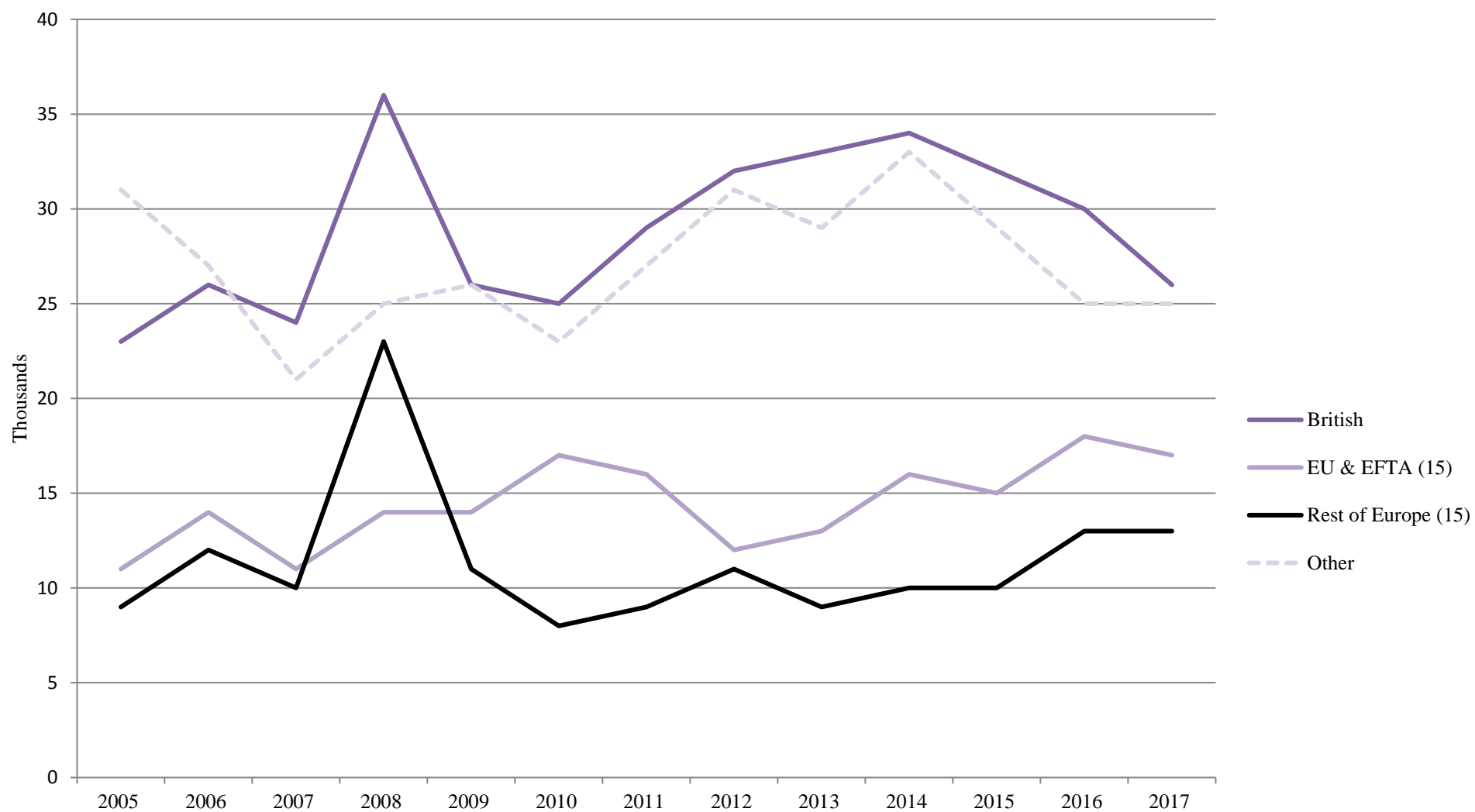
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.5 - Inflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



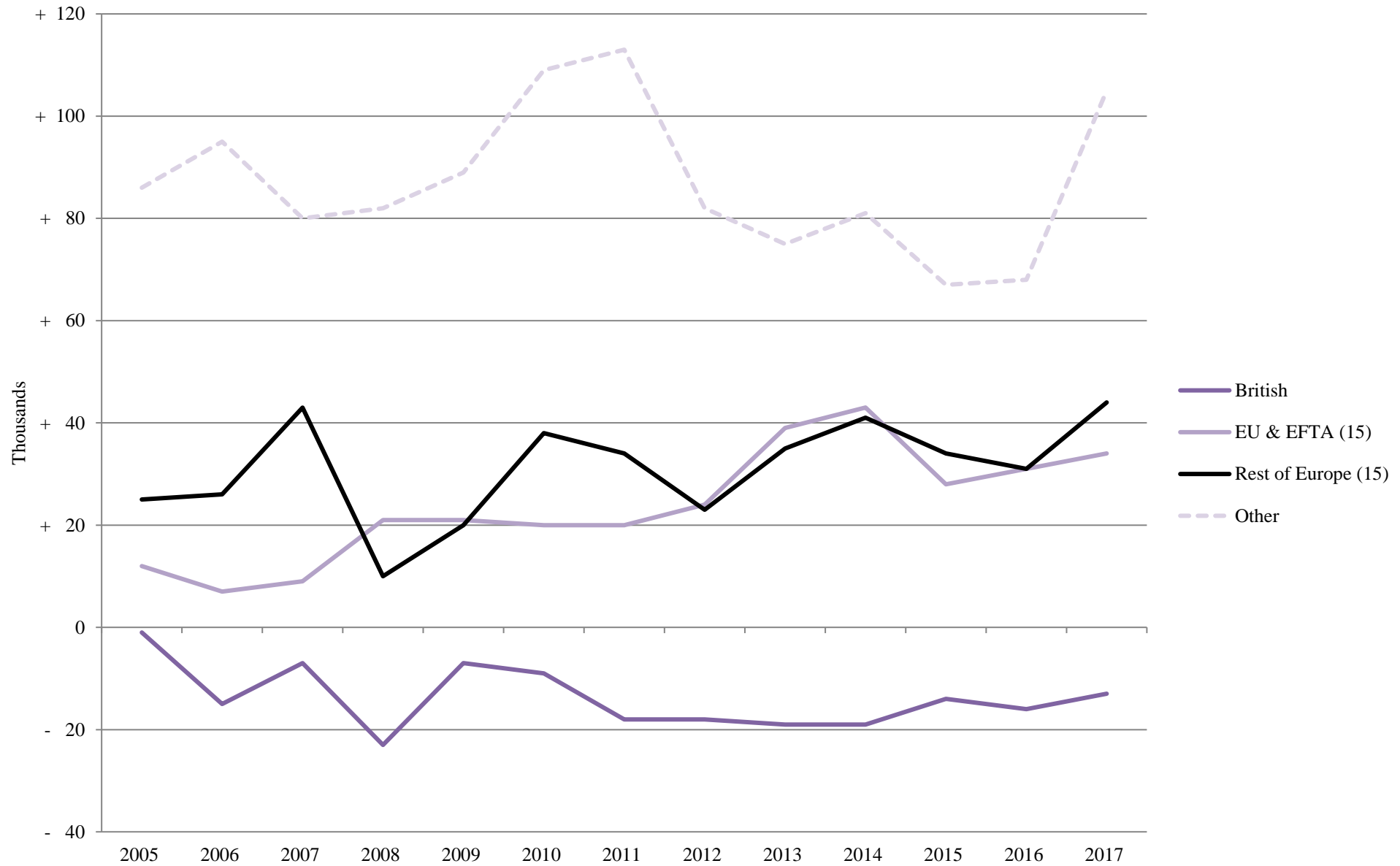
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.6 - Outflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



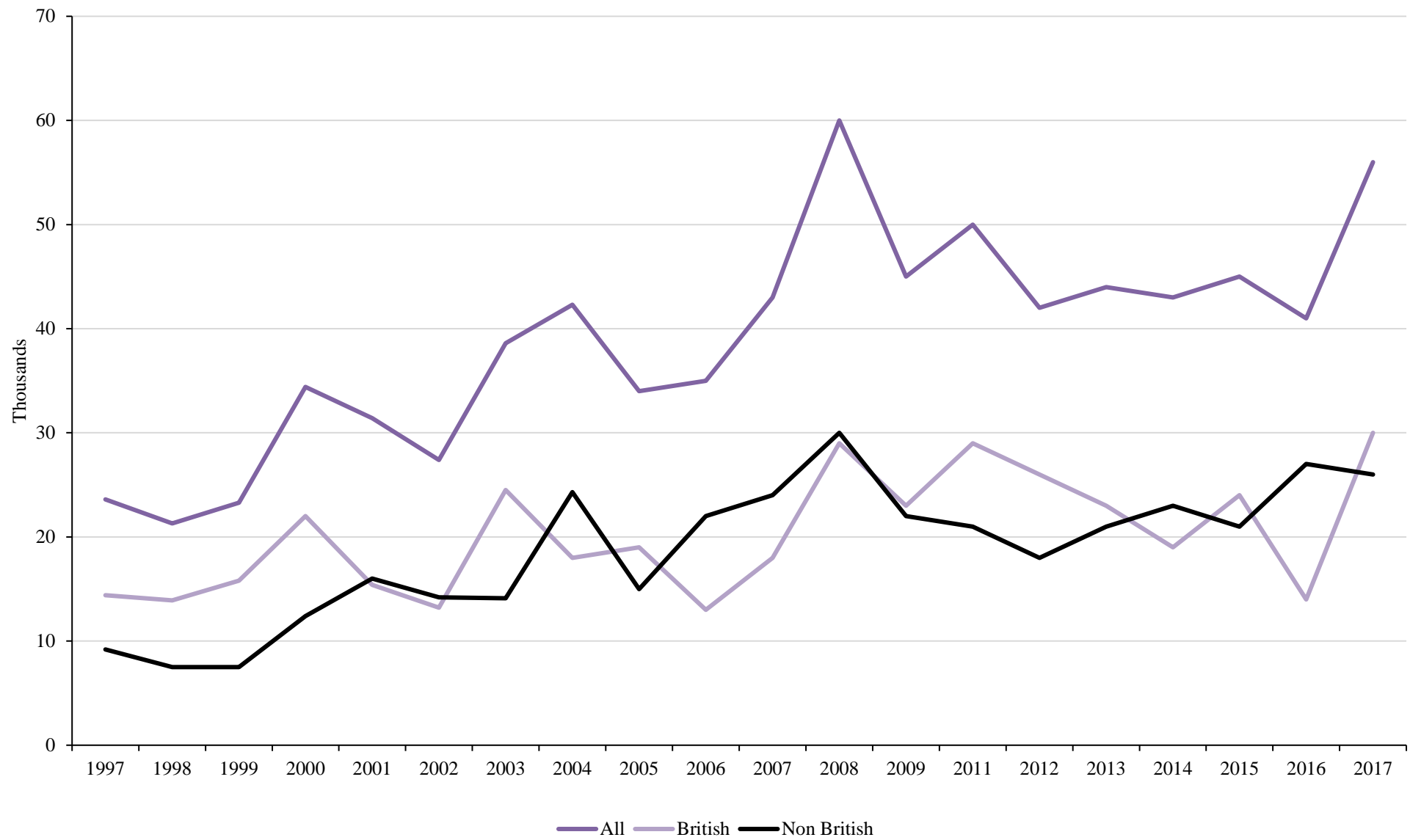
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.7 - Netflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



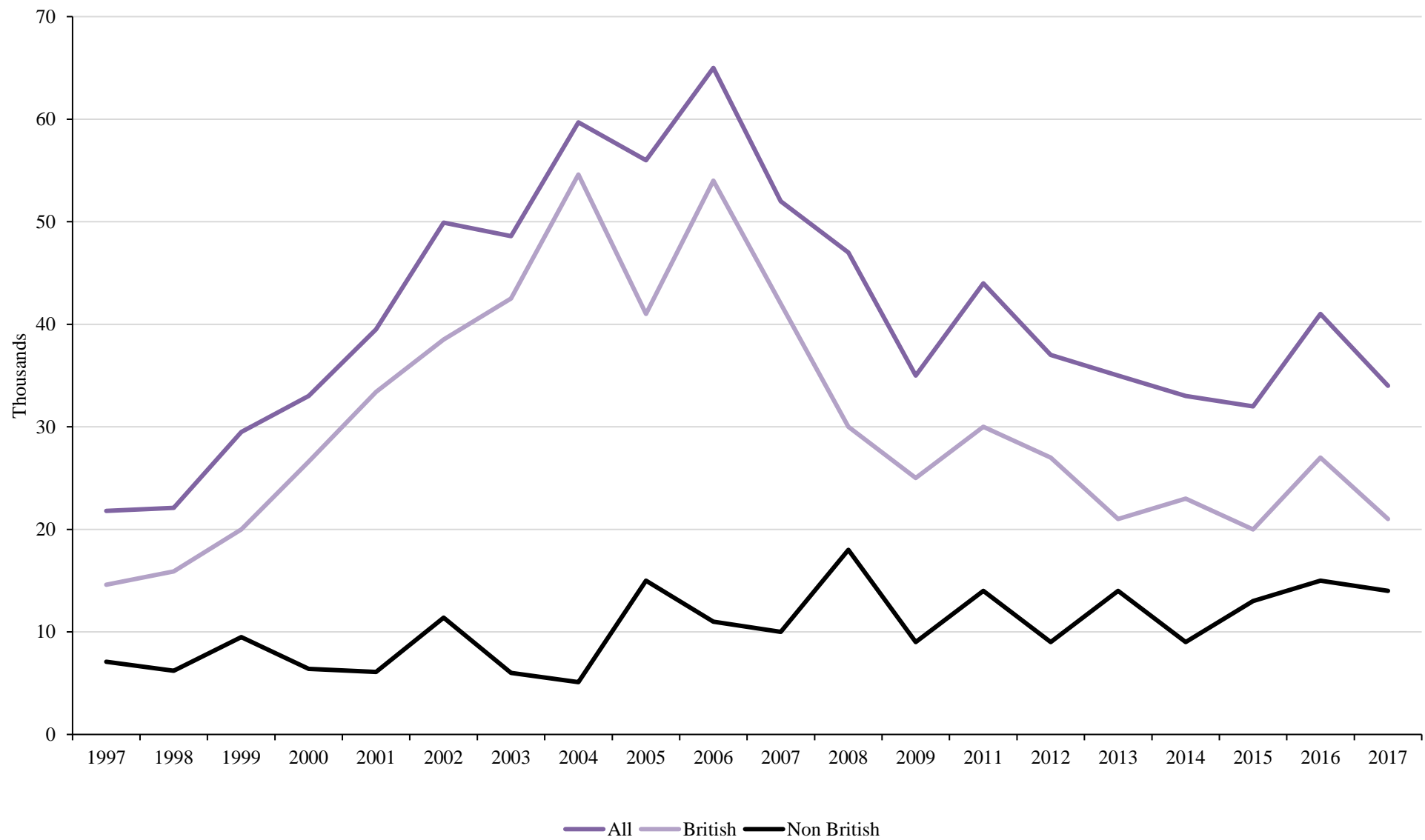
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.8 - Inflow by age 45 and over and by citizenship



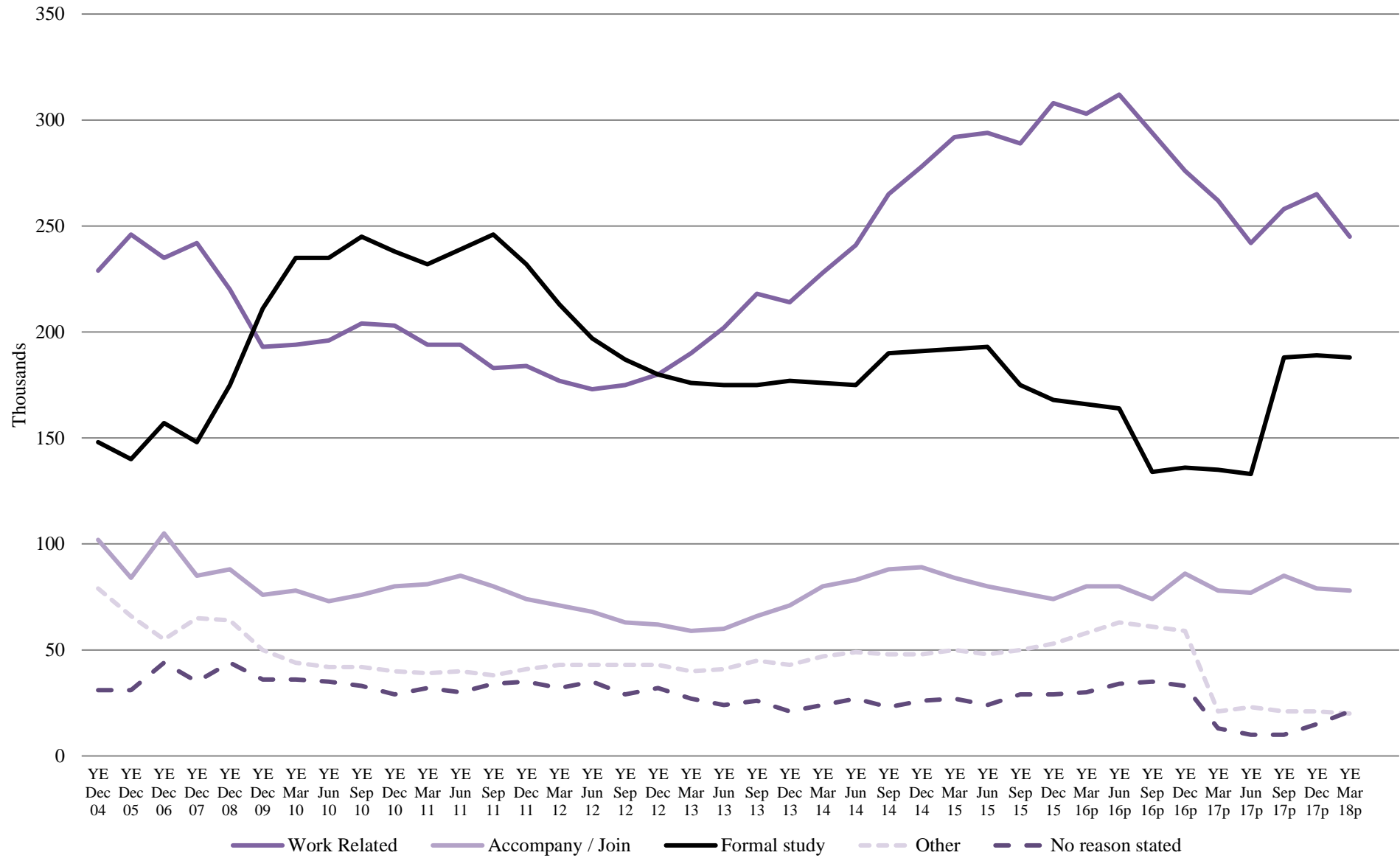
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.9 - Outflow by age 45 and over and by citizenship



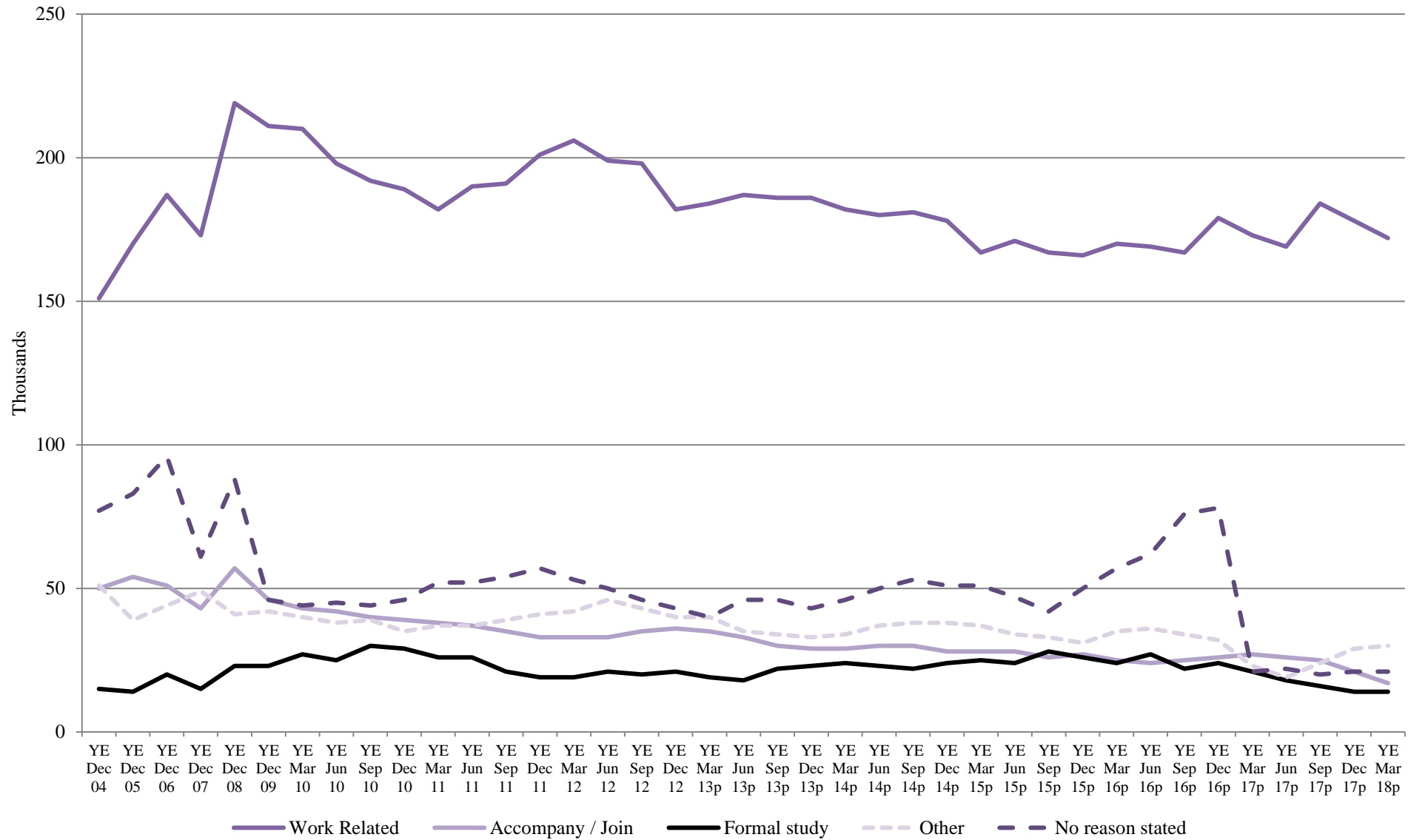
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.10 - Reasons for immigration, December 2004 - March 2018



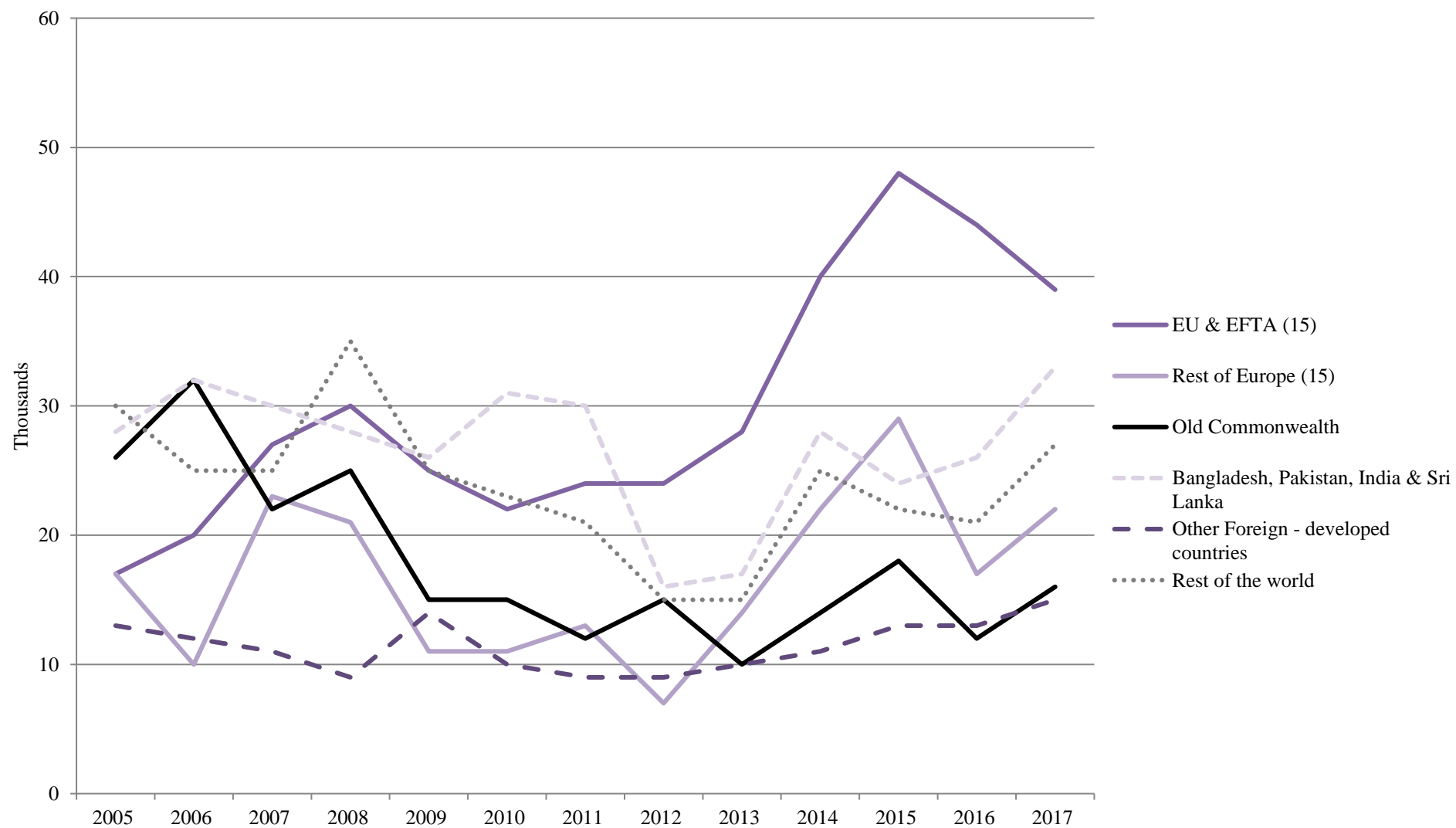
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.11 - Reasons for emigration, December 2004 - March 2018



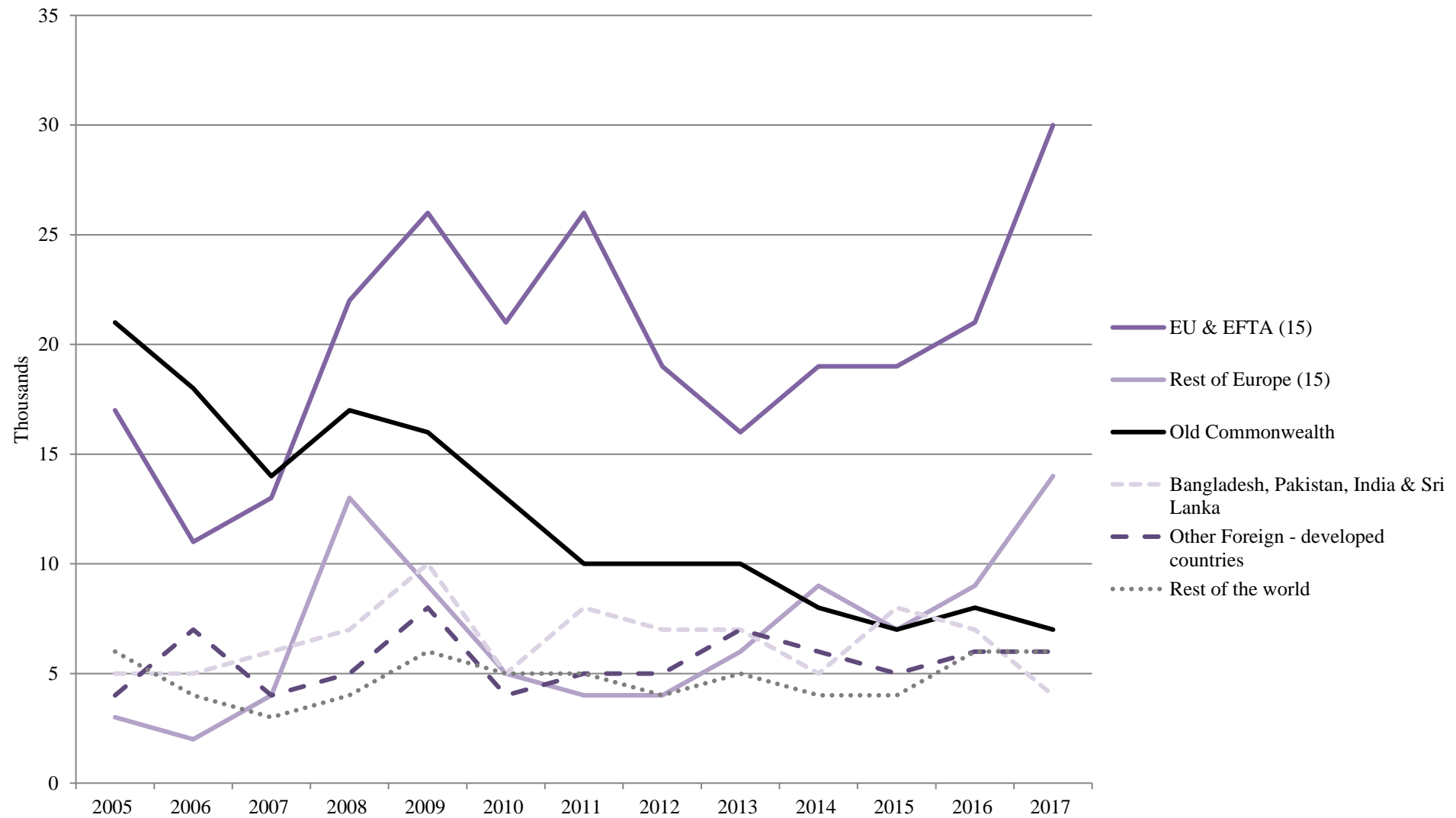
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.12 - Inflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship



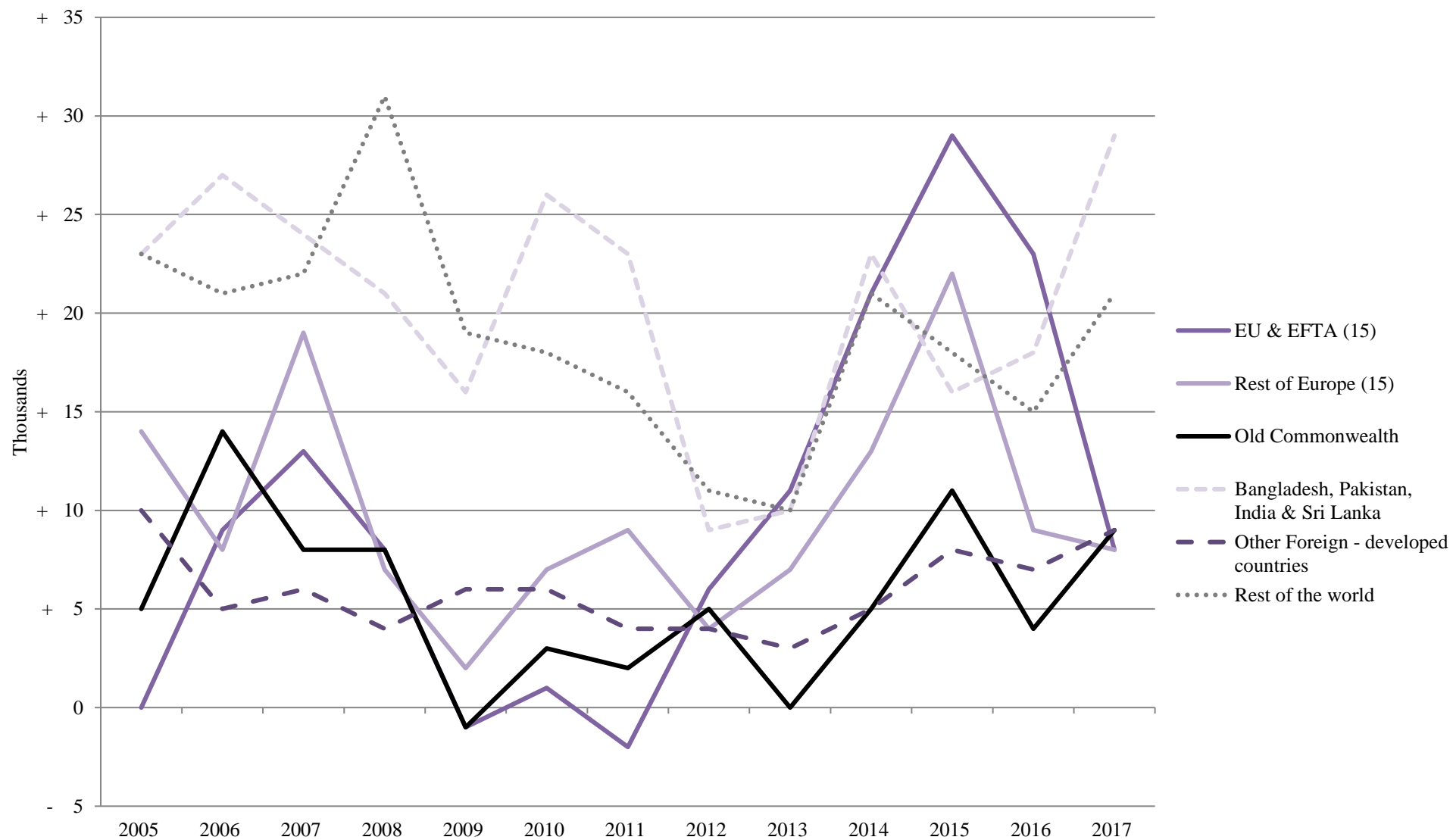
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.13 - Outflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship



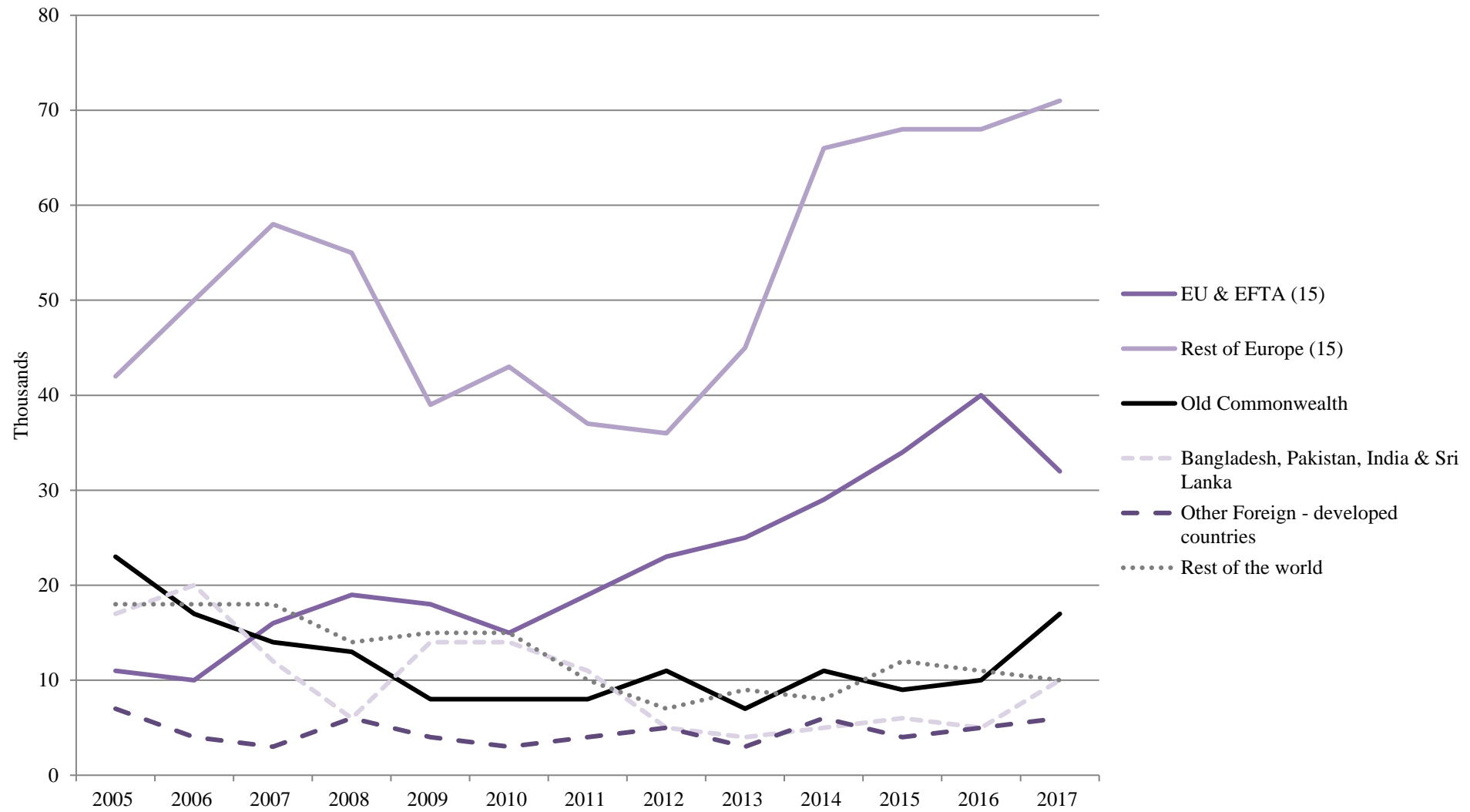
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.14 - Net flow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship



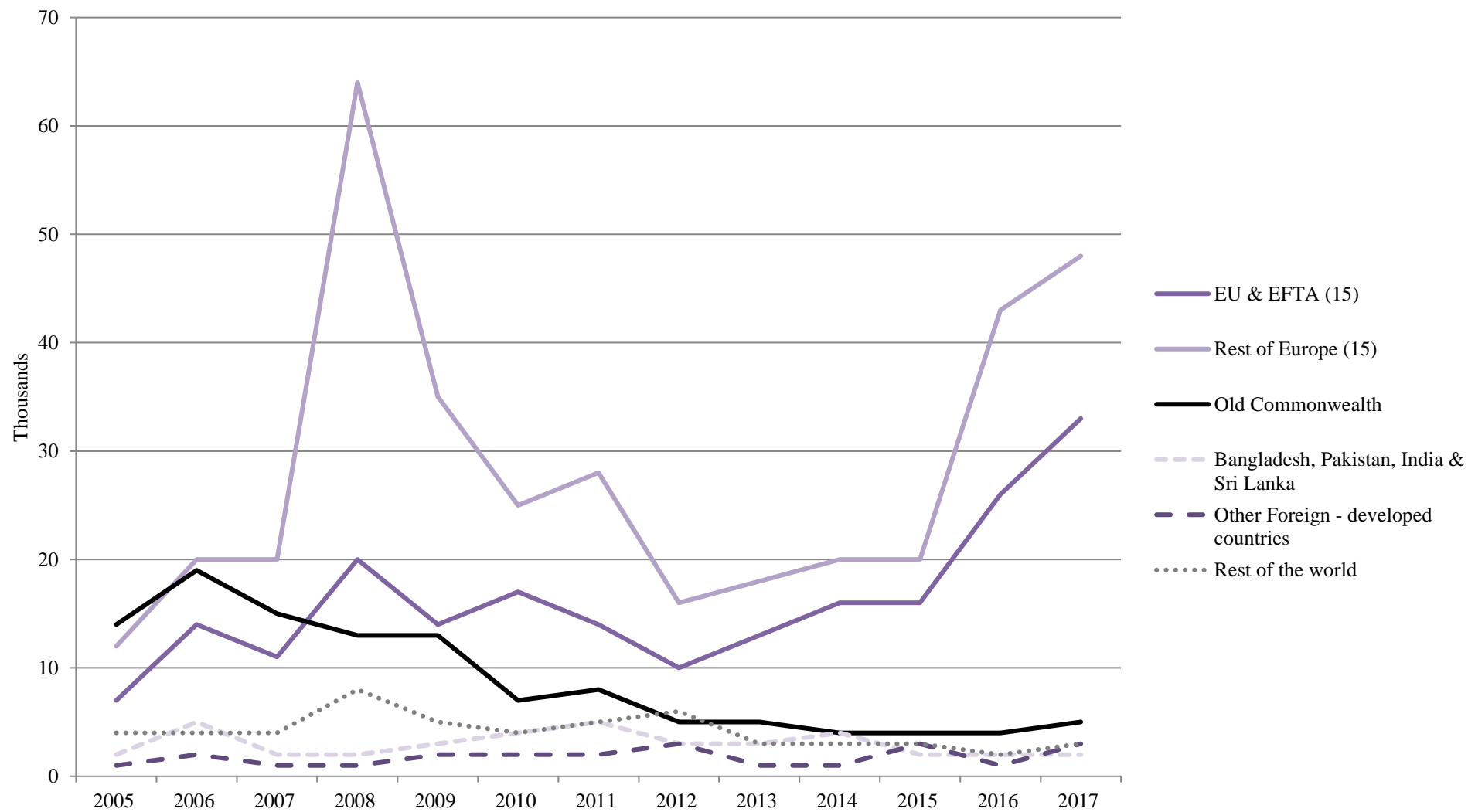
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.15 - Inflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



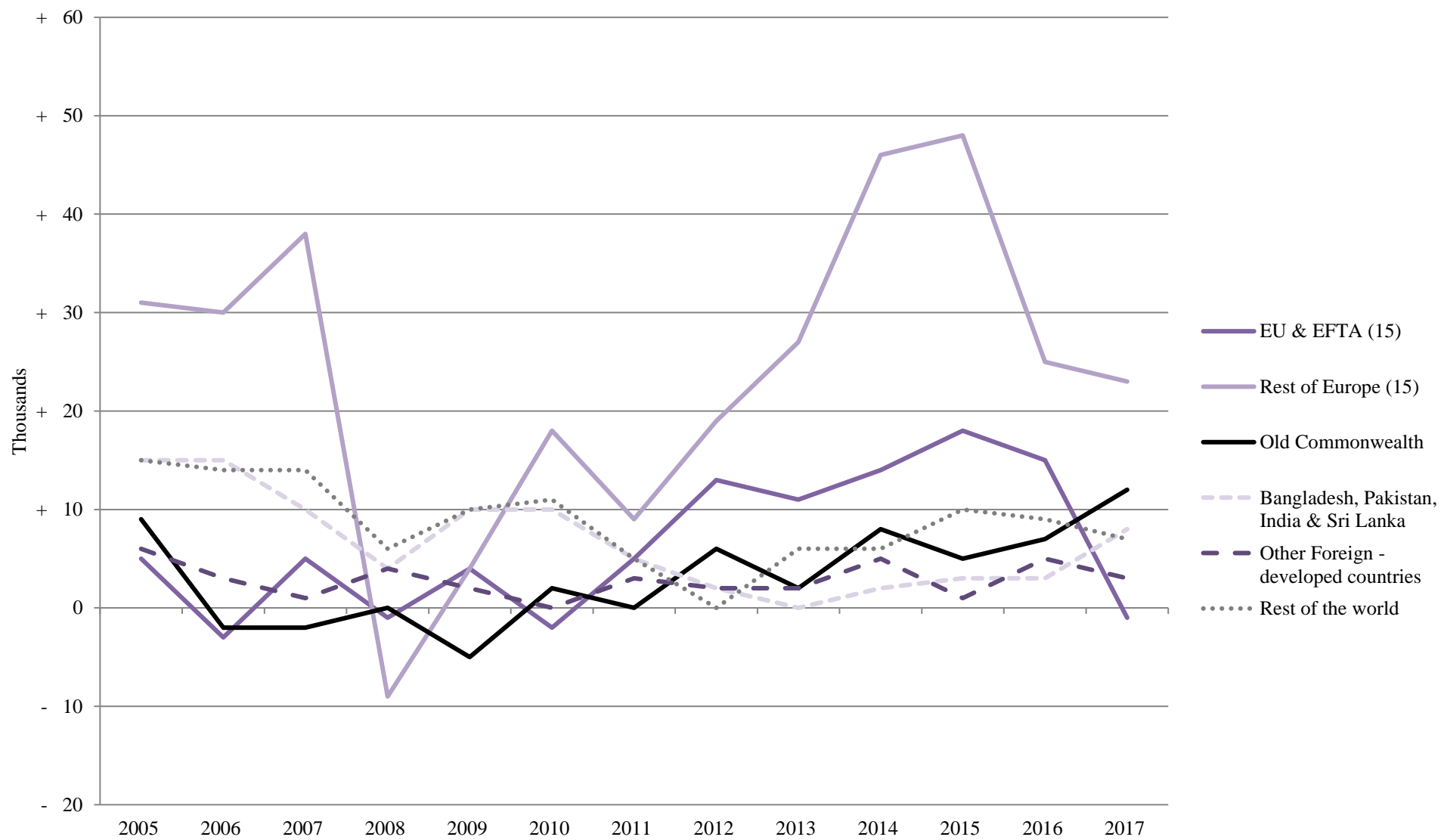
Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.16 - Outflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.17 - Net flow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey

2. SETTLEMENT AND FAMILY MIGRATION

The data for this section are taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, Year ending June 2018* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2018>).

The chapter focuses on the 2017 calendar year, but where available, the latest figures for the first half of 2018 are provided.

2.1 Settlement

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

2.1.1 Grants of settlement by category and nationality 2017 – 2018

The number of people granted settlement in the UK in 2017 was 65,102, an increase of 7.3 per cent on the 60,670 grants in 2016. Despite the slight increase in 2017, the number granted settlement in 2017 was the second smallest since 1998. The level of settlement in the two most recent years contrasts against that observed in years prior to 2016, as presented in Table 2.1. Prior to 2016, the number granted settlement was many multiples greater than those observed to settle in 2017, with the level of annual settlement peaking in 2010 (with 241,192 settling), at almost four times the number settling in 2017. Although there has been a declining trend in recent years in the total number of people granted settlement in the UK, the first half of 2018 saw a total of 46,877 people granted settlement, 72.0 per cent of the total granted in 2017, and 53.1 per cent more than in the first half of 2017, suggesting the downward trend could be reversing in 2018.

The fall in grants of settlement observed since 2016 compared to the previous decade is because of fewer employment related grants and those due to family formation or reunion (Figure 2.2). Employment related grants fell because fewer were in the 5 years aggregate of pre-PBS categories and the Tier 1 visa route, with only 3,753 such visas granted in 2017 compared to 10,657 in 2016. This declining trend has been present since 2013. Tier 1 grants fell due to the closure of the Tier 1 General (in April 2011) and Tier 1 Post-study routes (in April 2012). Despite this, in the first half of 2018 there has been a slight increase, 16.9 per cent, in Tier 1 grants of settlement relative to the same period in 2017. Grants of total 5 year aggregate of pre-PBS categories and Tier 2 work visas in contrast have increased between 2016 and 2017 by 16.1 per cent to 10,848. The grants of Tier 2 settlement have also increased by 47.6 per cent in the first half of 2018 relative to the same period in 2017.

In Table 2.1, family formation and reunion accounts for people granted settlement on grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen. In this table, dependants of migrants in other visa routes who are being granted settlement at the same time as the main applicants are grouped with the main applicants. For example, a dependant granted

settlement at the same time as a main applicant applying via a Tier 2 work route is included in the Category “Tier 2 Sponsored with a job” and Applicant type “Dependant”.

The reduction of people granted settlement in 2017 has, in addition to the fall in employment related grants of settlement, also been driven by fewer people settling via family formation and reunion. A declining trend in this route of settlement has been observed since 2013, which has seen the number of people settling via this route fall by 90.9 per cent to 5,420 between 2013 and 2017. The reason for the slight increase in grants of settlement in 2017 relative to 2016 is driven by the total number of asylum-related grants, which rose by 29.6 per cent to 18,730 and the increase of other grants and unknown grants which rose by 43.3 per cent to 22,848. These increases in settlement from asylum-related grants were also observed in the first half of 2018, with 15,283 grants, 76.9 per cent more than in the same period in 2017. The increases in 2017 (and 2018) did not offset the large reduction in grants of settlement in the family reunion routes that have been observed since 2013.

The decreases in family grants observed since 2013 are likely, in part, to reflect changes made to the family immigration rules in July 2012 which affected the qualifying period for settlement. Partners of PBS migrants who entered the UK after 9 July 2012 are required to complete a five year probationary period before they can apply for settlement. Where the main Points Based System migrant obtains settlement prior to their partner, the dependant can obtain a grant of further leave to remain in the Points Based System dependant category, rather than requiring the partner to apply for leave to remain as the partner of a person who has subsequently settled, and will be counted in the relevant PBS dependant category when granted settlement.

The first half of 2018 does however show a slight increase in the number of people granted settlement via the family formation and reunion route, with 7,311 people granted settlement, a 234 per cent increase in number compared to the same period in 2017, and 34.9 per cent greater than in the whole of 2017. The increase could be due to the backlog of individuals who could not be granted settlement, due to the change in the qualifying time period required for settlement, which was increased to five years in 2012, now becoming eligible as sufficient time has now passed.

The recording of Points Based System partners can differ depending on when they entered the UK. Partners of PBS migrants who entered the UK before 9 July 2012 could apply for settlement at the same time as the main applicant, provided they had been living together in the UK for at least two years, and would be counted in the relevant PBS dependant category. If they had not been living together in the UK for at least 2 years, they were required to apply for leave to remain as the partner of a person who has subsequently settled and would be counted in the family formation and reunion group when granted settlement.

The grant of settlement may not necessarily reflect the entry category. For example, there is not a direct route to settlement for students or their dependants. However, if a student dependant switches to another category whilst in the UK and after a qualifying period applies for settlement, the grant will be recorded against the category that led to settlement.

The data on grants of settlement by nationality in Table 2.2 shows that for each year in the time series presented, the majority of the grants were to citizens of Asian countries, accounting for 41.4 per cent of grants of settlement in 2017. However, the actual number of Asians granted settlement in 2017 is the lowest seen in this time series. Africans, accounting for 28.6 per cent

of the total in 2017, were again the second largest group, although their number has continued to fall year on year since 2013.

In Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3 the “spouses and dependants” category includes people granted settlement on the grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen, and other dependants (for example dependants of PBS work categories) granted settlement at the same time as the main applicant. Between 2016 and 2017 the total number of grants of settlement to spouses and dependants fell by 4.5 per cent. This figure can be disaggregated by type of spouse or dependent, which shows that the change in the grant of settlement between 2016 and 2017 for husbands fell by 18.3 per cent and similarly for wives grants of settlement fell by 13.2 per cent. In contrast, the grants of settlement to children increased by 6.3 per cent over the same period.

There has been a significant increase in the number of EEA nationals seeking documents to confirm their situation in the UK, following the EU referendum. The number of issues of permanent residence documentation to EEA nationals who have been resident 5 years or more (and their non-EEA family members) increased from 18,064 (in 2015) to 168,413 (year ending December 2017), more than a nine-fold increase, and the highest recorded annual figure. In the year ending June 2018, there were 116,323 documents certifying permanent residence and permanent resident cards, 85 per cent of which were issued to EU nationals. This was down from the peak observed in the year ending December 2017. Increases in applications from EU nationals in recent years is likely to reflect immigration in earlier years, while the most recent rise may be partly due to the impact of rule changes and perceived uncertainty following the 2016 EU referendum. After 12 November 2015, a person applying for citizenship who is claiming to have permanent residence as an EEA national or the family member of an EEA national has been required to provide a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card as evidence that they meet the requirement to be free of immigration time restrictions.

2.2 Family migration 2017 - 2018

There are a number of ways that people can come to the UK for family reasons. These include:

- i. The traditional ‘family route’ – where people come to join or accompany family members who are either British citizens or settled in the UK;
- ii. as ‘visitors’ – where people come for a short time to visit family members; or
- iii. as ‘other dependants joining or accompanying’ – where people come as dependants of migrants, for example those working or studying in the UK; or
- iv. as family members or extended family members of an EEA national or Swiss national resident in the UK (excluding UK nationals) – by applying for an EEA family permit to come to the UK.

The data presented in Table 2.4 show visas issued and differentiate between those immigrating to the UK via the ‘family route’ and those coming as ‘other dependants joining or accompanying’ migrants. ‘Visitors’ are excluded from the analysis.

In 2017, 40,131 family-related visas were granted, an increase of 6 per cent compared with 2016 (37,792) (Table 2.4). The upward trend in granting family-related visas was further observed in the first half of 2018, with 20,418 family related visas granted, 17.9 per cent more than over the same period in 2017. In total, 66,510 visas were granted to dependants (excluding

visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK in 2017, a 4 per cent increase over the year. The first half of 2018 also saw an increase in visas granted relative to the same period in 2017, with 32,261 visas granted, a 7.4 per cent increase. Just over two thirds of visas granted in 2017 were to other dependants of workers, with the remainder predominantly students. The largest national group granted family visas in 2017 was Pakistan, with 7,199 visas issued in 2017. Additional data on those moving for family reasons are presented in Chapter 1 (reasons for moving) and Chapter 5 (visas for dependants).

Table 2.1 - Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2008 - 2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Employment (5)										
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	23,272	25,425	23,053	15,056	9,431	6,985	1,307	191	91	107
- spouses and dependants	30,574	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640	6,962	1,330	230	102	141
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	4	1,993	6,612	13,253	18,228	19,664	17,042	19,450	11,762	8,899
- spouses and dependants	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398	18,387	14,600	15,802	8,239	5,702
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574	2,221	1,565	1,866	1,174	1,318
- spouses and dependants	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944	914	503	508	378	438
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240	3,181	1,872	1,369	1,244	1,171
- spouses and dependants	970	967	942	845	737	966	490	363	331	319
Total employment-related grants	60,770	81,185	84,346	69,891	62,192	59,280	38,709	39,779	23,321	18,095
Asylum (1)										
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493	6,498	11,168	9,696	9,997	7,572	9,840
- spouses and dependants	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936	10,098	8,105	8,898	6,882	8,890
Total asylum-related grants	2,825	3,110	4,931	13,003	11,434	21,266	17,801	18,895	14,454	18,730
Family formation and reunion (3)										
Husbands (4)	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620	16,652	9,526	4,721	1,540	1,118
Wives (4)	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779	33,844	18,704	9,373	3,731	3,162
Children	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036	7,418	4,101	2,430	1,462	967
Parents and grandparents	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389	784	187	64	33	11
Other and unspecified dependents	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550	951	328	220	161	162
Total family grants	55,350	72,239	69,228	54,086	47,374	59,649	32,846	16,808	6,927	5,420
Other grants on discretionary basis (7)	29,095	37,940	82,295	29,547	8,479	14,269	14,222	15,102	15,791	22,687
Category unknown	900	307	391	350	267	232	476	243	158	161
All grants of settlement	148,940	194,781	241,191	166,877	129,746	154,696	104,054	90,827	60,651	65,093

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2018

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 and civil 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
- (P) Provisional figures.

Table 2.2 - Grants of settlement by nationality, 2000 to 2017

	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Europe	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580	14,160	9,533	6,807	8,296	5,288	4,797	2,962	3,579
Americas	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120	15,781	13,069	10,702	13,075	8,255	5,546	4,485	6,644
Africa	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730	63,059	40,536	29,165	39,178	29,576	22,813	15,389	17,796
Asia																		
Indian sub-continent	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,005	29,020	39,805	67,090								
Rest of Asia	25,080	21,135	21,920	25,455	28,860	54,750	45,040	38,935	42,975	49,650								
Asia Total	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740	118,256	85,266	67,936	78,932	51,450	48,600	28,943	26,736
Middle east											18,330	7,397	4,377	6,304	3,968	4,503	3,954	5,421
Oceania	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365	4,843	4,855	5,313	5,955	3,655	2,345	1,639	1,624
Other nationalities	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338	173	426	221	538	711	813
All nationalities	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780	234,707	160,994	124,473	152,238	102,413	89,142	58,083	62,613

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, Year ending June 2018

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

2016 Excludes persons given settlement on arrival.

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 2.3 - Grants of settlement, family migration, 2001 to 2017

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Spouses and dependants																	
Husbands																	
settled on arrival	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241	159	88	54	38	26	49
settled on removal of time limit:	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182	19,349	16,418	20,015	11,756	7,277	2,902	2,342
of which																	
on basis of marriage (4)	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,693	18,256	13,947	12,461	16,560	9,472	4,683	1,514	1,069
at same time as wife	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,592	7,926	5,402	3,957	3,455	2,284	2,594	1,388	1,273
Total husbands	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,464	26,351	19,590	16,577	20,103	11,810	7,315	2,928	2,391
Wives																	
settled on arrival	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669	358	298	164	146	9	18
settled on removal of time limit:	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,569	48,823	39,397	35,986	45,914	26,924	17,649	8,628	7,483
of which																	
on basis of marriage (4)	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380	34,122	26,827	24,421	33,552	18,540	9,227	3,722	3,144
at same time as husband	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,189	14,701	12,570	11,565	12,362	8,384	8,422	4,906	4,339
Total Wives	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,917	49,423	40,066	36,344	46,212	27,088	17,795	8,637	7,501
Children																	
settled on arrival	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,408	2,464	2,354	1,821	893	473	283	283	169
settled on removal of time limit:	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,824	48,440	33,344	23,643	27,334	17,252	15,546	9,610	10,344
of which																	
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,438	5,740	4,115	3,476	4,947	2,280	1,156	468	297
other	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,386	42,700	29,229	20,167	22,387	14,972	14,390	9,142	10,047
Total children	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,232	50,904	35,698	25,464	28,227	17,725	15,829	9,893	10,513
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:																	
settled on arrival	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792	593	150	117	38	26	10
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	562	969	991	796	634	70	26	7	1
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,368	6,136	4,307	4,022	2,657	2,018	2,233	2,257	2,271
Total spouses and dependants	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,984	134,580	101,444	83,796	97,983	58,828	43,236	23,748	22,687

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, Year ending June 2018

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 2001 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to remain

Table 2.4 - Family immigration visa issues, 2016

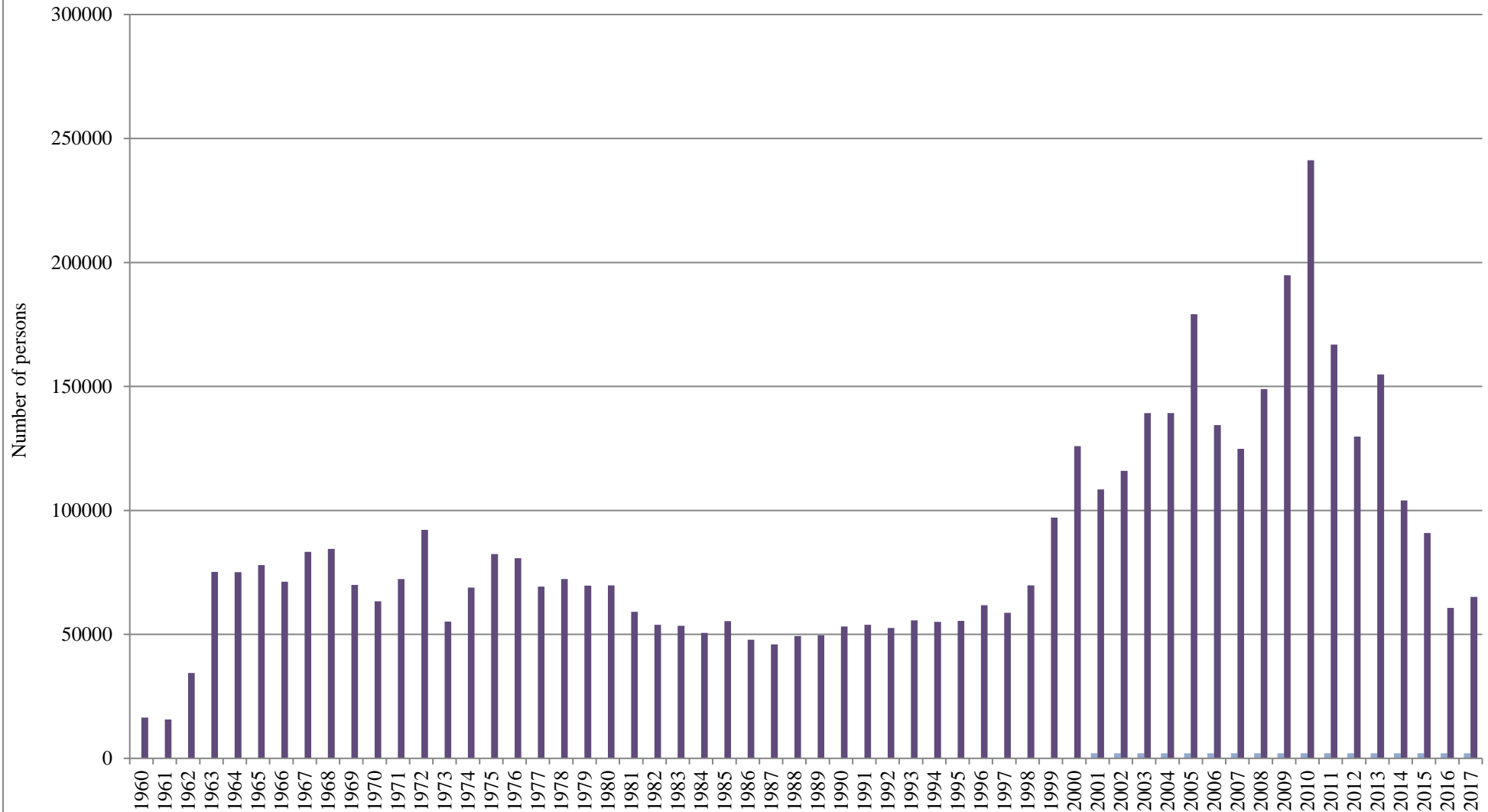
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change: latest 12 months	Percentage change
Family-related visas issued of which:	53,544	49,173	52,309	44,940	40,149	33,162	34,876	37,719	37,792	40,131	+ 2339	6%
Partners	45,099	39,556	40,466	34,832	31,508	24,562	26,944	29,521	28,938	32,530	+ 3592	12%
Children	3,506	4,260	5,698	4,693	4,086	3,901	2,959	3,067	2,614	2,217	- 397	-15%
Other Dependants	4,939	5,357	6,145	5,415	4,555	4,699	4,973	5,131	6,240	5,384	- 856	-14%
All other dependants (excl. Visitors visas)*	95,988	90,620	93,938	82,624	70,633	76,621	78,106	68,649	63,810	66,510	+ 2700	4%

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, Year ending June 2018, table vi04

Note:

* - work, study and accompanying migrants

Figure 2.1 - Total grants of settlement, 1960 to 2017



Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, Year ending June 2018

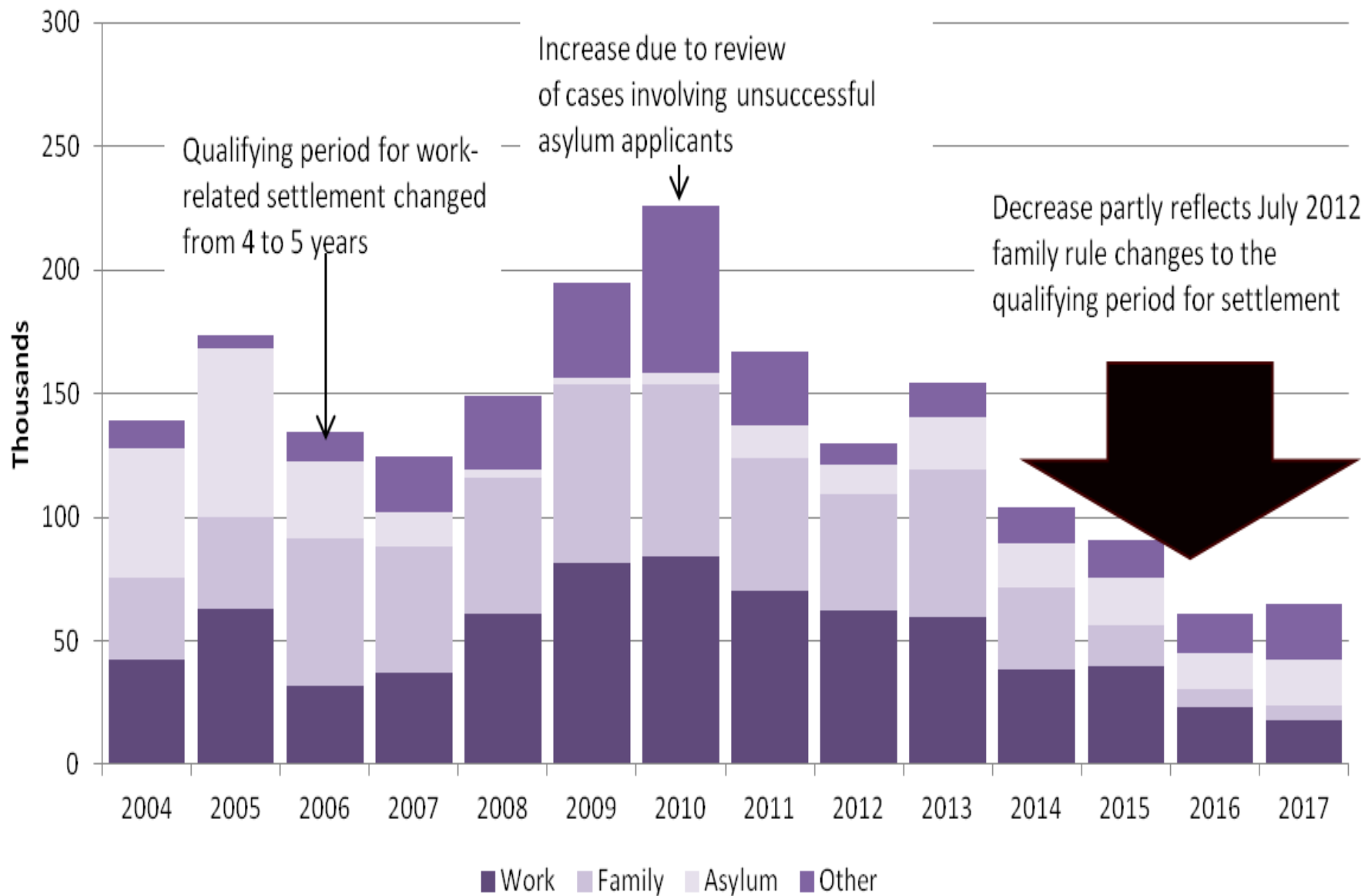


Figure 2.3 - Grants of settlement for spouses and children 1993 to 2017



3. CITIZENSHIP

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, Year Ending June 2018* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2018>).

The statistics relate to applications, grants and refusals of citizenship as a count of the 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/Home Office.

The chapter focuses on the 2017 calendar year, but where available, the latest figures for the first half of 2018 are provided.

3.1 Applications and decisions 2017 - 2018

Compared with 2016, applications for British citizenship increased by 10,799 (8.2 per cent) to 141,794 in 2017, but is 39 per cent (90,468) lower than the peak in 2013 (232,262) (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1). The peak number of applications observed in 2013 is thought to have arisen due to two reasons:

- (1) The number of people granted settlement in the UK peaked in 2010 (see Chapter 2, Table 2.1) at 241,192, and a lag existed with this trend flowing through to the granting of citizenship; and
- (2) The introduction of two new requirements for applicants, introduced into UK law in October 2013, relating to the ‘Life in the UK’ test and new higher English language standards. These legislative changes were announced in January and April 2013 respectively, which may have encouraged individuals to apply prior to the rule changes, with the subsequent decline in applications beginning thereafter as fewer could meet the new requirements.

There were 131,547 British citizenship decisions (including withdrawals) in 2017, 19 per cent less than in 2016 (162,729). Grants of British citizenship decreased by 26,306 (18 per cent) to 123,115, while refusals and withdrawals decreased by 4,876 (37 per cent) to 8,432. Higher numbers were refused or withdrawn, following the introduction of enhanced checks on cases requiring higher levels of assurance in April 2015, for example those cases with previous asylum refusals and cases with adverse immigration histories.

The 26,306 decrease in grants of British citizenship reflects decreases in numbers of people granted citizenship in all broad categories (residence, marriage, as children, and other grounds) (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2). Grants on ‘Other grounds’, which almost doubled between 2015 and 2016 to 8,133, was also relatively high in 2017 at 7,160, and is mostly due to increases in decisions under section 1(4) of the British Nationality Act 1981 relating to persons who had spent the first 10 years of their life in the UK, and section 4G (implemented in April 2015),

which refers to persons born before 1 July 2006 to a British father, where their parents were unmarried at the time of their birth.

Comparisons between the first six months of 2018 with the corresponding period in 2017 shows that applications for British citizenship is steady, with 79,041 applications made in 2018 up to June end, a 2.5 per cent increase over the same period in the previous year. The quantity of decisions taken to grant citizenship however increased to 79,069 for the first six months of 2018 from 51,455 grants for the corresponding period in 2017, a 53.7 per cent increase. This growth in citizenship was driven by a disproportionate increase in the number of people granted naturalisation based on residence, which increased by 62.7 per cent between the first half of 2018 and the same period in 2017, and accounted for 55.9 per cent of all citizenship grants compared to 52.8 per cent for the same periods respectively. It should be noted that decisions to grant citizenship over any stated period is independent of the number of applications, as there are time lags associated with applications which mean decisions on a specific application are made in a later period to that of the initial application.

3.2 Applications by nationality 2017 - 2018

Former Indian and Pakistani nationals had the highest numbers of citizenship grants in most years from 1998 to 2017, and over a fifth (22 per cent) of grants in 2017 (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). This pattern continues into the first half of 2018, with Indian and Pakistani nationals accounting for 18.2 per cent of citizenship grants.

Applications from EU nationals increased by 150 per cent between 2016 and 2017 to 38,666, and applications from non-EU nationals fell by 11 per cent to 103,128 over the same period. The first half of 2018 has seen the number of applications made by EU nationals continue to be at the higher level observed during 2017, with 22,740 applications, compared to 19,369 for the first half of 2017. As a proportion of total applications for citizenship, EU nationals have grown from 3 per cent of the total in 2008 to 27 per cent of the total in 2017, and to 28.8 per cent of the total for the first half of 2018. Countries with higher volumes of applications in the first half of 2018 include Poland, France, Germany and Italy, which accounted for 11,259 applications, 49.5 per cent of all applications made by EU nationals. Increases in applications from EU nationals in 2017 and 2018 are likely to reflect the result of the UK's referendum.

Applications received from nationals of most EU states increased in the latter half of 2015, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2015, possibly due to people anticipating a change in the rules. After 12 November 2015, a person applying for citizenship who is claiming to have permanent residence as an EEA national or the family member of an EEA national has been required to provide a permanent residence card or a document certifying permanent residence as evidence that they meet the requirement to be free of immigration time restrictions.

Table 3.1 – Application for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2017

	Applications received	Applications for British citizenship (2)	Decisions taken	
			Grants	Refusals (1)
1988	33,147	:	64,584	5,272
1989	31,449	:	117,129	8,801
1990	32,569	:	57,271	9,149
1991	35,279	:	58,642	8,985
1992	38,068	:	42,243	9,253
1993	42,682	:	45,793	8,041
1994	48,277	:	44,033	5,855
1995	53,391	:	40,516	5,032
1996	61,800	:	43,069	4,770
1997	66,000	:	37,010	4,745
1998	68,030	:	53,935	3,750
1999	67,400	:	54,900	3,995
2000	62,475	:	82,210	6,785
2001	109,005	:	90,295	9,530
2002	115,500	:	120,125	8,455
2003	147,345	:	130,535	10,555
2004	132,630	:	148,275	13,820
2005	219,115	211,910	161,700	19,905
2006	149,695	140,925	154,020	15,310
2007	160,980	157,055	164,635	15,630
2008	159,865	156,015	129,375	9,085
2009	197,955	193,810	203,789	10,251
2010	202,819	199,767	195,094	7,974
2011	210,470	207,797	177,934	6,884
2012	184,365	181,410	194,370	6,878
2013	235,256	232,262	208,095	7,269
2014	130,937	127,259	125,754	6,174
2015	154,579	150,767	118,109	11,083
2016	134,672	130,995	149,421	13,308
2017	145,399	141,794	123,115	8,432

Source: Immigration Statistics, Year ending June 2018

Note:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

* 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), 1983-2017

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other
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	34,979	27,423	19,162	646
2001	90,282	39,498	28,618	21,239	927
2002	120,121	57,595	34,414	26,319	1,793
2003	130,535	54,967	36,757	35,344	3,467
2004	148,273	64,103	40,406	38,415	5,349
2005	161,699	77,334	34,496	41,641	8,228
2006	154,018	77,080	27,587	42,447	6,904
2007	164,637	87,785	30,423	40,534	5,895
2008	129,377	65,713	29,075	30,832	3,757
2009	203,789	99,474	52,627	47,814	3,874
2010	195,094	93,681	47,028	48,659	5,726
2011	177,934	94,660	35,616	42,142	5,516
2012	194,370	107,102	39,122	43,125	5,021
2013	208,095	113,339	46,301	44,381	4,074
2014	125,754	62,511	26,185	32,399	4,659
2015	118,109	60,755	24,427	28,796	4,131
2016	149,421	77,587	26,760	36,941	8,133
2017	123,115	68,757	18,583	28,615	7,160

Source: Immigration Statistics, Year ending June 2018

Note:

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.

Table 3.3 - Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2017

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
European Economic Area *	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
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
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
Americas	4,567	4,828	4,533	4,098	4,268	3,545	5,225	5,415	6,968	7,236	8,028	10,453	12,082
Africa	6,285	7,449	7,881	7,937	9,159	8,016	12,937	12,861	21,919	29,695	37,555	40,146	45,258
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
Middle East	3,822	4,332	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,621	5,321	9,440	6,251	6,987
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
Total Asia	19,526	22,268	20,729	18,239	19,534	15,400	25,302	25,653	37,916	37,696	51,480	49,281	56,567
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,671	1,511	1,738	3,877	4,621
Other	5,696	4,941	4,616	4,128	3,870	3,958	2,128	1,909	1,888	2,296	1,408	6,757	9,193
All Grants	46,611	50,745	48,785	44,226	46,558	39,525	57,871	59,360	88,428	94,840	128,979	136,265	154,838
Previous Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Economic Area *	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885	6,750	8,422	7,414	10,547	17,649	10,074	13,022	17,200	31,825
Remainder of Europe	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875	15,955	11,918	10,085	11,631	10,437	5,908	5,258	6,403	4,595
Total Europe	28,690	24,035	20,395	14,760	22,705	20,340	17,499	22,178	28,086	15,982	18,280	23,603	36,420
Americas	13,607	12,019	12,534	10,053	12,892	11,882	10,547	12,811	11,835	10,982	8,902	11,076	8,244
Africa	47,231	46,293	51,300	40,949	55,284	51,257	46,876	53,174	47,878	31,802	31,675	37,688	26,548
Indian sub-continent	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900	59,520								
Middle East	10,184	10,233	12,683	12,882	11,614	9,765	14,155	10,763	7,166	4,801	4,619	5,152	3,918
Remainder of Asia	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085	34,900								
Total Asia	62,614	63,618	73,208	58,867	106,034	96,217	83,417	89,793	107,760	56,844	50,562	66,659	43,910
Oceania	4,985	4,978	4,284	3,061	4,406	4,029	3,769	4,344	4,394	4,662	3,420	4,075	2,824
Other	4,102	2,581	2,291	1,124	1,692	1,604	1,671	1,307	976	681	651	1,168	1,251
All Grants	171,413	163,757	176,695	141,696	214,627	195,094	177,934	194,370	208,095	125,754	118,109	149,421	123,115

Source: Immigration Statistics, Year ending June 2018

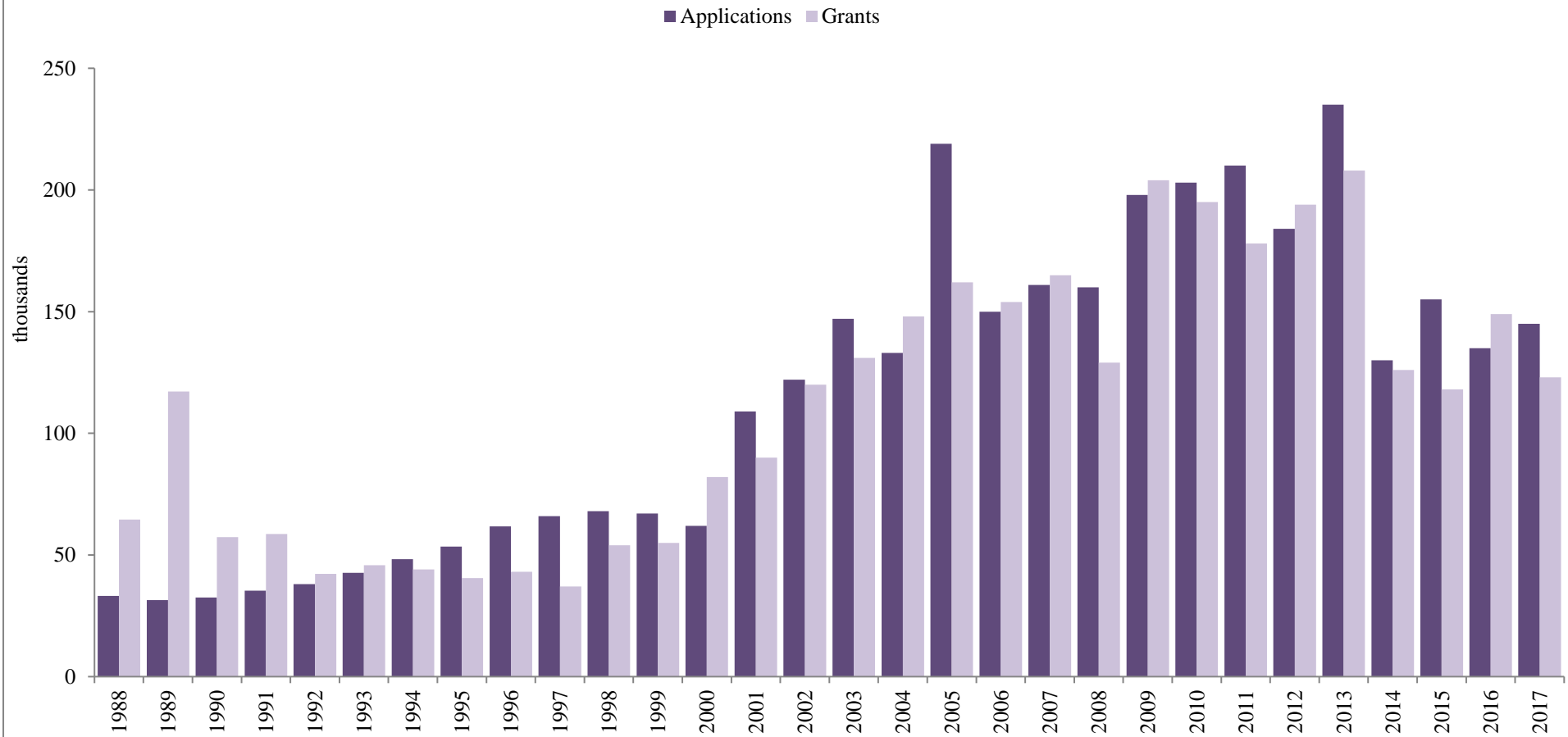
* from 2010 the figure is for EU2+EU8+EU14+EU Other

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2017

Country of previous nationality	2017
India	16,600
Pakistan	10,390
Poland	7,119
Nigeria	6,945
Italy	3,516
United States	3,183
South Africa	3,103
Bangladesh	3,084
Romania	3,022
Zimbabwe	2,851
Total All Nationalities	123,115

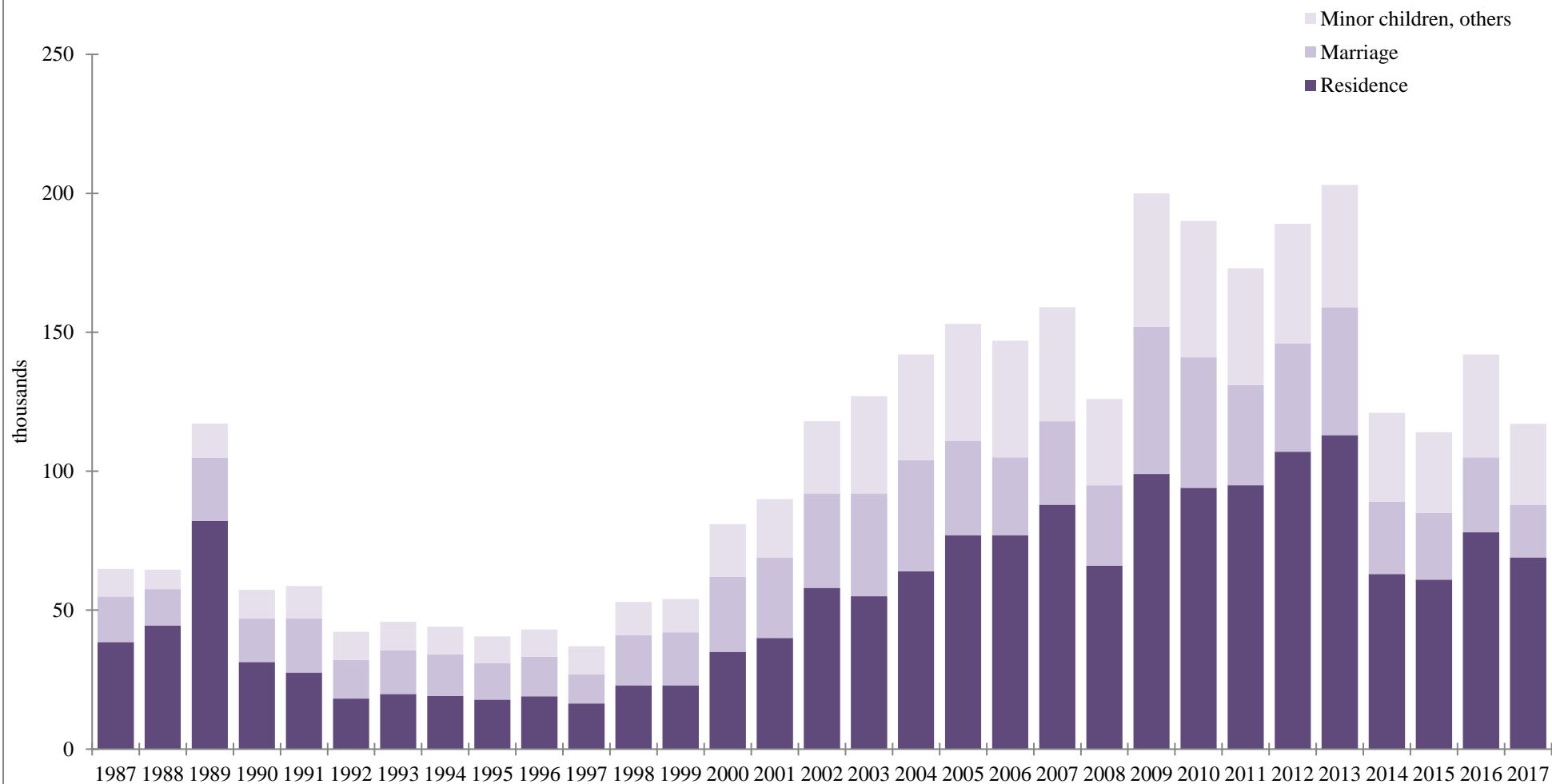
Source: Immigration Statistics, Year ending June 2018

Figure 3.1 - Application for British citizenship received and grants made in the United Kingdom, 1988-2017



Source: Home Office: Immigration Statistics, Year Ending June 2018

Figure 3.2 - Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom,
by basis of grant, 1987 to 2017



Source: Home Office, Immigration Statistics: Year Ending June 2018

4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET 2018

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. Sampling error means that levels may fluctuate from year to year, especially where numbers are small. Cell sizes of less than 10,000 are regarded by ONS as too inaccurate. Annual reweighting of the figures, usually backdated two years, may lead to small differences between years but which have little effect on the overall trend.

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

4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2018

Between 2017 and 2018 the total population of the UK rose by 0.7 per cent, similar to the previous year, to 65.328 million. UK national numbers rose by one per cent, twice the rate of the year before, to 59.300 million³. The first time for many years the population of foreign citizens fell, by 2.4 per cent to 5.991 million, accounting for 9.2 per cent of the national total, down from 9.5 per cent in 2017. (Tables 4.1 – 4.2, Figure 4.1).

Europe was still the largest source of foreign residents, but its importance in both number and proportion slipped in 2018. The number of Europeans fell by 205,000 to 3.728 million and its proportion of the total from 64.1 to 62.2 per cent. This contrasts with the upward trend in recent decades which include rises of 152,000 and 384,000 in the last two years (Table 4.2).

A feature of 2018 is the turnaround in trend for EU(15)/EFTA states. The proportion of foreign citizens from them was relatively stable at around 28 per cent over the last four years, after a steady rise since 2011. However, in 2018 the number fell by 66,000 to 1.679 million.

In 2017 the number of citizens of the A8 accession countries fell for the first time, by 24,000 to 1.533 million, 26.2 per cent of the total. This trend continued in 2018 with a further fall of 246,000 to 1.287 million, the smallest number since 2013, reducing their proportion of all foreign nationals from 26.2 to 21.5 per cent.

In contrast, the number of A2 citizens (Bulgarians and Romanians) continued to rise, by 92,000 to 583,000, 9.7 per cent of the total compared with 6.8 per cent the year before.

³ The number of UK nationals has risen steadily in the last few years but the rise in 2018 is particularly high. It cannot be accounted for by greater numbers acquiring UK citizenship nor by increased births. It seems year-on-year sampling error may be responsible.

Non-EU/EFTA country numbers rose by 72,000 to 2.422 million, 40.4 per cent of the total. Equivalent figures for the previous year were 61,000 and 38.3 per cent.

In sum, in 2018:

- Total UK population rose by 438,000 (+0.7 per cent)
- UK citizen numbers rose by 573,000 (+1 per cent)
- total foreign citizen numbers fell by 146,000 (-2.4 per cent)
- EU(15)/EFTA numbers fell by 66,000 (-3.8 per cent)
- A8 numbers fell by 246,000 (-16 per cent)
- A2 numbers rose by 92,000 (+18.7 per cent)
- Non-EU/EFTA numbers rose by 72,000 (+2.7 per cent)

Among EU(15)/EFTA nationals, trends have fluctuated in the last few years, although sampling errors may have played a part where numbers are relatively low. Whereas it was from Mediterranean countries that the largest rises were seen in 2015, especially Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards, things changed in 2016. With the exception of Italy, numbers from these countries were stable or declined while those from France and Germany both rose, that of the Irish was stable, with numbers from elsewhere in northern and western Europe generally changing little. In 2017, Mediterranean sources reasserted themselves as Italian, Spanish and Portuguese numbers increased, along with Irish, while Germans fell and French were stable. Things changed again in 2018. Portuguese and Spanish numbers fell substantially, there were modest rises for Italy and the Netherlands, with those from most of the other countries fairly stable.

All of the A8 countries for which there are individual data posted falls in 2018. Poles continue to be the largest foreign group with 13.8 per cent of the total. In 2016 they topped a million for the first time, but have since fallen to 829,000. Of the A2 countries, Bulgaria and Romania trended differently: numbers from Bulgaria changed little after years of steady increase. In contrast Romanian numbers increased by 96,000 to 478,000 and they now constitute the second largest foreign national group.

The trend in numbers from non-EU15/EFTA countries has fluctuated. Between 2012 and 2013 they increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. However, in 2014 the trend changed, with a loss of 101,000; the figure for 2015 was almost identical to the year before but in 2016 the decline continued. A further change occurred in 2017 with an increase to 2.350 million and the rise continued in 2018 to reach 2.422 million. African numbers have fluctuated in recent years: a gain of 96,000 in 2017 was followed by a fall of 89,000 in 2018. All of the other major world regions posted gains in 2018 after losses the year before. Indians (370,000) continue to be the largest group, then Pakistanis (186,000) and Chinese (148,000).

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion in 2018 continuing to be slightly higher at 51.6 per cent, in line with recent years. The balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole were more or less equally split in 2018, with the northern European and A8 countries tending to female dominance, those of the south and A2 more likely to be male. Elsewhere, ratios were mixed: Indians, Pakistanis and Chinese were more likely to be male, those from Africa and the Americas female. Sampling error means that the numbers fluctuate from year to year.

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 grown only slowly, the foreign population has risen strongly. This trend has been accompanied by shifts in the nationalities involved. Changes now seem to be under way.

The data suggest substantial shifts in UK population trends. In particular, the rapid growth over recent years in stocks of EEA citizens has been curbed and the stock has started to fall. The British population continues to grow, it appears at an accelerating rate. Meanwhile, the stable or downward trend in the non-EEA population was reversed in 2017 and in 2018 the group showed substantial growth. The figures here contain almost two years' data after the Brexit referendum. Although causation is by no means clear, it is likely that the effects of that decision are beginning to work through the data as far as the EEA population is concerned. Growth in the non-EEA stock may indicate a replacement effect although it is too early to say on the basis of two year's data.

4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2018

Numbers of foreign nationals working in the UK fluctuated until 1996, after which they rose strongly, to top a million for the first time in 1998 (3.9 per cent of the total in employment), the trend continuing in subsequent years. In 2018 this trend halted with a small fall of 0.4 per cent over the year (Tables 4.3 – 4.4). The total workforce increased by 1 per cent (similar to the year before) to 32.062 million, the UK domestic workforce by 1.2 per cent. Foreign nationals comprised 11 per cent of the total workforce, down from 11.2 per cent in 2017. Hence, for the first time in decades all of the workforce growth in 2017-18 was accounted for by UK citizens.

The major shifts in foreign worker numbers in recent years have been among the citizens of EU/EFTA countries, while the pattern for the rest of the world has been relatively stable. Over the last decade, EU/EFTA countries have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, to 69 per cent of the total in 2017 before falling to 64.8 per cent in 2018, 2.293 million workers. (Table 4.4). EU15/EFTA countries numbered 1.012 million (down from 1.036 million in 2017), 28.6 per cent; A8 accession countries 879,000 (down from 996,000), 24.8 per cent and A2 390,000 (up from 336,000), 11 per cent.

There seems to have been a shift in trend in 2017 and particularly in 2018. In the EU15/EFTA group, the long fall in the number and proportion of the Irish halted in 2016 since when the stock has fluctuated, to account for 5.2 per cent in 2018 with 184,000. Most other EU/EFTA countries were stable with minor fluctuations, including the Mediterranean sources which had been increasing. The large fall in the A8 workforce, from 996,000 to 879,000 was mainly the result of fewer Poles. Bulgarian numbers changed little while those of Romanians grew to 315,000, accounting for 8.9 per cent of all foreign workers.

The non-EEA workforce rose by 72,000 to 1.246 million in 2018, 35.2 per cent of all foreign workers (33 per cent in 2017), after several years of minor fluctuations. Asian numbers rose, particularly of Indians, as did those from the Americas and Oceania, while Africans fell.

As with the total population, the balance of the sexes varies. Males were more likely to come to work than females. Whereas women were predominant among all immigrants, for foreign workers males predominated (54.3 per cent). This pattern has held for most of the last few years and is the case for both Europeans and non-Europeans. In very few cases were women preponderant, notably Germans, Irish, several A8 countries (but not Poland) and Filipinos; even then the differences were within the bounds of sampling error.

4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2018

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.

There has been a trend over more than a decade for the foreign workforce to become less skilled, at least in terms of the occupations in which they are engaged. After a pause in 2013 and 2014, the trend was resumed in 2015 when the proportion of highly skilled fell to 34.7 per cent. Since then the proportion has fluctuated, reaching 36.7 per cent in 2018. For the thirteenth 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, 29.9 per cent compared with 21 per cent of domestic workers.

This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 and A2 countries, only 18.2 and 16.9 per cent respectively of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2018, proportions not dissimilar from those during the last few years. Almost half (47.1 per cent) of A8 workers were in routine occupations, compared with 38.2 per cent of A2 workers and 21 per cent of UK domestic workers. A2 citizens, especially Romanians, were again more likely to be in intermediate occupations than those from the A8 countries, EU15/EFTA and domestic workers. A possible reason is that many of them were skilled, entering with work permits prior to January 2014 and were self-employed craft workers, especially in construction trades. However, there is wide evidence to suggest that many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15)/EFTA nationals are generally more skilled with 47.9 per cent in Group A (down from 48.9 51.8 in the two previous years). In contrast to the historical pattern, the data now show the Irish to be established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Germany and France continue to supply highly skilled workers and although the numbers are small and sampling error large, consistently the Greek contingent seems particularly highly skilled. As in recent years, Portugal continues to be the main exception (26 per cent).

There is a continuing trend for the skill level of non-EU nationals to be similar or higher than that of the domestic population and of foreign nationals as a whole. As ever, this is especially the case for Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada. Workers from Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category, in contrast to those from the Middle East, ISC and South-east Asia. Most non-British groups are again under-

represented in the 'intermediate' sector. Africans, those from the Caribbean/West Indies and the Americas (excluding Canada and the US) are more likely to be in routine occupations.

In summary, there is a continuing polarisation in the labour market among foreign workers that is only slowly changing. Citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA countries and from non-EU sources except Africa, are over represented in higher skilled occupations. Those from the A8 and A2 and Africa are less likely to be in these occupations, more so in lower skilled ones.

4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2018

London continues to be a magnet for foreign workers (Table 4.6). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, rising to 1.321 million in 2017 then falling to 1.239 million in 2018. During the last five years the capital has become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign working population has fallen from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 35 per cent in 2018. The Rest of the South East accounted for 641,000 foreign workers, 18.1 per cent of the total (603,000 and 17 per cent in 2017). In comparison, only 12.1 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, but they are more likely than foreigners to live and work in the Rest of the South East (19.9 per cent).

The A8 immigration from 2004 and subsequent A2 flow have exercised a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. Data for the last few years suggest that for the most part a new spatial equilibrium has now been reached.

On the whole, the last 10-15 years have seen a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour across the UK, accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups which appear to be relatively stable. Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. The French, Italians, Spanish, 'Other Americans', Australians and New Zealanders are traditionally more heavily focused on London. French, Germans, Greeks, Caribbean/West Indians, other Americans and Australians tend to be overrepresented in the Rest of the South East, although numbers are relatively small. Among those with concentrations in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia are the Dutch and several A8 nationalities. Citizens of several A8 countries and the Irish have more than their 'share' in the rest of the UK. This pattern for the most part reflects that of recent years, although fluctuations from year to year are probably due to relatively small sample numbers.

4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2018

Much of the foreign workforce is characterised by low unemployment rates. In 2018, the national unemployment rate was 4 per cent. Foreign nationals had a higher unemployment rate (4.4 per cent) than the UK domestic workforce (3.9 per cent) (Table 4.7). For both groups the number out of work has been falling: in the UK as a whole, from 2.462 million people registered unemployed in the spring of 2013 to 1.334 million in 2018, while the number of unemployed foreign nationals fell from 268,000 to 163,000.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. Sample numbers are relatively small so standard errors may be significant, especially with respect to annual variations. Even so, the overall pattern is consistent from year to year. For the UK as a whole, EU15/EFTA citizens had a lower unemployment rate (3.8 per cent) than that of all foreign citizens; that of A8 citizens was very low (2 per cent) on a very small number. Unemployment rate among non-EU/EFTA citizens was higher at 6.7. Africans and those from the ISC and South East Asia had relatively high unemployment rates. The relatively high unemployment rate for non-EEA citizens, whose entry to the UK is subject to immigration control, may seem counter-intuitive. However, in addition to those entering with work visas and presumed to be highly skilled are others coming to settle, raise families or seek asylum.

Small numbers make it difficult to obtain a detailed regional picture, so the breakdown here is between Greater London and the Rest of the UK. Even then, numbers are small and sampling errors large. For the domestic population the data suggest that London continues to have a higher unemployment rate than that for the Rest of the UK but this was not the case for foreign nationals.

4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2018

The total inactive population (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work) in the UK in 2018 was 19.391 million (similar to the last three years), of whom 1.378 million (1.420 million in 2017) were foreign nationals. Among foreigners, 774,000 (the same as in 2017) were non-EU15/EFTA citizens and 604,000 (slightly fewer than 2017) were from the EU/EFTA (Table 4.8). The inactive population includes children, students and the elderly.

Employment rates by region of residence and nationality are also shown. The employment rate is the number employed divided by the total population – employed, unemployed and inactive. The employment rate for foreign nationals continues to be higher than that of the domestic population, 69.7 compared with 59.8 per cent. The A8, A2 and Mediterranean countries again had the highest employment rates, those from the Middle East and South-east Asia the lowest rates. There was no clear regional pattern by nationality. Overall, the data support the view that most immigrants are working, more so than the domestic population.

4.7 Country of Birth 2018

The principal analysis above is based on nationality because that provides the basis for migration policy. The LFS provides statistics on country of birth (CoB) as well as nationality. Data by CoB are more detailed because the sample is larger. There are also differences in distribution because naturalisation is greater for some national groups.

In 2018 there were 9.183 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, down from 9.369 million the year before and the first fall for several decades (Tables 4.9 – 4.10). The proportion of the population born overseas now constitute 14 per cent of the total UK population, down from 14.4 per cent in 2017. Those born in EU/EFTA numbered 3.593 million; 5.590 million were born in the rest of the world.

Europeans are less well represented among those born overseas than among the foreign national population. Of those born overseas living in the UK in 2017, 42.1 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 39.1 per cent in EU(28)/EFTA countries and 60.9 per cent were non-EU/EFTA born (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 62.2 and 59.6 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 17.9 per cent of those born overseas (down from 19.9 in 2017), compared with 31.2 per cent (similar to 2017) of foreign citizens. Poles (770,000 – down from 878,000) and Indians (827,000 – up from 799,000) were the two largest groups of those born overseas, followed by Pakistanis (495,000) and Irish (398,000).

In 2018, 5.585 million people born overseas (5.646 million the year before), 17.4 per cent of the UK total, were also working, similar to the year before and following a prolonged period of increase (Tables 4.11 – 4.12). Overall, 60.8 per cent of those born overseas living in the UK were also working, similar to the year before and halting the rising trend of the last few years. Among those born overseas in the working population, Poles were by far the largest national group - 588,000, down from 666,000 in 2017 and the second consecutive annual fall; Indians were the second largest group - 504,000, up by 14.8 per cent after several years of little change.

Table 4.13 shows the breakdown by CoB and socio-economic class in 2018. As in previous years, a greater proportion (40.8 per cent) were in professional and managerial jobs than those with foreign nationality (36.7 per cent – Table 4.5) and a smaller proportion in routine occupations (26.3 and 29.9 per cent). It appears that naturalisation is associated with upward economic mobility. These differences vary by geographical region of origin. Once again, those born in the EU(15)/EFTA countries have higher proportions in the highly skilled category than those by nationality. This is also the case for Africans. In contrast, those born in the ISC have lower proportions than those by nationality. Sampling error where numbers are small may be one explanation. Rates of naturalisation, length of time and education in the UK, along with the historical operation of the work permit and PBS systems (especially for Indians – see Chapter 5) are also likely to be relevant factors.

There are some differences in the proportions by CoB and nationality living in the different regions of the UK (Tables 4.6 and 4.14). While the proportions of foreign nationals as a whole vary little across regions, this is not always the case for individual groups. For example, for several years EU(15)/EFTA citizens by CoB have been less likely to be in London than those by nationality and more likely to be in the rest of the UK.

In general, unemployment rates by CoB are similar to those by nationality for all foreign nationals, with regional differences probably being a reflection of small sample sizes (Tables 4.15 and 4.7). Overall, 2.599 million people born overseas were inactive in 2018 (Table 4.16). The employment rate for those born overseas continues to be lower than that by nationality, 66.1 compared with 69.7 per cent (Table 4.7). The difference is particularly marked in London, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital.

Table 4.17 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth for both males and females.

Overall, 65.2 per cent of those born overseas had foreign nationality, while 5.7 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions similar to those of the last few years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some of them, mainly European, there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. Small sample size may partly account for this but it is also likely that births among some recently arrived foreign citizens, including those from A10 countries, are having some effect. In contrast for others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace indicating a strong tendency to naturalise. Many countries recorded substantial gender differences, usually with males more likely to have the nationality of their country of birth, although there some major exceptions.

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 EEA countries retain their nationality. This is particularly the case for A8 citizens where the effects of inter-marriage in what is still a young migration stream are unknown. As the East European stream matures, with more family settlement and births, the current balance might be expected to shift. However, in view of Brexit it is likely that many of those EEA nationals who decide to stay will apply for UK citizenship. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian and some African countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth, following naturalisation.

The implications of Table 4.17 are considerable, especially in view of the UK government's proposals for post-Brexit arrangements. 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 those born in European countries 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. The data confirm a general reluctance for EEA citizens to seek UK nationality before now. One major conclusion from Table 4.17 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.

4.8 National Insurance statistics 2017/18

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year and 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 A10 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. A recent study by the ONS of the differences between NINo and IPS⁴ numbers concluded that they were the result of short-term (often seasonal) migration for work, picked up in the NI system but not in the IPS which excludes moves for less than a year.

The data in Table 4.18 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

NINo data suggest a change may be under way in labour migration to the UK with a general fall in the number of new registrations of foreign workers. Statistics since 2002 suggest a consistent pattern of increases, mainly from those countries where the UK government was unable to exercise entry control, but there were also substantial increases from elsewhere. However, this rise in NINos stopped in 2015-16 and in 2016-17 there was a substantial fall from 826,500 to 785,700 new registrations with a further fall to 669,800 in 2017-18 (Table 4.18a). The fall over the last year was particularly marked in registrations from the EU accession countries, down by 20 per cent from 368,500 to 294,100. There was also a large fall in numbers from the EU(15), down 18.5 per cent compared with only 3.2 per cent the year before. In contrast there was no change in the number from non-EU/EFTA countries.

Data on age are by calendar year, not financial year. What has not changed is that the vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 35.4 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a further 36.3 per cent aged 25-34 (Table 4.18b). However, it appears there might be a shift in the age structure taking place, with more older workers. The proportion aged 35 and older has steadily increased from 20.3 per cent in 2013 to 28.3 per cent in 2017.

There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2002/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.18c). Romania has been the largest source in each of the last three years, ahead of Poland with Italy in third place for the last four years. Once again nine of the top ten countries were EU members, India being the exception, providing some measure of the scale of the job the government will face in bringing in post-Brexit controls on labour entry.

4

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/noteonthedifferencebetweennationalinsurancenumberregistrationsandtheestimateoflongterminternationalmigration/2016>

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2011-2018

				2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722	64890	31964	32926	65328	32202	33126
UK				57908	28614	29294	58194	28692	29502	58429	28823	29606	58727	29020	29707	59300	29285	30015
Foreign Nationals				5154	2509	2645	5592	2680	2912	5951	2853	3098	6137	2926	3211	5991	2901	3090
Europe				2973	1436	1537	3397	1624	1773	3781	1810	1971	3933	1905	2028	3728	1835	1893
EU27/28EFTA				2829	1367	1462	3277	1567	1710	3662	1756	1906	3787	1834	1953	3569	1750	1819
EU25/EFTA				2619	1259	1360	2987	1413	1574	3250	1545	1705	3296	1577	1719	2986	1436	1550
EU15/EFTA				1273	608	665	1539	718	821	1673	779	894	1745	831	914	1679	836	843
Austria				13	:	:	12	:	:	29	13	16	16	:	:	11	:	:
Belgium				18	:	11	28	12	16	21	:	14	31	15	16	23	11	12
Denmark				21	:	13	27	12	15	24	:	15	27	12	15	27	14	13
Finland				14	:	12	10	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	10	16	:	11
France				135	62	73	189	89	100	181	74	107	186	97	89	179	83	96
Germany				110	52	58	119	48	71	166	61	105	131	50	81	120	47	73
Greece				54	31	23	62	32	30	61	31	30	69	40	29	77	47	30
Ireland				309	149	160	329	153	176	330	157	173	343	151	192	350	153	197
Italy				182	96	86	212	121	91	262	148	114	296	151	145	311	180	131
Netherlands				85	49	36	81	35	46	102	52	50	97	44	53	125	56	69
Norway				16	:	11	18	:	11	14	:	:	12	:	:	19	10	:
Portugal				140	65	75	235	111	124	247	112	135	269	133	136	195	105	90
Spain				130	60	70	167	73	94	162	80	82	191	102	89	156	84	72
Sweden				34	13	21	32	13	19	54	21	33	40	17	23	42	16	26
Switzerland				10	:	:	13	:	11	:	:	:	22	:	18	28	18	10
A8 Accession				1315	633	682	1427	683	744	1557	753	804	1533	734	799	1287	589	698
Czech Republic				40	11	29	43	13	30	39	18	21	40	12	28	40	11	29
Hungary				83	52	31	103	53	50	101	45	56	91	37	54	66	30	36
Latvia				121	58	63	117	52	65	113	52	61	119	61	58	100	47	53
Lithuania				158	71	87	192	94	98	204	93	111	196	96	100	181	78	103
Poland				826	406	420	855	421	434	1006	503	503	994	490	504	829	396	433
Slovak Republic				70	27	43	104	46	58	81	36	45	76	31	45	53	19	34
A2 Accession				210	108	102	287	152	135	406	208	198	491	257	234	583	314	269
Bulgaria				45	26	19	68	35	33	81	42	39	109	56	53	105	53	52
Romania				165	82	83	219	117	102	324	166	158	382	200	182	478	261	217
Rest of EU				31	18	13	24	14	10	26	16	10	24	15	:	31	14	17
Cyprus				22	12	10	17	10	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:
C & E Europe				36	21	15	18	10	8	21	14	:	25	15	10	40	22	18
Albania				12	:	:	13	:	:	16	11	:	22	13	:	:	:	:
Eur Other				108	48	60	102	47	55	98	40	58	121	56	65	119	63	56
Russia				35	11	24	34	12	22	41	14	27	33	11	22	20	:	14
Turkey				53	29	24	42	20	22	37	20	17	50	29	21	71	43	28
Ukraine				10	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	13	:	:	11	:	:
Africa				463	224	239	479	224	255	459	231	228	555	257	298	457	218	239
Algeria				10	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	15	:	10
Congo Dem Rep				11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt				12	:	:	10	:	:	25	11	14	15	11	:	18	14	:
Eritrea				14	:	:	28	14	14	16	13	3	20	:	11	17	:	:
Gambia				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10	:	:	:
Ghana				37	16	21	31	11	20	38	17	21	47	23	24	32	19	13
Kenya				13	:	:	17	:	:	17	:	10	14	:	:	15	:	:
Libya				20	10	10	:	:	:	11	:	:	21	:	14	:	:	:
Mauritius				:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria				84	49	35	104	48	56	95	56	39	106	52	54	100	45	55
Sierra Leone				10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia				40	15	25	43	20	23	39	23	16	33	14	19	52	25	27
South Africa				67	35	32	69	34	35	65	27	38	101	45	56	73	34	39
Uganda				12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe				44	21	23	44	17	27	43	16	27	70	36	34	45	24	21
Other Africa				52	18	34	111	53	58	88	40	48	71	32	39	64	24	40

			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		343	160	183	336	145	191	353	159	194	341	140	201	375	168	207
	Canada		53	20	33	56	22	34	52	21	31	52	20	32	50	22	28
	Jamaica		46	23	23	56	28	28	37	19	18	36	18	18	34	21	13
	US		145	75	70	132	55	77	127	55	72	130	55	75	149	63	86
	Other Americas		99	42	57	92	40	52	137	64	73	123	47	76	142	62	80
	Asia		1231	619	612	1233	615	618	1226	589	637	1177	564	613	1266	591	675
	Afghanistan		28	11	17	28	16	12	47	28	19	52	31	21	24	16	:
	Bangladesh		59	38	21	61	25	36	80	38	42	74	36	38	77	37	40
	China		106	52	54	122	57	65	113	54	59	132	61	71	148	52	96
	India		354	188	166	379	203	176	347	174	173	317	160	157	370	171	199
	Japan		30	:	21	30	12	18	40	14	26	30	13	17	35	12	23
	Malaysia		34	14	20	35	15	20	47	20	27	33	13	20	33	19	14
	Middle East		108	59	49	101	52	49	96	56	40	104	57	47	80	45	35
	Iran		42	22	20	44	22	22	33	18	15	31	20	11	32	19	13
	Iraq		34	18	16	41	21	20	28	16	12	50	26	24	22	11	11
	Other Middle East		32	19	13	16	:	:	35	22	13	23	11	12	26	15	11
	Pakistan		197	107	90	184	104	80	175	88	87	167	91	76	186	97	89
	Philippines		56	22	34	60	26	34	61	23	38	55	20	35	60	25	35
	Sri Lanka		67	38	29	50	22	28	47	22	25	44	18	26	36	19	17
	Vietnam		10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
	Other Asia		182	76	106	170	78	92	173	72	101	161	62	99	203	93	110
	Oceania		141	67	74	146	72	74	131	65	66	124	56	68	154	85	69
	Australia		86	37	49	89	40	49	97	44	53	76	37	39	93	50	43
	New Zealand		45	26	19	48	28	20	29	19	10	39	16	23	50	31	19
	Rest of World																
	/Stateless /Not stated		:	:	:	49	29	20	39	21	18	26	18	:	37	16	21

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not aplicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 inclcudes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2011-2018 (per cent)

			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Nationals			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe			57.7	57.2	58.1	60.7	60.6	60.9	63.5	63.4	63.6	64.1	65.1	63.2	62.2	63.3	61.3
EU27/28EFTA			54.9	54.5	55.3	58.6	58.5	58.7	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.7	62.7	60.8	59.6	60.3	58.9
EU25/EFTA			50.8	50.2	51.4	53.4	52.7	54.1	54.6	54.2	55.0	53.7	53.9	53.5	49.8	49.5	50.2
EU15/EFTA			24.7	24.2	25.1	27.5	26.8	28.2	28.1	27.3	28.9	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.0	28.8	27.3
Austria			0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Belgium			0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark			0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Finland			0.3	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4
France			2.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.1
Germany			2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.0	1.6	2.4
Greece			1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0
Ireland			6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	6.4
Italy			3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.1	4.4	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	3.7	5.2	6.2	4.2
Netherlands			1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.2
Norway			0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	:
Portugal			2.7	2.6	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.9
Spain			2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3
Sweden			0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Switzerland			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.3
A8 Accession			25.5	25.2	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.2	26.4	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.0	21.5	20.3	22.6
Czech Republic			0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9
Hungary			1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Latvia			2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Lithuania			3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.3
Poland			16.0	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.9	17.6	16.2	16.9	17.6	16.2	13.8	13.7	14.0
Slovak Republic			1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
A2 Accession			4.1	4.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.3	6.4	9.7	10.8	8.7
Bulgaria			0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Romania			3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.1	8.0	9.0	7.0
Rest of EU			0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cyprus			0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
C & E Europe			0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	0.8	0.6
Albania			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	:	:	:
Eur Other			2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8
Russia			0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	:	0.5
Turkey			1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Ukraine			0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa			9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7
Algeria			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	:	0.3
Congo Dem Rep			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	:
Eritrea			0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	:	:
Gambia			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
Kenya			0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	:
Libya			0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.1	0.2	:	0.1	:	:	:
Mauritius			:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			1.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8
Sierra Leone			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia			0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
South Africa			1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Uganda			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other Africa			1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3

		2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.6	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.7
	Canada	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
	Jamaica	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
	US	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8
	Other Americas	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.6
	Asia	23.9	24.7	23.1	22.0	22.9	21.2	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	21.1	20.4	21.8
	Afghanistan	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	:
	Bangladesh	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	China	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.8	3.1
	India	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.4
	Japan	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
	Malaysia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Middle East	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1
	Iran	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
	Iraq	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Other Middle East	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Pakistan	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.9
	Philippines	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
	Sri Lanka	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Vietnam	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Other Asia	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.6
	Oceania	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.2
	Australia	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
	New Zealand	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6
	Rest of World															
	/Stateless /Not stated	:	:	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not aplicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2011-2018

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31389	16666	14723	31747	16804	14943	32062	16949	15113
UK	27420	14587	12833	27555	14607	12948	27960	14800	13160	28190	14884	13306	28516	15023	13493
Foreign Nationals	2876	1595	1281	3160	1687	1473	3425	1864	1561	3552	1917	1635	3539	1921	1618
Europe	1799	946	853	2052	1054	998	2287	1338	949	2454	1322	1132	2376	1269	1107
EU27/28EFTA	1720	897	823	1995	1018	977	2247	1196	1051	2378	1276	1102	2293	1212	1081
EU25/EFTA	1588	815	773	1815	911	904	1977	1031	946	2039	1069	970	1899	969	930
EU15/EFTA	726	380	346	851	420	431	957	491	466	1036	547	489	1012	547	465
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	17	10	:	12	:	:
Denmark	16	:	:	17	:	:	11	:	:	18	10	:	14	10	:
France	87	44	43	117	59	58	108	51	57	120	66	54	114	55	59
Germany	75	35	40	67	31	36	85	33	52	79	32	47	83	34	49
Greece	34	23	11	33	16	17	45	24	21	57	35	22	56	36	20
Ireland	160	82	78	157	74	83	184	97	87	166	84	82	184	87	97
Italy	104	58	46	123	74	49	163	99	64	181	100	81	196	129	67
Netherlands	34	25	:	35	18	17	46	26	20	48	23	25	57	27	30
Portugal	85	46	39	125	63	62	134	66	68	172	95	77	127	73	54
Spain	78	40	38	108	49	59	110	55	55	115	68	47	103	57	46
Sweden	16	:	10	23	10	13	26	12	14	21	12	:	27	13	14
A8 Accession	848	435	413	957	489	468	1006	529	477	996	516	480	879	417	462
Czech Republic	22	:	16	30	:	21	24	10	14	25	:	18	26	:	19
Hungary	66	38	28	79	43	36	63	30	33	56	28	28	54	25	29
Latvia	73	41	32	68	35	33	64	35	29	70	39	31	59	25	34
Lithuania	91	45	46	128	66	62	124	61	63	130	71	59	120	52	68
Poland	548	285	263	583	307	276	671	365	306	657	345	312	568	288	280
Slovak Republic	36	15	21	57	30	27	51	23	28	44	19	25	40	15	25
A2 Accession	132	82	50	178	106	72	266	163	103	336	204	132	390	239	151
Bulgaria	30	21	:	47	26	21	60	32	28	70	41	29	75	40	35
Romania	102	61	41	131	80	51	206	131	75	266	164	102	315	199	116
Rest of EU	14	:	:	:	:	:	18	13	:	11	9	2	11	:	:
Cyprus	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe	21	16	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	15	11	4	18	13	:
Eur Other	58	33	25	47	28	19	40	24	16	61	35	26	65	44	21
Russia	18	:	12	14	:	:	16	:	:	19	:	12	10	:	:
Turkey	28	20	:	20	14	:	17	11	:	23	18	:	40	31	:
Africa	223	133	90	236	126	110	255	142	113	316	172	144	262	140	122
Ghana	19	:	10	22	:	13	25	12	13	28	17	11	26	16	10
Kenya	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	42	27	15	52	24	28	55	36	19	61	33	28	55	29	26
South Africa	46	27	19	51	30	21	49	24	25	77	37	40	55	25	30
Zimbabwe	29	16	13	26	13	13	30	11	19	48	23	25	32	16	16
Other Africa	66	41	25	85	50	35	85	54	31	83	53	30	81	45	36
Americas	195	105	90	191	99	92	205	104	101	188	84	104	220	104	116
Canada	34	14	20	44	18	26	27	14	13	35	15	20	34	15	19
Jamaica	25	14	11	26	15	11	22	14	:	16	:	:	16	:	:
US	78	48	30	66	36	30	78	38	40	73	38	35	89	42	47
Other Americas	58	29	29	55	30	25	78	38	40	64	24	40	81	40	41
Asia	557	356	201	576	356	220	573	338	235	507	295	212	570	344	226
Bangladesh	28	25	:	19	14	:	32	21	11	29	22	:	34	27	:
China	36	19	17	49	24	25	48	25	23	46	20	26	49	22	27
India	198	137	61	202	135	67	184	114	70	161	99	62	213	129	84
Malaysia	16	:	10	11	:	:	19	:	12	14	:	:	13	:	:
Middle East	30	22	:	30	20	10	35	26	:	27	18	:	27	21	:
Iran	12	:	:	15	11	:	20	12	:	17	10	:	13	:	:
Pakistan	75	63	12	91	73	18	74	58	16	66	53	13	67	54	13
Philippines	38	16	22	44	18	26	42	17	25	39	15	24	44	17	27
Sri Lanka	38	25	13	22	12	10	27	15	12	23	13	10	14	10	:
Other Asia	98	43	55	108	53	55	112	55	57	102	48	54	109	57	52
Oceania	100	48	52	106	52	54	95	53	42	87	43	44	111	64	47
Australia	64	29	35	66	29	37	71	35	36	48	27	21	63	34	29
New Zealand	32	17	15	38	21	17	21	14	:	33	14	19	41	28	13

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2011-2018 (per cent)

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Nationals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	62.6	59.3	66.6	64.9	62.5	67.8	66.8	71.8	60.8	69.1	69.0	69.2	67.1	66.1	68.4
EU27/28EFTA	59.8	56.2	64.2	63.1	60.3	66.3	65.6	64.2	67.3	66.9	66.6	67.4	64.8	63.1	66.8
EU25/EFTA	55.2	51.1	60.3	57.4	54.0	61.4	57.7	55.3	60.6	57.4	55.8	59.3	53.7	50.4	57.5
EU15/EFTA	25.2	23.8	27.0	26.9	24.9	29.3	27.9	26.3	29.9	29.2	28.5	29.9	28.6	28.5	28.7
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.3	:	:
Denmark	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	:
France	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.6
Germany	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	3.0
Greece	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.2
Ireland	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.5	6.0
Italy	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.7	4.1
Netherlands	1.2	1.6	:	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Portugal	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.3
Spain	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
Sweden	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.9
A8 Accession	29.5	27.3	32.2	30.3	29.0	31.8	29.4	28.4	30.6	28.0	26.9	29.4	24.8	21.7	28.6
Czech Republic	0.8	:	1.2	0.9	:	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.2
Hungary	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8
Latvia	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.1
Lithuania	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.2
Poland	19.1	17.9	20.5	18.4	18.2	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	18.5	18.0	19.1	16.0	15.0	17.3
Slovak Republic	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5
A2 Accession	4.6	5.1	3.9	5.6	6.3	4.9	7.8	8.7	6.6	9.5	10.6	8.1	11.0	12.4	9.3
Bulgaria	1.0	1.3	:	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Romania	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.5	6.0	7.0	4.8	7.5	8.6	6.2	8.9	10.4	7.2
Rest of EU	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	:	:
Cyprus	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe	0.7	1.0	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	:
Eur Other	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.3
Russia	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	:	:
Turkey	1.0	1.3	:	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.6	:
Africa	7.8	8.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2	8.9	9.0	8.8	7.4	7.3	7.5
Ghana	0.7	:	0.8	0.7	:	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Kenya	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
South Africa	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.9
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other Africa	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.2
Americas	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.3	4.4	6.4	6.2	5.4	7.2
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Jamaica	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:
US	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.9
Other Americas	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5
Asia	19.4	22.3	15.7	18.2	21.1	14.9	16.7	18.1	15.1	14.3	15.4	13.0	16.1	17.9	14.0
Bangladesh	1.0	1.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	:	1.0	1.4	:
China	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7
India	6.9	8.6	4.8	6.4	8.0	4.5	5.4	6.1	4.5	4.5	5.2	3.8	6.0	6.7	5.2
Malaysia	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	:	0.6	:	0.8	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:
Middle East	1.0	1.4	:	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	:	0.8	0.9	:	0.8	1.1	:
Iran	0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.4	:	:
Pakistan	2.6	3.9	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.8	1.9	2.8	0.8
Philippines	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.7
Sri Lanka	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	:
Other Asia	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2
Oceania	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.9
Australia	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
New Zealand	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	:	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and SEC, 2018

	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	13870	9963	7039	1190	32062	43.3	31.1	22.0	3.7	100.0
UK/GB	12567	8955	5980	1014	28516	44.1	31.4	21.0	3.6	100.0
Foreign nationals	1300	1005	1058	176	3539	36.7	28.4	29.9	5.0	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	583	319	272	72	1246	46.8	25.6	21.8	5.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	485	256	220	51	1012	47.9	25.3	21.7	5.0	100.0
EU28/EFTA	717	686	786	104	2293	31.3	29.9	34.3	4.5	100.0
of which:										
France	70	25	16	:	114	61.4	21.9	14.0	:	100.0
Germany	58	14	:	:	83	69.9	16.9	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	103	49	30	:	184	56.0	26.6	16.3	:	100.0
Northern EU	64	34	20	10	128	50.0	26.6	15.6	7.8	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	26	19	:	:	57	45.6	33.3	:	:	100.0
Sweden	17	:	:	:	27	63.0	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	179	130	148	33	490	36.5	26.5	30.2	6.7	100.0
of which:										
Greece	29	:	10	10	56	51.8	:	17.9	17.9	100.0
Italy	76	56	48	16	196	38.8	28.6	24.5	8.2	100.0
Portugal	33	41	51	:	127	26.0	32.3	40.2	:	100.0
Spain	37	34	27	:	103	35.9	33.0	26.2	:	100.0
A8	160	271	414	34	879	18.2	30.8	47.1	3.9	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	12	:	:	:	26	46.2	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	13	16	24	:	54	24.1	29.6	44.4	:	100.0
Latvia	8	18	32	:	59	13.6	30.5	54.2	:	100.0
Lithuania	20	35	60	:	120	16.7	29.2	50.0	:	100.0
Poland	93	181	270	24	568	16.4	31.9	47.5	4.2	100.0
Slovakia	10	11	17	:	40	25.0	27.5	42.5	:	100.0
A2	66	158	149	17	390	16.9	40.5	38.2	4.4	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	18	25	28	:	75	24.0	33.3	37.3	:	100.0
Romania	48	133	122	12	315	15.2	42.2	38.7	3.8	100.0
Other Europe	21	32	26	:	82	25.6	39.0	31.7	:	100.0
Africa	91	74	77	20	262	34.7	28.2	29.4	7.6	100.0
Middle East	:	10	:	:	27	:	37.0	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	167	79	66	15	327	51.1	24.2	20.2	4.6	100.0
South East Asia	96	54	49	16	215	44.7	25.1	22.8	7.4	100.0
Canada	23	:	:	:	34	67.6	:	:	:	100.0
United States	67	14	:	:	89	75.3	15.7	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	14	10	11	:	38	36.8	26.3	28.9	:	100.0
Other Americas	26	17	13	:	59	44.1	28.8	22.0	:	100.0
Australia	43	12	:	:	63	68.3	19.0	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	31	:	:	:	41	75.6	:	:	:	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 Y

Non-EU: FN - EU28/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.6 - Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2018

	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	4701	6323	8966	12072	32062	14.7	19.7	28.0	37.7	100.0
UK/GB	3459	5680	8116	11261	28516	12.1	19.9	28.5	39.5	100.0
Foreign nationals	1239	641	849	811	3539	35.0	18.1	24.0	22.9	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	511	250	254	232	1246	41.0	20.1	20.4	18.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	421	175	210	206	1012	41.6	17.3	20.8	20.4	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	728	391	595	579	2293	31.7	17.1	25.9	25.3	100.0
of which:										
France	50	26	18	20	114	43.9	22.8	15.8	17.5	100.0
Germany	30	20	15	18	83	36.1	24.1	18.1	21.7	100.0
Irish Republic	60	30	28	66	184	32.6	16.3	15.2	35.9	100.0
Northern EU	47	23	27	31	128	36.7	18.0	21.1	24.2	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	17	:	22	11	57	29.8	:	38.6	19.3	100.0
Sweden	17	:	:	:	27	63.0	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	223	75	110	82	490	45.5	15.3	22.4	16.7	100.0
of which:										
Greece	20	13	15	:	56	35.7	23.2	26.8	:	100.0
Italy	108	28	35	25	196	55.1	14.3	17.9	12.8	100.0
Portugal	45	14	35	33	127	35.4	11.0	27.6	26.0	100.0
Spain	46	20	23	14	103	44.7	19.4	22.3	13.6	100.0
A8	157	141	292	289	879	17.9	16.0	33.2	32.9	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	16	26	:	:	:	61.5	
Hungary	12	11	21	10	54	22.2	20.4	38.9	18.5	100.0
Latvia	8	:	22	23	59	13.6	:	37.3	39.0	100.0
Lithuania	33	21	38	28	120	27.5	17.5	31.7	23.3	100.0
Poland	88	87	196	197	568	15.5	15.3	34.5	34.7	100.0
Slovakia	9	10	:	14	40	22.5	25.0	:	35.0	100.0
A2	148	73	88	81	390	37.9	18.7	22.6	20.8	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	28	14	:	24	75	37.3	18.7	:	32.0	100.0
Romania	120	59	79	57	315	38.1	18.7	25.1	18.1	100.0
Other Europe	50	:	11	12	82	61.0	:	13.4	14.6	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	26	:	:	:	40	65.0	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	94	63	60	45	262	35.9	24.0	22.9	17.2	100.0
Middle East	10	:	:	:	27	37.0	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	136	51	70	70	327	41.6	15.6	21.4	21.4	100.0
South East Asia	77	47	48	43	215	35.8	21.9	22.3	20.0	100.0
Canada	11	:	12	:	34	32.4	:	35.3	:	100.0
United States	34	23	18	14	89	38.2	25.8	20.2	15.7	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	17	10	5	6	38	44.7	26.3	13.2	15.8	100.0
Other Americas	25	15	:	12	59	42.4	25.4	:	20.3	100.0
Australia	31	15	11	6	63	49.2	23.8	17.5	9.5	100.0
New Zealand	23	:	:	:	41	56.1	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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 - EU28/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.7 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2018

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	240	1094	1334	4.9	3.8	4.0
UK/GB	184	987	1171	5.1	3.8	3.9
Foreign nationals	56	107	163	4.3	4.4	4.4
Non-EU	32	58	90	5.9	7.3	6.7
EU 15/EFTA	15	25	40	3.4	4.1	3.8
EU 28/EFTA	24	49	73	3.2	3.0	3.1
Northern EU	:	:	11	:	:	7.9
Southern EU	:	:	14	:	:	2.8
A8	:	15	18	:	2.0	2.0
of which:						
Poland	:	:	11	:	:	1.9
Africa	:	10	16	:	5.6	5.8
Indian Sub-Continent	:	:	16	:	:	4.7
South East Asia	:	17	19	:	11.0	8.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Unemployment rate: (Unemployed/(Employed +Unemployed))*100

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.8 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2018

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2188	17203	19391	65.9	59.9	60.7
UK/GB	1740	16273	18013	64.3	59.2	59.8
Foreign nationals	448	930	1378	71.1	68.9	69.7
of which:						
Non-EU	267	507	774	63.1	56.5	59.1
EU 15/EFTA	124	269	393	75.2	66.8	70.0
EU 28/EFTA	181	423	604	78.0	76.8	77.2
of which:						
France	12	12	24	75.8	82.1	79.2
Germany	:	12	17	:	81.5	83.0
Irish Republic	37	111	148	61.9	52.8	55.4
Northern EU	15	52	67	70.1	58.3	62.1
Southern EU	46	77	123	25.0	84.6	78.1
of which:						
Italy	22	35	57	83.1	71.5	77.5
Portugal	:	18	26	:	82.0	83.0
Spain	:	11	19	:	83.8	84.4
A8	18	111	129	88.2	85.1	85.7
of which:						
Latvia	:	10	10	:	84	85.5
Lithuania	:	18	21	:	82.9	85.1
Poland	11	65	76	87.1	86.6	86.7
A2	27	40	67	82.2	83.2	82.8
of which:						
Romania	24	36	60	83.3	84.4	84.0
Other Europe	12	:	15	80.6	:	84.5
Africa	49	70	119	63.1	67.7	66.0
Middle East	13	27	40	43.5	38.6	40.3
Indian Sub-Continent	69	141	210	64	56	59.1
South East Asia	73	143	216	50.7	46.3	47.8
Canada	:	:	10	:	:	77.3
United States	:	20	29	:	73.3	75.4
Caribbean/West Indies	:	21	29	:	50	56.7
Other Americas	12	14	26	67.6	70.8	69.4
Australia	:	13	19	:	71	76.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Employment rate: (Employed/(Employed+Unemployed+Inactive))*100

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 - EU28/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2011 - 2018

				2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722	64890	31964	32926	65328	32202	33126
UK Born				54995	27236	27759	55295	27321	27974	55392	27377	28015	55491	27489	28002	56117	27790	28327
Foreign Born				8064	3886	4178	8482	4046	4436	8988	4301	4687	9369	4458	4911	9183	4400	4783
Europe				3179	1518	1661	3487	1660	1827	3918	1838	2080	3983	1868	2115	3869	1864	2005
EU27/28 EFTA				2934	1398	1536	3239	1528	1711	3669	1729	1940	3688	1731	1957	3593	1726	1867
EU25/EFTA				2724	1284	1440	2944	1365	1579	3272	1527	1745	3204	1481	1723	3053	1433	1620
EU15/EFTA				1409	665	744	1522	696	826	1738	798	940	1741	788	953	1773	853	920
Austria				13	:	:	15	:	:	23	11	12	15	:	:	20	11	:
Belgium				24	13	11	33	15	18	38	16	22	44	22	22	32	17	15
Denmark				20	:	13	24	10	14	27	10	17	17	:	11	21	:	14
Finland				11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	16	:	11
France				127	62	65	174	83	91	167	62	105	191	104	87	164	68	96
Germany				279	129	150	252	112	140	337	127	210	304	118	186	308	126	182
Greece				52	30	22	52	26	26	74	40	34	72	43	29	81	47	34
Ireland				346	169	177	372	160	212	365	180	185	372	164	208	398	180	218
Italy				159	80	79	168	92	76	239	135	104	240	117	123	281	156	125
Netherlands				69	36	33	72	37	35	73	40	33	68	27	41	90	38	52
Norway				13	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:	13	:	:	18	12	:
Portugal				111	47	64	141	69	72	157	74	83	161	70	91	132	75	57
Spain				118	50	68	128	51	77	130	64	66	155	74	81	125	69	56
Sweden				31	11	20	26	:	17	49	17	32	34	14	20	39	14	25
Switzerland				24	11	13	16	:	13	19	:	14	31	:	26	30	21	:
A8 Accession				1209	567	642	1310	633	677	1437	678	759	1374	642	732	1191	533	658
Czech Republic				14	:	:	40	12	28	31	16	15	40	12	28	39	:	30
Hungary				76	45	31	100	52	48	98	46	52	86	31	55	63	30	33
Latvia				116	58	58	108	48	60	103	46	57	108	53	55	83	37	46
Lithuania				137	59	78	171	84	87	178	77	101	172	81	91	160	63	97
Poland				764	362	402	783	381	402	936	454	482	878	429	449	770	362	408
Slovak Republic				70	25	45	95	41	54	77	33	44	77	32	45	61	30	31
A2 Accession				210	114	96	291	151	140	389	198	191	484	250	234	540	293	247
Bulgaria				48	27	21	71	36	35	83	44	39	110	56	54	101	51	50
Romania				162	87	75	220	15	205	306	155	151	373	194	179	439	242	197
Other EU				106	52	54	116	48	68	105	55	50	96	56	40	96	51	45
Cyprus				75	36	39	76	34	42	78	41	37	59	32	27	59	29	30
Malta				32	16	16	35	12	23	20	10	10	30	19	11	30	18	12
C & E Europe				70	40	30	71	45	26	76	37	39	58	32	26	83	47	36
Albania				17	10	:	25	18	:	29	16	13	24	14	10	34	18	16
Kosovo				11	:	:	19	11	:	22	14	:	20	12	:	26	17	:
Eur Other				175	80	95	177	87	90	173	72	101	237	105	132	193	91	102
Russia				56	19	37	41	12	29	57	18	39	65	20	45	44	15	29
Turkey				86	47	39	87	50	37	66	34	32	102	55	47	88	48	40
Ukraine				15	:	12	27	14	13	19	:	11	29	16	13	22	10	12
Africa				1328	627	701	1360	629	731	1309	627	682	1531	704	827	1397	648	749
Algeria				19	:	10	24	10	14	19	13	6	28	16	12	33	18	15
Angola				15	:	:	24	11	13	11	:	:	20	12	:	14	:	13
Cameroon				12	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
Congo Dem Republic				29	14	15	25	10	15	17	:	12	10	:	:	13	:	:
Egypt				44	24	20	33	19	14	39	18	21	45	29	16	83	37	46
Eritrea				21	10	11	30	13	17	21	16	:	25	:	17	37	17	20
Ethiopia				14	:	:	20	10	10	17	10	:	15	:	:	18	:	12
Gambia				:	:	:	11	:	:	15	:	:	27	12	15	:	:	:
Ghana				80	32	48	87	37	50	93	39	54	115	47	68	97	47	50
Kenya				131	60	71	125	61	64	113	52	61	127	58	69	116	55	61
Libya				26	14	12	18	11	:	20	:	12	31	13	18	13	:	:
Malawi				10	:	:	21	9	12	15	10	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius				41	22	19	34	19	15	18	:	11	42	20	22	31	14	17
Morocco				30	13	17	27	15	12	27	13	14	29	17	12	18	:	10
Nigeria				170	86	84	206	98	108	222	120	102	201	101	100	225	108	117
Sierra Leone				30	14	16	30	11	19	21	:	13	26	10	16	23	:	14
Somalia				103	39	64	130	57	73	103	45	58	98	36	62	113	53	60
South Africa				201	98	103	178	82	96	195	89	106	275	127	148	228	108	120
Sudan				23	13	10	:	:	:	30	14	16	31	16	15	23	12	11
Tanzania				38	17	21	37	14	23	34	14	20	41	20	21	28	12	16
Uganda				51	23	28	70	38	32	53	20	33	55	26	29	42	15	27
Zambia				37	20	17	25	10	15	28	13	15	34	19	15	30	15	15
Zimbabwe				108	53	55	103	41	62	110	55	55	146	63	83	122	53	69
Other Africa				86	38	48	91	43	48	88	45	43	86	36	50	63	28	35

		2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas	671	290	381	708	315	393	780	357	423	716	328	388	853	375	478
	Canada	88	38	50	95	44	51	101	50	51	98	49	49	96	44	52
	Jamaica	128	58	70	149	59	90	142	57	85	134	61	73	174	77	97
	US	186	82	104	158	80	78	160	73	87	132	58	74	168	69	99
	Other Americas	269	112	157	306	132	174	377	177	200	352	160	192	415	185	230
	Asia	2670	1345	1325	2701	1344	1357	2763	1357	1406	2898	1429	1469	2793	1365	1428
	Afghanistan	71	36	35	65	38	27	97	58	39	92	54	38	59	35	24
	Bangladesh	187	104	83	198	101	97	230	122	108	261	137	124	224	118	106
	China	118	56	62	114	46	68	114	51	63	122	52	70	128	43	85
	India	733	386	347	784	395	389	755	377	378	799	408	391	827	410	417
	Japan	34	11	23	39	13	26	41	14	27	40	18	22	39	18	21
	Korea	13	:	:	12	:	:	21	:	12	21	:	15	15	:	:
	Malaysia	65	32	33	58	25	33	72	31	41	67	22	45	75	34	41
	Middle East	243	135	108	202	112	90	201	109	92	208	114	94	189	101	88
	Iran	70	36	34	77	42	35	56	30	26	72	42	30	69	39	30
	Iraq	92	55	37	79	46	33	70	33	37	75	37	38	56	30	26
	Israel	23	11	12	16	:	:	21	13	:	23	12	11	21	:	12
	Lebanon	26	15	11	:	:	:	19	11	:	13	:	:	15	:	:
	Other Middle Ea	32	18	14	30	16	14	35	22	13	25	14	11	28	15	13
	Pakistan	419	263	156	510	275	235	482	251	231	535	283	252	495	269	226
	Philippines	124	48	76	150	64	86	145	55	90	158	60	98	142	50	92
	Singapore	29	11	18	46	26	20	45	16	29	59	28	31	36	12	24
	Sri Lanka	146	81	65	125	63	62	134	68	66	151	74	77	117	65	52
	Vietnam	23	11	12	31	12	19	27	12	15	29	12	17	23	10	13
	Other Asia	465	167	298	367	170	197	399	184	215	356	161	195	424	193	231
	Oceania	205	103	102	217	104	113	204	114	90	228	117	111	253	139	114
	Australia	123	61	62	131	62	69	143	74	69	129	66	63	155	85	70
	New Zealand	67	36	31	66	34	32	45	32	13	71	38	33	72	41	31
	Rest of World/ Stateless/ Not	:	:	:	58	34	24	39	19	20	30	17	13	28	12	16

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2011 - 2018 (per cent)

			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe			39.4	39.1	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	43.6	42.7	44.4	42.5	41.9	43.1	42.1	42.4	41.9
EU27/28 EFTA			36.4	36.0	36.8	38.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	40.2	41.4	39.4	38.8	39.8	39.1	39.2	39.0
EU25/EFTA			33.8	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.7	35.6	36.4	35.5	37.2	34.2	33.2	35.1	33.2	32.6	33.9
EU15/EFTA			17.5	17.1	17.8	17.9	17.2	18.6	19.3	18.6	20.1	18.6	17.7	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.2
Austria			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Belgium			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Denmark			0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	0.3
Finland			0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.2
France			1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0
Germany			3.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.8
Greece			0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
Ireland			4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.6
Italy			2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.6
Netherlands			0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
Norway			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Portugal			1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.2
Spain			1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2
Sweden			0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Switzerland			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	0.5	:
A8 Accession			15.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	16.0	15.8	16.2	14.7	14.4	14.9	13.0	12.1	13.8
Czech Republic			0.2	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	:	0.6
Hungary			0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Latvia			1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Lithuania			1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.0
Poland			9.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.4	8.2	8.5
Slovak Republic			0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
A2 Accession			2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.9	6.7	5.2
Bulgaria			0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Romania			2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.8	5.5	4.1
Other EU			1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Cyprus			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Malta			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
C & E Europe			0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8
Albania			0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kosovo			0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:
Eur Other			2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Russia			0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
Turkey			1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8
Ukraine			0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Africa			16.5	16.1	16.8	16.0	15.5	16.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	16.3	15.8	16.8	15.2	14.7	15.7
Algeria			0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Angola			0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	:	0.3
Cameroon			0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:
Congo Dem Republic			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:
Egypt			0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Eritrea			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ethiopia			0.2	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
Gambia			:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	:	:
Ghana			1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Kenya			1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Libya			0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	:	:
Malawi			0.1	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Morocco			0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	0.2
Nigeria			2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4
Sierra Leone			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	:	0.3
Somalia			1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
South Africa			2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sudan			0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tanzania			0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uganda			0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Zambia			0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zimbabwe			1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Other Africa			1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7

			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		Other Africa	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
		Americas	8.3	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.4	7.9	9.3	8.5	10.0
		Canada	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
		Jamaica	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
		US	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.1
		Other Americas	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.8
		Asia	33.1	34.6	31.7	31.8	33.2	30.6	30.7	31.6	30.0	30.9	32.1	29.9	30.4	31.0	29.9
		Afghanistan	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
		Bangladesh	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2
		China	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8
		India	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.2	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.1	8.5	9.2	8.0	9.0	9.3	8.7
		Japan	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Korea	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
		Malaysia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
		Middle East	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8
		Iran	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
		Iraq	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
		Israel	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	:	0.3
		Lebanon	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:
		Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
		Pakistan	5.2	6.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.4	6.1	4.7
		Philippines	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.9
		Singapore	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
		Sri Lanka	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1
		Vietnam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
		Other Asia	5.8	4.3	7.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.8
		Oceania	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.4
		Australia	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.5
		New Zealand	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
		Rest of World/ Stateless/ Not stated	:	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2011 - 2018 (thousands)

			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31388	16666	14722	31747	16804	14943	32062	16949	15113
UK Born			25609	13588	12021	25750	13606	12144	26023	13726	12297	26096	13736	12360	26473	13930	12543
Foreign Born			4686	2594	2092	4956	2682	2274	5360	2936	2423	5646	3065	2581	5585	3017	2568
Europe			2000	1046	954	2217	1137	1080	2504	1320	1184	2591	1366	1225	2562	1352	1210
EU27/28 EFTA			1852	962	890	2071	1047	1024	2371	1240	1131	2412	1263	1149	2389	1246	1143
EU25/EFTA			1699	867	832	1878	933	945	2090	1074	1016	2045	1040	1005	1987	1002	985
EU15/EFTA			803	414	389	856	418	438	1008	503	505	1004	504	500	1036	545	491
Belgium			15	:	:	18	10	:	18	11	:	26	15	11	20	14	:
Denmark			14	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
France			86	45	41	112	60	52	101	43	58	117	66	51	110	50	60
Germany			192	97	95	163	73	90	193	82	111	193	86	107	202	97	105
Greece			37	23	14	32	16	16	48	29	19	57	37	20	49	30	19
Ireland			158	80	78	162	74	88	191	101	90	156	80	76	181	89	92
Italy			86	50	36	93	56	37	148	90	58	133	69	64	172	107	65
Netherlands			27	17	10	33	19	14	34	21	13	31	12	19	43	21	22
Portugal			70	34	36	82	43	39	100	49	51	108	56	52	87	54	33
Spain			61	31	30	80	34	46	91	43	48	94	49	45	74	42	32
Sweden			16	:	10	21	:	13	24	10	14	18	10	:	26	:	18
Switzerland			19	:	10	:	:	:	10	:	:	23	:	19	12	:	:
A8 Accession			848	429	419	968	491	477	1024	534	490	1000	511	489	902	426	476
Czech Republic			16	:	10	29	:	20	21	10	11	26	:	18	26	:	19
Hungary			57	30	27	76	42	34	62	29	33	54	25	29	54	27	27
Latvia			74	42	32	68	36	32	63	36	27	70	38	32	59	26	33
Lithuania			91	45	46	127	65	62	121	59	62	127	67	60	118	50	68
Poland			561	287	274	599	311	288	695	371	324	666	347	319	588	295	293
Slovak Republic			39	15	24	58	26	32	51	23	28	46	22	24	44	18	26
A2 Accession			153	95	58	189	112	77	276	164	112	362	220	142	394	240	154
Bulgaria			36	24	12	50	27	23	63	33	30	78	45	33	80	42	38
Romania			118	71	47	139	85	54	212	131	81	283	175	108	315	197	118
Other EU			48	24	24	58	26	32	63	39	24	47	28	19	57	35	22
Cyprus			31	16	15	35	17	18	46	31	15	28	16	12	34	19	15
Malta			16	:	:	19	:	11	13	:	:	14	:	:	16	12	:
C & E Europe			48	30	18	50	34	16	44	31	13	39	26	13	57	39	18
Kosovo & Methonia			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other			100	54	46	96	56	40	94	51	43	140	77	63	116	67	49
Russia			35	14	21	24	:	15	30	11	19	44	16	28	28	:	19
Turkey			48	31	17	44	33	11	32	23	:	54	40	14	50	35	15
Ukraine			:	:	:	15	:	:	12	:	:	19	12	:	14	:	:
Africa			764	424	340	785	412	373	805	426	379	977	504	473	870	449	421
Algeria			11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	13	12	:	21	15	:
Egypt			17	14	:	12	10	:	18	11	:	24	18	:	25	15	10
Ethiopia			:	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			49	22	27	58	23	35	66	28	38	82	39	43	65	34	31
Kenya			81	42	39	73	39	34	68	34	34	73	35	38	66	33	33
Malawi			:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			23	15	:	24	17	:	15	:	:	22	10	12	22	12	10
Morocco			16	13	:	16	12	:	14	:	:	20	12	8	:	:	:
Nigeria			103	56	47	131	60	71	134	78	56	138	74	64	153	83	70
Somalia			31	19	12	44	29	15	52	28	24	43	21	22	56	34	22
South Africa			147	78	69	127	70	57	138	70	68	210	107	103	168	86	82
Tanzania			22	11	11	16	:	:	19	:	10	21	12	:	20	:	11
Uganda			29	13	16	42	24	18	35	15	20	33	17	16	30	10	20
Zambia			22	12	10	18	:	10	18	:	:	28	17	11	23	12	11
Zimbabwe			77	39	38	72	36	36	83	43	40	104	46	58	83	37	46
Other Africa			120	73	47	115	56	59	133	79	54	147	78	69	117	58	59

				2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas			359	177	182	394	190	204	423	220	203	403	193	210	476	224	252
	Canada			56	27	29	65	28	37	57	34	23	68	35	33	74	36	38
	Jamaica			61	28	33	70	27	43	59	30	29	59	25	34	59	24	35
	US			93	45	48	84	48	36	90	41	49	81	40	41	99	42	57
	Other Americas			149	77	72	175	87	88	217	115	102	195	93	102	244	122	122
	Asia			1402	862	540	1409	868	541	1471	881	590	1518	918	600	1501	892	609
	Afghanistan			31	23	:	28	26	:	41	38	:	35	28	:	32	27	:
	Bangladesh			94	81	13	88	70	18	112	87	25	130	99	31	109	89	20
	China			44	22	22	45	22	23	46	24	22	49	22	27	55	23	32
	India			433	265	168	433	267	166	439	266	173	439	264	175	504	290	214
	Japan			12	:	:	24	10	14	30	13	17	26	14	12	17	:	:
	Malaysia			30	15	15	30	17	13	37	16	21	34	11	23	44	16	28
	Middle East			95	67	28	90	60	30	81	53	28	83	56	27	76	51	25
	Iran			32	19	13	38	26	12	35	22	13	40	23	17	30	19	11
	Iraq			29	22	:	29	19	10	26	19	:	20	17	:	21	17	:
	Other Middle East			34	26	:	23	15	:	20	12	:	23	16	:	25	15	10
	Pakistan			221	179	42	250	198	52	225	171	54	251	193	58	231	181	50
	Philippines			91	35	56	107	43	64	107	42	65	119	47	72	105	40	65
	Singapore			21	:	14	23	11	12	30	12	18	36	18	18	18	7	11
	Sri Lanka			100	60	40	70	43	27	79	46	33	94	57	37	73	50	23
	Vietnam			12	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:	16	:	:	13	:	:
	Other Asia			218	96	122	204	93	111	228	104	124	206	101	105	224	103	121
	Oceania			154	80	74	151	73	78	139	81	58	153	79	74	171	96	75
	Australia			92	48	44	87	41	46	103	54	49	84	47	37	102	54	48
	New Zealand			53	28	25	52	27	25	30	23	7	53	25	28	54	32	22
	Rest of World/ Stateless/ Not stated			:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2011 - 2018 (per cent)

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	42.7	40.3	45.6	44.7	42.4	47.5	46.7	45.0	48.9	45.9	44.6	47.5	45.9	44.8	47.1
EU27/28 EFTA	39.5	37.1	42.5	41.8	39.0	45.0	44.2	42.2	46.7	42.7	41.2	44.5	42.8	41.3	44.5
EU25/EFTA	36.3	33.4	39.8	37.9	34.8	41.6	39.0	36.6	41.9	36.2	33.9	38.9	35.6	33.2	38.4
EU15/EFTA	17.1	16.0	18.6	17.3	15.6	19.3	18.8	17.1	20.8	17.8	16.4	19.4	18.5	18.1	19.1
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	:
Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
France	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.3
Germany	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.4	2.8	4.1	3.6	3.2	4.1
Greece	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Ireland	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.6
Italy	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.5
Netherlands	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Portugal	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3
Spain	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
Sweden	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	:	0.5	:	0.7
Switzerland	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	:	0.7	0.2	:	:
A8 Accession	18.1	16.5	20.0	19.5	18.3	21.0	19.1	18.2	20.2	17.7	16.7	18.9	16.2	14.1	18.5
Czech Republic	0.3	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.7
Hungary	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Latvia	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3
Lithuania	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6
Poland	12.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.6	13.4	11.8	11.3	12.4	10.5	9.8	11.4
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
A2 Accession	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	5.1	5.6	4.6	6.4	7.2	5.5	7.1	8.0	6.0
Bulgaria	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Romania	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.7	4.2	5.6	6.5	4.6
Other EU	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
Cyprus	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Malta	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
C & E Europe	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.7
Kosovo & Methonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
Russia	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	:	0.7
Turkey	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6
Ukraine	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:
Africa	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.5	15.6	17.3	16.4	18.3	15.6	14.9	16.4
Algeria	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:
Egypt	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.4	0.5	0.4
Ethiopia	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Kenya	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Malawi	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Morocco	0.3	0.5	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	:
Nigeria	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7
Somalia	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
South Africa	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
Tanzania	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	0.4	:	0.4
Uganda	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Zambia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Zimbabwe	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.8
Other Africa	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.3

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.9	7.1	9.0	7.9	7.5	8.4	7.1	6.3	8.1	8.5	7.4	9.8
Canada	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Jamaica	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
US	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.2
Other Americas	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.8
Asia	29.9	33.2	25.8	28.4	32.4	23.8	27.4	30.0	24.3	26.9	30.0	23.2	26.9	29.6	23.7
Afghanistan	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	:	0.6	0.9	:	0.6	0.9	:
Bangladesh	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.8	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.2	2.0	2.9	0.8
China	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
India	9.2	10.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	7.3	8.2	9.1	7.1	7.8	8.6	6.8	9.0	9.6	8.3
Japan	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:
Malaysia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.1
Middle East	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.0
Iran	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Iraq	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.4	0.6	:
Other Middle East	0.7	1.0	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	0.4
Pakistan	4.7	6.9	2.0	5.0	7.4	2.3	4.2	5.8	2.2	4.4	6.3	2.2	4.1	6.0	1.9
Philippines	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.3	2.5
Singapore	0.4	:	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.9
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Other Asia	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.1	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.4	4.7
Oceania	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
Australia	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
New Zealand	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Rest of World/ Stateless/ Not stated	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2018

	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	13870	9963	7039	1190	32062	43.3	31.1	22.0	3.7	100.0
UK Born	11591	8358	5571	953	26473	43.8	31.6	21.0	3.6	100.0
Foreign Born	2276	1605	1467	237	5585	40.8	28.7	26.3	4.2	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1448	890	720	138	3196	45.3	27.8	22.5	4.3	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	552	266	171	47	1036	53.3	25.7	16.5	4.5	100.0
EU28/EFTA	828	715	747	99	2389	34.7	29.9	31.3	4.1	100.0
of which:										
France	75	24	:	:	110	68.2	21.8	:	:	100.0
Germany	109	56	31	:	202	54.0	27.7	15.3	:	100.0
Irish Republic	100	53	28	:	181	55.2	29.3	15.5	:	100.0
Northern EU	79	26	10	:	123	64.2	21.1	8.1	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	23	14	:	:	43	53.5	32.6	:	:	100.0
Sweden	19				26	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	195	110	100	27	432	45.1	25.5	23.1	6.3	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	16	10	:	:	34	47.1	29.4	:	:	100.0
Greece	27				49	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Italy	78	38	42	14	172	45.3	22.1	24.4	8.1	100.0
Portugal	27	31	29	:	87	31.0	35.6	33.3	:	100.0
Spain	35	22	12	:	74	47.3	29.7	16.2	:	100.0
A8	175	275	416	36	902	19.4	30.5	46.1	4.0	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	15	16	21	:	54	27.8	29.6	38.9	:	100.0
Latvia	:	19	32	:	59	:	32.2	54.2	:	100.0
Lithuania	20	36	58	:	118	16.9	30.5	49.2	:	100.0
Poland	105	183	274	26	588	17.9	31.1	46.6	4.4	100.0
Slovakia	12	13	16	:	44	27.3	29.5	36.4	:	100.0
A2	70	160	150	14	394	17.8	40.6	38.1	3.6	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	21	29	27	:	80	26.3	36.3	33.8	:	100.0
Romania	49	131	123	12	315	15.6	41.6	39.0	3.8	100.0
Other Europe	31	14	10	118	173	17.9	8.1	5.8	68.2	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	17	20	12	:	50	34.0	40.0	24.0	:	100.0
Africa	364	244	217	45	870	41.8	28.0	24.9	5.2	100.0
Middle East	32	24	14	:	76	42.1	31.6	18.4	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	388	274	226	29	917	42.3	29.9	24.6	3.2	100.0
South East Asia	237	123	121	28	509	46.6	24.2	23.8	5.5	100.0
Canada	54	13	:	:	74	73.0	17.6	:	:	100.0
United States	71	18	:	:	99	71.7	18.2	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	45	40	29	:	119	37.8	33.6	24.4	:	100.0
Other Americas	87	51	37	:	184	47.3	27.7	20.1	:	100.0
Australia	71	22	:	:	102	69.6	21.6	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	40	11	:	:	54	74.1	20.4	:	:	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 EU: 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 - EU28/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.14 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2018

	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	4071	6323	8966	12702	32062	12.7	19.7	28.0	39.6	100.0
UK Born	2641	5264	7706	10862	26473	10.0	19.9	29.1	41.0	100.0
Foreign Born	1427	1058	1260	1840	5585	25.6	18.9	22.6	32.9	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	718	630	641	1207	3196	22.5	19.7	20.1	37.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	376	191	221	248	1036	36.3	18.4	21.3	23.9	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	709	428	619	633	2389	29.7	17.9	25.9	26.5	100.0
of which:										
France	50	26	14	20	110	45.5	23.6	12.7	18.2	100.0
Germany	37	45	49	71	202	18.3	22.3	24.3	35.1	100.0
Irish Republic	54	32	30	65	181	29.8	17.7	16.6	35.9	100.0
Northern EU	45	28	27	23	123	36.6	22.8	22.0	18.7	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	14	12	43	:	:	32.6	27.9	100.0
Sweden	16	:	:	:	26	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	187	66	11	168	432	43.3	15.3	2.5	38.9	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	14	:	:	:	34	41.2	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	16	:	15	:	49	32.7	:	30.6	:	100.0
Italy	97	22	36	17	172	56.4	12.8	20.9	9.9	100.0
Portugal	33	10	23	21	87	37.9	11.5	26.4	24.1	100.0
Spain	27	15	21	11	74	36.5	20.3	28.4	14.9	100.0
A8	172	148	291	291	902	19.1	16.4	32.3	32.3	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	16	:	20	:	54	29.6	:	37.0	:	100.0
Latvia	10	:	20	23	59	16.9	:	33.9	39.0	100.0
Lithuania	32	21	37	28	118	27.1	17.8	31.4	23.7	100.0
Poland	95	94	198	201	588	16.2	16.0	33.7	34.2	100.0
Slovakia	11	11	:	16	44	25.0	25.0	:	36.4	100.0
A2	146	76	90	82	394	37.1	19.3	22.8	20.8	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	30	15	10	25	80	37.5	18.8	12.5	31.3	100.0
Romania	116	61	81	57	315	36.8	19.4	25.7	18.1	100.0
Other Europe	103	24	21	25	173	59.5	13.9	12.1	14.5	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	31	:	:	:	50	62.0	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	355	189	178	148	870	40.8	21.7	20.5	17.0	100.0
Middle East	32	13	12	19	76	42.1	17.1	15.8	25.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	378	150	203	186	917	41.2	16.4	22.1	20.3	100.0
South East Asia	177	121	109	102	509	34.8	23.8	21.4	20.0	100.0
Canada	31	13	17	13	74	41.9	17.6	23.0	17.6	100.0
United States	41	22	20	16	99	41.4	22.2	20.2	16.2	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	65	19	23	12	119	54.6	16.0	19.3	10.1	100.0
Other Americas	91	42	29	22	184	49.5	22.8	15.8	12.0	100.0
Australia	44	23	18	17	102	43.1	22.5	17.6	16.7	100.0
New Zealand	27	:	10	:	54	50.0	:	18.5	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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 EU: 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 - EU28/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2018

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	240	1094	1334	5.6	3.8	4.0
UK Born	137	930	1067	4.9	3.8	3.9
Foreign Born	104	162	266	6.8	3.8	4.5
of which:						
Non-EU	75	111	186	9.5	4.3	5.5
EU 15/EFTA	19	27	46	4.8	3.9	4.3
EU 28/EFTA	29	51	80	3.9	2.9	3.2
of which:						
Southern EU	13	11	24	6.5	2.5	5.3
A8	:	14	17	:	1.9	1.8
of which:						
Poland	:	:	11	:	:	1.8
Africa	23	30	53	6.1	5.5	5.7
Indian Sub-Continent	21	27	48	5.3	4.8	5.0
South East Asia	:	25	28	:	7.0	5.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Unemployment rate: (Unemployed/(Employed +Unemployed))*100

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 - EU28/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.16 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Country of Birth and Region

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2188	17203	19391	62.6	60.5	60.7
UK Born	1261	15531	16792	65.4	59.1	59.7
Foreign Born	927	1672	2599	58.1	69.4	66.1
of which:						
Non-EU	711	1135	1846	47.7	66.5	61.1
EU 15/EFTA	148	351	499	69.2	63.6	65.5
EU 28/EFTA	216	537	753	74.3	74.1	74.1
of which:						
France	14	17	31	78.1	77.9	78.0
Germany	16	59	75	69.8	73.7	72.9
Irish Republic	44	143	187	55.1	47.0	49.2
Northern EU	15	52	67	75.0	60.0	64.7
Southern EU	59	87	146	72.2	71.4	71.8
of which:						
Cyprus	13	:	19	51.9	:	64.2
Italy	17	33	50	85.1	69.4	77.5
Portugal	10	17	27	76.7	76.1	76.3
Spain	10	10	20	73.0	82.5	78.7
A8	24	127	151	86.4	83.8	84.3
of which:						
Poland	11	81	92	88.0	84.6	85.1
A2	31	40	71	82.5	86.1	84.7
of which:						
Romania	26	37	63	81.7	84.3	83.3
Other Europe	38	38	76	73.0	64.8	69.5
of which:						
Turkey	20	10	30	60.8	65.5	62.5
Africa	189	225	414	62.6	66.9	65.1
Middle East	41	47	88	43.8	48.4	46.3
Indian Sub-Continent	202	383	585	62.9	56.8	59.2
South East Asia	106	224	330	61.9	57.1	58.7
Caribbean/West Indies	88	84	172	42.5	39.1	40.9
Other Americas	26	32	58	77.8	74.4	76.0

Notes:

Employment rate: (Employed/(Employed +Unemployed+Inactive))*100

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 - EU28/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2018

		Nationality			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total		65328	32202	33126	65328	32202	33126	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK		59300	29285	30015	56117	27790	28327	105.7	105.4	106.0
Foreign Nationals		5991	2901	3090	9183	4400	4783	65.2	65.9	64.6
Europe		3728	1835	1893	3869	1864	2005	96.4	98.4	94.4
EU27/28EFTA		3569	1750	1819	3593	1726	1867	99.3	101.4	97.4
EU25/EFTA		2986	1436	1550	3053	1433	1620	97.8	100.2	95.7
EU15/EFTA		1679	836	843	1773	853	920	94.7	98.0	91.6
	Austria	11	:	:	20	11	:	55.0	:	:
	Belgium	23	11	12	32	17	15	71.9	64.7	80.0
	Denmark	27	14	13	21	:	14	128.6	:	92.9
	Finland	16	:	11	16	:	11	100.0	:	100.0
	France	179	83	96	164	68	96	109.1	122.1	100.0
	Germany	120	47	73	308	126	182	39.0	37.3	40.1
	Greece	77	47	30	81	47	34	95.1	100.0	88.2
	Ireland	350	153	197	398	180	218	87.9	85.0	90.4
	Italy	311	180	131	281	156	125	110.7	115.4	104.8
	Netherlands	125	56	69	90	38	52	138.9	147.4	:
	Norway	19	10	9	18	12	:	105.6	83.3	:
	Portugal	195	105	90	132	75	57	147.7	140.0	157.9
	Spain	156	84	72	125	69	56	124.8	121.7	128.6
	Sweden	42	16	26	39	14	25	107.7	114.3	104.0
	Switzerland	28	18	10	30	21	:	93.3	85.7	:
	A8 Accession	1287	589	698	1191	533	658	108.1	110.5	106.1
	Czech Republic	40	11	29	39	:	30	102.6	:	96.7
	Hungary	66	30	36	63	30	33	104.8	100.0	109.1
	Latvia	100	47	53	83	37	46	120.5	127.0	115.2
	Lithuania	181	78	103	160	63	97	113.1	123.8	106.2
	Poland	829	396	433	770	362	408	107.7	109.4	106.1
	Slovak Republic	53	19	34	61	30	31	86.9	63.3	109.7
	A2 Accession	583	314	269	540	293	247	108.0	107.2	108.9
	Bulgaria	105	53	52	101	51	50	104.0	103.9	104.0
	Romania	478	261	217	439	242	197	108.9	107.9	110.2
	Rest of EU	31	14	17	96	51	45	32.3	27.5	37.8
	Cyprus	10	:	:	59	29	30	16.9	:	:
	C & E Europe	40	22	18	83	47	36	48.2	46.8	50.0
	Eur Other	119	63	56	193	91	102	61.7	69.2	54.9
	Russia	20	:	14	44	15	29	45.5	:	48.3
	Turkey	71	43	28	88	48	40	80.7	89.6	70.0
	Ukraine	11	:	:	22	10	12	50.0	:	:
	Africa	457	218	239	1397	648	749	32.7	33.6	31.9
	Algeria	15	:	10	33	18	15	45.5	:	66.7
	Egypt	18	14	4	83	37	46	21.7	37.8	8.7
	Eritrea	17	8	:	37	17	20	45.9	47.1	:
	Ghana	32	19	13	97	47	50	33.0	40.4	26.0
	Kenya	15	:	:	116	55	61	12.9	:	:
	Nigeria	100	45	55	225	108	117	44.4	41.7	47.0
	Somalia	52	25	27	113	53	60	46.0	47.2	45.0
	South Africa	73	34	39	228	108	120	32.0	31.5	32.5
	Zimbabwe	45	24	21	122	53	69	36.9	45.3	30.4
	Americas	375	168	207	853	375	478	44.0	44.8	43.3
	Canada	50	22	28	96	44	52	52.1	50.0	53.8
	Jamaica	34	21	13	174	77	97	19.5	27.3	13.4
	US	149	63	86	168	69	99	88.7	91.3	86.9
	Asia	1266	591	675	2793	1365	1428	45.3	43.3	47.3
	Afghanistan	24	16	:	59	35	24	40.7	45.7	:
	Bangladesh	77	37	40	224	118	106	34.4	31.4	37.7
	China	148	52	96	128	43	85	115.6	120.9	112.9
	India	370	171	199	827	410	417	44.7	41.7	47.7
	Japan	35	12	23	39	18	21	89.7	66.7	109.5
	Malaysia	33	19	14	75	34	41	44.0	55.9	34.1
	Middle East	80	45	35	189	101	88	42.3	44.6	39.8
	Iran	32	19	13	69	39	30	46.4	48.7	43.3
	Iraq	22	11	11	56	30	26	39.3	36.7	42.3
	Pakistan	186	97	89	495	269	226	37.6	36.1	39.4
	Philippines	60	25	35	142	50	92	42.3	50.0	38.0
	Sri Lanka	36	19	17	117	65	52	30.8	29.2	32.7
	Vietnam	14	:	:	23	10	13	60.9	:	:
	Oceania	154	85	69	253	139	114	60.9	61.2	60.5
	Australia	50	43	:	155	85	70	32.3	50.6	:
	New Zealand	31	19	69	72	41	31	43.1	46.3	222.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria (2006,2007), Romania (2006,2007), Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.18

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
All	346.2	373.5	435.4	663.1	705.8	733.1	686.1	572.8
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.6	80.7	97.8	102.7	107.5	120.1	91.3
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	29.5	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	17.2	16.1	12.7
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3	48.1
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.1	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0	190.6
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	28.2
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	32.9	33.4	29.5	18.4
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
All	704.91	601.0	562.0	602.5	824.2	826.5	785.7	669.8
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	135.0	144.0	176.0	190.2	237.9	228.7	221.3	180.3
Europe - EU Accession Countries	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2	368.5	294.1
Europe - non-EU	16.6	13.0	11.0	10.9	14.4	15.7	15.4	16.8
Africa	59.7	41.0	31.0	30.2	36.3	33.2	32.6	25.0
Asia and Middle East	213.5	150.0	95.0	84.1	99.9	101.0	101.8	102.9
The Americas	32.8	28.0	23.0	22.3	25.2	24.8	24.4	25.1
Australasia and Oceania	21.6	20.0	16.0	14.9	17.2	19.4	17.1	15.5
Others and Unknown	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Europe - EU Accession Countries	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0	224.8
of which:							
A8	107.8	269.3	308.9	293.9	215.1	151.3	186.9
A2	7.0	6.0	7.0	36.9	40.0	30.2	35.9
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Europe - EU Accession Countries	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2	368.5	294.1
of which:							
A8	168.9	178.8	181.7	194.7	173.9	144.6	108.0
A2	35.6	28.2	64.6	192.9	224.5	223.9	185.2
Croatia	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9

b) Calendar Year of Registration Date

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	311.34	362.21	412.78	618.56	633.05	796.88	669.56	613.21	667.5
Age At Registration Less than 18	3.94	5.41	4.19	4.76	4.99	8.92	8.87	8.99	7.96
18-24	94.61	115.01	138.61	222.38	233.01	304.4	256.48	239.59	258.86
25-34	152.89	170.18	191.99	279.81	279.57	337.48	275.29	245.66	271.2
35-44	42.63	50.57	53.82	74.43	76.1	94.51	81.75	74.18	81.32
45-54	13.74	16.93	19.56	30.57	32.41	42.15	37.13	32.89	33.51
55-59	2.51	2.85	3.23	4.7	5	6.59	6.86	6.88	6.94
60 and over	1.03	1.25	1.39	1.9	1.98	2.83	3.18	5.02	7.72

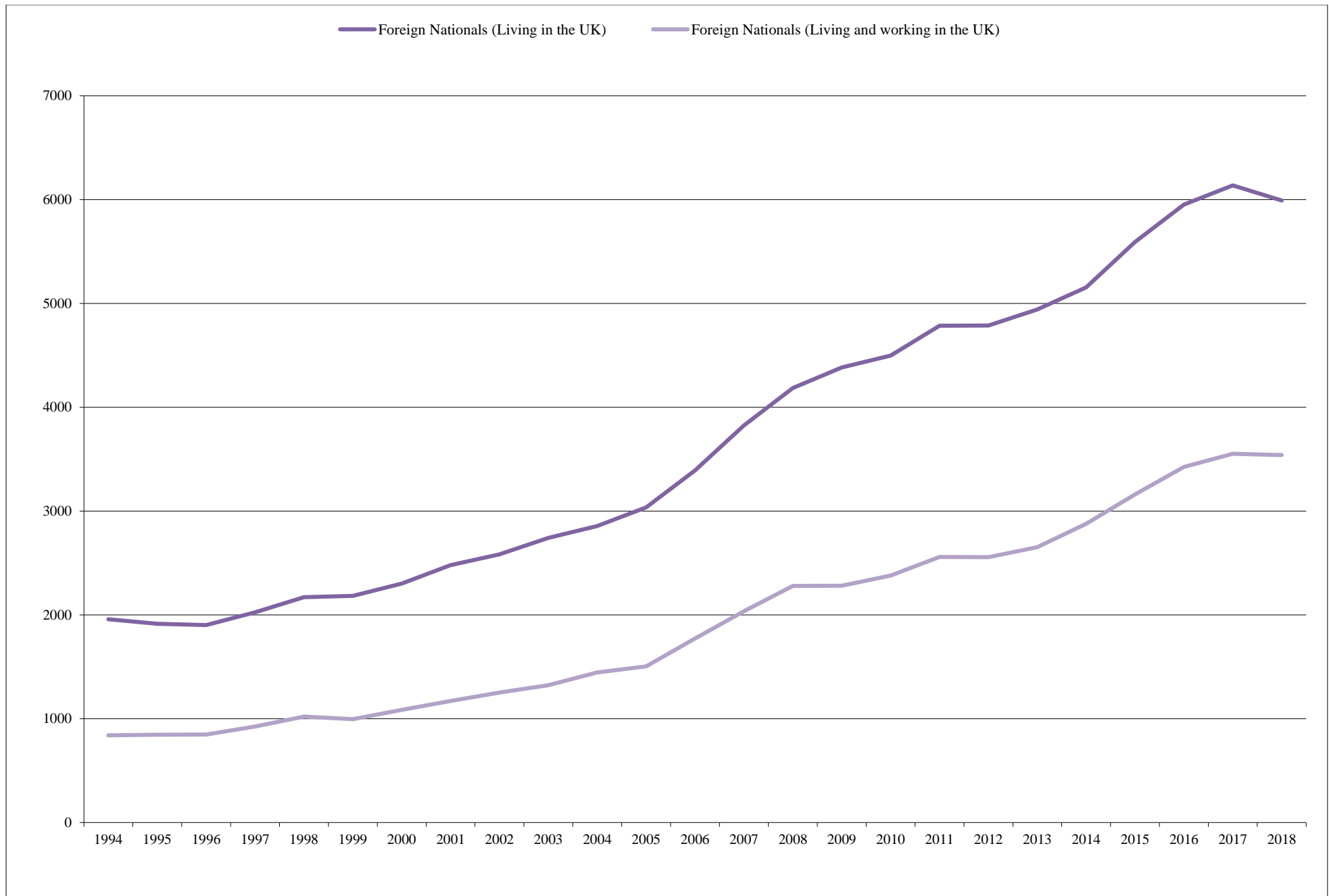
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	671.05	518.95	617.2	767.8	828.2	824.8	682.6
Age At Registration Less than 18	8.39	6.6	7.9	9.4	12.5	13.5	13.5
18-24	260.31	196.68	232.1	266.3	288.5	283.4	241.4
25-34	270.41	204.92	240.4	304.2	321.7	310.5	247.8
35-44	82.95	68.47	85.1	119.2	130.4	133.8	108.4
45-54	33.42	28.72	35.5	50.1	57.7	62.7	53
55-59	7.2	6.38	8.2	10.9	12.1	13.8	12.1
60 and over	8.35	7.17	8.0	7.7	6.3	7.2	6.5

c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7	Poland	134.4	India	75.4
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8	India	59.4	Poland	69.9
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.1	Lithuania	23.4
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8	France	24.0	Latvia	23.2
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1	Romania	24.0	Pakistan	23.0
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.5	Bangladesh	21.2
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8	Australia	21.4	Romania	17.7
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.6	France	16.5
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.6	Nigeria	16.2
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.5	Nepal	14.6

2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1	Poland	91.4	Poland	101.9	Romania	152.4	Romania	179.2	Romania	181.9	Romania	148.0
India	74.41	India	47.3	Spain	45.5	Romania	46.9	Poland	115.6	Poland	108.7	Poland	83.6	Poland	58.4
Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3	Italy	32.8	Spain	45.6	Italy	57.6	Italy	57.3	Italy	61.8	Italy	47.9
Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2	India	31.3	Italy	42.0	Spain	54.2	Spain	48.5	Spain	44.1	Bulgaria	37.2
Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4	Lithuania	27.3	India	28.8	Bulgaria	40.6	Bulgaria	39.6	Bulgaria	42.1	Spain	34.6
Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3	Hungary	24.7	Portugal	27.3	India	34.8	India	34.2	India	34.5	India	33.6
France	22.55	Romania	22.9	Portugal	24.6	Hungary	23.6	Portugal	33.4	Portugal	31.2	Portugal	28.8	France	23.1
Italy	22.10	France	21.6	France	21.2	Lithuania	22.4	France	27.9	France	27.2	France	24.9	Portugal	20.9
Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6	Romania	17.8	France	22.3	Hungary	23.6	Lithuania	21.4	Lithuania	19.6	Lithuania	17.1
Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1	Pakistan	16.2	Bulgaria	17.8	Lithuania	22.2	Hungary	21.2	Hungary	17.7	Greece	14.0

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System, Department of Work and Pensions



5. ENTRY THROUGH POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2016 – 2018

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 Home Office entry visa records and relate to individuals. For non-EEA individuals 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 central statistical database for the outcomes of these visa applications is collated in the UK although the caseworking decisions are made at posts abroad. Those applying under Tier 1 who were already in the UK are dealt with separately by caseworkers in Sheffield and outcomes recorded on a different database. These include a range of people who are allowed to extend their stay – the majority - or are allowed to switch between immigration statuses.

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, general) but, as with the previous HSMP statistics, do not record occupation or sector entered. They also distinguish between main 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 (CoS) 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 prior points-based assessment. The second type of data is 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 individual's application has been approved. As with visas, there is no guarantee that a used certificate means that the individual for which it is issued 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 individual 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 checked by the Home Office during consideration of an individual's application. Certificate data may be used to categorise individuals 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 (ICTs).

5.2 Tier 1 visa applications and issues 2017-18

Immigration through Tier 1 has fallen substantially in recent years but the trend was halted in 2017. Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-17. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. In 2017 the total number of applications rose from 15,329 to 18,185, with issues rising from 11,493 to 13,937. There was also a significant rise in applications to the 'Other highly skilled'

category to 1,673 (compared with only 76 in 2014). The number of principal applicant issues, mainly to entrepreneurs and investors, rose from 4,851 to 6,939, that of dependants from 6,642 to 6,998. In contrast, the Post-Study Work Route (PSWR) had only 5 issues in 2017 compared with over 50,000 in 2011.

Tier 1 is now largely the domain of entrepreneurs and investors as the UK seeks to attract ‘high net worth’ immigrants able to pay the substantial investment requirement. There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country, up from 2,824 in 2016 to 4,228 in 2017. Almost three-quarters were for entrepreneurs with 22 per cent for investors. There was also a substantial increase in out-country issues, from 2,027 to 2,711. In contrast to in-country issues, only 44 per cent were to entrepreneurs, 13 per cent to investors and 27 per cent to ‘Others’. A major shift in 2016 and 2017 was the rise in the ‘other permit free employment – high value’ category to a third of the total. There was also a substantial increase in the ‘Exceptional talent’ category.

Since 2013 the government has been largely successful in its policy of drastically reducing entry through the Tier 1 route with emphasis switching to entrepreneurs, investors, other high income and those with exceptional talent. Data for the first six months of 2018 indicate a continuing pattern with 63.9 and 17.4 per cent respectively going to entrepreneurs and investors. Comparison with the same period in 2017 suggests a growing number of Tier 1 issues with a 13.7 per cent increase.

The data indicate a major change over recent years in the nature of immigration by highly skilled workers looking for employment. A reduction in the number of extensions and some other changes of status means that the stream of highly skilled non-EEA workers continuing in or seeking work is now low. In 2016 and 2017 this trend was accompanied by a shift in the breakdown by nationality. Before then there was a fairly consistent geographical pattern (Table 5.5), with easily the largest group from India, followed by Pakistan and China. In 2016 the pattern changed. Overall, the distribution from the different sources became more even as the reliance on India lessened. China became the leading origin (18.7 per cent in 2017), followed by Pakistan (11.8 per cent) Turkey (11.6 per cent)⁵, while India slipped down to fourth place (11.5 per cent) In 2017 as in 2016, only five of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues in 2017 and 2018

Since the introduction of the PBS, the number of Tier 2 issues has been below the levels of work permits prior to 2008. The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 was well below the total number (including extensions and changes of employment) of work permits issued the year before and on the 77,660 work permits and first permissions alone. Considerable caution is needed in making this comparison however. It is thought that some

⁵ The increase in Turkish numbers resulted from the European Community Association Agreement (Ankara Agreement). They must have a genuine intention to set up a viable business, bring sufficient funds to establish the business or be able to pay their share of the costs of running the business, with the share of the profits enough to support the entrepreneur and family without needing to have another job. If these conditions are met, the applicant will be granted leave to remain for an initial period of 12 months, after which (s)he may then submit an application for an extension under the same category. The requirements for this visa are more generous than those offered to other non-EU citizens wanting UK work permits because: there is no minimum capital requirement and no job creation requirement; there is no English language requirement; the application is free; this category is exempt from the health surcharge of £200 per year per person

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 the operation of the PBS.

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependents in 2009-17 are summarised in Table 5.6. Most applications are approved and visas then issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 97 per cent. In total, in 2017 there were 156,062 issues, slightly down on 2016 (156,732) but well up on other post-PBS years. Of these, 87,139 were to principal applicants, down from 89,825 in 2016 and the second highest number since the PBS began. In addition, 68,923 visas were issued to dependants compared with 66,907 in 2016 and also the highest recorded number. This means that on average each principal applicant was accompanied by 0.8 dependants.

Since the establishment of the PBS approval rates have varied by category, with higher rates for ICTs⁶ than general migrants. This gap narrowed after 2012 to near parity in 2016 as ICT numbers remained fairly stable while those of general migrants increased. By 2017, the latter comfortably exceeded the former with 52.9 per cent of the total against 45.8 for ICTs. Hence, the data suggest a growing general shortage of skills which is being met through labour immigration from non-EEA sources. It remains to be seen whether 2017 indicates a shift in trend away from the dominance of ICTs. As with Tier 1, total immigration data are affected by more than visas issued to workers. On average, each Tier 2 principal applicant in 2017 was accompanied by 0.79 dependants, reasonably consistent with previous years.

The balance between Tier 2 issues in- and out-country has shifted and helps explain the overall rise (Table 5.7). During 2009-11 around a third were issued in-country, the rest to workers living outside the UK. In 2012, 43 per cent were issued in-country, in 2013 it was 45.2 per cent but fell to 40.2 per cent in 2014, 37.9 per cent in 2015, since when the proportion has been fairly stable with 38.7 per cent in 2017 (Table 5.7). These are issued to people already living in the UK; some would be changes of status, for example, international students entering the labour market under Tier 2, but the majority were extensions for non-EEA citizens already in the labour market. Hence, they are continuing rather than new workers. The large number of extensions is partly a result of the adoption of the PBS. Before it was introduced, skilled workers could obtain entry clearance visas for up to five years; afterwards it was a three year maximum. For those workers coming to the end of their initial three-year period, it was possible for employers to request and receive an extended certificate. The number of out-country issues

⁶ There are three types of intra-company transfer (ICT).

Long term: for transfers of more than 12 months into a role that can't be filled by a new UK recruit. The employee must have worked for their company for more than 12 months, unless annual salary is £73,900 or more a year to work in the UK. Maximum length of stay in the UK if earning more than £120,000 a year is 9 years, if less than that 5 years, 1 month. Minimum salary £41,500. Must have worked for employer at least 12 months if earning less than £73,000; no minimum time if earning more than £73,000.

Short term: for transfers up to and including 12 months into a role that can't be filled by a new UK recruit. The employee must have worked for their employer overseas for at least 12 months. In April 2017 this type of visa was closed. Maximum stay 12 months. Minimum salary £30,000. Must have worked for employer at least 12 months.

Graduate trainee: for transfers into graduate trainee programmes for specialist roles. The trainee must be a recent graduate with at least 3 months' experience with their employer overseas. Maximum stay 12 months. Minimum salary £23,000. Must have worked for employer at least 3 months.

has been stable since 2014 (53,406 in 2017), a reflection of the continuing appetite of the UK economy for non-EEA skills.

There continues to be a marked difference in the balance of visas issued to different types of applicant for those workers already in the UK and those applying overseas. Intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, account for the bulk of out-country issues. Until 2014 they were responsible for around three-quarters of the total, but in recent years their proportion has slipped to 61.5 per cent in 2017 (Table 5.7). Although short term ICTs cannot be extended and those holding them have to go back for 12 months before they can return on the same route, the same is not true for longer term ICTs which account for a fifth of in-country issues. In contrast, the majority (77.6 per cent) of in-country visas in 2017 were for general migrants. While only a third for those living outside the UK were for general migrants, the number has been increasing steadily to 37.4 per cent in 2017. In sum, most in-country visas go to general migrants and the number has been rising; most out-country visas go to ICTs and the number has been falling. Hence, the evidence of both in- and out-country issues suggests a UK economy with a continuing demand for non-EEA skilled labour and a shifting balance away from ICTs towards a more general route.

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 68, 923 dependants in 2017 (up from 66,907), making a total of 156,062 in 2017 having a right to enter or stay through this route.

Data for the first six months of 2018 (Tables 5.8 and 5.9) suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues with a similar distribution between general migrants and ICTs – both around 49 per cent of the total. Comparison of the first six months in 2017 and 2018 shows a slight fall in the total number of issues to principal applicants (-1.6 per cent) to 41,988. The distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of entry shows a continuing pattern, with in-country issues dominated by general migrants, out-country by ICTs.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 in 2017 (and the first half of 2018) suggest a strong demand for non-EEA workers. This is mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs and willingness to extend the visas of those already in the UK, together with a rise in general migrants coming to the UK to work.

5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2017 and 2018

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship (CoS) issued to companies. There are two sets of CoS issues: those for workers recruited from outside the UK (out-country) and those for workers already in the UK (in-country). The former group are new recruits, the latter are mainly extensions for workers already in the UK and include those granted an initial period of limited leave to remain in the UK (i.e. switchers, almost all students). Broadly speaking, the two categories are similar to the old work permits and first permissions. The number of out-country issues is governed by the Tier 2 quota, currently 20,700 per year, allocated proportionately on a monthly basis. In-country extensions and switchers are not part of the quota. Because the visa and CoS data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 87,139 visa issues to principal applicants in 2017, 86,685 certificates of sponsorship.

5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry in 2017

The total number of CoS issues in 2017 was 86,685, fewer than in 2016 (89,167), two thirds of them from the top five countries of origin (Table 5.10). This was the first year since 2009 when the general trend has not been upward. The fall was principally owing to fewer Indians, down from 42,026 to 38,867, their proportion of the total falling from 47.1 to 44.8 per cent. Americans occupied second place, their proportion stable at around 10 per cent in recent years. Third place Chinese numbers rose from 4,355 to 4,414, their proportion from 4.9 to 5.1 per cent. For the second year running there was a sharp increase in those from the Philippines, up from 2,952 to 3,549 as medical staff, particularly nurses were added to the shortage list.

There has been a decline in the number and proportion of ICT issues in recent years, falling from 43,520 (48.8 per cent) in 2016 to 39,305 (45.3 per cent) in 2017. Indians continue to dominate this route of entry, accounting for 70.1 per cent of the total, their proportion tending to rise slightly over the last few years, while Americans made up 10.1 per cent. Of other nationalities, only the Japanese were well represented in the ICT stream. This distributional pattern has been broadly stable for some years.

The RLMT route has steadily become more important and in 2017 was the principal entry route with 41,780 issues, 48.2 per cent of the total (up from 43.8 per cent in 2016). Indians were again the largest group with 23 per cent of the total, similar to the year before. As with ICTs, their proportion of the total steadily increased after 2009, the rise halted in 2016. Numbers of Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis were stable year on year after rises in 2016. The major increase was from the Philippines, up from 715 (1.8 per cent of the route) to 2,179 (5.2 per cent).

The proportion entering through the Shortage route has fluctuated as occupations have been added to or removed from the shortage list. In 2009 it was 11 per cent, fell to four per cent in 2015 then rose to 7.4 per cent in 2016, before slipping to 6.5 per cent in 2017. The rise in 2016 was in response to medical staff being included, particularly nurses, with the Philippines and India easily the main sources. Only small numbers from elsewhere entered through this route.

The data suggest that although the shortage occupation list is responsible for relatively few labour immigrants it has a marked effect on particular flows. It is clear that the much less controlled ICTs still play a major role in Tier 2 immigration. However, a substantial proportion is in response to skills gaps that are not on the shortage list but which employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs. Perhaps most striking is the continuing dominant role played by Indians in all three routes of entry.

Data for the first six months of 2018 reinforce what has become a largely stable network (Table 5.11). Overall numbers were slightly down on the same period the year before, 41,866 compared with 42,468. Indians remain easily the largest national group (46.6 per cent) and made up 70.9 per cent of ICTs and a third of entries through the shortage route. Over a fifth of shortage entries were from the Philippines. Americans continue to make up almost 10 per cent of the overall total, followed by the Chinese and Australians.

5.4.2 CoS by Sector 2017-18

Within a general rise in CoS numbers in recent years, the main trend has been for the business services sector of the economy to become more dependent on non-EEA skilled labour, while both manufacturing and construction numbers have generally remained fairly flat and low.

Apart from minor fluctuations in its proportion of the total, the information and communication sector has consistently been the main importer of non-EEA workers, with around a third of the total and this was again the situation in 2017 (Table 5.12). Professional, scientific and technical activities occupied second place, while health and social work activities was up to third, pushing financial and insurance activities to fourth place. These four continue to dominate the sectoral distribution, between them accounting for over three-quarters of the total. In the context of the overall fall in numbers over the year, most sectors had fewer CoS issues, health and social work being the main exception.

The pattern by route of entry has been fairly stable over the last few years. The ICT route remains dominated by the information and communications sector with 22,701 issues, 57.8 per cent of the total (24,577 issues and 56.5 per cent in 2016) (Table 5.12). Professional, scientific and technical activities, and finance and insurance between them accounted for 29.5 per cent and the only other sector to exceed five per cent was manufacturing. Thus, business services and the ICT route are inextricably linked, reflecting the internationalisation of global service providers.

As in the last few years, the pattern for the RLMT route was different, the distribution more widespread and with no really dominant sector. Human health and social work activities has led the field in most years, although its importance has fluctuated with a sharp increase in the last year from 15.8 (6,183) to 22.3 per cent (9,306) of the total. This rise points to increased shortages in the sector, despite additions to the shortage route. Education, 17.2 per cent in 2017, has consistently been the second largest sector while also becoming relatively less important over the period. In contrast, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and information and communication, each of which increased in both numbers and proportions in recent years, seem to have stabilised. Between them, these five sectors accounted for 84.3 per cent of all RLMT uses. Of the other sectors and as in recent years, only manufacturing exceeded a thousand issues. Hence, labour market testing occurs mainly in the business services and public service (health and education) sectors.

The number coming through the shortage route depends on the decisions of the Migration Advisory Committee about which occupations should be added to or removed from the shortage list. This then affects the numbers entering by the RLMT route. Since 2009 there have been significant changes in the sectoral distribution coming through the shortage route, in the context of a continuing decline in numbers until 2016 and 2017. After continuing falls in the human health and social work activities sector, the addition of nurses to the list in early 2016 brought about a change. Its proportion of entries through the route rose from 28.4 per cent in 2015 to 60.2 per cent in 2016 but fell to 51.7 per cent in 2018 with 2,895 issues. Of other sectors, only professional, scientific and technical activities accounted for more than ten per cent of the total while manufacturing's proportion rose to 6.2 per cent. Numbers in other sectors tended to be small and fluctuated over the period.

The number of CoS uses by industrial sector in the first six months of 2018 showed a broadly similar distribution to calendar year 2017 (Table 5.13). The two biggest sectors were continued to be information and communication and professional, scientific and technical activities. However, health and social work numbers and proportion continued to increase reaching 15.7 per cent of the total and accounted for over half those coming through the shortage route. Compared with the equivalent period in 2017, the intake of health and social care staff has accelerated, from 5,238 to 6,567.

In total, IT and professional, scientific and technical activities continued to be the two main groups. Identifying shortage occupations clearly has some effect but the continuing general stability of the pattern by both sector and route of entry suggests that there is a persistent accommodation between employer requirements, training provision and the PBS. Recent trends also suggest, however, that filling gaps in the health and social care sector is a test for labour immigration management.

5.4.3 CoS by Occupation 2017-18

The distribution by occupation for the full list at 3-digit level is in Table 5.14. Reference is also made below to some occupations at the 4-digit level, subsets of 3-digit. Although a substantial number of occupations are represented, as in recent years the bulk were professional occupations, accounting for 82.7 per cent of the total in 2017, most of them science and technology professionals (49.8 per cent).

Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2017 information and communication technology professionals (IT) were the largest group with 32,697, 37.7 per cent of the total (down from 39.7 per cent in 2016). During the period 2009-16 both their number and proportion steadily increased. The main demand for foreign IT workers came from two occupations at the 4-digit level: programmers and software development professionals accounted for 34 per cent of IT workers, business analysts, architects and systems designers (33 per cent). IT project and programmers accounted for a further 9.4 per cent; 17 per cent were classified as IT and telecommunications specialisms not elsewhere specified. The main proportions were similar to the year before.

Business, research and administrative professionals were the second largest group (9,383 issues, 10.8 per cent of the total). The largest 4-digit occupational group among these was management consultants and business analysts with 51 per cent of the group. Chartered and certified accountants were another 26 per cent, while 12.6 per cent were business and financial project management professionals. Again, proportions were similar to the year before.

Engineering professionals (4,895, 5.6 per cent of the total) were the third largest group. Design and development engineers were the largest 4-digit engineering category with 37.7 per cent of the group total. The number of health professionals (mainly doctors and anaesthetists) rose from 5,960 in 2016 to 7,144, 8.2 per cent of the total; that of nurses and midwives rose from 3,512 to 4,494, 5.2 per cent of the total.

Information and communication technology professionals (IT) again accounted for almost two-thirds of ICTs. Of these, 35.3 per cent at the 4-digit level were business analysts, architects and systems designers and 30 per cent were programmers and software development professionals. The pattern for the other two routes was quite different. Two occupation groups dominated the shortage route: engineering (21 per cent) and nurses and midwives (29 per cent, down from 42.7 per cent in 2016). For the former, at the 4-digit level design and development engineers were the main occupations (42 per cent). Among those requiring a RLMT, the bulk of the quota, IT (16.9 per cent), business, research and administrative services (12.8 per cent) and science professionals (12.5 per cent) were the main groups. Overall, the RLMT route produced the greatest diversity of occupations, with several other occupations accounting for more than five per cent of those entering that way.

The pattern of issues during the first six months of 2018 was similar to that for calendar year 2017 (Table 5.15). Of 41,867 CoS used (42,468 in the equivalent period of 2017), 48.9 per cent entered via the ICT route (similar to Jan-Jun 2017), 43.4 per cent through the RLMT route (44.8) and 7.7 per cent (6.6) as shortage occupations. IT workers were the largest group with 39.1 per cent of the total, similar to the year before.

The data indicate a stable pattern that has changed little in recent years. 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 ebbs and flows, depending on the identification of shortage occupations. The data particularly demonstrate the growing importance of non-EEA nationals entering via ICTs in the business services sector of the UK economy. In addition, in recent years there has been a steady growth in the number and proportion entering through the RLMT route. These trends imply that UK employers are failing adequately to train the domestic workforce and that this is a systemic failure. A further reason is that the globalisation of the business services sector, much of it client-based, creates an environment in which certain skills routinely move internationally.

5.5 Students and Tier 4, 2017

During the past decade students have become the largest group of immigrants, Table 5.16 summarises student movement into the UK in recent years. In 2017, 179,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes; since 2012 the number has been fairly stable. They were accompanied by 9,000 dependents. In addition, there were 229,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year, 21,000 fewer than the year before.

Student numbers are now well below the peak of 2007, mainly a response to Government attempts to curb abuse of the student entry route. However, measures have impacted differentially across sectors. Numbers coming to higher education institutions have held up while those to further education and language colleges have fallen (Figure 5.1). Further data on students are in Chapter 1.

5.6 Youth mobility and temporary workers 2017 – Tier 5

In 2016, a total of 42,473 (42,033 in 2016) Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependents. The majority, 21,593, were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2017 (Table 5.17), about the same number as in the last two years. The largest group in the youth mobility scheme was from Australia, followed by Canada and New Zealand.

5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS and other work categories 2017.

Table 5.17 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS and other work categories for 2017. In total 164,325 (167,746 in 2016) visas were issued to applicants who brought in 83,892 (77,529 in 2016) dependants, giving a total of 248,217 (245,275 in 2016).

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2010 -2017

	2010				2011				2012				2013			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	49552	48.1	28246	40.0	23638	29.0	22389	29.9	21432	31.6	20985	33.0	21132	60.3	20387	76.1
Post Study	49111	47.7	41481	58.7	55770	68.3	50881	68.0	43147	63.7	40171	63.2	744	2.1	578	2.2
Entrepreneur	397	0.4	371	0.5	1324	1.6	881	1.2	2226	3.3	1534	2.4	11903	34.0	4691	17.5
Investor	396	0.4	357	0.5	565	0.7	488	0.7	822	1.2	774	1.2	1006	2.9	962	3.6
MBA Provision	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	3229	3.1	162	0.2	230	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	230	0.2	30	0.0	17	0.0	11	0.0	114	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.1	69	0.2	61	0.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0	88	0.1	205	0.6	105	0.4
Total PA	102942	100.0	70656	100.0	81620	100.0	74880	100.0	67741	100.0	63611	100.0	35059	100.0	26784	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	306	0.6	241	0.8	663	1.7	490	1.4	1905	4.9	959	2.6	2604	7.0	1738	5.4
General	50422	91.6	25194	86.7	35163	87.5	31986	88.7	24952	64.2	30451	84.0	4725	12.8	4389	13.7
Post study	3864	7.0	3245	11.2	3721	9.3	3050	8.5	10589	27.3	3899	10.8	2786	7.5	2517	7.8
Investor	438	0.8	372	1.3	623	1.6	529	1.5	1390	3.6	922	2.5	1106	3.0	1046	3.3
Other	11	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0	20	0.1	36	0.1	34	0.1	28	0.1
Total Dep	55041	100.0	29060	100.0	40179	100.0	36057	100.0	38856	100.0	36267	100.0	36966	100.0	32123	100.0
Grand Total	157983		99716		121799		110937		106597		99878		72025		58907	

	2014				2015				2016				2017			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	3832	22.0	3570	30.5	2165	24.6	2017	33.1	45	0.6	30	0.6	37	0.4	25	0.4
Post Study	106	0.6	50	0.4	41	0.5	9	0.1	8	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1
Entrepreneur	11199	64.3	6052	51.6	5117	58.2	2819	46.2	4898	66.6	2839	58.5	6375	64.6	4233	61.0
Investor	1907	10.9	1773	15.1	734	8.3	681	11.2	878	11.9	811	16.7	1354	13.7	1295	18.7
MBA Provision	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	94	0.5	91	0.8	127	1.4	122	2.0	321	4.4	306	6.3	424	4.3	409	5.9
Other	76	0.4	61	0.5	608	6.9	448	7.3	1200	16.3	860	17.7	1673	17.0	972	14.0
Total PA	17423	100.0	11718	100.0	8792	100.0	6096	100.0	7350	100.0	4851	100.0	9870	100.0	6939	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	2923	15.6	2303	15.0	2566	23.4	2020	21.3	2249	28.2	1698	25.6	2198	26.4	1593	22.8
General	2755	14.7	2644	17.2	7784	71.1	6861	72.2	5143	64.5	4419	66.5	5348	64.3	4686	67.0
Post study	386	2.1	360	2.3	23	0.2	14	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Investor	2131	11.4	1823	11.9	484	4.4	516	5.4	419	5.3	372	5.6	581	7.0	534	7.6
Other	43	0.2	35	0.2	97	0.9	92	1.0	166	2.1	147	2.2	187	2.2	184	2.6
Total Dep	18774	100.0	15332	100.0	10954	100.0	9503	100.0	7979	100.0	6642	100.0	8315	100.0	6998	100.0
Grand Total	36197		27050		19746		15599		15329		11493		18185		13937	

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2010-2017

a) In-Country

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General	18117	33.1	20494	30.9	20960	36.6	20380	81.9	3563	39.5	2015	45.0	28	1.0	24	0.6
Post Study	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35240	61.5	571	2.3	49	0.5	9	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.1
Gateway	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	181	0.3	461	0.7	832	1.5	3520	14.1	4790	53.1	1901	42.5	2023	71.6	3025	71.5
HS - HSMP IED Trans	30	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	146	0.3	157	0.2	304	0.5	395	1.6	601	6.7	489	10.9	596	21.1	940	22.2
MBA Provision	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.1	26	0.3	61	1.4	173	6.1	234	5.5
Total In-C PA	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57339	100.0	24883	100.0	9029	100.0	4475	100.0	2824	100.0	4228	100.0
Dependants	17467		21962		24529		22405		8167		5723		4129		4582	

b) Out-Country

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Investor	211	1.3	331	3.9	470	7.5	565	29.7	1172	43.6	192	11.8	215	10.6	355	13.1
Entrepreneur	190	1.2	420	4.9	702	11.2	1179	62.0	1262	46.9	918	56.6	816	40.3	1208	44.6
General	10129	63.7	1895	22.1	25	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Post Study	5360	33.7	5925	69.0	4,931	78.6	6	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0.0	0.0	7	0.1	59	0.9	60	3.2	91	3.4	122	7.5	306	15.1	409	15.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	1.4	88	4.6	156	5.8	387	23.9	687	33.9	738	27.2
Total Out-C PA	15891	100.0	8584	100.0	6272	100.0	1903	100.0	2689	100.0	1621	100.0	2027	100.0	2711	100.0
Dependants																
Entrepreneur	241	2.1	490	3.5	959	8.2	1733	17.9	2303	32.1	2020	53.4	1698	67.6	1593	65.9
General	7727	66.7	10024	71.1	5922	50.5	4385	45.2	2644	36.9	1138	30.1	290	11.5	104	4.3
Post study	3245	28.0	3050	21.6	3899	33.2	2517	25.9	360	5.0	14	0.4	6	0.2	1	0.0
Investor	372	3.2	529	3.8	922	7.9	1038	10.7	1823	25.4	516	13.7	372	14.8	534	22.1
Other	8	0.1	2	0.0	36	0.3	28	0.3	35	0.5	92	2.4	147	5.8	184	7.6
Total	11593	100.0	14095	100.0	11738	100.0	9701	100.0	7165	100.0	3780	100.0	2513	100.0	2416	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	4	0.1	2	0.1
Post Study	0	0.0	0	0.0
Entrepreneur	3837	69.3	2516	63.9
Investor	727	13.1	685	17.4
Exceptional Talent	373	6.7	358	9.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total PA	5533	100.0	3938	100.0
b) Dependants	%			%
Entrepreneur	1147	23.7	888	22.2
General	43	0.9	32	0.8
Post Study	3	0.1	2	0.0
Investor	324	6.7	301	7.5
Other	124	2.6	106	2.6
Total	4831	100.0	4002	100.0
Grand Total	10364		7940	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.4- Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	2	0.1
Post Study	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	1817	74.2
HS - Investor - Int	497	20.3
Exceptional Talent	133	5.4
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	2450	100.0
Dependants	2673	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	188	12.6
Entrepreneur	699	47.0
General	0	0.0
Post Study	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	225	15.1
Other	0	0.0
Total Out-C PA	1488	100.0
Dependants		%
Entrepreneur	888	66.8
General	32	2.4
Post Study	2	0.2
Investor	301	22.6
Other	106	8.0
Total	1329	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.5 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2017*

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

2012			2013			2014		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	20719	32.6	India	8986	33.5	India	3064	26.1
Pakistan	7714	12.1	Pakistan	5679	21.2	Pakistan	2209	18.9
China	7188	11.3	Nigeria	1997	7.5	China	1590	13.6
Nigeria	5445	8.6	China	1838	6.9	Nigeria	827	7.1
Bangladesh	2539	4.0	Sri Lanka	1021	3.8	Russia	555	4.7
United States	2352	3.7	Bangladesh	941	3.5	United States	404	3.4
Sri Lanka	1693	2.7	United States	879	3.3	Bangladesh	376	3.2
Australia	1339	2.1	Russia	711	2.7	Sri Lanka	323	2.8
Russia	1207	1.9	Australia	372	1.4	Australia	248	2.1
Nepal	1068	1.7	Iran	312	1.2	Turkey	193	1.6
Iran	838	1.3	New Zealand	309	1.2	Iran	141	1.2
South Africa	787	1.2	South Africa	276	1.0	Nepal	93	0.8
Malaysia	711	1.1	Canada	266	1.0	New Zealand	93	0.8
New Zealand	641	1.0	Malaysia	245	0.9	Canada	90	0.8
Canada	587	0.9	Turkey	204	0.8	South Africa	86	0.7
Turkey	569	0.9	Nepal	194	0.7	Ukraine	84	0.7
Philippines	504	0.8	Egypt	182	0.7	Hong Kong	81	0.7
Thailand	432	0.7	Ukraine	142	0.5	Egypt	77	0.7
Taiwan	399	0.6	South Korea	103	0.4	Malaysia	75	0.6
South Korea	361	0.6	Mauritius	91	0.3	South Korea	72	0.6
Total, excl dep	63611	100.0	Total, excl dep	26784	100.0	Total, excl dep	11718	100.0
Total All Nat	99878		Total All Nat	58907		Total All Nat	27050	

2015			2016			2017		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	1553	25.5	China	849	17.5	China	1301	18.7
Pakistan	834	13.7	Turkey	544	11.2	Pakistan	822	11.8
China	613	10.1	Pakistan	521	10.7	Turkey	807	11.6
United States	363	6.0	India	469	9.7	India	801	11.5
Russia	353	5.8	Russia	345	7.1	United States	476	6.9
Turkey	296	4.9	United States	340	7.0	Russia	435	6.3
Nigeria	294	4.8	Nigeria	185	3.8	Nigeria	314	4.5
Australia	190	3.1	Australia	139	2.9	Hong Kong	124	1.8
Iran	126	2.1	Iran	118	2.4	Iran	120	1.7
Bangladesh	110	1.8	Canada	111	2.3	Australia	114	1.6
Canada	90	1.5	Egypt	87	1.8	Canada	108	1.6
Sri Lanka	90	1.5	Hong Kong	87	1.8	Bangladesh	103	1.5
Egypt	84	1.4	Bangladesh	71	1.5	Egypt	99	1.4
Hong Kong	71	1.2	Korea (South)	65	1.3	Sri Lanka	86	1.2
New Zealand	70	1.1	Malaysia	63	1.3	Korea (South)	85	1.2
Korea (South)	64	1.0	Sri Lanka	47	1.0	Malaysia	75	1.1
South Africa	63	1.0	Israel	46	0.9	Iraq	70	1.0
Malaysia	60	1.0	Iraq	44	0.9	Ukraine	63	0.9
Ukraine	59	1.0	Japan	42	0.9	South Africa	60	0.9
Israel	47	0.8	South Africa	41	0.8	Taiwan	59	0.9
Total, excl dep	6096	100.0	Total, excl dep	4851	100.0	Total, excl dep	6939	100.0
Total All Nat	15599		Total All Nat	11493		Total All Nat	13937	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Notes:

* 2009-2011 years include dependants. Data from 2012 are excluding dependants.

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2010 - 2017

	2010				2011			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	28595	42.2	23420	39.0	22768	36.9	19738	34.6
ICT	37480	55.3	35392	58.9	37571	60.9	36254	63.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1339	2.0	934	1.6	992	1.6	795	1.4
Sportspeople Migrant	384	0.6	333	0.6	353	0.6	324	0.6
Total PA	67798	100.0	60079	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Dependants</i>	45567		40262		61684	100.0	57111	100.0
Grand Total	113365		100341		44009		40359	
					105693		97470	
	2012				2013			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	31252	43.8	29631	43.1	42096	49.3	40164	48.2
ICT	38694	54.3	37902	55.2	41828	48.9	41809	50.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1017	1.4	880	1.3	1236	1.4	1070	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	283	0.4	264	0.4	264	0.3	238	0.3
Other	31	0.0	36	0.1	47	0.1	43	0.1
Total PA	71277	100.0	68713	100.0	85471	100.0	83324	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	52290		49611		61491		59863	
Grand Total	123567		118324		146962		143187	
	2014				2015			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	44263	48.9	41954	47.8	44569	49.2	41821	47.8
ICT	44987	49.7	44666	50.9	44527	49.1	44658	51.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	997	1.1	825	0.9	998	1.1	821	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	244	0.3	231	0.3	236	0.3	216	0.2
Other	55	0.1	53	0.1	329	0.4	52	0.1
Total PA	90551	100.0	87729	100.0	90659	100.0	87568	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	65889		63902		65915		63713	
Grand Total	156440		151631		156574		151281	
	2016				2017			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	47077	50.6	44458	49.5	48580	54.0	46140	52.9
ICT	44708	48.1	44323	49.3	40078	44.6	39936	45.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	948	1.0	786	0.9	922	1.0	726	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	227	0.2	214	0.2	243	0.3	230	0.3
Other	38	0.0	44	0.0	105	0.1	107	0.1
Total PA	92998	100.0	89825	100.0	89928	100.0	87139	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	69115		66907		70879		68923	
Grand Total	162113		156732		160807		156062	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.7- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2010-2017

a) In-Country

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	13504	66.2	11954	62.7	20210	68.4	28377	75.4	26700	75.7	24446	73.7	26131	74.7	26164	77.6
ICT	6218	30.5	6568	34.4	8647	29.3	8546	22.7	8045	22.8	8237	24.8	8303	23.7	7088	21.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	569	2.8	453	2.4	577	2.0	628	1.7	427	1.2	410	1.2	444	1.3	381	1.1
Sportspeople Migrant	104	0.5	92	0.5	99	0.3	103	0.3	94	0.3	91	0.3	106	0.3	100	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	20395	100.0	19067	100.0	29541	100.0	37656	100.0	35266	100.0	33185	100.0	34984	100.0	33733	100.0
Dependants	14786		13560		20675		25499		25668		26034		28504		28082	83.248

b) Out-Country

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	9916	25.0	7784	20.5	9421	24.1	11779	25.8	15254	29.1	17375	31.9	18327	33.4	19976	37.4
ICT	29174	73.5	29686	78.0	29255	74.7	33240	72.8	36621	69.8	36421	67.0	36020	65.7	32848	61.5
Min. of Rel. Migrant	365	0.9	342	0.9	303	0.8	441	1.0	398	0.8	411	0.8	342	0.6	345	0.6
Sportspeople Migrant	229	0.6	232	0.6	165	0.4	135	0.3	137	0.3	125	0.2	108	0.2	130	0.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	41	0.1	53	0.1	51	0.1	44	0.1	107	0.2
Total Out-C PA	39684	100.0	38044	100.0	39144	100.0	45636	100.0	52463	100.0	54383	100.0	54841	100.0	53406	100.0
Dependants	24609		26799		28936		34346		38234		37679		38403		40841	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Note: * In 2011 ICT Partner figure was 5883, ICT Child figure was 5040

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

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	21387	49.7	20580	49.0
ICT	20995	48.8	20868	49.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	466	1.1	399	1.0
Sportspeople Migrant	109	0.3	100	0.2
Others	36	0.1	41	0.1
Total PA	42993	100.0	41988	100.0
Dependants	37705		36315	
Grand Total	80698		78303	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.9- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	11338	71.7
ICT	4229	26.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	201	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	54	0.3
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	15822	100.0
Dependants	13534	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants		%
General Migrant	9242	35.3
ICT	16639	63.6
Min. of Rel. Migrant	198	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	46	0.2
Other	41	0.2
Total In-C PA	26166	100.0
Dependants	22781	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.10 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2017

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	9615	23.0	1718	30.7	27534	70.1	38867	44.8
USA	4256	10.2	228	4.1	3967	10.1	8451	9.7
China	3412	8.2	143	2.6	859	2.2	4414	5.1
Philippines	2179	5.2	1129	20.1	241	0.6	3549	4.1
Australia	2502	6.0	305	5.4	675	1.7	3482	4.0
Japan	344	0.8	21	0.4	1922	4.9	2287	2.6
Pakistan	1866	4.5	247	4.4	85	0.2	2198	2.5
Canada	1438	3.4	157	2.8	482	1.2	2077	2.4
Nigeria	1728	4.1	265	4.7	83	0.2	2076	2.4
Malaysia	1255	3.0	86	1.5	155	0.4	1496	1.7
Russian Federation	1155	2.8	44	0.8	297	0.8	1496	1.7
South Africa	863	2.1	90	1.6	340	0.9	1293	1.5
Egypt	829	2.0	104	1.9	124	0.3	1057	1.2
New Zealand	826	2.0	60	1.1	71	0.2	957	1.1
Turkey	619	1.5	79	1.4	223	0.6	921	1.1
Brazil	465	1.1	44	0.8	214	0.5	723	0.8
South Korea, Rep	385	0.9	30	0.5	278	0.7	693	0.8
Singapore	475	1.1	21	0.4	193	0.5	689	0.8
Sri Lanka	528	1.3	69	1.2	91	0.2	688	0.8
Iran, Rep	574	1.4	49	0.9	15	0.0	638	0.7
Total	41780	100.0	5605	100.0	39305	100.0	86685	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4072	22.4	1069	33.0	14384	70.4	19525	46.6
USA	1863	10.2	115	3.6	2147	10.5	4125	9.9
Philippines	1485	8.2	565	17.5	106	0.5	2156	5.1
China	1624	8.9	74	2.3	420	2.1	2118	5.1
Australia	1027	5.6	233	7.2	102	0.5	1362	3.3
Japan	129	0.7	22	0.7	1081	5.3	1232	2.9
Nigeria	825	4.5	219	6.8	28	0.1	1072	2.6
Pakistan	677	3.7	123	3.8	51	0.2	851	2.0
Canada	520	2.9	72	2.2	232	1.1	824	2.0
Russian Federation	556	3.1	27	0.8	136	0.7	719	1.7
South Africa	339	1.9	45	1.4	151	0.7	535	1.3
Egypt	375	2.1	84	2.6	52	0.3	511	1.2
Turkey	291	1.6	49	1.5	108	0.5	448	1.1
Brazil	260	1.4	57	1.8	105	0.5	422	1.0
Malaysia	332	1.8	19	0.6	64	0.3	415	1.0
New Zealand	323	1.8	39	1.2	47	0.2	409	1.0
South Korea, Rep	195	1.1	13	0.4	125	0.6	333	0.8
Sri Lanka	190	1.0	34	1.1	57	0.3	281	0.7
Iran, Rep	245	1.3	21	0.6	9	0.0	275	0.7
Singapore	163	0.9	11	0.3	93	0.5	267	0.6
Total	18185	100.0	3237	100.0	20445	100.0	41866	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.12 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2017

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Information and Communications	5323	12.7	336	6.0	22701	57.8	28360	32.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	7123	17.0	669	11.9	7258	18.5	15050	17.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	9306	22.3	2895	51.7	152	0.4	12353	14.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	6296	15.1	9	0.2	4341	11.0	10646	12.3
Education	7203	17.2	306	5.5	72	0.2	7581	8.7
Manufacturing	1582	3.8	385	6.9	2078	5.3	4045	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	860	2.1	24	0.4	601	1.5	1485	1.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	855	2.0	349	6.2	174	0.4	1378	1.6
Mining and Quarrying	162	0.4	67	1.2	608	1.5	837	1.0
Construction	493	1.2	86	1.5	229	0.6	808	0.9
Administrative and Support Activities	692	1.7	:	:	1	0.0	693	0.8
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	413	1.0	159	2.8	116	0.3	688	0.8
Other Service Activities	650	1.6	3	0.1	9	0.0	662	0.8
Transportation and Storage	248	0.6	4	0.1	377	1.0	629	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	91	0.2	155	2.8	154	0.4	400	0.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	:	:	35	0.6	313	0.8	348	0.4
Public Admin and defence; compulsory social security	172	0.4	116	2.1	17	0.0	305	0.4
Real Estate Activities	227	0.5	1	0.0	62	0.2	290	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	29	0.1	:	:	17	0.0	46	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	26	0.1	6	0.1	10	0.0	42	0.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	24	0.1	:	:	14	0.0	38	0.0
Activities of households as employers; production activities of household for own use	5	:	:	:	1	0.0	6	0.0
Total	41780	100.0	5605	100.0	39305	100.0	86690	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.13 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Information and Communications	2235	12.3	210	6.5	11952	58.5	14397	34.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2728	15.0	372	11.5	3828	18.7	6928	16.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4620	25.4	1867	57.7	80	0.4	6567	15.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	2773	15.2	7	0.2	2114	10.3	4894	11.7
Education	3259	17.9	89	2.7	27	0.1	3375	8.1
Manufacturing	603	3.3	195	6.0	1136	5.6	1934	4.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	342	1.9	222	6.9	98	0.5	662	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	270	1.5	7	0.2	274	1.3	551	1.3
Mining and Quarrying	70	0.4	34	1.1	313	1.5	417	1.0
Other Service Activities	357	2.0	2	0.1	15	0.1	374	0.9
Construction	183	1.0	34	1.1	147	0.7	364	0.9
Transportation and Storage	117	0.6	2	0.1	176	0.9	295	0.7
Administrative and Support Activities	269	1.5	:	:	1	0.0	270	0.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	128	0.7	80	2.5	57	0.3	265	0.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	:	:	33	1.0	129	0.6	162	0.4
Real Estate Activities	109	0.6	:	:	23	0.1	132	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32	0.2	38	1.2	51	0.2	121	0.3
Public Admin and defence; compulsory social security	60	0.3	44	1.4	11	0.1	115	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	0.1	:	:	3	0.0	17	0.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.0	16	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	8	0.0	:	:	2	0.0	10	0.0
Activities of households as employers; production activities of household for own use	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	0.0
Total	18185	100.0	3237	100.0	20445	100.0	41867	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2017

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
		41780	100.0	5605	100.0	39305	100.0	86690	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	2803	6.7	12	0.2	3549	9.0	6364	7.3
11	Corporate managers and directors	2744	6.6	12	0.2	3545	9.0	6301	7.3
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	602	1.4	12	0.2	589	1.5	1203	1.4
112	Production Managers and Directors	235	0.6	:	:	397	1.0	632	0.7
113	Functional Managers and Directors	1730	4.1	:	:	2106	5.4	3836	4.4
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	57	0.1	:	:	332	0.8	389	0.4
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	57	0.1	:	:	115	0.3	172	0.2
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	61	0.1	:	:	6	0.0	67	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	2	0.0	:	:	:	:	2	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	59	0.1	:	:	4	0.0	63	0.1
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	:	:	:	:	2	0.0	2	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	6	0.0	:	:	:	:	6	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	44	0.1	:	:	:	:	44	0.1
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	9	0.0	:	:	2	0.0	11	0.0
2	Professional occupations	34227	81.9	4808	85.8	32664	83.1	71699	82.7
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	13971	33.4	1538	27.4	27683	70.4	43192	49.8
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	5212	12.5	44	0.8	93	0.2	5349	6.2
212	Engineering Professionals	1543	3.7	1176	21.0	2176	5.5	4895	5.6
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	7046	16.9	309	5.5	25342	64.5	32697	37.7
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	71	0.2	9	0.2	7	0.0	87	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	99	0.2	:	:	65	0.2	164	0.2
22	Health Professionals	9190	22.0	2781	49.6	21	0.1	11992	13.8
221	Health Professionals	5995	14.3	1129	20.1	20	0.1	7144	8.2
222	Therapy Professionals	354	0.8	:	:	:	:	354	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2841	6.8	1652	29.5	1	0.0	4494	5.2
23	Teaching and educational professionals	2280	5.5	299	5.3	68	0.2	2647	3.1
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	2280	5.5	299	5.3	68	0.2	2647	3.1
24	Business, media and public service professionals	8786	21.0	190	3.4	4892	12.4	13868	16.0
241	Legal Professionals	824	2.0	:	:	353	0.9	1177	1.4
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	5365	12.8	179	3.2	3839	9.8	9383	10.8
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	569	1.4	:	:	111	0.3	680	0.8
244	Welfare Professionals	819	2.0	:	:	1	0.0	820	0.9
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	22	0.1	:	:	:	:	22	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	365	0.9	11	0.2	374	1.0	750	0.9
247	Media Professionals	822	2.0	:	:	214	0.5	1036	1.2
3	Associate professional and technical occupations	4592	11.0	476	8.5	3080	7.8	8148	9.4
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	11	0.0	2	0.0	21	0.1	34	0.0
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	6	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	5	0.0	:	:	:	:	5	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	:	:	:	:	18	0.0	18	0.0
32	Health and social care associate professionals	83	0.2	140	2.5	:	:	223	0.3
321	Health Associate Professionals	63	0.2	140	2.5	:	:	203	0.2
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	20	0.0	:	:	:	:	20	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	243	0.6	330	5.9	50	0.1	623	0.7
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	148	0.4	243	4.3	39	0.1	430	0.5
342	Design Occupations	94	0.2	87	1.6	11	0.0	192	0.2
344	Sports and Fitness Occupations	1	0.0	:	:	:	:	1	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	4255	10.2	4	0.1	3009	7.7	7268	8.4
351	Transport Associate Professionals	1	0.0	:	:	7	0.0	8	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	1	0.0	:	:	:	:	1	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	2465	5.9	:	:	1795	4.6	4260	4.9
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	1787	4.3	4	0.1	1202	3.1	2993	3.5
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	1	0.0	:	:	5	0.0	6	0.0

4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	13	0.0	:	:	3	0.0	16	0.0
41	Administrative occupations	13	0.0	:	:	3	0.0	16	0.0
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	3	0.0	:	:	1	0.0	4	0.0
415	Other Administrative Occupations	1	0.0	:	:	:	:	1	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	9	0.0	:	:	2	0.0	11	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	95	0.2	309	5.5	6	0.0	410	0.5
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	7	0.0	158	2.8	1	0.0	166	0.2
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	4	0.0	3	0.1	:	:	7	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	3	0.0	142	2.5	1	0.0	146	0.2
53	Skilled construction and building trades	4	0.0	:	:	:	:	4	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	4	0.0	:	:	:	:	4	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	84	0.2	151	2.7	5	0.0	240	0.3
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	84	0.2	151	2.7	5	0.0	240	0.3
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	33	0.1	:	:	:	:	33	0.0
61	Caring personal service occupations	33	0.1	:	:	:	:	33	0.0
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	2	0.0	:	:	:	:	2	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	14	0.0	:	:	:	:	14	0.0
614	Caring Personal Services	17	0.0	:	:	:	:	17	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	5	0.0	:	:	3	0.0	8	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	5	0.0	:	:	3	0.0	8	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	5	0.0	:	:	3	0.0	8	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	12	0.0	:	:	:	:	12	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	12	0.0	:	:	:	:	12	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	12	0.0	:	:	:	:	12	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2018 - Jun 2018

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	18185	100.0	3237	100.0	20445	100.0	41867	100.0
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	1293	7.1	3	0.1	1821	8.9	3117	7.4
11 Corporate managers and directors	1273	7.0	3	0.1	1819	8.9	3095	7.4
111 Chief Executives and Senior Officials	310	1.7	3	0.1	320	1.6	633	1.5
112 Production Managers and Directors	95	0.5	:	:	174	0.9	269	0.6
113 Functional Managers and Directors	809	4.4	:	:	1117	5.5	1926	4.6
115 Financial Institution Managers and Directors	24	0.1	:	:	161	0.8	185	0.4
116 Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	17	0.1	:	:	45	0.2	62	0.1
118 Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	18	0.1	:	:	2	0.0	20	0.0
119 Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
12 Other managers and proprietors	20	0.1	:	:	2	0.0	22	0.1
121 Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	:	:	:	:	1	0.0	1	0.0
122 Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
124 Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	18	0.1	:	:	:	:	18	0.0
125 Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	2	0.0	:	:	1	0.0	3	0.0
2 Professional occupations	15006	82.5	2736	84.5	17088	83.6	34830	83.2
21 Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	6138	33.8	803	24.8	14471	70.8	21412	51.1
211 Natural and Social Science Professionals	2693	14.8	24	0.7	34	0.2	2751	6.6
212 Engineering Professionals	504	2.8	560	17.3	1109	5.4	2173	5.2
213 Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	2877	15.8	216	6.7	13279	64.9	16372	39.1
214 Conservation and Environment Professionals	22	0.1	3	0.1	9	0.0	34	0.1
215 Research and Development Managers	42	0.2	:	:	40	0.2	82	0.2
22 Health Professionals	4528	24.9	1754	54.2	11	0.1	6293	15.0
221 Health Professionals	2186	12.0	769	23.8	10	0.0	2965	7.1
222 Therapy Professionals	103	0.6	:	:	1	0.0	104	0.2
223 Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2239	12.3	985	30.4	0	0.0	3224	7.7
23 Teaching and educational professionals	706	3.9	83	2.6	19	0.1	808	1.9
231 Teaching and Educational Professionals	706	3.9	83	2.6	19	0.1	808	1.9
24 Business, media and public service professionals	3634	20.0	96	3.0	2587	12.7	6317	15.1
241 Legal Professionals	416	2.3	:	:	202	1.0	618	1.5
242 Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	2131	11.7	94	2.9	2016	9.9	4241	10.1
243 Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	210	1.2	:	:	48	0.2	258	0.6
244 Welfare Professionals	412	2.3	:	:	0	0.0	412	1.0
245 Librarians and Related Professionals	12	0.1	:	:	1	0.0	13	0.0
246 Quality and Regulatory Professionals	154	0.8	2	0.1	221	1.1	377	0.9
247 Media Professionals	299	1.6	:	:	99	0.5	398	1.0
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	1869	10.3	341	10.5	1528	7.5	3738	8.9
31 Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	4	0.0	5	0.2	5	0.0	14	0.0
311 Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	1	0.0	5	0.2	2	0.0	8	0.0
312 Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	3	0.0	:	:	:	:	3	0.0
313 Information Technology Technicians	:	:	:	:	3	0.0	3	0.0
32 Health and social care associate professionals	9	0.0	129	4.0	:	:	138	0.3
321 Health Associate Professionals	1	0.0	129	4.0	:	:	130	0.3
323 Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	8	0.0	:	:	:	:	8	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	96	0.5	207	6.4	23	0.1	326	0.8
341 Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	77	0.4	160	4.9	16	0.1	253	0.6
342 Design Occupations	19	0.1	47	1.5	7	0.0	73	0.2
344 Sports and Fitness Occupations	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1760	9.7	:	:	1500	7.3	3260	7.8
351 Transport Associate Professionals	12	0.1	:	:	3	0.0	15	0.0
352 Legal Associate Professionals	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0

353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	1004	5.5	:	:	808	4.0	1812	4.3
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	744	4.1	:	:	687	3.4	1431	3.4
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	0	0.0	:	:	2	0.0	2	0.0
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	2	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	6	0.0
41	Administrative occupations	2	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	6	0.0
411	Administrative Occupations: Government & Related Organisations	2	0.0	:	:	0	0.0	2	0.0
415	Other Administrative Occupations	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	0	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	4	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	7	0.0	5	157.0	:	:	12	0.0
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	1	0.0	52	78.0	:	:	53	0.1
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	1	0.0	521	1.0	:	:	522	1.2
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	0	0.0	77	2.4	:	:	77	0.2
53	Skilled construction and building trades	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	6	0.0	79	2.4	:	:	85	0.2
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	6	0.0	79	2.4	:	:	85	0.2
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	2	0.0	:	:	:	:	2	0.0
61	Caring personal service occupations	2	0.0	:	:	:	:	2	0.0
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	0	0.0
614	Caring Personal Services	2	0.0	:	:	:	:	2	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	1	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	5	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	1	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	5	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	1	0.0	:	:	4	0.0	5	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	5	0.0	:	:	:	:	5	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	5	0.0	:	:	:	:	5	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	5	0.0	:	:	:	:	5	0.0

Table 5.16 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 2004 - 2017

Year	Study Total	Students and dependants	Students (excluding dependants and student visitors)	PBS Tier 4 Students - Total	Student visitors
2004	307,000	307,000	294,000	:	:
2005	297,000	297,000	284,000	:	:
2006	326,000	326,000	309,000	:	:
2007	367,000	363,000	346,000	:	3,400
2008	384,000	243,000	223,000	:	140,000
2009	489,000	291,000	270,000	188,000	198,000
2010	536,000	296,000	272,000	244,000	240,000
2011	529,000	267,000	247,000	226,000	262,000
2012	510,000	211,000	200,000	179,000	299,000
2013	462,000	199,000	185,000	179,000	263,000
2014	473,000	193,000	180,000	179,000	280,000
2015	492,000	185,000	174,000	174,000	306,000
2016	430,000	179,000	170,000	170,000	250,000
2017	417,000	187,000	179,000	179,000	229,000

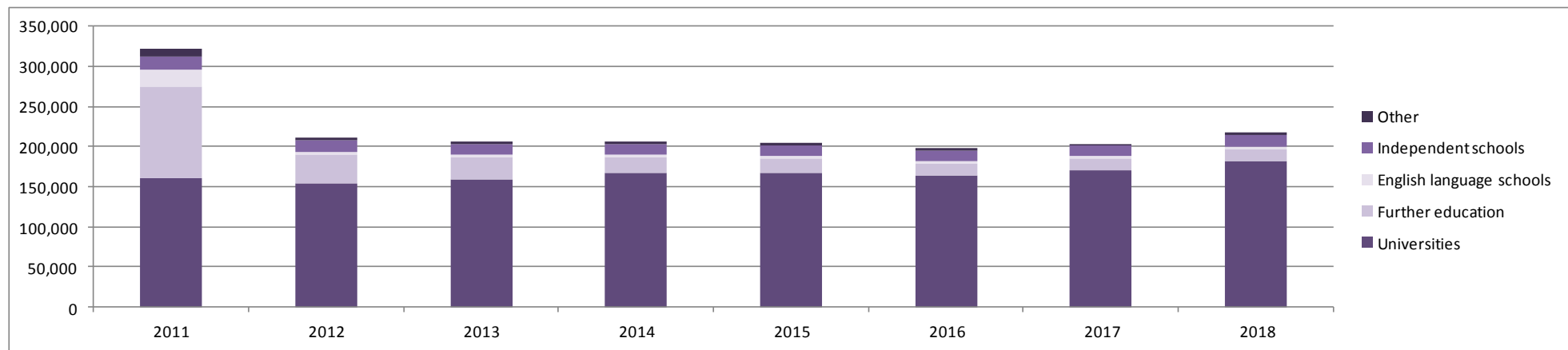
Source: Home Office

Table 5.17 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2017

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants of extensions			Total		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
PBS Categories									
Tier 1 (Highly Skilled Migrants) & pre-PBS equivalents									
Tier 1 - General	1	104	105	24	737	761	25	841	866
Tier 1 - Investors	355	534	889	940	1,437	2,377	1,295	1,971	3,266
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	983	1,537	2,520	2,448	2,125	4,573	3,431	3,662	7,093
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	225	56	281	577	126	703	802	182	984
Tier 1 - Post Study	z	1	1	5	0	5	5	1	6
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	409	184	593	234	157	391	643	341	984
Tier 1 - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	738	0	738	0	0	0	738	0	738
Sub-total	2,711	2,416	5,127	4,228	4,582	8,810	6,939	6,998	13,937
Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) & pre-PBS equivalents									
Tier 2 - General	19976	14,976	34,952	26,164	18,368	44,532	46,140	33,344	79,484
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	32,848	5,197	38,045	7,088	9,151	16,239	39,936	14,348	54,284
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	345	20,607	20,952	381	448	829	726	21,055	21,781
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	130	61	191	100	113	213	230	174	404
Work Permit Holders	107	0	107	0	2	2	107	2	109
Sub-total	53,406	40,841	94,247	33,733	28,082	61,815	87,139	68,923	156,062
Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) & pre-PBS									
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	1,583	:	1,583	37	27	64	1,620	27	1,647
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	6,993	:	6,993	316	42	358	7,309	42	7,351
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	6,386	:	6,386	508	223	731	6,894	223	7,117
Tier 5 - International Agreement	418	:	418	271	94	365	689	94	783
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,606	:	1,606	70	20	90	1,676	20	1,696
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	21,593	:	21,593	0	1	1	21,593	1	21,594
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	2,283	2,283	0	0	0	:	2,283	2,283
Private servants in Diplomatic Households	2	:	2	0	0	0	2	:	2
Sub-total	38,581	2,283	40,864	1,202	407	1,609	39,783	2,690	42,473
Non-PBS Categories									
Domestic workers in Private Households	19,897	9	19,906	1,311	162	1,473	21,208	171	21,379
UK Ancestry	3,705	:	3,705	495	163	658	4,200	163	4,363
Other permit free employment	696	:	696	3,774	0	3,774	4,470	:	4,470
Sub-total	24,298	9	24,307	5,580	3,520	9,100	29,878	3,529	33,407
Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-									
Other permit free employment not allocated	586	:	586	0	1,752	1,752	586	:	2,338
Total all work categories	119,582	45,549	165,131	44,743	38,343	83,086	164,325	83,892	248,217

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2018



Source: Home Office

6. ASYLUM 2017

Data in this section are taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, year ending June 2018*:

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2018>).

The chapter focuses on the 2017 calendar year, but where available, the latest figures for the first half of 2018 are provided.

6.1 Asylum applications in 2017

Asylum applications from main applicants in the UK fell by 14 per cent (from 30,747 to 26,547) in 2017, the second consecutive annual fall after five year-on-year increases, beginning in 2010 (Table 6.1). Including dependants, there were 34,435 applications (Figure 6.1). Numbers of asylum applications (main applicants) in the first two quarters of 2018 have remained broadly similar, reaching 50 per cent of the total applications for 2017 by end of June 2018. The number of applications over this six month period was 4% higher than over the corresponding period in 2017.

The largest number of applications for asylum from main applicants came from nationals of Iran (2,570), followed by Pakistan (2,495), Iraq (2,379), Bangladesh (1,712), Sudan (1,685) and Albania (1,430) (Table 6.2a). Most applications for asylum are made by people already in the country (85 per cent of applications in 2017, similar to 87 per cent in 2016) rather than immediately on arrival in the UK at a port.

There were 2,399 asylum applications from unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) in 2017, a 27 per cent decrease compared to 2016 (3,290). Overall, UASC applications represented 9 per cent of all main applications for asylum. A further 1,173 UASC applications have been registered in the UK in the first two quarters of 2018, representing 9 per cent of all asylum applications during this time.

Asylum seekers continue to make up a small amount of non-British long-term immigration to the UK, which was estimated to be 552,000 in 2017 (Table 6.3).

6.2 Asylum decisions in 2017

Of the 21,269 initial decisions on asylum applications from main applicants, 32 per cent were grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection, compared to 34 per cent in the previous year. In total, 8,564 people were granted asylum or another form of protection (a 14 per cent decrease), and a further 6,212 resettled (a 19 per cent increase). Comparison of the first six months of 2018 with the corresponding period in 2017 shows a similar number of initial decisions (up 4 per cent to 11,213), but a fall in grant rate (from 34 to 28 per cent).

A separate Home Office analysis shows that for applications made between the years 2013 to 2015, on average 41 per cent of decisions were granted initially, but this proportion rose to 58 per cent after appeal.

Grant rates vary considerably between nationalities (Table 6.2b). For example, at initial decision, the grant rate for Eritrean nationals was 80 per cent (1,145 grants), compared with 14 per cent (285 grants) for Pakistani nationals. Overall, there were 6,779 grants at initial decision for all nationalities in 2017, which corresponds to the grant rate of 32 per cent.

There were 689 grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection to Syrian main applicants at initial decision in 2017 (down 57 per cent on 2016), and a further 272 in the first two quarters of 2018. This corresponded to a 56 per cent fall in applications from Syrian main applicants, to 604 in 2017. The grant rate for Syrian applicants remained high at 82 per cent in 2017. Some of those not granted will have been transferred to have their case assessed by another EU member state and other applicants may have been found not to be Syrian following investigation. An additional 4,832 Syrian nationals (including dependants) were granted humanitarian protection under the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) in 2017. In the first two quarters of 2018, a further 2,308 Syrian nationals have been resettled under the VPRS. Since this scheme began in 2014, a total of 12,851 people have been resettled, of whom the majority (> 99 per cent) are Syrians (the scheme was expanded in July 2017 to include non-Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria, see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/refugees-of-all-nationalities-fleeing-syria-are-now-eligible-for-resettlement-in-the-uk>).

6.3 Applications pending

At the end of 2017, 24,557 applications (received since April 2006) from main applicants were pending a decision (initial decision, appeal or further review), 1 per cent fewer than at the end of 2016 (24,903). The number who had been awaiting an initial decision for more than 6 months increased by 17 per cent (from 8,825 to 10,366) while those pending further review decreased by 32 per cent to 2,323. Comparison of the number of pending applications at end of June 2018 with end of June 2017 shows an increase of 1,502, from 23,416 to 24,918.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) by category of grant, 2017

Category	Number
Total applications	26,547
Total initial decisions	21,269
Grants of asylum	5,957
Humanitarian (1)	230
Other grants (2)	592
Total refusals	14,490

Source: Home Office

Notes:

- 1) Includes grants of HP and DL
- 2) Includes grants under family and private life rules, leave outside the rules, and UASC leave

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2017

a) Total applications

Country	Number
Iran	2570
Pakistan	2495
Iraq	2379
Bangladesh	1712
Sudan	1685
Albania	1430
India	1327
Afghanistan	1326
Eritrea	1085
Vietnam	1070

b) Total grants

Country	Number
Iran	1260
Eritrea	1145
Sudan	816
Syria	689
Afghanistan	525
Iraq	369
Pakistan	285
Vietnam	185
Ethiopia	156
Somalia	130

c) Total refusals

Country	Number
Pakistan	1748
Iraq	1477
Iran	1429
Bangladesh	1325
India	881
Afghanistan	797
Nigeria	723
Sri Lanka	596
Albania	547
Sudan	510

Source: Home Office

Notes

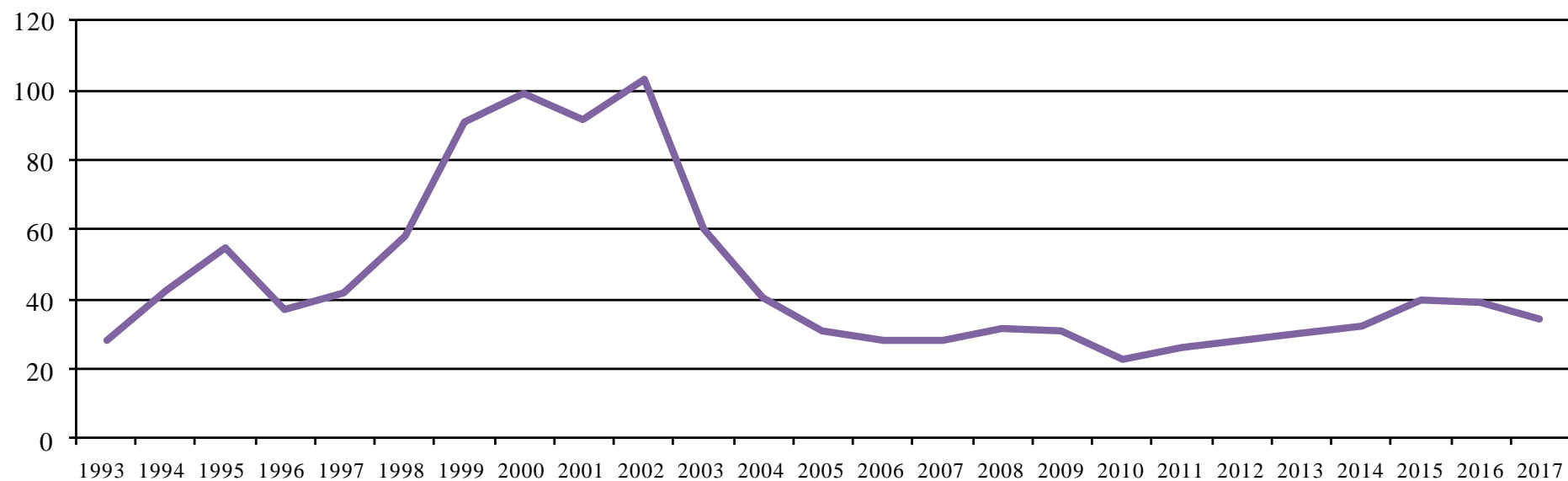
- 1) - Includes grants of asylum, HP, DL and Other Grants

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2017

	Asylum Applications (thousands)	Non-British Immigration (thousands)
	(a)	(b)
1993	28.0	179.3
1994	42.2	206.4
1995	55.0	228.1
1996	37.0	224.3
1997	41.5	237.2
1998	58.5	287.4
1999	91.2	338.4
2000	98.9	379.3
2001	91.6	371.0
2002	103.1	418.0
2003	60.0	411.0
2004	40.6	500.0
2005	30.8	469.0
2006	28.3	513.0
2007	28.3	500.0
2008	31.3	505.0
2009	30.7	471.0
2010	22.6	498.0
2011	25.9	488.0
2012	28.0	418.0
2013	30.0	450.0
2014	32.3	551.0
2015	40.0	547.0
2016	39.4	515.0
2017	34.4	552.0

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

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2017, thousands



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

7. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

7.1 Labour migration

In November 2016, the first of the two phases of changes to Tier 2 announced in March 2016 was implemented, including raising the Tier 2 (General) salary threshold to £25,000 (with some exceptions) and changes to Intra-Company Transfers. In April 2017, the second phase of changes was implemented, including applying the Immigration Skills Charge (£1,000 per worker per year, or £364 for small / charitable sponsors), raising the Tier 2 (General) salary threshold to £30,000 (with some exceptions), and closing the ICT Short Term Staff sub-category.

The Tier 2 visa route (skilled workers) has had an annual cap of 20,700 people since 2011. Before December 2017, this cap had been reached only once. However, it was reached every month from January to May 2018. In June 2018, the government announced that doctors and nurses would be excluded from the cap.

In September 2018, the Seasonal Workers pilot was announced by the Home Secretary and Environment Secretary. This is a two year pilot scheme which will allow UK farmers to employ migrant workers for seasonal agricultural work. 2,500 workers will be allowed to come to the UK each year for up to 6 months.

In September 2018, the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) reported on the impact of EEA migration in the UK.⁷ It recommended that the UK government remove the Tier 2 visa route cap entirely. The MAC further recommended that the Tier 2 route be extended to include medium-, as well as high-skilled jobs, but that the current salary threshold of £30,000 be retained. The MAC also recommended several easements to the Tier 2 route to make it easier for medium- and high-skilled workers to come to the UK when freedom of movement ends.

The MAC does not recommend an explicit work migration route for low-skilled workers, with the possible exception of a seasonal workers scheme (such as the scheme being piloted currently). It does recommend that, if immigration is not part of the negotiations with the EU, and the UK decides its future migration system in solo, then there be no preference for EEA workers over non-EEA workers post-Brexit.

Furthermore, the MAC recommends that an extended Youth Mobility Scheme be implemented, between the UK and EU, allowing young people aged 18–30 to live and work in the UK for up to two years.

7.2 Students

In September 2018, the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC), at the behest of the UK government, reported on the impacts of international students in the UK: their economic and fiscal impacts, impacts on domestic students and the wider community, and impacts after studies are completed.⁸

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/migration-advisory-committee-mac-report-eea-migration>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/migration-advisory-committee-mac-report-international-students>

The MAC concluded that international students bring an economic benefit to the UK, support local economies, and have a positive impact on public finances. It also concluded that international students have, on balance, a positive impact on the education of domestic students. It also notes that the majority of international students leave the UK once their visa has expired, with around a quarter extending their visa, usually for further study.

The MAC recommended that the UK retain its current policy of no cap on the numbers of international students, that the post-study leave period be extended to 6 months for Master's students, and that PhD students be awarded 12 months leave to remain on completion of their course.

For some years there has been a political debate about the inclusion of students in the national net migration figures and target. This was mainly because of a 'gap' between the numbers of immigrants arriving to study and the numbers of emigrants who had previously arrived to study. A research update in August 2017 by the ONS has clarified the situation⁹. This new statistical analysis, using IPS and Exit Checks data, supplemented by a survey of graduated international students, indicates that the gap is narrow and that the vast majority (97 per cent) of international students depart from the UK at the conclusion of their studies. Further, the MAC recommends that international students should not be removed from the net migration statistics.

7.3 Asylum and resettlement

In July 2017, the scope of the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) was extended to include refugees who have fled the conflict in Syria but do not have Syrian nationality.

In July 2017, the policy with regard to the status of those being resettled under the VPRS and Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) was changed. Individuals resettled through the VPRS and VCRS since July 2017 have been granted five years' refugee leave on arrival. Those resettled before July 2017 were granted five years' Humanitarian Protection (HP). Those who arrived before this date can request to change their status from humanitarian protection to refugee leave. Refugee status entails additional entitlements, including access to particular benefits, swifter access to student support for Higher Education and the same travel documents as those granted refugee status.

In July 2018, the UK created a new form of leave for children under section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016 (the Dubs amendment). This allows those children transferred to the UK under section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016, who do not qualify for either refugee status or humanitarian protection, leave to remain in the UK. Those who qualify for this form of leave are issued a residence permit, valid for 5 years, after which point they may apply for settlement. The specified number of children to be transferred under section 67 remains 480.

Also in July 2018, the announcement that Afghan interpreters and their family members who have relocated to the UK can apply for settlement after 5 years' residence was brought into effect. Additionally, on 11 June, the Defence Secretary announced that he would extend the qualifying criteria for the ex-gratia redundancy scheme by six years so that Afghan LES who

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/whats happening with international student migration/2017-08-24>

have worked for UK forces outside the wire on the frontline in Helmand for at least 12 months from 1 May 2006 may be able to relocate to the UK.

7.4 Integration

In March 2018, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published the Integrated Communities Strategy green paper, which sets out a cross-Government programme of policy proposals intended to tackle the causes of poor integration and build economically and socially stronger, more integrated communities.¹⁰

This strategy is for England. The majority of the policy proposals set out in this Green Paper are in areas where responsibility is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are some proposals on the immigration system, which are reserved matters. The Government consulted on the range of proposals set out in the Green Paper and intends to respond by the end of 2018.

7.5 Brexit

The UK Government reached an agreement with the EU, guaranteeing the rights of EU citizens living in the UK, and of UK nationals living in the EU. Further details and guidance about how EU citizens and their families can obtain settled status in the UK were published in June 2018, in the EU Settlement Scheme: statement of intent.¹¹

The EU Settlement Scheme will mean that:

- EU citizens and their family members who, by 31 December 2020, have been continuously resident in the UK for five years will be eligible for ‘settled status’, enabling them to stay indefinitely.
- EU citizens and their family members who arrive by 31 December 2020, but will not yet have been continuously resident here for five years, will be eligible for ‘pre-settled status’, enabling them to stay until they have reached the five-year threshold. They can then also apply for settled status.
- EU citizens and their family members with settled status or pre-settled status will have the same access as they currently do to healthcare, pensions and other benefits in the UK.
- Close family members (a spouse, civil partner, durable partner, dependent child or grandchild, and dependent parent or grandparent) living overseas will still be able to join an EU citizen resident here after the end of the implementation period, where the relationship existed on 31 December 2020 and continues to exist when the person wishes to come to the UK. Future children are also protected.

The application process for settled status is designed to be user-friendly and draw on existing government data, to minimise the burden on applicants to provide evidence of their residence. There will be three stages in the process overall: applicants will need to prove their identity, show that they live in the UK, and declare that they have no serious criminal convictions.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/integrated-communities-strategy-green-paper>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-statement-of-intent>

The cost to register an application will be £65 per person, or £32.50 for children under 16. Those who already hold a valid permanent residence or indefinite leave to remain document will be able to swap these for settled status free of charge.

In August 2018, an initial phase of testing was launched to test the system. Plans for a second phase of testing, starting in November 2018, have now been published. This phased approach to testing and roll out is enabling improvements to be made, ahead of the scheme being fully open by 30th March 2019, and the deadline for applications to the scheme will be 30th June 2021.

The UK Government published its migration White Paper on 19 December 2018¹², which sets out its intentions for the future border and immigration system.

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uks-future-skills-based-immigration-system>